# UNIT 7. TELEVISION

1. **VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Meaning** | **Picture** | **Example** |
| comedy /ˈkɒmədi/  (n.) | phim hài |  | The comedy is so funny!  Phim hài này buồn cười quá! |
| documentary /ˌdɒkjuˈmentr  i/ (n.) | phim tài  liệu |  | The documentary seems not to attract the young audience.  Phim tài liệu dường như không thu hút khán giả trẻ tuổi. |
| game show  /ɡeɪm ʃəʊ/  (n.) | chương  trình/ buổi  truyền hình  giải trí |  | This channel has many game shows.  Kênh này có rất nhiều chương trình truyền hình giải trí. |
| schedule /ˈskedʒuːl/  (n.) | chương  trình, lịch trình |  | The TV schedules are filled with interesting films.  Lịch trình trên TV toàn là những phim hấp dẫn. |
| educate /ˈedʒukeɪt/  (v.) | giáo dục,  dạy |  | The programme educates people on the habits of animals.  Chương trình này dạy mọi người về các thói quen của các loài động vật. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| newsreader /,njuːzridə(r)/  (n.) | người đọc bản tin trên đài truyền hình |  | She works as a newsreader on VTV3.  Cô ấy là một người đọc bản tin truyền hình trên VTV3. |
| weatherman  /'weðəmæn/  (n.) | nam MC  dự báo thời  tiết |  | The weatherman is telling people about the storm tonight.  Nam MC dự báo thời tiết đang đưa ra những dự báo về cơn bão tối nay. |
| character  /ˈkærəktə(r)/  (n.) | nhân vật trong phim hoặc truyện |  | Tom and Jerry are two famous cartoon characters in many countries.  Tom và Jerry là hai nhân vật hoạt hình nổi tiếng tại nhiều quốc gia. |
| adventure /ədˈventʃə(r)/  (n.) | cuộc phiêu lưu |  | Do you like the cartoon “The adventure of yellow bee”?  Bạn có thích bộ phim hoạt hình “Cuộc phiêu lưu của ong vàng” không? |
| audience  /ˈɔːdiəns/  (n.) | khán giả |  | Millions of audiences all over the world enjoy this programme.  Hàng triệu khán giả trên toàn thế giới yêu thích chương trình này. |
| fair /feə(r)/  (n.) | hội chợ,  chợ phiên |  | Pig racing is an attraction at many fairs in Australia and America.  Đua lợn có sức hút tại các hội chợ ở Úc và Mĩ. |
| manner /ˈmænə(r)/  (n.) | tác phong, phong cách, cách  cư xử |  | He has a friendly manner. Anh ấy có cách cư xử rất thân thiện. |
| musical /ˈmjuːzɪkl/  (n.) | nhạc kịch |  | Did you watch the musical tonight?  Bạn đã xem buổi nhạc kịch tối nay chưa? |
| viewer /ˈvjuːə(r)/  (n.) | người xem (TV) |  | The programme attracted millions of viewers.  Chương trình truyền hình đó thu hút hàng triệu người xem. |

1. **GRAMMAR**

**I. H/Wh-questions**

Trong Tiếng Anh, khi chúng ta cần hỏi rõ ràng và cần có câu trả lời cụ thể, ta dùng câu hỏi với các từ để hỏi. Loại câu này còn được gọi là câu hỏi trực tiếp (direct questions).

1. **Các từ để hỏi trong Tiếng Anh**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Who (Ai) (Chức năng chủ ngữ) | Whom (Ai)(Chức năng tân ngữ) | What (cái gì) | Whose (Của ai) |
| Where (Ở đâu) | Which (Cái nào) (Hỏi về sự lựa chọn) | When (Khi nào) | Why (Tại sao) |
| How (Thế nào) | How much (Bao nhiêu, giá tiền, số lượng) | How many (Bao nhiêu, số lượng) | How long (Bao lâu) |
| How far (Bao xa) | How old (Bao nhiêu tuổi) | How often (Thường xuyên thế nào) | What time (Mấy giờ) |

1. **Các cấu trúc câu hỏi WH thường gặp**

**a. Nguyên tắc đặt câu hỏi**

* Nếu chưa có trợ động từ thì phải mượn trợ động từ: do/ does/ did
* Nếu trợ động từ sẵn có (am/ is/ are/ can/ will/ shall/ could/ would) thì đảo chúng ra trước chủ ngữ, không mượn do/ does/ did nữa.

**b. Cấu trúc thông thường của loại câu hỏi Wh – questions**

Từ để hỏi thường được viết ở đầu câu hỏi. từ để hỏi có thể làm tân ngữ (O), bổ ngữ (C) hoặc chủ ngữ (S).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dạng** | **Cấu trúc** | **Chú ý** |
| Dạng  1:  Câu hỏi tân ngữ | Wh – work + auxiliary + S + V + (object)? Ví dụ:   * Where do you live? * What are you doing? * Whom do you meet this morning? * Who are you going with? | - Object là danh từ, đại từ đứng sau động từ hoặc giới từ. |
| Dạng  2:  Câu hỏi bổ ngữ | Wh-word + to be + S + Complement? Ví dụ:   * Where is John? * Who are you? * Whose is this umbrella? * Who is the head of your school? | * Complement là danh từ hoặc tính từ * động từ be chia theo chủ ngữ |
| Dạng  3:  Câu hỏi chủ ngữ | Wh-word + V + object? Ví dụ:   * Who lives in London with Daisy? * Who teaches you English? * Who is opening the door? * Which is better? * What caused the accident? | - Động từ chính luôn được chia theo ngôi thứ ba số ít |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG**

**Bài 1. Chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống, một từ có thể dùng nhiều lần.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Why | How often | How long | Where | How | What |
| Who | How much | When | What time | Which |  |

1. …………..do you like?
2. ……………..do you prefer to study – at night or in the morning?
3. ………………….do you prefer – wine or beer?
4. …………………does this lesson finish?
5. ……………..is the best student in this class?
6. ………………….coffee do you drink every day?
7. ………………is the time?
8. …………………is the weather like today?
9. …………………….don’t you like apple juice?
10. …………………….about a walk through the forest?
11. ……………..do you play volleyball?
12. ……………….do Anne and Betty get to school every day?
13. …………………..does your father go to work?
14. …………………are we going for a holiday by the sea again?
15. ………………………do you like your coffee?

**Bài 2. Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất điền vào chỗ trống**

1. Do you know……………language is spoken in Kenya?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. which B. who  2. …………is your blood type? | C. What |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who  3. ……do you play tennis? For exercise | C. What |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who  4. …………..can I buy some milk? At the supermarket. | C. What |  | D. why |
| A. which B. where  5. ………..much do you weigh? | C. What |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who  6. ………hat is this? It’s my brother’s? | C. What |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who  7. …………can I park my car? Over there. | C. What |  | D. whose |
| A. where B. who  8. ……tall are you? | C. What |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who | C. What |  | D. how |
| 9. ……….do you like your tea? I like it with cream and sugar. | |
| A. which B. who C. What  10. ……picture do you prefer – this one or that one? | |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who C. What  11. ……………….is that woman? I think she is a teacher. | |  | D. how |
| A. which B. who C. What | |  | D. how |

12. ……………book is this? It’s mine

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. which B. who C. What  13. ………………….do you usually eat lunch? At noon. | D. whose |
| A. which B. who C. What  14. ……..does your father work? At City Hall | D. when |
| A. which B. where C. What  15. ……usually gets up the earliest in your family? | D. how |
| A. which B. who C. What  16. …………….do you think of this hotel? It’s pretty good | D. how |
| A. which B. who C. What  17. ………..does your father work at that company? Because It’s near our house | D. how |
| A. which B. why C. What  18. ……..dances the best in your family? | D. how |
| A. which B. who C. What | D. how |

**Bài 3. Tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong các câu sau** 1. What does you like?

1. Whose computer do you often use?
2. Where do that boy come from?
3. When you do go to the office?
4. Does why your brother like this film?
5. Who you usually study with?
6. How does Susan comes home?
7. Does Roger play tennis how often?
8. Does you always run to school why?
9. Where are you park your bike?

