

**BRIGHT 10**  
**SEMESTER 1 REVIEW**  
**UNIT 1 | ROUND THE CLOCK**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Unit 1**

**Daily routines (p. 15)**

**do my hair** /,du: maɪ 'heə/ (phr): làm tóc (chải, cột, chăm sóc tóc...)

**take a nap** /,teɪk ə 'næp/ (phr): ngủ (chợp mắt)

**watch the news** /,wɒtʃ ðə 'nju:z/ (phr): xem tin tức

**Lesson 1a**

**A magic helping hand (p. 16)**

**avoid** /ə'vɔɪd/ (v): tránh, né

**butler** /'bʌtlə/ (n): quản gia

**chore** /tʃɔ:(r)/ (n): việc vặt trong nhà

**messy** /'mesi/ (adj): bừa bộn

**recycling** /,ri:'saɪklɪŋ/ (n): đồ tái chế

**regret** /rɪ'gret/ (v): hối tiếc

**sort** /sɔ:t/ (v): phân loại

**Household chores (p. 17)**

**do the laundry** /,du: ðə 'ləʊndri/ (phr): giặt ủi

**do the ironing** /,du: ði 'aɪəniŋ/ (phr): ủi, là quần áo

**dust the furniture** /,dʌst ðə 'fɜ:nɪtʃə/ (phr): phủi, quét bụi đồ đạc trong nhà

**load the dishwasher** /,ləʊd ðə 'dɪʃ,wɒʃə/ (phr): cho chén, bát đĩa vào máy rửa chén, bát

**mop the floor** /,mɒp ðə 'flɔ:(r)/ (phr): lau nhà

**set the table** /set ðə 'teɪbl/ (phr): dọn, bày thức ăn lên bàn

**vacuum** /'vækjʊəm/ (v): làm sạch (bằng máy hút bụi)

**Lesson 1c**

**Phrasal verbs (p. 20)**

**look after** /lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/ (phr v): chăm sóc

**look forward to** /lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/ (phr v): mong đợi, chờ đợi

**Lesson 1d**

**Free-time activities (p. 21)**

**attend** /ə'tend/ (v): tham dự, tham gia

**mall** /mɔ:l/ (n): trung tâm thương mại

**relaxing** /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ (adj): thư giãn, thoải mái

**II/ Grammar:**

**u Present Simple (Thì hiện tại đơn):**

a. Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn đạt thói quen, công việc thường làm hằng ngày, trạng thái cố định, lịch trình ở hiện tại.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- ❖ Cụm từ với “every”: *every day, every year, every month, every afternoon, every morning, every evening ...*
- ❖ Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: *once a week, twice a week, three times a week, four times a week, five times a week, once a month, once a year, etc.*
- ❖ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: *always (luôn luôn), usually (thường xuyên), often (thường thường), sometimes (thỉnh thoảng), rarely (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ)...*

e.g.

I/You/We/They <b>live</b> in an apartment.	He/She <b>lives</b> in a house.
I/You/We/They <b>don't live</b> in a house.	He/She <b>doesn't live</b> in an apartment.
<b>Do</b> you/they (Nam and Lan) <b>live</b> in a house?	<b>Does</b> he (Nam)/she (Lan) <b>live</b> in a house?
Yes, I/we/they <b>do</b> . / No, I/we/they <b>don't</b> .	Yes, he/she <b>does</b> . / No, he/she <b>doesn't</b> .

– Công thức:

	Thể khẳng định	Thể phủ định	Thể câu hỏi
<b>Chủ ngữ số ít</b>	I/You + play	I/You + <b>do not</b> + play	<b>Do</b> + I/You + play? – Yes, I/you <b>do</b> . – No, I/you <b>don't</b> .
	He/She/It + <b>plays</b>	He/She/It + <b>does not</b> + play	<b>Does</b> + he/she/it + play? – Yes, he/she/it <b>does</b> . – No, he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Chủ ngữ số nhiều</b>	We/You/They + play	We/You/They + <b>do not</b> + play	<b>Do</b> + we/you/they + play? – Yes, we/you/they <b>do</b> . – No, we/you/they <b>don't</b> .

\*Ghi chú: do not = don't; does not = doesn't

– Chính tả: Cách thêm “-s/es” cuối động từ ngôi thứ 3 số ít hoặc danh từ số nhiều:

Động từ kết thúc với	Hầu hết các động từ	-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	Phụ âm + -y	Nguyên âm + -y
	+ <b>-s</b>	+ <b>-es</b>	+ <b>-s</b>	<b>y</b> + <b>-ies</b>
I/ We/ You/ They	I eat	I go	I cry	I enjoy
He/ She/ It	He <b>eats</b>	He <b>goes</b>	He <b>cries</b>	He <b>enjoys</b>

b. Cách phát âm “-s/es” cuối động từ ngôi thứ 3 số ít hoặc danh từ số nhiều

<b>Đọc là /ɪz/</b>	khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm /s/, /ʃ/, /z/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/
<b>Đọc là /s/</b>	khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm /t/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /θ/
<b>Đọc là /z/</b>	khi âm cuối của từ gốc là nguyên âm hoặc các phụ âm còn lại

### **u Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn):**

a. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói, tình huống tạm thời.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- ❖ Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *now, right now, at (the) present, at the moment, today, this week, ...*

- ❖ Các động từ: *Look!, Listen, Be careful!, Hurry up!, Watch out!, Look out!*

I **am wearing** a green dress.

e.g. You/We/They **aren't wearing** blue shoes.

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He/She/It **is wearing** a yellow shirt.

What **is** she **wearing**?

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What **are** you **wearing**?

**Is** she **wearing** glasses? (Yes, she **is**./No, she **isn't**.)

b. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn cũng có thể dùng để chỉ các kế hoạch đã lên lịch sẵn trong tương lai, thường có từ chỉ thời gian cụ thể.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết: các cụm từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai (*this weekend, on Saturday, tomorrow, tonight ...*)

e.g.

I'm **watching** a movie tonight.

I'm **not watching** a movie tonight.

He's **making** a cake tomorrow.

She **isn't making** a cake tomorrow.

They're **playing** soccer on the weekend.

We **aren't playing** soccer on the weekend.

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What **are** you **doing** tomorrow night?

**Is** he **making** a cake tomorrow?

**Are** you **playing** soccer on the weekend?

### **u Adverbs of Frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất):**

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là trạng từ dùng để biểu đạt hay mô tả về mức độ thường xuyên xảy ra của một sự kiện, hiện tượng nào đó. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất dùng để trả lời câu hỏi “**How often...**?”

– Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường sử dụng: *always* (luôn luôn), *usually* (thường xuyên), *often* (thường thường), *sometimes* (thỉnh thoảng), *rarely* (hiếm khi), *never* (không bao giờ)...

e.g. I **usually** play soccer on the weekends.

He/She **sometimes** plays soccer on Saturdays.

I **never** go shopping.

He/She **rarely** goes shopping.

How often **do** you **play** soccer?

How often **does** he/she **play** soccer?

– Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu:

- ❖ Đứng sau động từ “to be”
- ❖ Đứng trước động từ chính và đứng sau chủ ngữ.
- ❖ Đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính trong câu.

– Để nói về các hoạt động thường xuyên diễn ra, dùng **always** và **usually** với một cụm từ chỉ thời gian.

e.g. I always play soccer. (Ô)

I always play soccer on Saturdays. (Ủ)

### **u Stative verbs (Động từ trạng thái):**

– Động từ trạng thái là những động từ chỉ tình trạng, trạng thái và thường không được chia ở các thì tiếp diễn.

– Động từ trạng thái bao gồm:

<b>Động từ chỉ cảm xúc</b>	know, want, need, like, love, hate,...
<b>Động từ chỉ suy nghĩ</b>	know, think, believe,...
<b>Động từ chỉ nhận thức</b>	see ( <i>nhìn thấy</i> ), hear, feel, smell, taste ( <i>nếm nếm</i> ), feel, look ( <i>nhìn thấy</i> ),...
<b>Động từ chỉ sự sở hữu</b>	have ( <i>có</i> ), own, belong,...

e.g. She **knows** Claudia. (NOT: *She's knowing Claudia.*)

\*Ghi chú: Một số động từ được dùng ở cả hai dạng - chỉ trạng thái và diễn tả hành động. Khi được dùng để diễn tả hành động, những động từ này có thể được chia ở các thì tiếp diễn như bình thường.

e.g.

Hiện tại đơn	Hiện tại tiếp diễn
I <b>think</b> he's telling the truth. (= <i>believe</i> )	He <b>is thinking</b> of going to Rome in the summer. (= <i>cân nhắc</i> )
They <b>have</b> a very old car. (= <i>có, sở hữu</i> )	Nick <b>is having</b> lunch. (= <i>ăn</i> ) Mary <b>is having</b> some guests tonight. (= <i>tiếp đãi</i> )
We can <b>see</b> the river from our hotel room. (= <i>nhìn thấy</i> ) I <b>see</b> what you mean. (= <i>hiểu</i> )	He <b>is seeing</b> the dentist later. (= <i>gặp</i> ) They <b>are seeing</b> a movie tomorrow. (= <i>xem</i> )
This food <b>tastes</b> good. (= <i>có vị như thế nào</i> )	She <b>is tasting</b> the chicken to check if it needs more salt. (= <i>nếm thử</i> )
The candle <b>smells</b> like roses. (= <i>có mùi như thế nào</i> )	Ann <b>is smelling</b> the flowers. (= <i>ngửi</i> )
He <b>appears</b> to be tired. (= <i>trông có vẻ</i> )	She <b>is appearing</b> in the new Bond film. (= <i>xuất hiện, diễn</i> )
The cat's fur <b>feels</b> very soft. (= <i>tạo cảm giác thế nào</i> )	The doctor's <b>feeling</b> her forehead to see if she has a fever. (= <i>sờ, chạm</i> )
She <b>looks</b> amazing in that dress. (= <i>trông</i> )	She's <b>looking</b> her new dress. (= <i>nhìn, ngắm</i> )

#### u Making suggestions/Inviting (Đưa ra gợi ý/lời mời):

	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Đưa ra	Would you like to ...?	Would you like to come to my birthday party next week?
lời mời	Let's + động từ ...	Let's watch the movie together.
Đưa ra	Why don't you + động từ ...?	Why don't you come to the Dessert Festival?
lời gợi ý	What about + động từ-ing ...?	What about seeing art exhibitions?

## UNIT 2 | ENTERTAINMENT

### I/ Vocabulary:

#### Unit 2

##### Cultural activities (p. 23)

**art exhibition** /ɑ:t ,eksɪ'biʃən/ (phr): buổi triển lãm nghệ thuật

**classical performance** /'klæsɪkəl pə'fɔ:məns/ (phr): buổi biểu diễn nhạc cổ điển

**local festival** /'ləʊkəl 'festəvəl/ (phr): lễ hội địa phương

**music concert** /'mju:zɪk 'kɒnsət/ (phr): buổi hòa nhạc

#### Lesson 2a

##### Puppet theatre (p. 24)

**folk tale** /fəʊk teɪl/ (n): truyện dân gian

**harvest** /'hɑ:vɪst/ (n): mùa gặt, vụ thu hoạch

**legend** /'ledʒənd/ (n): truyền thuyết

**puppet** /'pʌpɪt/ (n): con rối (múa rối nước)

**stage** /steɪdʒ/ (n): sân khấu

**surface** /'sɜːfɪs/ (n): bề mặt

**Types of performances** (p. 25)

**amusing** /ə'mjuːzɪŋ/ (adj): vui, gây cười

**ballet** /'bæleɪ/ (n): múa ba lê

**comedy** /'kɒmədi/ (n): hài kịch

**drama** /'drɑːmə/ (n): kịch, tuồng

**entertaining** /,entə'teɪnɪŋ/ (adj): có tính giải trí

**musical** /'mjuːzɪkəl/ (n): ca kịch, nhạc kịch

**opera** /'ɒpərə/ (n): nhạc kịch opera, thính phòng

**tragedy** /'trædʒədi/ (n): bi kịch

## **Lesson 2c**

**Phrasal verbs** (p. 28)

**put on** /pʊt ɒn/ (phr v): mặc vào

**put up** /pʊt ʌp/ (phr v): treo lên

## **Lesson 2d**

**Types of music** (p. 29)

**cheerful** /'tʃɪəfʊl/ (adj): vui tươi

**EDM** /iː diː em/ (n): nhạc điện tử

**folk** /fɒk/ (n): nhạc dân gian

**jazz** /dʒæz/ (n): nhạc jazz

**latin** /'lætɪn/ (n): nhạc la-tinh

**peaceful** /'piːsfʊl/ (adj): thanh bình, yên bình

**powerful** /'paʊəfʊl/ (adj): mạnh

**soft** /sɒft/ (adj): nhẹ nhàng, êm ái

## **Culture Corner A (p. 31)**

**cattle** /'kætl/ (n): gia súc

**ethnic group** /'eθnɪk gruːp/ (phr): nhóm dân tộc thiểu số

**poultry** /'pəʊltri/ (n): gia cầm

**tradition** /trə'dɪʃən/ (n): truyền thống

## **CLIL A (p. 32)**

**alive** /ə'laɪv/ (adj): còn tồn tại, còn giá trị

**branch** /brɑːnʃ/ (n): cành cây

**hunt** /hʌnt/ (v): săn bắn

**jewellery** /'dʒuːəlri/ (n): đồ trang sức

**pottery** /'pɒtəri/ (n): đồ gốm

**smoke signal** /sməʊk 'sɪɡnl/ (n): tín hiệu bằng khói

## II/ Grammar:

### u Past Simple (Thì quá khứ đơn):

– Thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng để:

