**Unit 3: ON SCREEN**

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**I. VOCABULARY**

**- animation** /,ænɪ'meɪʃn/ (n): phim hoạt hình

**- action film** /'ækʃn fɪlm/ (n): phim hành động

**- assume** /ə'sju:m//ə'su:m/ (v): cho rằng, định rằng

**- acting /***'* æktɪŋ/ (n): diễn xuất (the activity or profession of performing in plays, films, etc.)

*Example: She started her acting career while still at school. (Cô ấy bắt đầu sự nghiệp diễn xuất của mình khi vẫn còn đi học.)*

**- boring** /'bɔ:rɪŋ/ (adj) : nhàm chán = dull/dʌl/, tedious /'ti:diəs/

**- combat** /'kɒmbæt/ /'kɑ:mbæt/ (n): trận đánh, chiến tranh

**- concern** /kən' sɜ:n/ (n): sự lo lắng (nhất là của nhiều người)

**- conflict** /'kɒnflɪkt//'kɑ:nflɪkt/ (n): mâu thuẫn

**- comedy** /'kɒmədi/ (n): phim hài, hài kịch

**- chat show** /'tʃætʃəʊ/ (n): chương trình phỏng vấn trên tivi, đài= talk show

(a television or radio programme in which famous people are asked questions and talk in an informal way about their work and opinions on various topics)

**- confusing** /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ (adj) : gây khó hiểu, không rõ ràng.

**- *confusing for/to somebody*** : gây nhầm lẫn cho ai đó

*Example: The new signs will be very confusing for tourists.*

*(Các biển báo mới sẽ rất khó hiểu đối với khách du lịch.)*

**- *confusing to do*** : khó thực hiện

*Example: The site is somewhat confusing to navigate.*

*(Địa điểm hơi khó hiểu để định hướng đi cho đúng.)*

**- convincing** /kən'vɪnsɪŋ/ (adj) : làm cho người ta tin, có sức thuyết phục

**- character** /'kærəktə(r)/ (n) : nhân vật

**- unconvincing** /,ʌnkən'vɪnsɪŋ/ (adj) : không có tính thuyết phục

**- documentary** /,dɒkju'mentri/ /,dɑ:kju'mentri/ (n): phim tài liệu

**- depression** /dɪ'preʃn/ (n) : bệnh trầm cảm

**- dimension** /daɪ'menʃn/ /dɪ'menʃn/ (n): chiều (cao, rộng, dài)

**- dependent** (adj): độc lập independent (adj): phụ thuộc

**- episode** /'epɪsəod/ (n) : tập (trong chương trình truyền hình/ phát thanh dài tập)

**- ending** /'endɪŋ/ (n): phần kết thúc opening (n): phần mở đầu

**- fantasy film** /'fæntəsi film/ (n) : phim kỳ ảo

**- films and TV programmes** : phim và chương trình truyền hình.

**- game show** /'geɪm ʃəʊ/ (n) : trò chơi truyền hình (a television programme in which people play games or answer questions to win prizes)

**- genre** /'ʒɒnrə//'ʒɑ:nrə/ (n) : loại, thể loại

**- gripping** /'grɪpɪŋ/ (adj) : hấp dẫn, thú vị, lôi cuốn = exciting or interesting

**- horror film** /'hɒrə film/ (n) : phim kinh di (a film in which very frightening or unnatural things happen)

**- imaginative** /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ (adj) : giàu tưởng tượng; có sáng kiến = inventive

**- mission** /'mɪʃn/ (n) : nhiệm vụ

**- musical** / 'mju:zɪkl/ (n) : một vở nhạc kịch

**- moving** /'mu:vɪŋ/ (adj) : gây xúc động

**- news bulletin** /nju:z'bʊlətɪn/ /nu:z'bʊlətɪn/ (n): bản tin ngắn (a short radio or television broadcast of news reports)

**- online series** /,ɒn'laɪn'sɪəri:z/ (n) : chương trình phát trực tuyến nhiều kỳ

**- overload** /'əɒ.və.ləʊd/ (n) : sự quá tải

**- period drama** /'pɪəriəd 'drɑ:mə/ (n) : phim/ kịch lịch sử

*Example: He wrote and directed the period drama Barry Lyndon, set 15 years before the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars.*

*(Ông đã viết và đạo diễn bộ phim truyền hình thời kỳ Barry Lyndon, lấy bối cảnh 15 năm trước khi bắt đầu cuộc chiến của Napoléon)*

**- piracy** /'paɪrəsi/ (n) : việc sao chép (đĩa DVD, chương trình máy tính, sách...) bất hợp pháp

**- plot** /plɒt/ /plɑ:t/ (n) : cốt truyện

**- reality show** /ri'ælətiʃəʊ/ (n) : chương trình truyền hình thực tế.

*Example: A reality show following young people who are trying to become professional athletes.*

*(Một chương trình truyền hình thực tế theo dõi những người trẻ đang cố gắng trở thành vận động viên chuyên nghiệp)*

**- release** /rɪ'li:s/ (v) : cho phổ biến, phát hành, lưu hành

**- romantic comedy** /rəʊ 'mæntɪk 'kɒmədi / (n): phim hay vở kịch hài lãng mạn

*Example: Romantic comedy is about the kind of love that turns everything upside down.*

*(Bộ phim lãng mạn nói về thể loại tình yêu làm đảo lộn mọi thứ).*

**- satnav** /'sætnæv/ (n) : hệ thống dẫn đường bằng vệ tinh

**- script** /skrɪpt/ (n) : kịch bản

*Example: That line isn't in the original script. (Câu đó không có trong kịch bản gốc.)*

- **scary** /'skeəri/ (adj): đáng sợ, ghê sợ = frightening

- **scenes** /si:n/[countable, usually plural]: cảnh trong phim

- **season** /'si:zn/ (n): mùa

- **science fiction film** /,saɪəns 'fikʃn film/ (n): Phim khoa học viễn tưởng/ giả tưởng

- **sitcom** /'sɪtkɒm//'sɪtkɑ:m/ (n): phim dài nhiều tập

*Example: He has made the difficult leap from sitcom to the theatre. (Anh ấy đã có bước nhảy vọt khó khăn từ phim dài nhiều tập sang sân khấu.)*

- **slingshot** /'slɪŋʃɒt/ /'slɪŋʃɑ,:t/ (n): ná cao su, giàn thun

- **slogan** /'sləʊgən/ (n): khẩu hiệu

- **soap opera** /'səʊp ɒprə/ /'səʊp ɑ:prə/ (n): phim/ kịch nhiều kỳ về cuộc sống và các vấn đề của một nhóm người

