

LESSON 1: COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY
VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

A. NEW LESSON

Lưu ý: Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

1. VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	access (v)	truy cập	9	hang up (phr.v)	cúp điện thoại
2	access (n)	sự truy cập, sự tiếp cận	10	engaged (adj)	(điện thoại) bận
3	dial (v)	quay/ bấm số điện thoại	11	connection (n)	sự kết nối/ đường truyền điện thoại
4	hardware (n)	phần cứng (của máy tính)	12	install (v)	lắp đặt, cài đặt
5	parcel (n)	bưu kiện	13	invent (v)	phát minh, sáng chế
6	operator (n)	người vận hành máy móc/ người trực tổng đài điện thoại	14	headline (n)	đề mục
7	by post	bằng đường bưu điện	15	podcast (n)	tệp âm thanh kỹ thuật số trên Internet
8	drag (v)	di chuyển dữ liệu trên màn hình máy tính bằng con chuột			

***Note:**

n = noun: danh từ;

adj = adjective: tính từ;

v = verb: động từ;

phr.v = phrasal verb: cụm động từ

*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi.

2. GRAMMAR: First conditional sentence with IF/ UNLESS (Câu điều kiện loại 1 với IF/ UNLESS)

a. **Câu điều kiện loại 1:** được sử dụng để diễn tả một sự việc, hiện tượng có khả năng xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

b. **Câu điều kiện loại 1 với IF:**

	Mệnh đề If (Nếu)	Mệnh đề chính (thì)
Công thức	If + S + V (s, es)....,	S + will/ won't + V-inf. (won't = will not)
Cách dùng	Nói về một điều kiện có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai	Nói về một kết quả có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai nếu điều kiện mệnh đề If xảy ra

*Note: Hai mệnh đề trong câu điều kiện có thể đổi chỗ cho nhau được: nếu mệnh đề chính đứng trước thì giữa hai mệnh đề không cần dấu phẩy, ngược lại thì phải có dấu phẩy ở giữa.

Ex: If it rains, I will stay at home. (Nếu trời mưa, thì tôi sẽ ở nhà.)

We will miss our flight if we don't hurry up. (Chúng ta sẽ không chuyến bay nếu chúng ta không nhanh lên.)

c. Câu điều kiện loại 1 với UNLESS:

Cáu trúc UNLESS tương đương với IF NOT, vì vậy trong câu điều kiện, 2 từ này có thể thay thế cho nhau. Mặc dù UNLESS mang nghĩa phủ định nhưng nó lại được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định.

Ex: If John isn't tired, we will go out. (Nếu John không mệt, thì chúng tôi sẽ ra ngoài.)

→ Unless John is tired, we will go out. (Trừ khi John mệt, nếu không thì chúng tôi sẽ ra ngoài.)

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete the sentences with IF or UNLESS

0. I will take the job unless the pay is too low.

1. _____ I have enough time tomorrow, I will come and see you.

2. _____ you don't stop smoking, you will fall seriously ill.

3. I will be surprised _____ he doesn't have an accident soon.

4. I will be back tomorrow _____ the flight is delayed.

5. _____ we don't take the necessary measures (hành động) now, we will have serious problems later.

II. Match the words with the correct definitions

0- <i>sleeve</i>	a. <i>a part of a piece of clothing that covers all or part of your arm</i>
1. <i>headline</i>	b. to move some text, an icon, etc. across the screen of a computer using the mouse
2. <i>hardware</i>	c. the machines and electronic parts in a computer or other electronic system
3. <i>drag</i>	d. the opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/something
4. <i>hang up</i>	e. the title of a news article printed in large letters, especially at the top of the front page on a newspaper or the home page on a news website
5. <i>access</i>	f. to end a phone conversation by putting down the phone receiver or pressing the “end call” button

0- a	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-
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III. Circle the correct answer

0. We compared our product with the leading _____.

A) brands

B. comp

C. butler

1. Let me speak to Melanie before you _____ up.
A. hang B. drag C. invent
2. I had to sign for the _____ when I collected it from the post office.
A. post B. parcel C. podcast
3. Most people use their phones to _____ the internet.
A. dial B. access C. sigh
4. Andrew, can you help me _____ this *software* (*phần mềm*)?
A. shine B. scramble C. install
5. You need a fast internet _____.
A. connection B. parcel C. county

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than 3 words

0. I won't enjoy the barbecue if Sarah doesn't come.

→ *Unless Sarah comes*, I won't enjoy the barbecue.

1. Unless you send invitations, people won't remember when it is.

invitations, people won't remember when it is

2. Victor won't come unless he can bring his girlfriend.

⇒ Victor won't come unless he can bring his girlfriend.