✓ Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

✓ Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

✓ Thuật lại một câu chuyện hoặc một sự kiện lịch sử.

– Công thức:

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	Chủ ngữ + <b>V2/V-ed</b>	<i>e.g. I <b>walked</b> to school.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	Chủ ngữ + <b>didn't</b> + động từ	<i>e.g. I <b>didn't</b> go to school by bus.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	<b>Did</b> + chủ ngữ + động từ? Từ để hỏi <b>Wh-</b> + <b>did</b> + chủ ngữ + động từ?	<i>e.g. <b>Did</b> you <b>go</b> to school by bus? – No, I <b>didn't</b>.</i>

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

✓ Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *yesterday, last year/month/week...*

✓ *ago* (10 minutes ago, 2 months ago, 8 years ago...)

✓ *in* + mốc thời gian trong quá khứ (in 1999, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century...).

\*Lưu ý: Học thuộc bảng động từ bất quy tắc (không thêm *-ed*).

<i>e.g.</i> I/He/She/It <b>was</b> happy.	They <b>donated</b> some books last week.
You/We/They <b>weren't (were not)</b> happy.	He <b>didn't donate</b> books yesterday.
<b>Was</b> it good?	– Yes, it <b>was</b> . / No, it <b>wasn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> she <b>volunteer</b> at the soup kitchen?	– Yes, she <b>did</b> . / No, she <b>didn't</b> .
How <b>was</b> the movie?	– It <b>was</b> terrible.
Where <b>did</b> they <b>eat</b> ?	– They <b>ate</b> hamburgers.

– Cách phát âm “-ed”

<b>Đọc là /ɪd/</b>	khi âm cuối của từ gốc là /t/, /d/
<b>Đọc là /t/</b>	khi âm cuối của từ gốc là /tʃ/, /s/, /x/, /ʃ/, /k/, /f/, /p/
<b>Đọc là /d/</b>	khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại

– Nguyên tắc chính tả khi thêm “-ed” vào động từ có quy tắc:

Nguyên tắc	Ví dụ
Chúng ta thêm <b>-ed</b> vào động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn.	<i>Clean</i> → <i>cleaned</i> ; <i>volunteer</i> → <i>volunteered</i>
Khi động từ tận cùng bằng <b>-e</b> , chúng ta chỉ thêm <b>-d</b> .	<i>Like</i> → <i>liked</i> ; <i>live</i> → <i>lived</i>
Khi động từ tận cùng bằng <b>phụ âm+y</b> , chúng ta đổi <b>y</b> thành <b>i</b> rồi thêm <b>-ed</b> .	<i>Try</i> → <i>tried</i> ; <i>fry</i> → <i>fried</i>
Khi động từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một <b>phụ âm+nguyên âm+phụ âm</b> , chúng ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm <b>-ed</b> .	<i>Plan</i> → <i>planned</i> ; <i>stop</i> → <i>stopped</i>

### **u Past Continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn):**

– Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được sử dụng để:

✓ Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

✓ Diễn tả nhiều hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ.

✓ Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác cắt ngang.

– Công thức:

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	Chủ ngữ + <b>was/were</b> + V-ing	<i>e.g. I was <b>walking</b> to school. They <b>were talking</b> in class.</i>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	Chủ ngữ + <b>was not/were not</b> + V-ing	<i>e.g. I <b>didn't go</b> to school by bus. They <b>weren't talking</b> in class.</i>
<b>Câu hỏi</b>	<b>Was/Were</b> + chủ ngữ + V-ing? Từ để hỏi <b>Wh-</b> + <b>was/were</b> + chủ ngữ + V-ing?	<i>e.g. <b>Was</b> he listening to music? – Yes, he <b>was</b>. <b>Were</b> they <b>going</b> to school by bus? – No, they <b>weren't</b>.</i>

\*Ghi chú: was not = wasn't, were not = weren't

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

✓ Cụm từ chỉ thời gian:

*at* + giờ chính xác + thời gian trong quá khứ (at 9 p.m. last night)

*in* + năm xác định (in 1999, in 2020...)

✓ Trong câu có chứa các từ *when, as, just as, while, this time yesterday, at that time...*



e.g.

I **was studying** Math **at 9 p.m. last night**.

**In 2010**, he **was living and working** in the USA.

**When** we **were singing** karaoke, the light went out.

She **was drawing** **while** I was singing.

My mom **was watching** TV **at that time**.

### **u When/While:**

	<b>Cách dùng</b>	<b>Ví dụ</b>
<b>When</b>	Dùng để diễn tả hành động nào đó diễn ra trong thời gian ngắn, mang tính liên tiếp <b>when + Quá khứ đơn</b>	He was walking back home <b>when</b> he <b>met</b> Joss. I was waiting for the bus <b>when</b> my mobile phone rang.
<b>While</b>	Dùng để diễn tả: + hành động kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó + nhiều hành động diễn ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ <b>while + Quá khứ tiếp diễn</b>	<b>While</b> he <b>was watching</b> TV, the lights went out. My brother was listening to music <b>while</b> I <b>was cooking</b> dinner. <b>While</b> I <b>was waiting</b> for the bus, my mobile phone rang.