- **soundtrack** /'saʊndtræk/ (n): âm thanh ghi cho một bộ phim

- **special effects** /,speʃl ɪ'fekts/ (n): kỹ xảo điện ảnh, hiệu ứng đặc biệt

- **supervillain** /'su:pəvɪlən/ (n): nhân vật phản diện

- **surprising** (adj) đáng ngạc nhiên unsurprising (adj) không đáng ngạc nhiên

- **talent show** /'tæləntʃəʊ/ (n); chương trình thi tài năng trên truyền hình

*Example: She became a child star after winning a TV talent show for six weeks in a row.*

*(Cô bé đã trở thành một ngôi sao nhí sau khi giành chiến thắng trong một chương trình thi tài năng trên truyền hình trong sáu tuần liên tiếp.)*

- **thriller** /'θrɪlə(r)/ (n): bộ phim hoặc chương trình TV thú vị về tội phạm hoặc gián điệp

- **twist** /twɪst/ (n): sự thay đổi đột ngột, biến cố

- **unrealistic** /,ʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): không thực tế

- **realistic** /,ri:ə'lɪstɪk// rɪə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): thực tế

- **war film** /wɔ:(r) film / (n): phim về chiến tranh

- **weather forecast** /'weðə fɔ:ka:st//'weðər fɔ:rkæst/ (n): sự dự báo thời tiết

- **western** /'westən/ (n): một cuốn sách hoặc bộ phim về cuộc sống ở miền Tây nước Mỹ vào thế kỷ 19, đặc biệt là cuộc sống của những chàng cao bồi

**Phrases to remember**

- in contrast : ngược lại, trái lại

- depend on : phụ thuộc vào

- spend a lot of time on the computer : dành nhiều thời gian trên máy tính

- put your feet up : nghỉ ngơi (= to rest)

- find + it + adj + to infinitive : nhận thấy

- make a decision : đưa ra quyết định

- be out of time : hết thời gian

- have a negative effect on : có ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến

- according to : dựa theo

- helps someone with something : giúp ai với việc gì

- prevent someone (from) doing something : ngăn cản ai không làm việc gì

- Khi muốn mời ai làm gì chúng ta dùng những cấu trúc sau đây:

+ Would you like + to-infinitive? : Bạn có muốn... / Mời bạn ...?

***Example****: Would you like to go to the cinema with me?*

*(Bạn có muốn đi xem phim với tôi không?)*

+ Why don’t you/ we + infinitive ? : Tại sao bạn/ chúng ta lại không...?

***Example****: Why don’t you put your luggage under the seat?*

*(Tại sao bạn không để hành lý của bạn dưới ghế?)*

+ How about + Verb-ing ...? : Thế việc …….. thì thế nào?

***Example****: How about going to the theater this evening?*

*(Đi xem hát tối nay được không?)*

+ Had better + infinitive without to : Nên làm gì... thì hơn

***Example****: You'd better go to the doctor about your cough.*

*(Tốt hơn bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ về cơn ho của mình.)*

- on one's own : một mình (= alone)

***WORD SKILLS***

**Negative Adjective Prefixes (Các tiền tố tính từ có ý nghĩa phủ định)**

Trong Tiếng Anh có một số tiền tố (prefixes) dùng để thêm vào phía trước một từ gốc và làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của từ gốc. Các từ gốc có thể là danh từ, tính từ, trạng từ hoặc động từ.

Trong bài này chúng ta xem xét một số tiền tố mang ý nghĩa phủ định khi thêm vào các tính từ. Các tiền tố này gồm có: **“un-, in-, im-, ir-, il- và dis-”.** Sau đây là một số tính từ có thêm tiền tố thường gặp.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ gốc** | **Tính thêm tiền tố** |
| certain: chắc chắn  fortunate: may mắn  lucky: may mắn  healthy: lành mạnh; khỏe mạnh  tidy: gọn gàng  fair: công bằng  kind: tử tế  acceptable: có thể chấp nhận được  likely: có khả năng xảy ra | uncertain: không chắc chắn  unfortunate: không may mắn  unlucky: không may mắn  unhealthy: không lành mạnh; không khỏe mạnh  untidy: lộn xộn  unfair: không công bằng  unkind: không tử tế  unacceptable: không thể chấp nhận được  unlikely: không có khả năng xảy ra |
| active: hoạt bát; hoạt động  accurate: chính xác  correct: đúng  dependent: phụ thuộc  visible: có thể thấy được | inactive: không hoạt động  inaccurate: không chính xác  incorrect: không đúng  independent: độc lập  invisible: không thể thấy được |
| mature: trưởng thành  moral: có đạo đức  patient: kiên nhẫn  polite: lịch sự  possible: có thể | immature: còn non nớt  immoral: vô đạo đức  impatient: thiếu kiên nhẫn  impolite: bất lịch sự  impossible: không thể |
| legible: dễ đọc  legal: hợp pháp  logical: hợp lý | illegible: không thể đọc được  illegal: bất hợp pháp  illogical: không hợp lý |
| advantageous: thuận lợi  continuous: liên tục  honest: trung thực  loyal: trung thành  satisfied: hài lòng | disadvantageous: bất lợi  discontinuous: bị gián đoạn  dishonest: không trung thực  disloyal: không trung thành  dissatisfied: không hài lòng |
| regular: chuẩn; hợp lệ  responsible: có trách nhiệm  replaceable: có thể thay thế được | irregular: không chuẩn; không hợp lệ  irresponsible: vô trách nhiệm  irreplaceable: không thể thay thế được |

***Example:***

*- He was thrown out of school for* ***unacceptable*** *behaviour.*

*(Nó bị tống khứ khỏi trường vì hành vi không thể chấp nhận được.)*

*- Jill is very mature and* ***independent*** *for her age.*

*(Jill rất chững chạc và tự lập so với tuổi của cô ấy.)*

*- To be a good teacher, you should not be* ***impatient*** *with your students.*

*(Để làm một giáo viên giỏi, bạn không nên nóng nảy với học sinh của mình.)*

*- His writing is* ***illegible****. I can hardly understand what he means in his letter.*

*(Chữ viết của ông ấy không thể đọc được. Tôi hầu như không hiểu ông ấy có ý gì trong lá thư.)*

*- She made a complaint to the manager because she was totally* ***dissatisfied*** *with the service of the hotel. (Cô ấy phàn nàn với giám đốc vì cô ấy hoàn toàn bất mãn với dịch vụ của khách sạn.)*

*- It was* ***irresponsible*** *of him to abandon his wife and two young children.*

