

# UNIT 1

## HOME AND SOCIETY

### Basic knowledge and skilled needing to approach

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Skills</b>	<p><b>Reading</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By the end of the lesson, the students are able to find Main idea of a paragraph</li> <li>- By the end of the lesson, the students are able to search Reference word</li> </ul>																					
		<p><b>Speaking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By the end of the lesson, the students are able to express their own simple ideas.</li> </ul>																					
		<p><b>Language</b> Key words and involved collocations</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ biology</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ marry</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ attention</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ obey</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ attract</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ communicate</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ solve</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ think</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ simplify</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ support</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ sacrifice</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ apology</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ responsible</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ obligate</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ permit</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ act</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ diversify</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ friend</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ provide</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ participate</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">❖ stand</td> </tr> </table>	❖ biology	❖ marry	❖ attention	❖ obey	❖ attract	❖ communicate	❖ solve	❖ think	❖ simplify	❖ support	❖ sacrifice	❖ apology	❖ responsible	❖ obligate	❖ permit	❖ act	❖ diversify	❖ friend	❖ provide	❖ participate	❖ stand
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<p><b>Gap filling (9 passages)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Family history</li> <li>❖ Working mothers</li> <li>❖ Marriage joins two people in the circle of its love</li> <li>❖ Culture Clash</li> <li>❖ Taboos about the Body</li> <li>❖ A big finding through travelling</li> <li>❖ Is the Internet making us dumber?</li> <li>❖ Social Networks: Too Little Privacy</li> <li>❖ The schooling in Vietnam</li> </ul>																							
<b>Language focus</b>	<p><b>Writing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By the end of the lesson, the students are able to combine the pairs of sentences using FANBOYS conjunctions.</li> <li>- By the end of the lesson, the students are able to conduct a group of sentences with the same meaning.</li> </ul>																						
	<p><b>Phonetics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How to pronounce –s, –ed</li> <li>- How to make a stress on verbs (first or second stress)</li> </ul>																						
	<p><b>Grammar</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tense revision: Present tenses, Past tenses, Future tenses and subject-verb agreement.</li> </ul>																						

## LESSON 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Con **nhật** các từ được **gạch chân** và **in nghiêng** điền vào đúng ô loại từ bên trên....

### VOCABULARY STUDY

#### marry

..... (v)	..... (n)	..... (adj)
≠ <b>divorce</b> ..... (v)		

1. We've been happily **married** for five years.
2. Please state whether you are single, cohabiting, **married**, separated, divorced or widowed.
3. She went to live abroad after the break-up of her **marriage**.

#### attract

..... (v)	..... (n)	..... (adj)	<b>attractively</b> ..... (adv)
	<b>attractiveness to</b> ..... (n)	≠ <b>unattractive</b>	≠ <b>unattractively</b>
		<b>attracted</b> ..... (V-ed)	

4. I feel attracted to this job because the opportunity to travel is one of its main **attractions**.
5. Spending 12 hours on a plane isn't a very **attractive** (= pleasant) prospect.
6. These flowers are brightly coloured in order to **attract** butterflies.

#### think

<b>think</b> .....(v)	.....(n)	<b>thoughtful</b> .....(adj)	<b>thoughtfully</b> ..... (adv)
	.....(n)	≠ thoughtless	
	.....(n)		
	<b>thoughtfulness</b> .....(n)		

7. He was known for being an original **thinker**.
8. She doesn't give any **thought** to her appearance.
9. What's the **thinking** (idea) behind the decision to combine the two departments?

#### sacrifice

..... (v)	..... (n)	..... (adj)	..... (adv)
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10. Many women **sacrifice** interesting careers for their family.
11. The people offered a lamb on the altar as a **sacrifice** for their sins.
12. Only when he is on the **sacrificial** altar do they recognise each other. (TIMES, SUNDAY TIMES-2007)

#### obligate

<b>obligate</b> .....(v)	<b>obligation</b> .....(n)	..... (adj)	..... (adv)
= oblige /ə'blaɪdʒ/		..... = thoughtful	= helpfully
		..... = obligated	

13. The medical examination before you start work is **obligatory**.
14. He found an **obliging** doctor who gave him the drugs he needed.
15. The baby had been asleep, but he **obligingly** opened his eyes.
16. She feels **obliged** (**obligated**) to be nice to Jack because he's her boss.

#### diversify

..... (v)	<b>diversity</b> .....(n)	<b>diverse</b> .....(adj)	..... (adv)
	.....(n)		

17. I've written quite **diversely** on anything that I'm interested in .
18. Millions of years ago, changes in the Earth's climate caused animal and plant life to **diversify**.
19. Many wheat farmers have begun planning **diversification** of crops.

