

GRAMMAR

PART 1: WORD FORM

CÁCH NHẬN BIẾT TỪ LOẠI DỰA VÀO VỊ TRÍ KHI LÀM BÀI TẬP ĐIỀN TỪ
Công thức chung

S(N) + Adv + V + Adi + Adv + N + Adv

I. Danh từ (nouns): danh từ thường được đặt ở những vị trí sau**1. Chủ ngữ của câu (thường đứng đầu câu, sau trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)**

Ex: Maths is the subject I like best.

N

Yesterday Lan went home at midnight.

N

2. Sau tính từ: my, your, our, their, his, her, its, good, beautiful...

Ex: She is a good teacher.

Adj N

His father works in hospital.

Adj N

3. Làm tân ngữ, sau động từ

Ex: I like English.

We are students.

4. Sau “enough”

Ex: He didn't have enough money to buy that car.

5. Sau các mạo từ a, an, the hoặc các từ this, that, these, those, each, every, both, no, some, any, few, a few, little, a little,.....(Lưu ý cấu trúc a/an/the + adj + noun)

Ex: This book is an interesting book.

6. Sau giới từ: in, on, of, with, under, about, at.....

Ex: Thanh is good at literature.

II. Tính từ (adjectives): Tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau**1. Trước danh từ: Adj + N**

Ex: My Tam is a famous singer.

2. Sau động từ liên kết: to be/seem/appear/feel/taste/look/keep/get + adj

Ex: She is beautiful

Tom seems tired now.

Chú ý: cấu trúc keep/make + O + adj

Ex: He makes me happy

O adj

3. Sau “too”: S + to be/seem/look...+ too +adj...

Ex: He is too short to play basketball.

4. Trước “enough”: S + to be + adj + enough...

Ex: She is tall enough to play volleyball.

5. Trong cấu trúc so...that: to be/seem/look/feel.....+ so + adj + that

Ex: The weather was so bad that we decided to stay at home

6. Tính từ còn được dùng dưới các dạng so sánh(lưu ý tính từ dài hay đứng sau more, the most, less, as....as)

Ex: Meat is more expensive than fish.

Huyen is the most intelligent student in my class.

7. Tính từ trong câu cảm thán: How +adj + S + V

What + (a/an) + adj + N

III. Trạng từ (adverbs): Trạng từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau**1. Trước động từ thường(nhất là các trạng từ chỉ tần suất: often, always, usually, seldom....)**

Ex: They often get up at 6am.

2. Giữa trợ động từ và động từ thường

Ex: I have recently finished my homework.

TĐT adv V

3. Sau động từ tobe/seem/look...và trước tính từ: tobe/feel/look... + adv + adj

Ex: She is very nice.

Adv adj

4. Sau “too”: V(thường) + too + adv

Ex: The teacher speaks too quickly.

5. Trước “enough” : V(thường) + adv + enough

Ex: The teacher speaks slowly enough for us to understand.

6. Trong cấu trúc so....that: V(thường) + so + adv + that

Ex: Jack drove so fast that he caused an accident.

7. Đứng cuối câu

Ex: The doctor told me to breathe in slowly.

8. Trạng từ cũng thường đứng một mình ở đầu câu, hoặc giữa câu và cách các thành phần khác của câu bằng dấu phẩy(,)

Ex: Last summer I came back my home country

My parents had gone to bed when I got home.

It's raining hard. Tom, however, goes to school.

IV. Động từ (verbs): Vị trí của động từ trong câu rất dễ nhận biết vì nó thường đứng sau chủ ngữ (Nhớ cẩn thận với câu có nhiều mệnh đề).

Ex: My family has five people.

S V

I believe her because she always tells the truth.

S V S V

*** NHỮNG ĐIỂM CẦN LƯU Ý :**

- Xác định đúng từ loại cho trong ngoặc đơn. Thường là **verb, noun** hoặc **adjective**.
 - Xem chỗ gạch trống cần điền từ loại nào thích hợp và biết từ loại tương ứng để điền đúng vào chỗ chừa trống.
- Nếu điền động từ (verb) ta chú ý thì, dạng và số ít / nhiều.
 - Nếu điền danh từ (noun) ta chú ý dạng số ít hay nhiều.
 - Nếu điền tính từ (adj) ta chú ý đến nghĩa của câu để dùng tính từ mang nghĩa phủ định hay khẳng định.

PART 2**CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP BIẾN ĐỔI GIỮA THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH ĐƠN:**

- 1.1** $S + \text{stopped} + V\text{-ing} + \dots + \text{in} / \text{on} / \text{at} / \text{ago} / \text{when} \dots$
 = $S + \text{last} + V_{2/ED} + \dots + \text{in} / \text{on} / \text{at} / \text{ago} / \text{when} \dots$
 = $\text{The last time} + S + V_{2/ED} + \dots + \text{was} + \text{in} / \text{on} / \text{at} / \text{ago} / \text{when} \dots$
 = $\text{It is} / \text{It has been} + (a \text{ period of time}) + \text{since} + S + \text{last} + V_{2/ED} + \dots$
 ⇔ $S + \text{haven't} / \text{hasn't} + V_{3/ED} + \dots + \text{since} / \text{for} + (time)$

* **Chú ý:**

- Nếu câu **Simple Past** dùng "**ago**" ⇔ khi chuyển sang **Present Perfect** ta dùng "**for**"
- Nếu câu **Simple Past** dùng **in/ on/ at/ when...** (với **in**: tháng, năm, mùa, thế kỷ...
on: thứ, ngày, ngày- tháng, ngày- tháng- năm...
at: giờ, dịp lễ không có chữ "**day**", ...
when: theo sau là một câu (S + V))
 ⇔ khi chuyển sang **Present Perfect** ta dùng "**since**"

1.2 S + began / started + to V / V-ing + ... + in / on / at / ago / when...

⇔ **S + have / has + V₃/ED + ... + since/ for + (time)**

⇔ **S + first + V₂/ED +...**

1.3 It's/ This is + the first time + S + have / has + V₃/ED + ...

⇔ **S + have / has + never / not + V₃/ED +... + before.**

- *Notes:**
- **moved** (Simple Past) ⇔ **(have/ has) + lived** (Present Perfect)
 - **went to** (Simple Past) ⇔ **been to** (Present Perfect)
 - **visit to** (n): *chuyên thăm* ⇔ **visited** (v): *thăm viếng (bỏ to)*

*** Exercise: Simple past and Present perfect.**

1. They stopped meeting each other two weeks **ago**.
 → They **last met each other two weeks ago**.
 → **The last time they met each other was two weeks ago**.
 → It **is/It's been two weeks since they last met each other**.
 → They **haven't met each other for two weeks**.
2. He started to play the piano in 2001.
 → He has **played/ been playing the piano since 2001**.
 → He **first played the piano in 2001**.
3. This is the first time I have written to Maryam.
 → I have **never/not written to Maryam before**.

PART 3 : CONDITIONAL SENTENCE (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)

***Conditional types:** (Các loại hình câu điều kiện)

- Có 3 loại câu điều kiện: Loại 1, loại 2 và loại 3

1. Type 1 (Điều kiện loại 1): Present Real Conditional (Điều kiện có thật ở hiện tại)

- Câu điều kiện có thực là câu mà người nói dùng để diễn đạt một hành động hoặc một tình huống thường xảy ra (thói quen) hoặc sẽ xảy ra (trong tương lai) nếu điều kiện ở mệnh đề chính được thoả mãn. Nếu nói về tương lai, dạng câu này được sử dụng khi nói đến một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được hoặc có thể xảy ra.