*(Ông ấy thật là vô trách nhiệm khi bỏ rơi người vợ và hai đứa con nhỏ.)*

***WORD FORM***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| **1** |  | convince: thuyết phục | convinced: tin chắc  unconvinced: không tin chắc  convincing: có tính thuyết phục  unconvincing: không có tính thuyết phục | convincingly: theo một cách thuyết phục  unconvincingly: không thuyết phục |
| **2** | depression: sự chán nản, phiền muộn; Khủng hoảng | depress: làm chán nản | depressing: làm chán nản, làm phiền muộn  depressed: chán nản  depressive: suy nhược, suy yếu | depressingly: đáng buồn |
| **3** | dependence: sự phụ thuộc  independence: trạng thái độc lập  dependant/ dependent: người phụ thuộc | depend on: phụ thuộc vào | dependent: phụ thuộc  independent: không phụ thuộc | independently: một cách không phụ thuộc |
| **4** | confusion: Sự nhầm lẫn | confuse: nhầm lẫn; xáo trộn | confused: lẫn lộn; khó hiểu  confusing: bối rối; rắc rối | confusedly: bối rối  confusingly: khó hiểu |
| **5** | honesty: sự trung thực  dishonesty: sự không trung thực |  | honest: chân thật  dishonest: bất lương | honestly: trung thực  dishonestly: không trung thực |
| **6** | surprise: sự bất ngờ | surprise: gây bất ngờ | surprised: ngạc nhiên  surprising: gây ngạc nhiên  unsurprising: không có gì đáng ngạc nhiên | surprisingly  unsurprisingly |
| **7** | acceptance: sự chấp nhận | accept: chấp nhận | acceptable: có thể chấp nhận  unacceptable: không thể chấp nhận được  accepted: Đã được chấp nhận | acceptably: có thể chấp nhận được  unacceptably: không thể chấp nhận được |
| **8** | concern: mối bận tâm | concern: liên quan, dính líu tới, lo lắng | concerned: lo lắng, bận tâm  unconcerned: không bận tâm |  |
| **9** | fairness: sự công bằng  unfairness: sự không công bằng |  | fair: công bằng  unfair: không công bằng | fairly: không thiên vị  unfairly: một cách không công bằng |
| **10** | agreement: hiệp định; thỏa thuận  disagreement: sự bất đồng | agree: đồng ý  disagree: không đồng ý | agreeable: dễ chịu  disagreeable: bất tiện, khó chịu  agreed: bằng lòng | agreeably: chắc chắn; phù hợp; vừa ý |

***VOCABULARY PRACTICE***

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box.**

***Part A:***

|  |
| --- |
| *animation - comedy - fantasy film - horror films - musicals - news bulletin*  *science fiction film - Westerns - game shows - soap opera* |

1. Disney wanted to fill his studio with artists capable of a more fluid, more realistic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than had ever been attempted.

2. The 8 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each evening gave prominence to presidential and governmental words and deeds.

3. “Crimes of the Future“ is one of the best \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ released in 2022.

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4. Jules Verne's classic 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea was adapted multiple times, notably into the 1916 film, one of the first feature-length \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of film that uses magic and other supernatural phenomena as a primary element of plot, theme, or setting.

6. An example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the daily television drama Days of Our Lives.

7. For theater kids, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the best part of a high school.

8. There's something about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that continue to entertain and captivate television audiences.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are primarily set in the American Old West between the late eighteenth century and late nineteenth century and tell the stories of cowboys, settlers, and outlaws exploring the western frontier and taming the Wild West.

10. He plays a Russian spy in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drama 'Sleepers'.

***Part B:***

|  |
| --- |
| *exciting - funny — gripping — confusing – convincing*  *embarrassing - imaginative - spectacular - unrealistic – scary*  *interesting - moving - violent - boring - comfortable* |

1. Detective films are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because there's a lot of action.

2. The film is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ account of the early days of the revolution.

3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence that the vaccine is effective?

4. This is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ article.

5. How do you get out of such an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ situation?

6. It was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morning, and I was happy to hang out.

7. He had told a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story that had made her laugh.

8. The film is contrived, sentimental and gratuitously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

9. The stars and the street lights stopped it being too dark, but it was still pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. I found the book really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . I kept forgetting who the characters were.

11. Some kids have extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play, making up wonderfully elaborate scenarios and acting them out with their dolls or action figures.

12. I found the play boring and the characters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

13. Soprano Teresa Stratas gave a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performance.

14. The characters are often a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in action films, but in this one, I thought they were very interesting.

15. Linen is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wear.

**Exercise 2. Choose the word which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. Sharon was lucky to have such caring parents at a time when she needed help.

A. kind B. uncaring C. careful D. polite

2. It was very impolite of him to arrive an hour late for dinner.

A. illegible B. invisible C. unbelievable D. rude

3. Natalie is considerate and responsible - a perfect daughter.

A. honest B. satisfied C. thoughtful D. legible

4. It was not a particularly pleasant experience.

A. enjoyable B. funny C. clever D. possible

5. I am fortunate to work in a school where all the children are extremely motivated.

A. lucky B. legal C. patient D. polite

**Exercise 3. Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. Female respondents also complained that men drive too fast and are often very discourteous to others.

A. unkind B. uncaring C. polite D. impolite

2. The report states that the probable cause of death was a heart attack.

A. certain B. improbable C. safe D. brilliant

3. She took the opportunity despite the fact that many of her colleagues let her know that they judged her disloyal.

A. dishonest B. faithful C. legal D. unlikely

4. We soon realized we had taken the wrong turn.

A. tidy B. boring C. correct D. impossible

5. We were all unhappy with the quality of the service.

A. satisfied B. rude C. impatient D. responsible

**Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.**

1. Molly agreed, but she did not sound very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (convince)

2. She says she is enjoying her new life in Tokyo, but the tone of her voice is utterly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (convince)

3. She suffers from periods of deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , when she locks herself away and will speak to no one for weeks. (depress)

4. We need to reduce our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on foreign oil. (depend)

5. She had elderly parents who could no longer live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (depend)

6. I’m totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Could you explain that again? (confuse)

7. He has a reputation for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and decency. (honest)

8. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how quickly you get used to the climate in Vietnam. (surprise)

9. Not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , most companies eagerly accept this offer. (surprise)

10. There is still not widespread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that fathers can care for children as well as mothers do. (accept)

11. Most women said they thought the ruling was unfair and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (accept)

12. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about Hoa. She looks so pale, and she has no appetite. (concern)

13. Many employers have recognized that age discrimination is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (fair)

14. They had made an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they would share the profits equally. (agree)

15. We spent a most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couple of hours. (agree)

**Exercise 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one word from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *excited - for - about - keen - interested - fan - stand - watching - goes - up* |

1. I wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on going there on my own.

2. I just wasn’t at all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in science at school.

3. He’s a big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Taylor Swift.

4. My parents can't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this hot weather anymore.

5. How can you be so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about a stupid computer game?

6. I have never really gone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action movies or romances, to be honest.

7. Don seems really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about horror film.

8. Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a two-mile jog every morning.

9. Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for going out with me?

10. Most parents don’t know which talent show their kids are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV.

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. Quantity**

**2. “Must” and “Have to”**

**3. “Mustn’t”, “Don’t have to” and “Needn’t”**

**1. Quantity (Số lượng)**

**1.1. Countable and Uncountable nouns (Danh từ đếm được và Không đếm được)**

Trong Tiếng Anh có hai loại danh từ cần phân biệt, đó là danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được.