**Bài 4. Dựa vào câu trả lời, chọn Wh-word thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống**

1. …………….do you want to eat? Paste or cheese.
2. ………………….does John do to the beach? By car
3. ……………..floors does your school have? Four
4. ………………….do we get up? Early in the morning
5. ……………did you family go swimming yesterday? At the club
6. …………………….do you usually eat for breakfast? Toast and eggs.
7. ……………..does Peter come from? London
8. ……………do you usually have lunch with? – My friends
9. ……………….do they go to school? – In the morning
10. ……………….does mary come to class? – By bus
11. …………………do your sister and you usually get up? – Ten o’clock.
12. …………..ice – cream does John like? – Chocolate
13. …………..cap do you often borrow? - My brother’s

14………..does she sometimes come to work late? Because she misses the train.

1. …………….do you go shopping? Once a week.
2. ……………is good at English? Tom
3. ………………….old is her son? - Seven
4. …………….are your posters? Over my bed.
5. …………….much is this pullover? Twenty pounds.
6. ………………colour is your car? - Red.

**Bài 5. Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành một câu hoàn chỉnh** 1. they/ what / doing/ are?

…………………………………………………….

1. up/ get/ you/ when/ in / the/ morning/ do?

…………………………………………………….

1. name/ you / do/ spell / how/ your?

…………………………………………………….

1. homework / is/ what/ for?

…………………………………………………….

1. does/ Tim/ like/ handball/ why?

…………………………………………………….

1. do/ what/ the girls/ like sports?

…………………………………………………….

1. for/ lunch/ your/ what/ have/ did/ friend?

…………………………………………………….

1. Kevin/ saty/ in/ long/ how/ did/ Paris?

…………………………………………………….

1. the / what/ weather/ like/ was?

…………………………………………………….

1. math/ who/ easy/ thinks/ is?

…………………………………………………….

**Bài 6. Viết câu hỏi cho những câu trả lời dưới đây, bắt đầu bằng từ cho sẵn.**

1. They live in Blooklyn.

Where……………………………………………..?

1. The lesson begins at 8 o’clock.

What time………………………………………?

1. They get home at 6 o’clock every night.

What time……………………………………….?

1. She speaks French very well.

What……………………………….?

1. Those book costs one dollar.

How much…………………………………………..?

1. They travel by car.

How……………………………………………..?

1. She wants to learn English because she wants a better job.

Why………………………………………………?

1. They meet on the corner every morning.

Where………………………………………….?

1. She teaches us grammar.

What……………………………………………………?

1. He gets up at seven every morning.

When………………………………………………………..

1. Those girls sell newspaper there.

What…………………………………………………..

**II. Liên từ (Conjunctions)**

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

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

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG**

**Bài 7. Chon đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống.**

1. I like English………I like French very much.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

2. My brother likes maths…….he doesn’t like history.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

3. The children forgot their homework, ……..the teacher was angry with them.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. and B. but  4. Can you read…….write English words? | C. or |  |  | D. so |
| A. and B. but  5. Are the questions right……………..wrong? | C. or |  |  | D. so |
| A. and B. but  6. It’ s great……………it’s fun. | C. or |  |  | D. so |
| A. and B. but | C. or |  |  | D. so |

7. Would ou like tea……..hot chocolate for your breakfast?

A. and B. but C. or D. so

8. Our car is old, ……..it drives beautifully.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

9. It was very warm,……………we all went swimming.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

10. Do we have French…….music after the break?

A. and B. but C. or D. so

11. I like sugar in my tea, …….I don’t like milk in it.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

12. We were very tired…….happy after our flight to Sydney.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

13. Jeawon was cold, ……he put on a coat.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

14. Julia has a guitar, …….she plays it really well.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

15. Maria tried to read a novel in French, …….it was too difficult.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

16. He lives in london, ………he studies at a college.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

17. You can go to the tourist office………ask them for any information you need.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

18. Does Miss Smith like the red boots…….the black and white sandals?

A. and B. but C. or D. so

19. Lynda likes Tom……he is in love with Annette.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

20. Geraldine Chaplin is a great actress……she is less well – known than father Charlie Chaplin.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

**Bài 8. Nối mệnh đề ở cột A với mệnh đề ở cột B sao cho câu có ý nghĩa, sau đó viết lại câu.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| 1. We wanted to go to the show | Because they are quick and easy . |
| 2. I often make omelettes | Although they are not film very healthy |
| 3. Shall we go to the cinema? | And watch that film you were talking about. |
| 4. Burgers are very tasty | But there weren’t any seats left. |
| 5. My neighbors are friendly | Or at the football match? |
| 6. Do you know if he’s at home | Because he laughs in his sleep. |
| 7. Pick me up early, please? | But they are noisy. |
| 8. We know he has great dreams. | So we don’t get there late. |

1................................................................................................... 2................................................................................................... 3................................................................................................... 4................................................................................................... 5................................................................................................... 6................................................................................................... 7...................................................................................................

8...................................................................................................

**Bài 9. Khoanh tròn vào liên từ thích hợp trong mỗi câu sau.**

1. I’d love to stay (so/and/but) I have to catch my bus.
2. His hot chocolate was too hot (so/and/but) he put some cold milk in it.
3. (Or/Although/Because) we had an umbrella, we got extremely wet.
4. I only passed my exam (because/but/although)you helped me.
5. They were hungry (but/because/so) they made some sanwiches.
6. We can go to the pool (and/but/or) we can go horse-riding, whichever you prefer.
7. She didn’t want him to see her (and/so/although) she hid behind a plant.
8. He’s in the town centre (so/because/ but) he wants to look for shoes.
9. I’m definitely coming tonight, (or/because/ although) I could be a bit late.
10. We can go to the shop before we go to Clare’s house (and/ or/ so) go to Clare’s house forst to see if she needs anything. What do you think?

**Bài 10. Chọn liên từ thích hợp (and/ so/ but/ because) rồi điền vào chỗ trống**

1. I like coffee…………..I don’t like tea.
2. I cannot swim………I can ski.
3. I want a new TV…..the one I have now is broken.
4. I had to work on Saturday……I couldn’t go to John’s party.
5. My name is Jame……..I’m your new teacher.
6. I was cold…….I turned on the heater.
7. We’ll have to go shopping…………………….we have nothing for dinner.
8. The history test was difficult………the English one was easy.
9. We didn’t go to the beach yesterday …………it was raining.
10. we have a test on Monday…………I’ll have to study this weekend.
11. She can speak French, …………………..she can’t write it.
12. She’s working late next Friday, ………….she can’t come to the party.
13. In summer we wear light clothes………the weather is hot.
14. I have a tooth ache…….I must see a dentist as early as I can.
15. It is rainy………windy today.
16. He doesn’t play the guitar, …….he plays the drum.
17. I like walking……..I never go to school on foot……..it is 10 miles away from home.
18. My son is calm…..easy – going……..my daughter is very moody……they never agree together.
19. I am English…..I live in the USA…….I work with a company there.
20. I love painting…….fishing………they teach me concentration.
21. Jane hates swimming…….she spends her summer holidays on the beach……….she loves sunbathing.
22. It is always rainy in winter……….you should always take an umbrella with you.
23. Fast foods are delicious……..usually unhealthy …….people should avoid them.
24. Peter is obese…….the doctor advised him to practise sport regularly.
25. Parents ……..children should have good relationships.

