

NAME:

CLASS:

REVISION FOR MID-TERM TEST 2

UNIT 5: YEARS AHEAD

A. VOCABULARY

LESSON 1:

1. get /get/ + N	có được, nhận được, nắm lấy
2. get + Adj	trở nên
3. bank account /'bæŋk əkaʊnt/ (n) <i>an arrangement that you have with a bank that allows you to keep your money there, to pay in or take out money, etc.</i> ⇒get a bank account /get ə 'bæŋk əkaʊnt/	tài khoản ngân hàng có một tài khoản ngân hàng
4. get a boyfriend/ girlfriend /get ə 'bɔɪfrend/ /'gɜ:lfrɛnd/	có bạn trai/ bạn gái
5. degree /di'grɪ:/ (n) <i>a certificate given by a university/school</i> ⇒get a degree /get ə di'grɪ:/	bằng cấp lấy bằng cấp
6. driving licence /'draɪvɪŋ laɪsɪns/ (n) <i>an official document that shows that you are qualified to drive</i> ⇒get a driving licence /get ə 'draɪvɪŋ laɪsɪns/	bằng lái xe có bằng lái xe
7. get a job /get ə dʒɒb/	có một công việc
8. get a new hobby /get ə nju:'hɒbi/	có một sở thích mới
9. pension /'penʃn/ (n): <i>an amount of money paid regularly by a government or company to somebody who has retired from work</i> ⇒get a pension /get ə 'penʃn/	lương hưu nhận lương hưu
10. get a phone /get ə fəʊn/	có một cái điện thoại
11. social media account /,səʊʃl 'mi:diə ə'kaʊnt/ (n) ⇒get a social media account /get ə ,səʊʃl 'mi:diə əkaʊnt/	tài khoản mạng xã hội có một tài khoản mạng xã hội

12. get married /'mærid/	kết hôn
13. get old /get əʊld/	già đi
14. get rich /get rɪtʃ/	trở nên giàu
15. adopt /ə'dɒpt/ (v) <i>to take somebody else's child into your family and become its legal parent(s)</i> ⇒ adopt a child /ə'dɒpt ə tʃaɪld/	nhận con nuôi nhận nuôi một đứa trẻ

LESSON 2

1. adapt /ə'dæpt/ (v) <i>to change, or to change something, to suit different conditions or uses</i> ⇒adaptable /ə'dæptəbl/ (adj) ⇒adaptability /ə,dæptə'bɪləti/ (n)	thích nghi, thích ứng có thể thích nghi, có thể thích ứng khả năng thích nghi, khả năng thích ứng
2. catastrophe /kə'tæstrəfi/ (n) = disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/ (n): <i>a sudden event that causes many people to suffer</i>	thảm họa, tai họa
3.destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ (v) <i>to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.</i> ⇒destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ (n) ⇒destructible /dɪ'strʌktəbl/ (adj) = destroyable ⇒destructive /dɪ'strʌktɪv/ (adj) # constructive /kən'strʌktɪv/ (adj)	phá hủy sự phá hủy có thể bị phá hủy tàn phá # xây dựng
4.process /'prəʊses/ (n): <i>a series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result</i> ⇒process /'prəʊses/ (v) <i>to treat raw material, food, etc. in order to change it, preserve it, etc.</i>	quá trình, quy trình xử lý
5.epidemic /,epɪ'demɪk/ <i>the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people at the same time</i>	bệnh dịch
6.agile /'ædʒaɪl/ (adj) <i>able to move quickly and easily</i>	nhanh nhẹn
7.manipulate /mə'nɪpjuleɪt/ (v) = control /kən'trəʊl/ (v) <i>to control something or</i>	thao túng

<i>someone to your advantage, often unfairly or dishonestly</i> ⇒manipulation /mə,nɪpju'leɪʃn/ (n) ⇒manipulator /mə'nɪpjuleɪtə(r)/ (n) ⇒manipulative /mə'nɪpjələtɪv/ (adj)	sự lôi kéo, sự thao túng người lôi kéo lôi cuốn
8.gravity /'grævəti/ (n) the force that attracts objects in space towards each other	lực hấp dẫn
9.cyborg /'saɪbɔ:g/ (n) a creature that is part human, part machine	sinh vật sinh hóa (nhân vật trong tiểu thuyết viễn tưởng có tính cách nửa người nửa máy)
10.soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/ (n) member of an army, especially one who is not an officer.	người lính, quân nhân

LESSON 3

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL WITH IF AND UNLESS

(CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1 VỚI IF VÀ UNLESS)

<p>If + S + V- present simple, S + will/ won't + infinitive</p> <p>Unless = If...not</p> <p>Ex: If she's not busy, she will go home early. or Unless she's busy, she will go home early.</p> <p>Note: When the if clause is second, we don't need a comma.</p> <p>Usage: We use the first conditional when we predict the result of likely or possible situation in the future. We introduce the situation with "if" or "unless + present simple". We use it to talk about the probable results of action.</p>

