**INTRODUCTION UNIT**

**I. I. VOCABULARY**

**- alive** /ə'laɪv/ (adj) : còn sống

*Example: Doctors kept the baby alive for six weeks.*

*(Các bác sĩ đã giữ cho em bé sống được sáu tuần.)*

***-* lively** /'laɪv,li/ (adj) : sinh động; hiếu động

*Example: There were lively New Year celebrations all over town.*

*(Đã có những cuộc ăn mừng năm mới sinh động trên khắp thành phố.)*

**- board game** /'bɔ:d ,geɪm/ (n) : trò chơi trên bàn cờ

**- bow tie** /,bəʊ'tai/ (n) : nơ con bướm

***-* cardigan** /'kɑ:dɪgən/ (n) : áo khoác len

**- contrast** /'kɒntrɑ:st//'kɑ:ntræst/ (n) : điều tương phản

**- curly** /'kɜ:,li/ (adj) : xoăn

**- dimensional** /dɪ'menʃənl/ (adj) : thuộc chiều, thuộc kích thước

***- three-dimensional*** (adj) : ba chiều

*Example: I have my own 3D printer, but the dimensional accuracy isn't good enough.*

*(Tôi có máy in 3D, nhưng sự chính xác của các chiều không được tốt.)*

***-* drawing** /'drɔ:.ɪŋ/ (n) : môn vẽ; bản vẽ

**-fair** /feər/ (adj) : (of hair) vàng hoe

**-gymnastics** /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ (n) : môn thể dục dụng cụ

**-high-tech** / hi-tech/,haɪ'tek/ (adj) : công nghệ cao

***-* hoodie** /'hʊdi/ (n) : áo trùm đầu

***-* ice hockey** /'aɪs ,hɒki/ (n) : môn khúc côn cầu trên băng

***-* ice skating** /'aɪs ,skeɪ.tɪŋ/ (n) : môn trượt băng

***-* interactive whiteboard** /ɪn,tə,ræk,tɪv 'waɪt.bɔ:d/ (n) : bảng tương tác

***-* IT = Information Technology /,**ɪnfə,meɪʃn tek'nɒləʤi/ (n): công nghệ thông tin

**- joke** /dʒəʊk/ (v) (n) : (v) nói đùa

(n) lời nói đùa

***- to tell/ make a joke:*** nói đùa; giễu cợt

*Example: They often make jokes at each other's expense.*

*(Họ thường giễu cợt các khoản chi tiêu của nhau.)*

**-leggings** /'legɪŋz/ (n) : quần bó

**- PE = Physical Education** /,fɪzɪkəl edjʊ'keɪʃən/ (n): môn Giáo dục thể chất

**- scarf** /skɑ:f/ (n) : khăn quàng cổ

**- skateboarding** /'skeɪt, bɔ:.dɪŋ/ (n) : môn trượt ván

**-sweater** /'swetə(r)/ (n) : áo len dài tay

**-sweatshirt** /'swetʃɜ:t/ (n) : áo thể thao dài tay

**- tracksuit** /'træksu:t/ (n) : bộ quần áo chơi thể thao

**-trainers** /'treɪnə(r)z/ (n) : giày thể thao (= training shoes; sneakers)

*Example: Please wear trainers in the gym, to avoid scuffing the floor.*

*(Xin vui lòng mang giày the thao trong phòng tập thể hình, để tránh làm trầy xước sàn nhà.)*

**-virtual** /'vɜ:tʃuəl/ (adj) : (thực tế) ảo

**- *a virtual classroom/ desktop/ library:*** một lớp học ảo/ máy tính ảo/ thư viện ảo

*Example: You can also take a virtual tour of the museum.*

*(Bạn có thể làm một chuyến tham quan ảo nhà bảo tàng.)*

**- waistcoat** /'weɪskəʊt/ (n) : áo ghi-lê

**- wavy** /'weɪvi/ (adj) : gợn sóng

***WORD FORM***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| **1** | actor/ actress: nam/ nữ diễn viên  action: hành động  activity: hoạt động | act: hành động, cư xử | active: tích cực, hoạt bát, sinh động | actively |
| **2** | appearance: sự xuất hiện  disappearance: sự biến mất | appear: xuất hiện  disappear: biến mất |  |  |
| **3** | character: nhân vật, tính cách, ký tự  characteristic: đặc điểm | characterize: mô tả cho, tiêu biểu cho, điển hình cho | characteristic: nét đặc thù, tiêu biểu... | characteristically: theo nét đặc trưng |
| **4** | description: sự miêu tả, bản miêu tả | describe: miêu tả | descriptive: miêu tả |  |
| **5** | distinction: sự khác biệt, sự tương phản | distinguish: phân biệt | distinguishable: có thể phân biệt  distinguished: ưu tú, xuất sắc |  |
| **6** | imagination: trí tưởng tượng | imagine: tưởng tượng, hình dung | imaginative: giàu trí tưởng tượng  imaginary: chỉ có trong tưởng tượng | imaginatively: theo tính cách tưởng tượng |
| **7** | interaction: sự tương tác | interact: tương tác, giao tiếp | interactive: có tính tương tác | interactively |
| **8** | regularity: sự đều đặn, thường xuyên | regularize: hợp pháp hoá, hợp thức hoá | regular: đều đặn, thường xuyên  irregular: không đều đặn/ thường xuyên | regularly |
| **9** | relaxation: sự thư giãn/ nghi ngơi | relax: giải trí, nghỉ ngơi | relaxed: thanh thản, thoải mái  relaxing: làm bớt căng thẳng |  |
| **10** | terror: sự kinh hoàng/ kinh hãi | terrify: làm khiếp sợ/ kinh hãi | terrified: rất sợ hãi/ hoảng sợ  terrifying: đáng sợ/ kinh khủng  terrible: kinh khủng | terrifyingly  terribly: rất tệ |

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***VOCABULARY PRACTICE***

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of clothing for the upper part of the body, made of wool or cotton, with long sleeves.

