



## E8 – ÔN CUỐI KÌ II- UNIT 11: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### A. LANGUAGE FOCUS

**I. VOCABULARY:** Từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề khoa học và công nghệ

### II. PRONUNCIATION

- Trọng âm của từ bắt đầu bằng un-, im-:

+ Tiền tố un-, im- khi được thêm vào từ gốc không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ.

Ex: un'friendly, im'possible, un'fair...

### III. GRAMMAR

#### 1. Future tenses: review

##### a. Future simple tense (thì tương lai đơn):

\* Công thức:

|                    |                                        |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Khẳng định:</b> | <b>S + will + V (infinitive)</b>       |
| <b>Phủ định:</b>   | <b>S + will not + V (infinitive)</b>   |
| <b>Câu hỏi:</b>    | <b>Will + S + V (infinitive)?</b>      |
|                    | <b>Yes, S + will. / No, S + won't.</b> |

\* Cách dùng:

- Thì tương lai đơn dùng để diễn tả một quyết định hay một ý định nhất thời nảy ra ở thời điểm nói, có từ tín hiệu chỉ thời gian trong tương lai.

\* Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

**1. Tomorrow; 2. next week/month/year; 3. in the future; 4. in + thời gian trong tương lai**  
**5. Believe/ think/ predict/ suppose/ promise/ hope...**

##### b. Future continuous tense (thì tương lai tiếp diễn) (xem lại Unit 10)

#### 2. Reported speech ( Câu gián tiếp)

##### a. Cách dùng:

**Trong lời nói trực tiếp**, chúng ta ghi lại chính xác những từ, ngữ của người nói dùng. Lời nói trực tiếp thường được thể hiện bởi: các dấu ngoặc kép “.....”

Ex: He said: “I am learning English now.”

- **Câu gián tiếp** là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

##### b. Những thay đổi trong lời nói Trực tiếp và Gián tiếp:

\* **Đổi thì của câu:** nguyên tắc chung là lùi thì về quá khứ:

| Thì trong Lời nói trực tiếp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Thì trong Lời nói gián tiếp                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hiện tại đơn</li> <li>- Hiện tại tiếp diễn</li> <li>- Hiện tại hoàn thành</li> <li>- Quá khứ đơn</li> <li>- Quá khứ tiếp diễn</li> <li>- Quá khứ hoàn thành</li> <li>- Tương lai đơn</li> <li>- Tương lai TD</li> <li>- Is/am/are going to do</li> <li>- Can/may/must do</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quá khứ đơn</li> <li>- Quá khứ tiếp diễn</li> <li>- Quá khứ hoàn thành</li> <li>- Quá khứ hoàn thành</li> <li>- Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn/ Quá khứ tiếp diễn</li> <li>- Quá khứ hoàn thành (không đổi)</li> <li>- Tương lai trong quá khứ</li> <li>- Tương lai TD trong quá khứ</li> <li>- Was/were going to do</li> <li>- Could/might/had to do</li> </ul> |

*\* Các thay đổi khác:*

*- Thay đổi đại từ*

Các đại từ nhân xưng và đại từ sở hữu khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói tiếp thay đổi như bảng sau:

| ĐẠI TỪ           | CHỨC NĂNG                                                                                                                                                                          | TRỰC TIẾP             | GIÁN TIẾP                                   |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Đại từ nhân xưng | Chủ ngữ                                                                                                                                                                            | I<br>we<br>you        | he, she<br>they<br>they/I/he/her            |
| Tân ngữ          | Đứng sau động từ, chịu tác động của động từ                                                                                                                                        | me<br>us<br>you       | him, her<br>them<br>them/me/him/her         |
| Tính từ sở hữu   | Đứng trước danh từ để nói danh từ phía sau thuộc về nó.<br>(Tính từ sở hữu + Danh từ : làm S hoặc tân ngữ trong câu)<br>Tính từ sở hữu luôn cần 1 danh từ theo sau: <b>my book</b> | my<br>our<br>your     | his, her<br>their<br>their/my/his/her       |
| Đại từ sở hữu    | Thay thế cho cả tính từ sở hữu và danh từ được nhắc đến trước đó. Đại từ sở hữu dùng làm chủ ngữ, tân ngữ hoặc đứng cuối câu. Nó luôn đứng 1 mình. The book is <b>mine</b> .       | mine<br>ours<br>yours | his, hers<br>theirs<br>theirs/mine/his/hers |

*- Các thay đổi ở trạng từ không gian và thời gian:*

| Trực tiếp                | Gián tiếp                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| This                     | That                                |
| That                     | That                                |
| These                    | Those                               |
| Here                     | There                               |
| Now                      | Then                                |
| Today                    | That day                            |
| Ago                      | Before                              |
| Tomorrow                 | The next day / the following day    |
| The day after tomorrow   | In two days' time / two days after  |
| Yesterday                | The day before / the previous day   |
| The day before yesterday | Two day before                      |
| Next week                | The following week                  |
| Last week                | The previous week / the week before |
| Last year                | The previous year / the year before |

**c. Công thức:**

**Trực tiếp:** S + V + (O) : "clause"

**Gián tiếp:** S + told /said + (O) + (that) + clause.

## B. EXERCISES:

**I. Choose the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

1. A. unable      B. future      C. student      D. computer

2. A. science      B. species      C. technique      D. marine
3. A. oxygen      B. galaxy      C. dangerous      D. biology
4. A. national      B. transform      C. spaceship      D. imagine
5. A. resource      B. developer      C. technology      D. previous