LESSON 4

1.settle down /'setl daʊn/ (v.phr) to start living in a place where you intend to stay for a long time, usually with your partner.	ổn định cuộc sống
2.have a family /həv ə 'fæməli/ (n.phr) to have a partner and children	lập gia đình
3.tie oneself down (v.phr) /taɪ wʌn'self daʊn/ to limit somebody's freedom	bó buộc

tie themselves down /taɪ ðəm'selvz daʊn/ (v.phr)	bó buộc chính bản thân họ
4.take time out /teɪk taɪm aʊt/ (v.phr) <i>to rest or to do something different from your usual job or activities</i>	nghỉ ngơi, thư giãn
5.take up a sport /teɪk ʌp ə spɔ:t/ (v.phr) <i>to learn or start to play a sport, especially for pleasure</i>	tham gia một môn thể thao
7.enjoy oneself /ɪn'dʒɔɪ wʌn'self/ (v) <i>to get pleasure from the situation that you are in.</i>	tận hưởng
8.travel around /'trævl ə'raʊnd / (v.phr) <i>to go from one place to another, especially over a long distance</i>	du lịch vòng quanh
9.earn money /ɜ:n 'mʌni/ (v) <i>to receive money as payment for work that you do.</i>	kiếm tiền
10.start up /stɑ:t ʌp/ (v) <i>If a business or other organization starts, it is created and start to operate.</i>	khởi nghiệp kinh doanh
11.make a million dollars (v) /meɪk ə'mɪljən 'dɒlə(r)/	kiếm một triệu đô la
12.retire young /rɪ'taɪə(r) jʌŋ/ (v.phr) <i>to take early retirement</i>	nghỉ hưu sớm
13.waste time /weɪst taɪm/ (v) <i>spend time doing useless or unnecessary thing.</i>	lãng phí thời gian
14.look after oneself /lʊk 'ɑ:ftə(r) wʌn'self/ (v.phr) <i>to be responsible for or to take care of somebody/something/yourself</i>	chăm sóc một ai đó
15.get involved with a charity /get ɪn'vɒlvd wɪθ ə 'tʃærəti/ (v.phr) <i>to participate in or establish an association with a charity</i>	tham gia vào một tổ chức từ thiện
16.spend some time abroad /spend 'sʌm taɪm ə'brɔ:d/ (v.phr) <i>to be in a foreign country in a period of time.</i>	dành thời gian ở nước ngoài

II. Language point: Reflexive pronouns:

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
We	ourselves
You	yourself/yourselfs
They	themselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself

B. GRAMMAR

1. First conditional with “if” and “unless”

Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu dùng để diễn tả một sự việc hay hành động có thể xảy ra trong tương lai khi có một điều kiện nhất định xảy ra trước.

Câu điều kiện loại 1 hay câu điều kiện nói chung luôn gồm 2 mệnh đề: mệnh đề *If (If clause)* nói về điều kiện và mệnh đề chính (*Main clause*) nói về kết quả.

✚ Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 1

Mệnh đề If (If clause)	Mệnh đề chính (Main clause)
If + S + V (s/es)	, S + will/ won't + V_o

Mệnh đề If dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

E.g: If the baby is hungry, he will cry.

→ Mệnh đề If “If the baby is hungry” dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính “*he will cry*” dùng thì tương lai đơn.

✚ Cách dùng

Câu điều kiện loại 1 được dùng để:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
- Dự đoán một hành động, sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai	If I get up early, I will go to work on time.
- Đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc gợi ý	If you do the dishes for me, I will take you to school.
- Đưa ra cảnh báo hoặc đe dọa	If you don't do your homework, you will be penalized by the teacher.

*** Notes

- Mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước mệnh đề if. Trong trường hợp này, không dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề.

E.g: You will finish the report if you keep working.

- Mệnh đề chính có thể dùng động từ khuyết thiếu như: can, may, must, ...

E.g: You may have diabetes if you eat much sweetened food.

- Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng unless trong câu điều kiện.

E.g: You will fail the test unless you study harder.

2. Future simple, near future and future continuous.

Tương lai đơn (WILL + V)	Tương lai gần (BE GOING TO + V)
<p>Công thức</p> <p>(+) S + will/shall + V_o</p> <p>(-) S + will not/shall not + V_o.</p> <p>(?) (Wh-) + will/shall + S + V_o?</p>	<p>Công thức</p> <p>(+) S + am/is/are + going to + V_o</p> <p>(-) S + am/is/are not going to + V_o</p> <p>(?) (Wh-) am/is/are + S + going to + V_o?</p>
<p>Cách dùng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phỏng đoán không căn cứ People will work more from home in the future. - Tự nguyện làm gì trong tương lai Okay, if no one else will cook dinner, I will. - Hành động sẽ làm nảy sinh tại thời điểm nói The grass is getting tall. I think I will cut it tomorrow. 	<p>Cách dùng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phỏng đoán có căn cứ Look at those clouds! It is going to rain. - Việc làm đã quyết định từ trước Todd and I are going to eat at the new restaurant tonight. Do you want to come with us? - Kế hoạch và dự định I'm going to visit my aunt next month.
<p>Dấu hiệu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I think; I don't think; I am afraid; I am sure that; I fear that; perhaps; probably - in + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút nữa) - tomorrow: ngày mai - next day: ngày tới - next week/ next month/ next year: tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới 	<p>Dấu hiệu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút nữa) - tomorrow: ngày mai - next day: ngày tới - next week/ next month/ next year: tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới
Future continuous (Tương lai tiếp diễn).	
<p>Công thức</p> <p>(+) S + will/shall + be + V_{-ing}</p> <p>(-) S + will not/shall not + be + V_{-ing}</p> <p>(?) Will/ Shall + S + be + V_{-ing}?</p> <p>Cách dùng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể nào đó trong tương lai This time next week I'll be lying on the beach. - Hành động đang xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian cụ thể ở tương lai Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We'll be having dinner then. - Một sự việc hoặc hành động tương lai đã được sắp đặt từ trước. The government will be making a statement about the crisis later today. - Hỏi 1 cách lịch sự về kế hoạch của người nào đó. Will you be working this weekend? 	<p>Dấu hiệu</p> <p>at this time/ at this moment/ at present + future time (at this time tomorrow/ at this moment next year...), at 5 p.m tomorrow...</p>