A. sweater B. jacket C. coat D. top

2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a strong shoe that covers the foot and ankle and often the lower part of the leg.

A. flip-flop B. boot C. slipper D. sneaker

3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of clothing that covers the upper body but not the arms and usually has buttons down the front, worn over a shirt.

A. dress B. tracksuit C. waistcoat D. skirt

4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of clothing for the upper part of the body, with long sleeves, usually made of thick cotton and often worn for sports.

A. sweater B. crop top C. shirt D. sweatshirt

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a game where you hit a ball with your hands over a high net.

A. Basketball B. Tennis C. Volleyball D. Football

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a game played on ice, in which players use long sticks to hit a hard rubber disc into the other team’s goal.

A. Ice- hockey B. Ice skating C. Ice skiing D. Skateboarding

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sport involving physical exercises and movements that need skill, strength, and control, and that are often performed in competitions.

A. Physical Education B. High jump

C. Long jump D. Gymnastics

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a type of strong shoes that you wear for sport.

A. Boots B. Trainers C. Jeans D. Socks

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular Olympic events.

A. Gymnast B. Gymnastic C. Gymnastics D. Gymnasium

10. While there are similarities in the two cultures, there are also great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. contrasts B. similarities C. likeness D. resemblance

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *keen on - can’t stand - terrible - prefer – fancies*  *favourite - alive - virtual - sound - terrific* |

1. We stayed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by eating berries.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wear clothes made of natural fibers.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people interrupting all the time.

4. I was madly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinosaurs when I was little.

5. We’re worried that something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might have happened to Greg.

6. Fenella really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the drummer and went over to chat to him after the concert.

7. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moment of that visit was seeing the ancient museum.

8. The website allows you to take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tour of the art gallery.

9. She didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surprised when I told her the news.

10. The actress who played the lawyer was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 3. Choose the word that has the CLOSEST meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences.**

1. Even with people I really can’t stand, I try to be polite.

A. like B. fancy C. hate D. mind

2. It’s a shame that she wasn’t here to see it.

A. happiness B. pleasure C. pity D. pride

3. Members of the public joined the search for the missing boy.

A. took part in B. investigated C. witnessed D. agreed

4. I’m not particularly interested in art.

A. bored with B. keen on C. good at D. tired of

5. The storm was awful and caused a lot of damage.

A. terrific B. wonderful C. excellent D. terrible

**Exercise 4. Choose the word that has the OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences.**

1. He must be 90 if he’s still alive.

A. dead B. active C. energetic D. exciting

2. The area has attracted substantial private investment.

A. quiet B. individual C. public D. secret

3. You did a beautiful thing in helping those poor children.

A. meaningful B. good C. terrible D. positive

4. She was always very hard-working at school.

A. studious B. learned C. attentive D. lazy

5. They don’t seem particularly worried about the situation.

A. concerned B. pleased with C. nervous D. anxious

**Exercise 5. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.**

1. Playing a game is a way for a family to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (interactive)

2. This is an interactive museum where children can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manipulate the exhibits. (active)

3. Curly hair is one of my family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (character)

4. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English word stress? (regular)

5. My parents are fairly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about me staying out late. (relax)

6. The male bird is easily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the female. (distinguish)

7. I've been going jogging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a couple of years now. (regular)

8. Your paper contains too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and not enough discussion of the issues. (describe)

9. His spare-time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include cooking, tennis, and windsurfing. (action)

10. Lisa watched until the train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the view. (appear)

11. She was screaming in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the flames got closer. (terrify)

12. The restaurant uses fresh ingredients, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooked. (imagine)

13. Some people take up yoga to aid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (relax)

14. Parkinson’s disease \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs in old age. (characteristic)

15. Teenagers are very conscious of their personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (disappear)

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. The Present Simple**

**2. The Present Continuous**

**3. The Articles**

**1. The Present Simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)**

**1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

Chú ý một số thay đổi đối với hình thức động từ khi dùng Thì hiện tại đơn.

• Khi chủ ngữ là: *I, You, We, They* hoặc là danh từ số nhiều thì động từ có hình thức như nguyên mẫu. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I  You  We  They  The farmers | **work** hard.  **get** up early. |

• Khi chủ ngữ là: *He, She, It* hoặc là danh từ số ít, chúng ta thêm “s” hoặc “es’ vào động từ. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He  She  It  My father | **works** hard.  **gets** up early. |

CHÚ Ý: Các trường hợp thêm *“es* ”: khi động từ tận cùng có các mẫu tự: *“ss, ch, sh, x” và “o”.* Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He | **crosses** |
| She | **watches** |
| It | **finishes** |
| My father | **fixes** |
|  | **goes** |

• Thì hiện tại đơn có cấu trúc câu hỏi:

*“Do/Does + chủ ngữ + nguyên mâu (+ tân ngữ)? ” Ví* dụ:

*Do you often help* your Mom with the housework?