Ex: - If he **tries** much more, he **will improve** his English.

- If I **have** money, I **will buy** a new motorbike.

IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)	MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)
Simple Present S + V[-e/es] S + don't / doesn't + V(inf)	Simple Future S + will + V(inf) S + will not + V(inf) Will + S + V(inf)...?

- Dạng bài tập :* V(inf)... + OR + Clause (Simple Future)**
 = **Unless you + V(inf)... , Clause (Simple Future)**
 = **If you don't + V(inf)... , Clause (Simple Future)**
*** V(inf)... + AND + Clause (Simple Future)**
 = **If you + V(inf)... , Clause (Simple Future)**

- Ví dụ: Study hard *or* you will fail the exam.
 = *Unless you study hard , you will fail the exam.*
 = *If you don't study hard , you will fail the exam.*
 Cut your hair *and* they won't let you in.
 = *If you cut your hair , they won't let you in.*

Ghi chú :- Sau mệnh đề If hoặc mệnh đề Unless phải có dấu phẩy (,)

- Sau *Unless* không được dùng dạng phủ định (Ví dụ : không được viết *Unless you don't*

write) * **Command (Thức mệnh lệnh)**

Form: *If + S + simple present tense ... + command form of verb + ...*

Ex: - If you go to the Post Office, **mail** this letter for me.

- Please **call** me if you hear anything from Jane.

2. Type 2 (Điều kiện loại 2): **Present Real Conditional** (Điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại)

- Điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại được dùng để đề cập đến những tình huống tưởng tượng hoặc là không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại.

Ex: - If I were rich, I would travel around the world.

(I am not rich) (I'm not going to travel around the world)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + V simple past (be → were)	S + would/could/ might/ had to + V
Ex: I don't have free time, so we can't go to the beach with you	
→ If I had time,	I would go to the beach with you

***Động từ to be phải chia là were ở tất cả các ngôi.**

Ex: - If I **were** you, I **wouldn't go** to that movie.

♫ **Note:**

☞ Có thể dùng phép **đảo ngữ** trong câu điều kiện loại 1 và loại 2 nếu trong câu có **were, had, should**. Khi đó **If** hay **Unless** trong câu sẽ được bỏ.

Ex: If Ann **had** found the right buyer, she would have sold the house.

→ **Had** Ann found the right buyer, she would have sold the house.

☞ Mệnh đề điều kiện có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

Ex: You could make better progress **if** you attended class regularly.

☞ **Unless = If ...not**

Ex: If you **don't work** hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

= Unless you **work** hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

☞ **Without + N = There ...no + N**

Ex: **Without** water, life wouldn't exist

= If **there were no** water, life wouldn't exist.

☞ **Command (mệnh lệnh) + or + Clause : dùng If loại 1**

Ex: Go away **or** I will call the police.

→ If you **don't go** away, I **will call** the police.

PART 4: RELATIVE CLAUSES & REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

A. RELATIVE CLAUSES

- Mệnh đề quan hệ (hay mệnh đề tính ngữ) bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ được đặt sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa, được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ:

WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE, và trạng từ quan hệ: WHERE, WHY, WHEN.

Danh từ đứng trước (Antecedent)	Chủ ngữ (Subject)	Tân ngữ (Object)	Sở hữu cách (Possessive Case)
Người (person)	Who/That	Whom/That	Whose
Vật (Thing)	Which/That	Which/That	Of which/ whose

1. Đại từ quan hệ (Relative Clauses)

a. WHO: thay thế cho người, làm chủ từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - I need to meet the boy. The boy is my friend's son.

→ I need to meet the boy **who** is my friend's son.

- The woman is standing over there. She is my sister.

→ The woman **who** is standing over there is my sister.

b. WHO/ WHOM: thay thế cho người, làm túc từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - I know the girl. I spoke to this girl.

→ I know the girl **who/ whom** I spoke to.

- The man is my teacher. Your father is talking to him.

→ The man **who/ whom** your father is talking to is my teacher.

c. WHICH: - thay thế đồ vật, làm chủ từ, túc từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - She works for a company. It makes cars

→ She works for a company **which** makes cars.

- The elephants are big. People keep the elephants in iron cages.

→ The elephants **which** people keep in iron cages are big.

- **Thay thế cho cả mệnh đề đứng trước nó**

Ex: He passed his exam. This pleased his parents.

He passed his exam, **which** pleased his parents. (dùng dấu phẩy trước đại từ quan hệ)

d. THAT: thay thế cho WHO/ WHOM/ WHICH trong MĐQH hạn định

Ex: - I need to meet the boy **that/ who** is my friend's son.

- The woman **that/ who** is standing over there is my sister.

- I know the girl **that/ who/ whom** I spoke to.

- The man **that/ who/ whom** your father is talking to is my teacher.

- She works for a company **that/ which** makes cars.

- The elephants **that/ which** people keep in iron cages are big.

*** Những trường hợp thường dùng THAT:**

- Sau cụm từ quan hệ vừa chỉ người và vật:

Ex: He told me **the places and people** that he had seen in London.

- Sau đại từ bất định: something, anyone, nobody, all, much ...

Ex: I'll tell you **something** that is very interesting.

All that is mine is yours.

- Sau các tính từ so sánh nhất, only, first, last

Ex: - This is the **most** beautiful dress that I have.

- You are the **only** person that can help us.

- Trong cấu trúc It + be + ... + that ... (chính là ...)

Ex: **It is** my friend that wrote this sentence.

(Chính là bạn tôi đã viết câu này.)

*** Những trường hợp không dùng THAT:**

- Trong mệnh đề tính từ không xác định.

Ex: ~~Mr Brown, that we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.~~

- Sau giới từ

Ex: ~~The house in that I was born is for sale.~~

e. WHOSE (OF WHICH): thay thế cho sở hữu của người, vật (his-, her-, its-, their-).

Ex: - John found the cat. Its leg was broken.

→ John found the cat **whose** leg/(the leg **of which**) was broken.

- This is the student. I borrowed his book.

→ This is the student **whose** book I borrowed.

f. OF WHICH / OF WHOM:

Ex: - Daisy has **three brothers**. All of **them** are teachers.

→ Daisy has three brothers, all of whom are teachers.

- He asked me a lot of **questions**. I couldn't answer most of **them**.

→ He asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn't answer.

g. Giới từ đặt trước mệnh đề tính ngữ: (WHOM/WHICH)

Ex: - **The man** speaks English very fast. I talked to **him** last night.

→ The man **to** whom I talked last night speaks English very fast.

- **The house** is for sale. I was born in **it**.

→ The house **in** which I was born is for sale.

* **LƯU Ý: KHÔNG** dùng **THAT** sau giới từ.

2. Trạng từ quan hệ (Relative Adverbs)

a. WHERE (in/ on/ at ... which): thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn

Ex: - The movie theater is the place. We can see films at that place.

→ The movie theater is the place **where** we can see films.

b. WHEN (in/ on which): thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ thời gian

Ex: - Do you remember the day. We first met on that day.

