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I. I. VOCABUL				
- alive	/ə'laıv/	(adj) :	còn sống	
Example: Do	ctors kept the baby aliv	e for six	weeks.	
(Các bác sĩ đ	ã giữ cho em bé sống đi	ược sáu	tuần.)	
- lively	/ˈlaɪv,li/	(adj) :	sinh động; hiếu động	
Example: The	ere were lively New Yea	r celebra	ations all over town.	
(Đã có những	g cuộc ăn mừng năm mớ	ới sinh đ	ộng trên khắp thành phố.)	
- board game	/ˈbɔ:d ,geɪm/	(n)	: trò chơi trên bàn cờ	
- bow tie	/,bəʊ'tai/	(n)	: nơ con bướm	
- cardigan	/'ka:dɪgən/	(n)	: áo khoác len	
- contrast	/'kɒntra:st//'ka:ntræst/	′ (n)	: điều tương phản	
- curly	/'kɜ:,li/	(adj)	: xoăn	
- dimensional	/dɪ'men∫ənl/	(adj)	: thuộc chiều, thuộc kích thước	
- three-dimen	-	(adj)	: ba chiều	
Example: I ha	ave my own 3D printer,	but the	dimensional accuracy isn't good enough.	
-			ác chiều không được tốt.)	
- drawing	/ˈdrɔ:.ɪŋ/	(n)	: môn vẽ; bản vẽ	
-fair	/feər/	(adj)	: (of hair) vàng hoe	
-gymnastics	/dʒɪm'næstɪks/	(n)	: môn thể dục dụng cụ	
-high-tech	/ hi-tech/,haɪ'tek/	(adj)	: công nghệ cao	
- hoodie	/ˈhʊdi/	(n)	: áo trùm đầu	
- ice hockey		(n)	: môn khúc côn cầu trên băng	
-	/'aɪs ,skeɪ.tɪŋ/	(n)	: môn trượt băng	
-	-		.bɔ:d/ (n) : bảng tương tác	
			tek'nɒlədʒi/ (n): công nghệ thông tin	
- joke	/dʒəʊk/	-	: (v) nói đùa	
•			(n) lời nói đùa	
- to tell/ make	<b>e a joke:</b> nói đùa; giễu c	cot		
Example: They often make jokes at each other's expense.				
(Họ thường giễu cợt các khoản chi tiêu của nhau.)				
-leggings	/ˈlegɪŋz/	(n)	: quần bó	
		djʊ'keɪʃə	ən/ (n): môn Giáo dục thể chất	
- scarf	/ska:f/		: khăn quàng cổ	
- skateboardi	ng /ˈskeɪt, bɔ:.dɪŋ/		: môn trượt ván	
-sweater	/ˈswetə(r)/	(n)	: áo len dài tay	
-sweatshirt	/ˈswetʃɜːt/		: áo thể thao dài tay	
	/'træksu:t/	(n)	: bộ quần áo chơi thể thao	
-trainers	/ˈtreɪnə(r)z/	(n)	: giày thể thao (= training shoes;	
sneakers)				
Example: Please wear trainers in the gym, to avoid scuffing the floor.				
(Xin vui lòng	mang giày the thao troi	ng phòn	g tập thể hình, để tránh làm trầy xước sàn	
nhà.)				
-virtual	/'vɜ:tʃuəl/	•	•	
	aavaam/daal/tar/libr		t láp bac ảo/ máy típh ảo/ thự viên ảo	

- a virtual classroom/ desktop/ library: một lớp học ảo/ máy tính ảo/ thư viện ảo Example: You can also take a virtual tour of the museum. (Bạn có thể làm một chuyến tham quan ảo nhà bảo tàng.)

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- <b>waistcoat</b>	/'weɪskəʊt/	liệu (thì cân ghi-lê	