*Does Miss Phuong teach* English well?

• Thì hiện tại đơn có cấu trúc câu phủ định như sau:

*“Chủ ngữ + don’t/ doesn’t + nguyên mẫu (+ tân ngữ)* Ví dụ:

We *don’t like* staying home at weekend.

Mr. Dan *doesn’t give* his students much homework.

**1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Chúng ta thường dùng thì hiện tại đơn trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

1.2.1. Diễn tả những thói quen hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong hiện tại. Ví dụ:

My Grandpa always *takes* his umbrella with him when he goes out.

I *check* all the doors and windows before going to bed.

1.2.2. Diễn tả những điều gần như luôn luôn đúng. Ví dụ:

Elephants *don’t eat* meat.

Mercury *moves* around the Sun in 88 days.

**1.3. Adverbs of Frequency (Trạng từ thường xuyên)**

Chúng ta thường dùng Trạng từ thường xuyên với Thì hiện tại đơn. Các Trạng từ thường xuyên thông dụng gồm có:

always : luôn luôn

normally : thông thường

usually : thông thường

frequently : thường thường

often : thường

sometimes : thỉnh thoảng

occasionally : đôi lúc

rarely : hiếm khi

seldom : hiếm khi

hardly ever : rất hiếm khi

never : không bao giờ

ever : có bao giờ (thường dùng trong câu hỏi)

**Trạng từ thường xuyên thường được đặt ở các vị trí sau đây:**

1.3.1. Trước động từ chính. Ví dụ:

- They *always* celebrate their wedding anniversary at that restaurant.

- My parents *hardly ever* shout at us.

1.3.2. Sau động từ “Be”. Ví dụ:

- Children are *normally* fond of chocolate.

- A good teacher is *always* patient with his or her students.

1.3.3. Đặt sau trợ động từ (Auxiliary verb) và trước động từ chính. Ví dụ:

- I don’t *often* go out in the evening.

- The children have *never* been treated so badly.

1.3.4. Một số Trạng từ thường xuyên có thể đặt đầu câu hoặc cuối câu. Ví dụ:

- Sometimes I enjoy being alone.

Or: I sometimes enjoy being alone.

Or: I enjoy being alone sometimes.

- Usually Grandpa takes a nap after lunch.

Or: Grandpa usually takes a nap after lunch.

Or: Grandpa takes a nap after lunch usually.

**2. The Present Continuous (Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn)**

**2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

**Subject + am/is/are + V-ing**

***Affirmative (Câu khẳng định)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I am  You are  He/ She/ It is  We/ You/ They are | **working.**  **listening.** |

***Negative (Câu phủ định)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I am not  You aren’t  He/ She/ It isn’t  We/ You/ They aren’t | **working.**  **listening.** |

***Question (Câu hỏi)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Am I  Are you  Is he/ she/ it  Are we/ you/ they | **working?**  **listening?** |

**2.1. Cách thêm “-ing” vào động từ**

2.1.1. Chúng ta có thể thêm “-ing” vào hầu hết các động từ một cách bình thường. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| learn | learning |
| sing | singing |
| teach | teaching |
| wait | waiting |
| drink | drinking |

2.1.2. Khi động từ tận cùng có mẫu tự “e”, chúng ta bỏ “e” rồi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| smile | smiling |
| write | writing |
| type | typing |
| shine | shining |
| decline | declining |

2.1.3. Những trường hợp ngoại lệ: Có một số động từ vẫn giữ “e” khi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| be | being |
| age | ageing |
| dye | dyeing |
| queue | queueing |
| see | seeing |
| agree | agreeing |

2.1.4. Khi động từ chỉ có một âm tiết (syllable) tận cùng có MỘT phụ âm và trước nó là MỘT nguyên âm, thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hit | hitting |
| snap | snapping |
| run | running |
| swim | swimming |
| shut | shutting |

2.1.5. Khi động từ có hai âm tiết mà trọng âm (stress) đặt trên âm tiết thứ hai, tận cùng có MỘT phụ âm và trước nó là MỘT nguyên âm, thì nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| begin | beginning |
| occur | occurring |
| regret | regretting |

CHÚ Ý: Khi động từ có hai âm tiết mà trọng âm đặt trên âm tiết thứ nhất, thì không nhân đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| happen | happening |
| listen | listening |
| enter | entering |

2.1.6. Khi động từ hai âm tiết tận cùng có mẫu tự “l” mà trước nó là MỘT nguyên âm và trọng âm đặt trên âm tiết thứ nhất, thì có thể nhân đôi “l” hoặc KHÔNG nhân đôi “1” trước khi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Travel  cancel  signal | travelling, traveling  cancelling, canceling  signalling, signaling |

2.1.7. Khi động từ tận cùng có mẫu tự “ie”, thì đổi “ie” thành “y” trước khi thêm “-ing”. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lie  die  tie | lying  dying  tying |