#### participate

..... (v)	<b>participation</b> ..... (n)	..... (adj)	..... (adv)
	..... (n)		

20. She never **participates** in any of our discussions, does she?
21. **Participatory** sports are becoming more popular. (**cá nhân tham gia**)
22. Eager students would become firsthand **participants** in an archaeological exploration.

# Collocation and expression necessarily to be remembered

❖ <i>accuse sb of sth</i>	<i>tố cáo ai về việc gì</i>
❖ <i>admire sb of sth</i>	<i>khâm phục ai về việc gì</i>
❖ <i>apologize to sb for sth</i>	<i>xin lỗi ai về việc gì</i>
❖ <i>attracted to st/sb</i>	.....
❖ <i>be nice/kind/good to sb</i>	.....
❖ <i>be obliged (obligated) to + infinitive</i>	= <i>have to</i> .....
❖ <i>belong to sb</i>	<i>thuộc về ai...</i>
❖ <i>blame sb for sth = blame st on sb</i>	<i>đổ lỗi cho ai về việc gì</i>
❖ <i>get/ be married to sb</i>	.....
❖ <i>give thought to st</i>	.....
❖ <i>mess up the hair</i>	= <i>xoa đầu ai [= praise = estimate]</i>
❖ <i>sacrifice st for st</i>	.....
❖ <i>show respect for+ sb</i>	= <i>admire = look up at: tỏ lòng kính trọng</i>
❖ <i>to be attracted to</i>	= <i>were drawn to</i>
❖ <i>marriage values</i>	= <i>giá trị (nền tảng) hôn nhân</i>
❖ <i>participate in</i>	= <i>take part in = join in = get involved in</i>
❖ <i>catastrophe</i>	= <i>disaster = misfortune</i>
❖ <i>admit</i>	≠ <i>deny</i> .....
❖ <i>accept</i>	≠ <i>refuse</i> .....

## structures worth learning by heart

❖ <i>in order to</i>	= <i>so as to</i>
→ <i>We are studying hard in order to (so as to) pass the exam.</i>	
❖ <i>What (a/an) + n + (S +mV)!</i>	: <i>câu cảm thán danh từ</i>
→ <i>What a pleasant surprise!</i>	

## Vocabulary check

- The Asian parents decide on the \_\_\_\_\_ of their children. (marry)
- The young Americans are concerned with physical \_\_\_\_\_ of each other. (attract)
- New York is a very culturally \_\_\_\_\_ city. (diversity)
- Many Indian students want women to \_\_\_\_\_ more in a marriage than men. (sacrificial)
- A husband is \_\_\_\_\_ to tell his wife where he has been if he comes home late. (obligation)

### Gap filling (only use the words within vocabulary study 2)

- Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ among peoples is thinkable.
- Wives and husbands are supposed to share all \_\_\_\_\_.
- We have decided to close down the school for the summer \_\_\_\_\_ do some major repairs.
- The student feels \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of part-time job.
- I wish you'd be \_\_\_\_\_ your brother.

### Exam advice

- Trạng từ (adv) phụ nghĩa cho động từ:  
→ *brightly coloured*
- Trạng từ (adv) đứng trước tính từ (adj):  
→ *culturally diverse*
- Tính từ tận cùng bằng -ed (past participle) thường đi với chủ từ là người.  
→ *He feels **attracted** to ....*

# PHONETICS



## Pronunciation tips

- ❖ Âm cuối (âm đuôi) –ED được phát âm theo 3 cách:
    1. /t/ sau
      - p : slipped [slɪpt], stamped [stæmpɪt], stopped [stɒpt]
      - k : licked [lɪkt], cooked [kʊkt], picked [pɪkt], liked [laɪkt]
      - f : laughed [lɑ:fɪt]
      - s : missed [mɪstɪt], mixed [mɪkstɪt]
      - ʃ : watched [wɔ:tʃtɪt], reached [ri:tʃtɪt], searched [sɜ:tʃtɪt]
- Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.
- a. missed      b. checked      c. compared      d. stamped

*Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others*

- |                         |                    |                       |                       |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. advis <u>ed</u>   | b. devis <u>ed</u> | c. rais <u>ed</u>     | d. practis <u>ed</u>  |
| 2. a. concern <u>ed</u> | b. rais <u>ed</u>  | c. develop <u>ed</u>  | d. maintain <u>ed</u> |
| 3. a. appear <u>ed</u>  | b. agre <u>ed</u>  | c. cough <u>ed</u>    | d. lov <u>ed</u>      |
| 4. a. demand <u>ed</u>  | b. liv <u>ed</u>   | c. question <u>ed</u> | d. suppos <u>ed</u>   |
| 5. a. confid <u>ed</u>  | b. oblig <u>ed</u> | c. determin <u>ed</u> | d. agre <u>ed</u>     |
| 6. a. walk <u>ed</u>    | b. jump <u>ed</u>  | c. help <u>ed</u>     | d. explain <u>ed</u>  |
| 7. a. shar <u>ed</u>    | b. view <u>ed</u>  | c. confid <u>ed</u>   | d. measur <u>ed</u>   |
| 8. a. start <u>ed</u>   | b. miss <u>ed</u>  | c. knock <u>ed</u>    | d. watch <u>ed</u>    |