→ Do you remember the day **when** we first met?

c. WHY (for which): thay thế cho cụm trạng từ chỉ lí do

Ex: - Tell me the reason. You are so sad for that reason.

→ Tell me the reason **why** you are so sad.

CÓ 2 LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ LIÊN HỆ:

RESTRICTIVE & NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

I. Restrictive Relative Clauses:

- Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước chưa được xác định rõ, nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính sẽ không rõ nghĩa.

Ex: - I saw **the girl**. **She** helped us last week.

→ I saw the girl who/that helped us last week.

* **LƯU Ý:** Ta có thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ: WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT khi chúng làm tân ngữ trong MĐQH xác định.

II. Non-restrictive Relative Clauses:

- Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước đã được xác định rõ (nó chỉ là phần giải thích thêm), nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính vẫn rõ nghĩa.

- Mệnh đề này ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.

- Ta dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định khi:

+ Trước đại từ quan hệ có: this/that/these/those/my/her/his/...

+ Từ trước đại từ quan hệ là tên riêng, danh từ riêng, vật duy nhất, cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn

Ex: - **My father** is a doctor. **He** is fifty years old.

→ My father, who is fifty years old, is a doctor.

- **Mr. Brown** is a very nice teacher. We studied English with **him**.

→ Mr Brown, who we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.

- The sun made the traveller thirsty. It was hot at midday.

→ The sun, which was hot at midday, made the traveller thirsty

- The boys in the next room are my students. They are making noise.

→ The boys in the next room, who are making noise, are my students.

* **LƯU Ý:** + **KHÔNG** được bỏ đại từ quan hệ trong MĐQH không xác định.

B. REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

1) Dùng phân từ:

a) Dùng cụm V-ing :

Dùng cho các mệnh đề mang nghĩa chủ động

Ex: a. The man who is standing there is my brother.

b. The man standing there is my brother

b) Dùng cụm P.P: (V3/ V-ed)

Dùng cho các mệnh đề mang nghĩa bị động .

a. I like books which were written by Nguyen Du.

b. I like books written by Nguyen Du.

2) Dùng cụm to inf: (... Noun/ Pronoun + to infinitive / to be + P.P...)

-Dùng khi danh từ đứng trước có các từ sau đây :

Duyệt
PHT



Phạm Thùy Vân

ONLY, LAST, FIRST, SECOND...

Ex: This is the only student who can do the problem. (động từ mang nghĩa chủ động)

This is the only student to do the problem.

-Động từ là HAVE

Ex: I have something that I must do now. (động từ mang nghĩa chủ động)

I have something to do now.

-Câu bắt đầu bằng: HERE (BE), THERE (BE)

Ex: There are six letters which have to be written today. (động từ mang nghĩa bị động)

There are six letters to be written today.

GHI NHỚ :

Trong phần to inf này cần nhớ 2 điều sau:

- Nếu chủ từ 2 mệnh đề khác nhau thì thêm cụm for sb trước to inf.

Ex: We have some picture books that children can read.

We have some picture books for children to read.

Tuy nhiên nếu chủ từ đó là đại từ có nghĩa chung chung như: **we, you, everyone....** thì có thể không cần ghi ra.

Ex: Studying abroad is the wonderful thing that we must think about.

Studying abroad is the wonderful (for us) to think about.

- Nếu trước relative pronoun có giới từ thì phải đem xuống cuối câu.

Ex: We have a peg on which we can hang our coat.

We have a peg to hang our coat on.

3) Dùng cụm danh từ (đồng cách danh từ)

Dùng khi mệnh đề quan hệ có dạng:

S + BE + DANH TỪ / CỤM DANH TỪ / CỤM GIỚI TỪ

Cách làm:

-bỏ who ,which và be

Ex: a. Football, which is a popular sport, is very good for health.

→ Football, ~~which is~~ a popular sport, is very good for health.

→ Football, a popular sport, is very good for health.

Ex: b. Do you like the book which is on the table?

→ Do you like the book on the table?

PHƯƠNG PHÁP LÀM BÀI LOẠI RÚT GỌN:

Bước 1 : - Tìm xem mệnh đề tính từ nằm chỗ nào

Bước này dễ vì mệnh đề tính từ thường bắt đầu bằng WHO, WHICH, THAT...

Bước 2 :

Bước này chủ yếu là rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ thành cụm từ

1. Nhìn xem mệnh đề có công thức S + BE + CỤM DANH TỪ không ? Nếu có áp dụng công thức 3 .

2. Nếu không có công thức đó thì xem tiếp trước who which... có các dấu hiệu first ,only...v..v không ,nếu có thì áp dụng công thức 2 (to inf.) lưu ý thêm xem 2 chủ từ có khác nhau không (để dùng for sb)

3. Nếu không có 2 trường hợp trên mới xét xem câu đó chủ động hay bị động mà dùng V-NG hay P.P..

PART 6. CÁCH BIẾN ĐỔI THOUGH / THOUGH / EVEN THOUGH => DESPITE / IN SPITE OF (BECAUSE => BECAUSE OF)

A. LÝ THUYẾT

Nguyên tắc chung cần nhớ là :

Although/ though + mệnh đề	→ Despite / in spite of + cụm từ
Because + mệnh đề	→ Because of + cụm từ

Các công thức biến đổi từ mệnh đề sang cụm từ như sau:

1) Nếu chủ từ 2 mệnh đề giống nhau:

- Bỏ chủ từ ,động từ thêm ING .

Example:

Although Tom got up late, he got to school on time.

=> Despite / in spite of getting up late, Tom got to school on time.

2) Nếu chủ từ là danh từ + be + tính từ

- Đem tính từ đặt trước danh từ, bỏ to be

Example:

Although the rain is heavy,..... => Despite / in spite of the heavy rain,

3) Nếu chủ từ là đại từ + be + tính từ :

- Đổi đại từ thành sở hữu ,đổi tính từ thành danh từ ,bỏ **BE**

Example:

Although He was sick,..... => Despite / in spite of his sickness,.....

4) Nếu chủ từ là đại từ + động từ + trạng từ

- Đổi đại từ thành sở hữu, động từ thành danh từ, trạng từ thành tính từ đặt trước danh từ

Example:

Although He behaved impolitely,..... => Despite / in spite of his impolite behavior ,.....

5) Nếu câu có dạng : there be + danh từ

- Thì bỏ there be

Example:

Although there was an accident ,..... => Despite / in spite of an accident,.....

6) Nếu câu có dạng : It (be) + tính từ về thời tiết

- Đổi tính từ thành danh từ thêm the phía trước.

Example:

Although it was rainy, => Despite / in spite of the rain,

* Các tính từ và danh từ thường gặp trong mẫu này là:

Foggy => fog (sương mù) Snowy => snow (tuyết)

Rainy => rain (mưa) Stormy => storm (bão)

7) Nếu câu có dạng: Danh từ + (be) + p.p (câu bị động)

- Đổi p.p thành danh từ, thêm the phía trước và of phía sau, danh từ câu trên đem xuống để sau of

Example:

Although television was invented,=> Despite / in spite of the invention of television,

8) Phương pháp cuối cùng cũng là phương pháp dễ nhất : thêm the fact that trước mệnh đề.

