

# UNIT 11. TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE

## PART 1. THEORY

### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	appear	V	/ə'piər/	xuất hiện
2	avoid	V	/ə'vɔɪd/	tránh
3	crash	V	/kræʃ/	đâm (xe)
4	disappear	V	/,dɪsə'piər/	biến mất
5	driverless car	n	/'draɪvələs kɑ:r/	xe ô tô tự lái
6	environmental- friendly	adj	/ɪn,vairən'mentl 'frendli/	thân thiện với môi trường
7	exist	V	/'egzɪt/	tồn tại
8	flying car	n	/'flaɪɪŋ kɑ:r/	ô tô bay
9	fuel	n	/fju:əl/	nhiên liệu
10	go back	V	/gəʊ bæk/	trở về, đi ngược lại
11	go forward	V	/gəʊ 'fɔ:wəd/	đi tới trước
12	helicopter	n	/'helɪkɒptər/	trực thăng
13	high-speed	n	/haɪ 'spi:d/	tốc độ cao
14	imaginative	adj	/'ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/	tưởng tượng
15	invention	n	/ɪn'venʃn/	phát minh
16	inventor	n	/ɪn'ventər/	nhà phát minh
17	pilotless	adj	/'paɪlətləs/	không cần phi công
18	pleasant	adj	/'pleznt/	thú vị
19	popular	adj	/'pɒpjələr/	nổi tiếng
20	programme	n	/'prəʊgræm/	chương trình
21	solar-powered	adj	/'səʊlər 'paʊəd/	sử dụng năng lượng mặt trời
22	space	n	/speɪs/	khoảng không, không gian, vũ trụ
23	system	n	/'sɪstəm/	hệ thống

24	technology	n	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	công nghệ
25	traffic jam	n	/'træfɪk dʒæm/	tắc đường, kẹt xe
26	train	n	/treɪn/	xe lửa, tàu hỏa
27	transport	V	/'trænsɜ:t/	vận chuyển, vận tải
28	wind-powered	adj	/wɪnd 'paʊəd/	sử dụng năng lượng gió
29	bamboo-copter	n	/bəmbu: 'kɒptər/	chong chóng tre
30	hyperloop	n	/'haɪpəlu:p/	tàu siêu tốc
31	sky train	n	/skaɪ treɪn/	tàu trên không
32	solar-powered ship	n	/'səʊlər-'paʊəd ʃɪp/	thuyền chạy bằng năng lượng mặt trời
33	pollute	n	/pə'lu:t/	làm ô nhiễm
34	environment	n	/ɪn'veɪrənmənt/	môi trường
35	passenger	n	/'pæsɪndʒər/	hành khách
36	eco-friendly	adj	/i:kəʊ 'frendli/	thân thiện với môi trường

## II. GRAMMAR

### 1. FUTURE SIMPLE (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)

#### a. Form (cấu trúc)

	Cấu trúc
Câu khẳng định	S + will + Vo
Câu phủ định	S + won't + Vo
Câu hỏi	Will + S + Vo?
Câu trả lời	Yes, S + will./ No, S + won't.

**Chú ý:** will not = won't

**Ex:** I won't come to your house tomorrow.

(Tôi sẽ không đến nhà bạn vào ngày mai đâu.)

#### b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một quyết định hay một ý định nhất thời nảy ra ở thời điểm nói.

**Ex:** Son: I miss my grandmother so much.

(Con nhớ bà lắm.)

Mother: OK. I will take you to visit her tomorrow.

(Được rồi. Mẹ sẽ đưa con đi thăm bà vào ngày mai nhé.)

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một dự đoán không có căn cứ.

**Ex:** I think she won't join the party.

(Tớ nghĩ cô ấy sẽ không tham gia bữa tiệc đâu.)

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời.

**Ex:** Will you go out for dinner with me?

(Bạn có thể đi ăn tối với tôi được không?)

Will you pass me the pencil, please?

(Bạn có thể đưa bút chì cho tôi được không?)

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả lời hứa hoặc sự cảnh báo, đe dọa.

**Ex:** I promise I will write to her every day.

(Tôi hứa tôi sẽ viết thư cho cô ta mỗi ngày.)

Stop talking, or the teacher will send you out.

(Không nói chuyện nữa, nếu không giáo viên sẽ đuổi em ra khỏi lớp.)

### c. Signals (Dấu hiệu)

- Thì tương lai đơn thường dùng kèm các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian sau:

- In + (thời gian): trong bao lâu (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)
- Tomorrow: ngày mai
- Next day/ next week/ next month/ next year: ngày tiếp theo, tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới.
- Soon: sớm thôi

**Ex:** We'll meet at school tomorrow.

(Ngày mai chúng ta sẽ gặp ở trường.)

