

A. Vocabulary : UNIT 1 - UNIT 6

B. Grammar :

Unit 1:

*** Review : Complex sentences.**

- Có những loại mệnh đề phụ thuộc (có 2 vế)
- + Concession (nhượng bộ): although, though, even though.
- + Purpose (mục đích): so that, in order that
- + Reason (lý do): because, since, as
- + Time (thời gian): when, while, before, after, as soon as...

Although/Even though (mặc dù) + S + V , S + V

= Despite/ In spite of + N/N.phr/ V-ing , S + V

Ex. **Although** the village is well-known, few foreigners visit it.

⇒ **Despite** a well-known village, few foreigners visit it.

Because/Since/As (bởi vì) + S + V , S + V

= Because of/ As a result of +N/N.phr/V-ing, S + V

Ex. **Because** her parents had too high expectations in her, she felt quite stressed.

⇒ **Because of** too high expectations from her parents, she felt quiet stressed.

*** Phrasal verbs: write the meaning of these following phrasal verbs.**

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Phrasal verb	Meaning
Get up	Get out of bed	Pass down	
Get on with sb		Live on	
Get over	Recover from	Deal with	
Find out		Close down	
Bring out		Face up to	
Look through		Come back	
Look forward to		Turn down	Refuse
Look after	Take care of	Turn up	Arrive
Look up		Turn on	Switch on
Look at		Turn off	Switch off
Keep up with		Set up	Establish
Run out of		Set off	Start a journey

UNIT 2

Put up with		Go over	Examine
Put on		Go on	
Put down	Make a note	Dress up	

Take off		Get on	Make progress
Take over		Think over	Consider
Grow up		Apply for	
Show around		Cheer sb up	

*** Comparison of adjectives and adverbs (so sánh với tính từ và trạng từ)**

* So sánh bằng: S + be/V + as + adj/adv + as + N
S + be/V + not so/as + adj + as + N

* So sánh hơn:

+ Tính từ ngắn: S + be + adj-er + than + N

+ Tính từ dài: S + be + more + adj + than + N

+ Trạng từ: S + V + more + adv + than + N

+ Much, a lot, a bit, a little được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh

- So sánh hơn nhất:

+ Tính từ ngắn: S + be + the + adj-est

+ Tính từ dài: S + be + the most + adj

+ Trạng từ: S + V + the most + adv

+ Có thể sử dụng second, third trong so sánh hơn nhất

+ Sử dụng by far để nhấn mạnh

UNIT 3

*** Reported speech (Question words before to-infinitives)**

- Ask

- Wonder

- (not) be sure

- Have no idea + Question words + To V

- (not) know

- (not) decide

- (not) tell

* Note: The Q word WHY cannot be used before a to- infinitive.

UNIT 4.

Used to

Used to (didn't use to) + infinitive.

Wishes for the present.

Wish (es) + Clause (past)

+ Clause (Past continuous) when we make wishes for Smth that we want to be happening right at this moment.

* Note: After wish, we can use either was or were with I/he/she/it.

UNIT 5.

The impersonal passive.

It + to be + Past participle + that + S + V

Note: It can be used with reporting verbs: say, think, believe, know, hope, expect, report, understand, claim, etc.

Suggest.

S + suggest + V-ing

S + suggest + (that) + S + (should) + bare infinitive.

***THE USE OF “SUGGEST” (CÁCH DÙNG: SUGGEST)**

Sau động từ “Suggest” (đề nghị, đề xuất, kiến nghị), chúng ta có thể dùng V -ing hay một mệnh đề với “Should”

Chúng ta sử dụng “Suggest + V -ing” hay một mệnh đề với “Should”, để gợi ý ai đó về những gì họ nên làm.

- ☐ He suggested travelling together for safety, since the area was so dangerous.
- ☐ She suggests that we should go out for dinner.
- ☐ His doctor suggested that he should reduce his working hours and take some exercises.

UNIT 6.

*** PAST PERFECT (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN**

THÀNH) a. Form:

(+) S + **had** + PP (V3/ed)

(-) S+ **hadn't** + PP (V3/ed)

(?) **Had** + S + PP (V3/ed) ?

b. Uses (Cách sử dụng)

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong QK (hành động xảy ra trước dùng QKHT; hành động xảy ra sau dùng QKĐ)

Ex: I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.