#### - wavy /'weɪvi/

(adj) : gợn sóng

#### WORD FORM

-

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

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

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài 1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of clothing for thệu waper part of the body, made of wool or cotton, with long sleeves. A. sweater B. jacket C. coat D. top 2. A is a strong shoe that covers the foot and ankle and often the lower part of the leq. C. slipper A. flip-flop B. boot D. sneaker 3. A is a piece of clothing that covers the upper body but not the arms and usually has buttons down the front, worn over a shirt. A. dress B. tracksuit C. waistcoat D. skirt 4. A is a piece of clothing for the upper part of the body, with long sleeves, usually made of thick cotton and often worn for sports. B. crop top A. sweater C. shirt D. sweatshirt 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a game where you hit a ball with your hands over a high net. A. Basketball B. Tennis C. Volleyball D. Football 6. is a game played on ice, in which players use long sticks to hit a hard rubber disc into the other team's goal. A. Ice- hockey C. Ice skiing B. Ice skating D. Skateboarding 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sport involving physical exercises and movements that need skill, strength, and control, and that are often performed in competitions. A. Physical Education B. High jump C. Long jump D. Gymnastics 8. are a type of strong shoes that you wear for sport. **B.** Trainers A. Boots C. Jeans D. Socks 9. is one of the most popular Olympic events. B. Gymnastic C. Gymnastics A. Gymnast D. Gymnasium 10. While there are similarities in the two cultures, there are also great A. contrasts B. similarities C. likeness D. resemblance Exercise 2. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box. keen on - can't stand - terrible - prefer - fancies favourite - alive - virtual - sound - terrific 1. We stayed by eating berries. 2. I to wear clothes made of natural fibers. 3. I people interrupting all the time. 4. I was madly \_\_\_\_\_ dinosaurs when I was little. 5. We're worried that something might have happened to Greg. 6. Fenella really the drummer and went over to chat to him after the concert. 7. My moment of that visit was seeing the ancient museum. 8. The website allows you to take a \_\_\_\_\_ tour of the art gallery. 9. She didn't surprised when I told her the news. 10. The actress who played the lawyer was Exercise 3. Choose the word that has the CLOSEST meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences. 1. Even with people I really <u>can't stand</u>, I try to be polite.

- A. likeB. fancyC. hateD. mind2. It's a shame that she wasn't here to see it.
  - A. happiness B. pleasure C. pity D. pride

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: <i>Giaoandethitienganh info</i> để chủ động tự tải tài 3. Members of the public j <u>oined</u> the sæarch tan hit he missing boy.			
	B. investigated		D. agreed
4. I'm not particularly	/ <u>interested in</u> art.		
A. bored with	B. keen on	C. good at	D. tired of
5. The storm was <u>aw</u>	<u>ful</u> and caused a lot o	f damage.	
A. terrific	B. wonderful	C. excellent	D. terrible
Exercise 4. Choose	the word that has t	he OPPOSITE mean	ing to the underlined
word in each of the	e following sentenc	es.	
1. He must be 90 if h	e's still <u>alive</u> .		
A. dead	B. active	C. energetic	D. exciting
2. The area has attra	cted substantial priva	<u>ate</u> investment.	
A. quiet	B. individual	C. public	D. secret
3. You did a <u>beautiful</u> thing in helping those poor children.			
A. meaningful	B. good	C. terrible	D. positive
4. She was always very <u>hard-working</u> at school.			
A. studious	B. learned	C. attentive	D. lazy
5. They don't seem particularly worried about the situation.			
A. concerned	B. pleased with	C. nervous	D. anxious

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

- 1. Playing a game is a way for a family to \_\_\_\_\_\_. (interactive)
- 2. This is an interactive museum where children can \_\_\_\_\_ manipulate the exhibits. (active)
- 3. Curly hair is one of my family \_\_\_\_\_\_ . (character)
- 4. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ in English word stress? (regular)
- 5. My parents are fairly \_\_\_\_\_ about me staying out late. (relax)
- 6. The male bird is easily \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the female. (distinguish)
- 7. I've been going jogging \_\_\_\_\_ for a couple of years now. (regular)
- 8. Your paper contains too much \_\_\_\_\_ and not enough discussion of the issues. (describe)
- 9. His spare-time \_\_\_\_\_\_ include cooking, tennis, and windsurfing. (action)
- 10. Lisa watched until the train \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the view. (appear)
- 11. She was screaming in \_\_\_\_\_ as the flames got closer. (terrify)
- 12. The restaurant uses fresh ingredients, \_\_\_\_\_ cooked. (imagine)
- 13. Some people take up yoga to aid \_\_\_\_\_\_. (relax)
  14. Parkinson's disease \_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs in old age. (characteristic)
- 15. Teenagers are very conscious of their personal . (disappear)

#### **II. GRAMMAR**

- **1. The Present Simple**
- 2. The Present Continuous
- 3. The Articles

#### **<u>1. The Present Simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)</u>**

#### 1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

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

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh info, để chủ động tự tải tài • Khi chủ ngữ là: I, You, We, They hoặg dà ganh từ số nhiều thì động từ có hình thức như nguyên mẫu. Ví dụ:

Ι	
You	work hard.
We	get up early.
They	get up early.
The farmers	

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

Не	
She	works hard.
lt	gets up early.
My father	

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

Не	crosses
She	watches
lt	finishes
My father	fixes
	goes

• Thì hiện tại đơn có cấu trúc câu hỏi:

"Do/Does + chủ ngữ + nguyên mâu (+ tân ngữ)? " Ví dụ:

Do you often help your Mom with the housework?