Phương pháp này áp dụng được cho mọi câu mà không cần phân tích xem nó thuộc mẫu này, tuy nhiên phương pháp này không được khuyến khích sử dụng vì suy cho cùng những biến đổi trên đây là rèn luyện cho các em cách sử dụng các cấu trúc câu, do đó nếu câu nào cũng thêm the fact that rồi viết lại hết thì các em sẽ không nâng cao được trình độ. Phương pháp này chỉ áp dụng khi gặp câu quá phức tạp mà không có cách nào biến đổi. Một trường hợp khác mà các em có thể sử dụng nữa là : trong lúc đi thi gặp câu khó mà mình quên cách biến đổi .

Example:

Although he behaved impolitely,..... => Despite / in spite of the fact that he behaved impolitely,.....

* Lưu ý: Công thức này cũng áp dụng cho biến đổi từ **BECAUSE -> BECAUSE OF**

UNIT 6

THE ENVIRONMENT

WORD MAP

ITEMS	PRATICE
Volunteer (N) Voluntary (Adj)	Some _____ doctors are helping the poor. She does _____ work for the Red Cross. They are building the bridge _____.
Conserve (V)	The town of Hoi An is a _____ area. The _____ are working heartily. This national park must be carefully _____.
Among (Prep)	He is dancing _____ the nice girls. My Tam is one of the best singers here. → Among _____.
Provide (V)	They have provided their children _____ food. We should provide jobs _____ the poor. When designing buildings here, you have to make _____ against earthquakes. He has made several _____ for his retirement.
Disappoint (V)	To my _____, they played badly. They are _____ at/ about their results. We are _____ in/ with players. The players played _____ today.
Spoil (V)	The oil spill has _____ the beautiful coastline. I haven't seen the film, so don't spoil it _____ me by telling me what happens. The dessert will _____ if you don't keep it in the fridge.
Gone (Adj)	We all must have our heart, and let it _____ with the wind. Hurry up. It's _____ six already.

Litter (V)	Don't _____ on the schoolyard. A. waste B. litter C. rubbish D. trash
Covered (Adj)	The shop is often _____ with consumers.
Full (Adj)	The tank is _____ of water.
Crowded (Adj)	The land is _____ with green grass.
Foam (N)	The fire was stopped with _____ of CO ₂ . The pond was _____.
Save (V)	Though his life is hard, he manages to succeed.
Stop (V)	→ His hardness cannot _____.
Prevent (V)	Throw the bottles, and we won't take them home. → Throwing the bottles will _____.
Folk (N) (Adj)	The _____ song attracts a lot of us. This work belongs to _____. The folk here _____ so friendly that we feel like their neighbors.

GRAMMAR

A/ ADJECTIVES – ADVERBS (MODIFIERS)

– An adjective modifies a **noun or noun equivalents (including pronoun, V-ing)**.

He saw a _____ lady. (beauty)

She is _____. (charm)

❖ Adjective Positions:

- Normal Position: **adjective + noun** (a lazy man)
- Predicate Position: **subject + verb + adjective** (He is/ looks/ seems lazy.)
- Appositive Position: **noun/ pronoun + Adj** (I've heard something new.)

– Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs by answering “when?” “where?” “how?” “how much?” or “how often?”. Many adverbs end in **-ly**, **-ward**, **-long**, and **-wise**.

Pete walked **quickly** to his car. (**How** did Pete walk?)

She **wrote** the poems **heartily** by the lake.

The author is **very old**. (“*very*” modifies “*old*”, “*old*” modifies “*author*”.)

She writes **quite quickly**.

B/ CLAUSES OF REASON OR CAUSE

– “because”/ “as”/ “since”/ “for” can be *placed before a clause of reason*.

Eg: *I am tired because/ as/ since I have been working too hard.*

She began to grow nervous, for he had promised to meet her at dawn.
(*very formal*)

– **for the gifted students:** *due to/ because of/ owing to/ for + Noun Phrase of Reason*

Eg: She came late *because it rained heavily*.

→ *Due to the* _____.

PRACTICE

Rewrite the sentences

1. Mary didn't go to school because she was ill.

→because of

2. He failed the examination because he was lazy.

→because of

3. All the students love the principal because he is very kind.

→because of

4. The president was unable to continue his work because he was ill.

→because of

5. He retired last month because he was ill.

→because of

6. Because of my mother's illness, I stayed at home to take care of her.

→ Because

7. Everybody loved him and usually came to see him for advice because of his wisdom and good - heartedness.

→ Because

8. We fell asleep in front of the TV because of our tiredness.

→ Because

9. The flight was cancelled because of the fog.

→ because.....

10. Many people refused to do Paula's job because of the danger.

→ because.....

C/ ADJ + THAT + CLAUSE (express feelings or emotions)

Eg: *She is afraid. She cannot pass the test.*

→ *She is afraid that she cannot pass the test.*

Typical mistake: *English learners often use "because", which is wrong in standard English.*

She is worried ~~because~~ the test given by Mr Big is hard.

(The correct sentence is: "*She is worried **that** the test given by Mr Big is hard.*")

D/ IF-CLAUSE (TYPE I) - POSSIBLE CONDITIONS

If + V1-clause, Modal 1-clause

If I find her address, I will send her an invitation.

I will send her an invitation if I find her address.

Conditional Sentences Type I refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the conditions seems rather realistic - so we think it is likely to happen.

Exercises on Conditional Sentences Type I

Fill in the blanks with the best forms of the verbs in the brackets

1. If you _____ (send) this letter now, she _____ (receive) it tomorrow.

2. If I _____ (do) this test, I _____ (improve) my English.

3. If I _____ (find) your ring, I _____ (give) it back to you.

4. Peggy _____ (go) shopping if she _____ (have) time in the afternoon.

5. Simon _____ (go) to London next week if he _____ (get) a cheap flight.

6. If her boyfriend _____ (phone/not) today, she _____ (leave) him.

7. If they _____ (study/not) harder, they _____ (pass/not) the exam.

8. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, I _____ (have to/not) water the plants.

9. You _____ (be able/not) to sleep if you _____ (watch) this scary film.

10. Susan _____ (can/move/not) into the new house if it _____ (be/not) ready.

Rewrite the sentences by using conditional sentences type I

1. You must study hard or you may fail the exam.

→ If you don't

2. Please come to us tomorrow and you will be happy.

→ If you come

3. Don't smoke or you will suffer from lung cancer.

→ Unless.....

4. Stop talking or you'll be fined.

→ Unless you stop.....

5. Never disturb me or I will have you imprisoned.

→ If you don't

Fill in the blanks with the best modals 1 and the verbs given in the brackets

1. If you want to attend the course, you _____ the written exam. (pass)

2. If you want to be healthy, you _____ exercise regularly. (do)

3. _____ so much sugar if you want to lose weight. (eat)

4. You _____ hard if you want to pass the next exam. (study)

5. You _____ falling in love too soon if you want a better future. (avoid)

For the gifted: The Present Perfect Tense can be used in If – Clause.

6. If you _____ the exercise, you can go out. (do)

7. If she _____ her homework, she can spend time chatting. (complete)

8. You cannot play PC games until you have cleaned the yard.

→ If you _____.

9. You cannot listen to your songs until you have repaired the toy.

→ If you _____.

10. Never think of owning this Ipad-Mini until you have got good marks.

→ If you _____.