Exercise 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. I closed that bank _____ when I came to London.
A. money B. job C. account D. amount
2. The software is designed to store and _____ data.
A. advise B. adapt C. manipulate D. destroy
3. Only 12 of the 140 passengers on the plane _____.
A. destroyed B. processed C. connected D. survived
4. Click here to _____ to the Internet.
A. adapt B. worry C. connect D. keep
5. The leaves on trees _____ colour in the autumn.
A. manage B. change C. risk D. manipulate
6. There were at least three _____ - grandparents, parents and children - at the wedding.
A. generations B. members C. families D. foreigners
7. Some students told me that their parents advised them to _____ first then think about others later.
A. get a degree B. get a degree of C. get a degree in D. get a degree on
8. She didn't want to be _____ down by a full-time job.
A. counted B. settled C. tied D. noted
9. She got _____ with the youth club, but now she can't.
A. up B. involved C. made D. took
10. I _____ 40 minutes waiting for a bus this morning.
A. adapted B. wasted C. earned D. manipulated
11. They'd like to see their daughter settle _____, get married, and have kids.
A. for B. in C. down D. up
12. In Britain, the organization responsible for issuing _____ is called the DVLC.
A. get the freedom B. driving licences C. a good job. D. distraction
13. Travelling to Mars and trying to _____ it is the biggest challenge that humans have ever faced.
A. develop B. connect C. access D. colonize
14. The new network will help data to be _____ more quickly.
A. processed B. raised C. reminded D. retired
15. The children are finding it hard to _____ to the new school.
A. change B. connect C. colonize D. adapt
16. No one wants another war, which might _____ the world.
A. remind B. advise C. destroy D. explore
17. Mike _____ up a music band of his own.
A. made B. started C. took D. looked
18. Phong _____ up painting for a while, but soon he lost interest.
A. looked B. grow C. started D. took
19. He travelled _____ Viet Nam by motorbike.
A. with B. before C. around D. after
20. When his wife died and his sons moved to other cities, he had to look _____ himself.
A. after B. for C. between D. up

Exercise 2. Circle the correct options in brackets.

1. We will stay at home if it (**will rain / rains**) heavily.
2. You can (**see / will see**) more clearly if you use a flashlight.
3. The game will start if you (**put/ will put**) a coin in the slot.
4. If he eats too much fried chicken, he (**gains / will gain**) weight.
5. The sea level (**rises / will rise**) if the planet gets hotter.
6. What (**happens / will happen**) if the policemen don't come?
7. If she doesn't work hard, she (**doesn't get / won't get**) high salary.
8. Your car may be stolen if you (**leave / will leave**) it unlocked.

9. You can't study online if you (**don't have / won't have**) Internet.
 10. There (**won't be / aren't**) any flowers if my sister doesn't take care of it every day.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the first conditional.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. If we _____ more, we _____ the Earth. | (recycle)/ (help) |
| 2. If you _____ exercise regularly, you _____ healthy. | (do)/ (stay) |
| 3. If he _____ iced water, he _____ a cough. | (drink)/ (have) |
| 4. If I _____ money, I _____ a laptop. | (have)/ (buy) |
| 5. If people _____ by bicycle, there _____ less air pollution. | (travel)/ (be) |
| 6. If she _____ at this time, she _____ a loser. | (stop)/ (be) |
| 7. If he _____ harder, I _____ him more. | (work)/ (pay) |
| 8. If Tom _____ enough time, he _____ his aunt in District 9. | (have)/ (visit) |
| 9. If I _____ the poem by heart, my teach _____ me. | (not, learn)/
(punish) |
| 10. If Nam _____ to Thailand, he _____ their traditional dances. | (go)/ (watch) |

Exercise 4. Write if or unless to complete the conditional sentences.

- I won't cook _____ I have to do that.
- He will miss the flight _____ the taxi driver drives too slowly.
- People will have more fresh water _____ they use water carefully.
- It is impossible to save the Earth _____ we take action now.
- We will save thousands of trees _____ we don't waste paper.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with will or be going to and the verbs in brackets.

- If you revise the exam, I'm sure you _____ (**get**) a good result.
- She thinks that the Rock Storm concert next Friday _____ (**be**) really exciting.
- What are your plans for this evening? — I _____ (**meet**) Mai and then we _____ (**go**) for a drink.
- When we get home, we _____ (**have**) dinner.
- They've already decided on their next holiday. They _____ (**do**) a tour of Sa Pa.
- Why is Ms. White worried? — She. _____ (**take**) her driving test this afternoon.