3. If you don't invite the neighbours, they will complain about the noise.

→ If you don't invite the neighbours, they will complain about the noise.

→ _____ the neighbours, they will complain about 4. My parents won't let me have another barbecue if we don't clean up afterwards.

4. My parents won't let me have another barbecue if we don't clean up afterwards.

5. I won't have time to tidy up unless you help me.

→ I won't have time to tidy up _____ help me.

V. Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box, some words may not be used. Change the form of the words if necessary

drag **waste** **podcast** **invent** **dial** **access** **hardware** **operator**

0. I think study guide is a waste of money.

1. There's no response when I _____ the number.

2. The thieves stole thousands of pounds worth of computer

3. and drop files as *required* (yêu cầu).

4. He is a smart . Don't underestimate (đánh giá thấp) him.

5. Remember that you can download the weekly Business News as a(n) _____.

VI. Match to make meaningful sentences

0. <i>It is awesome to see</i>	a. <i>these magnificent creatures in flight.</i>
1. I download podcasts of radio	b. in a call for Rome.
2. He dialled the operator and put	c. shows and listen to them in the car.
3. I've called him several times, but	d. can just send it by post.
4. If you don't want to take it there, you	e. <i>credited (công nhận)</i> with inventing the telephone.
5. Alexander Graham Bell is	f. his phone is always engaged.

0- a 1- 2- 3- 4- 5-

PART 4 Questions 16-20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Creating a youth club

Last summer our town achieved something quite special. We created a youth club in the town centre. Before that there was absolutely nothing for the young people to do after school and at the weekends. **16** It took a long time to finally open the youth club. First of all, we had to find a building that we could use. We put up posters all over the town asking people to help us find a place. We were very lucky because after a couple of weeks someone said we could have an old shop that had been closed for a year. **17** Best of all, he said, we did not have to pay anything to use it. The only thing we had to promise to do was to keep it in good condition.



Once we had a building, lots of people came to help us paint the rather dirty rooms and put furniture in it. **18** Then, a big business in the town gave us three computers and a large TV. The local football team gave us some sport and fitness equipment and they send a coach twice a week to do health and fitness classes with us. **19** There we can buy drinks and snacks. My mother often bakes cakes for the cafe. We also do lots of art at the youth club. We put our pictures on the walls to make the place look really interesting and colourful.

I think the most important thing about our youth club though is that it is a place that young people can go to if they are feeling lonely and want someone to talk to. Also, there is a homework room where we can sit quietly and study. This is useful to me because I have to share a room with my little sister at home. **20** Obviously that makes it hard for me to concentrate on my school work.

Creating the youth club, in my opinion, is the best thing that has happened in our town recently.

- A. We didn't have to buy anything as so many people gave us chairs, tables, desks etc.
- B. However, the shop wasn't suitable for what we needed.
- C. I love her very much but she talks all the time and makes a lot of noise.
- D. As a result, people were very bored and it was difficult to make new friends.
- E. The building was clean and bright so we didn't have to do anything to it.
- F. She always behaves very well because she is shy and quiet.
- G. The owner did not want to rent it to anyone and that's why he said we could use it permanently.
- H. Some of the parents run a small cafe in the youth club, too.

PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in about 100 words.

Question 1

Read this email from your English-speaking friend John and the notes you have made.

EMAIL

From: John

Subject: Paul's birthday

Hi.

Great...

Yes ...

I'm so excited. It's Paul's birthday on Saturday.

His family and I have talked about having a garden party. What do you think? Hope the weather's good during the weekend!

I guess we also need to think about food and music. Should we have a barbecue or just some snacks? I'm not sure.

Anyway, have you got any ideas for a present? I was thinking you'd know what he'd like.

Write soon

Tell us

Write your email to John using all the notes.

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	bắt nạt (v)	b _____
2.	cào (v)	s _____
3.	keo kiệt, xấu tính (adj)	m _____
4.	có hại, gây hại (v)	h _____
5.	sự ô nhiễm (n)	p _____

II. Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets, using PAST SIMPLE or PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

1. How long _____ that camera? – About a month. I _____ it because it was on sale just before Christmas. (**YOU HAVE, BUY**)
2. _____ last week's magazine? – It must be here because I _____ it on Monday. (**YOU SEE, BUY**)
3. The books you ordered _____. The delivery service _____ them an hour ago. (**ARRIVE, BRING**)
4. The Queen _____ her two-week tour through Australia yesterday. (**START**)
5. The plane from New York _____. The passengers are getting out. (**JUST LAND**)