**1.1.1 Danh từ đếm được (Countable nouns):** là những danh từ mà chúng ta có thể dùng số đếm từ 1 đến 2, 3, 4, .... Ví dụ: one boys - two boys; one house - three house's; one countries; five countries; one tree - one thousand trees,... Danh từ đếm được có hình thức số ít (= singular) và hình thức số nhiều (= plural).

**a. Danh từ đếm được thông thường (Regular nouns)**

• Hầu hết danh từ được thêm “s” khi dùng ở hình thức số nhiều. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A student | Students |
| A teacher | Teachers |
| An action | Actions |
| A game show | Game shows |
| A soap opera  ……………. | Soap operas |

• Một số danh từ khi dùng ở hình thức số nhiều phải thêm “es”. Những danh từ này tận cùng có “s, ss, ch, X hoặc z”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A bus | Buses |
| A class | Classes |
| A watch | Watches |
| A box | Boxes |
| A buzz (tiếng kêu rì rì)  …………………….. | Buzzes |

CHÚ Ý: Những danh từ tận cùng có “y” khi dùng ở số nhiều phải đổi “y” thành “i+es”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A baby | Babies |
| A city | Cities |
| A penny | Pennies |
| A daisy (hoa cúc) | Daisies |
| A spy (gián điệp)  …………………….. | Spies |

CHÚ Ý: Danh từ tận cùng có “y” nhưng trước nó là một nguyên âm thì không đổi “y” thành “i”, mà chỉ thêm “s’ như thường lệ. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A boy | Boys |
| A toy | Toys |
| A day | Days |
| A key | Keys |
| A delay | Delays |
| A ray (tia nắng, tia sáng)  …………………….. | Rays |

**b. Danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc (Irregular nouns):** Một số danh từ thay đổi hình thức khi dùng ở hình thức số nhiều.

• Danh từ tận cùng “f” hoặc “fe” khi dùng ở số nhiều phải đổi “f ’ hoặc “fe” thành “v + es”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular** | | **Plural** |
| A leaf | | Leaves |
| A wife | | Wives |
| A knife | Knives | |
| A loaf (một ổ bánh) | Loaves | |
| A half | Halves | |
| A life | Lives | |
| An elf (yêu tinh) | Elves | |
| A wolf (con sói)  …………………….. | Wolves | |

CHÚ Ý: Một số danh từ tận cùng có “f” khi dùng ở số nhiều chỉ thêm “s” và không đổi “f” thành “v”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A chef  A chief  A handkerchief | Chefs  Chiefs  Handkerchiefs  (or handkerchieves) |

• Một số danh từ khi dùng ở số nhiều thay đổi hẳn hình thức. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A person | People (persons) |
| A man | Men |
| A woman | Women |
| A child | Children |
| A goose | Geese |
| A tooth | Teeth |
| A foot | Feet |
| A mouse | Mice |
| A cactus (cây xương rồng) | Cacti (or cactuses) |
| A fungus (nấm) | Fungi (or funguses) |
| A nucleus (nhân tế bào) | Nuclei (or nucleuses) |
| A datum (dữ liệu) | Data |
| A phenomenon (hiện tượng) | Phenomena |
| A crisis (cuộc khủng hoảng) | Crises |
| A thesis (lý thuyết) | Theses |
| A diagnosis (chẩn đoán)  …………………….. | Diagnoses |

• Một số danh từ khi dùng ở số nhiều vẫn giữ nguyên hình thức và không thêm “s”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| A sheep  A fish  A deer  A species (chủng loài)  An aircraft (máy bay)  …………………….. | Two sheep  Many fish (or fishes)  Ten deer  Many species  Five aircraft |

• Một số danh từ chỉ có hình thức số nhiều và không có hình thức số ít. Những danh từ này khi làm chủ ngữ phải dùng động từ số nhiều. Khi dùng đại từ thay thế những danh từ này, chúng ta dùng “they” hoặc “them”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Plural nouns** | **Examples** |
| Clothes  Trousers  Jeans  Glasses  Goods (hàng hóa)  Shorts  Scissors (cái kéo)  Binoculars (ống nhòm)  Belongings (vật sở hữu)  Savings (tiền tiết kiệm)  Earnings (tiền kiếm được)  Stairs (cầu thang bộ)  …………………….. | Old clothes **are** given to the poor.  My trousers **are** a bit longer. I’ll have **them** shortened.  How much **are** your new jeans?  My glasses **were** broken last week when I dropped **them** on the floor and trod on **them.**  Goods **have** been carried to the flooded areas.  He spent all his **savings** on an expensive car.  Personal **belongings are** advised to be checked by the passengers before leaving the plane.  Average **earnings** for skilled workers **are** rising.  …………………….. |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng **“a pair of’** với một số danh từ ở trên. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Plural nouns** | **Examples** |
| A pair of trousers  A pair of jeans  A pair of glasses  A pair of shorts  A pair of scissors  A pair of binoculars  …………………….. | **An old pair of trousers** is useful for doing jobs in the garden.  I must buy **a new pair of glasses.**  They’re advertising **two pairs of glasses** for the price of one.  He always wears **a pair of shorts,** even in the winter.  My son wants me to give him **a pair of binoculars** for his birthday.  …………………….. |

**1.1.2. Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable nouns)**

Danh từ không đếm được là những danh từ mà chúng ta không thể dùng số đếm: 1, 2, 3, 100, 2200,... vì các danh từ này chỉ một khối lượng (mass nouns) hoặc chỉ một khái niệm không cỏ đơn vị để đếm. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Uncountable nouns** | |
| Air | Advice (lời khuyên) |
| Water | Information |
| Rice | Money |
| Sugar | Pollution |
| Meat | Work (công việc) |
| Milk | Homework |
| Tea | …………………….. |

Khi danh từ không đếm được làm chủ ngữ, chúng ta phải dùng động từ ở hình thức số ít. Khi dùng đại từ để thay thế cho một danh từ không đếm được, chúng ta dùng “it” Ví dụ:

*- Fresh air is what we really need now.*

*- Water is necessary for life. Without it, living things cannot survive.*

*- Meat is the food which vegetarians do not eat.*

*- Information about the seminar was sent by Email to the participants.*

*- Air pollution is the worst problem in big cities.*

CHÚ Ý: Một số danh từ không đếm được có mẫu tự “s” ở cuối. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Uncountable nouns** | **Examples** |
| News  Athletics  Economics  Physics  Mathematics  Linguistics (ngữ học)  …………………….. | The news **takes** everyone by surprise that the director has resigned.  Athletics **is** usually competed at sports events.  Economics **has** been taken by more and more students at university.  Physics **was** revolutionized by Newton’s discoveries.  Mathematics **was** my favourite subject when I was at school.  Linguistics **is** a difficult subject to study. |

**1.2. Các từ chỉ số lượng (Quantifiers)**

**1.2.1. Some/ any:** thường có ý nghĩa là “một vài”. “Some” thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định (affirmative); “any” được dùng trong câu phủ định (negative) và câu hỏi (questions).