Exercise 6. Put in the verbs in brackets in the future continuous or present simple form.

- Right now I am studying in class. Tomorrow at this time, I _____ (**study**) in class.
- Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I _____ (**arrive**) at the airport, my whole family _____ (**wait**) for me.
- When I _____ (**get**) up tomorrow morning, the sun _____ (**shine**), the birds _____ (**sing**).
- 'When do you leave for Vung Tau?' - 'Tomorrow. Just think. Two days from now I _____ (**sit**) on the beach to enjoy the fresh wind from the sea.'
- Next year at this time, I _____ (**do**) exactly what I am doing now. I _____ (**study**) in Grade 9 next year.

Exercise 7. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. My brother loves _____ foreign coins. | (collection) |
| 2. Many visitors come the village because of its historical and _____ values. | (culture) |
| 3. The village is famous for its ancient pagodas and _____ houses. | (tradition) |
| 4. Playing badminton helps me reduce stress and improves my muscle _____. | (strong) |
| 5. Speech is the fastest method of _____ between people. | (communicate) |

① Industrialized countries (1) _____ worked to reduce levels of sulphur dioxide, smog, and smoke in (2) _____ to improve people's health. But a result, not predicted until recently, is that (3) _____ lower sulphur dioxide levels may actually (4) _____ global warming worse. Just as sulphur dioxide (5) _____ volcanoes can cool the planet by blocking sunlight, cutting the amount (6) _____ the compound in the atmosphere lets more sunlight through, warming the Earth.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. has | B. have | C. had | D. having |
| 2. A. direction | B. demand | C. instruction | D. order |
| 3. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. one |
| 4. A. make | B. do | C. go | D. move |
| 5. A. in | B. within | C. to | D. from |
| 6. A. on | B. of | C. with | D. under |

Exercise 3: Rewrite these sentences by using conditional sentence type 1.

1. Turn off all the lights and you will not pay more money.
→ If _____
2. Unless she wears warm clothes, she will have a cold.
→ If _____
3. Be careful or you may have an accident.
→ If _____
4. Phone your parents or you have a trouble.
→ If _____
5. Unless she whispers, everyone knows what she is saying.
→ If _____
6. Stay here and you will feel safe.
→ If _____
7. Pay the electricity bill today or your electricity will be cut off.
→ If _____
8. Stop smoking otherwise your cough may be worse.
→ If _____
9. Unless we use less fossil fuel, they will be run out soon.
→ If _____
10. Unless it stops raining today, we may be faced with a serious flood.
→ If _____
11. Do morning exercises regularly, your body will be fitter.
→ If _____
12. Unless we use renewable energy, we will have nothing for the future generation.
→ If _____
13. The climate will change unless we reduce the use of non-renewable energy.
→ If _____
14. Lock all the doors and no one can break into your house.
→ If _____
15. If we continue hunting polar bears, they will become extinct in the near future.
→ If _____

16. If they don't practise a lot, they will lose the game.

→ Unless _____

17. I'll miss the train if I don't go now.

→ Unless _____

18. If she doesn't answer the phone, leave her a message.

→ Unless _____

19. If you don't pay the bill, I'll call the police.

→ Unless _____

20. If he doesn't work hard, he won't pass the examination.

→ Unless _____

UNIT 6: LEARN

VOCABULARY

Lesson 1

1. boarding school /'bɔ:rdɪŋ sku:l/(n.) : a school where children can live during the school year	trường nội trú
2. school holiday /sku:l 'hɑ:lədeɪ/(n.)	ngày nghỉ lễ ở trường
3. home school /həʊm sku:l/(n.)	trường học tại nhà
4. school leaver /'sku:l li:və/(n.) : a person who has just left school especially when they are looking for a job.	người mới ra trường
5. mixed school /mɪkst sku:l/(n.): a school where girls and boys study together.	nam nữ học chung
6. single -sex school /,sɪŋ.gəl'seks sku:l/ (n.) : for either <u>girls</u> or <u>boys</u> , but not both	trường học đơn giới
7. enrol /ɪn'rəʊl/(v.) to arrange for yourself or for somebody else to officially join a course, school, etc. --> to enrol in the course -> enrolment (n.)	đăng ký (một khóa học)
8. fail exam /feɪl ɪg'zæm/ # pass exam /pæs ɪg'zæm/	thi trượt # thi đỗ
9. qualification /,kwɑ:lɪfɪ'keɪʃn/(n.) :an exam that you have passed or a course of study that you have successfully completed -> get a qualification -> get into college /'kɑ:lɪdʒ/	trình độ chuyên môn có bằng cấp vào đại học

10. obey /ə'beɪ/(v.) :to do what you are told or expected to do. --> obey rules	tuân thủ , nghe theo tuân theo luật lệ
11. graffiti art /grə'fi:tɪ ɑ:rt/(n.) : drawing or writing on a wall, ect. in the public place.	nghệ thuật vẽ graffiti
13. increase /ɪn'kri:s/(v./n.):to become greater in amount, number, value, etc.; to make something greater in amount, number, value, etc.	tăng / sự gia tăng

KEY PHRASES

<p>Expressing opinions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * I definitely think that * I'm not sure I agree * It all depends on * That's a good point * I like the idea of
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Lesson 2:

1. rephrase / ,ri:' freɪz/ (n.) to say or write something using different words in order to make the meaning clearer	diễn đạt lại
2. passion /'pæʃn/(n.): a very strong feeling of love, hate, anger, enthusiasm, etc. -> passionate /'pæʃənət/(a.) -> passionately/'pæʃənətli/(adv.)	niềm đam mê
3. resist /rɪ'zɪst/(v.)to refuse to accept something and try to stop it from happening -> resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/(n.) -> resistant/rɪ'zɪstənt/(a.) ->resistantly /rɪ'zɪstəntli/(adv)	kháng cự
4. technology /tek'nɔ:lədʒi/(n.): scientific knowledge used in practical ways in industry, for example in designing new machines -> technologist /tek'nɔ:lədʒɪst/(n.):an expert in technology -> technological / ,teknə' lɑ:dʒɪkl/(a.)	công nghệ kỹ thuật viên

- > technologically / ,teknə'la:dʒikli/(adv.)	
5. ordinary /'ɔ:rdneri/(a.) :not unusual or different in any way	thông thường
6. graduate /'grædʒueɪt/(v.):to get a degree, especially your first degree, from a university or college -> graduated (a.) -> graduation / ,grædʒu'eɪʃn/(n.)	tốt nghiệp
6. unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl (a.) :different from what is usual or normal	khác biệt
7. curriculum /kə'rikjələm/(n.) :the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college, etc	chương trình giảng dạy
8. challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/(a.) -> challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/(n./v.) -> chalenged /'tʃælɪndʒd/(a.)	mang tính thử thách
9. definitely /'defɪnətli/(adv.) :a way of emphasizing that something is true and that there is no doubt about it -> definite /'defɪnət/(a./n.)	chắc chắn
10. unique /ju'ni:k/(a.) being the only one of its kind	duy nhất ,đặc biệt
9. institution / ,ɪnstɪ'tu:ʃn/(n.) a large important organization that has a particular purpose, for example a university or bank	tổ chức ,cơ quan
10. kindergarten /'kɪndərgɑ:rtɪn/(n.): a school or class to prepare children aged five for school	trường mẫu giáo
10. practise /'præktɪs/ (v.) – practice /'præktɪs/(n.)	thực hành , luyện tập
11. historic /hɪ'stɔ:ɹɪk/(a.) :important in history; likely to be thought of as important at some time in the future -> history /'hɪstri/ (n.) -> historical/hɪ'stɔ:ɹɪkl/(a.) -> historically/hɪ'stɔ:ɹɪkli/(adv.)	có giá trị lịch sử

Lesson 3 :

1. management /'mænɪdʒmənt/(n.):the activity of running and controlling a business or similar organization.	ngành quản lý
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<p>-> manage/'mænidʒ/(v.)</p> <p>-> manageable/'mænidʒəbl/(a.)</p> <p>-> manageably /'mænidʒəbli/(adv)</p>	
<p>2. position /pə'ziʃn/(n.):the place where somebody/something is meant to be; the correct place</p>	<p>vị trí</p>
<p>3.attend /ə'tend/(v.) to be present at an event</p> <p>-> attend to somebody / something</p> <p>-> attendance /ə'tendəns/ (n.)</p>	<p>tham gia</p> <p>quan tâm đến ai / cái gì</p> <p>sự tham dự</p>
<p>4. train /treɪn/(v.):to teach a person or an animal the skills for a particular job or activity; to be taught in this way.</p> <p>-> train to do/be something:</p> <p>Ex: <i>Sue is training to be a doctor.</i></p>	<p>huấn luyện, đào tạo</p>
<p>5. apprenticeship /ə'prentɪʃɪp/(n.):a period of time working as an apprentice; a job as an apprentice</p> <p>-> apprentice/ə'prentɪs/(v.)</p>	<p>giai đoạn tập sự</p> <p>học nghề</p>
<p>6. apply /ə'plai/(v.)</p> <p>-> to apply for something</p>	<p>nộp đơn xin cái gì</p>
<p>7. journalism /'dʒɜ:rnəlɪzəm/(n.) the work of collecting and writing news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television or online news sites; the news stories that are written</p> <p>-> journalist/'dʒɜ:rnəlɪst/(n.) a person whose job is to collect and write news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television or online news sites</p>	<p>báo chí</p> <p>nhà báo</p>
<p>8.construction /kən'strʌkʃn/(n.): the process or method of building or making something, especially roads, buildings, bridges</p> <p>-> construct /kən'strʌkt/(v.):to build or make something such as a road, building or machine</p>	<p>sự xây dựng</p> <p>xây dựng</p>
<p>9.science /'saɪəns/(n.)</p> <p>-> scientist /'saɪəntɪst/(n.):a person who studies or is an expert in one or more of the natural sciences</p> <p>-> scientific /,saɪən'tɪfɪk/(a.)</p>	<p>khoa học</p> <p>nhà khoa học</p>
<p>10. involve /ɪn'vɔ:lɪv/(n.)</p>	<p>đòi hỏi / liên quan</p>

11. cheat /tʃi:t/(v.) to trick somebody or make them believe something that is not true	gian lận
12. physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/(n.): a scientist who studies physics -> physical /'fɪzɪkl/(n./a.)	nhà vật lý

Lesson 5:

1. concern (v.) -> be concerned about : interested in something	quan tâm
2. panic /'pænɪk/(v.)	hoảng sợ
3. upset /,ʌp'set/(a.)	buồn bã
4. bully /'bʊli/(v./ n.)	bắt nạt/ kẻ hay bắt nạt

KEY PHRASES

<p>Asking for and giving advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What should I do ? Tôi nên làm gì? ● What would you do if you were me ? Bạn sẽ làm gì nếu tôi là bạn ? ● Have you spoken to (your teachers) about it? Bạn đã nói chuyện với giáo viên về nó chưa ? ● Can you give me some advice? Bạn có thể cho tôi lời khuyên? ● Don't panic. Đừng hoảng loạn. ● You need to (speak to someone). Bạn cần nói chuyện với ai đó. ● My advice is to (get help now). Lời khuyên của tôi nhận trợ giúp ngay bây giờ.
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Lesson 6:

1. alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:mətɪv/(n./a.) :a thing that you can choose to do or have out of two or more possibilities. -> alternatively /ɔ:l'tɜ:mətɪvli/(adv.)	thay thế
2. society /sə'saɪəti/(n.) -> sociable /'səʊfəbl/(a.): enjoying spending time with other people -> social /'səʊʃl/(n./a.)	xã hội hòa đồng
3. participate /pɑ:r'tɪsɪpeɪt/(v.) :to take part in or become involved in an activity -> participation /pɑ:r,tɪsɪ'peɪʃn/ (n.) -> participant /pɑ:r'tɪsɪpənt/(n.) : a person who is taking part in an activity or event	tham gia người tham gia
4. behave /bɪ'heɪv/ (v.): to do things in a particular way -> behaviour /bɪ'heɪvjər/(n.): the way that somebody behaves, especially towards other people	ứng xử hành vi
5. conclude /kən'klu:d/(v.):to decide or believe something as a result of what you have heard or seen	tóm lại

KEY PHRASES

<p>Giving your final opinion (Đưa ý kiến cuối cùng của bạn)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● All in all,.... Nói chung● As a result,..... Kết quả là● I feel / believe / thinkTôi cảm thấy / tin rằng / nghĩ rằng● In my opinion,..... Theo quan điểm của tôi● To conclude,Tóm lại,● So,Vì vậy,

GRAMMAR

1. Can, could, be able to

✚ Can/ could

CAN	COULD
"can" và "could" được dùng trong câu hỏi đề nghị, xin phép, yêu cầu.	
Diễn tả khả năng hiện tại hoặc tương lai mà một người có thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có thể xảy ra. Ví dụ: I <u>can swim</u> ./ It <u>can rain</u> .	Diễn tả khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ. Ví dụ: My brother <u>could speak</u> English when he was five.

✚ Can/ be able to

CAN	BE ABLE TO
"be able to" và "can" để diễn tả một khả năng hay sự có thể. Tuy nhiên, "can" không có dạng tương lai nên ta sử dụng "will be able to"	
Dùng để diễn tả những điều có thể làm do khả năng, <i>năng khiếu</i> của bản thân Ví dụ: I <u>can</u> swim. (= I have the ability to swim).	Dùng để diễn tả những điều có thể làm do <i>cố gắng, xoay xở</i> mới làm được Ví dụ: In spite of his broken leg, he <u>was able to</u> get out of the burning house.

2. have to/ need to / must / should

✚ Must/ have to

MUST	HAVE TO
Cả "must" và "have to" đều có nghĩa là "cần phải/ phải"	
Diễn tả sự cần thiết phải làm gì nhưng là do chủ quan (tự bản thân nhận thức thấy) Ví dụ: I <u>must</u> phone my sister. (=> I am aware that this is necessary).	Diễn tả sự cần thiết phải làm gì nhưng là do <i>khách quan</i> (nội quy, quy định...) Ví dụ: Students <u>have to</u> go to school on time. (=> It's school's regulation).

✚ Need

NEED (cần)	
"Need" vừa là động từ thường, vừa là động từ khuyết thiếu	
Need là động từ thường - Nó phải dùng trợ động từ khi thành lập câu phủ định và nghi vấn - Động từ theo sau nó phải dùng dạng "to infinitive" Ví dụ: She <u>needs to see</u> you. She <u>doesn't need</u> to see you.	Need là động từ khuyết thiếu - Khi là động từ khuyết thiếu NEED chỉ có hình thức hiện tại và có đầy đủ đặc tính của một động từ khuyết thiếu. Ví dụ: <u>Need he work</u> so hard? You <u>needn't go</u> yet, need you?

✚ **Mustn't/ needn't**

MUSTN'T	NEEDN'T
MUSTN'T (không được phép): mang ý cấm đoán. Ví dụ: You <u>mustn't drink</u> it. It is poisonous.	NEEDN'T (không cần thiết): mang ý nghĩa không bắt buộc. Ví dụ: You <u>needn't hurry</u> . We still have a lot time to do it.

✚ **Should/ ought to**

SHOULD	OUGHT TO
“should” và “ought to” đều có nghĩa là “nên” dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên, ý kiến	
Chỉ sự bắt buộc hay bổn phận nhưng ở mức độ nhẹ hơn “Must”. Ví dụ: - You <u>should send</u> this report by 8 th September.	Chỉ sự bắt buộc. Mạnh hơn “Should” nhưng chưa bằng “Must”. Ví dụ: She really <u>ought to apologize</u> .