- Thì tương lai đơn cũng thường dùng với các động từ chỉ quan điểm

- Think/ believe/ suppose/ assume...: nghĩ/ tin/ cho là
- Promise: hứa
- Hope, expect: hi vọng/ mong đợi

**Ex:** I hope I will live in the USA in the future.

(Tôi hi vọng trong tương lai tôi sẽ sống ở Mỹ.)

## II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU)

a. Cách chuyển đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ sang tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu.

Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu	Nghĩa
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I	my	mine	của tôi
you	your	yours	của bạn/ của các bạn
we	our	ours	của chúng tôi
they	their	theirs	của họ
he	his	his	của anh ấy
she	her	hers	của cô ấy
it	its		của nó

#### b. Cách sử dụng Đại từ sở hữu trong tiếng Anh

- Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) được dùng *thay cho cụm tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjective) và danh từ đã đề cập trước đó.*

**Ex 1:** This is my book, not yours, (yours = your book)

(Đây là sách của tôi, không phải của bạn.)

**Ex 2:** This is my car and that is yours, (yours = your car)

(Đây là ô tô của tôi và kia là của cậu.)

- Dùng trong dạng câu sở hữu kép (double possessive)

**Ex 1:** Tony is a friend of mine. (Tony là một người bạn của tôi.)

**Ex 2:** It was the fault of mine. (Đó là lỗi của tôi.)

- Dùng ở cuối các lá thư như một quy ước.

Ví dụ để kết thúc một bức thư, trước khi ký tên, ta viết:

Yours	Yours sincerely
Thân	Trân trọng (trong trường hợp biết tên người nhận thư)

### iii. PHONETICS

#### ✿ Sentence stress (Trong âm trong câu)

- Khi nói một câu trong tiếng Anh, sẽ có từ được phát âm lớn hơn, mạnh hơn và rõ hơn so với các từ khác.  
c. Hiện tượng này được gọi là trọng âm trong câu. Ngoài ra, trọng âm trong câu cũng giúp cho câu có âm điệu dễ nghe và người nghe cũng dễ hiểu ý người nói hơn.

- Chúng ta thường nhấn trọng âm vào các từ mang nội dung chính, ý nghĩa chính trong câu (content words). Chúng thường là các từ loại sau:

Content words	Examples
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Danh từ	table, dog, house
Động từ chính	buy, sell, think
Tính từ	small, good, beautiful
Trạng từ	carefully, beautifully
Trợ động từ (dạng phủ định)	don't, doesn't, can't, shouldn't, aren't
Đại từ chỉ định	this, these, that, those
Từ để hỏi	what, when, where, why, who, how

Các em tập thực hành các ví dụ sau. Chú ý các từ in đậm là từ được nhấn mạnh trong câu.

**Listen and repeat these words.** 🎧 Track 13

What **time** do you usually **wake up** in the **morning**?

In the **week**, I usually **wake up** at 7 o'clock.

What was the **name** of the **place** where you **grew** up?

I **grew** up in a **town** called **Glossop**.

What **age** will you **be** on your next **birthday**?

I'll be **31** on the **18<sup>th</sup>** of **March**.

## PART 2. LANGUAGE

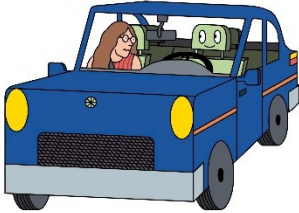



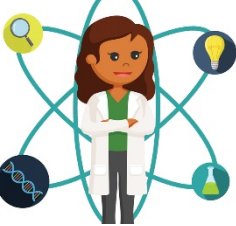
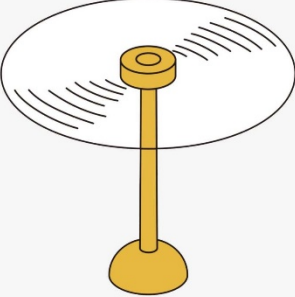


### I. VOCABULARY

**Exercise 1. Complete these phrases.**

1. d_____less c__	6. s_____wheel b__
2. environment-f_____ly	7. solar-p_____
3. f_____ car	8. t_____ jam
4. go f_____d	9. two-wh_____ve_____
5. h____-sp____	10. w____-p_____

**Exercise 2. Put the word/ phrase under the correct photo.**

solar-powered ship	flying car	driverless car	bamboo-copter
helicopter	traffic jam	inventor	hyperloop

			
1.	2.	3.	4
			
5.	6.	7.	8.