WEEK 20, 21, 22

UNIT 6: THE ENVIRONMENT

I. Choose the correct word, phrase or utterance (A, B, C or D) to fill in each blank:

1. _____ pollution is the responsibility of both ordinary people and the authorities.
A. Covering B. Preventing C. Providing D. Minimizing
2. These fruits are sprayed with too many pesticides; they become _____.
A. eatable B. edible C. inedible D. eaten
3. Don't be so sad _____ you want to be on the trip.
A. so B. if C. because D. as
4. He didn't know how to solve the problem, _____ he asked her for help.
A. because B. as C. so D. that
5. It's _____ environmental problems must be solved by the authority first.
A. important that B. important for
C. very important when D. too important if
6. Mr. Mol will _____ provide a picnic lunch for us as soon as we finish our work.
A. immediate B. immediateness C. immediation D. immediately
7. They were amazed _____ your excellent performance, and then excited _____ it.
A. in / at B. at / by C. at / on D. at / about
8. She felt _____ with the service, and thought of not returning.
A. satisfied B. satisfactory C. dissatisfied D. dissatisfiedly
9. It's strange. This kind of sugar is hard to _____ in water.
A. dissolve B. wrap C. tear D. collect
10. A: "What about collecting unused clothes for the homeless?" - B: "_____"
A. Great! Let's do it. C. It's very kind of you. We need them.
B. Thank you. We will. D. That's it. Unused clothes are still useful.
11. A: "I suggest using public buses instead of motorbike." - B: "_____"
A. Yes, please. B. Good idea. C. We will. D. I'm afraid not.
12. Everyone must take part in _____ deforestation.
A. permitting B. protecting C. persuading D. preventing
13. _____ is a piece of land full of rubbish.
A. Junk-yard B. Garbage C. Hedge D. Treasure
14. _____ putting garbage bins around the school yard?
A. Why not B. Shall we C. Why don't we D. How about
15. The government should do something _____ the environment.
A. about B. on C. in D. fo
16. I think people should use tree leaves for food.
A. wrapping B. rolling C. making D. recycling
17. Because plastic bags are very hard to They will cause pollution.
A. dissolve B. wrap C. tear D. collect
18. Thuy's grandmother turned the television _____ to watch the weather forecast.
A. off B. on C. up D. down
19. The _____ of cars, motorbikes, and factories has also increased air pollution in most city.
A. gas B. dirt C. dust D. exhaust fume
20. Raw _____ is pumped directly into the sea.
A. material B. sewage C. poison D. ingredient

II. Look at the sign / picture. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign / picture. :

1. The sign says:
A. A two- way intersection ahead.
B. T- road intersection ahead.
C. Side road intersection ahead.
D. A four- way intersection ahead.



2. The sign says:
A. Be careful with slippery road surface.
B. Falling rocks ahead here.
C. Road constructions ahead here.
D. Riverbank with no barrier ahead.

III. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence:

1. Don't be _____ about your coming graduation exam. Just take it easy. (worry)
2. I suggest collecting all the _____ letters, and then send them directly to the head of the committee. (complain)
3. Preventing _____ so that our children know about wildlife. (forest)
4. In order to keep our environment _____, we must solve lots of problems. (pollute)
5. I want everyone to see it _____, please. (clear)
6. A lot of fish _____ after the explosion. (dead)
7. The inhabitants have made _____ on how to protect the environment. (suggest)
8. It is _____ that our environment is more and more polluted. (disappoint)
9. A complaint letter should be ended _____. (polite)
10. Some volunteer _____ help to clear up the beach. (conserve)
11. The drivers have left lots of garbage on the ground after their _____. (refresh)
12. People are interested in the _____ of wood to prevent floods. (preserve)
13. The air is _____ polluted by exhaust fume from cars. (serious)
14. Country air is fresh and (pollute)
15. Air _____ can directly do harm to our health . (pollute)
16. Thi Vai River is very _____ now. (pollute)
17. _____ are concerned about the rising level of air pollution. (environment)
18. I'm _____ that they have spoiled this beach.(disappoint)
19. People have _____ provided food and water for the victims of the fire. (kind)
20. They are clearing all the _____ off the beach. (pollute)

IV. Choose the correct:

1. If you stand on the table, it.....(will collapse/ would collapse)
2. Unless I (have/ had)a quiet room, I won't be able to work.
3. If I find your passport, I (will phone/ could phone)you at once.
4. Some one (will steal/ would steal).....your car if you leave it unlocked.
5. If she needs a radio, she (can borrow / could borrow)mine.
6. If he (read/ reads).....in bad light, he will ruin his eyes.
7. I'll get angry if you (make/ will make)more mistake.
8. If you don't believe what I said, (ask/ will ask)your mother.
9. If I'm late, he (will be/ would be)disappointed .

V. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning with "If"

1. Recycle and we will save natural resources.
→ If.....
2. Be careful or you will fall over the rock.
→ If.....
3. He can do a part to save the environment by buying recycled products.
→ If.....
4. Putting garbage into the bins is one answer to minimize pollution.
→ If.....
5. Working too much will make you tired.
→ If.....
6. The authorities are thinking of raising petrol prices. It will have to cycle to work.
→ If.....
7. Don't be careless or you will break the vase.
→ If.....
8. Chris will pass his exams, but he has to work too hard.
→ If.....
9. Allen can borrow it , but she must give it back next week.
→ If.....
10. We should take the map with us if we don't want to lose our way in the forest.
→ We will get.....

VI. Rewrite these sentences by using “because”.

1. He couldn't meet you because of being busy.

.....

2. She went to bed early because of her sickness.

.....

3. We spent the whole day in the garden because of lovely weather.

.....

4. I can't play volleyball because of my height.

.....

5. We can't swim in this part of the river because of highly polluted water

.....

VII. Rewrite these sentences by using “because of”

1. She can't work hard because she is very old.

.....

2, He likes her because of she is very beautiful.

.....

3. he broke the vase because he was careless.

.....

4. He left school because his life was hard.

.....

5. I went to bed early because I feel tired.

.....

VIII. Choose the word or phrase (a,b,c,d)that best fits the blank space in the passage:

Our oceans are becoming (1)_____ polluted. Most of this (2)_____ comes from the lands, which means it comes (3)_____ people. First, there is raw sewage, which is (4)_____ directly into the sea. Many countries, both developed and developing, are guilty of (5)_____ this. Secondly, ships drop about six million tons of garbage into the sea each year. Thirdly, there are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks from the vessel.

This is not (6)_____ pollutes the water, but it also kills marine life. Next, there are (7)_____ materials from factories. Without proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly into the rivers, which leads to the sea. And finally, oil is washed from the land. This can be the result of (8)_____ or a deliberate dumping of waste.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. extremely | B. extreme | C. extreming | D. extremed |
| 2. A. pollute | B. pollution | C. polluted | D. polluting |
| 3. A. in | B. on | C. to | D. from |
| 4. A. pumped | B. pumping | C. pump | D. pumps |
| 5. A. do | B. did | C. done | D. doing |
| 6. A. also | B. only | C. because | D. Although |
| 7. A. waste | B. wasteful | C. wasting | D. wasted |
| 8. A. carelessness | B. carefulness | C. carefully | D. carelessly |

IX. Read the passage. Then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False:

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in danger. Many species of animal are threatened, and could easily become extinct if we do not make an effort to protect them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animal are hunted for their fur (bộ lông) or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive, and sold as pets. For many animals and birds, the problem is that their habitat – the place where they live – is disappearing. More land is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, but these chemicals pollute the environment and harm the wildlife. The most successful animals on the earth – human beings – will soon be the only ones left, unless we can solve this problem.

