STRESS and TONES - Strategy & Practice

Knowing these essential elements can also better your understanding in English communication.

In Part 3 you will hear conversations where the speakers use tone or stress to indicate what they mean.

1. Stress is used to emphasize the important part of a statement. In a sentence emphasized as: *I ate ten cookies,* the important information is the amount of cookies eaten (ten cookies, not five cookies). If the noun is emphasized as: *I ate ten cookies,* the important information is what was eaten (cookies, rather than sandwiches).

2. Tones:

A statement can become a question if it is said with rising intonation.

Statement: You're going to work early.
Question: You're going to work early?

A statement spoken with rising intonation can mean:

(1) *Are you going to work early?*
or (2) *Why are you going to work early?*

Intonation can be used to convey the speaker's feeling about something. *I love pizza* said with sarcastic intonation means *I hate pizza.*

3. Emphasizing in writing

❖ **Nhấn mạnh động từ (Emphasize verbs)**: Để làm cho câu nghe mạnh hơn hoặc để nêu bật sự tương phản, chúng ta thường nhấn mạnh trợ động từ (auxiliary verbs)

Ex: + I **am** telling the truth – you **must** believe me!
(Tôi đang nói thật đấy – bạn phải tin tôi!)
+ You really **should** drive more carefully. We almost had an accident.
(Anh phải lái xe cẩn thận hơn chứ. Suýt nữa chúng ta bị tai nạn rồi.)

- Nếu trong câu nhấn mạnh không có trợ động từ, ta có thể dùng trợ động từ "**to do**".

do/ does/ did + verb (bare_infinitive)

Ex: + John visited her yesterday. John **did** visit her yesterday.
(Hôm qua John đã đến thăm cô ấy.)
+ She likes you. She **does** like you. *(Cô ấy rất thích bạn.)*
+ You look nice today. You **do** look nice today!
(Hôm nay em trông xinh quá!)

- Cấu trúc **What ... do** cũng có thể được dùng để hấn mạnh động từ. Hình thức của động từ có thể thay đổi.

Ex: + He screamed. **What** he **did** was (to) scream.
(Điều mà anh ta đã làm là hét lên.)
+ She writes science fiction.
 What she **does** is (to) write science fiction.
(Việc mà bà ấy làm là viết truyện khoa học viễn tưởng.)

**** Lưu ý:*** Khi trợ động từ được nhấn mạnh thì trật tự từ có thể thay đổi *(trạng từ thường được đặt trước từ nhấn mạnh).*

Ex: You have certainly grown. You certainly **have** grown!
(Cháu hẳn đã trưởng thành rồi!)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRACTICE ✍ Complete the answers. Use a pronoun + DO/DOES/DID + a verb.

1. A: Melanie is always helping people, isn't she?
B: Yes, *she does help* a lot of people.
2. A: Someone once told me I look like the singer Arlene Black.
B: Well, a bit like her, actually.
3. A: This train doesn't stop at our station.
B: Are you sure? I think there.
4. A: Why didn't you go to the match on Saturday?
B: What do you mean? to the match.
5. A: Matthew and Emma never quarrel.
B: Oh yes, . All the time, in fact.
6. A: Did you enjoy the concert last night?
B: Yes, it. It was really good.
7. A: You are worried about something, aren't you?
B: You know, about my job prospect.

❖ **Nhấn mạnh tính từ (Emphasize adjectives)**: Tính từ thường được nhấn mạnh bằng cấu trúc

It is/ was + adj + to_infinitive

Ex: + Travelling by air is fast. ⇨ It is **fast** to travel by air.
(Đi bằng máy bay thật là nhanh.)
+ Learning a foreign language is necessary.
→ It is **necessary** to learn a foreign language.
(Học ngoại ngữ rất cần thiết.)
+ We found that getting a visa was difficult.
→ We found that it was **difficult** to get a visa.
(Chúng tôi nhận thấy rằng thật khó xin hộ chiếu.)

❖ **Nhấn mạnh danh từ, đại từ hoặc trạng từ (Emphasize nouns, pronouns or adverbs):**
Để nhấn mạnh danh từ, đại từ hoặc trạng từ, ta có thể:

- Dùng các đại từ nhấn mạnh (emphatic pronouns) như myself, yourself, himself, itself,... để nhấn mạnh cho danh từ (nouns) hoắc đại từ nhân xưng (personal pronouns). Đại từ nhấn mạnh thường đứng ngay sau từ được nhấn mạnh hoặc ở cuối câu.

Ex: + The house **itself** is nice, but the garden is very small.
(Bản thân ngôi nhà thì đẹp, nhưng khu vườn thì nhỏ xíu.)
+ My sister designs all these clothes **herself**.
(Chính chị tôi thiết kế tất cả quần áo này.)
+ I'll come and see the manager **himself**.
(Tôi sẽ đến gặp chính giám đốc.)

- Dùng **What ... is/ was ...** để nhấn mạnh danh từ chỉ sự vật hoặc sự việc; the person **who ... is/ was ...** nhấn mạnh danh từ chỉ người; **the place where, the day when/ that, the reason why ... is/ are ...** nhấn mạnh danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, thời gian, lý do.

