



UNIT 7: TELEVISION

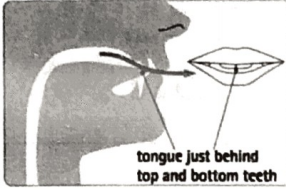
A - TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

I. Từ vựng

	
noun comedy talk show documentary musical audience viewer	adjective entertaining educational hilarious informative captivating successful

II. Ngữ âm

1. Phát âm: /θ/ vs. /ð/

Âm	Độ dài hơi	Lưỡi		
/θ/	Ngắn	Đặt ở vị trí ngay sau hàm trên và hàm dưới, rồi đẩy	Bật hơi, không có tiếng	
/ð/	Ngắn	hơi qua khe hở	Không bật hơi, có tiếng	

• Âm /θ/ và /ð/ đều có thể được nhận diện trong từ có chứa chữ cái th. Phân biệt:

/θ/	thirty	Thursday	month	birthday
/ð/	this	that	mother	other

2. Trọng âm của từ có 3 âm tiết

Các từ có 3 âm tiết thường nhận trọng âm thứ nhất khi từ kết thúc bằng các đuôi:

-ate	decorate	/'dekəreit/	celebrate	/'selɪbreɪt/
-ous	dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	generous	/'dʒenərəs/
-ute	constitute	'kɒnstɪtju:t/	institute	/'ɪnstɪtju:t/

-ite	opposite	/ 'ɒpəzɪt/	dynamite	/ daɪnəmaɪt/
-y/-fy/-ply	family	/ 'fæməli/	multiply	/ 'mʌltɪplaɪ/
-ise	criticise	/ 'krɪtɪsaɪz/	compromise	/ 'kɒmprəmaɪz/

III. Ngữ pháp

1. H/Wh- questions

a. Các từ để hỏi trong tiếng Anh

who (ai)	whom (ai)	what (cái gì)	whose (của ai)
where (ở đâu)	which (cái nào)	when (khi nào)	why (tại sao)
how (thế nào)	how much (bao nhiêu)	how many (bao nhiêu)	how long (bao lâu)
how far (bao xa)	how old (bao nhiêu tuổi)	how often (bao lâu một lần)	what time (mấy giờ)

+ Lưu ý

- *Who* là từ để hỏi chỉ người, có thể được sử dụng như:
 - chủ ngữ của câu hỏi: e.g. Who is talking?
 - tân ngữ của câu hỏi: e.g. Who are you talking to?
 - bổ ngữ của câu hỏi: e.g. Who is your best friend?
- *Whom* là từ để hỏi chỉ người, đóng vai trò tân ngữ trong câu hỏi, trong trường hợp từ để hỏi đứng sau giới từ, ta bắt buộc dùng *whom* để chỉ người.

E.g. *Whom/Who are you talking to?*

To whom who are you talking?

- *Which* có thể được sử dụng để hỏi về một người hoặc vật khi ta cần đưa ra sự lựa chọn/ xác định người/ vật trong một nhóm. Ta cũng dùng *which* trước *one* và *of* trong câu hỏi.

E.g. *I've decided to buy one of these shirts. Which one should I choose?*

Which of you would like to speak?

b. Các loại câu hỏi và nguyên tắc đặt câu hỏi

- Trong câu hỏi chủ ngữ (từ để hỏi *what*, *who* đóng vai trò chủ ngữ trong câu), ta chia động từ sau đó theo chủ ngữ số ít.

E.g. *Who wants ice-cream?*

What has been done to prepare for the feast?

- Với các loại câu hỏi còn lại (câu hỏi tân ngữ, bổ ngữ, ... với từ để hỏi đóng vai trò tương đương)
- Nếu trong câu có động từ *to be* (am, is, are, was, were) và các động từ khuyết thiếu (*can, could, may, might*), ta đảo các động từ đó lên trước chủ ngữ.
- Với các trường hợp động từ thường, tùy theo từng thì và chủ ngữ để thêm trợ động từ tương ứng (*do, does, did, have, ...*)

2. Liên từ (Conjunctions)

Liên từ/ từ nối là từ dùng để kết hợp các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hay câu với nhau.

