

**Lesson 1:**

**essay** (n) /'eseɪ/

**presentation** (n) /,pri:zn'teɪʃn/

→ **present** (v) /pri'zent/

**project** (n) /'prɒdʒekt/

**report** (n) /rɪ'pɔ:rt/

→ **report** (v) /rɪ'pɔ:rt/

**test** (n) /test/

→ **test** (v) /test/

**Lesson 2:**

**annoyed** (adj) /ə'nɔɪd/

→ **annoying** (adj) /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/

→ **annoy** (v) /ə'nɔɪ/

**delighted** (adj) /dɪ'laɪtɪd/

→ **delight** (n) /dɪ'laɪt/

**disappointed** (adj) /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/

→ **disappointing** (adj) /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/

→ **disappoint** (v) /,dɪsə'pɔɪnt/

→ **disappointment** (n) /,dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt/

**fail** (v) /feɪl/

**pass** (v) /pæs/

**pleased** (adj) /pli:zd/

→ **pleasing** (adj) /'pli:zɪŋ/

→ **please** (v) /pli:z/

**surprised** (adj) /sər'praɪzd/

→ **surprising** (adj) /sər'praɪzɪŋ/

→ **surprise** (n) /sər'praɪz/

→ **surprise** (v) /sər'praɪz/

**upset** (adj) /,ʌp'set/

→ **upset** (v) /,ʌp'set/

→ **upset** (n) /'ʌpset/

→ **upsetting** (adj) /,ʌp'setɪŋ/

**Lesson 3:**

**abroad** (adj) /ə'brɔ:d/

**although** (conj) /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/

**experience** (n) /ɪk'spiəriəns/

→ **experience** (v) /ɪk'spiəriəns/

**however** (adv) /haʊ'evər/

**lonely** (adj) /'ləʊnli/

**negative** (adj) /'negətɪv/

**positive** (adj) /'pɒzətɪv/

**II/ Grammar:**

◆ **Have to / don't have to (Phải / không cần phải):**

– Cấu trúc **have to + infinitive** dùng để nói đến một nhiệm vụ hoặc một nghĩa vụ được người khác giao cho mình (ví dụ: tuân theo luật pháp hoặc các nội quy, quy định của trường học, cơ quan).

e.g. We **have to** stop when the light turns red.

She **has to** finish her essay before next Monday.

– Trong cấu trúc **have to**, **have** là một động từ thường. Vì thế khi dùng **have to** ở dạng phủ định, ta thêm **do not**. Cấu trúc **do not + have to + infinitive** dùng để diễn tả một hành động không bắt buộc, có thể thực hiện hoặc không.

e.g. I **don't have to** clean the board today.

He **doesn't have to** give presentations for Science class.

◆ **Because / Because of (bởi vì):**

– **Because:** bởi vì (dùng để mô tả nguyên nhân)

| Công thức                                 | Ví dụ                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| ❖ <b>Because</b> + mệnh đề 1, mệnh đề 2.  | - <b>Because</b> she is kind, she always helps other people. |
| ❖ Mệnh đề 1 + <b>because</b> + mệnh đề 2. | - She always helps other people <b>because</b> she is kind.  |

– **Because of:** bởi vì ai/điều gì (dùng để mô tả nguyên nhân)

| Công thức                                | Ví dụ                                                         |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| ❖ <b>Because of</b> + N/V-ing, mệnh đề.  | - <b>Because of</b> his good personality, everyone likes him. |
| ❖ Mệnh đề + <b>because of</b> + N/V-ing. | - Everyone likes him <b>because of</b> his good personality.  |

◆ **So / really:**

Các từ nhấn mạnh **so** và **really** được dùng để nhấn mạnh các tính từ hoặc trạng từ theo sau nó.

– **so** được dùng để thể hiện sự bất ngờ về một việc được nhiều hơn mong đợi của mình.

e.g. I'm **so** happy because I have an A for my English test. I did the test **really** well.

– **really** được dùng để nhấn mạnh cho tính từ hoặc một số động từ; **really** có tác dụng mạnh hơn **very**.

e.g. He's **really** disappointed because he failed the test. He did the test **so** badly.

◆ **However (tuy nhiên) / Although (mặc dù):**

– Để nối hai mệnh đề có ý đối lập nhau, ta dùng **however** hoặc **although**. Mệnh đề sau **however** và **although** diễn tả một sự việc trái ngược với mệnh đề còn lại.

e.g. I studied a lot. I failed the final exam.

→ I studied a lot. **However**, I failed the final exam. (hoặc)

→ **Although** I studied a lot, I failed the final exam.