## **UNIT 3 | COMMUNITY SERVICES**

### **I/ Vocabulary:**

#### **Unit 3**

#### **Community service activities (p. 35)**

**animal shelter** /'æniml 'feltə(r)/ (n): trung tâm nhận nuôi động vật

**art fair** /'ɑ:t ,feə(r)/ (phr): hội chợ triển lãm nghệ thuật

**cake sale** /'keik ,seil/ (n): buổi bán bánh (từ thiện)

**charity** /'tʃærəti/ (n): việc từ thiện, tổ chức từ thiện

**donate** /dəʊ'neɪt/ (v): tặng, cho, biếu

**marathon** /'mærəθən/ (n): cuộc chạy ma-ra-tông

**participate** /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ (v): tham gia

**raise money** / ,reɪz 'mʌni/ (phr): quyên góp tiền

**second-hand toys** / ,sekənd hænd 'tɔɪz/ (phr): đồ chơi đã qua sử dụng

**volunteer** / ,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/ (v): làm tình nguyện

#### **Lesson 3a**

#### **Making a difference (p. 36)**

**access** /'ækses/ (n): sự tiếp cận

**disaster** /dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/ (n): thiên tai, thảm họa

**healthcare** /'helθkeə(r)/ (n): sự chăm sóc sức khỏe

**improve** /ɪmˈpruːv/ (v): cải thiện  
**right** /raɪt/ (n): quyền, quyền lợi  
**shelter** /ˈfeltə(r)/ (n): chỗ ở, chỗ trú

### Lesson 3c

#### Listening (p. 40)

**emergency** /ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi/ (n): tình trạng khẩn cấp  
**fundraising** /ˈfʌndˌreɪzɪŋ/ (n): hoạt động gây quỹ (từ thiện)  
**medical supply** /ˌmedɪkəl səˈplaɪ/ (n): vật tư y tế  
**poverty** /ˈpɒvəti/ (n): sự nghèo đói  
**victim** /ˈvɪktɪm/ (n): nạn nhân

#### Phrasal verbs (p. 40)

**give away** /ɡɪv əˈweɪ/ (phr v): quyên góp, cho đi  
**give out** /ɡɪv ˈaʊt/ (phr v): phân phát

### Lesson 3d

#### Volunteer activities (p. 41)

**babysit** /ˈbeɪbɪsɪt/ (v): trông trẻ  
**pick up** /ˌpɪk ˈʌp/ (phr v): pick sth up = nhặt vật gì lên; pick sb up = đón ai đó bằng xe  
**homeless** /ˈhəʊmləs/ (adj): không nhà cửa, vô gia cư  
**stray** /streɪ/ (adj): đi lạc

## II/ Grammar:

### u Present Perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành):

– Cách dùng:

v Nói về tình trạng hoặc hành động đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn còn diễn ra hiện tại.

– *I’ve been here for 15 minutes.* (Tôi đến đây 15 phút trước và hiện vẫn còn ở đây.)

v Nói về kết quả ở hiện tại của một hành động đã xảy ra, có thể không rõ xảy ra khi nào hoặc không quan tâm xảy ra khi nào. *e.g.*:

– *I have bought some new clothes for Tết.* (Nêu kết quả “tôi có quần áo mới”, không chú trọng mua khi nào.)

– *Someone has stolen my bike.* (Nêu kết quả “tôi không còn chiếc xe đạp”, không rõ bị lấy cắp lúc nào.)

v Nói về một kinh nghiệm cho tới thời điểm hiện tại.

– *I’ve never eaten this food before.* (Diễn tả kinh nghiệm: chưa từng ăn món này)

– *He has played several games of this type.* (Diễn tả kinh nghiệm: đã từng chơi nhiều game dạng này)

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

v for + khoảng thời gian (2 hours, 5 days, 10 weeks, 15 years,...)

v since + mốc thời gian bắt đầu (1998, July, Monday,...)

v ever / never (khi nói về kinh nghiệm)

v Cấu trúc: It's the first time ... / This is the first time ... (khi nói về kinh nghiệm)

v Các từ chỉ thời gian khác: just, already, yet, recently, before, so far...

	Chủ ngữ ngôi thứ 3 số ít	Chủ ngữ khác
Câu khẳng định	He/She/It's (has) supported poor families.	I/You/We/They've (have) been to India.
Câu phủ định	He/She/It hasn't helped since 2005.	You/We/They haven't helped since 2005.
Câu nghi vấn	Has it raised much money? Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.	Have they raised much money? Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

\*Lưu ý: Học thuộc bảng động từ bất quy tắc (không thêm -ed).

**u have been to/have gone to:**

	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
<b>have been to</b>	Dùng để diễn tả việc đã đến một nơi, nhưng bây giờ đang ở một nơi khác	They <b>have been to</b> the hospital. (Họ đã đến bệnh viện, nhưng hiện tại họ không còn ở đó)
<b>have gone to</b>	Dùng để diễn tả việc đang di chuyển đến một nơi hoặc đang ở nơi đó	They <b>have gone to</b> the hospital. (Hiện tại họ đang ở bệnh viện, hoặc đang trên đường đến đó)

**u Expressing concerns/Making suggestions (Thể hiện sự lo lắng/Đưa ra gợi ý):**

	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
<b>Thể hiện sự lo lắng</b>	I'm really worried about + danh từ	I'm really worried about our daughter.
	The worrying thing is (that) + SVO	The worrying thing is that she just eats junk food all the time.
	My concern is (that) + SVO	My concern is that she will get sick easily.
<b>Đưa ra lời gợi ý</b>	I/You could/should/can + động từ What about + động từ-ing ...? A good idea is to + động từ I suggest + S (+should) + V	You can cook for her. What about cooking her some food? A good idea is to cook for her. I suggest you cook her some food. I suggest she (should) learn how to cook a healthy meal.