Does Miss Phuong teach English well?

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

"Chủ ngữ + don't/ doesn't + nguyên mẫu (+ tân ngữ) Ví dụ:

We don't like staying home at weekend.

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

#### 1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)

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

- 1.2.1. Diễn tả những thói quen hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong hiện tại. Ví dụ: My Grandpa always *takes* his umbrella with him when he goes out.
   I *check* all the doors and windows before going to bed.
- 1.2.2. Diễn tả những điều gần như luôn luôn đúng. Ví dụ:

Elephants *don't eat* meat.

Mercury *moves* around the Sun in 88 days.

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

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

always	: luôn luôn
normally	: thông thường
usually	: thông thường
frequently	: thường thường
often	: thường

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

1.3.1. Trước động từ chính. Ví dụ:

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

- My parents *hardly ever* shout at us.

1.3.2. Sau động từ "Be". Ví dụ:

- Children are *normally* fond of chocolate.

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

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

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

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

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

- Sometimes I enjoy being alone.

Or: I sometimes enjoy being alone.

Or: I enjoy being alone sometimes.

- Usually Grandpa takes a nap after lunch.

Or: Grandpa usually takes a nap after lunch.

Or: Grandpa takes a nap after lunch usually.

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

#### 2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

Subject + am/is/are + V-ing

#### Affirmative (Câu khẳng định)

l am	
You are	working.
He/ She/ It is	listening.
We/ You/ They are	

#### Negative (Câu phủ định)

l am not	
You aren't	working.
He/ She/ It isn't	listening.
We/ You/ They aren't	

#### Question (Câu hỏi)

Am I	working?
Are you	listening
ls he/ she/ it	?
Are we/ you/ they	-

#### 2.1. Cách thêm "-ing" vào động từ

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

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learn	liệu khi	ciærðirning
sing		singing
teach		teaching
wait		waiting
drink		drinking

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

smile	smiling
write	writing
type	typing
shine	shining
decline	declining

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

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

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

hit	hitting
snap	snapping
run	running
swim	swimming
shut	shutting

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

begin	beginning
occur	occurring
regret	regretting

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

happen	happening
listen	listening
enter	entering

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

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

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lie	lying
die	dying
tie	tying

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

carry	carrying
study	studying
enjoy	enjoying
play	playing
stay	staying

#### 2.3. Usages (Cách dùng)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ví dụ:

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

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

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

- "How much do you owe me now, Ted? " "I'm sorry I don't remember! "

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#### 3.1. Mạo từ "a, an"

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

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

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

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

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- A university

- A uniform

- A union

- A universal issue

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

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

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

- An hour

- An honest man

- An honorable prize

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Her father is **a policeman.** 

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

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

Wrong: John takes after father.

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

Wrong: Emma borrowed book from library.

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

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

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

#### 3.2. Mạo từ "The"

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

- Danh từ không đếm được: The information

- Danh từ đếm được số ít: The computer

- Danh từ đếm được số nhiều: The students

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

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

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

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

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài > Chúng ta đọc [ồə] khi "The" đứng trưởg chiết đầu bằng mẫu tự "u" được đọc như nguyên âm. Ví dụ:

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

Use of "The": Chúng ta dùng mạo từ "The" trong những trường hợp sau đây: 3.2.1. Dùng "The" khi người nghe biết chúng ta đang nói về người nào hoặc vật nào. Ví dụ:

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

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

3.2.2. Dùng "The" khi nói về người hoặc vật chúng ta đã nói đến trong câu chuyện. Ví dụ: - I can see **a girl** and **a boy** in the garden. **The girl** is playing with her cat and **the boy** is reading a book.

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

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

- The earth moves around the Sun in 365 days.

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

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

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

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

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

- The young <u>are</u> facing more difficult problems in the modern world.

- The unemployed <u>have to</u> be helped by the government.

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

- The English are interested in talking about weather.

- The French <u>don't like</u> being asked about their ages.