- Human beings are the most successful animals on the earth.
- If we can solve the problem, we will soon be the only ones left.

3. Farmers use chemicals in order to grow better crops.
 4. Chemicals pollute the environment.
 5. According to the passage, one of the reasons that people hunt animals is.....
 a. They want their fur or other valuable parts of their bodies. b. They want to kill them.
 c. They consider this is a sport. d. They want to sell them as pets.
 6. What can be the best title of the passage?
 a. Birds Are in Danger! b. The Threat to the Environment
 c. The Most Successful Animals d. Protect Our Earth!

X. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it:

1. The actress wore sunglasses because she didn't want anybody to recognize her.
 The actress wore sunglasses so as _____
2. I can't drive because I haven't passed the driving test.
 Because of _____
3. These children are quick thinkers.
 These children can _____
4. Be alert or your computer will be infected with viruses.
 If _____
5. We use much pesticide on vegetables, so they become poisonous.
 If _____
6. Hard work leads us to success.
 If _____
7. She can save much water by taking showers instead of baths.
 Unless _____
8. Lan hadn't made a speech before, so she was very nervous.
 Because Lan hadn't been used _____
9. Nam attends the activity. He needs to improve his social skills.
 Because _____
10. The river is too dirty for us to swim.
 Since _____
11. Let's use public buses instead of motorbike.
 How about _____
12. Protecting the environment unpolluted gives them pleasure.
 They enjoy _____
13. The boys in my class play volleyball skillfully.
 The boys in my class are _____
14. Going swimming in the morning is good for our health.
 It's _____
15. Mr. Brown was disappointed because his son didn't write to him.
 Mr. Brown was disappointed that _____

XI. Put the following words in the correct order to make meaning sentences :

1. everybody / important / feels / it's / should / that / comfortable

2. we / that / never / he / were / disappointed / replied / our letter / to

3. you / that / worried / that / was / I / back / come / wouldn't

LISTENING

UNIT 6 : Our oceans are becoming extremely polluted. Most of this pollution comes from the land, which means it comes from people. Firstly, there is raw sewage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many countries, both developed and developing, are guilty of doing this. Secondly, ships drop about six million tons of garbage into the sea each year. Thirdly, there are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks from the vessel. This not only pollutes the water, but it also kills marine life. Next, there are waste materials from factories. Without proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly into the rivers, which then leads to the sea. And finally, oil is washed from the land. This can be the result of carelessness or a deliberate dumping of waste.

UNIT 7 : Are you looking for a cheap, clean, effective source of power that doesn't cause pollution or waste natural resources ? Look no further than solar energy from our sun.

At present, most of our electricity comes from the use of coal, gas, oil or nuclear power. This power could be provided by the sun. One percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is enough to provide power for the total population.

Many countries are already using solar energy. Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the Sun's energy is used to heat water. The energy can be stored for a number of days, so on cloudy days you can use solar energy too.

Sweden has an advanced solar energy program. There, all buildings will be heated by solar energy and cars will use solar power instead of gas by the year 2015.

UNIT 9 : If you live in an earthquake zone, you should take some time to look around your house. Place heavy books on the bottom shelf of your bookshelves. Block the rollers on your fridge and washing machine to prevent them from moving. Put hanging potted plants in plastic containers. Check the mirrors in your bathroom and bedroom. Make sure they can't move. Don't put your bed next to a window.

Planning where you are going to be during an earthquake is very important. The first thing to remember is to stay inside. Then you should sit under a strong table or doorway, or stand in the corner of a room.

UNIT 10 : Good morning. Welcome to our Science for Fun Program. This week we've received a lot of questions asking about life on the moon. We've talked to some experts and this is what we've found out. There is no water or air on the moon. It is all silent because there is no air. Of course there will be no music, no sounds. There are no rivers and no lakes. At night it is very cold. The temperature goes down to 151°C below zero. But during the day the temperature rises to 100°C above zero.

There are great round holes on the moon. They look like big lakes. They are called craters. There are more than 30,000 craters on the moon. There are also high mountains. The highest mountains on the moon are about 26,000 feet or 8,000 meters high.

And here is something very interesting to know: on the moon you weigh one sixth of what you weigh on earth. If you weigh 50 kilos, on the moon you will weigh only a little more than 8 kilos. You will be able to jump very high, even higher than an Olympic Champion. You can take very long steps as well. And ... Maybe you won't sleep very well because one day on the moon lasts for two weeks. So, is there life on the moon ? I'll leave the question for you to answer yourself.

UNIT 6: THE ENVIRONMENT

1. forest (n): rừng
forester (n): người trồng rừng
forestry (n): nghề làm rừng
forested (adj): bao phủ bởi rừng
deforestation (n): nạn phá rừng
2. pollute (v): làm ô nhiễm
pollution (n): sự ô nhiễm
polluted (adj): bị ô nhiễm
unpolluted (adj): không ô nhiễm
pollutant (n): chất gây ô nhiễm (chemicals, factory waste)
polluter (n): tác nhân gây ô nhiễm (cars, factories, companies, people...)
3. conserve (v): bảo tồn, bảo quản
conservation (n): sự bảo tồn
conservationist (n): người làm công tác bảo tồn thiên nhiên
4. environment (n): môi trường
environmental (adj): thuộc môi trường
environmentalist (n): người bảo vệ môi trường
5. kind (adj): tử tế, tốt bụng
unkind (adj): không tử tế
kindly (adv): một cách tử tế
unkindly (adv): không tử tế
kindness (n): sự tử tế
unkindness (n): không có lòng tốt
6. disappoint (v): làm thất vọng
disappointment (n): nỗi thất vọng
disappointed (adj): thất vọng
disappointing (adj): đáng thất vọng
7. reduce (v): cắt giảm, làm giảm
reduction (n): sự cắt giảm
8. direct (adj): trực tiếp
directly (adv)
indirect (adj): gián tiếp
indirectly (adv)
direct (v): hướng dẫn, chỉ dẫn
direction (n): lời hướng dẫn, sự chỉ dẫn
director (n): nhà đạo diễn
9. energy (n): năng lượng
energetic (adj): năng động, đầy năng lượng
energetically (adv)
energize (v): tiếp năng lượng
Energize Your World
(slogan của Windows 7)
10. recycle (v): tái chế
recycling (n): việc tái chế
recycled (adj): đã được tái chế
11. suggest (v): đề nghị
suggestion (n): lời đề nghị
12. prohibit (v): cấm
prohibition (n)
13. polite (adj): lịch sự, lễ phép
politely (adv): một cách lịch sự
politeness (n): sự lịch sự
impolite (adj): bất lịch sự
impolitely (adv): một cách bất lịch sự
impoliteness (n): sự bất lịch sự
14. volunteer (v, n): tình nguyện; người tình nguyện
voluntary (adj): tự nguyện
voluntarily (adv): một cách tự nguyện