*Create the past simple form of these verbs and then decide if they belong to /t/, /ɪd/ or /d/*

- |             |        |          |        |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1. ask      | drop   | look     | watch  |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 2. escape   | laugh  | convince | stop   |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 3. kill     | arrive | allow    | appear |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 4. belong   | close  | enjoy    | move   |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 5. help     | jerk   | kiss     | finish |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 6. decide   | elect  | wait     | need   |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 7. start    | invade | direct   | import |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 8. pull     | open   | die      | wave   |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 9. arrive   | enjoy  | travel   | clean  |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |
| 10. quarrel | rain   | live     | offer  |
| .....       | .....  | .....    | .....  |



## Pronunciation tips

- ❖ /ɪd/ sau
  - t : visited [ˈvɪzɪtɪd], edited [ˈedɪtɪd], accepted [əkˈseptɪd]
  - d : ended [ˈendɪd], breaded [ˈbredɪd], included [ɪnˈkluːdɪd]
- ❖ /d/ sau các nguyên âm và phụ âm hữu thanh

# GRAMMAR 1: Future Tenses

## A. Supply the correct future verb tense

1. I (not be) able to lend you the car tomorrow. I (use) it all night.  
→ .....
2. Next year they (tour) the country by bus.  
→ .....
3. At this time next year they (tour) the country by bus.  
→ .....
4. Wait there. I (get) an aspirin for you.  
→ .....
5. By the time we arrive, everyone (leave) the building.  
→ .....
6. This time next week we (sit) on the beach.  
→ .....
7. At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon we (fly) to Paris.  
→ .....
8. What (you do) early on Friday night?  
→ .....
9. Look! The car is coming towards us. I (wave) to the driver.  
→ .....
10. Everything is planned. He (have) a holiday for a few weeks and then he (start) a computer programming course.  
→ .....
11. I am sure they (arrive) on time.  
→ .....
12. It is likely that everyone (enjoy) the party.  
→ .....
13. Do you think the girl (take) the job?  
→ .....
14. We probably (not / have) to wait hours.  
→ .....
15. Don't phone me at 8:00. I (do) my homework then.  
→ .....
16. I (not/use) my car tonight. Could I have a lift?  
→ .....
17. I (go) past the post office. Shall I post your letter?  
→ .....
18. She (clean) the floor at 7:45 tomorrow morning.  
→ .....
19. Look at the sky! It (rain).  
→ .....
20. He doesn't work much hard for the exam. He (fail) in it.  
→ .....

**B. Complete the sentences. Use “Will” or “Be going to” and the verbs in the box.**

teach	lend	live	bite	take	look	have	buy	meet	rain
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	------	------

1. “Would you like to come to the cinema with us” – “All right. I \_\_\_\_\_ you at 7:00.”
2. Look at those black clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_.
3. “I can’t find my umbrella.” – “Don’t worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ you mine.”
4. “Haven’t you seen my tennis racket?” – “No. I haven’t. Just a minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the cupboard.”
5. “I can’t play chess.” – “I \_\_\_\_\_ you it if you like.”
6. “Why are you putting on your coat?” – “I \_\_\_\_\_ the dog for a walk.”
7. “Why are you selling your house?” – “We \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.”
8. Don’t go near that dog! It \_\_\_\_\_ you.
9. “I’m going to buy Sally a Walkman for her birthday.” – “She’s already got one.” – “Has she” – Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ her a new sweater.”
10. Have you heard the news? Mrs. Green’s pregnant again. She \_\_\_\_\_ another baby.

# GRAMMAR: TAG QUESTIONS

Để hoàn tất câu hỏi đuôi, chúng ta phải:

## 1. Thay đổi thể của câu hỏi đuôi

→ She **is** American, **isn't** she?

{Xác định → Phủ định}

→ She **is not** angry with you, **is** she?

{ Phủ định → Xác định }

## 2. Dùng đại từ nhân xưng (she, he, it...) cho câu hỏi đuôi

→ **Virginia** will be here soon, won't **she**?

{Virginia là nữ, số ít → She}

→ **The man** was cooking, wasn't **he**?