## UNIT 4 | GENDER EQUALITY

### I/ Vocabulary:

#### Unit 4

##### *Gender equality (p. 43)*

**computer programmer** /kəm'pjʊ:tə 'prəʊgræmə(r)/ (n): lập trình viên máy tính

**equality** /i'kwɒləti/ (n): sự bình đẳng

**gender** /'dʒendə(r)/ (n): giới, giới tính

**politician** /ˌpɒlɪ'tɪʃən/ (n): chính trị gia

**work shifts** /ˌwɜ:k 'ʃɪfts/ (phr): làm theo ca

#### Lesson 4a

##### *A woman's work is never done! (p. 44)*

**barrier** /'bæriə(r)/ (n): định kiến, rào cản

**heavy lifting** /'hevi 'lɪftɪŋ/ (phr): mang vác nặng

**unpaid** /ˌʌn'peɪd/ (adj): không được trả công

**qualification** /ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ (n): bằng cấp, trình độ chuyên môn

##### *Job descriptions (p. 45)*

**astronaut** /'æstrənɔ:t/ (n): phi hành gia

**flight attendant** /'flaɪt ə'tendənt/ (n): tiếp viên hàng không

**model** /'mɒdəl/ (n): người mẫu

**nursery teacher** /'nɜ:səri ˌti:tʃə(r)/ (n): giáo viên mầm non

**plumber** /'plʌmə(r)/ (n): thợ sửa ống nước

**surgeon** /'sɜ:dʒən/ (n): bác sĩ phẫu thuật

**operation** /ˌɒpə'reɪʃən/ (n): ca phẫu thuật

#### Lesson 4c

##### *Phrasal verbs (p. 48)*

**fit in** /ˌfɪt 'ɪn/ (phr v): hòa nhập

**fit out** /ˌfɪt 'aʊt/ (phr v): lắp đặt (một thiết bị)

#### Lesson 4d

##### *Job qualities (p. 49)*

**caring** /'keərɪŋ/ (adj): chu đáo

**determined** /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ (adj): quyết đoán

**inventive** /ɪn'ventɪv/ (adj): đầy sáng tạo

**organised** /'ɔ:gənaɪzd/ (adj): có khả năng tổ chức, sắp xếp

#### Culture Corner B (p. 51)

**disabled** /dɪs'eɪbld/ (adj): bị khuyết tật

**financial** /faɪ'nænʃl/ (adj): (thuộc) tài chính

**offer** /'ɒfə(r)/ (v): cung cấp

**policy** /'pɒləsi/ (n): chính sách, quy định

**surgery** /'sɜ:dʒəri/ (n): ca phẫu thuật

**talent** /'tælənt/ (n): năng khiếu, tài năng

#### CLIL B (p. 52)

**demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ (v): biểu tình

**lead the way** /ˌli:d ðə 'weɪ/ (phr): đi tiên phong

**vote** /vəʊt/ (v): bầu cử

## II/ Grammar:

**u will – be going to – Present Continuous – Present Simple (Future meaning) (will – be – going to – Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn – Thì hiện tại đơn với cách dùng tương lai):**

Cấu trúc	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
<b>will</b>	Diễn đạt một quyết định tại thời điểm nói	I'm tired. I <b>won't watch</b> TV.
	Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta tưởng tượng, suy nghĩ hay tin rằng với các từ và cụm từ như: <i>I think, I believe, perhaps, probably ...</i>	I think I <b>will stay</b> in tonight.
	Đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời, lời hứa	I'll <b>call</b> you when I get there. I'll <b>fix</b> this for you.
<b>be going to</b>	Đưa ra những dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên những gì chúng ta biết hoặc thấy	Look at the sky! It's <b>going to rain</b> today.
	Diễn đạt dự định và kế hoạch tương lai	I'm <b>going to buy</b> the tickets tomorrow.
<b>Hiện tại tiếp diễn</b>	Diễn đạt sự sắp xếp cố định trong tương lai	Mike and I <b>are seeing</b> a film this Saturday evening.
<b>Hiện tại đơn</b>	Diễn đạt lịch trình, thời gian biểu	The plane <b>lands</b> at 7:30.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

❖ Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *tonight, tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon ...*

### **u First Conditional (Câu điều kiện loại I):**

Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để:

- ❖ diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở tương lai
- ❖ đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc lời hứa

– Khi **mệnh đề if** đứng trước **mệnh đề chính**, cần dấu phẩy ở giữa.

Mệnh đề If	Mệnh đề chính
<b>If</b> + Subject + Present Simple, (diễn tả điều kiện)	Subject + <b>will</b> + bare infinitive (diễn tả kết quả)

**If** the weather's bad, I **will** watch the ballet.

We **will** visit the palace **if** we have time.

e.g. If it's snowy, I will not go to the cathedral.

What will you do if the weather's sunny?

**\*Lưu ý:** Unless = If + not

e.g. *If he **doesn't** find tickets to the festival, he won't go.* = ***Unless** he **finds** tickets to the festival, he won't go.*

## **u Second Conditional (Câu điều kiện loại II):**

a. Câu điều kiện loại 2 dùng để diễn tả một sự việc chỉ là giả sử/tưởng tượng chứ không có thật trong hiện tại/tương lai.

Khi **mệnh đề if** đứng trước **mệnh đề chính**, cần dấu phẩy ở giữa.

Mệnh đề If	Mệnh đề chính
<u>If</u> + Subject + Past Simple, (diễn tả điều kiện)	Subject + <u>would</u> + bare infinitive (diễn tả kết quả)

e.g. *If Josh were interested in the job, he would accept it. (Fact: Josh isn't interested in the job and he won't accept it.)*

b. Ngoài ra, câu điều kiện loại II còn được dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên:

Mệnh đề If	Mệnh đề chính
<u>If</u> I <b>were</b> you, (diễn tả điều kiện)	I + <u>would</u> + bare infinitive (diễn tả kết quả)

e.g. *If I **were** you, I would ask for a pay raise.*

## **u Expressing opinions/Agreeing (Đưa ra quan điểm/Đồng ý):**

Các cấu trúc để đưa ra quan điểm:

❖ **I believe** + SVO. e.g. *I **believe** it's good that women work.*

❖ *In my opinion*, SVO. e.g. *In my opinion*, everyone should be able to have an interesting career.

❖ *To my mind*, SVO. e.g. *To my mind*, she's very caring.

❖ You're right.

❖ I agree.

❖ That's for sure.

**Các cấu trúc để thể hiện sự đồng ý:**

## **PRACTICE**

### **UNIT 1 | ROUND THE CLOCK**

#### **I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- |                       |                  |                  |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. symbol <u>s</u> | B. bank <u>s</u> | C. step <u>s</u> | D. tourist <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. game            | B. goods         | C. gift          | D. gym              |

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

- |                 |               |             |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. professor | B. accountant | C. typical  | D. develop      |
| 4. A. furniture | B. usually    | C. lemonade | D. grandparents |

#### **II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**A. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. Who usually helps your mother with the household \_\_\_\_\_?
- |           |          |           |          |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| A. duties | B. works | C. chores | D. tasks |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
6. What's the weather like in your city? How often \_\_\_\_\_ there?
- |             |                 |                  |                  |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. it rains | B. does it rain | C. it is raining | D. is it raining |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
7. Granny is coming for lunch. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the room before she arrives.
- |            |          |           |         |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| A. arrange | B. order | C. polish | D. tidy |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------|
8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ television every night.
- |          |                |            |           |
|----------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| A. watch | B. is watching | C. watches | D. washed |
|----------|----------------|------------|-----------|
9. They are \_\_\_\_ for you in front of the school.