Chúng ta có thể dùng “some/ any” trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được. Ví dụ:

• Danh từ số nhiều:

**-** There are **some trees** behind their house.

**-** Ann didn’t take **any courses** this year.

**-** Have you ever been to **any countries** in Africa?

• Danh từ không đếm được:

**- Some advice** he gave me **was** not practical at all.

**-** There **isn’t any water** in the bottle.

**- Is** there **any information** about the job?

**1.2.2. Little/ a little/ few/ a few:** thường có ý nghĩa là “một ít”. Chúng ta dùng “little/ a little” trước danh từ không đếm được. Chúng ta dùng “few/ a few” trước danh từ số nhiều. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quantifiers** | **Examples** |
| Little | By that time, we had (very) **little money.** |
| A little | This coffee needs **a little more sugar.** |
| Few | **Few things** in this world give me more pleasure than a long bath. |
| A few | We've been having **a few problems** with the new computer. |

CHÚ Ý: “Little/ few” có ý nghĩa phủ định: “quá ít, không đủ dùng cho việc gì”. “A little/ a few” có ý nghĩa khẳng định: “ít nhưng cũng đủ cho việc gì”. Hãy so sánh ý nghĩa các câu sau đây:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quantifiers** | **Examples** |
| Little (-) | There was **little oil** in the bottle, so I couldn’t fry the fish. |
| A little (+) | There was **a little oil** in the bottle, so I fried the fish. |
| Few (-) | **Few students** came to the evening class, so it was cancelled. |
| A few (+) | Although it rained heavily, **a few students** still came to the evening class. |

**1.2.3. Much/ many/ a lot of:** Có ý nghĩa “nhiều”.

**- Much:** dùng với danh từ không đếm được.

**- Many:** dùng với danh từ số nhiều.

**- A lot of:** dùng với danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quantifiers** | **Examples** |
| Much + uncountable noun | People are happy because there's not **much air pollution** here. |
| Many + plural noun | I don't think **many people** would argue with that. |
| A lot of + uncountable or plural noun  (a lot of = lots of) | They are making **a lot of money. (=** lots of money)  I used to have **a lot of friends** in that town. (lots of friends) |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng “How much/ How many” để đặt câu hỏi. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Quantifiers** | **Examples** |
| How much + uncountable noun | **How much money** is needed for a holiday to that island?  They don’t know **how much information** has been leaked out. |
| How many + plural noun | **How many visitors** have come to this place this year? I cannot count **how many mistakes** she made in this letter. |

**2. “Must” and “Have to”**

**2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

Chúng ta dùng động từ nguyên mẫu theo sau “Must” và “Have to”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I, You, He, She, It, We, They | **must** | **do** it. |
| I, You, We, They  He, She, It | **have to**  **has to** |

Ví dụ:

*- I* ***must stop*** *eating much fatty food. It's not good for my health.*

*- I* ***have to do*** *a lot of homework to prepare for my final test.*

Khi đặt câu hỏi với “must”, chúng ta đặt “Must” trước chủ ngữ. Khi đặt câu hỏi

với “have to”, chúng ta dùng trợ động từ “Do/ Does/ Did” trước chủ ngữ.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Must** | I, you, he, she, it, we, they | **do** it? |
| **Do** | I, you, we, they | **have to do** it? |
| **Does** | he, she, it |
| **Did** | I, you, he, she, it, we, they |

Ví dụ:

***“Must I drink*** *all this milk, Mom? ” “Yes. You must. ”*

***“Do I have to finish*** *this report today? ” “I’m afraid you have to. ”*

***“Does Pamela have to clean*** *the office every day? ” “No. She doesn’t. ”*

***“Did you have to wear*** *a uniform when you were at school? ” “Yes. I did. ”*

CHÚ Ý: “Must” là một trợ động từ khiếm khuyết (Modal verb) nên nó không được dùng sau các trợ động từ khác. “Have to” có thể được dùng sau các trợ động từ khiếm khuyết khác, như sau:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I, You, He, She, We, They | **will** | **have to do** it? |
| **would** |
| **may** |
| **might** |
| I, You, We, They | **have** | **had to make** a decision. |
| He, She | **has** |

**2.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

“Must” và “Have to” có ý nghĩa là “phải làm việc gì đó”. Tuy nhiên, có một sự khác biệt khi dùng “must” và “have to” như sau.

**- “Must”:** Dùng để nói một việc phải làm vì điều đó cần thiết hoặc tốt cho chủ ngữ. Trong trường hợp này, “must” có ý nghĩa gần giống với “should” (= nên); nhưng “must” có ý nghĩa mạnh hơn “should”.

**- “Have to”:** Dùng để nói một việc phải làm vì đó là theo quy định, theo luật hoặc theo mệnh lệnh từ người khác. Nói cách khác, “Have to” dùng để nói một việc bắt buộc phải làm do yếu tố từ bên ngoài.

Hãy so sánh các câu sau đây:

|  |
| --- |
| I **must** stop smoking. It’s good for my health.  You **must** call me when you get there. (I think it’s necessary.)  He **must** work harder. (If he doesn’t work harder, he will probably be fired.) |
| In England, you **have to** drive on the left. (It is the law.)  All schoolchildren **have to** wear a uniform. (It is the school’s rule.)  My brother **has to** wear a tie at work. (It is the company’s rule.) |

CHÚ Ý: “Must” thường được dùng trong văn viết (formal writing) hoặc trong các thông báo ngắn (short notices). Ví dụ:

*Passengers* ***must fasten*** *their seat-belts.*

*Candidates* ***must answer*** *two questions from each paper.*

**3. “Mustn’t”, “Don't have to” and “Needn’t”**

**3.1. “Mustn’t” và “don’t have to”:** Có sự khác biệt về ý nghĩa khi dùng dạng phủ định “Mustn’t/ Must not” và “Don’t have to”.

**- “Mustn’t”:** có ý nghĩa “cấm không được làm việc gì” (Prohibition)

**- “Don’t have to”:** có ý nghĩa “không cần phải làm, vì không bắt buộc”.

Hãy so sánh ý nghĩa các câu sau đây:

|  |
| --- |
| You **mustn't** watch so much television. (subjective)  Workers **must not** drink while working. (objective)  Visitors **must not** smoke. (present) |
| We have to wear a uniform but we **don’t have to** wear a tie to work.  You **don’t have to eat** all that food if you are already full.  I’m on holiday; I **don’t have to get** up early in the morning. |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta dùng “Must” và “Mustn’t” để diễn tả hành động trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Chúng ta không dùng “Must” và “Mustn’t” đê nói về hành động quá khứ; thay vào đó, chúng ta dùng “Had to” hoặc “Didn’t have to”.