{The man là nam, số ít → He}

## 3. Lưu ý về phần tag của:

+ I am là **aren't I?**

→ I am right, **aren't I?**

+ câu mệnh lệnh xác định là **would [will] you?**

→ Switch on the light, **would you?**

+ câu mệnh lệnh phủ định là **will you?**

→ Don't slam the door, **will you?**

(trừ mệnh lệnh nói về sự **nguy hiểm** → **won't you**)

→ Be careful with that gun, **won't you?**

+ Let's là **shall we?**

→ Let's have a walk, **shall we?**

+ someone, anyone, everyone, no one là **they.**

→ No one understood it, **did they?**

+ Nothing, everything, something là **it.**

→ Everything is wrong, **is it?**

+ There vẫn là **There**

→ There won't be any problems, **will there?**

+ Mệnh đề có trạng từ never, hardly, seldom, rarely là **xác định.** → Your aunt seldom stays put, **does she?**

+ Mệnh đề có tính từ: little, few, no là **xác định.** → Your friend has had little time to finish it, **has he/she?**

+ Mệnh đề có đại từ: none/ nobody[one]/ nothing là **xác định.** → Nothing special will happen, **will it?**

+ Câu phức → chọn mệnh đề chính:

→ **You say** that she is, **don't you?**

(trừ *I think* ....)

→ I think **she is** right, **isn't she?**

**Put a question tag at the end of each sentence.**

1. He didn't have to speak to me, ..... ?
2. He won't fall down, ..... ?
3. You wouldn't like the window open, ..... ?
4. He used to be so rude to his wife, ..... ?
5. She came very late, ..... ?
6. Come and see me tomorrow, ..... ?
7. I'd better go, ..... ?
8. There's an examination tomorrow, ..... ?
9. You can't play tennis today, ..... ?
10. Your sister's been studying English for two years, ..... ?
11. Your brother doesn't like watching TV, ..... ?
12. Be careful with those crocodiles. They often act unexpectedly, ..... ?
13. Mary is reading a book in her room, ..... ?
14. His parents won't buy him a new game, ..... ?
15. I think it is to turn off the television, ..... ?
16. I'm late for the party, ..... ?
17. They never go to the theatre, ..... ?
18. His mother is seldom proud of him, ..... ?
19. The lift isn't working today, ..... ?
20. Nothing could be done, ..... ?
21. Everybody is here, ..... ?
22. He didn't wake up this morning, ..... ?
23. There are many interesting programs tonight, ..... ?
24. Don't make so much noise, ..... ?
25. Everyone has their own opinions, ..... ?
26. There is something wrong with the new car, ..... ?
27. That is true story, ..... ?
28. The quality of these recordings is not very good, ..... ?
29. Let's go to the cinema tonight, ..... ?
30. I am not late for the science conference, ..... ?



## WRITING: FANBOYS

Coordinating conjunctions (liên từ liên kết)

**For** reason I went to bed early yesterday, **for** I was tired.

→ Lưu ý: trước *for* dùng dấu phẩy – *for* luôn đứng ở giữa câu – *for* = *because*

**And** addition My sister went shopping last week. I went shopping last week.

My sister **and** I went shopping last week.

→ Lưu ý: sau khi so sánh hai câu, dùng liên từ để liên kết phần khác nhau

**Nor** and not He didn't stop running. He didn't look back to the haunted house.

He didn't stop running **nor** did he look back to the haunted house.

He **neither** stopped running **nor** looked back to the haunted house.

→ Lưu ý:

1. dùng *nor* phải đảo ngữ [*nor* + auxi. V + S + mV]

2. có thể dùng *neither* thay *nor* trong câu đảo ngữ này.

3. không dùng *neither* ... *nor* trong câu đảo ngữ (*neither*, *nor* thay *not* trong câu gốc)

**But** contrast This room is old. It is comfortable.

This room is old **but** it is comfortable.

This room is old **but** comfortable.

→ Lưu ý:

1. Luôn luôn liên kết cùng loại.

2. Câu 1 liên kết hai mệnh đề, câu 2 liên kết hai tính từ (*old* và *comfortable*)

**Or** options Do you play the piano? Do you play the violin?

Do you play the piano **or** the violin?

→ Lưu ý: hai câu hỏi thường liên kết bằng liên từ **or**

**Yet** contrast Other dancers try to imitate her style. They have not succeeded.

Other dancers try to imitate her style, yet they have not succeeded.

→ Lưu ý: **yet** có nghĩa là '**but**' hoặc '**nevertheless**'

**So** result I was very tired. I went to bed early yesterday.

I was very tired, so I went to bed early yesterday.

→ Lưu ý: **so** có thể thay bằng '**therefore**'

I. Combine the following sentences with a coordinating conjunction (**for**, **and**, **nor**, **but**, **or**, **yet**, **so**).

1. Fans love to watch Anna. She dances beautifully. (for)  
→ .....
2. Anna performs with a fan. People enjoy watching her. (and)  
→ .....
3. She hasn't taken dance lessons. She doesn't need to. (nor)  
→ .....
4. Her technique is unconventional. The effect is striking. (but)  
→ .....
5. She can fill an audience with joy. She can bring people to tears. (or)  
→ .....
6. Other dancers try to imitate her style. They have ended in failure. (yet)  
→ .....
7. She is talented. She will attract fans for many years to come. (so)  
→ .....