A. waiting                      B. wait                      C. waited                      D. waits

10. Dinner is ready. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ the table?

A. make                      B. set                      C. mop                      D. do

11. This evening I'm going out with \_\_\_\_\_ friends of mine.

A. any                      B. some                      C. much                      D. little

12. I'm not blaming you. We all \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

A. break                      B. put                      C. take                      D. make

**B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

13. There's a way to spend your weekend enjoying yourself.

A. having a good time                      B. having a bad time  
C. being unhappy                      D. being unfriendly

14. My grandmother usually looks after us when my mother has a business trip.

A. looks at                      B. takes care of                      C. helps                      D. stays with

**C. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

15. Family plays an integral part in our lives. It's hard to live without family's love and support.

A. important                      B. huge                      C. amazing                      D. unnecessary

16. I think I am kind and helpful because I always help other people.

A. helpless                      B. unhelpful                      C. unreliable                      D. selfless

### III/ ERROR CORRECTION

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

17. I am wanting to try the taste of the soup.

A                      B   C   D

18. I know you don't usually wear a jacket but you wear one today because it is feeling cold outside.

A                      B                      C                      D

19. Walk along King Street, and there's a sports centre on the right, next the police station.

A                      B                      C                      D

20. My father always gets up early because he isn't want to be late for work.



A

B

C

D

#### IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

21. My mother usually does the \_\_\_\_\_ (IRON) at the weekends.
22. His grandchildren bring him great \_\_\_\_\_ (HAPPY).
23. In the summer, my life is very \_\_\_\_\_ (RELAX). I don't do very much and I rest a lot.
24. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (HELP) to discuss your problems with your friends.

#### V/ READING

Read the following passage. For each of the questions from 25 to 29, write T if the statement is TRUE and F if the statement is FALSE.

#### THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, LONDON



ROYAL  
BALLET  
SCHOOL

The Royal Ballet School is one of the greatest centres for classical ballet training in the world. The school has two buildings, one near Richmond Park for 11 to 16-year-old students and the other in Covent Garden for older students. Many famous ballet dancers have come from this school. To get into the school, students have to audition – they have to perform in front of judges from the school. Over 2,000 children from all over the world attend auditions for the school each year, but only around 100 boys and girls get a place. All students live at the school in dormitories separated by gender and year group.

During the week, students usually wake up at 7 a.m. They have breakfast, and then come to class to warm up before class begins at 9 a.m. From then until 4 p.m., each student completes four hours of academic lessons and two hours of ballet class. In the late afternoon, there may be more dance classes, rehearsals or free time before supper. They then do one hour of supervised homework at 7.15 p.m. before bedtime. Mealtimes are in the dining hall and are an important part of the day. It's time for students to relax and socialize. International students also have the option to take exams in their home country's academic syllabus while having their dance training in London. In the evening, when students aren't in class or practicing ballet, they can play tennis or play table football in the student halls.

25. All of the students are from the UK. \_\_\_\_\_
26. To get into the school, students have to show how good they are. \_\_\_\_\_
27. Boys and girls live in different buildings. \_\_\_\_\_
28. Students have ballet training lessons and normal academic studies. \_\_\_\_\_
29. Students always have time off in the evenings. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI/ WRITING

A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.

30. with/ you/ hanging/ are/ out/ Who/ tonight/ ?

à \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

31. David/ finish work/ 5: 30 p.m. and/ goes shopping/ a supermarket near the bank.

à \_\_\_\_\_

32. Jill/ often/ appear/ be/ tired/ after/ mop/ floor/ or/ dust/ furniture.

à \_\_\_\_\_

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

33. Whose bike is this?

à Who does \_\_\_\_\_?

34. I have an appointment with the dentist at 3 o'clock this afternoon. (SEEING)

à I \_\_\_\_\_.

35. She is considering going on holiday next month. (THINKING)

à \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT 2 | ENTERTAINMENT

### I/ PRONUNCIATION

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. characteristic    B. Christmas    C. challenge    D. chemical

2. A. museum    B. disappointed    C. musical    D. amusing

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. orchestra    B. opera    C. tragedy    D. tradition

4. A. entertain    B. cinema    C. furniture    D. holiday

### II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

**A. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a musical play in which performers sing most of the words while a live orchestra plays music.

A. tragedy    B. opera    C. drama    D. ballet

6. John \_\_\_\_ a sports game yesterday because he was at the hospital.

- A. didn't come      B. didn't take      C. didn't arrive      D. didn't attend
7. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ a party for my 18<sup>th</sup> birthday last Sunday.
- A. took      B. threw      C. got      D. brought
8. John crashed his lorry \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving too fast.
- A. but      B. although      C. because      D. so
9. At the end of the concert, the entire \_\_\_\_\_ stood up and clapped for about 5 minutes.
- A. audience      B. seats      C. performance      D. actors
10. While our friends \_\_\_\_\_ during breaks at school, we \_\_\_\_\_ for the show.
- A. were relaxing/ were rehearsing      B. were relaxing/ rehearsed
- C. relaxed/ were rehearsing      D. relaxed/ rehearsed
11. "Romeo and Juliet" is one of the famous \_\_\_\_\_ by William Shakespeare.
- A. tragedies      B. comedies      C. ballets      D. operas
12. \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the movie? I thought it was really sad.
- A. Do you cry      B. Were you crying
- C. Would you cry      D. Did you cry

**B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

13. She wrapped the present and tied it with ribbon.
- A. covered      B. closed      C. opened      D. discarded
14. Water puppetry is a tradition that dates back as far as the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- A. first saw      B. first visited      C. first watched      D. first appeared

**C. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

15. Honestly, I'm not really into sports. I'm not a very active person, so I would rather stay at home watching TV or listening to music.
- A. bored with      B. uninterested in      C. tired of      D. fascinated by
16. EDM is not my thing. I prefer country music because it's soft and relaxing.
- A. I dislike it.      B. I'm not a big fan of it.
- C. I'm keen on it.      D. I can't do it.

### III/ ERROR CORRECTION

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

17. While I drove home, I turned on the car radio and heard the news about the accident.

A      B      C      D

18. At 7 o'clock yesterday evening, I read books while Ann was listening to music.

A      B      C      D

19. They were announcing the results of the competition a few minutes ago, and John won 1<sup>st</sup> prize.

A      B      C      D

20. Don't forget to put your gloves up because it is cold outside.

A      B      C      D

#### IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

21. Leonardo DiCaprio is my favourite \_\_\_\_\_ (ACT). He's so good-looking!

22. British actress Amanda Haslett gave an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (PERFORM) as Lady Macbeth at the Globe Theatre last night.