- The Vietnamese <u>are</u> trying to enhance the reputation of the country.

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

- The computer was the greatest invention of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

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

- Computers have greatly changed our lives.

- Giant pandas do not breed well in captivity.

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

#### **GRAMMAR EXERCISES**

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

- 1. Adam likes skateboarding. (negative) Adam <u>doesn't like skateboarding.</u>
- 2. I don't mind ice skating. (question) Do <u>you mind ice skating?</u>

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ đội 3. They agree to go skateboarding aftiet school. (negative)	ng tự tải tài
4. Mark doesn't want to play basketball. (affirmative) Mark	
5. A game of volleyball doesn't take long. (question)	
6. Toby buys something at the shopping center. (negative)	
7. Many teenagers learn to drive when they are seventeen. (question)	
8. The glasses don't bring the lessons alive. (affirmative)	
9. The teacher often uses the interactive whiteboard. (question)	
10. Jack usually wears a black jacket to school. (negative)	

#### Exercise 2. Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs. Use the correct form of the present simple. Remember to use each verb only once.

live	lie	bother	make	lay
die	bite	smell	wear	prefer

- 1. Almost all reptiles \_\_\_\_\_ eggs.
- 2. Reptiles \_\_\_\_\_ warm climate.
- 3. Most reptiles often \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun.
- 4. Mosquitoes always people and animals.
- 5. Only female mosquitoes \_\_\_\_\_ animals and people.
- 6. A female mosquito \_\_\_\_\_ for 30 days.
- 7. A male mosquito after 10 or 20 days.
- 8. Some people often mosquito \_\_\_\_\_ repellent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. I visit my grandparents. (often)

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: *Giapandethitienganh.info* để chủ động tự tải tài 2. He doesn't take the bus to school. (إلْهِنَ اللهُ اللهُ

- 3. We go to the movies at weekends. (rarely)
- 4. The children play the same computer games. (usually)
- 5. Her husband has a quick breakfast before going to work. (always)
- 6. They've drunk champagne. (never)
- 7. Fred is complaining about the weather. (always)
- 8. That door has been opened. (hardly ever)
- 9. Do you send your letters by email? (frequently)
- 10. I will forget our holiday together. (never)
- 11. These farmers are contented with their farm work. (normally)
- 12. Have you had a really serious illness? (ever)
- 13. My father is at home before six o'clock. (seldom)
- 14. The door key has been put in that hole. (always)
- 15. They have done the shopping together. (occasionally)

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

- 1. My brother a motorbike.
- B. is having A. has
- 2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble with his motorbike, so he has to take the bus to work.
  - B. is having A. has

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

- A. looks B. is looking
- 4. These vegetables fresh.
- B. are looking A. look
- 5. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ coffee with my breakfast.
- A. drink B. am drinking
- 6. Today I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a glass of milk because I don't feel well.
- B. am drinking A. drink
- 7. It's very cloudy now. I \_\_\_\_\_ it'll rain soon. A. think B. am thinking
- 8. Why are you smiling? What \_\_\_\_\_ about?
- A. do you think B. are you thinking
- 9. Right now Mrs. Lee is in the kitchen. She the soup to see if it's OK. A. tastes B. is tasting
- 10. This fruit \_\_\_\_\_\_ great! I've never eaten a better fruit before.
- A. tastes B. is tasting