II. Combine the following sentences with two coordinating conjunctions alike in meaning if possible

[**Lưu ý:** However, Therefore, Nevertheless dùng để nối hai câu. Nên phải có dấu chấm (.) hoặc chấm phẩy (;) phía trước: He hasn't done his homework. **Therefore**, he won't be able to go to the party hoặc He hasn't done his homework; **therefore**, he won't be able to go to the party]

1. This old woman did not speak Polish. She did not speak Russian. (neither ... nor/ nor)  
→ This .....  
→ This .....
2. She tried to learn Chinese. It was too difficult. (but/ However)  
→ She .....  
→ She .....
3. Last night I was very tired. I went to sleep early than usual. (so/ Therefore)  
→ Last night .....  
→ Last night .....

4. We have tickets for the cinema. We have tickets for the opera. (and)  
→ We have .....  
→ We have .....
5. Would you like orange juice? Would you like cola? (or)  
→ Would you ..... ?
6. This is Mary. She is very rich. She isn't happy. (but/ However)  
→ This is Mary. She .....  
→ This is Mary. She .....
7. She is good at maths. Her favourite subject is history. (yet/ Nevertheless)  
→ She .....  
→ She .....
8. He easily passed the exams. He studied quite thoroughly. (for/ because)  
→ He .....  
→ He .....
9. I'm Polish. My mother is Russian. (but/ However)  
→ I'm .....  
→ I'm .....
10. Chris needed some money. He borrowed some from his parents. (so/ Therefore)  
→ Chris .....  
→ Chris .....



## MINI TEST 1

This test includes verb tenses<sup>10</sup> question tags<sup>10</sup> conjunctions<sup>5</sup> passive<sup>10</sup> and conversation pieces<sup>5</sup>

1. The weather forecast says that it \_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow.  
A. rains                      B. will rain                      C. is going to rain                      D. is raining
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ English this time last week.  
A. learned                      B. were learning                      C. have learned                      D. had learned
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ a book when I saw him.  
A. is reading                      B. read                      C. was reading                      D. reading
4. This is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. am                      B. was                      C. have been                      D. be
5. Robert \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning on the 10:30 train.  
A. arrived                      B. is arriving                      C. has arrived                      D. would arrive
6. Look! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ the station. I think you don't have enough time to catch it.  
A. left                      B. has left                      C. leaves                      D. is leaving
7. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ one hour ago.  
A. phoned                      B. was phoning                      C. had phoned                      D. has phoned
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework as soon as Lan comes here.  
A. will finish                      B. will be finishing                      C. finish                      D. will have finished
9. Look that those black clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_  
A. is going to rain                      B. will rain                      C. would rain                      D. can rain
10. Alan took a photograph of Sandra while she \_\_\_\_\_  
A. didn't look                      B. wasn't looking                      C. hasn't looked                      D. hadn't looked
11. Neither of them complained yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't they                      B. did they                      C. don't they                      D. do they
12. There's a mistake, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't they                      B. isn't it                      C. isn't there                      D. aren't they
13. The answer isn't right, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is it                      B. are they                      C. isn't it                      D. is the answer
14. You haven't lived here long, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. did you                      B. didn't you                      C. haven't you                      D. have you
15. We didn't write those letters, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. did we                      B. don't we                      C. do we                      D. does she
16. Mark went to Paris yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't Mark                      B. did Mark                      C. didn't he                      D. did he
17. I'm very late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will you                      B. shall we                      C. aren't I                      D. am not I
18. I'm not stupid, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. am not I                      B. aren't I                      C. don't I                      D. am I
19. These burgers look good, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't they                      B. don't these                      C. doesn't it                      D. didn't they
20. You wanted that, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. would you                      B. didn't you                      C. wouldn't you                      D. do you
21. This problem \_\_\_\_\_ by your brother yesterday  
A. was solved                      B. will be solved                      C. is solved                      D. solves
22. My father wrote this book. It \_\_\_\_\_ by my father  
A. will be wrote                      B. was write                      C. was written                      D. is written
23. This clock \_\_\_\_\_ in 1750, I think.  
A. is made                      B. was made                      C. is making                      D. will be made
24. Bronson scored a goal. Yes, a goal \_\_\_\_\_ by Bronson  
A. is scored                      B. scored                      C. will be scored                      D. was scored
25. This job \_\_\_\_\_ by my friend next week.  
A. is done                      B. did                      C. will be done                      D. was done
26. \_\_\_\_\_ yet?  
A. Have the letters been typed                      B. Have been the letters typed  
C. Have the letters typed                      D. Had the letters typed
27. \_\_\_\_\_ students required to wear uniforms at all times?  
A. Are                      B. Do                      C. Does                      D. Will
28. \_\_\_\_\_ to you yet?  
A. Are the book been giving back                      B. Was the book been given back  
C. Has been the book given back                      D. Has the book been given back
29. This house \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather years ago.



