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St★rLink

Grammar: ....

Reading: ....

Mini Test: ....

TV & CINEMA
GRAMMAR & FCE READING

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

GRAMMAR

Conditional sentences (Type 0, 1)

- **Câu điều kiện** có **hai mệnh đề**:

  + Mệnh đề **chính (Main clause)** là mệnh đề chỉ **kết quả.**

  + Mệnh đề **If (If-clause)** là mệnh đề phụ chỉ **điều kiện.**

- **Type 0 (Câu điều kiện loại 0)**

  + Để diễn tả **một sự thật hiển nhiên**, **một quy luật tự nhiên** hoặc **một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên.**

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Present simple	Present simple

  Ex: *If you **heat** ice, it **turns** to water.*

- **Type 1 (Câu điều kiện loại 1)**

  + Để nói về **tình huống có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai**, chúng ta dùng **thì hiện tại đơn (present simple)** trong **mệnh đề if** và **will + động từ nguyên mẫu (will + infinitive)** trong **mệnh đề chính.**

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
Present simple	**will** + infinitive

  Ex: *If it **doesn't rain**, we **will have** a picnic.*

  + Các động từ tình thái **can, may, might, should, ought to, have to, must…** có thể được **dùng trong mệnh đề chính (main clause)** để nói đến **khả năng, sự chắc chắn, sự cho phép, sự bắt buộc** hoặc **sự cần thiết.**

  Ex: *If you **need** a ticket, I **can get** you one.*

*Cấu trúc mở rộng: Unless clause (Mệnh đề Unless)

- Trong **câu điều kiện loại 1**, chúng ta có thể **thay liên từ if** bằng **unless. Unless** tương đương với **"if…not"** hoặc **"except if".**

  Ex: ***Unless** you **study** hard, you'll fail the exam. (= **If** you **don't** study hard, you'll fail the exam.)*

- Chúng ta thường dùng **unless** khi đưa ra **lời cảnh báo.**

  Ex: *You will be late **unless** you hurry.*

- Mệnh đề có **unless** luôn ở **thể khẳng định.**

CAMBRIDGE VOCABULARY

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1	hackney carriage (n)	xe taxi hoặc xe ngựa cho thuê	3	well-off (a)	khá giả
2	aristocrat (n)	người quý tộc	4	gentry (n)	người có địa vị cao

* Note: n = noun: danh từ;   a = adjective: tính từ.

1

HOMEWORK

I. Put verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

*0. If you _____**send**_____ (send) this letter now, she _____**will receive**_____ (receive) it tomorrow.*

1. Peggy _____ (**go**) shopping if she _____ (**have**) time in the afternoon.

2. If children _____ (**not / eat**) enough nutrition, they _____ (**not / be**) healthy.

3. Simon _____ (**go**) to London next week if he _____ (**get**) a cheap flight.

4. If you _____ (**mix**) water and electricity, you _____ (**get**) a shock.

5. If people _____ (**eat**) too many sweets, they _____ (**be**) overweight.

II. Circle the correct answer A, B, or C.

0. Helen _____ the music club's activities when she was still a student.

(A.) *got involved in*   B. *converted into*   C. *worked her way up*

1. Pam _____ with me again if I forget her birthday. So please remind me!

A. speaks   B. won't speak   C. will speak

2. If you don't put your ice cream in the fridge, it _____.

A. melts   B. melt   C. won't melt

3. If we _____, we won't catch the bus.

A. will leave   B. don't leave now   C. leaves now

4. What will Sam do if he _____ the job?

A. won't get   B. get   C. doesn't get

5. If there is an intruder, the alarm _____.

A. doesn't go off   B. goes off   C. go off

III. Choose an ending (a-f) for each beginning (0-5). Choose the correct verb.

0. If your friends don't / won't arrive by five,	a. she won't do well.	*0 – f*
1. If the students come / came to us,	b. we can't make you do it.	1 –
2. If the test is / will be difficult,	c. she goes by bus.	2 –
3. If there is / was a lot to carry,	d. we can usually help them.	3 –
4. If you don't / didn't want to study,	e. we ask the porter to help us.	4 –
5. If it is / was cold and wet,	f. we'll leave without them.	5 –