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

communica te	have to	come	travel	not live
prefer	not go	cost	not want	enjoy

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

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

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài On the other three days Bob (4) liệu khi cản London by train, through the Channel Tunnel. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money, but he (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to change his job because he (7) it. So, why does he live in Belgium? 'Well, it's simple really,' says Bob. 'My wife (8) \_\_\_\_\_ from Belgium and she works in Brussels, so one of us (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ travel to work. We live in Belgium because we both (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the lifestyle here.' Exercise 7. Put in 'a, an' or 'the' where necessary. Leave the space empty if it doesn't need 'a, an' or 'the'. 1. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was \_\_\_\_\_ mistake. 2. There were no chairs, so we had to sit on floor. 3. Lucy has just gotten \_\_\_\_\_ job in \_\_\_\_\_ bank in Chicago. 4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ bookstore on \_\_\_\_\_ comer near my house. 5. It's very cold in here. Can you close \_\_\_\_\_ window, please? 6. If you go past \_\_\_\_\_ post office, can you get me some stamps? 7. It was \_\_\_\_\_ very hot day. It was \_\_\_\_\_ hottest day of \_\_\_\_\_ year. 8. What's \_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_ woman who sat beside you at the dinner? 9. How often do you go to \_\_\_\_\_ movies? 10. 'Can you tell me where, \_\_\_\_\_ Room 306 is, please?' 'It's on third floor.' Exercise 8. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following sentences. 1. Kate plays \_\_\_\_\_\_ violin in an orchestra. D. -B.a A. the C. an 2. \_\_\_\_\_ computer has changed \_\_\_\_\_ way we live. A. A - the B. The - the C. A - a D. The - a 3. Excuse me, where is \_\_\_\_\_ bus station, please? B. the A. a C. an D. -4. What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning? B. an C. the D. -A. a 5. Peter used to work in \_\_\_\_\_ Middle East. A.a B. the C. an D. -6. My plane was delayed. I had to wait at \_\_\_\_\_ airport for three hours. C. an A. the B.a D. -7. I have problem. Can you help me? C. an A. -B.a D. the 8. If you live in \_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign country, you should try and learn \_\_\_\_\_\_ language. B. the-the C. the-a D. a-the A. a-a 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Moon goes around \_\_\_\_\_ Earth every 27 days. A.-/- B. The/the C. A/a D. The/-10. He doesn't usually have \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, but he always eats \_\_\_\_\_ good breakfast. C. a/a D. a/-B.-/a A.-/-III. SPEAKING

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

 Mary wants to ask her mother's permission. Mary: " Could I go out with my friends tonight, Mommy?" Mother: "\_\_\_\_\_."

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Gi A. Yes, you go B. Yes, you calậ <sub>u khi</sub> 2. Mai asks Hoa about the film she saw last Mai: " How was the film you saw last nigh	night.	
Hoa : "" A. It's great B. No, I didn't	C I think of it much D I like them all	
3. Nam: ""	C. Fullink of it much D. Finke them un	
	ing my homework because I have an exam	
tomorrow."		
A. What are you doing?	B. How are you doing?	
C. What do you do?	D. How is your day going?	
4. Becky: I'm sorry I've got the wrong numb	per."	
Ryan: : ""		
A. Don't worry	B. I'm sorry about that	
C. You don't need to take it	D. Ring me back later, please	
5. Miss Young: "Make yourself at home."		
Mike: " ."		
A. It doesn't matter	B. That's ok. Don't worry	
C. You can come any time	D. It's very kind of you. Thanks	
	,	

#### **IV. PRONUNCIATION**

#### Phân biệt hai âm: /1/ ngắn và /i:/ dài

- Phát âm nguyên âm ngắn /1/: Khi phát âm /1/
- Lưỡi đưa hướng lên trên và ra phía trước.
- Khoảng cách môi trên và dưới hẹp.
- Miệng mở rộng sang hai bên.
- Phát âm âm /I/ như âm i trong tiếng Việt nhưng âm ngắn và dứt khoát hơn.
- > Phát âm nguyên âm dài /i:/: Khi phát âm /i:/
- Lưỡi được nâng lên cao.
- Đầu lưỡi ở vị trí cao nhất.
- Miệng mở rộng sang hai bên giống như khi cười.
- Phát âm kéo dài hơn so với nguyên âm ngắn.
- Phát âm âm /i:/ như âm i trong tiếng Việt nhưng kéo dài âm.

#### > Luyện tập hai âm sau bằng cách đọc lớn các từ sau đây:

•	
[1]	[i:]
k <u>i</u> ck	r <u>ea</u> d
b <u>i</u> t	b <u>ea</u> t
s <u>i</u> t	s <u>ea</u> t
g <u>i</u> ft	t <u>ea</u> ch
dip	d <u>ee</u> p
l <u>i</u> ft	l <u>ea</u> p

#### Exercise:

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

1. A. card <u>i</u> gan	B. <u>i</u> mage	C. b <u>i</u> t	D. h <u>ea</u> t
2. A. r <u>ea</u> d	B. med <u>i</u> um	C. legg <u>i</u> ngs	D. interact <u>i</u> ve