Trong đó:

	Liên từ đẳng lập	Liên từ phụ thuộc
Chức năng	Dùng để nối các từ, cụm từ cùng một loại, hoặc các mệnh đề ngang hàng nhau (tính từ với tính từ, danh từ với danh từ, ...)	Dùng để nối cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề có chức năng khác nhau - mệnh đề phụ với mệnh đề chính trong câu;
Vị trí	- Luôn luôn đứng giữa 2 từ hoặc 2 mệnh đề mà nó liên kết; - Nếu nối các mệnh đề độc lập thì luôn có dấu phẩy đứng trước liên từ;	- Thường đứng đầu mệnh đề phụ; - Mệnh đề phụ thuộc có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính nhưng phải luôn được bắt đầu bằng một liên từ;
Các liên từ	- Chỉ sự thêm vào: and; - Chỉ sự tương phản đối lập: but; - Chỉ kết quả: so; - Chỉ sự lựa chọn: or;	- Chỉ nguyên nhân, lý do: because; - Chỉ hai hành động trái ngược nhau về mặt logic: although;
Ví dụ	- I'll come and see you soon. - His mother won't be there, but his father might. - It is raining, so I can't go camping	- Last night we came late because it rained heavily. - Although the car is old, it is still reliable.

• Các cấu trúc biến đổi tương đương thường gặp

(1) **because + S + V → because of + noun/V_{ing}**

Last night we came late because it rained heavily.

→ *Last night we came late because of the heavy rain*

(2.1) **Although + S₁ + V₁, S₂ + V₂. → Despite/In spite of + V_{ing}, S₂ + V₂. (nếu hai vế câu đồng chủ ngữ)**

Although the car is old, it is still reliable.

→ *Despite being old, the car is still reliable.*

(2.2) Although + S₁ + V₁, S₂ + V₂. → Despite/In spite of + noun (phrase), S₂ + V₂. (nếu hai vế câu khác chủ ngữ)

Last night we came on time although it rained heavily.

→ *Last night we came on time despite the heavy rain.*

(2.3) Although + S₁ + V₁, S₂ + V₂. → S₁ + V₁, but S₂ + V₂.

Although the car is old, it is still reliable.

→ *The car is old, but it is still reliable.*

Last night we came on time although it rained heavily.

→ *Last night it rained heavily, but we came on time.*

(4) neither...nor và either...or

- **either** đi cùng với trợ động từ dạng phủ định (don't / doesn't / didn't...), còn **neither** đi cùng với câu khẳng định (bản thân *neither* mang nghĩa phủ định).

- **either...or** được sử dụng để đưa ra sự lựa chọn giữa hai khả năng, hoặc cái này hoặc cái kia; **neither...nor** được sử dụng để phủ định cả hai khả năng.

Either you leave me alone or I will call the police.

I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's either Spanish or Italian.

Neither Chris nor Paul came to the party.

There was an accident outside our house, but we neither saw nor heard anything.

I don't like either tea or coffee. = I like neither tea nor coffee.

He doesn't speak either English or French. = He speaks neither English nor French.

B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Từ vựng

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with given words or phrases.

<i>comedies</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>programme</i>	<i>captivating</i>	<i>local</i>
<i>educational</i>	<i>audience</i>	<i>informative</i>	<i>broadcast</i>	<i>famous</i>

1. I enjoy watching _____ because they can help me relax after a long day.

2. It is necessary that we support _____ television.

3. The live programme is being _____ in 30 minutes.
4. I love this show because it is very _____.
5. This TV show is too _____; it's almost 2 hours!
6. That MC is really _____, he appears on many shows.
7. This programme is so _____, I can learn a lot from it.
8. Today's television has a lot of news, they are very _____.
9. Each _____ on VTV3 usually lasts for about 30 minutes.
10. A show needs a full _____ in order to be successful.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given at the end of the sentence.

1. It's a shame that there are not many _____ shows on TV. EDUCATE
2. Winning game shows can make you _____. FAME
3. This show makes me sleepy, it's so _____. BORE
4. Broadway is where many _____ talents come from. MUSIC
5. Tao Quan is a _____ show hosted annually. COMEDY
6. Why are you laughing so hard? What is so _____? HILARITY
7. These brochures are really _____. You'll know where to go. INFORM
8. That book must be _____. She's been reading it for hours. CAPTIVATE
9. Her books are always _____ and this one is no exception. ENTERTAIN
10. Is it weird when I'm into music but don't like _____? MUSIC

II. Ngữ âm

Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct groups.

bath	thunder	these	than	theme	them
those	through	that	both	without	with
although	think	throne	theory	worthy	gather
thoughtful	leather	together	thousand	bother	author
/θ/			/ð/		

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underline part is pronounced differently from others.