2.1.8. Khi động từ tận cùng có mẫu tự “y”, thì chỉ thêm “-ing” bình thường. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| carry | carrying |
| study | studying |
| enjoy | enjoying |
| play | playing |
| stay | staying |

**2.3. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn có thể được dùng trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

2.3.1. Diễn tả một hành động thực sự đang xảy ra lúc đang nói. Ví dụ:

- *I usually take a bus to the office, but this morning* ***I'm driving*** *my car there.*

2.3.2. Diễn tả một hiện tượng hoặc một sự việc đang xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian lúc nói. Ví dụ:

- *I know the autumn* ***is coming*** *because leaves* ***are falling*** *from the trees.*

2.3.3. Diễn tả một hành động tương lai khi hành động đó đã có dự định và sắp đặt trước. Ví dụ:

- ***“Are you doing*** *anything tomorrow evening?” “Yes,* ***I'm going*** *to the pop concert. Do you want to go with me? ”*

CHÚ Ý: Trong Tiếng Anh có một số động từ không được dùng với thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn (Non-progressive verbs). Đây là những động từ chỉ về các giác quan, tình cảm, hoạt động tinh thần hoặc chỉ sở hữu.

- Động từ chỉ giác quan: be, feel, hear, look, see, smell, sound, taste, notice

- Động từ chỉ tình cảm: like, love, hate, dislike, detest, fear, desire, need, respect, want, wish

- Động từ chỉ hoạt động tinh thần: believe, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, understand, suppose, think (that)

- Động từ chỉ sở hữu: belong to, owe, own, possess, contain, consist of, depend on, have (= có)

Ví dụ:

- ***“Do you hear*** *someone crying? ” “No. I* ***don’t hear*** *anyone crying. Maybe it’s just the sound of the wind blowing in the trees. ”*

- *I didn’t use to listen to classical music, but now I* ***like*** *it so much.*

- *I* ***believe*** *the kids are enjoying themselves at the beach.*

- *“How much* ***do you owe*** *me now, Ted? ” “I’m sorry I* ***don’t remember! ”***

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**3. The Articles: “a, an, the”**

**3.1. Mạo từ “a, an”**

3.1.1. Chúng ta dùng “a, an” trước một danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun). “A, an” thường có ý nghĩa tương tự “one”. Ví dụ:

- a boy, a student, a house, a city, a nice dress

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta dùng “an” khi nó đứng trước một từ bắt đầu bằng một trong năm nguyên âm (five vowels: a, e, i, o, u). Ví dụ:

- an apple, an eraser, an ice-cream, an orange, an umbrella

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta dùng “a” thay vì “an” khi nó đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng “u”, nhưng “u” được đọc là [ju]. Ví dụ:

- A university

- A uniform

- A union

- A universal issue

3.1.2. Chúng ta dùng “an” khi nó đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng “u” và khi “u” được đọc là [a]. Ví dụ:

- an umbrella, an umpire, an untrue story, an unusual name ...

3.1.3. Chúng ta dùng “an” khi nó đứng trước một từ bắt đầu bằng mẫu tự “h” và mẫu tự “h” câm. Ví dụ:

- An hour

- An honest man

- An honorable prize

3.1.4. Chúng ta dùng “a” đứng trước mẫu tự “h” khi nó được đọc là [h]. Ví dụ:

- a house, a hill, a headache, a half, a hand

3.1.5. “A, an” là mạo từ không xác định. Chúng ta dùng “a, an” khi người nghe chưa xác định rõ chúng ta đang nói về người nào hoặc vật nào. Ví dụ:

- There was **a balloon** in the sky.

- Jenny is speaking to **a customer** on the phone.

3.1.6. Chúng ta dùng “a, an” khi nói về nghề nghiệp của một người nào đó. Ví dụ:

- Her father is **a policeman.**

- Jack wants to become **an engineer.**

CHÚ Ý: Trong câu nói tiếng Anh, trước một danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun), chúng ta phải dùng mạo từ “a, an, the”, hoặc từ chỉ định “this, that”, hoặc tính từ sở hữu “my, your, his, her, its, our, their”; không được để trống không (ngoại trừ danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều). Ví dụ:

Wrong: ~~John takes after father.~~

Right: John takes after **his** father.

Wrong: ~~Emma borrowed book from library.~~

Right: Emma borrowed **a** book from **the** library.

Wrong: ~~This-moming I bought cup of coffee from shop on the comer.~~

Right: This morning I bought **a** cup of coffee from **the** shop on the comer.

**3.2. Mạo từ “The”**

“The” là mạo từ chỉ định. Chúng ta có thể dùng “The” trước các loại danh từ khác nhau. Ví dụ:

- Danh từ không đếm được: The information

- Danh từ đếm được số ít: The computer

- Danh từ đếm được số nhiều: The students

**⮚** Chúng ta đọc [ði:] khi “The” đứng trước một từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm. Ví dụ:

- The answer; the exercise; the owner; the Internet; the honor; the hour; the umbrella; the old book; the early comer ...

**⮚** Chúng ta đọc [ði:] khi “The” đứng trước một từ bắt đầu bằng mẫu tự “u” được đọc như nguyên âm. Ví dụ:

- The unreal man; the umpire; the ugly duck ...