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: *Giaoandethitienganh.info*  để chủ động tự tải tài liệu khi cần!

“Have to” và “Not have to” có thể dùng để diễn tả hành động trong hiện tại, tương lai và quá khứ.

Hãy so sánh các câu sau đây:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present | I **must eat** more vegetables.  Passengers **must not talk** to the driver.  You **have to do** all the exercises on page 25.  We **don’t have to** wear a tie to work. |
| Future | **I must see** my uncle tomorrow.  You **mustn’t forget** to attend the meeting on Tuesday.  **I’ll have to take** a test next week.  They **won’t have to write** a report after the workshop next week. |
| Past | I **had to stay** there for another three days because the weather was too bad to fly.  I **didn’t have to work** because I was ill in hospital then. |

**3.2. “Needn’t”:** “needn’t” hoặc “need not” theo sau bằng động từ nguyên mẫu không “to”. “Needn’t” có ý nghĩa “không cần phải làm việc gì”, tương tự ý nghĩa của “don’t have to”. Với ý nghĩa này, chúng ta dùng “needn’t” cho những hành động trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai; không dùng với các hành động quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

*- You needn’t come to the party if you don’t want to.*

(= You don’t have to come ...)

*- We needn’t do the washing up; we often put it off until tomorrow.*

(= We don’t have to do ....)

*- She needn’t tidy up until tomorrow.*

(= She doesn’t have to tidy up ...)

*- You needn't talk about it unless you want to.*

(= You don’t have to talk ...)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “don’t need to” (sau “don’t need” phải có “to” trước động từ).

Ví dụ:

*- You* ***needn’t cut*** *the grass, I’ll do it later.*

(or You **don’t need to** cut the grass ...)

*- He* ***needn't*** ***apologize,*** *it wasn’t his fault.*

(or He **doesn’t need to apologize ...)**

*- You* ***needn’t whisper.*** *Nobody can hear us.*

(or You **don’t need to whisper ...)**

***GRAMMAR EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Write the plural form of each of the following nouns. The first one has been done for you.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A book - books  2. A kitchen -  3. A shelf-  4. A child -  5. A lady-  6. A series -  7. A holidaymaker -  8. A wish -  9. A fly-  10. A sheep - | 11. A nucleus -  12. A housewife-  13. An aircraft -  14. A phenomenon-  15. A duty-  16. A way-  17. An ox -  18. A mouse -  19. A fungus -  20. A match - |

**Exercise 2. Choose the right form of the verbs in each of the following sentences.**

*Example: New clothes ~~is~~/ are on the shelves of most supermarkets.*

1. The programs for young children on TV **have/ has** been improved lately.

2. **Are/ Is** athletics included in the school curriculum?

3. Some advice **are/ is** useful; some **are/ is** not.

4. There **is/ are** some sheep grazing on the hill.

5. The phenomena **has/ have** not been discovered yet.

6. Scissors **are/ is** not put in the reach of little children.

7. A pair of scissors **were/ was** found next to the place of the murder.

8. A lot of money **has/ have** been found in the man’s car.

9. There **are/ is** a lot of homework for me to do.

10. A lot of deer **has/ have** been killed by poachers.

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct quantifiers in bold type in the following sentences.**

*Example: I can remember ~~much~~****/*** *a lot of things about my childhood.*

1. I'm looking for **some/ any** good music.

2. **Much of/ Lots of** people at the club are under twenty, but there are a good few who aren't.

3. Do you have as **much/ many** responsibilities in this new job as you used to?

4. They don't know **much/ many** about the history of their country.

5. I think with **any/ some** training she could do very well.

6. “Could I have **any/ some** milk in my coffee, please?”

“Certainly. Here you are.”

7. **How much/ How many** bones are there in the human body?

8. **How much/ How many** information is on the internet?

9. They went to town without **some/ any** money.

10. He knows **much/ some** English, so he can manage in his work.

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct quantifiers in bold type in the following sentences.**

*Example:*

*There is* ***little*/ *~~a little~~*** *news from Brian. We’ve hardly heard anything from him.*

1. There's very **little/ a little** communication between mother and daughter.

2. There are **few/ a few** cakes left over from the party.

3. Can you give me **little/ a little** advice? I’m at a loss now!

4. **Few/ A few** people can afford to pay this price. It’s too high.

5. Too **little/ a little** exercise is a contributory factor in heart disease.

6. Nowadays, very **few/ a few** students study this language because it‘s not widely used.

7. I had **little/ a little** time to prepare before the test, so I failed.

8. I know quite **few/ a few people** who've had the same problem.

9. I probably made **few/ a few** mistakes, but I have the feeling I did well overall.

10. **Little/ A little** knowledge is a dangerous thing.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct quantifiers in parentheses to complete each of the following sentences.**

*Example:*

*Not (much/ many/ a lot) many children in this class can read or write yet.*

1. (Many/ Much/ Any) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holidaymakers had avoided the worst of the delays by consulting tourist offices.

2. (Many/ Much/ A lot of) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our land is used to grow crops for export.

3. She always takes (some/ many/ any) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar with her coffee.

4. Can you bring soda to the picnic? I don't have (some/ any/ many) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. There are (a lot of/ much of/ any of) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions that still remain unanswered.

6. We are going to be late. There is too (a lot of/ much/ many) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic.

7. How (much/ many/ any) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time is left?

8. How (much/ many/ any) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crosswords did she solve correctly?

9. There isn't (some/ many/ any) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk left in the fridge.

10. How (much/ many/ any) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you are coming to the party?

**Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences using “must”, “have to” or “had to”.**

*Example: Meat must be cooked thoroughly.*

*Do we have to finish this today?*

1. If you want to use the printer, you’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ask Anita.

2. No one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disturb him while he’s sleeping.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to New York tomorrow on business.

4. Despite the difficult situation, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all be patient.

5. We'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ start keeping detailed records.

6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come and stay with us for the weekend.

7. Food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be heated to a high temperature to kill harmful bacteria.

8. When will I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hand in this paper, Sir?

9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ admit, I have made a terrible mistake.

10. Their little girl is ill so they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change their plans.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct words in bold type to complete each of the following sentences.**

*Example:*

*Candidates* ***mustn’t/ ~~don’t have to~~*** *bring their cell phones into the examination room.*

*Candidates* ***~~mustn'~~t/ don’t have to*** *wear a tie to the examination room.*

1. We **mustn’t/ don’t have to** rush - there’s plenty of time.

2. You **mustn't/ don’t have to** bite your nails.

3. I’m glad we **mustn’t/ don’t have to** get up early tomorrow.

4. You **mustn’t/ don’t have to** talk to your mother like that.

5. We’ve been told that we **mustn’t/ don’t have to** take the test next week.

6. This book **mustn’t/ don’t have to** be removed from the library.

7. You **mustn’t/ don’t have to** come if you don’t want to.

8. This chemical **mustn’t/ doesn’t have to** be put in the reach of young children.

9. Notice: Visitors **mustn’t/ don’t have to** feed the animals in the zoo.

10. Children **mustn’t/ don’t have to** play these games if they don’t like them.

**Exercise 8. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that best complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish my geography project.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. had to

2. All employees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be late for work.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. don’t have to

3. If you are under 13, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get your parents' permission.

A. must B. mustn’t C. don’t have to D. have to

4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to keep the vegetables in the fridge or else they’ll be rotten.