1. A. <u>th</u> ink	B. <u>th</u> row	C. <u>th</u> ose	D. <u>th</u> irst
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2. A. <u>wealthy</u>	B. <u>than</u>	C. <u>teeth</u>	D. <u>mouth</u>
3. A. <u>ethnic</u>	B. <u>leather</u>	C. <u>neither</u>	D. <u>that</u>
4. A. <u>thorough</u>	B. <u>author</u>	C. <u>although</u>	D. <u>health</u>
5. A. <u>other</u>	B. <u>together</u>	C. <u>within</u>	D. <u>method</u>
6. A. <u>they</u>	B. <u>father</u>	C. <u>thank</u>	D. <u>mother</u>
7. A. <u>therapy</u>	B. <u>thunder</u>	C. <u>gather</u>	D. <u>thoughtful</u>
8. A. <u>thin</u>	B. <u>this</u>	C. <u>other</u>	D. <u>these</u>
9. A. <u>earth</u>	B. <u>the</u>	C. <u>smooth</u>	D. <u>weather</u>
10. A. <u>threaten</u>	B. <u>worthy</u>	C. <u>bath</u>	D. <u>birth</u>

Exercise 3: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. swallow	B. amazement	C. delicate	D. concentrate
2. A. clarify	B. understand	C. recognise	D. populate
3. A. delicate	B. conqueror	C. magnify	D. sensation
4. A. computer	B. beautiful	C. successful	D. condition
5. A. control	B. urbanised	C. solitude	D. criticise
6. A. organise	B. advertise	C. adventure	D. fabulous
7. A. consider	B. improvise	C. simplify	D. attitude
8. A. institute	B. solitude	C. marvellous	D. tremendous
9. A. opposite	B. attribute	C. jealous	D. simplify
10. A. constitute	B. dynamite	C. impolite	D. hesitate

III. Ngữ pháp

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer.

- _____ furniture would you like to have in your new house?
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How often
- _____ celebrity do you like the most?
A. Which B. Who C. What D. Whom
- This restaurant has excellent menu, _____ it usually gets crowded at the weekend.
A. although B. despite C. because D. so
- Can you go buy some milk, there isn't _____ left in the fridge.
A. much B. some C. many D. a little

5. I just watched the weather forecast, it _____ to rain tomorrow.

- A. will B. is C. is going D. goes

6. _____ the fact that studying is hard, students can have a good time at school.

- A. Although B. Due C. Because D. Despite

7. _____ you wake up early, you will not catch the 6:30 bus.

- A. If B. Unless C. Although D. So that

8. His plan for tomorrow is _____ tennis from 7 A.M to 9 A.M.

- A. practices B. practising C. will practice D. practice

9. _____ Anne stays up very late, she still manages to wake up early.

- A. But B. Because C. Although D. Despite

10. The naughty boy climbed on the table _____ his mother's warning.

- A. despite B. but C. although D. except

Exercise 2: Write a question for the underlined part in each sentence.

1. _____ ? - She's a doctor.

2. _____ ? - He's watching a gameshow at the moment.

3. _____ ? - I go to school five days a week.

4. _____ ? - She goes to the doctor at 7:30.

5. _____ ? - We are having dinner at a mall.

6. _____ ? - I used to ride my bike to school.

7. _____ ? - That house? Mark lives there.

8. _____ ? - The bank? You can go straight ahead.

9. _____ ? - I find that book captivating.

10. _____ ? - I would like two boxes of chocolate.

Exercise 3: Write a question for each answer.

1. _____ ? - My bike? I left it at home.

2. _____ ? - His book is the bigger one.

3. _____ ? - I usually watch TV after dinner.

4. _____ ? - I'm going to the cinema tomorrow.

5. _____ ? - I play basketball at a gym centre.

6. _____ ? - I am usually exhausted after a long trip.

7. _____ ? - I often go there to get more food.

8. _____? - Because I was too ill to come to class.
9. _____? - I prefer the one with bright colour.
10. _____? - I have English lessons every other day.

Exercise 4: Use *and, but, so, because, or although* to complete the following sentences.

1. She gets lost frequently, _____ she always brings a map with her.
2. He is full _____ he still gets another bread.
3. The cashier rings up a cola _____ a snack.
4. _____ the student always sleeps in, he is never late for school.
5. _____ it is going to rain, we bring an umbrella with us.
6. I am not going to forgive her, _____ my husband agrees.
7. _____ she'd looked up the word in dictionary, she couldn't remember its meaning.
8. I was ready to go, _____ Mark called and said that he was not coming.
9. I put the medicine on the top, _____ it will be out of my children's reach.
10. He's just grown fond of the neighbourhood, _____ his family's moving next week.