**Bài 11. Viết lại các câu sau, sử dụng các từ trong ngoặc.**

1. I don’t eat cheese. I don’t eat butter. (or)
2. I like him. He’s annoying. (but)
3. We’re having salad for lunch. We’re not very hungry. (so)
4. She doesn’t use much suncream. She has very pale skin. (although)
5. This tear, he’s been to China. He has also been to Brazil. (and)
6. Would you like to go to Paris? Would you rather go to Budapest? (or)
7. He’s very tired today. He went to bed very late last night. (because)
8. It looks very near. It’s quite a long way away. (although)

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 12. Viết các câu sau dựa vào các từ cho sẵn**

1. Which soup/ you/ like? - I/ like/ chicken soup

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Where/ Ann/ usually/ go/ in the evening? - She/ usually/ go/ to the cinema.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Who/ Carol and Bill/ visit/ on Sundays? - They/ visit/ their grandparents.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. What/ David/ usually drink/ with/ his breakfast? - He/ usually/ drink/ coffee.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. When/ you / watch TV? - I / watch TV/ in the evening.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Why/ Rachel/ stay/ in bed? - She/ stay/ in bed/ because/ she/ be/ sick.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. How/ you/ go/ to the office? - I/ go/ to the office/ by bicycle.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Whose laptop/ your sister / carry? - She / carry/ mine.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Bài 13. Đặt câu hỏi cho các cụm từ được gạch chân dưới đây** 1. Minh usually takes exercises after getting up.

………………………………………………………….

1. I brush my teeth twice a day.

………………………………………………………….

1. Nga has an appointment at 10.30 this morning.

………………………………………………………….

1. They live in the city center.

………………………………………………………….

1. I like “Tom and Jerry” because it’s very interesting.

………………………………………………………….

1. She is worried about the next examination.

…………………………………………………………. 7. Music makes people different from all other animals.

………………………………………………………….

1. They do their homework at night.

………………………………………………………….

1. I like the red blouse, not the blue one. ………………………………………………………….
2. That is an English book.

………………………………………………………….

1. He studies piano at the university.

………………………………………………………….

1. My father is a teacher.

………………………………………………………….

1. My favorite musician is Trinh Cong Son.

………………………………………………………….

1. We take a holiday once a year.

………………………………………………………….

1. It takes four hours to get there.

………………………………………………………….

1. He earns a hundred pounds a week.

………………………………………………………….

1. This book is 30,000 dong.

………………………………………………………….

1. The car is expensive.

………………………………………………………….

**Bài 14. Hoàn thành câu sau sử dụng các liên từ (although/ because/ but/ so)**

1. …………………….Norway is a beautiful country, it is very cold in winter.
2. It is warm and sunny today………we are going to the beach.
3. The car is very old ……….it is reliable.
4. today is my daughter’s birthday, …………I need to buy her a present.
5. You should take an umbrella ………it is going to rain.
6. Thhe camera is very expensive……….it is very good.
7. I love chips……….it is not healthy.
8. His mother is not feeling well, …………..he needs to take care of her.
9. Your marks in English are low……..you don’t study hard enough.
10. …………….he is a good ski instructor, I don’t like him very much.
11. I’d like to go with you………I’m too busy right now.
12. There are no buses this hour, ………we need to catch a taxi.
13. …………..it rains a lot in winter, I like walking the dog in the park.
14. He fails his driving test, ………he needs to do it again.
15. We invites them to the party………..they don’t want to come.
16. I don’t like the concert…………the band doesn’t play well.
17. We don’t go on holiday………we don’t have a lot of money.
18. I want to buy a car………I need it for my job.
19. I’m learning French……….I want to live in Paris.
20. …………………..he’s got a car, he never drives to work. **Bài 15. Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh**
21. accident/ an/ she’s/ in/ because/ hospital/ she/ had.

………………………………………………………….

1. but/ they/ many/ work/ don’t/ hours/ they/ have/ money/ much.

………………………………………………………….

1. asked/ Paul/ me/ question,/ a/ replied/ I / so.

………………………………………………………….

1. buy/ I/ peppers/ potatoes. / and/ tomatoes,

………………………………………………………….

1. them/ apple/ can/ have/ an/ or/ a/ ./ She/ have/ both/ ./ She/ mango/ can’t/ of

………………………………………………………….

1. can/ piano/ . / Karthik/ play/ but/ he/ play/ the/ can’t/ the/ violin

………………………………………………………….

1. hard – working/ is/ but/ her/ is/ lazy/ ./ She/ very/ brother

………………………………………………………….

1. clever/ is/ and/ beautiful/ . / She

………………………………………………………….

1. shirt/ can/ the/ blue/ or/ take/ green/ shirt/ . / You/ the

………………………………………………………….

1. am/ sister/ talk/ I/ short/ . / My/ is/ but

………………………………………………………….

**Bài 16. Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời câu hỏi**

**HOW CAN WE KEEP OUR TEETH HEALTHY**

Firstly, we ought to visit our dentist twice a year. He can fill the small holes in our teeth before they destroy the teeth. He can examine our teeth to check that they are growing in the right way.

Unfortunately, many people wait until they have toothache before they see a dentist.

Secondly, we should brush our teeth with a toothbrush and flouride tooth paste at least twice a day – once after breakfast and once before we go to bed. We can also use wooden toothpicks to clean between our teeth after a meal.

Thirdly, we should eat food that is good for our teeth and our body such as milk, cheese, fish, brown bread, potatoes, red rice, raw vegetables, and fresh fruit. Chocolate, sweets, biscuits and cakes are bad, especially when we eat them between meals. They are harmful because they stick to our teeth and cause decay.

1. How often should we visit our dentist a year? ………………………………………………………….
2. What should we brush our teeth with?

………………………………………………………….

1. What else we can use to clean between our teeth after a meal?

………………………………………………………….

1. What kinds of food are good for our teeth?

………………………………………………………….

1. What kinds of food are bad for our teeth?

………………………………………………………….

# UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

**A. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **New words** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| athlete  /ˈæθliːt/  (n) | vận động viên | He is one of the most famous athletes in Argentina.  Anh ấy là một trong những vận động viên nổi tiếng nhất tại Ác-hen-ti-na. |
| career  /kəˈrɪə(r)/  (n.) | nghề nghiệp, sự nghiệp | Pelé started his career as a football player at the age of 15.  Pê-lê bắt đầu sự nghiệp là một cầu thủ bóng đá khi ông ấy 15 tuổi. |
| congratulation  /kənˌɡrætʃuˈleɪʃn/  (n.) | sự chúc mừng | Congratulations! I hear you won the match yesterday.  Chúc mừng! Tớ nghe nói cậu chiến thắng trận đấu ngày hôm qua. |
| elect  /ɪˈlekt/  (v.) | lựa chọn, bầu chọn | Beijing was elected to hold The 2008 Summer Olympics.  Bắc Kinh được chọn để tổ chức Thế vận hội Mùa hè năm 2008. |
| equipment  /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/  (n.) | thiết bị, dụng cụ | The equipment in the gym is quite modern.  Thiết bị tại phòng tập thể dục khá là hiện đại. |
| goggles  /ˈɡɒɡlz/  (n.) | kính (để bơi) | I always wear goggles when I am swimming.  Tớ luôn đeo kính bơi khi bơi. |
| racket  /ˈrækɪt/  (n.) | cái vợt (cầu lông, quần vợt…) | Can I borrow your badminton racket?  Cậu cho tớ mượn chiếc vợt cầu lông của cậu được không? |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| regard  /rɪˈɡɑːd/  (v.) | coi là | He is regarded as the best football player of all time.  Anh ấy được coi là cầu thủ bóng đá giỏi nhất mọi thời đại. |
| marathon  /ˈmærəθən/  (n.) | cuộc đua ma-ra-tông | She finishes her marathon in about 3 hours.  Cô ấy hoàn thành cuộc đua ma-ra-tông trong khoảng 3 giờ đồng hồ. |
| Athletics  (n) | Môn điền kinh | My brother wants to compete in athletics.  Anh trai tôi muốn thi đấu điền kinh**.** |
| Gymnastics  (n) | Thể dục dụng cụ | My sister really likes watching gymnastics on TV.  Chị gái tôi thích xem thể dục dụng cụ trên TV. |
| Weightlifting  (n) | Cử tạ | Weightlifting athletes must have very strong muscles.  Vận động viên cử tạ chắc hẳn phải có cơ bắp khỏe. |
| exhausted  /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/  (adj.) | mệt nhoài, mệt lử | The runners were exhausted when they crossed the finish line.  Các vận động viên chạy đua mệt lử khi họ về đích. |
| last  /lɑːst/  (v.) | kéo dài | A football match often lasts 90 minutes.  Một trận bóng đá thường kéo dài 90 phút. |
| ring  /rɪŋ/  (n.) | sàn đấu (boxing) | Two men are competing in the boxing ring.  Hai người đàn ông đang thi quyền anh trên sàn đấu . |

**B.GRAMMAR**

**I. Thì quá khứ đơn**

**1. Cách dùng**

- Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm được xác định trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I met her last summer.