23. The comedy was not particularly \_\_\_\_\_ (AMUSE).

24. This village has its own \_\_\_\_\_ (TRADITION) dress, cuisine, folklore and handicrafts.

#### V/ READING

Read the following passage. Then read sentences (A-F) and choose the one that best fits each gap (25-29). There is ONE extra sentence.

#### THE HIP HOP PHENOMENON

Hip hop is a unique part of urban culture in the USA. 25. \_\_\_\_ It was created in the Bronx, the poorest district in New York City. 26. \_\_\_\_ Young men and women gathered on street corners and tried to forget their troubles by playing music and dancing.

The music of hip hop is called rap. Rap originated with the Jamaican immigrants in New York City. 27. \_\_\_\_ Another original development in hip hop is the DJ. DJs are disc jockeys who use records and turntables to create unique blends of music and songs. The dance style of hip hop music is called break dancing. 28. \_\_\_\_ These moves look random and unplanned, but becoming a good hip hop dancer requires skills, strength and a lot of practice.

From the streets of the Bronx, hip hop fans followed their favourite rappers and DJs into nightclubs. 29. \_\_\_\_ Their CDs sold millions of copies. Hip hop dancers began to perform on the streets and in clubs worldwide. In just a few short years, hip hop became an essential part of American culture.

- A. They brought some techniques of reggae music with them and adapted them to rap.
- B. One Jamaican immigrant, Kool Herc used the idea of 'toasting' from reggae music.
- C. At that time, the Bronx was full of poverty, unemployment, and hopelessness.
- D. It is a combination of recognized movements and individual variations.

- E. Record companies offered recording contracts to popular rappers.  
 F. When hip hop first developed in the late 1970s, not many people knew about it.

## VI/ WRITING

### A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.

30. I/ game,/ While/ phone/ a sports/ attending/ my/ was/ rang.

à \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.

31. Vietnamese Water Puppetry / date back / the 11th century when / it / originate / the villages of the Red River Delta area / northern Vietnam.

à \_\_\_\_\_

32. He/ like / comedies / because / they / make / him/ laugh a lot.

à \_\_\_\_\_

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

33. When I was a child, I never watched horror films, but I'm into them now. (USE)

à \_\_\_\_\_.

34. What were you doing at the moment of the explosion?

à What were you doing when \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Julia hurt her knee during her performance last night. (WHILE)

à \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT 3 | COMMUNITY SERVICES

### I/ PRONUNCIATION

#### A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. child                      B. nine                      C. animal                      D. organise

2. A. washed                      B. stopped                      C. chanced                      D. moved

#### B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. provide                      B. treatment                      C. improve                      D. support

4. A. photograph                      B. collection                      C. community                      D. foundation

## II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

### A. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.

5. Simon isn't here at the moment. He \_\_\_\_\_ to a football match.  
A. went                      B. goes                      C. has gone                      D. has been
6. I prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ at an animal shelter to help homeless animals.  
A. donate                      B. volunteer                      C. organize                      D. collect
7. Exercise can make a big \_\_\_\_\_ to your state of health.  
A. effect                      B. influence                      C. difference                      D. impact
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Amsterdam once. It was an unforgettable trip.  
A. have gone                      B. have been                      C. went                      D. was
9. Every year we have charity days to \_\_\_\_\_ money for unfortunate people.  
A. raise                      B. borrow                      C. lend                      D. save
10. Mrs. Parker has collected used books for children in need \_\_\_\_\_ the end of last month.  
A. for                      B. when                      C. since                      D. while
11. This is the second time our school \_\_\_\_\_ a charity concert.  
A. organised                      B. has organised                      C. is organising                      D. organises
12. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of free candy and everybody is happy for a while.  
A. Give out                      B. Give away                      C. Pick up                      D. Sign up

### B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

13. The money will be used to provide the school with new computer equipment.  
A. give                      B. offer                      C. donate                      D. supply
14. CARE International is one of the biggest organisations which support people to fight poverty and injustice.  
A. rescue                      B. develop                      C. look after                      D. help

### C. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

15. Picking up rubbish from the streets is fun and simple but it can bring great benefits to your community.  
A. cleaning up                      B. collecting                      C. littering                      D. putting away
16. This bike is second-hand but it's still in good condition.  
A. used                      B. brand-new                      C. expensive                      D. useful

### III/ ERROR CORRECTION

Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

17. Don't throw away unwanted items, you can give them up to local charity shops instead.  
A B C D

18. Everything is going well. We didn't have any problems so far.  
A B C D

19. During the two years David had changed ten different jobs.  
A B C D

20. Do you fancy to come on a day trip to Bath next Saturday?  
A B C D

### IV/ WORD FORM

Write the correct form of the given words.

21. Our class has made a \_\_\_\_\_ (DONATE) of £100 to the local charity.

22. This charity has organised several \_\_\_\_\_ (FUNDRAISE) events for twenty years.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ (POOR) and unemployment are two of the biggest causes of crime.

24. "David Copperfield" is one of Dickens' most \_\_\_\_\_ (FAME) books.

### V/ READING

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 from 25 to 29.

Hi Kathy,

I'm writing to you from Côn Đảo island, where I'm working as a volunteer for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). I have just come here for two days but I have (25) \_\_\_\_\_ done so many things. Do you know that IUCN is one of the oldest and largest global (26) \_\_\_\_\_ organisations? IUCN has worked in Vietnam since the mid-1980s. It (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to protect endangered wild animals, especially the sea turtles in Vietnam. In Côn Đảo island, many sea turtles swim to the islands between the fourth and seventh lunar months and lay their eggs in the sand before returning to the sea. However, the number of sea turtles (28) \_\_\_\_\_ over the last 30 years because of overfishing, pollution and destruction of nesting beaches. During the days, we have taken part in coastal clean-ups. At night, we have guarded turtle nests, protected eggs (29) \_\_\_\_\_ poachers and released baby sea turtles back into the ocean early in the morning. It's hard work but it's enjoyable and I've met a lot of great people. The best part about working for IUCN is that I can help endangered animals and still have fun at the same time.

I hope you're having fun, too. See you in a month.