**⮚** Chúng ta đọc [ðə] khi “The” đứng trước một từ bắt đầu bằng mẫu tự “u” được đọc như nguyên âm. Ví dụ:

- The university; the uniform; the Union; the United States ...

**⮚ Use of “The”:** Chúng ta dùng mạo từ “The” trong những trường hợp sau đây:

3.2.1. Dùng “The” khi người nghe biết chúng ta đang nói về người nào hoặc vật nào.

Ví dụ:

- We visited **the house** where Shakespeare was born.

- **Do** you know **the man** standing at the gate?

3.2.2. Dùng “The” khi nói về người hoặc vật chúng ta đã nói đến trong câu chuyện. Ví dụ:

- I can see **a girl** and **a boy** in the garden. **The girl** is playing with her cat and **the boy** is reading a book.

3.2.3. Dùng “The” khi nói về người hoặc vật duy nhất mà người nghe không thể nhầm lẫn. Ví dụ:

- the Sun, the Earth, the Moon, the sky, the ground, the world, the city center, the capital of (Vietnam), the Prime Minister, the President, the principal (of the school), etc.

- The earth moves around the Sun in 365 days.

- Please, turn down the television. I’m concentrating.

(There’s only one television in the room.)

3.2.4. Dùng “The + Adjective” để chỉ tất cả những người cùng một nhóm. Ví dụ:

- the rich, the poor, the good, the bad, the old, the young, the homeless, the injured, the sick, the unemployed, etc.

CHÚ Ý: Dùng động từ số nhiều (plural verb) theo sau “the + adjective”. Ví dụ:

- The young are facing more difficult problems in the modern world.

- The unemployed have to be helped by the government.

3.2.5. Dùng “The + nationality (quốc tịch)” để chỉ tất cả những người cùng một quốc tịch khi những từ chỉ quốc tịch tận cùng có các mẫu tự: “-sh, -ch, -ese”. Ví dụ:

- The English are interested in talking about weather.

- The French don’t like being asked about their ages.

- The Vietnamese are trying to enhance the reputation of the country.

3.2.6. Dùng “The + một phát minh hoặc một loại máy” và dùng “The + loài động vật hoặc loài thực vật”. Ví dụ:

- The computer was the greatest invention of the 20th century.

- The giant panda is one of the most endangered species.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng hình thức số nhiều của danh từ và không dùng “The” trong các trường hợp trên để chì chung một loại máy, loài vật hoặc thực vật. Ví dụ:

- Computers have greatly changed our lives.

- Giant pandas do not breed well in captivity.

(CHÚ Ý: Cách dùng “The” trước một địa danh (geographical names) sẽ được trình bày trong một bài khác.)

***GRAMMAR EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Rewrite each sentence as an affirmative or negative sentence, or a question, according to the instruction in the parentheses.**

1. Adam likes skateboarding. (negative)

Adam *doesn't like skateboarding.*

2. I don’t mind ice skating. (question)

Do you *mind ice skating?*

3. They agree to go skateboarding after school. (negative)

I

4. Mark doesn’t want to play basketball. (affirmative)

Mark

5. A game of volleyball doesn’t take long. (question)

6. Toby buys something at the shopping center. (negative)

7. Many teenagers learn to drive when they are seventeen. (question)

8. The glasses don’t bring the lessons alive. (affirmative)

9. The teacher often uses the interactive whiteboard. (question)

10. Jack usually wears a black jacket to school. (negative)

**Exercise 2. Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs.**

**Use the correct form of the present simple. Remember to use each verb only once.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| live | lie | bother | make | lay |
| die | bite | smell | wear | prefer |

1. Almost all reptiles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs.

2. Reptiles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warm climate.

3. Most reptiles often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sun.

4. Mosquitoes always people and animals.

5. Only female mosquitoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals and people.

6. A female mosquito \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 30 days.

7. A male mosquito after 10 or 20 days.

8. Some people often mosquito \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repellent.

9. Mosquito repellent usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bad.

10. Mosquito repellent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mosquitoes stay away from people.

**Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present progressive.**

1. It is a summer evening. Patrick and Barbara \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) football against Kevin and Melanie. They often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) football against Kevin and Melanie.

2. It is five o'clock. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) Red's dog into the garden. He always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) Red's dog into the garden in the afternoon.

3. The Bensons usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast in the kitchen. But today is Sunday, and they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) it in the dining-room.

4. It is Thursday. A coach full of children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Cardiff. The children at Jenny's school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a trip every summer.

5. Kevin always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) his new pen for his homework. But he cannot find it, so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) Tanja's pen now.

**Exercise 4. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

1. I visit my grandparents. (often)

2. He doesn't take the bus to school. (normally)

3. We go to the movies at weekends. (rarely)

4. The children play the same computer games. (usually)

5. Her husband has a quick breakfast before going to work. (always)

6. They’ve drunk champagne. (never)

7. Fred is complaining about the weather. (always)

8. That door has been opened. (hardly ever)

9. Do you send your letters by email? (frequently)

10. I will forget our holiday together. (never)

11. These farmers are contented with their farm work. (normally)

12. Have you had a really serious illness? (ever)

13. My father is at home before six o'clock. (seldom)

14. The door key has been put in that hole. (always)

15. They have done the shopping together. (occasionally)

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct tense, the present simple or the present continuous.**

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike.