Mời bạn đăng ký tài kho 3. A. wàvỵ	ản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Gi B. eating liêu khi	iaoandethitienganh.info d can! b <u>ea</u> t	lể chủ động tự tải tài D. seat
4. A. v <u>i</u> sit	B. th <u>i</u> nk	C. skat <u>i</u> ng	
5. A. enclose	B. t <u>ea</u> cher	-	
			ssed on a different
			ới trọng âm của các
từ còn lại trong mỗi		. 2	. 2
6. A. image	B. jacket	C. wavy	D. guitar
<ol><li>A. technology</li></ol>	B. information	C. appearance	D. continuous
8. A. bowling	B. drama	C. arrive	D. drawing
9. A. happening	-	C. volleyball	D. description
10. A. wonder	B. guitar	C. behind	D. repair
PRACTICE TEST 1			1:66 - wo while a factor was the st
of the others.	wnose underlined p	art is pronounced d	lifferently from that
	B. draw <u>i</u> ng	C. v <u>i</u> sit	D. s <u>ea</u> t
2. A. nice	B. ice-cream		D. fine
—		•	ferent syllable from
the others?			
3. A. curly	B. bowling	C. trousers	D. delight
4. A. expensive	B. drama	C. release	D. survival
Mark the letter A	, B, C, or D on you	r answer sheet to i	indicate the correct
answer to each of the	he following questi	ons.	
5. A sport such as skiii	ng or is winter	r sport.	
A. badminton	5	-	D. cycling
6. He got into trouble			
A. tell	B. telling		D. giving
7. He took his			
		C. in- on	
8. Though he wasn't _			
		C. the/ the	D. the/ a
9. John to scho			
A. always goes		B. is always going	
C. always is going		D. goes always	
10. I'm not very keen	ice skating.		
A. on	B. IN	C. at	D. of
group of pins.	n which you roll a hea	avy ball down a track	to try to knock down a
A. Bowling	B. Ice skating	C. Board game	D. Skateboarding
12. Let's ice sk	ating after school.		
	B. go		D. come
13. Mai and Son	_ to go ice skating af	ter school.	
		C. deny	D. suggest
14. This is the first tim	e Izzy and Ryan		
A. have met	B. met	C. have been met.	D. meet
15. Would you like			
A. have	B. to have	C having,	D. had

Mời ban đăng ký			
16 Black Widow	tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại has got liệu l	: Giaoandethitienganh.ir	nfo để chủ động tự tải tài
A. hair long wa		B long wavy ha	
C. long hair wa	•	D. wavy long ha	
9		, ,	underlined one in the
following sente			
-	Tom never screams thou	ugh he is scared.	
A. in pain		C. embarrassed	D. confused
•	-		e underlined one in the .
following sente		<b>y</b>	
18. I can't recog	nize her at first. Kate use	ed to have <u>fair</u> skin.	
A. dark		C. bright D. blac	k
Mark the lette	r A, B, C, or D on you	r answer sheet to	indicate the sentence
	pletes each of the follo		
19. Andy: "You'r	e dancing very well, Lan	!"	
Jake: "'	,		
A. You're alrig	ht!	B. Thanks for yo	ur compliment.
C. That doesn'	't matter.		D. How kind of me!
20. Tom: "Can I	have another cup of tea?	?"	
Christy: "			
A. Be yourself		B. Do it yourself	
C. Help yourse	elf	D. Allow yoursel	f
Find the und	arlined nort in each a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	erlined part in each s	entence tnat snou	la be correctea.
	<u>are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u>		
	-		
21. <u>The refugees</u>	<u>are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u>	ply of fresh water a	
21. <u>The refugees</u> A. refugee C. supply of fr	<u>are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u> esh water	ply of fresh water an B. are needing	nd <u>food</u> at the moment.
21. <u>The refugees</u> A. refugee C. supply of fr 22. If we <u>leave</u> r lunch.	<u>are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u> esh water now for our trip, we <u>can</u>	ply of fresh water an B. are needing drive half the distar	nd <u>food</u> at the moment. D. food nce <u>before</u> we stop <u>having</u>
<ul> <li>21. <u>The refugees</u></li> <li>A. refugee</li> <li>C. supply of from 100 and 100</li></ul>	<u>a are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u> esh water now for our trip, we <u>can</u> B. can drive	ply of fresh water an B. are needing drive half the distar C. before	nd <u>food</u> at the moment. D. food
<ol> <li>21. <u>The refugees</u></li> <li>A. refugee</li> <li>C. supply of from</li> <li>22. If we <u>leave</u> refunch.</li> <li>A. leave</li> <li>23. <u>I've been stup</u></li> </ol>	<u>a are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u> esh water how for our trip, we <u>can</u> B. can drive dying French <u>since l've s</u>	ply of fresh water an B. are needing drive half the distar C. before started high school.	nd <u>food</u> at the moment. D. food nce <u>before</u> we stop <u>having</u>
<ul> <li>21. <u>The refugees</u></li> <li>A. refugee</li> <li>C. supply of fraction</li> <li>22. If we <u>leave</u> refunch.</li> <li>A. leave</li> <li>23. <u>l've been stur</u></li> <li>A. l've been stur</li> </ul>	<u>a are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u> esh water how for our trip, we <u>can</u> B. can drive dying French <u>since l've s</u>	ply of fresh water an B. are needing drive half the distar C. before started high school. B. since	nd <u>food</u> at the moment. D. food nce <u>before</u> we stop <u>having</u>
<ul> <li>21. <u>The refugees</u></li> <li>A. refugee</li> <li>C. supply of from</li> <li>22. If we <u>leave</u> refunch.</li> <li>A. leave</li> <li>23. <u>I've been stunch</u></li> <li>A. I've been stunch.</li> </ul>	<u>a are needing</u> urgent <u>sup</u> esh water how for our trip, we <u>can</u> B. can drive dying French <u>since l've s</u> udying	ply of fresh water an B. are needing drive half the distar C. before started high school. B. since D. started	nd <u>food</u> at the moment. D. food nce <u>before</u> we stop <u>having</u> D. having
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D. She has long blond wavy hair.