(Tôi đã gặp cô ấy vào mùa hè năm ngoái.) - Diễn tả hành động thường làm hay quen làm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: She often swimming every day last year.

(Năm ngoái cô ấy đi bơi mỗi ngày.)

**2. Dạng thức của quá khứ đơn.**

a. Với động từ “to be” (was/were)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể khẳng định** |  | **Thể phủ định** |
| **I/He/She/It**  Danh từ số ít | Was + danh từ/tính từ | Was not/wasn’t + danh từ/tính từ |
| **You/We/They**  Danh từ số nhiều | Were + danh từ/tính từ | Were not/weren’t + danh tiwf/tính từ |
| Ví dụ:  -He was tired. (Anh ấy đã rất mệt.)  -They were in the room.( Họ đã ở trong phòng.) |  | Ví dụ:  -He wasn’t at school yesterday.( Hôm qua anh ấy không ở trường.)  -They weren’t in the park.(Họ không ở trong công viên.) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể nghi vấn** |  | **Câu trả lời ngắn** |
| **Was + I/He/She/It**  Danh từ số ít | + danh từ/tính từ | Yes ( No ) +I/She/He/It + was  (wasn’t) |
| **Were + You/We/They**  Danh từ số nhiều | Yes (No) + You/We/They + were (weren’t) |
| Ví dụ:  -Were they tired yesterday? (  Hôm qua họ đã mệt phải không?   * Yes, they were/No, they weren’t. -Was he at home? * Yes, he was/No, he wasn’t |  |

**Lưu ý:**

Khi chủ ngữ câu hỏi là “you” (bạn) thì câu trả lời phải dùng “I” (tôi) để đáp lại.

b.Với động từ thường (Verbs/V)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể khẳng định** |  | **Thể phủ định** | |
| I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều | + V-ed | I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều | +did not/didn’t +  V nguyên mẫu |
| He/She/It  Danh từ số ít | He/She/It  Danh từ số ít |
| Ví dụ:  -She went to school yesterday.( Hôm qua cô  ấy đã đi học.)  -He worked in this bank last year.( Năm ngoái anh ấy đã làm việc ở ngân hàng.) | Ví dụ:  -My mum didn’t by me a computer last year. ( Mẹ tôi đã không mua cho tôi máy tính mới năm ngoái.)  -He didn’t met me last night.( Anh ấy không gặp tôi tối qua.)  -Mr. Nam didn’t watch  TV with me.(Ông Nam đã không xem TV với tôi.) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thể nghi vấn** | | | **Câu trả lời ngắn** | |  |
| Did | I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều  He/She/It  Danh từ số ít | +V nguyên mẫu? | Yes      No | I/You/We/They/Danh từ  số nhiều    He/She/It/Danh từ số ít | Did.      Didn’t |
| Ví dụ:  -Did she work there?( Có phải cô ấy làm việc ở đó không?)  Yes she dis/No she didn’t  -Did you go to Hanoi last month? ( Có phải bạn đi Hà Nội tháng trước không?)  Yes, I did/No, I didn’t | | | | |  |

c.Wh-question

Khi đặt câu hỏi có chứa **Wh-word** ( từ để hỏi) như **Who, What, When,** **Where, Why, Which, How,** ta đặt chúng lên dầu câu. Tuy nhiên khi trả lời cho dạng câu hỏi này, ta không dùng Yes/No mà cần đưa ra câu trả lời trực tiếp.

**Cấu trúc:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Wh-word + was/were + S?** | **Wh-word + did + S + V?** |
| Ví dụ:  -Where were they? (Họ đã ở đâu thế?) -They were in the playground. (Họ ở trong sân chơi.) | Ví dụ:  -What did Ba do at the weekend? (Ba đã làm gì vào cuối tuần?)  -He studied English. (Cậu ấy học tiếng Anh.) |

**3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

- Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn thường có sự xuất hiện của các trangj từ chỉ thời gian như:

-yesterday (hôm qua)

-last night/week/month/…(Tối qua/tuần trước/tháng trước/…)

-ago (cách đây), (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ/two weeks ago: cách đây hai tuần…) -in + thời gian trong quá khứ (eg:in 1990)

-when: khi (trong câu kể)

**4. Cách thêm –ed vào sau động từ**

1. Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn, động từ bắt buộc phải thêm đuôi –ed. Dưới đây là các quy tắc khi thêm đuôi –ed vào động từ.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thêm “ed” vào đằng sau hầu  hết các động từ | Ví dụ | Want – wanted | Finish – finished |
| Look - looked | Help - helped |
| Động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi  “e” hoặc “ee” chúng ta chỉ việc thêm “d” vào cuối độn từ. | Ví dụ | Live - lived | Agree - agreed |
| Love - loved | Believe - believed |
| Đối với động từ tận cùng là  “y”  + Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i), ta thêm  “ed” bình thường.  + Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm ta đổi “y” thành “i+ed” | Ví dụ | Play - played | Study - studied |
| Stay - stayed | Worry – worried |
| Enjoy - ẹnoyed | Marry – married |
| Động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm ( trừ những từ kết thúc bằng h,w,x,y), ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ed” | Ví dụ | Stop – stopped | Fit - fitted |
| Plan - planned |  |

1. Động từ bất quy tắc

- Là những động từ được chia ở cột 2 trong “Bảng động từ bất quy tắc” (học thuộc lòng)

Ví dụ:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| V | V- ed | Nghĩa |
| go | went | Đi |
| have | had | Có |
| Teach | taught | Dạy |
| buy | bought | mua |
| drink | drank | Uống |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:**

**Bài 1:Cho dạng đúng của từ quá khứ đơn, dùng bảng động từ bất quy tắc nếu cần.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **V** | **V-ed** | **V** | **V-ed** |
| Meet (gặp) |  | Enjoy (thích) |  |
| Help (giúp đỡ) |  | Drive (lái xe) |  |
| Speak (nói) |  | Plan (kế hoạch) |  |
| Live (sống) |  | Put (đặt) |  |
| Write (viết) |  | Stop (dừng lại) |  |
| Study (học) |  | Sing (hát) |  |
| Do (làm) |  | Agree (đồng ý) |  |
| Cry (khóc) |  | Sit (ngồi) |  |
| Stand (đứng) |  | Borrow (mượn) |  |
| Play (chơi) |  | Run (chạy) |  |
| Stay (ở) |  | Begin(bắt đầu) |  |
| Ask (hỏi) |  | Break (làm vỡ) |  |
| Laugh (cười) |  | Bring (mang theo) |  |
| Try (cố gắng) |  | Build (xây) |  |
| Tidy (dọn dẹp) |  | Buy (mua) |  |

**Bài 2: Điền was/were vào chỗ trống:**

1. The teacher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nice.
2. The students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clever.
3. But one student\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in trouble.
4. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for him.
5. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nice though.
6. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Canberra last spring.
7. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at school last Saturday.
8. Tina\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home yesterday.
9. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_happy.
10. Robert and Stan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Garry’s friends.
11. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very busy on Friday.
12. They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in front of the supermarket.
13. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the museum.
14. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in South Africa last month.
15. Jessica and Kimberly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late for school.

**Bài 3:Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), thể phủ định (-), thể nghi vấn (?)** 1. (+)He wrote a book.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+)She was my boss.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-)They didn’t build a new house.

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-)I wasn’t at the concert last Sunday.

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(?)Did you buy clothes in this clothes shop?