## GAP FILLING

I. Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks



In Africa a famous food company tried to sell its baby food by advertising it with the picture of a baby on the label. African consumers took one look (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the product; however, and they were horrified. They interpreted the labels to mean that the jars contained ground-up babies. When Pepsico used the slogan 'Come alive with Pepsi' in Taiwan, they had no idea that it would be translated into Chinese as 'Pepsi (2) \_\_\_\_\_ your ancestors back from the dead'.

Misunderstandings such as these about language or about culture are sometimes comical but can also cause genuine hurt or (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Business styles vary widely in different countries and what is normal in one culture can be completely unacceptable in another.

Socialising in different countries can be tricky. In Arabic countries, for example, people do not discuss business (4) \_\_\_\_\_ meals. Giving gifts is another potential problem: in the UK most people take presents to a dinner party, but in many countries this is not polite because it (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you think the host is poor.

- |               |              |             |              |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. at      | B. for       | C. after    | D. up        |
| 2. A. leads   | B. returns   | C. brings   | D. takes     |
| 3. A. anger   | B. angry     | C. angrily  | D. overangry |
| 4. A. in      | B. over      | C. about    | D. through   |
| 5. A. propose | B. recommend | C. indicate | D. suggests  |

II. Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

### Taboos about the Body

How can a person offend people just because they cross their legs? In Thailand, it is rude for a person to show other people the bottom of their feet. This is considered unclean, and Thais can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ serious offense at it. Another thing people do in the West is to touch people on the head especially children. It is very normal to see an old

woman walk up to a young boy and mess up his hair tenderly while saying (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a handsome young man he is.

In Thailand, touching a person's head is strictly taboo because that is the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the body, and it is where the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is thought to reside in a person. Although very close family members might touch a child on the head, even this is considered rude after a child grows up.

In the Middle East and some parts of Asia, the left hand is used to wash oneself after using a toilet. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the left hand can never be offered to another person or used to eat with. Food must always be passed with the right hand, and it is considered polite to always use the right hand for social interactions.

1. A. cause                      B. give                      C. take                      D. commit
2. A. how                      B. what                      C. which                      D. whether
3. A. highest                      B. tallest                      C. most remote                      D. most distant
4. A. brain                      B. quality                      C. personality                      D. soul
5. A. However                      B. Therefore                      C. Moreover                      D. But

III. Read the following passage and choose the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks

### A big finding through travelling

I like travelling. I have traveled to different parts of my country, and I have learned a lot about interesting lifestyles and customs. In many ethnic villages I went to, I was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by some of their beautiful traditional customs. For instance, most of the villagers lived in extended families, and they held a close (2) \_\_\_\_\_ among family members. In addition, young people always showed respect for their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and for elderly people. People were also willing to give a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ when someone was in need or in difficulties. All the members of the family helped one another with household chores as well as with farm work. They were very friendly, gentle, generous... and invited us to have dinner with their families on special occasions. In short, I highly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the close ties in human relationship shown in the villages' ways of living and their own customs.

1. A. concerned                      B. impressed                      C. interested                      D. keen
2. A. friendliness                      B. feeling                      C. co-operation                      D. relationship
3. A. ancestors                      B. friends                      C. acquaintances                      D. neighbors
4. A. head                      B. neck                      C. hand                      D. leg
5. A. succeeded                      B. preferred                      C. imitated                      D. valued



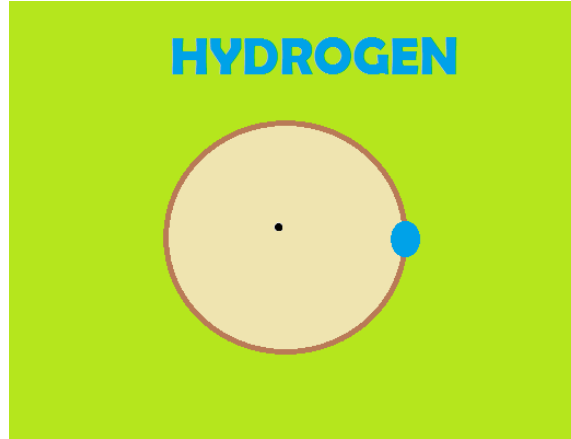
- ❖ *Therefore* = so, consequently, as a result
- ❖ *bring back* = remind (làm nhớ lại)
- ❖ *impressed by* : bị gây ấn tượng bởi
- ❖ *talk/discuss over + lunch/breakfast* = during the meal  
→ We will talk about it **over** (=during) dinner.
- ❖ *give/ take offence at st/ to sb* : tự vệ  
→ I didn't mean to give offence to anyone.