Ex: + I need a good rest. ⇨ **What** I need **is** a good rest.
(Những gì tôi cần là sự nghỉ ngơi thoải mái.)
+ She kept some old photos in this wooden box.
→ **What** she kept in this wooden box **was** some old photos.
(Những gì cô ấy giữ trong chiếc hộp gỗ này là vài bức ảnh.)

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+ Nancy keeps a parrot in her bedroom.

→ **The person who** keeps a parrot in her bedroom **is** Mary.

(Chính Nancy là người nuôi con vẹt trong phòng ngủ của mình.)

+ Jack went to London on Tuesday to see Colin.

→ **The day when** Jack went to London to see Colin **was** Tuesday. (Ngày Jack đi London dặp Colin là thứ Ba.)

→ **The reason why** Jack went to London on Tuesday **was** to see Colin. (Lý do Jack đi London là để gặp Colin.)

PRACTICE 1 ✍ Write sentences with "It + BE + adjective + to-infinitive"

1. Buy a Compex computer. It isn't expensive.

→ *It isn't expensive to buy a Compex computer.*

2. Using a computer is very simple.

→

3. Understanding the handbook isn't difficult.

→

4. You can run any kind of software. It's easy.

→

5. Exploring the world of Compex is absolutely fascinating.

→

6. Don't play on ladders. It isn't safe.

→

7. Making such a fuss was silly.

→

PRACTICE 2 ▶ EMPHASIZE THE UNDERLINED WORDS, USING WHAT.

1. Rachel's stereo kept me awake.

→ *What kept me awake was Rachel's stereo.*

2. Vicky is looking for a job in television.

→

3. You must pay attention to the details.

→

4. They booked a holiday together.

→

5. You have to think about your profit.

→

6. You must know the needs of your customers.

→

7. Your news made me happy.

→

- Dùng cấu trúc **It is/ was ...** để nhấn mạnh một danh từ, đại từ hoặc trạng từ.

It is/ was + từ được nhấn mạnh (stressed words) + that/ who + S + V

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Ex: +I love you. □ It's **you** that I love.
(Người anh yêu chính là em.)
+ John paid for the drinks.
□ It was **John** who paid for the drinks.
(Chính John đã thanh toán tiền nước.)
+ Brazil won the World Cup in 2002.
□ It was **Brazil** that won the World Cup in 2002.
(Chính Brazil đã đoạt được cúp Thế giới vào năm 2002.)
+ The robbery happened yesterday evening.
□ It was **yesterday evening** that the robbery happened.
(Vụ cướp xảy ra đúng vào chiều hôm qua.)

- Đưa trạng từ hoặc cụm trạng từ phủ định ra đầu câu và đảo ngữ.

Ex: + **Hardly** had I arrived when trouble started.
(Vụ rắc rối xảy ra ngay khi tôi tới.)
+ **Not until much later** did she learn who her real father was.
(Mãi sau này cô ấy mới biết ai là bố ruột của mình.)

PRACTICE ▶ Look at each question and answer and write a sentence with It is/ was ...+ a relative clause.

1. Who invented radio? - Marconi.

→ It was Marconi who invented radio.

2. When did Columbus sail to America? - In 1492.

→

3. What does Tiger Woods play? - Golf.

→

4. Where did the Olympic Games first take place? - In Greece.

→

5. Which is nearest the sun, Venus or Mercury? - Mercury.

→

6. Who designed the Eiffel Tower? - Alexandre. G. Eiffel.

→

7. What was discovered by Crick and Watson? - The structure of DNA.

→

LISTENING FOR MAIN IDEAS, DETAILS & INFERENCE ▶ Watch the videos and try to summarize and report each one in 3-4 sentences using the best reporting verbs to show how well you understand it. You should also identify the speakers, the topic and the background of the conversation and the attitude of the speakers using the most suitable Adjectives/ Adverbs. Paraphrase using synonyms and grammar structures if possible.

1. Saying goodbye

W: Thanks for everything. I've had a great time here.
M: Cheers! To us! Ally, we need to talk about the future. I mean about our future.
W: Yes.
M: Ally, I really think we have a future together. I'm serious.
W: So am I, Mark. But the problem is you live here and I live in London. We're 6000 miles apart.
M: Maybe that's not going to be a problem. I have something to tell you. We're not going to be 6000 miles apart. (1) .

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W: What do you mean?
M: You know the new MTC office that's opening in Paris next month?
W: Yes.
M: Well, I'm going there. (2) . Isn't that amazing? I'll only be an hour away from you.
W: You're joking.
M: No, I'm serious. What's the matter? Aren't you pleased? (3) .
W: Yes, I am happy. It's amazing. But I have something to tell you too.
M: Oh?
W: I'm going to the Paris office too. I've just heard. That was the phone call I was waiting for.
M: I don't believe it. That's wonderful. We'll be together.
W: Yes, but there's just one little thing, Mark.
M: What's that?
W: (4) . I'm going to be your boss.