✚ **PHONETICS**

Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bel</u> ieve | B. <u>bec</u> ause | C. <u>colle</u> ge | D. <u>univer</u> sity |
| 2. A. <u>graffi</u> ti | B. <u>timet</u> able | C. <u>holi</u> day | D. <u>qualifi</u> cation |
| 3. A. <u>ru</u> le | B. <u>shoe</u> | C. <u>un</u> iform | D. <u>home-sch</u> ooling |
| 4. A. <u>marks</u> | B. <u>exams</u> | C. <u>holid</u> ays | D. <u>school</u> s |
| 5. A. <u>pass</u> ed | B. <u>fail</u> ed | C. <u>stud</u> ied | D. <u>join</u> ed |

Exercise 2. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. enrol | B. attend | C. obey | D. study |
| 2. A. uniform | B. exam | C. lesson | D. college |
| 3. A. graffiti | B. ideal | C. qualification | D. result |
| 4. A. obey | B. offer | C. graduate | D. open |
| 5. A. primary | B. holiday | C. graffiti | D. management |

✚ **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

Exercise 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

- We don't have to wear a school _____ at my school.
 A. subject B. uniform C. curriculum D. passion
- My parents don't have to pay for my school. I go to a _____ school.
 A. state B. high C. secondary D. private
- My brother eats and sleeps at his school. He doesn't come home every day because it's a _____ school.
 A. mixed B. unique C. professional D. boarding
- My sister is 16. She goes to the _____ school as me.
 A. primary B. high C. secondary D. university
- Children in England go to _____ school between the ages of five and eleven.
 A. primary B. boarding C. private D. single- sex
- My brother can't go to the same school as me and my sister. My sister and I go to a _____ school.
 A. boarding B. single-sex C. primary D. mixed

7. The _____ rule in many countries is 18.
A. school B. career C. school-leaving age D. enrol
8. My brother will attend a college to get a _____.
A. degree B. lawyer C. mark D. institution
9. Tom's parents are _____ about his study after seeing his report at school.
A. challenging B. concerned C. unusual D. historic
10. We _____ for that difficult exam every evening last week.
A. revised B. resisted C. prohibited D. expressed
11. Tom _____ lots of friends at his new school.
A. got B. made C. did D. passed
12. Mary _____ the exam. She got 100%.
A. made B. revised C. failed D. passed
13. Our friend _____ that exam. He only got 20%.
A. failed B. prohibited C. attended D. graduated
14. I _____ three hours of homework last night.
A. cheated B. did C. went D. involved
15. David _____ school last year. Now he's at university.
A. passed B. got C. obeyed D. left
16. My sister worked hard at school, and she _____ a lot of qualifications.
A. expressed B. failed C. got D. revised
17. You mustn't use your mobile phone in class. It's against the _____.
A. school rule B. school subjects C. school uniform D. school holidays
18. Nam is going to _____ in the IT department because he likes working on computers.
A. enrol B. quit C. exit D. take
19. I need to get good qualifications so that I can get _____ university one day.
A. in B. into C. at D. on
20. It's important for me to _____ my exams because I want to be a doctor.
A. write B. make C. pass D. fail

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answers.

1. I **can't/ couldn't** understand the book I borrowed from the library yesterday. It was too difficult.
2. **Can/ Could** you hear the car radio? It's very quiet. Shall we turn it up?
3. Sit in a different place in the cinema, or you **couldn't/ won't be able** to see the film well.
4. Nam **can/ will be able to** speak four languages and he's reading a book in Japanese.
5. Soon, we **will be able to/ couldn't** attend a virtual classroom all the time.
6. Some students are talking so loudly that we **can't/ won't be able to** hear the teacher.
7. Our school is going to build a smart library. With it, we **can/ will be able to** read all kinds of studying materials.
8. In the past, people **can/ could** pass the knowledge to the next generation by copying the lines on bamboo tablets.
9. We **need/ don't need** to leave soon. The show doesn't start until 8 o'clock.
10. You **need/ don't need** to decide right now. You can't make it tomorrow.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't.

1. You _____ go to bed early when you have to go to school the next day.
2. You _____ eat a lot of fast food - it's bad for you.

- You _____ find someone to ask about your homework.
- The teacher is annoyed with Quan – he _____ behave better in class.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with must, mustn't, should or shouldn't.

- They _____ worry. I'm sure everything will be fine.
- We _____ copy our homework from the internet.
- You _____ bully small children.
- He _____ relax. The exam has finished.
- She _____ borrow so much money. She _____ save her pocket money.

Exercise 5. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.

- bed /to / earlier / go / she / should
→ _____
- go/doesn't/have/work/she/ to /to / yet
→ _____
- revise / for/exam/have/he/to/ the / does /?
→ _____
- shouldn't/wear / you/ boots/school/ at
→ _____

Exercise 6. Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

- I will _____ the school meeting tomorrow (attendance)
- The _____ ceremony is a celebration of the students' achievements. (graduate)
- She has an _____ name. (usual)
- I want to _____ in the art class. (enrolment)
- She passed her exams _____. (success)

READING

Exercise 1. Read the following letter. Decide if the statements from 1 to 4 are True or False and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions 5 and 6.