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY

1. electric (adj): có điện
electrical (adj): thuộc về điện
electricity (n): điện
electrician (n): thợ điện
2. power (n): năng lượng, sức mạnh
powerful (adj): hùng mạnh
powerfully (adv)
empower (v): ủy quyền
3. cloud (n): mây → cloudy (adj): có mây
cloudless (adj): không mây
4. sun (n): mặt trời → sunny (adj): có nắng
sun (n): mặt trời → solar (adj): thuộc mặt trời
5. fog (n): sương mù → foggy (adj): có sương mù
6. wind (n): gió → windy (adj): có gió
7. snow (n): tuyết → snowy (adj): có tuyết
8. rain (n,v): mưa → rainy (adj): có mưa
9. install (v): lắp đặt, cài đặt
installation (n): sự lắp đặt
10. necessary (adj): cần thiết
necessarily (adv): nhất thiết
necessity (n): thứ thiết yếu
unnecessary (adj): không cần thiết
unnecessarily (adv): không nhất thiết
11. produce (v): sản xuất
producer (n): nhà sản xuất
production (n): sự sản xuất
product (n): sản phẩm
productive (adj): có năng suất
12. consume (v): tiêu thụ

consumption (n): sự tiêu thụ
 consumer (n): người tiêu dùng
 time-consuming (adj): tốn thời gian
 13. effect (n): hiệu ứng, hiệu quả
 effective (adj): có hiệu quả
 effectively (adv): có hiệu quả
 ineffective (adj): không có hiệu quả
 ineffectively (adv)
 effectiveness (n): tính hiệu quả
 14. efficient (adj): hiệu quả, có năng suất
 inefficient (adj): không hiệu quả
 efficiently (adv): có hiệu quả
 inefficiently (adv): không hiệu quả

efficiency (n): năng suất, việc làm có hiệu quả
 inefficiency (n): việc làm không có hiệu quả
 15. ultimate (adj): cuối cùng
 ultimately (adv)
 16. innovate (v): có sáng kiến
 innovative (adj): sáng tạo
 innovation (n): sáng kiến
 innovator (n): người cải cách
 17. conclude (v): kết luận
 conclusion (n): cái kết, kết luận
 In conclusion: kết luận lại
 18. regular (adj): thường xuyên
 regularly (adv)

UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

1. celebrate (v): tổ chức, kỷ niệm
 celebration (n): sự tổ chức, lễ
 2. decorate (v): trang trí, trang hoàng
 decoration (n): sự trang trí
 decorative (adj): để trang trí
 3. free (adj): tự do
 Free Like A Wind
 free (v): thả tự do
 freedom (n): sự tự do
 freely (adv): một cách tự do
 4. slave (n): nô lệ
 slavery (n): nạn nô lệ
 5. joy (n): niềm vui
 joyful (adj): vui vẻ
 joyfully (adv)
 joyfulness (n)
 6. act (n,v): hành động, diễn xuất, cư xử
 action (n): hành động
 take an action; take actions: hành động
 activity (n): hoạt động
 active (adj): tích cực

actively (adv)
 inactive (adj): ù lì
 inactively (adv)
 activist (n): người tham gia nhiều hoạt động
 actor (n): diễn viên nam
 actress (n): diễn viên nữ
 7. trust (n,v): tin tưởng
 trusty (adj): tin tưởng = reliable (only before noun)
 trustworthy (adj): đáng tin cậy
 mistrust (v): không tin tưởng
 8. consider (v): xem xét
 considerable (adj): đáng kể
 considerably (adv): nhiều
 considerate (towards sb) (adj) = thoughtful: chu đáo, biết nghĩ cho người khác
 considerately (adv)
 inconsiderate (adj): không chu đáo
 9. generous (adj): rộng lượng, bao dung
 generously (adv)
 generosity (n): sự rộng lượng

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

1. volcano (n): núi lửa
 volcanic (adj): thuộc núi lửa
 2. prepare (v): chuẩn bị
 preparation (n): sự chuẩn bị
 preparatory (adj): dự bị
 3. can (n,v): hộp; đóng hộp
 canned (adj): đóng hộp (thực phẩm)
 4. move (v): chuyển động, di chuyển
 movement (n): sự chuyển động
 movable (adj): có thể di chuyển được
 unmovable (adj): không thể di chuyển
 moved (adj): cảm động (người)

moving (adj): cảm động (film)
 5. predict (v): dự đoán
 prediction (n): sự tiên đoán, dự đoán
 predictable (adj): có thể tiên đoán
 unpredictable (adj): không thể đoán trước được
 6. science (n): khoa học
 scientist (n): nhà khoa học
 scientific (adj): thuộc khoa học
 scientifically (adv): theo khoa học
 7. safe (adj): an toàn
 safe (n): két sắt
 safely (adv): một cách an toàn

safety (n): sự an toàn

unsafe (adj): không an toàn

unsafely (adv)

8. disaster (n): thảm họa

disastrous (adj): thảm khốc

9. destroy (v): tàn phá, phá hủy

destruction (n): sự tàn phá

destructive (adj): phá hoại

destructively (adv): phá hoại

10. storm (n) bão

stormy (adj): có bão

11. thunder (n): sấm

thunder (adj): có sấm

UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

1. explore (v): khám phá

exploration (n): sự khám phá

explorer (n): người khám phá, nhà thám hiểm

2. exist (v): tồn tại

existence (n): sự tồn tại

3. identify (v): nhận dạng

identification (n): sự nhận dạng

identified (adj): xác định

unidentified (adj): không thể xác định được

4. health (n): sức khỏe

healthy (adj): khỏe mạnh

healthily (adv)

unhealthy (adj): không có sức khỏe, yếu

unhealthily (adv)

healthful (adj): tốt cho sức khỏe

healthfully (adv)

5. total (n,v,adj): toàn bộ, tổng cộng, tổng số

totally (adv): toàn bộ, hoàn toàn

6. warn (v): cảnh báo, báo trước

warning (n): lời cảnh báo

7. accurate (adj): chính xác

inaccurate (adj): không chính xác

accurately (adv): một cách chính xác

inaccurately (adv): một cách không chính xác

accuracy (n): độ chính xác

inaccuracy (n): sự không chính xác

8. broad (adj): rộng

broadly (adv): rộng rãi

broaden (v): mở rộng

9. apply (v): nộp đơn xin việc, ứng dụng

application (n): đơn xin việc, việc nộp đơn

applied (science): khoa học ứng dụng

applicant (n): người nộp đơn xin việc

appliance (n): thiết bị (thường ở số nhiều)

10. home (n, adj): nhà

homeless (adj): vô gia cư

the homeless (n): những người vô gia cư

homework (n): bài tập về nhà

homesick (adj): nhớ nhà

home-made (adj): làm tại nhà

11. logic (n): sự/tính hợp lý

logical (adj): hợp lý

logically (adv): hợp lý

illogical (adj): vô lý

illogically (adv): bất hợp lý

12. preserve (v): gìn giữ, bảo quản, bảo tồn

preservation (n): sự bảo tồn

preservative (adj): bảo thủ

preservative (n): chất bảo quản

preserver (n): người bảo thủ

13. populate (v): đưa dân đến ở

population (n): dân số

over-populated (adj): quá tải dân số

populous (adj): đông dân

14. value (n): giá trị

valuable (adj): có giá trị

valueless (adj): vô giá trị (không có giá trị)

invaluable (adj): vô giá (giá trị rất lớn)