A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. Mark found/ Startlingly,/ in Paris/ another line of work/ as a Marketing manager.
→
b. Out of the blue,/ in a similar organization/ his chief./ Ally got to work/ and she would be/ as Mark/
→
c. but the couple lived/ which would be/ were discussing the future/ an obstruction/ in their relationship./ Mark and Ally/600 meters separated/
→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ]

2. A visit from a pop star

W: I got a message this morning. It's from Jack.
M1: Ally, it's Jack. I'm in Rome. My return flight's been cancelled. There's a small problem. Scarlett Scarpino is in Paris for her concert this evening. I was going to look after her today. Could you possibly take care of her? Thank you! And see you later.
W: You've met Scarlett Scarpino, haven't you, Ben?
M2: The punk princess. Yeah, I met her in London last year.
W: What's she like?
M2: Let's say she's a bit difficult.
W: What are we going to do with her?
M3: Why don't we show her around Paris?
W: I have a better idea. (5) ?
M3: What? Me? I'm new here.
W: You can't leave me to do this on my own.
M3: Okay. Why don't we take her to Notre Dame? I mean it's her first time in Paris, isn't it?
M2: I don't think churches are really her thing.
M3: (6) ?
W: Brilliant!
M3: And then we can go up the Eiffel Tower.
W: That's a good idea. I'm sure she'll love the view.
M2: And she might fall off.
M3: Thanks for your help, Ben. (7) ?
W: Let's go somewhere really nice. Do you have any recommendations, Ben?

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M2: What's about La Renaissance? It's Jack's favorite.
W: (8) . Uh! Ben, do you want to come, too?
M2: Sorry, Ally. I'm really busy. But I'm sure you'll have an unforgettable meal.

A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. Early morning,/ due to/ some minor problems/ Ally received a text/ so he asked her/ from Mark/ if she could take care of/ that his flight was canceled/ Scarlett/ for him.
→
b. go around Paris/ she intends to/ with Scarlett. / With the assistance of Ben,
→
c. because she's never/ and didn't know/ She's also quite awkward/ met her/ what she liked.
→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ]

3. An unforgettable meal

M: So, Scarlett, what would you like?
W1: Nothing!
M: (9) ?
W1: Sure! But this food's really horrible.
W2: This is one of the finest restaurants in Paris.
W1: Well I can't eat this stuff. I never touch meat.
W2: The seafood looks good.
W1: Hey! Fish have feeling, too.
M: What about the mushroom risotto?
W1: Mushrooms? No way. Didn't they tell you guys about my allergies? I'm allergic to mushrooms, strawberries, nuts.
M: (10) ?
W1: Whatever! I'm going to the restroom.
W2: Well, that was a disastrous morning. The boat trip made her feel sick and she wouldn't go up the Eiffel Tower. "I can't stand heights."
M: It's a pity (11) .
W2: She's so spoiled.
M: Oh, come on! She's just a kid really.
W2: So, what are we going to do about lunch? Shall we leave now?
M: No, hand on. I have an idea. Let me talk to the waiter.
...
Do you think you could possibly do me a favor?
M2: Yes, of course. What would you like?
M: Well, I think this place is great. More wine, Ally?
W2: No, thanks.
W1: What's this?
M: It's your lunch, Scarlett.
W1: (12) .
M: Hey! Pizza Margarita. Cool!

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A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. a troublesome individual/ Scarlett was/ to make her pleased.

→

b. This likewise/ a pizza./ by getting her/so she settled/ made Ally very tired/ Scarlett's lunch/

→

c. the food at the restaurant/ and she was additionally/She didn't like/ affected by/ numerous food varieties.

→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ]

4. Meetings

W1: That was a great concert last night, Scarlett.
W2: Thanks!
W1: As we know, Scarlett's got a new CD coming out soon so let's have a look at the best way we can promote it in France.
M1: Okay. Well, I think Scarlett should (13) . In my opinion, that's the best way to meet her fans.
W1: I'm not so sure. What do you think, Jack?
M2: Actually, I don't agree with Mark. (14) .
W1: Scarlett! Scarlett!
M2: I agree with Jack. (15) . It isn't my style.
M1: Okay but Scarlett needs more publicity. What about a series of TV and radio interviews. Don't you agree?
W1: Yes but that's what everybody does. What we want is something different.
M2: Personally, I think Scarlett should take tour clubs and summer festivals. She can DJ, play her favorite music, play the new CD and meet her fans, too.
W1: Yes, absolutely. (16) . Mark?
M1: Ok! Why not?
W1: Scarlett?
W2: I think... That's a great idea. Thank you, Jack!

A. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

a. they required something/ such a commercial image boost. /In any case,/ more efficiently than

→

b. she needed to increase/ her CD/ her popularity/ so/ even more./ Scarlett would publicize/ soon

→

c. they decided to/ and boost CD sales/ to interact with fans/ in the future./ let Scarlett attend the music festival /After some discussion,

→

B. Put the sentences in A in the correct order to make a report for the video.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ]

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