A. mustn’t B. must C. have to D. don’t have to

5. Bicyclists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ remember to signal when they turn.

A. must B. mustn’t C. don’t have to D. had to

6. Your daughter may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try on a few different sizes.

A. must B. has to C. had to D. have to

7. Angela, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave your clothes all over the floor like this.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. don’t have to

8. We’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be very careful not to upset our customers.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. having to

9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never forget how much we owe to these brave men.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. had to

10. If you earn more than £5,000, you will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay tax.

A. must B. mustn’t C. have to D. had to

**III. SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1: Fill In each blank in the following conversation with the correct phrases from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *I quite fancy going - I like taking - I adore inviting - I’m not keen on*  *I enjoy going out - I’m not a big fan of flying - I can’t stand*  *I’m really interested in - I’m not into - I hate* |

Sarah, Kate, Steve and Tom are talking about what they like doing:

SARAH: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1) my friends round for dinner.

KATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2) cooking. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) for a meal.

KATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4) watching football on Saturday.

SARAH: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5) football. I’d rather go and play tennis.

STEVE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) photographs on holiday.

TOM: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) photography. I’d rather buy postcards instead.

TOM: I’m going to the rugby match on Saturday. Would you like to come with me?

STEVE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8) rugby. I’ll be going shopping with Kate instead.

SARAH: I’m flying to Glasgow on Monday.

KATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10) by train, even if it takes a little longer. Now it’s your turn. What do you like doing in your spare time? What do you hate doing?

**Exercise 2. *Choose the response A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following conversations.***

1. Suzie and Ann are talking about recent covid 19 vaccination situations.

Ann: “Vaccination has played a substantial role in reducing the impact of COVID across the globe and allowed life in most countries to gradually return to something like how we remember it before the pandemic.”

Suzie: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Researchers estimate that tens of millions of lives have been saved thanks to COVID vaccines.”

A. You’re absolutely right B. I don't think so

C. No way D. I totally disagree

2. A boy and a girl are talking about a film they watched last night.

Boy: “I found the plot really confusing. It just didn’t make sense.”

Girl: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I know what you mean, but it didn’t bother me. The special effects were spectacular.”

A. You’re absolutely right B. I don't think so

C. I couldn't agree with you more D. You're absolutely right

3. Sam and Margaret are talking about a romantic comedy on TV.

Sam: “I loved it. The acting was totally convincing.”

Margaret: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was a bit boring though. I mean, not much happened.”

A. That's exactly how I feel B. I'd say the exact opposite

C. That's for sure D. That's so true

4. Mary and Sally are talking about a horror film.

Mary: “You screamed when that teacher came back to life.”

Sally: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The soundtrack was really cool.’

A. That's not always true B. No, I'm not so sure about that

C. I take a different view D. No doubt about it

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**Stress in two-syllable words (Trọng âm trong các từ có hai âm tiết)**

**⮚ Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất:** thường gặp ở danh từ và tính từ. Ví dụ: *action, comedy, period, drama, science, fiction, talent, thriller, boring, gripping, interest, moving, scary, funny, sitcom, weather, forecast, western, ending, special, acting, soundtrack, conflict, advert, slogan, credit, traveller, apple, student, language, perfect, sandwich, question, orphans, palace...*

**⮚ Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai:** thường gặp ở động từ và giới từ. Ví dụ: *arrive, discuss, omit, assume, refer, enjoy, allow, begin, confuse, convince, excite, effect, suppose, advanced, enough, describe, idea, agree, about, amazed, between, against, within, without, before, towards, upon, around, among, across, behind, until, despite, above, outside, along, throughout, beyond, below, besides, become, provide, believe, include, consider, produce, appear, expect, ensure, support....*

**Exercise: Put the following words in the correct column depending on the stressed syllable.**

other, little, local, social, second, public, early, music, about, again, mother, money, over, today, story, brother, sunshine, complete, dislike, sidewalk, confuse, under, purple, water, woman, mistake, conclude, explode, Friday, hungry

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stress on the first syllable | Stress on the second syllable |
|  |  |

**PRACTICE TEST 7**

***❖ Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

The Web, as everyone now knows, has many more uses (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the original idea of linking electronic documents about particle physics in laboratories around the world. But among all the changes it has brought about, from personal (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ networks to political campaigning, it has also transformed the business of doing science itself, as the man who invented it hoped it would. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ journals to be published online and links to be made from one paper to another. It also permits professional scientists to recruit thousands of amateurs to give them a (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . One project of this type, called Galaxy Zoo, used these unpaid workers to classify one million images of galaxies into various types (spiral, elliptical and irregular). This project, which was intended to help astronomers understand how galaxies evolve, was so successful that a successor has now been (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , to classify the brightest quarter of a million of them in finer detail.

1. A. that B. so C. as D. than

2. A. noisy B. whisper C. social D. private

3. A. allows B. amazes C. enjoys D. admits

4. A. arm B. leg C. eye D. hand

5. A. landed B. launched C. arrived D. come

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

6. A. legal B. honest C. serious D. dependent

7. A. concern B. conflict C. sitcom D. slingshot

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

8. A. annoying B. exhausted C. disappointed D. confusing

9. A. reality B. assume C. effect D. supervillain

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money and energy do you need to build your house?

A. How many B. How much C. What about D. How little

11. I only want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water. I’m not very thirsty.

A. a lot of B. many C. a few D. a little

12. He’s a brilliant student - he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work hard to get good marks.

A. mustn’t B. needn’t to C. doesn’t need D. doesn’t have to

13. You can stay up late, but you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make a lot of noise and wake up your sister.

A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. doesn’t need D. doesn’t have to

14. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people who would like to come to Ed Sheeran’s concert.

A. a lot of B. lots C. a lots of D. much

15. I'm afraid he's had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience as a bartender.

A. a little B. a few C. little D. few.

16. The ultimate driving machine is the slogan for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the sports company Nike B. the fast food restaurant chain KFC.

C. the cosmetics company L’Oreal D. BMW cars

17. The ending was quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so I was crying at an animated film.

A. moving B. funny C. embarrassing D. cool

18. Most students like to watch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Duong Len Dinh Olympia”.

A. fantasy film B. TV game show C. animation D. soap opera

19. Anno 2070 was developed by Related Designs and Ubisoft Blue Byte and was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in 2011.