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

Without doubt, the person who has had the (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ influence on my life wasn't a real living person at all - but a character in a film! I was a very shy ten-year-old boy when I

Mời bạn đặng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: *Giaoandethitienganh.info* để chủ động tự tải tài first saw Billy Elliot on the big (27)<u>liệu kh</u>l tậnd always wanted to dance but had never been allowed to. It was my sister who went to the ballet classes and me who tried to copy her steps in our living room. The kids at school knew I wanted to dance too - and I (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_ so much teasing it used to really upset me. Where I came from, boys just didn't do dance - like Billy Elliot! I still had this deep desire to dance but I'd been covering it up for a long time. Then I saw the film. It gave me the (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask for dancing classes and it also altered everyone else's perception of boy dancers. There was no more teasing or making fun of me. I stayed at the dancing school until I left full-time (30) and now dancing is my career.

26. A. highest	B. greatest	C. largest	D. smallest
27. A. cinema	B. wall	C. screen	D. film
28. A. gained	B. took	C. brought	D. suffered
29. A. confidence	B. influence	C. experience	D. believing
30. A. training	B. practice	C. education	D. reason
Complete each s	entence with the	e correct form of the	word in brackets.
31. Musicians need to	o use their	as well as their technic	al skills. (imagine)
		pride in her (a	
33. The man was	as tall and dar	k, and aged about 20.	(describe)
34. People who exerc	cise are less	s likely to feel stressed	. (regularity)
35. She looked at hin	n with wide,	_ eyes. (terrify)	
Finish the secon	d sentence so th	at it has a similar m	eaning to the first one.
36. She enjoyed outd	loor sports such as	biking and rock climbi	ng.
She was			
37. I last enjoyed my	self so much for ag	jes.	
The last time			
38. How about going	for a bike ride this	Sunday?	
Why don't we			?
39. The students are	cleaning the schoo	ol playground this mor	ning.
The school			
40. These girls are to			
These girls are so.	o young to get ma		

#### **PRACTICE TEST 2**

Choose the wor of the others.	d whose underline	d part is pronounce	ed differently from that
1. A. rep <u>ea</u> t	B. typ <u>i</u> cal	C. br <u>i</u> gade	D. d <u>i</u> p
2. A. w <u>a</u> vy	B. <u>ga</u> mes	C. w <u>a</u> lking	D. str <u>ai</u> ght
Which of the we	ord in each group	is stressed on the	different syllable from
the others?			
3. A. jacket	B. uniform	C. relax	D. interesting
4. A. cycling	B. basketball	C. swimming	D. alive
	A, B, C, or D on y the following que		to indicate the correct
5. He often wears	around his nec	k when he goes to we	ork.
A. socks	B. tie	C. waistcoat	D. trainers
6. When I run or exe	ercise, I wear trainers	s my feet.	
A. in	B. on	C. into	D. with
7. Please wear	in the gym, to avo	oid scuffing the floor.	