Exercise 5: Join the sentences with *neither...nor* or *either...or* beginning as given.

1. He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French.
→ He speaks
2. The school's football team wants him. The basketball team also wants him. He is thinking of which team to join.
→ He can choose
3. She thinks she should learn to play an instrument. She is considering between the piano and the violin.
→ She is considering
4. I usually spend the weekend with my family, otherwise I hang out with my friends.
→ I usually
5. He can't be the leader of the project. I also can't lead.
→ Neither
6. They can't afford to buy a terraced house. They can't afford to buy an apartment.
→ They can't
7. I hate travelling alone. I also hate eating out alone.
→ I hate

8. We can eat out or cook our dinner. It doesn't matter to me.

→ I'm fine with

9. I am not going to hire a tutor. I am not going to attend an extra class.

→ I am not going to

10. I didn't know what happened to him, but I didn't care.

→ I neither

Exercise 6: Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning does not change.

1. She can translate the document for you, so can he.

→ Either

2. He can't go on the trip this weekend, she can't go either.

→ Neither

3. Is this one your book or that one?

→ Which

4. Do you know what time the movie starts?

→ Do you know when

5. He can't speak English, so he can't study abroad.

→ Because

6. The machine doesn't work. We have to stop the production.

→ Because

7. He was so sick that he was absent from class yesterday.

→ Because of

8. Mark is very careless. That's why he is always losing his belongings.

→ Because of

9. It's raining but she still goes outside.

→ Although

10. I want to eat shrimp but I'm allergic to seafood.

→ Although

11. Although I want to watch news programme at 7 p.m., I have to attend evening classes.

→ _____ but _____

12. Although it is dangerous, the students still trespass on the land.

→ Despite

13. Although she is wealthy, she rents a small apartment.

→ Despite

14. I really want to buy a new laptop although I have got one already.

→ In spite of

15. Many children still play with fire although their parents have warned them not to.

→ In spite of their parents'

C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.

1. A. <u>ch</u> oose	B. <u>ch</u> annel	C. <u>ch</u> at	D. <u>sch</u> ool
2. A. <u>m</u> ost	B. <u>h</u> ost	C. <u>c</u> ost	D. <u>cl</u> ose
3. A. <u>th</u> irsty	B. <u>Th</u> ursday	C. bro <u>th</u> er	D. clo <u>th</u>
4. A. wea <u>th</u> er	B. <u>th</u> ink	C. with <u>o</u> ut	D. al <u>th</u> ough
5. A. whe <u>n</u>	B. we <u>s</u> t	C. <u>l</u> evel	D. r <u>e</u> mix

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. relax	B. cookie	C. sorry	D. weather
2. A. visit	B. cartoon	C. boring	D. local
3. A. national	B. generate	C. attitude	D. diploma
4. A. motorbike	B. exciting	C. populous	D. festival
5. A. neither	B. feather	C. prefer	D. anything

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the given words.

<i>give</i>	<i>foreign</i>	<i>comedy</i>	<i>languages</i>	<i>informative</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>cultures</i>	<i>available</i>	<i>entertainment</i>	<i>knowledge</i>

Television is a cheap and easy source of (1) _____ in this modern life. It provides us with access to (2) _____ news, making it easy to stay informed about world news.

There are also exclusively (3) _____ channels that increase our knowledge about the world around US. PBS and Discovery are just a few of the educational channels (4) _____. DIY channels (5) _____ access to information on cooking, home maintaining, investing, and so much more. Many people even use television to help them learn other (6) _____ like English or French. Television also helps people to gain more (7) _____ about different (8) _____ and societies, giving US a broader understanding of the world that we live in. Television

events like the Olympics or a (9) _____ can gather families and friends around, where they (10) _____ share their thoughts and feelings on the event.

Exercise 4: Provide the correct tense of the verbs.

1. She (tell) _____ us not to watch the television too much.
2. The sky is so cloudy and dark, I think it (rain) _____.
3. He (call) _____ as soon as he (arrive) _____.
4. We (come) _____ to visit our grandparents this weekend.
5. The movie (start) _____ at 7 p.m., so I (pick)you up at 6 o'clock.
6. The bus (leave) _____ in 5 minutes, so you had better hurry up.
7. _____ (he / speak)English very often?
8. I (help) _____ my mother with dinner at the moment.
9. _____ (you / watch)horror movies?
10. The museum (not / open) _____ until 8 a.m., so we can take it easy.