## READING COMPREHENSION: matching the headings

Mục tiêu phần này: Tìm ý chính của đoạn văn

I. Read the passage carefully and then choose the paragraph headings for each paragraph (write the heading before its paragraph)

### IMPORTANCE OF HYDROGEN



**Hydrogen being a crucial element in the human body**  
**Hydrogen can be used as environmental-friendly energy**  
**Hydrogen found in most of the Stars**

**Hydrogen needed to form stars**  
**Little knowledge about the importance of hydrogen in universal formation**  
**The bodily functions of water toward resistance system**  
**Water formed in a terrible chemical reaction**

By Mikhail Polenin

.....  
A. It is widely accepted knowledge that the universe, upon its creation, and even now, is mainly composed of hydrogen. **This light gas is so common**, yet few people know how important it is to our universe and how many great uses it can have in technological applications. Learn about the effect hydrogen has in your daily life.

.....  
B. Our own sun, as well as trillions of other stars in the universe, fuses (đốt cháy) hydrogen into helium to produce energy. Its energy is known on Earth as light and heat. **However, when the sun runs out of hydrogen, it moves on to use heavier elements**, each occasion of fusion (sự tan chảy ra) resulting in a new element every time. It is strongly believed **that organic material could have come from a dead star's matter when it was dispersed** (phát tán) into space. If this is true, humans are built of star dust.

.....  
C. Hydrogen plays a very significant role in the birth of stars around nebulae (tinh vân). Vast clouds of hydrogen are needed for stars to be born. Eventually, the hydrogen begins heating up and igniting (đốt cháy) due to a chain reaction from the collision of atoms. Since there is no gravitational force acting upon the nebulae (tinh vân), it is very likely to take millions



of years for the stars to completely form in the void (khoảng không) of space. However, it is amazing to think that our sun was born in the same manner.

.....  
D. The invention of vehicles that **occupy** hydrogen fuel has been phenomenal in developing a clean source of energy. Hydrogen can be used to power vehicles and leave behind no trace of pollution. In fact, if you ever drive a car that is powered by hydrogen, the only **by-product** (spin-off) of the fuel expense is water. Despite the advantages, most cars powered by hydrogen do not accelerate quickly nor reach high speeds.

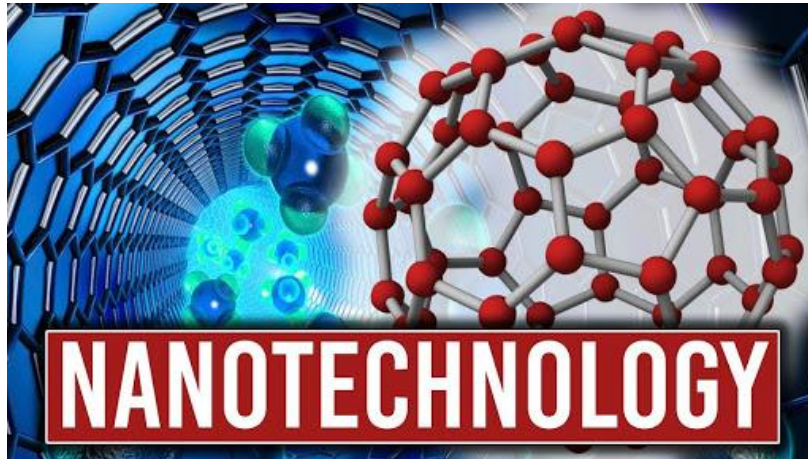
.....  
E. You probably know already that water is composed of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom, but what you probably didn't know about water is its violent creation. Hydrogen and oxygen in the same environment **creates water in an explosive reaction**. The atoms release large amounts of energy to bind into (kết hợp thành) a water molecule. The same kind of reaction is used to propel the Atlas rocket.

.....  
F. One of the major ways hydrogen is used in the body is through water. Water is made up of two thirds hydrogen and as you already know, the body is made up of 65% water. Because of hydrogen, the cells are able to remain hydrated, toxins and waste are able to be eliminated from the body, nutrients are able to be transported to the cells that need them, your joints are lubricated (bôi trơn), and your body's immune system is able to send defensive cells to fight off infection-causing fungus, bacterias and viruses. **Hydrogen also plays a very important role in energy production in our bodies.**

.....  
G. **Hydrogen may also be the key to slowing down the aging process.** The aging of the tissues in the body is believed to be caused by substances called free radicals (gốc tự do) in the body. Molecular hydrogen is a powerful antioxidant **which** helps to defend cells and genes from damage and death caused by harmful free radicals. **These properties, in combination with its anti-inflammatory properties help enhance longevity because aging is caused by tissue degeneration (sự thoái hóa),** oxidative stress and inflammation.