IV. Complete this text with the following clauses.

> a. whether you're getting an error message
> b. if you have received no error messages
> c. even if your printer is an older model
> d. if any print jobs are on hold
> e. if it's a wireless model
>
> f. if your *queue (dữ liệu/tệp tin đang chờ in)* *gets bogged down (bị chậm lại/bị kẹt)*
> g. if you are still having a problem
> h. ~~if they just stop working~~
> i. if your printer won't print
> j. if necessary

Printers are great when they do their job quietly and efficiently, but *(0)* _____**h**_____, it can be a very frustrating experience. What should you do **(1)** _____? **(2)** _____ or your printer simply won't respond, you should take a deep breath and follow these basic steps. First, **(3)** _____, check to be sure that the printer is still connected via USB or, **(4)** _____, that you are connected to the right network. Check the print queue to find out **(5)** _____. **(6)** _____, it can cause the printer to grind to a halt. **(7)** _____, you should still be able to print from a mobile device.

(8) _____, go to the troubleshooting section in the User Manual, or, **(9)** _____, contact Technical Support.

CAMBRIDGE PRACTICE

Lưu ý:

*1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.*

2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and choose which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best completes each gap. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

| 0 | **A** mention | **B** refer | **C** talk | **D** specify |

Answer:

| 0 | **A** ☐ | **B** ▃ | **C** ☐ | **D** ☐ |

The Hackney Cab

The words commonly used by Londoners to (**0**) .... to the black London taxi, their most famous (**1**) .... of transport, do, in fact, have international origins. The official name for the London taxi is 'hackney carriage', a term which comes from the French word 'hacquenée', meaning a general-purpose carriage that could be hired.

The first hackney carriages (2) .... during the (3) .... of Queen Elizabeth I.
These horse-drawn carriages belonged to wealthy aristocrats, who hired them out
to less well-off (4) .... of the gentry. 'Cab', a shortened form of another French
word, 'cabriolet', was the name given to the faster, two-wheeled carriages that were
introduced from France during the nineteenth century. (5) .... the word 'taxi' has
a European dimension. The 'taximeter' was an instrument invented by a German,
Wilhelm Bruhn, in 1891. This machine (6) .... an end to debates about the cost of a
cab ride as it measured the distance travelled and time taken of all (7) ...., allowing
the driver to (8) .... the customer an accurate fare.

1	**A** system	**B** style	**C** mode	**D** manner
2	**A** appeared	**B** showed	**C** arose	**D** surfaced
3	**A** command	**B** control	**C** regime	**D** reign
4	**A** parts	**B** agents	**C** members	**D** individuals
5	**A** Even	**B** Still	**C** Like	**D** Since
6	**A** put	**B** made	**C** set	**D** left
7	**A** tours	**B** voyages	**C** travels	**D** journeys
8	**A** earn	**B** charge	**C** cost	**D** credit

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. I was doing my homework when the stone **was hitting / hit** the window.

2. Everyone **was waiting / were waiting** outside when the car arrived.

3. Ryan and I **were playing / played** tennis when Ryan **was breaking / broke** his foot.

4. We **weren't having / didn't have** dinner when you called round.

II. Put the verbs into the correct form, past progressive or past simple.

1. I _____ **(see)** Sue in town yesterday but she _____ **(not / see)** me. She _____ **(look)** the other way.

2. When Martin _____ **(arrive)** home, Ann _____ **(talk)** to someone on the phone.

3. I _____ **(call)** Roger at nine last night, but he _____ **(not / be)** at home. He _____ **(study)** at the library.

4. It _____ **(be)** cold when we _____ **(leave)** the house that day, and a light snow _____ **(fall)**.