A. has B. is having

2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble with his motorbike, so he has to take the bus to work.

A. has B. is having

3. Mrs. Tuyet is at the market. At the moment she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the vegetables.

A. looks B. is looking

4. These vegetables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fresh.

A. look B. are looking

5. I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee with my breakfast.

A. drink B. am drinking

6. Today I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a glass of milk because I don't feel well.

A. drink B. am drinking

7. It's very cloudy now. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it'll rain soon.

A. think B. am thinking

8. Why are you smiling? What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about?

A. do you think B. are you thinking

9. Right now Mrs. Lee is in the kitchen. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the soup to see if it's OK.

A. tastes B. is tasting

10. This fruit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great! I've never eaten a better fruit before.

A. tastes B. is tasting

**Exercise 6. Complete each blank in the passage with one of the following verbs. Use the correct form of the present simple and use each verb only once.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| communicate | have to | come | travel | not live |
| prefer | not go | cost | not want | enjoy |

Bob Wilkins works for a bank in London, but he (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in England. He lives in Belgium.

Bob: 'I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bank every day. For two days each week I work at home and (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the bank by email.'

On the other three days Bob (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to London by train, through the Channel Tunnel. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money, but he (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to change his job because he (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. So, why does he live in Belgium?

'Well, it's simple really,' says Bob. 'My wife (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Belgium and she works in Brussels, so one of us (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travel to work. We live in Belgium because we both (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lifestyle here.'

**Exercise 7. Put in ‘a, an’ or ‘the’ where necessary. Leave the space empty if it doesn’t need ‘a, an’ or ‘the’.**

1. I’m sorry. I didn’t mean to do that. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistake.

2. There were no chairs, so we had to sit on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floor.

3. Lucy has just gotten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bank in Chicago.

4. There’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bookstore on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comer near my house.

5. It’s very cold in here. Can you close \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ window, please?

6. If you go past \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ post office, can you get me some stamps?

7. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hot day. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hottest day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year.

8. What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woman who sat beside you at the dinner?

9. How often do you go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movies?

10. ‘Can you tell me where, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Room 306 is, please?’

‘It’s on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ third floor.’

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

1. Kate plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violin in an orchestra.

A. the B. a C. an D. -

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer has changed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way we live.

A. A - the B. The - the C. A - a D. The - a

3. Excuse me, where is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bus station, please?

A. a B. the C. an D. -

4. What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning?

A. a B. an C. the D. -

5. Peter used to work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Middle East.

A. a B. the C. an D. -

6. My plane was delayed. I had to wait at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ airport for three hours.

A. the B. a C. an D. -

7. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem. Can you help me?

A. - B. a C. an D. the

8. If you live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign country, you should try and learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

A. a-a B. the-the C. the-a D. a-the

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Moon goes around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Earth every 27 days.

A.-/- B. The/the C. A/a D. The/-

10. He doesn’t usually have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch, but he always eats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good breakfast.

A.-/- B.-/a C. a/a D. a/-

**III. SPEAKING**

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

1. Mary wants to ask her mother’s permission.

Mary: “ Could I go out with my friends tonight, Mommy?”

Mother: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Yes, you go B. Yes, you can C. Yes, you will. D. Yes, let’s

2. Mai asks Hoa about the film she saw last night.

Mai: “ How was the film you saw last night?”

Hoa : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. It’s great B. No, I didn’t C. I think of it much D. I like them all

3. Nam: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

Susan: “I’m pretty busy right now. I’m doing my homework because I have an exam tomorrow.”

A. What are you doing? B. How are you doing?

C. What do you do? D. How is your day going?

4. Becky: I’m sorry I’ve got the wrong number.”

Ryan: : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Don’t worry B. I’m sorry about that

C. You don’t need to take it D. Ring me back later, please

5. Miss Young: “Make yourself at home.”

Mike: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. It doesn’t matter B. That’s ok. Don’t worry

C. You can come any time D. It’s very kind of you. Thanks

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**Phân biệt hai âm:** /**ɪ**/ **ngắn và /i:/ dài**

**⮚ Phát âm nguyên âm ngắn /ɪ/:** Khi phát âm /ɪ/

• Lưỡi đưa hướng lên trên và ra phía trước.

• Khoảng cách môi trên và dưới hẹp.

• Miệng mở rộng sang hai bên.

• Phát âm âm /**ɪ**/ như âm i trong tiếng Việt nhưng âm ngắn và dứt khoát hơn.

**⮚ Phát âm nguyên âm dài /i:/:** Khi phát âm /i:/

• Lưỡi được nâng lên cao.

• Đầu lưỡi ở vị trí cao nhất.

• Miệng mở rộng sang hai bên giống như khi cười.

• Phát âm kéo dài hơn so với nguyên âm ngắn.

• Phát âm âm /i:/ như âm i trong tiếng Việt nhưng kéo dài âm.