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (?)Were they born in Korea?

1. (+)He swam in the lake.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+)We were at the gym last week.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-)She didn’t go to her office by car.

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-)He wasn’t a good buy.

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 4. Chọn đáp án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống** 1.They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bus yesterday.

A. don’t catch B. weren’t catch C. didn’t catch D. not catch

1. My sister\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_home last night.
   1. comes B. come C. came D. was come
2. My father\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tired when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.
   1. was – got B. is – get C. was – getted D. were – got
3. What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two days ago?
   1. do – do B. did – did C. do – did D. did – do

5.Where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your family\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the summer holiday last year?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. do – go B. does – go  6. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_David in town a few days ago. | C.did – go |  | D. did – went |
| A. did see B. was saw  7. It was cold, so I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window. | C. did saw |  | D. saw |
| A. shut B.was shut  8. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the cinema three times last week. | C. am shut |  | D.shutted |
| A.was go B. went  9.What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last weekend? | C. did go |  | D.goed |
| A.were/do B.did/did  10.The police\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on my way home last night. | C.did/do |  | D.do/did |
| A. was stop B.stopped | C.stops |  | D.stopping |
| 11. The film wasn’t very good. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it very much. | |
| A.ẹnjoyed B.wasn’t enjoy C.didn’t ẹnjoyed | | | D. didn’t enjoy |

12.The bed was very uncomfortable. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sleep very well.

A.didn’t B.did C.wasn’t D.not

1. The window was opened and a bird\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into the room.

A.fly B. flew C. was flew D.did fly

1. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of money yesterday. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an expensive dress.

A.spend/buy B.spent/buy C.spent/bought D.was spent/bought.

**Bài 5: Lựa chọn và điền dạng đúng của động từ quá khứ đơn:**

Teach cook want spend ring Be sleep study go write

1. She……….out with her boyfriend last night.
2. Laura……….a meal yesterday afternoon.
3. Mozart……….more than 600 pieces of music.
4. I……….tired when I came home.
5. The bed was very comfortable so they ……….very well.
6. Jamie passed the exam because he……….very hard.
7. My father……….the teenagers to drive when he was alive.
8. Dave……….to make a fire but there was no wood.
9. The little boy……….hours in his room making his toys.
10. The telephone……….several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

**Bài 6: Chuyển các câu sau về thì quá khứ đơn:**

1. We move to a new house.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They bring a sandwich.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. He doesn’t do the homework.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They sell cars.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Does he visit his friends?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She buys a book.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. The teacher punishes the boy.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. The little girl laughs at the beggar.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They know it.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. He does not tell the lie.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They do not wait for anybody.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Who teaches you English?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. The mansons build the house.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They invite us to their party.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. His manners disgust me.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She sings a lovely song.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. It is time to start.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. He wants to kill the snake.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. His conduct surprises me.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. I want you to come with me.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 7: Trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây dựa vào gợi ý trong ngoặc:**

1. What did he win? (the race)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What did he eat? (spaghetti)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What time did the film finish? (at ten o’clock)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. How did he feel? (happy)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What did he look at? (the stars)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Where did they go? (to the cinema)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What did he watch on TV? (cartoons)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What time did he get up? (at seven)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What did she play? (basketball)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Where did she walk? (to school)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Who did he see? (Maria)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Where did he have breakfast? (in the garden)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. What did they want? (some chicken)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. When did they arrive? (in the morning)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 8: Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn:**

1. Yesterday, I (go) ………. to the restaurant with a client.
2. We (drive) ……….around the parking lot for 20 minutes to find a parking space.
3. When he (arrive) ……….at the restaurant, the place (be) ……….full.
4. The waitress (ask) ……….us if we (have) ……….reservations.
5. I (say) ……….that he would come.
6. The waiter (tell) ……….us to come back in to hours.
7. My client and I slowly (walk) ……….back to the car.
8. We (stop) ………. at the grocery store and (buy) ……….some cakes.
9. My sister (get) ……….married last month.
10. Daisy (come) ……….to her grandparents’ house 3 days ago.
11. My computer (be) ……….broken yesterday.
12. He (buy) ……….me a big teddy bear on my birthday last week.
13. My friend (give) ……….me a bar of chocolate when I (be) ……….at school yesterday.
14. My children (not do) ……….their homework last night.
15. You (live) ……….here five years ago?
16. They (watch) ……….TV late at night yesterday.
17. (Be) ……….your friend at your house last weekend?
18. They (not be) ……….excited about the film last night.
19. Where (spend/you) ……….your last holiday?
20. I (visit) ……….lots of interesting places. I (be) ……….with two friends of mine. **II. Câu mệnh lệnh (Imparatives)**

**1. Định nghĩa**

* + Câu mệnh lệnh là câu dùng để sai khiến, ra lệnh hoặc đề nghị một người khác làm một việc gì đó. Chủ ngữ của câu mệnh lệnh được ngầm hiểu là “you”.
  + Câu mệnh lệnh luôn được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn và dạng thức nguyên thể (không có “to”) của động từ.

**2.Cấu trúc**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dạng** | **Khẳng định** | **Phủ định** |
| Cấu trúc | Verb (động từ) + object (tân ngữ) | Don’t verb + object/preposition |
| Verb + prepositional (giới từ) |
| Ví dụ | - Open the door (Hãy mở | - Don’t open the window. |
|  | cửa ra)   * Close the door (Hãy đóng   cửa lại)   * Come in. (Mời vào) -Sit down (Mời ngồi xuống). | (Đừng mở cửa sổ.)   * Don’t cry (Đừng khóc.) * Don’t stand up. (Đừng đứng dậy.) |
| Lưu ý | Có thể dùng “please” (làm ơn, xin mời) trong câu mệnh lệnh làm cho câu nhẹ nhàng hơn và lịch sự hơn, có thể đặt ở đầu hoặc ở cuối câu.  Ví dụ:  -Sit down, please. (Xin mời ngồi xuống.)   * Please stand up. (Xin mời đứng dậy) * Don’t make noise, please. (Làm ơn đừng làm ồn.) | |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 9: Chuyển các câu mệnh lệnh sau đây từ dạng câu khẳng định sang phủ định:**

1. Go straight.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Pass the bank.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Cross the road.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Turn left.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Walk to the corner.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Look at the map.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Don’t let them stop.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Don’t go tomorrow.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Don’t have a shower.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Don’t jump up now.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Don’t play the piano.

……….……….……….……….……….

1. Don’t be careful.

……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 10: Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng cách điền cụm từ thích hợp dưới đây vào chỗ trống:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Turn left | Stop the car | Help me! | Have | Don’t listen |
| Pass | Don’t be late | Open | Come | Catch |
| Take | Come in | Don’t wait | Don’t forget |  |

1. ……….………. for me. I’m not coming tonight.
2. ……….……….……….with you. It’s raining. 3. ……….……….……….a rest. You look tired.
3. ……….……….……….at the end of the street.
4. ……….……….……….. I can’t swim.
5. ……….……….……….to take your passport.
6. ……….……….……….. There is a mouse in the road.
7. ……….……….………. to my cocktail party, please.
8. ……….……….………. your book at page 15.
9. ……….……….………. the salt, please.
10. ……….……….………. to that record. It’s terrible.
11. ……….……….……….. The train leaves at 8 o’clock.
12. ……….……….………. and have a glass of lemonade.
13. ……….……….………. the first train in the morning. **Bài 11: Viết câu mệnh lệnh dựa vào động từ cho sẵn:**
14. ……….……….upstairs. (to go)
15. ……….……….in this lake. (not/to swim)
16. ……….……….your homework. (to do)
17. ……….……….football in the yard. (not/to play)
18. ……….……….your teeth. (to brush)
19. ……….……….during the lesson. (not/to talk)
20. ……….……….the animals in the zoo. (not/to feed)
21. ……….……….the instructions. (to read)
22. ……….……….late for school. (not/to be)
23. ……….……….your mobiles. (to switch off)
24. ……….……….our brother. (to ask)
25. ……….……….a pencil. (not/to use)
26. ……….……….up. (to hurry)
27. ……….……….quiet. (to be)
28. ……….……….the police. (not/to call)
29. ……….……….your beds. (to make)
30. Please ……….………. (to mind)
31. ……….……….dad about my accident. (not/to tell)
32. Please ……….……….in this room. (not/ to smoke)
33. Let’s……….……….her mother in the kitchen. (to help)

**Bài 12: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu mệnh lệnh hoàn chỉnh:**

1. use/umbrella/do not/my/him/let.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. first/the/take/on/right/the/tunning!