**Exercise 3. Read and complete with suitable words in the box.**

jetpack	appear	bicycle	fuel	helicopter
weird	bus	underwater	car	environment-friendly

1. A large road vehicle that carries passengers, especially one that travels along a fixed route and stops regularly to let people get on and off	
2. Not harming the environment	
3. A device that somebody wears on their shoulders like a backpack that enables them to fly	
4. Any material that produces heat or power, usually when it is burnt	
5. To start to be seen	
6. Below the surface of water	
7. A road vehicle with an engine and four wheels that can carry a small number of passengers	
8. Very strange or unusual and difficult to explain	
9. A road vehicle with two wheels that you ride by pushing the pedals with your feet	
10. An aircraft without wings that has large blades on top that go round.	

It can fly straight up from the	
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**Exercise 4. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. Every day over 1,000 new cars add to the city and the city of over 20 million people is getting more and more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expensive                  B. famous                  C. difficult                  D. gridlocked
2. My brother and I often come to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
A. at                  B. in                  C. by                  D. on
3. Skycycling tubes will be easy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drive                  B. to drive                  C. ride                  D. to ride
4. We try to make the future green by using vehicles or kinds of energy that are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. environmentally friendly                  B. environment friendly  
C. environmentally friendship                  D. environmental friendly
5. It will be \_\_\_\_\_ to ride a jetpack in bad weather because it doesn't have a roof.  
A. enjoyable                  B. pleasant                  C. unpleasant                  D. comfortable
6. A sky safety system can help cars to \_\_\_\_\_ traffic jams and crashes.  
A. prevent                  B. have                  C. use                  D. take
7. People won't use flying cars \_\_\_\_\_ the year 2050.  
A. before                  B. after                  C. during                  D. until
8. Is \_\_\_\_\_ the most serious problem?  
A. pollution                  B. polluted                  C. pollute                  D. pollutant
9. We believe that urban transport pods can travel \_\_\_\_\_ around 30kph.  
A. with                  B. at                  C. in                  D. on
10. Do you think the \_\_\_\_\_ price will increase next month?  
A. fossil fuels                  B. gases                  C. fuel                  D. natural gases
11. We will use more \_\_\_\_\_ energy in the future.  
A. solar                  B. sunny                  C. sun                  D. sunlight
12. A jetpack doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of space.  
A. have                  B. bring                  C. take                  D. occur
13. Which \_\_\_\_\_ of transport do you think will be used in the future?  
A. mean                  B. meaning                  C. meanings                  D. means
14. We are looking for types of vehicles that help us to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traffic                      B. traffic jams                      C. rush hours                      D. walking

15. Wind, hydro and solar are \_\_\_\_\_ resources.

- A. modern                      B. renewable                      C. non-renewable                      D. new

**Exercise 5. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.**

1. My big brother rode his bike \_\_\_\_\_ and had an accident. **(care)**
2. We couldn't see the airplane because it \_\_\_\_\_ behind the cloud. **(appear)**
3. If it doesn't rain soon, there'll be a great \_\_\_\_\_ of water. **(short)**
4. I don't think it will come true soon; however, your idea is really \_\_\_\_\_. **(imagine)**
5. Thomas Edison is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ in history. **(invent)**
6. The hover scooter is our new \_\_\_\_\_. **(create)**
7. John likes traveling by bicycle, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ in bad weather. **(please)**
8. It is a sky \_\_\_\_\_ system; it'll stop everyone from crashing. **(safe)**
9. He feels very tired after two continuous nights of \_\_\_\_\_. **(sleep)**
10. Various roads will be \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of next year. **(wide)**

## II. GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1. Write complete sentences in the simple future.**

1. He/ hope/ Bin/ come/party/ next week.

---

2. If/ she/ not/ learn/ very hard/,/she/not/ pass/ test.

---

3. Minh/ take/ his daughter/ the zoo/ next Sunday?

---

4. I/ believe/ Huynh/ recover/ illness/ soon.

---

5. They/ drink/ in the same restaurant/ next week.

---

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the simple future.**

1. The film \_\_\_\_\_ at 10:30 p.m. (end)
2. Taxes \_\_\_\_\_ next month. (increase)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ your email address. (not/ remember)