ⓐ Since the outbreak of COVID-19, online learning has been the current trend in education. Obviously, this form of education provides a lot of benefits for learners at various levels. Firstly, online courses are great for people who want to advance their education while working. Unlike traditional classes whose lectures are scheduled at a specific time of the day, learners of distance courses can decide their own schedule so that it fits their working hours. Secondly, virtual learning helps learners to save a lot of money. For example, they can get the right qualifications without having to traveling a long distance, therefore reducing transportation costs. Some universities also offer students enrolling in online programmes a discount off the regular tuition fees. Finally, students have access to course materials repeatedly. While their note-taking skills can be boosted in traditional lecturing sessions, students can revisit video presentations if they fail to understand some of the content. These lecture videos can be used as a supplemental tool to help with completing assignments.

- Online learners have to follow scheduled classes. _____
- Online learners do not spend much money on travelling. _____
- Traditional learning allows students to watch lectures again. _____
- In some cases, online courses are cheaper than on-campus ones. _____

5. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. University life. B. Advantages of online learning.
 C. How to apply to university. D. Sites of virtual classrooms.
6. What can be inferred about online learning?
- A. It is no longer popular after the outbreak of COVID-19.
 B. It gives students less autonomy in learning.
 C. It offers students a greater degree of flexibility.
 D. It helps students enhance their note-taking skills.

② My friend, Sarah, has recently shared her plans to study abroad with me. She wants to pursue her Masters in Business Administration from a prestigious university in the USA. She is very excited about this opportunity as it will not only help her gain valuable knowledge and skills but also enhance her career prospects. Sarah has already started preparing for the admission process by taking the necessary exams and getting her documents in order. She is also exploring various scholarships and funding options to support her studies. Although she is a bit nervous about living in a new country, she is determined to make the most of this experience and immerse herself in the culture. I am thrilled for her and cannot wait to hear all about her adventures abroad. I know she will do great and make us all proud.

1. Sarah wants to pursue her Masters in Business Administration from a prestigious university in the USA. _____
2. Sarah is not excited about studying abroad. _____
3. Sarah has not started preparing for the admission process. _____
4. Sarah is exploring various scholarships and funding options to support her studies. _____
5. What is Sarah's main goal for studying abroad?
- A. To gain valuable knowledge and skills B. To enhance her career prospects
 C. Both A and B D. None of the above
6. How does Sarah feel about living in a new country?
- A. Excited B. Nervous C. Determined D. All of the above

Exercise 2. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

① In my opinion, learning (1.) _____ school is the best option for young people. While there are (2.) _____ such as homeschooling or studying online, there are several reasons why school is the ideal place to learn. (3.) _____, students have the opportunity to work together and learn from each other, which helps them to develop social skills. Secondly, schools have a structured day with rules that students (4.) _____ obey. This helps them to learn the importance of time (5.) _____ and being prepared for exams, which will be beneficial for future jobs and society. Finally, schools provide students with the chance to participate in group activities such as team sports and projects.

Overall, I believe that students learn best in schools (6.) _____ they have the opportunity to learn in various ways.

1. A. in B. at C. on D. from
 2. A. compulsions B. forces C. musts D. alternatives
 3. A. Thirdly B. Firstly C. Finally D. Secondly
 4. A. need B. should C. must D. has to
 5. A. management B. organization C. making D. seeking
 6. A. when B. if C. as D. while

Exercise 3. Read the text, and answer the statements T (true), F (false) or NM (not mentioned).

In England, most primary and secondary schools ask students to wear uniforms. Boys wear a white shirt, long grey or black trousers, a jumper or sweater with the school logo on, school tie, and black shoes. Girls wear black, grey, navy or brown trousers or skirts. In the summer, girls often wear summer school dresses.

In Scotland, students at many primary or secondary schools don't wear uniform, but they don't wear grey or white shoes. In some schools, students wear a jumper and trousers.

In Wales, each school can choose its uniform and its colours.

1. In England, boys can wear a white shirt and long black trousers, and black shoes to go to school. _____
2. In England, girls wear trousers or skirts, and in the summer they often wear school dresses. _____
3. Girls in England wear trousers all year round. _____
4. Girls in England often wear pink skirts to go to school. _____
5. Boys in England often have the school logo on their jumper or sweater. _____
6. In Scotland, students at primary or secondary schools don't wear uniforms but they have a hat with the school logo. _____
7. Students at some schools in Scotland wear uniforms. _____
8. In Wales, each school can have uniforms in different colours. _____

WRITING

Exercise 4. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Children are not allowed to drink any type of alcohol.
→ Children mustn't _____
2. Don't park your car on bends. It's illegal.
→ You mustn't _____
3. I don't know what you are saying.
→ I can't _____
4. It isn't necessary to phone me before you come.
→ You don't need _____
5. It's a good idea for the government to apply all those economic measures.
→ The government should _____
6. It took John two hours to finish the project.
→ John spent _____
7. She enjoys practicing yoga in her free time.
→ She is interested _____
8. Developing good study habits is crucial for academic success.
→ It is _____
9. You'd better go to the doctor about your cough.
→ If I were you, _____
10. It isn't necessary for you to buy me a birthday present.
→ You don't need _____