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

3.tell/things/me/such/don’t!

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. that/./Don’t/like/speak

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. attention/pay/to/Don’t/her.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. too/fast./Don’t/drive

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. doors/./Close/the

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Open/book/26/./down/Sit/and/page/your

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 13: Chọn và ghép cụm từ ở cột A với cột B sao cho tạo thành câu mệnh lệnh hoàn chỉnh, sau đó viết lại câu:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cột A | Cột B |
| 1. Don’t accept | The door to Mike |
| 2. Brush your teeth | To bring the CDs |
| 3. Turn off the light | Candies from strangers |
| 4. Don’t step | Before you go to bed |
| 5. Bring your dictionaries | Adult programmes |
| 6. Don’t open | When you go to bed to save energy |
| 7. Don’t watch | For languauge arts class |
| 8. Don’t forget | On the lawn |

1.……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….
2. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….
3. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….
4. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….………. 6. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….
5. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….
6. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**III. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Adverbs of frequency)**

**1.Định nghĩa**

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là những trạng từ được dùng để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của hành động.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất** | **Cụm trạng từ chỉ tần suất** |
| 100%: always (luôn luôn)  80-99% : usually (thường xuyên)  60-79% : often (thường thường) 40-59%: sometimes (thỉnh thoảng); occasionally (thỉnh thoảng)  1-39% : seldom (hiếm khi) ; rarely (ít khi)  0% : never (không bao giờ) | Every (day/week/month/year…): mỗi ngày/tuần/tháng/năm…; once a week (một lần một tuần); twice a week (một tuần hai lần); three times a month (ba lần một tháng) |

Các trạng từ này dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi “How often” Ví dụ:

-How often do you go to the cinema? (Bạn có đin xem phim thường xuyên không?)

=> I sometimes go to the cinema. (Tôi thính thoảng đi xem phim.)

**2.Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. Đứng sau động từ “to be” | Ví dụ:   * Lan is never late for school. (Lan không bao giờ trễ học.) * They are sometimes at home. (Họ thình thoảng ở nhà.) |
| b. Đứng trước động từ thường | Ví dụ:  - I usually go to work at 7a.m (Tôi thường xuyên đi làm vào lúc 7 giờ.) - She often does the housework everymorning. (Cô ấy thường xuyên làm việc nhà vào mỗi sáng.) |
|  | - They always come to class on time. (Họ luôn luôn tơi lớp đúng giờ.) |
| c.Đứng giữa trợ động từ (do, does…) và động từ thường | Ví dụ:   * I don’t usually watch TV every morning.   (Tôi không thường xuyên xem tivi vào buổi tối.)   * He doesn’t often see her. ( Anh ấy không thường xuyên học cô ấy.) * They don’t always do their exercises. (Họ thường không làm bài tập của mình.) |
| d. Nằm ở cuối câu | Ví dụ:  - I go to the park every weekend. (Tôi thường đi tới công viên mỗi cuối tuần.) - He travels to Ha Long Bay twice a year. (  Anh ấy đi Vịnh Hạ Long hai lần một năm) - They meet their parents four times a month.(Họ gặp bố mẹ của mình một tháng bốn lần.) |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 14: Điền trạng từ chỉ tần suất thích hợp vào chỗ trống:**

*Ví dụ: (100 percent) My friend*……….*always……….wears a hat.*

1. (100 percent) Selina and Rick……….……….go to the beach on summer weekends.
2. (0 percent) They……….……….stay at home.
3. (40 percent) ……….……….they bring their dog.
4. (80 percent) They ……….……….go to the beach.
5. (20 percent) They……….……….take the train.
6. (60 percent) They……….……….friends with them.
7. (20 percent)They……….……….. They like to sit in the sun.
8. (100 percent) Antonia and Tomas ……….……….stay in the city.
9. (80 percent) They……….……….eat dinner at home.
10. (20 percent) They……….……….eat dinners at restaurants.
11. (0 percent) They……….……….eat at a very expensive restaurants.
12. (40 percent) ……….……….Tomas will cook dinner, but (80 percent) ……….………. not.

**Bài 15: Đặt trạng từ vào đúng vị trí trong các câu dưới đây:**

1. We play soccer in the street. (never)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. My father is busy on Sundays. (always)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. He sends me a present. (sometimes)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They don’t go swimming in winter. (often)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. The children are interested in computer games. (usually)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. He listens to the radio. (often)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They read a book. (sometimes)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Pete gets angry. (never)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Tom is very friendly. (seldom)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. I take sugar in my coffee. (rarely)

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 16: Tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau:**

1. My sister is punctual always.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….………

1. David sometimes is a bit sad.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Our teacher gives often us a lot of homework.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. We write usually our compositions for the English class.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She is late to work never.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Hardly ever I go to the cinema.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. We revise for our tests usually.

=>……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 17: Hoàn thành câu sau đúng dạng ở thì quá khứ đơn:**

1. It/be/cloudy/yesterday.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. In 1990/we/move/to another city.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. When/you/get/the first gift?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She/not/go/to the church/five days ago.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

5.How/be/he/yesterday?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Mr. and Mrs James/come back home/and/have/dinner/late/last night?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They/happy/last holiday?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. How/you/get there?

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. I/play/football/last/Sunday.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. My/mother/make/two/cakes/four/days/ago.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Tyler/visit/his/grandmother/last/month.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Joni/go/zoo/five/days/ago.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. We/have/fun/yesterday.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. My/father/not/at the office/the day/before yesterday.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Janet/miss/the/bus.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She/tidy/her room.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. Nancy/watch/not/television.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She/read/a book.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. It/not/be/cold.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They/be/late for the interview. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 18: Chia động từ trong ngoặc đúng dạng thì quá khứ đơn:**

Snow White was the daughter of a beautiful queen, who died when the girl (be) ……….young.

Her father (marry) ……….again, but the girl’s stepmother was very jealous of her because she was so beautiful. The evil queen (order) ……….a hunter to kill Snow White but he couldn’t do it because she was so lovely. He (chase) ……….her away instead, and she (take) ……….refuge with seven dwarfs in their house in the forest. She (live) ……….with the dwarfs and took care of thm and they (love)

……….her dearly. Then one day the talking mirror (tell) ……….the evil queen that Snow White was still alive. She (change) ……….herself into a witch and (make) ……….a poisoned apple. She (go) ……….to the dwarfs’ house disguised as an old woman and tempted Snow White to eat the poisoned apple, which (put) ……….her into an everlasting sleep. Finally, a prince (find) ……….her in the glass coffin where the dwarfs had put her and woke her up with a kiss. Snow White and the prince (be) ……….married and lived happily ever after.

**Bài 19: Chia các động từ các câu sau ở hiện tại đơn hoặc quá khứ đơn:**

1. She……….……….(go) to Australia in 1994 and she liked it verry much.
2. My father usually……….……….(like) his steak well-done.
3. The dog……….……….(eat) its toy last night.
4. The policeman……….……….(talk) to the burglar yesterday.
5. ……….……….(you/have) a test last week?
6. I often see her mother but she never……….……….(speak) to me.
7. The gentleman……….……….(speak) to his servant 2 hours ago.
8. The kangaroo always……….……….(carry) its baby.
9. My friend……….……….(talk) a lot everyday.
10. The man……….……….(drive) to the supermarket last weekend.
11. My brothers……….……….(leave) for England last week.
12. My sisters……….……….(leave) for Endlang every year in June.
13. I don’t like that man because he often ……….……….(laugh) at me.
14. Her sister never……….……….(smoke).
15. The cats usually……….……….(leave) its basket when it is hungry.
16. Mrs.Trang (teach) ……….……….us English last year.
17. Daisy (wear) ……….……….a very beautiful dress last night.
18. Nhung (write) ……….……….to her grandparents very often last year.
19. The teacher usually (give) ……….……….the students a lot of homework on the weekend. **Bài 20: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi sau:**

1. Did you buy a lot of souvenirs in Hanoi, Nga?

A. I bought a lot of souvenirs in Hanoi. B. I did

C. Yes, I bought D. Yes, I did

1. Where did you go during your summer vacation, Mai?

A.Yes, I went to Hanoi B. No, I didn’t got to Hanoi C. I went to Hue D. I went there with my mother.