4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ me your car? (you/ not/ lend)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the window, please? I can't reach. (you/ open)
6. The restaurant was terrible! I \_\_\_\_\_ there again. (not/ eat)
7. Jake \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher for help. (not/ ask)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to help you. (try)
9. Where is your ticket? The train \_\_\_\_\_ in 10 minutes. (arrive)
10. While the cat's away, the mice \_\_\_\_\_. (play)
11. I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ it for you tomorrow.
12. My father (call) \_\_\_\_\_ you in 5 minutes.
13. We believe that she (recover) \_\_\_\_\_ from her illness soon.
14. I promise I (return) \_\_\_\_\_ to school on time.
15. If it rains, he (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

**Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the simple future.**

1. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ be) able to come tomorrow.
2. Because of the train strike, the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ take) place at 9 o'clock.
3. A: "Go and tidy your room."  
B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ do) it!"
4. If it rains, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ go) to the beach.
5. In my opinion, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ pass) the exam.
6. A: "I'm driving to the party, would you like a lift?"  
B: "Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ take) the bus, I'll come with you."
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ buy) the car, if he can't afford it.
8. I've tried everything, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ eat).
9. According to the weather forecast, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ snow) tomorrow.
10. A: "I'm really hungry."  
B: "In that case we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ wait) for John."

**Exercise 4. Circle the correct answers.**

When I was a kid, my sister and I always got the same presents. We both got a dress, for example, but (1) **mine/ my** was green and (2) **hers/ her** was pink. One year, (3) **ours/ our** parents gave US kites, but they were exactly the same. There was no way to know whose was whose. One day, I was playing with (4) **my/ mine** in the garden, and I broke it, just a little bit. I didn't tell anyone, but I went to (5) **my/**

**mine** sisters room and swapped it for (6) **her/ hers**. The next day, (7) **our/ ours** family went to the beach. There were some other children there and they loved (8) **our/ ours** kites. (9) **Mine/ My** sister saw the kids and said, "They haven't got a kite, I'm going to give them (10) **my/ mine**." I felt terrible. She has always been nicer than me!

**Exercise 5. Complete each sentence with suitable possessive pronouns.**

1. That book belongs to those kids. That book is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This bicycle belongs to my neighbor Bill. This bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This scarf belongs to my aunt Tina. This scarf is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. This toy belongs to you. This toy is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This apartment belongs to me and my cousin. This apartment is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. These mittens belong to my mother. These mittens are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Those cookies belong to my sister's friends. Those cookies are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. These suitcases belong to you and your wife. These suitcases are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. That pillow belongs to me. That pillow is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. That lamp belongs to my aunt and uncle. That lamp is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **III. PHONETICS**

**Listen and underline the stressed words in the following sentences. \* Track 14**

**A:** What are you doing this evening?

**B:** Nothing. I'm just going to stay in and watch TV.

**A:** Are you sure you don't want to come to a party?

**B:** Maybe. What's the location of the party?

**A:** It's just in the center of town near the lake.

**B:** Okay cool. In that case, I think I'll join you.

**A:** Great. Well, the party starts at 8.

**B:** I'll leave my house at 7 and get a taxi.

**A:** Okay perfect. I'll see you there at about 8.

## **PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

## I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed. \* Track 15

**Exercise 1.** People are calling home while they are on vacation. Listen and check (✓) the word that describes each person.

<b>1. Jill</b>	<b>2. Sean</b>	<b>3. John</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> worried	<input type="checkbox"/> relaxed	<input type="checkbox"/> relaxed
<input type="checkbox"/> excited	<input type="checkbox"/> happy	<input type="checkbox"/> pleased
<input type="checkbox"/> upset	<input type="checkbox"/> frightened	<input type="checkbox"/> worried
<b>4. Rachel</b>	<b>5. Mary</b>	<b>6. Meg</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> happy	<input type="checkbox"/> upset	<input type="checkbox"/> bored
<input type="checkbox"/> sick	<input type="checkbox"/> sick	<input type="checkbox"/> pleased
<input type="checkbox"/> excited	<input type="checkbox"/> relaxed	<input type="checkbox"/> angry

**Exercise 2.** Listen again. Why does each person call? Circle the correct answer.

1. Jill \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has met someone interesting
- B. was in a dangerous situation
- C. wants to ask a favor

2. Sean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. isn't having a good time
- B. has some news
- C. needs money

3. John \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lost his wallet
- B. lost his ticket
- C. will be coming back on time

4. Rachel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has good news B. needs help
- C. told her friend about a health problem

5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lost her glasses

B. was in an accident

C. has bad news

6. Meg \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is coming home earlier

B. is taking a different flight

C. doesn't have anything to do

## II. SPEAKING

Answer the questions. The answer may vary.

1. Which hours are rush hours in your community?

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2. Why should we travel by public transport instead of private transport?

---

3. What difficulty you meet when you are stuck in a traffic jam?

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4. What do you think you can do to help reduce traffic jam?