All the best

Hong Nguyen

- |                      |                  |               |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 25. A. never         | B. still         | C. already    | D. yet          |
| 26. A. environmental | B. protective    | C. fundraised | D. conservative |
| 27. A. intend        | B. serve         | C. decides    | D. aims         |
| 28. A. decreased     | B. has decreased | C. went down  | D. has improved |
| 29. A. with          | B. to            | C. from       | D. on           |

## VI/ WRITING

### A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.

30. hasn't/ She/ played/ since/ broke/ volleyball/ she/ her/ wrist/.

à \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.

31. I/ just/ receive/ small gift/ my close friend.

à \_\_\_\_\_

32. The purpose/ UNICEF/ be/ to help/ bring food/ medicine/ children around/ world.

à \_\_\_\_\_

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

33. I've never met such a famous person before.

à It's \_\_\_\_\_.

34. He started working as a volunteer at an animal shelter two months ago.

à He has \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Why don't we organize a cake sale to raise money for the orphanage?

à What about \_\_\_\_\_?

## UNIT 4 | GENDER EQUALITY

### I/ PRONUNCIATION

#### A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- |                          |                     |                       |                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. exc <u>u</u> rsion | B. n <u>u</u> rsing | C. f <u>u</u> rniture | D. b <u>u</u> t |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|



2. A. mechanic                      B. school                      C. character                      D. charity

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. assistant                      B. tradition                      C. politician                      D. computer  
4. A. department                      B. appointment                      C. attendant                      D. qualification

## **II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**A. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to get a job during the summer as the tourist industry is suffering from the pandemic.  
A. can be                      B. would be                      C. is going to be                      D. will be
6. He's never done this type of work before; I'm not sure how he'll \_\_\_\_\_ the other people.  
A. fit in with                      B. get on                      C. fit out                      D. get along to
7. Hurry up! I don't want to miss any of the game. It \_\_\_\_\_ at 1 p.m.  
A. is going to start                      B. starts                      C. will start                      D. is starting
8. I don't have enough money. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money, I \_\_\_\_\_ a big house in the countryside.  
A. have had/would buy                      B. had/will buy                      C. had/would buy                      D. have/would buy
9. Bill Harrelson, a 69-year-old man, took a \_\_\_\_\_ flight around the world in a plane he built himself.  
A. lonely                      B. own                      C. alone                      D. solo
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ the plants while I'm away, won't you?  
A. will water                      B. water                      C. are watering                      D. are going to water
11. Peter: Will you help me finish the housework?  
Jane: Sorry, I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ for work now.  
A. am going to leave                      B. will leave                      C. am leaving                      D. leave
12. We have focused our resources \_\_\_\_\_ developing new products.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. into                      D. for

**B. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

13. You could be disqualified from driving for up to three years if you run a red light.

A. encouraged                      B. allowed                      C. permitted                      D. prevented

14. Fashion designers need to be inventive so that they can turn a piece of cloth into fashionable clothing.

A. creative                      B. determined                      C. imaginary                      D. interesting

**C. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.**

15. Fathers went off to factories and left the heavy lifting of child rearing to women.

A. complicated tasks                      B. easy work                      C. difficult work                      D. boring work

16. Working in an organized team can help increase productivity and personal growth.

A. tidy                      B. chaotic                      C. effective                      D. efficient

### III/ ERROR CORRECTION

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

17. If I won't get a good mark in the chemistry test, I will be very disappointed.

A                      B                      C                      D

18. Flight attendants are responsible for performing safety checks and taking care passengers

A                      B                      C

on planes.

D

19. The charity's mission is to help provide fairly access to education.

A                      B                      C                      D

20. I will sleep with the window open unless it isn't really cold.

A                      B                      C                      D

### IV/ WORD FORM

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

21. He went on to donate 250 other products for the \_\_\_\_\_ (ABLE) in the nursing home, including eating and drinking aids and wheelchair gadgets.

22. \_\_\_\_\_ (EQUAL) of income would lead to even greater problems in access to healthcare.

23. Jane studied hard and got her nursing \_\_\_\_\_ (QUALIFY) in three years.

24. Ashley is such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (CARE) nurse. She understands what her patients are going through and helps relieve their concerns.

### V/ READING

**Read the following passage. For questions from 25 to 29, write T if the statement is TRUE, F if the statement is FALSE and NI if there is NO INFORMATION on it.**

A gender stereotype is a fixed idea about characteristics that women and men should have. From an early age, parents tend to treat boys and girls differently and encourage children to engage in gender-appropriate play (e.g., boys play with cars; girls play with dolls). Phrases like ‘man up’ or ‘you run like a girl’ are talked to children every day. The media also plays a role in its portrayal of men and women in sex-typed occupations (e.g., men as doctors and women as nurses). As a result, gender stereotypes can influence the decisions of children when they choose their future careers. Young girls tend to go after careers in office work, nursing, teaching, homecare and childcare. Boys are likely to work in the fields of engineering, science, computing or finance. In fact, according to *Lifting Limits*, in the UK, only 17% of ICT professionals and 12% of construction industry workers are female. In addition, the number of women working in engineering professionals is less than 10%, while registered male nurses make up 11%. Besides, men have experienced negative bias when working in positions that others associate with women. For example, boys are likely to be looked down on when they want to go into a female-dominated career like hairdressing, because they are not considered masculine enough. Although stereotypes can be hard to change, we can do something to help minimize gender bias. We can teach children that they should make a career choice that is suited to their talents, interests and abilities, not one that is restricted by job-gender stereotypes.

25. Evidence of gender stereotypes can be found in many parts of our daily life. \_\_\_\_\_
26. Career choices can be affected by gender stereotypes. \_\_\_\_\_
27. The number of female ICT professionals accounts for 12%. \_\_\_\_\_
28. If boys work in a female-dominated field, they will have lots of pressure. \_\_\_\_\_
29. There’s hardly anything that we can do to overcome the gender bias. \_\_\_\_\_

## **VI/ WRITING**

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

30. The/ and/ with/ a stove/ out/ a sink./ has/ been/ fitted/ room

à \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Use the given words or phrases to make complete sentences.**

31. If/ it/ not/ rain/ tomorrow/ we/ go/ beach.

à \_\_\_\_\_

32. I/ just/ receive/ small gift/ my close friend.

à \_\_\_\_\_

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

33. Having a part-time job will make you more financially independent.

à If you \_\_\_\_\_.

34. She fully intends to continue her sporting career once she has recovered from her injuries.

(GOING)

à \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Andy works for long hours almost every day, so he's always tired and stressed.

à Andy \_\_\_\_\_.