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. invent      B. explore      C. happen      D. design
2. A. technology      B. unlucky      C. personality      D. impossible
3. A. invention      B. illustrate      C. impatient      D. facility
4. A. unfriendly      B. communicate      C. improbable      D. opportunity
5. A. competitive      B. impossible      C. curiosity      D. impure

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ your exams if you don't start working harder.  
A. wouldn't pass      B. will pass      C. would pass      D. won't pass
2. I can't come to your party next Friday as I \_\_\_\_\_ on that day.  
A. will working      B. will be working      C. will being work      D. would work
3. If she doesn't hurry, she \_\_\_\_\_ the last train.  
A. will miss      B. would miss      C. won't miss      D. wouldn't miss
4. The guest \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel in Da Lat at 1 p.m. tomorrow.  
A. will staying      B. will be stayed      C. would stay      D. will be staying
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when you come over this weekend.  
A. won't playing      B. won't being play      C. won't be playing      D. won't be played
6. A person who builds and creates computer programmes is called a software \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. develop      B. development      C. developing      D. developer
7. Light bulb is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of Edison.  
A. inventors      B. inventers      C. inventions      D. invents
8. The knowledge that you can get from the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. limited      B. limits      C. unlimited      D. imlimited
9. Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_! The bus will be here soon.  
A. patient      B. impatient      C. important      D. polite
10. Kevin is so \_\_\_\_\_. His room is always a mess.  
A. untidy      B. clean      C. tidy      D. unable
11. Frequent Internet \_\_\_\_\_ will cause many troubles for our online classroom today.  
A. disconnection      B. connection      C. disconnected      D. interrupted
12. Many people think the cyber world might \_\_\_\_\_ the real world one day.  
A. provide      B. take place      C. take up      D. replace
13. Do you agree that playing computer games might make players think \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. critic      B. critical      C. critically      D. criticism
14. Science and technology have \_\_\_\_\_ the life safe, secure and comfortable.  
A. transformed      B. made      C. done      D. changed
15. A mechanical calculator which could do additions or subtractions very quickly was \_\_\_\_\_ by Little Pascal.  
A. found out      B. discovered      C. found      D. invented
16. Her teacher told her that there \_\_\_\_\_ still room for her improvement in her work.  
A. has been      B. will be      C. is      D. was
17. Facebook was built on the \_\_\_\_\_ of earlier social network sites like Myspace and Bebo.  
A. succeed      B. successful      C. successfully      D. success

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ of penicillin, one of the world's first antibiotics, marks a true turning point in human history.

- A. generation      B. exploration      C. invention      D. discovery

19. No \_\_\_\_\_ was found after the tenth day of treatment.

- A. improve      B. improvement      C. improving      D. improved

20. I am interested in natural science \_\_\_\_\_ like Chemistry and Physics.

- A. subjects      B. objects      C. topics      D. themes

IV. Find one mistake in each of the following sentences.

1. At this time tomorrow I am flying to Canada, so I won't be able to call you.

- A. tomorrow      B. am flying      C. so      D. to call

2. Future homes will take advantage on robots to do chores such as cleaning and cooking.

- A. take      B. on      C. to do      D. such as

3. She said she had seen her brother at the café yesterday.

- A. said      B. had seen      C. at      D. yesterday

4. Harry told to us he was catching the first bus to New York the next day.

- A. to us      B. was catching      C. bus      D. the next day

5. Will people be lived longer in the future thanks to medical tech?

- A. Will      B. be lived      C. in the future      D. medical tech

V. Rewrite the following statements as reported speech.

1. "I am reading a novel," she said.

She said \_\_\_\_\_

2. "The invention of light bulb is very important," they said.

They said \_\_\_\_\_

3. "My brother writes this book," said John.

John said \_\_\_\_\_

4. "I can't chat because I'm working," David told me.

David told \_\_\_\_\_

5. "I am having dinner with Rachel tomorrow," she said.

She said \_\_\_\_\_

6. "James Watt invented the steam engine in 1769," my teacher said.

My teacher said \_\_\_\_\_

7. "I will see you next Friday," Tim told me.

Tim told \_\_\_\_\_

8. "I visit my grandparents today," he said.

He said \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

It seems entirely (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world attempting (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of natural events just by the power of thought. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the 17th century, more and more people began to realise that they could test their scientific ideas by designing (6) \_\_\_\_\_ relevant experiment and seeing what happened. A lot of progress (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in this way by individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into many different areas of Science, and they often receive very little (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for

their hard work. At the start of the 20th century, though it became clear that science was becoming more (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and more expensive. The individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

- |                   |                |                 |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. nature      | B. natural     | C. naturally    | D. natured      |
| 2. A. discovered  | B. discovering | C. discover     | D. to discover  |
| 3. A. route       | B. method      | C. way          | D. technique    |
| 4. A. aims        | B. reasons     | C. causes       | D. impulses     |
| 5. A. During      | B. On          | C. At           | D. Above        |
| 6. A. the         | B. a           | C. an           | D. X            |
| 7. A. was making  | B. is made     | C. made         | D. was made     |
| 8. A. research    | B. experiment  | C. discovery    | D. education    |
| 9. A. award       | B. prize       | C. gift         | D. reward       |
| 10. A. complicate | B. complicated | C. complicating | D. complication |