- Hành động xảy ra trước 1 thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: I had worked as a librarian before 2010. (*Trước năm 2010, tôi là một quản thư*)

**** Adjective + to – infinitive***

It + be + adj +(for Pronoun/ of noun) to- infinitive: *express an emphasise information by bringing it to the front of the class.*

S + be + adj + to – infinitive: *express emotions, confidence, or worries... Adjs can be happy, glad, pleased, relieved, sorry, certain, sure, confident, convinced, afraid, annoyed, ...*

S + be + adj + that + clause : *express emotions(happy, glad, pleased, relieved, sorry), confidence, or worries (certain, sure, confident, convinced, afraid, annoyed, ...)*

II/ Practice.

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. concentr <u>ation</u> | B. quest <u>ion</u> | C. attract <u>ion</u> | D. emot <u>ion</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ex</u> ist | B. <u>ex</u> change | C. <u>ext</u> reme | D. <u>ex</u> pect |
| 3. A. recogn <u>iz</u> e | B. <u>op</u> inion | C. ad <u>ol</u> escence | D. <u>con</u> flict |
| 4. A. urb <u>a</u> n | B. craft | C. organ <u>iz</u> e | D. Canad <u>a</u> |
| 5. A. art <u>is</u> an | B. handicraft | C. mach <u>in</u> e | D. herit <u>ag</u> e |
| 6. A. <u>e</u> motion | B. indec <u>i</u> sive | C. ob <u>e</u> sity | D. believ <u>a</u> ble |
| 7. A. hang <u>ing</u> | B. belong | C. sing <u>er</u> | D. ang <u>er</u> |
| 8. A. behav <u>ed</u> | B. pass <u>ed</u> | C. entertain <u>ed</u> | D. chang <u>ed</u> |
| 9. A. imagin <u>a</u> tion | B. <u>a</u> verage | C. <u>l</u> anguage | D. <u>a</u> ppearance |
| 10. A. increas <u>e</u> | B. surpris <u>e</u> | C. releas <u>e</u> | D. promis <u>e</u> |
| 11. A. lim <u>est</u> one | B. pil <u>gr</u> im | C. ricksh <u>a</u> w | D. citad <u>e</u> l |
| 12. A. geolog <u>i</u> cal | B. imagin <u>e</u> | C. agenc <u>y</u> | D. togeth <u>er</u> |
| 13. A. wond <u>er</u> | B. <u>com</u> plex | C. backdro <u>p</u> | D. <u>pro</u> per |
| 14. A. histor <u>i</u> c | B. pictur <u>e</u> sque | C. enter | D. sent <u>e</u> nce |
| 15. A. plum <u>b</u> er | B. sculpt <u>ur</u> e | C. measur <u>e</u> | D. structur <u>e</u> |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS.

Question I. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

1. The villagers are trying to learn English _____ they can communicate with foreign customers.
A. so that B. in order that C. although D. A and B are correct
2. We stopped to admire the beauty of thearound us .
A. scenery B. vender C. generation D. gender
3. Conical hat making in the village has been passed _____ from generation to generation
A. on B. down C. up D. in
4. Ho Chi Minh City has been divided into twenty-four _____ divisions since December 2003.
A. administer B. administration C. administrative D. administrator
5. It's a great experience to be sitting comfortably in a _____ pulled by someone through the ancient streets.