1. Who went to the zoo with you last weekend, Nam?

A. My father B. I went to the zoo.

C. My father went to D. My father do.

4. When did you visit the Ngoc Son Temple, Mai?

A. On Sundays B. Next Sunday C.Last Sunday D. Every Sunday

5. What did Ha make for herself last night?

A. She made a nice dress. B. She makes a nice dress

C. She is making a nice dress. D. She will make a nice dress. **Bài 21: Tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau:**

1. We used to playing marbles many years ao.
2. He didn’t used to stay up late.
3. What do you di yesterday?
4. We go swimming with our parents last week.
5. My sister is born in 1970.

6, Childs often receive toys and cakes from Santa Claus at Christmas.

1. They usually get up early at the morning.
2. How often do you takes a nap?
3. It is often rains in winter.

**Bài 22: Tom đang viết thư gửi đến một người bạn. Đặt động từ đã cho vào khoảng trống:**

Open forget come be bring

Have turn wait make

36, Sea Parade

Liverpool

Dear John,

…Come….. and see me next weekend. I’m staying in a house by the sea. Don’t (1) ……….to bring your swimming costume with you! It isn’t difficult to find the house.

When you get to the crossroads in the town, (2) ……….right and drive to the end of the road. (3)

……….careful because it is a dangerous road!(4) ……….some warm with you because it is cold in the evenings here. If I am not at home when you arrive, don’t (5) ……….for me. The key to the house is under the big white stone in the garden. (6) ……….the front door and (7) ……….yourself a cup of tea in the kitchen!

(8) ……….a good journey!

Best wishes,

Tom

**Bài 23: Hãy viết các câu sau ở dạng câu mệnh lệnh sao cho nghĩa không đổi:**

Eg: You must do your homework. – Do your homework!

1. You must listen to your teachers.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You mustn’t be noisy.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You mustn’t cheat.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You must sit at your desk.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You musn’t be late.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You must write tests.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You mustn’t bully your classmates.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You must pay attention.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. He should have a job.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. We musn’t stop now.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You must go to bed.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

12, You should get up early.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You mustn’t stand here.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. She can have a drink.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They must clean the carpet.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. We needn’t wait for him.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. We must have a shower first. ……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

18, You can’t park in this street.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. You must be here soon.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. They should taste this cake.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

**Bài 24: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh:**

1. does/always/my mother/the grocery shopping.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. cooks/always/dinner/my father.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. my mother/the dishes/usually does.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. the dishes/sometimes/do/I

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. does/my brother/seldom/antthing.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. lazy/he/always/is.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. we/watch/often/TV/after dinner.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. are/Dan’s students/on time/usually.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. rarely/Olympic/British/win/athlete/medals.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

1. students/their/homework/usually/The/do.

……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….……….

# UNIT 9. CITIES OF THE WORLD

1. **VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New words | Meaning | Picture | Example |
| award  [ə'wɔ:d] | Giải thưởng,trao giải thưởng |  | American actress Emma stone has won more than 30 awards.  Nữ diễn viên người Mĩ Emma Stone đã giành được hơn 30 giải thưởng. |
| continent  ['kɔntinənt] | Châu lục |  | Tom wish he can travel to all the continents over the world.  Tom ước anh ấy có thể đi đến tất cả các châu lục trên thế giới. |
| towel  ['tauəl] | Tháp |  | The leaning tower of Pisa is a tourist attaction in Italy.  Tháp nghiêng Pisa là một điểm thu hút khách du lịch ở Ý. |
| symbol  ['simbəl] | Biểu tượng |  | The dove is the symbol of peace.  Bồ câu là biểu tượng của hòa bình |
| postcard  ['poustkɑ:d | Bưu thiếp |  | My foreigh friend sometimes send me beautiful postcards.  Người bạn ngoại quốc của tôi thỉnh thoảng gửi cho tôi những tấm bưu thiếp đẹp. |
| popular  ['pɔpjulə] | Phổ biến,nổi tiếng |  | Studying abroad has become very popular recently.  Du học gần đây trở nên rất phổ biến. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| palace  ['pælis] | Cung điện |  | The palace locates on the west bank of the river.  Lâu đài nằm ở bờ phía tây của dòng sông. |
| musical  ['mju:zikəl] | Vở nhạc kịch |  | Yesterday,I went to see an amazing musical.  Hôm qua,tôi đã đi xem một vở nhạc kịch tuyệt vời. |
| lovely  ['lʌvli] | Đáng yêu |  | She has a lovely voive.  Cô áy có một giọng nói đáng yêu |
| landmark  ['lændmɑ:k] | Danh thắng (trong thành phố) |  | Hoan Kiem lake is a famous landmark of Ha Noi.  Hồ Hoàn Kiếm là một danh thắng nổi tiếng ở Hà Nội. |
| journey  ['dʒə:ni] | Chuyến đi |  | My friends and I really enjoyed our journey to the South of Vietnam.  Các bạn của tôi và tôi thực sự thích chuyến hành trình về phía nam Việt Nam. |
| design  [di'zain] | Thiết kế |  | This building has a classical design.  Tòa nhà này có một thiết kế cổ điển. |
| creature  ['kri:t∫ə] | Sinh vật,tạo vật |  | All living creatures need water to survive.  Tất cả các sinh vật sống đều cần nước để tồn tại. |
| UNESCO world heritage [ju:'neskou wə:ld  'heritidʒ] | Di sản thế giới được UNESCO công nhận |  | Ha Long Bay is one of the UNESCO world heritages.  Vịnh Hạ Long là một trong những di sản thế giới được UNESCO công nhận. |
| well-known  ['wel'noun] | Nổi tiếng |  | Japan’s cherry blossom is very well-known.  Hoa anh đào ở Nhật Bản rất nổi tiếng. |