**⮚ Luyện tập hai âm sau bằng cách đọc lớn các từ sau đây:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ɪ] | [i:] |
| k**i**ck | r**ea**d |
| b**i**t | b**ea**t |
| s**i**t | s**ea**t |
| g**i**ft | t**ea**ch |
| d**i**p | d**ee**p |
| l**i**ft | l**ea**p |

**Exercise:**

***A. Which underlined part in each word is pronounced differently from that in the others? (Hãy chọn từ có âm gạch dưới phát âm khác với âm gạch dưới của các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.)***

1. A. cardigan B. image C. bit D. heat

2. A. read B. medium C. leggings D. interactive

3. A. wavy B. eating C. beat D. seat

4. A. visit B. think C. skating D. mind

5. A. enclose B. teacher C. repeat D. require

***B. Which of the following words in each group is stressed on a different syllable from the others? (Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm khác với trọng âm của các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.)***

6. A. image B. jacket C. wavy D. guitar

7. A. technology B. information C. appearance D. continuous

8. A. bowling B. drama C. arrive D. drawing

9. A. happening B. skateboarding C. volleyball D. description

10. A. wonder B. guitar C. behind D. repair

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

***❖ Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. wavy B. drawing C. visit D. seat

2. A. nice B. ice-cream C. relaxing D. fine

***❖ Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?***

3. A. curly B. bowling C. trousers D. delight

4. A. expensive B. drama C. release D. survival

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

5. A sport such as skiing or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is winter sport.

A. badminton B. swimming C. ice skating D. cycling

6. He got into trouble for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lie to his form teacher.

A. tell B. telling C. making D. giving

7. He took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his uniform and put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sweater and trousers.

A. on- off B. off- in C. in- on D. off-on

8. Though he wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ musician, he could play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violin well.

A. a/ a B. a/ the C. the/ the D. the/ a

9. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school late.

A. always goes B. is always going

C. always is going D. goes always

10. I’m not very keen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ice skating.

A. on B. in C. at D. of

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a game in which you roll a heavy ball down a track to try to knock down a group of pins.

A. Bowling B. Ice skating C. Board game D. Skateboarding

12. Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ice skating after school.

A. do B. go C. take D. come

13. Mai and Son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go ice skating after school.

A. agree B. admit C. deny D. suggest

14. This is the first time Izzy and Ryan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have met B. met C. have been met. D. meet

15. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch with us? Yes, I'd love to.

A. have B. to have C having, D. had

16. Black Widow has got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hair long wavy B. long wavy hair

C. long hair wavy D. wavy long hair

***❖ Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

17. My little boy Tom never screams though he is scared.

A. in pain B. frightened C. embarrassed D. confused

***❖ Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the . following sentence.***

18. I can’t recognize her at first. Kate used to have fair skin.

A. dark B. blond C. bright D. black

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

19. Andy: “You’re dancing very well, Lan!”

Jake: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. You’re alright! B. Thanks for your compliment.

C. That doesn’t matter. D. How kind of me!

20. Tom: “Can I have another cup of tea?”

Christy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Be yourself B. Do it yourself

C. Help yourself D. Allow yourself

***❖ Find the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.***

21. The refugees are needing urgent supply of fresh water and food at the moment.

A. refugee B. are needing

C. supply of fresh water D. food

22. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop having lunch.

A. leave B. can drive C. before D. having

23. I've been studying French since I've started high school.

A. I've been studying B. since

C. I’ve D. started

***❖ Choose the correct sentence (A, B, C or D) which has the same meaning as the given one.***

24. “If I were you. Hoa, I'll buy the house.” Peter said.

A. Peter suggested Hoa to buy the house.

B. Peter advised Hoa to buy the house.

C. Peter promised Hoa that he would buy the house.

D. Peter forced Hoa to buy the house.

25. Her hair is blond, long and wavy.

A. She has a blond long wavy hair.

B. She has a long blond wavy hair.

C. She has long wavy blond hair.

D. She has long blond wavy hair.

***❖ Read the following passage mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer ' sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the numbered blanks.***

Without doubt, the person who has had the (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence on my life wasn’t a real living person at all - but a character in a film! I was a very shy ten-year-old boy when I first saw Billy Elliot on the big (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I had always wanted to dance but had never been allowed to. It was my sister who went to the ballet classes and me who tried to copy her steps in our living room. The kids at school knew I wanted to dance too - and I (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much teasing it used to really upset me. Where I came from, boys just didn’t do dance - like Billy Elliot! I still had this deep desire to dance but I’d been covering it up for a long time. Then I saw the film. It gave me the (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask for dancing classes and it also altered everyone else’s perception of boy dancers. There was no more teasing or making fun of me. I stayed at the dancing school until I left full-time (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and now dancing is my career.

26. A. highest B. greatest C. largest D. smallest

27. A. cinema B. wall C. screen D. film

28. A. gained B. took C. brought D. suffered

29. A. confidence B. influence C. experience D. believing

30. A. training B. practice C. education D. reason

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

31. Musicians need to use their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as their technical skills. (imagine)

32. She’s the kind of woman who takes pride in her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (appear)

33. The man was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as tall and dark, and aged about 20. (describe)

34. People who exercise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to feel stressed. (regularity)

35. She looked at him with wide, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eyes. (terrify)

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

36. She enjoyed outdoor sports such as biking and rock climbing.

She was .

37. I last enjoyed myself so much for ages.

The last time .

38. How about going for a bike ride this Sunday?

Why don’t we ?

39. The students are cleaning the school playground this morning.

The school .