Mời bạn đăng ký A. sandals	r tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) B. SOCKS lịn	tại: <i>Giaoandethitienganh.in</i> ệu khi c <del>ấn</del> ! trainers	fo để chủ động tự tải tài D. boots
8. Dave	watching a video abou	it the United Nations.	
		C. want	
		please return it to the	
		C. is finishing	
		eautiful houses and foo	
		C. in	D. all are correct
	here at 7.30 tomo		
		C. to arrive	D. is arriving
		oard in our classroom.	
		C. the	
		that hospital are excel	
		C. which	
		book for another two d	
		C. said me	D. spoke me
	at night. It's d		
A. not go out	B. don't go out	C. to go out	D. not to go out
		_ she dislikes flying.	
A. because	B. so that	C. although	D. before
		ST in meaning to the	underlined one in the
following sent			
		exams and decides no	ot to go on a holiday this
summer vacatio		C	D dia ana inte d
		C. worried	
following sent		TE in meaning to the	e underlined one in the
-		<u>sed</u> children in the clas	S
-	-	C. enjoyed	
			b indicate the sentence
	pletes each of the fo		, malcale the sentence
	ng Jake about his sport		
-	u know a lot about Lior		
Jake: "	"		
	He's my favorite footb	all plaver.	
B. Really? I lo			
C. No, I'm his			
	t. He's famous!		
20. David: "	"		
John: "I won't	 sav no."		
•	ings with you, Mike?		
	ou know where the hoo	odie is?	
•	ır favorite drink, tea or		
-	playing football today		
		sentence that shou	Id be corrected.
	u <u>use to do</u> when you <u>f</u>		/ _ /
A. do	B. use to	C. do	D. felt
22. It <u>took</u> them		earning how to pronour	

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: *Giaoandethitienganh.info* để chủ động tự tải tài A. took B. at least <sub>liệu khi</sub> c<del>ấn</del>! learning D. to pronounce

23. Mary is <u>too lazy</u> that she <u>only</u> vacuums <u>her bedroom</u> and living room <u>once a year</u>. A. too lazy B. only C. her bedroom D. once a year

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

24. He has done this business for 20 years.

- A. He started doing this business for 20 years.
- B. He has started doing this business for 20 years.
- C. He started doing this business 20 years ago.
- D. He started doing this business for 20 years ago.

25. "Let's go to the theatre tonight," she suggested.

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

B. She suggested going to the theatre that night.

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

D. She suggested going to the theatre tonight.

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

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

It's not a normal business book, nor is it just about my life. The message is that to succeed in business you have to be different. Business can be fun, a business can be run with love and it can do good. In business, as in life, I need to enjoy myself, to have a feeling of family and to feel excited by the unexpected. I have always wanted the people who work for "The Body Shop" to feel the same way. Now this book sends these ideas of mine out into the world, makes them public. I'd like to think there are no limits to our family, no limits to what can be done. I find that an exciting thought. I hope you do, too. 26. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?

- A. to tell the reader her life story
- B. to introduce her ideas to the reader
- C. to explain how international companies operate family
- D. to tell the reader how she brought up a family
- 27. What would someone learn from this text?
  - A. how to make a lot of money
  - B. how to write a book about business
  - C. what the writer's family is like
  - D. what the writer's book is about
- 28. How does the writer feel about the business she runs?
  - A. She doesn't care about success if her children are fed.
  - B. She just runs it for her own entertainment.
  - C. It is not like any other company.
  - D. It is likely to become even more successful.
- 29. What kinds of workers does the writer like to employ?
  - A. workers who can explain her ideas
  - B. workers who get on well with the public

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ nặm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài C. workers who have the same attitied cha cấnh của chuếng chả cấnh của chuếng chuếng chuếng chuếng chuếng chuếng

D. workers who have their own families

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

- A. She seems to be someone with strong opinions.
- B. She doesn't seem to be very confident.
- C. She is mainly interested in making money
- D. She sees running a business as just a job.

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

- 31. My teacher encourages us to take an \_\_\_\_\_ part in discussions. (act)
- 32. Do something \_\_\_\_\_\_ before going to bed read a book, or take a hot bath. (relax)
- 33. Everyone recognizes Disney's cartoon \_\_\_\_\_\_. (characteristic)
- 34. Users can \_\_\_\_\_\_ view the 3D content on the web. (interact)

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

### *Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.* 36. She is talking to a boy with short fair hair.

The boy she...
37. There is a famous school between the apartment and my house. The famous school is...
38. The house was so small that we couldn't live in it. The house wasn't...
39. The students clean the windows twice a week. The windows...
40. The nurse is very kind. She takes care of my sick grandmother. The nurse who...

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