- A.bicycle B.rickshaw C.car D.train
6. Working in a place full of hustle and bustle like this, I can't help missing my tranquil and _____ village.
- A.picturesque B.modern C.loud D.ugly
7. A _____ is a castle on high ground in or near a city, where people could go when the city was being attacked.
- A.cathedral B.monument C.centre D.citadel
8. The station building used to be a high wooden _____ with a curved roof.
- A.facility B.carriage C.complex D.structure
9. The scenery is _____ when viewed from the mountain top. It feels like your breath is being taken away.
- A.nice B.good C.spectacular D.peaceful
10. The local government is introducing tougher _____ to preserve historical sites.
- A.measures B.actions C.plans D.steps
11. _____ by the sea, the country has the advantage of having a large coastal area.
- A.Situating B.Located C.Locating D.Stood
12. The new sports _____ has six tennis courts.
- A.complex B.match C.medium D.game
13. You like history, so Viet Nam National Museum of History is a _____ place.
- A. must-see B. must-be seen C. must-be seeing D. to see
14. I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she _____ down my invitation.
- A. passed B. sat C. turned D.closed
15. There is general _____ that Vietnamese students lack knowledge of the natural, or man-made, wonders of Viet Nam.
- A.accepting B.saying C.recognition D.undertaking
16. It is important to _____ the wonders of the world so that future generations can see them with their own eyes.
- A.destroy B.ignore C.remain D.preserve
17. Production methods in the village are normally _____ from ancestors to the younger generations.
- A.passed away B.passed out C.passed up D.passed down
18. We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can keep _____ theirs.
- A. on B. up C. up with D.up down
- 19.It must be incredible travelling by dogsled. I wish I _____ it.
- A. can do B. could did C. could do D. can done
- 20.Once a month I went downtown to collect the post and then walked from village to village, _____ were far away from each other.
- A. which B. where C. that D. when
- 21 .I wish people in the world _____ conflicts and lived in peace.
- A. don't have B. doesn't have C. didn't have D. didn't having
- 22 .I have told you many times _____ the door open.
- A. not leave B. not to leave C. to not leave D. not to leaving

23. I wish my friends spent less time _____ computer games and more time outdoors.
 A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
24. The farmers in my home village _____ rice home on trucks. They used buffalo-driven carts.
 A. used to transport B. used to be transported C. didn't use to transport D. use to transport

Question II. Give the correct form of the following verbs:

1. My house _____ (build) yesterday.
2. We (not see) _____ each other since Monday.
3. If the weather is fine, we (go) _____ for a picnic.
4. She asked me if I (like) _____ pop music.
5. If Mai doesn't work hard, she (fail) _____ the exam.
6. We (not meet) _____ her since we lived here.
7. I don't know many English words. I wish I (know) _____ more English words.
8. Tuan and Huong (not/go) _____ to the cinema last night.
9. My brother was used to (go) _____ to work by motorbike. Now he cycles.

Question III. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

1. He said he would go to England next week.
 A B C D
2. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings.
 A B C D
3. Nam wishes he can speak English fluently.
 A B C D
4. She worked hard, but she passed her exam.
 A B C D
5. When he came, I watched a football match on TV.
 A B C D
6. When Andrew saw the question, he were knowing the answer immediately.
 A B C D
7. Mai has stayed on her uncle's farm for last week.
 A B C D
8. I'm looking forward to hear from you .
 A B C D
9. They asked me don't talk during the discussion.
 A B C D
10. Would you mind if I ask you a private question?
 A B C D
11. They happily looked at their children to play in the yard.
 A B C D
12. This is the first time I visited a famous place in Hanoi.
 A B C D

Question IV. Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. People who are _____ lack the basic reading and writing skills. LITERATE
2. This approach can help identify common _____ and their causes. BEHAVE
3. Today, _____ and loyalty mean nothing in the workplace. SENIOR
4. There is a growing _____ that Vietnam creates its own identity with numerous natural wonders. RECOGNIZE
5. We spent years learning about the complex _____ structure of the region. GEOLOGY
6. It was a pretty town with a _____ harbor and well-preserved buildings. PICTURE
7. Beijing announced that it would speed up construction of a subsidiary _____ center. ADMINISTER
8. Although they never get angry, they are not always kind or _____. TOLERATE
9. I tried to tell her about the awful day I'd had, but she wasn't very _____. SYMPATHY
10. Students are expected to be quiet and _____ in the classroom. OBEY

C-READING:

Question I Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

Hello! My name is Herman. I live in a big city in Germany and it's quite exciting! There are lots of things to do. My parents bought a flat near a park where I can ride my bike or (1) _____ skateboarding. My brother is older than me and I also go to the cinema with him. The city library is a great place. I usually meet my friends there and we do our school (2) _____ or study together.