(Adapted from <https://sciencing.com>, issued on April 24, 2017)

II. Read the passage carefully and then choose the paragraph headings for each paragraph (write the heading before its paragraph)



**How will nanotechnology evolve?**

**Nano things are small enough and powerful to protect you**

**Nanotechnology stock market**

**Nanotechnology used in medicine tasks**

**What kinds of precautions are there for nanotechnology?**

**When will it be ready**

.....

A. *Nanotechnology will effect the health industry far greater than it will anything else.* There will be a lot of things that nanotechnology will be able to accomplish in the health business but the main one that most people are interested in is the ability to cure cancer. That's right, folks, nanotechnology will cure cancer. It has been discovered that when a special type of nanites are irradiated by shining xrays on them, the nanites will produce their own electrons that can be controlled in order to target specific cancer cells and destroy them without harming much of the surrounding area. This involves no radiation (other than xrays) and absolutely no chemotherapy. You will not get sick, you will not feel pain, and you will not die. Nanotechnology is the cure-all medicine that we've been searching for for years and it turns out that it's not actually a "medicine" at all!

.....

B. Nanotechnology will bring a whole new meaning to the word "security". Do you have security cameras aimed at your garage but the damn vandals keep spray painting over them? *Well now you can have nanocams that are too small for these hoodlums to even know they're there.* The nanocam could even be programmed to follow movement and alert the police if something (specifically, someone) gets too close. *Nanotechnology will also allow us to make body armor that is a hundred times*

*stronger than steel but light as a feather*. That means that soldiers and police officers will be much safer while performing the dangerous duties that they take on in order to protect YOU. It's amazing what simple, little computers can do.

.....

- C. *Nanotechnology itself will evolve beyond what we can even imagine right now*. Some say that one day, nanotechnology will be able to become self-replicating, in that it collects extremely small particles of metal that are as tiny as dust and engineer that metal into more nanites. The nanites would also be self-sustaining as they might be able to use excess sugar in the blood stream (that we don't want there anyway) and use it to power their tiny fuel cells.

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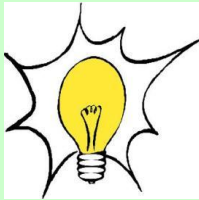
- D. The field of nanotechnology comes with all sorts of inherent risks but, thankfully, *scientists are smart enough to put precautions in the programming to allow it to remain controllable*. The first thing that you have to realize is that nanites are not intelligent. They are just like your own desktop computer or laptop. They can't take control of your mind or force you to do anything that you don't want to do. They are operated by a series of programming that the scientists encode into them. Each set of nanites will have a specific task to do and it will only do what they are told to do. So don't worry, you're not in any danger from the nanites themselves. There is a danger, however, if the nanites are hacked into by cyber terrorists. If these terrorists were to gain control of the nanites that are floating around within a person's body, then they could tear the person apart from the inside on a molecular level. Hopefully, crime prevention will stay one step ahead of these nutjobs and keep them out of nanites and keep them out of you!

.....

- E. *You may want to seriously start thinking about investing in the nanotechnology market as soon as possible because once it hits the market, nanotechnology is going to boom*. Think about where Google was just ten years ago: It had low popularity, very little resources, and no one thought it was going anywhere. The few people who did decide to invest a little bit of money in it, though, are now millionaires today. My advice would be to look up a list of companies that are specializing in different forms of nanotechnology and invest just \$50-\$100 in each of them if you can spare the money. In all likelihood, many of those companies won't take off, but some of them will. It's those few companies that you invested just \$50-\$100 in that will soon make you an enormous profit.

.....

F. **Some nanotechnologies are already on the market today.** There's a company in the United Kingdom that uses nanotechnology to track its products all the way from the distribution factory to the retail outlet so that if anyone steals a product or it goes missing, the company can then track that item down and report whoever stole it to the authorities. Other forms of nanotechnology are in the making as we speak and those companies who are involved in making them are investing loads of money because they know it will pay off. **Nanotechnology is not some distant future that you, individually, will never see;** it is a reality even in our present day and we get even closer to better forms of nanotechnology every day.



**reading tips**

**Hãy theo các bước sau để giải các dạng câu hỏi:**

1. **Đọc câu hỏi** trước (không đọc đoạn văn trước)
2. **Gạch chân từ khóa** trong câu hỏi để xác định dạng câu hỏi, xác định vị trí cần tìm thông tin trả lời.
3. Chú ý đến cách **đùng** từ **tương đương** hoặc **cấu trúc tương đương** để **xác định vị trí chứa thông tin** cho câu trả lời.

**Có bao nhiêu loại từ khóa?**

1. Từ khóa không biến đổi (**con số**, **tên riêng**, thuật ngữ và các **nghi vấn từ**)
2. Từ khóa biến đổi (dạng từ tương đương, **từ đồng nghĩa**, trái nghĩa và **biến dạng từ** theo cấu trúc tương đương)