Exercise 5: Complete these sentences using one of the verbs in the correct form.

<i>work</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>know</i>
<i>wait</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>consider</i>	<i>talk</i>

1. I always _____ video games whenever I can.
2. He _____ his homework. He will turn it in on time.
3. My parents have just phoned me, they _____ their vacation to Bali.
4. I _____ why she left the party without saying a word.
5. You should _____ able to win this tournament without any problem.
6. My brother _____ for FPT Group, which is the largest information technology service company in Vietnam.
7. Who _____ to Beatrix? Why does he come here so often?
8. It's too late. Neither the tour guide nor other visitors _____ for him anymore.
9. The play _____ soon. Why hasn't Mark come yet?
10. I _____ changing my job. My boss never allows me to have a day off.

Exercise 6: Provide the correct form of the word given.

1. Children often get _____ about cartoons and comics. EXCITE
2. Discovery channel is very _____ and useful. INFORM
3. It is advisable for children to watch _____ TV channels. EDUCATE

4. This program is very _____, I learned a lot from it. HELP
5. Watching TV is one of the most popular forms of _____. ENTERTAIN
6. I travel to learn about the _____ and differences among cultures. SIMILAR
7. I think this is one of her greatest _____. PERFORM
8. The leading man broke his leg in the middle of the _____. REHEARSE
9. I hope she will become _____ and famous someday. SUCCESS
10. Do you enjoy watching _____ or you think they are boring? DOCUMENT

Exercise 7: Identify the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. How many students is there in this class? _____
2. There are so much snow on the road. _____
3. Michael can play different musical instrument. _____
4. There are not much juice left in the fridge. _____
5. What time is the show being broadcasted tonight? _____
6. We should reuse and recycling bottles and cans to reduce garbage. _____
7. A lot of my friends play soccer, but not much of them play basketball. _____
8. Why don't you comes to my party next week? _____
9. There are two benches in my room. _____
10. Where are you? Our classroom is on the three floor. _____

Exercise 8: Choose the best answer.

1. Could you turn _____ the volume please? I am revising for my English test.
A. up B. down C. on D. off
2. It's a bitter-sweet love story. It can make you laugh _____ cry at the same time.
A. but B. or C. so D. and
3. I like watching documentaries _____ they are informative.
A. and B. so C. but D. because
4. _____ does Mark wash his car? - Every Sunday afternoon.
A. What B. When C. What time D. How often
5. The _____ who got slapped by Will Smith is Chris Rock.
A. comedy B. comedian C. fun D. funny
6. _____ my brother and I are fascinated by motorsports.
A. Because B. Both C. Neither D. So

7. *Aristotle and Dante Discover the Secrets of the Universe* is a coming-of-age young adult novel _____ family and friendship.

- A. on B. from C. at D. about

8. I can't find the children anywhere. Have you seen them?' - 'They _____ in the basement.'

- A. play B. are playing C. is playing D. plays

9. _____ times do I have to tell you, do not go out after 10 P.M.

- A. How much B. How many C. How D. How often

10. _____ ready now or you're going to be late for school!

- A. Get B. Getting C. Gets D. Get to

Exercise 9: Read the passage and answer questions that follow.

Los Angeles, California is the most exciting city in the USA. It's got Hollywood, Disneyland, fantastic beaches and the LA Dodgers baseball team. But it was not always exciting. In 1990, it was smaller and quieter, and Hollywood was a small village. The film studios came, the village of Hollywood changed a lot. Today, this city is becoming more popular and famous in the world. It's got more than 2,000 stars on it. In Los Angeles, it's always sunny and there are a lot of attractions: shopping centres, theatres, museums, parks,... It is one of the best cities in the world.

1. Which state is Hollywood in?

2. How can one describe Los Angeles' weather?

3. Does Los Angeles have beaches?

4. How many stars does Los Angeles have?

5. How can one describe Los Angeles in 1990?

Exercise 10: Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning does not change.

1. It takes me about two hours each day to do my homework.

→ I spend

2. Do you have a TV in your room?

→ Is

3. He doesn't play badminton, neither do I.

→ Neither

4. She doesn't speak French very well. She still gets the job.

→ Although

5. What is the price of this bag?

→ How

6. The traffic is heavy at the moment. We won't come to the cinema on time.

→ Because of

7. Can you carry this luggage to the fifth floor for me?

→ Would you mind

8. What is your plan for next summer?

→ What are

9. Do you like the red pair of shoes or the blue one?

→ Which

10. He doesn't usually watch TV programmes.

→ He hardly.