Of course living in a big city is not easy. City life can be fast, tiring and stressful. The streets are always (3) _____ and noisy. Because of the cars is polluted sometimes. People are so busy that they (4) _____ have time for their neighbours or friends. But I can't see myself moving to the (5) _____. I just love living in the city too much.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. go | B. do | C. play | D. sail |
| 2. A. workshop | B. projects | C. playgrounds | D. competitions |
| 3. A. bored | B. surprised | C. crowded | D. exhausted |
| 4. A. usually | B. always | C. often | D. rarely |

5. A. university B. countryside C. mountain D. building

Question II. Read the following text about Bill Gate, the co-founder of Microsoft, and choose the best answer.

Bill Gates is the co-founder of Microsoft, the world's largest PC software company. He is among the richest people in the world. Bill Gates' interest in computers started when he was a teenager. After high school, he was accepted to several top colleges in the USA: Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. He chose to go to Harvard to study law. At Harvard, he focused more on his interest in computer than on coursework. He often relaxed by playing video games in Harvard's computer lab. He left Harvard before graduating because he wanted to open a software company with his friend Paul Allen. However, he later said, "I don't think dropping out is a good idea." In 2007, he received an honorary degree from Harvard. He began his speech by saying this to his father in the audience. "I've been waiting more than 30 years to say this: Dad, I always told you I'd come back and get my degree." Bill Gates is no longer working full time for Microsoft. He is now, with his wife, running The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation which aims to improve healthcare, reduce poverty, and promote education around the world.

1. When did Bill Gates first develop his interest in computers?

- A. when he went to university B. when he was at nursery school C. during his teenage years

2. What did he study at Harvard University?

- A. law B. computer science C. business

3. What did he often do to relax while at Harvard?

- A. play sports B. go to parties C. play video games

4. What did he receive from Harvard in 2007?

- A. an honorary degree B. a company C. a job

5. Why did he drop out of Harvard?

- A. because he wanted to start a software company
B. because he was ill.
C. because he wanted to study at another university.

Question III. Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Thomas Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Milan, Ohio. When he was at school, his teacher considered him to be a slow student. Because hearing problems, Edison had difficulty in following the lessons. But with only three months of formal education he became one of the greatest inventors and industrial leaders in history. Edison's most famous invention was the electric light bulb. He also invented the phonograph, and made improvements to the telegraph, telephone and motion picture technology.

Edison had a special life. He married twice with five children. He loved books had excellent memory and always showed curiosity about science. Although he had hearing problems, he refused to have an operation for his deafness. He said that silence helped him concentrate. He always worked very hard and often had only four hours of sleep

every day. He used to say "Genius was 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration". When he died on October 18, 1931, he was still working on new ideas.

1. When was Thomas Edison born?

2. Did he have difficulty in hearing?

3. What was Edison's most famous invention?

4. How long did he use to work every day?

Question IV. Read the passage again then decide whether the statements are true(T) or false(F).

Chu Van An High School is one of the oldest and most prestigious state schools in Viet Nam. Established in 1908 by the French, the school was located beside the West Lake, and was originally named after the location it was in. It is a very pleasant, spacious school with great views of the lake from the classroom windows.

In 1943, the school was moved to Ninh Binh, and was not moved back to Ha Noi until 1945. In that year, the school was renamed Chu Van An, after a famous Vietnamese Confucianism teacher of the Tran Dynasty. Professor Nguyen Gia Tuong became the first Vietnamese principal of the school. Many famous people like ex-Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Doctor Ton That Tung, and poet Xuan Dieu used to be the school's students. Today the school is still located in the same area, and has maintained its prestige, as well as its reputation as one of the top schools in Ha Noi. It is very difficult to be admitted to the school. Every year, there are around three thousand applicants but only about five hundred are admitted. Those applicants have to take an entrance examination conducted by the Department of Education and Training of Ha Noi.

Statements	T	F
1. Chu Van An High School is one of the second oldest schools in Viet Nam.		
2. It was moved to Ninh Binh in 1943.		
3. It is very difficult to be admitted to the school.		
4. Every year, there are around three thousand applicants are admitted to the school.		
5. The applicants have to take an entrance examination.		

D. WRITING

I. Question I. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Ba can't speak English well.

→ Ba wishes

2. Peter feels sorry that he can't come to his brother's wedding. (WISHES).

→ Peter.....

3. "I will go to my village next week" Mr. Nick said.