A. played B. covered C. released D. learned

20. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for us to wear uniforms when we go to school.

A. compulsory B. friendly C. kind D. necessary

21. I would rather he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me in the morning than at night.

A. phone B. phones C. will phone D. phoned

22. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my exam results because they are very poor.

A. impolite B. dissatisfied C. unkind D. illegible

23 Students discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ video games are bad for their health.

A. how B. what time C. when D. if

24. In the USA, around 200 million \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music downloads take place every year.

A. illegal B. believable C. visible D. patient

25. Tamara: “Hi, Mario. Do you want to go and watch a film?”

Mario: “Hi, Tamara. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Sure, what’s on? B. So, how did it go?

C. Why do you like it? D. Does the game sound interesting?

26. Ann: “The Internet helps people in quite a lot of ways.”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No doubt about it. It was terrible.

B. No doubt about it. It helps people to study and to do research for their homework.

C. I don't think so. I didn’t have the time.

D. You're absolutely right. It doesn’t help anything.

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

27. Scientists have been good at using the Web to carry out research.

A. quick B. shocked C. worried D. disappointed

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

28. Another new scientific application of the Web is allowing social scientists, in particular, to do things that were previously impossible.

A. mean B. possible C. honest D. friendly

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

29. The number of illegal downloads are now going down, but that’s not because

A B C

of the warnings.

D

30. Video games can provide many benefits, such as improve memory and creativity.

A B C D

***❖ Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.***

31. Students who achieve an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standard will progress to degree studies. (accept)

32. A decision will not be made until everyone is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (agree)

33. Students are bright, articulate, self-confident and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mature. (surprise)

34. The procedure can be a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for beginners. (confuse)

35. It was a strange action by someone totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was in the right. (convince)

***❖ Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. I was made to study hard when I was at school.

They made .

37. We mustn’t use mobile phones during lessons.

We aren’t .

38. It isn’t necessary for them to cancel the concert.

They needn’t .

39. The media discourages people from doing activities that usually involve risk.

The media doesn’t encourage .

40. We have to wear school uniforms.

It is compulsory .

**PRACTICE TEST 8**

***❖ Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

In the 20th century, the legend of Robin Hood became a popular topic for films. **These** were based on traditional stories of the legendary English folk hero. One of the earliest films was Robin Hood (1922), which starred Douglas Fairbanks. And one of the most famous was The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938 - starring Errol Flynn). Robin is a Saxon lord in this film, and the baddies are Normans. Robin enters an archery competition. He wins but is then arrested. However, his Merry Men (with Marian’s help) rescue Robin from execution at the gallows. Meanwhile, King Richard has returned to England in disguise but is recognized by one of Prince John’s followers. Prince John plans to murder his brother and have himself crowned king. However, Marian alerts the bandits, and the murder plot is **thwarted,** but the Sheriff captures Marian. Robin, who in the meantime has met the king, disrupts Prince John’s coronation, kills the Sheriff's henchman, Sir Guy of Gisboume, and rescues Marian. Richard is restored to the throne, Robin marries Marian, and they all live happily ever after.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The Adventures of Robin Hood film. B. A popular topic for films.

C. Robin and Marian. D. King Richard.

2. The word **“thwarted”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stolen B. consumed C. prevented D. endangered

3. The word **“these”** in line 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. films B. the legend

C. stories D. Douglas Fairbanks

4. According to the passage, Prince John plans to murder his brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rescue Robin from execution. B. move forward and change direction

C. met the king D. have himself declared king.

5. Why did King Richard return to England?

A. to live happily. B. to win back the throne.

C. to disrupt Prince John’s coronation. D. to enter an archery competition.

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

6. A. comedy B. documentary C. recycle D. reality

7. A. slogan B. encourage C. suggest D. imagine

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

8. A. romantic B. fantasy C. video D. period

9. A. predict B. mention C. certain D. horror

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

10. Most people use the apps on their smartphone to play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, surf the net, keep in touch with people and organise social events.

A. on the wing B. the violin C. examination D. games

11. We can’t believe everything that man tells us because he is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. honest B. kind C. nice D. dishonest

12. At this moment, the app is still available at many airports and tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centers of the country.

A. inform B. information C. informative D. informed

13. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my close friend my opinion of the films I have seen recently.

A. telling B. told C. say D. saying

14. Ann: “I like playing badminton in summer.” - Hoa: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. So am I. B. I do, too C. I do so D. I like, either

15. Ellen: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” - Tom: “He’s tall and thin with blue eyes.”

A. How is John doing B. What does John like

C. What does John look like D. Who does John look like

16. They explained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him how they should operate the machine.

A. to B. with C. for D. about

17. The Japan Tourist Agency had the idea for the app after the 2011 earthquake in Japan, when many foreign tourists in the country were confused about what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was happening B. were happening

C. is happening D. are happening

18. Most students like to watch a Thor or Avengers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. film B. TV game show C. animation D. soap opera

19. The boy is narrating an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event that happened.

A. interested B. amusing C. animated D. imaginary

20. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time do you spend watching TV each day?

A. few B. little C. much D. many

21. If you only care about your interests and feelings, you are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. loyal B. friendly C. selfish D. happy

22. Could you tell me some of your personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in life?

A. packages B. complaints C. cottages D. experiences

23. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an opinion on the matter.

A. cause B. make C. take part in D. express

24. The radiation leak has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a disastrous effect on the environment.

A. provided B. improved C. gotten D. had

25. Woman: “Can I help you?” - Man: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Clever? You’re joking.

B. Yes, I want to return this DVD

C. So, I helped myself to some of the popcorn.

D. Yes. Terrible. What else is on?

26. Andy: “What was the film like?” - Bon: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Not very good. B. I beg your pardon.

C. Hold the line, please. D. The red one or the green one.

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

27. We must not let small children play in the kitchen. It is a dangerous place.

A. handy B. suitable C. harmful D. unsafe

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

28. The book was gripping - I couldn't put it down.

A. boring B. normal C. regular D. interesting

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

29. Those mushrooms mustn’t eat when you are hungry.

A B C D

30. She always pays by credit card so that she doesn’t need carry a lot of money

A B C

with her.

D

***❖ Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.***

31. The divorce left him deeply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (depress)

32. Vietnam became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1975. (depend)

33. I’m totally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Could you explain that again? (confuse)

34. He was a hard-working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man. (honestly)

35. We were greatly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the news. (surprise)

***❖ Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. Please don’t say anything because I am really concentrating on the film.

Would you mind ?

37. They are not allowed to use our personal information for their own purposes.

They must .

38. You must listen to me.

It is important that .

39. It isn’t necessary for us to discuss this matter in great detail.

We needn’t .

40. Julia has been playing this game for six years.

Julia started .

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: *Giaoandethitienganh.info*  để chủ động tự tải tài liệu khi cần!