15. satisfy (v): làm thỏa mãn, hài lòng

satisfaction (n): sự hài lòng

satisfied (with) (adj): hài lòng với

dissatisfied (with) (adj): không hài lòng với

dissatisfaction (n): sự không hài lòng

satisfactory (adj): đạt yêu cầu

unsatisfactory (adj): không đạt yêu cầu

satisfactorily (adv): đạt yêu cầu

unsatisfactorily (adv): không đạt yêu cầu

16. strong (adj): mạnh

strongly (adv): một cách mạnh mẽ

strength (n): sức mạnh

strengthen (v): đẩy mạnh

17. warm (adj, v): ấm áp, làm nóng lại

warmly (adv): một cách nồng nhiệt

warmth (n): sự ấm áp, hơi ấm

18. compare (v): so sánh

comparison (n): sự so sánh

in comparison with: so với

compared with: so với

incomparable (adj): không thể so sánh

comparatively (adv): khá là (trạng từ chỉ mức độ)

19. know (v): biết

knowledge (n): kiến thức

knowledgeable (adj): có kiến thức uyên thâm

20. hope (n, v): hy vọng

hopeful (adj): có hy vọng

hopefully (adv): hy vọng

hopeless (adj): vô vọng

hopelessly (adv): một cách vô vọng

21. imagine (v): tưởng tượng

imagination (n): sự tưởng tượng

imaginary (adj): tưởng tượng, không có thật

imaginative (adj): giàu óc tưởng tượng

22. poor (adj): nghèo

the poor (n): những người nghèo

poorly (adv): tội nghiệp

poverty (n): cảnh nghèo khó, cái nghèo

23. retire (v): về hưu

retirement (n): sự về hưu

24. believe (v): tin

belief (n): niềm tin

believable (adj): có thể tin được

unbelievable (adj): không thể tin được

25. true (adj): thật

untrue (adj): không thật

truth (n): sự thật

truthful (adj): thật lòng, thật thà

truthfulness (n): sự thật thà

untruthful (adj): không thành thật

truthfully (adv): một cách thật thà

untruthfully (adv): một cách không thật thà

truly (adv): thật sự

26. marvel (n): điều kỳ diệu

marvelous (adj): diệu kỳ

marvelously (adv): tuyệt vời

27. gentle (adj): dịu dàng, lịch lãm

gently (adv): một cách dịu dàng

gentleness (n): sự dịu dàng

gentleman (n): người đàn ông lịch lãm

28. weak (adj): yếu

weakly (adv): một cách yếu ớt

weaken (v): làm yếu đi

weakness (n): điểm yếu, nhược điểm

29. shy (adj): e thẹn, ngại ngùng, mắc cỡ

shyly (adv): e thẹn

shyness (n): sự e thẹn

30. job (n): việc làm

jobless (adj): thất nghiệp

31. child (n): đứa trẻ (số ít)

children (n): bọn trẻ, trẻ con (số nhiều)

childhood (n): thời thơ ấu

childish (adj): còn con nít, ngu ngơ

childlike (adj): như trẻ con, ngây thơ

32. leisure (n): sự nhàn rỗi

leisurely (adj): thảnh thơi

33. pure (adj): tinh khiết, trong lành

purity (n): sự tinh khiết

purify (v): làm trong sạch

34. promise (n, v): lời hứa, hứa

promising (adj): triển vọng, đầy hứa hẹn

promisingly (adv): có triển vọng

35. possess (v): sở hữu

possession (n): sự/vật sở hữu

possessive (adj) : sở hữu

36. employ (v): thuê nhân công

employee (n): người làm thuê

employer (n): người chủ

employed (adj): có việc làm

unemployed (adj): thất nghiệp

the unemployed (n): những người thất nghiệp

employment (n): việc làm

unemployment (n): nạn thất nghiệp

37. honest (adj): trung thực

honestly (adv): một cách trung thực

honesty (n): sự trung thực

dishonest (adj): không trung thực

dishonestly (adv): một cách không trung thực

dishonesty (n): tính không trung thực

Duyệt
PHT



Phạm Thùy Vân

MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUI TẮC THÔNG DỤNG

No	Verb bare	Verb past	Past Participle	Meaning
1	be	was/were	been	thì, là, bị. ở
2	bear	bore	borne	mang, chịu đựng
3	become	became	become	trở nên
4	begin	began	begun	bắt đầu
5	bleed	bled	bled	chảy máu
6	blow	blew	blown	thổi
7	break	broke	broken	đập vỡ
8	bring	brought	brought	mang đến
9	build	built	built	xây dựng
10	burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	đốt, cháy
11	buy	bought	bought	mua
12	catch	caught	caught	bắt, chụp
13	choose	chose	chosen	chọn, lựa
14	come	came	come	đến, đi đến
15	cost	cost	cost	có giá là
16	cut	cut	cut	cắt, chặt
17	dream	dreamt	dreamt	mơ thấy
18	drink	drank	drunk	uống
19	drive	drove	driven	lái xe
20	eat	ate	eaten	ăn
21	fall	fell	fallen	ngã; rơi
22	feed	fed	fed	cho ăn; ăn; nuôi;
23	feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
24	find	found	found	tìm thấy; thấy
25	fly	flew	flown	bay
26	forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
27	get	got	got/ gotten	có được
28	give	gave	given	cho
29	go	went	gone	đi
30	grow	grew	grown	mọc; trồng
31	hang	hung	hung	móc lên; treo lên
32	hear	heard	heard	nghe
33	hide	hid	hidden	giấu; trốn; nấp
34	hit	hit	hit	đụng
35	hurt	hurt	hurt	làm đau
36	keep	kept	kept	giữ
37	know	knew	known	biết; quen biết
38	lay	laid	laid	đặt; để
39	learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned	học; được biết
40	leave	left	left	ra đi; để lại

41	lend	lent	lent	cho mượn (vay)
42	let	let	let	cho phép; để cho
43	lie	lay	lain	nằm
44	light	lit/ lighted	lit/ lighted	thắp sáng
45	lose	lost	lost	làm mất; mất
46	make	made	made	chế tạo; sản xuất
47	mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa là
48	meet	met	met	gặp mặt
49	pay	paid	paid	trả (tiền)
50	put	put	put	đặt; để
51	read	read	read	đọc
52	ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi
53	ring	rang	rung	rung chuông
54	rise	rose	risen	đứng dậy; mọc
55	run	ran	run	chạy
56	say	said	said	nói
57	see	saw	seen	nhìn thấy
58	sell	sold	sold	bán
59	send	sent	sent	gửi
60	shoot	shot	shot	bắn
61	show	showed	shown/ showed	cho xem
62	sing	sang	sung	ca hát
63	sink	sank	sunk	chìm; lặn
64	sit	sat	sat	ngồi
65	sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
66	speak	spoke	spoken	nói
67	spend	spent	spent	tiêu sài
68	stand	stood	stood	đứng
69	steal	stole	stolen	đánh cắp
70	sweep	swept	swept	quét
71	swim	swam	swum	bơi; lội
72	take	took	taken	cầm ; lấy
73	teach	taught	taught	dạy ; giảng dạy
74	tear	tore	torn	xé; rách
75	tell	told	told	kể ; báo
76	think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
77	throw	threw	thrown	ném ; liệng
78	wear	wore	worn	mặc
79	win	won	won	thắng ; chiến thắng
80	write	wrote	written	viết