40. These girls are too young to get married.

These girls are so .

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

***❖ Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. repeat B. typical C. brigade D. dip

2. A. wavy B. games C. walking D. straight

***❖ Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?***

3. A. jacket B. uniform C. relax D. interesting

4. A. cycling B. basketball C. swimming D. alive

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

5. He often wears \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around his neck when he goes to work.

A. socks B. tie C. waistcoat D. trainers

6. When I run or exercise, I wear trainers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my feet.

A. in B. on C. into D. with

7. Please wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the gym, to avoid scuffing the floor.

A. sandals B. socks C. trainers D. boots

8. Dave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching a video about the United Nations.

A. liking B. like C. want D. feels like

9. When you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reading the book, please return it to the library.

A. will finish B. finishes C. is finishing D. finished

10. My hometown is famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful houses and food.

A. of B. for C. in D. all are correct

11. The bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here at 7.30 tomorrow morning.

A. arrives B. will arrive C. to arrive D. is arriving

12. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interactive whiteboard in our classroom.

A. - B. a C. the D. an

13. The doctors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are working in that hospital are excellent.

A. whom B. who C. which D. whose

14. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I could keep her book for another two days.

A. told me B. told C. said me D. spoke me

15. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night. It's dangerous.

A. not go out B. don't go out C. to go out D. not to go out

16. My sister will take the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she dislikes flying.

A. because B. so that C. although D. before

***❖ Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

17. Her mother is anxious about her exams and decides not to go on a holiday this summer vacation.

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

***❖ Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

18. The story told by the teacher amused children in the class.

A. astonished B. saddened C. enjoyed D. frightened

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

19. Ryan is telling Jake about his sports star.

Ryan: “Do you know a lot about Lionel Messi?”

Jake: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Of course. He’s my favorite football player.

B. Really? I love him too!

C. No, I'm his biggest fan!

D. You're right. He’s famous!

20. David: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

John: “I won’t say no.”

A. How are things with you, Mike?

B. Mike, do you know where the hoodie is?

C. What’s your favorite drink, tea or coffee?

D. How about playing football today?

***❖ Find the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.***

21. What do you use to do when you felt afraid?

A. do B. use to C. do D. felt

22. It took them at least two months learning how to pronounce these words.

A. took B. at least C. learning D. to pronounce

23. Mary is too lazy that she only vacuums her bedroom and living room once a year.

A. too lazy B. only C. her bedroom D. once a year

***❖ Choose the correct sentence (A, B, C or D) which has the same meaning as the given one.***

24. He has done this business for 20 years.

A. He started doing this business for 20 years.

B. He has started doing this business for 20 years.

C. He started doing this business 20 years ago.

D. He started doing this business for 20 years ago.

25. “Let’s go to the theatre tonight,” she suggested.

A. She made them go to the theatre that night.

B. She suggested going to the theatre that night.

C. She suggested that she should go to the theatre that night.

D. She suggested going to the theatre tonight.

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

When I opened the first “Body Shop” in 1976 my only goal was to earn enough to feed my children. Today “The Body Shop” is an international company rapidly growing all around the world. In the years since we began I have learned a lot. Much of what I have learned will be found in this book, for I believe that we, as a company, have something worth saying about how to run a successful business without giving up what we really believe in.

It's not a normal business book, nor is it just about my life. The message is that to succeed in business you have to be different. Business can be fun, a business can be run with love and it can do good. In business, as in life, I need to enjoy myself, to have a feeling of family and to feel excited by the unexpected. I have always wanted the people who work for “The Body Shop” to feel the same way. Now this book sends these ideas of mine out into the world, makes them public. I'd like to think there are no limits to our family, no limits to what can be done. I find that an exciting thought. I hope you do, too.

26. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?

A. to tell the reader her life story

B. to introduce her ideas to the reader

C. to explain how international companies operate family

D. to tell the reader how she brought up a family

27. What would someone learn from this text?

A. how to make a lot of money

B. how to write a book about business

C. what the writer’s family is like

D. what the writer’s book is about

28. How does the writer feel about the business she runs?

A. She doesn’t care about success if her children are fed.

B. She just runs it for her own entertainment.

C. It is not like any other company.

D. It is likely to become even more successful.

29. What kinds of workers does the writer like to employ?

A. workers who can explain her ideas

B. workers who get on well with the public

C. workers who have the same attitude as she does

D. workers who have their own families

30. What kind of person does the writer seem to be?

A. She seems to be someone with strong opinions.

B. She doesn’t seem to be very confident.

C. She is mainly interested in making money

D. She sees running a business as just a job.

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

31. My teacher encourages us to take an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part in discussions. (act)

32. Do something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before going to bed - read a book, or take a hot bath. (relax)

33. Everyone recognizes Disney’s cartoon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (characteristic)

34. Users can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view the 3D content on the web. (interact)

35. A tiny baby soon learns to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its mother's face from other adults' faces. (distinguishable)

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

36. She is talking to a boy with short fair hair.

The boy she .

37. There is a famous school between the apartment and my house.

The famous school is

38. The house was so small that we couldn’t live in it.

The house wasn’t .

39. The students clean the windows twice a week.

The windows .

40. The nurse is very kind. She takes care of my sick grandmother.

The nurse who .

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