– **however** và **although** thường được dùng trong văn viết và ít dùng trong các hội thoại hằng ngày. Việc sử dụng các liên từ trong đoạn văn giúp người đọc có thể hiểu được đoạn văn dễ dàng hơn.

\* **Chú ý:**

– Khi **however** đứng đầu câu, sử dụng dấu phẩy (,) ngay sau **however** để ngăn cách với mệnh đề phía sau.

– Sử dụng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề trong câu bắt đầu với **although** (không dùng dấu phẩy ngay sau **although**).

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

- |                     |                    |                    |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>before</u> | B. <u>report</u>   | C. <u>homework</u> | D. <u>uniform</u> |
| 2. A. <u>abroad</u> | B. <u>negative</u> | C. <u>pass</u>     | D. <u>annoyed</u> |

**B. main stress**

- |                    |                     |                   |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 3. A. <u>essay</u> | B. <u>classmate</u> | C. <u>project</u> | D. <u>report</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|

4. A. difficult                      B. however                      C. positive                      D. chemistry

**III/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

5. Sammy studied really hard, so she \_\_\_\_\_ all of her tests.  
A. passed                      B. failed                      C. got                      D. did
6. My teacher told us to do a \_\_\_\_\_ about climate change. We have to speak about this topic in front of the class.  
A. test                      B. presentation                      C. exercise                      D. homework
7. Student A: How's the course going?  
Student B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ enjoying it.  
A. very                      B. much                      C. really                      D. a lot
8. The math exercise is too easy for her. She \_\_\_\_\_ ask for help.  
A. didn't had to                      B. didn't have to                      C. doesn't have to                      D. don't have to
9. Nick got 100% on his physics test. His twin brother, Adam, \_\_\_\_\_, had to retake the test.  
A. although                      B. but                      C. so                      D. however
10. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ with Nick. We have an important biology project, but he doesn't do his part.  
A. hopeful                      B. annoyed                      C. pleased                      D. excited
11. I felt tired \_\_\_\_\_ I studied for hours to prepare for the final.  
A. although                      B. because                      C. so                      D. and
12. I got high scores in the final exam. I feel extremely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disappointed                      B. upset                      C. delighted                      D. negative

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

13. Tomorrow is Halloween. We has to clean and decorate our class.  
                    A                      B                      C                      D
14. He don't have to go to school this Thursday because it's a day-off.  
                    A                      B                      C                      D
15. I was late to school this morning because of I missed the bus.  
                    A                      B                      C                      D
16. However he had a broken leg, he still went to school.  
                    A                      B                      C                      D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

17. In my English class, we have to give \_\_\_\_\_ (PRESENT) about various topics.
18. Studying abroad puts you into an unfamiliar situation, so you will become more \_\_\_\_\_ (DEPEND).
19. Jenny looked \_\_\_\_\_ (DISAPPOINT) when she heard that she couldn't go to the concert on Friday.
20. I was so \_\_\_\_\_ (SURPRISE) because I got an A plus on my English test.

**V/ READING**



Studying abroad is becoming popular for many students looking to learn more about other languages and countries. Sometimes, students (21)\_\_\_\_\_ work with an online exchange organization to make travel arrangements and make sure they have a wonderful and safe experience while away.

Studying abroad is also a (22)\_\_\_\_\_ way to meet new friends, visit new places, and experience different things. Students are (23)\_\_\_\_\_ to learn about new opportunities and meet people from other cultures. (24)\_\_\_\_\_ learning in a foreign country can be difficult, they are pleased when they (25)\_\_\_\_\_ their first test, complete their first project, or meet amazing new people. Overall, it's a great way to travel to other countries and learn more about the world.

- |                |                 |            |              |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 21. A. have    | B. have to      | C. to have | D. has to    |
| 22. A. great   | B. terrible     | C. pleased | D. surprised |
| 23. A. upset   | B. disappointed | C. annoyed | D. delighted |
| 24. A. Because | B. Although     | C. However | D. So        |
| 25. A. present | B. fail         | C. pass    | D. make      |

**VI/ WRITING A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

26. school/ week/ didn't/ Lisa/ go/ headache/ because/ to/ last/ had/ she/ a/.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

27. with/ feel/ exam/ my/ pleased/ I /results/.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

28. she/ studied/ failed/ she/ hard,/ the/ Although/ exam/.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. Anna's mother is from China, but she can't speak Chinese. (HOWEVER)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

30. According to the rules, it's necessary for students to hand in their assignments on time.

→ Students \_\_\_\_\_