---

5. What will your vehicle look like in the future in your imaginary?

---

6. How much will it cost?

---

7. What fuels will it use?

---

8. How will it be useful in reducing traffic jam?

---

9. What is the maximum speed will it reach?

---

10. How will it help the environment?

---

## III. READING

Exercise 1. Read the passage then decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F).

A rocket uses fuel to make power for the engine. The fuel is set on fire inside the rocket. As the fuel burns, it creates gases that have great pressure. These gases are blasted out of the rocket engines.

These gases all go out the bottom of the rocket engine where it is open. They come out so fast and with so much power that the rocket is pushed up. It is pushed up so hard that the rocket overcomes the force of gravity, which tries to keep everything on the ground. The force that pushes up against the front of the rocket is called thrust.

Unlike an airplane, a rocket does not use wings to help it fly. It just uses the power and force created by the burning fuel to make enough thrust.

No.	Statements	True (T) or False (F)
1.	A rocket uses the energy from wind to make power for the engine.	
2.	When the fuel burns, it creates gases that have great pressure.	
3.	These gases come so fast but they have little power.	
4.	The rocket is pushed up because it overcomes the force of gravity.	
5.	The rocket has two wings which help it fly.	

**Exercise 2. Read the text, and then fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use the words in the box.**

called	plane	fly	than	from
takes	expensive	will	ready	won't

It is a computer drawing of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the future. British engineers and scientists have published plans for a new hypersonic plane (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the A2. It will be very fast. At the moment, a flight from London in the UK to Sydney in Australia (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about twenty-one hours but with the A2 the same flight will take about four hours.

The flight will (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at 4,5000 kilometres per hour and will fly at an altitude of over 10,000 metres.

It will carry 300 passengers but it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ have any windows because scientists haven't found glass that is strong enough. It (6) \_\_\_\_\_ be better for the environment (7) \_\_\_\_\_ other planes because the engines won't produce gases that cause pollution.

In the future, will people travel (8) \_\_\_\_\_ London to Australia for the weekend? - It's possible!

But how much will a ticket cost? The planners say that it won't be very (9) \_\_\_\_\_ about £2,000.

The A2 will be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for its first flight in 2020.

### Exercise 3. Read and complete the sentences with suitable words/ phrases in the text.

#### LONDON TAXI

Tony is a taxi driver in London. He works six days a week. He can start and finish his work at any time he wants, as long as he works enough hours during the day. As London is a very busy city, sometimes he works overtime on a Saturday, which is good as it means extra money. Driving a taxi is difficult and dangerous. Traffic in the city is often slow because of accidents and construction sites which drivers have to go around. When it rains or snows, the roads are very difficult to drive on. Tony sometimes never gets paid especially when he has to deal with drunk passengers. Most of Tony's passengers are friendly and tip him generously. Tony likes his job, but lately he has been suffering from backache. He is wondering if he is old.

1. Tony is working as a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tony starts and ends his work at he wants \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When working overtime, Tony gets \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Taxi-driving in London is difficult and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Traffic in London is low because the taxi drivers have to \_\_\_\_\_ the accidents and construction sites.
6. When Tony deals with \_\_\_\_\_, he does not get paid.
7. Tony is tipped generously by his \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Recently, Tony has been suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. WRITING

### Exercise 1. Write complete sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. The traffic/ a nightmare/ visitors/ Viet Nam/ the first time.

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2. There/ transport rules/ but/ many people/ not seem/ really interested/ follow/ them.

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3. Three or four people/ one motorbike/ a common sight/ particularly/ young people.

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4. The traffic/ worst/ rush hours/ when/ everyone/ try/ get to work/ get home quickly.

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5. Some people/ ride/ motorbikes/ the pavements/ rather than/ waiting/ a traffic jam.

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6. Pedestrians/ get injured/ hit easily/ when/ they/ walk/ the pavements/ cross the roads/ such times.

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7. Road users/ very impatient/ quite aggressive/ constantly using their horns/ even shouting/ others.

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8. Some people/ install/ air horn/ their motorbikes/ this/ really annoying/ other people/ sometimes/ it/ cause/ accidents.

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9. Another problem/ the increase/ the number/ cars/ the road.

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10. More people/ own/ private cars/ it/ make/ the problem/ the traffic jams/ worse.

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**Exercise 2. Imagine a very modern vehicle and describe it, you may use these suggestions below. The answer may vary.**

- This vehicle can fly
- It doesn't need a driver
- Easy to learn how to use
- High price
- Very fast
- Safe for users
- Find out the nearest gas station automatically

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