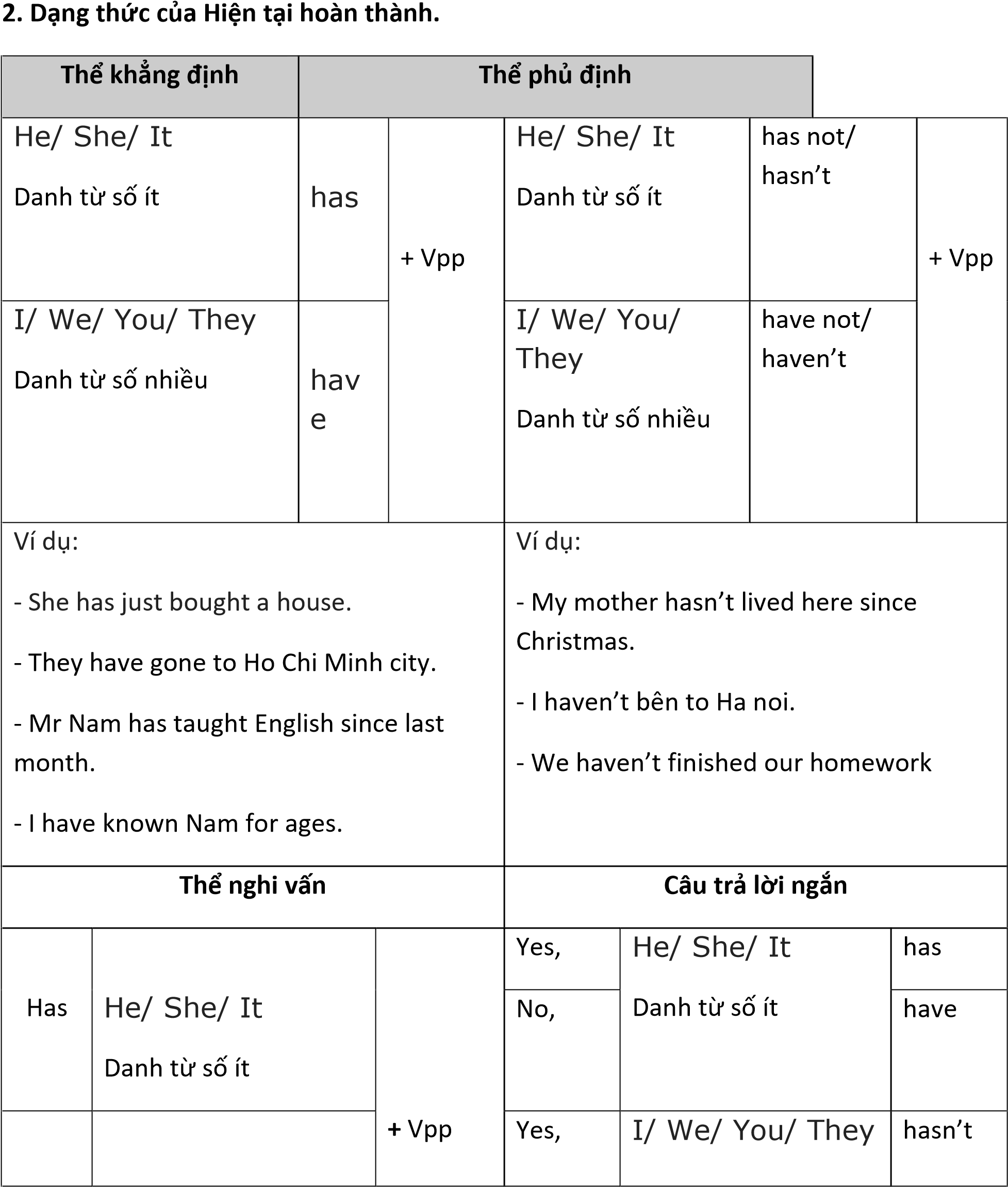
1. **GRAMMAR**

**I. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành( The present perfect tense)**

**1. Cách dùng**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cách dùng | Ví dụ |
| Diễn tả 1 hành động, sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục trong tương lai. | I have learnt English for 15 years.  Mr Nam has taught French here since 1990 |
| Nói về sự việc vừa mới xảy ra và hậu quả của nó còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại. Thường dùng với just, already, yet. | I have just taught English here.  Lan has learned French recently. |
| Diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra | I have seen this film, I like it very much. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| trong quá khứ nhưng không biết rõ thời gian hoặc không đề cập đến thời gian. | She has visited Ha Long Bay. |
| Diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kết quả còn ở hiện tại. | Lan has cleaned the floor. => It is clean now.  He has had a serious accident. => He’s in the hospital now. |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Have | I/ We/ You/ They  Danh từ số nhiều | |  | No, | Danh từ số nhiều | haven’t |
| Ví dụ:   * Have you done your homewor Yes, I have./ No, I haven’t. - Has she taught here since last   Yes, she has./ No, she hasn’t.   * Have they gone to Hue?   Yes, they have./ No, they haven | | | k? month?  ’t. | |  |  |
| **3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết** | |  |  | |  |  |

Trong câu thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường có các từ/ cụm từ sau:

***Never(*** chưa từng, không bao giờ), ***just, recently, lately(***gần đây, vừa mới)

***Already(***rồi) ***before(*** trước đây), ***ever(***đã từng), ***so far = until now = up to now = up to the present(*** cho đến bây giờ), ***yet(*** chưa), how long( bao lâu)

* in the past(ten) years ( trong (mười) năm qua)
* in the last (years): những năm gần đây
* this is the first time/the second time: đây là lần đầu/ lần thứ hai since + N – mốc/điểm thời gian for + N – quãng thời gian

**4. Cách chia động từ ở thì Hiện tại hoàn thành**

Động từ trong thì HTHT được chia theo 1 trong 2 cách sau:

* Nếu là động từ có quy tắc thì thêm đuôi “ed”. Áp dụng quy tắc thêm đuôi -ed vào động từ.
* Nếu là động từ bất quy tắc thì xem ở cột 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ví dụ:

-He has just bought a new house.(Anh ấy vừa mới mua một ngôi nhà mới.)

-I’ve known her for ten years.(Tôi đã biết cô ấy 10 năm rồi.)

-Nga has ever eaten this kind of food.(Nga đã từng ăn loại thức ăn này rồi.)

-She has waited for him for 30 minutes. (Cô ấy đã chờ anh ấy được 30 phút rồi.)

**5.So sánh thì hiện tại hoàn thành và từ quá khứ đơn.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Thì hiện tại hoàn thành | Thì quá khứ đơn |
| Cách dùng | **-**Dùng để diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu ởquá khứ kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục ở tương lai.  -Dùng để diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không rõ thời gian hoặc không đề cập đến thời gian. | -Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn toàn kết thúc trong quá khứ.  -Dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra tại thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. |
| Ví dụ | -She has lived in Ho Chi Minh city for 8 years.(Cô ấy đã sống ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh được 8 năm rồi.)  =>Bây giờ cô ấy vẫn sống ở Hồ Chí Minh.  -Someone has stolen my computer(Ai đó đã ăn trộm máy  tính của tôi.) | -She lived in Ho Chi Minh city 8 years ago.(Cô ấy đã sống ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh cách đây 8 năm.)  =>Bây giờ cô ấy không sống ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh nữa.  -Someone stole my computer yesterday.(Hôm qua ai đó đã ăn trộm máy tính của tôi.) |
|  |  |  |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 1:Cho dạng quá khứ phân từ (V3) của các đọng từ sau,dùng bảng động từ bất quy tắc nếu cần.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| V | V3 | V | V3 |
| Be |  | Speak (nói) |  |
| Want (muốn) |  | Leave (rời đi) |  |
| Arrive (đến) |  | Bring (mang theo) |  |
| Run (chạy) |  | Tell (nói) |  |
| Go (đi) |  | Come (đến) |  |
| Write (viết) |  | Forget (quên) |  |
| Send (gửi) |  | Give (đưa) |  |
| Cry (khóc) |  | Look (nhìn) |  |
| See (nhìn) |  | Work (làm việc) |  |
| Take (lấy) |  | Win (chiến thắng) |  |
| Live (sống) |  | Cut (cắt) |  |
| Buy (mua) |  | Steal (lấy) |  |
| Know (biết) |  | Fly (bay) |  |

Do (làm)

Sing

)

hát

(

Eat (ăn)

Grow (phát triển)

**Ex2. Fill in “have/ha**

**s”**

1. During the five years, John \_\_\_ had 15 different jobs.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ worked in a banking sector.
3. Teddy \_\_\_\_\_ been a teacher since 2004.
4. I \_\_\_\_ been on holiday for six days.
5. I and Kate \_\_\_\_ started our own company this year.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother learned how to drive.
7. They \_\_\_ never been to Madrid.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever met anyone famous?
9. We \_\_\_\_ been married for two years.
10. Jude \_\_\_ not seen my new address.

**Ex 3. Write short answer for these questions**

1. Has the baby slept? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Have Jim and you called your father? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Has he had dinner yet? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Have they called me? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Has Sharah read that book? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Have you read Romeo and Juliet? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Has she left school? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Has the president visited any African countries? --> Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Ex 4. Write these sentences with Present perfect tense in negative, positive and question** 1. He has lived here for three years.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.(+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(-) We haven’t been here for two weeks.

(?) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.(+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (?) Have they missed the train?

4. I have had breakfast this morning.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.(+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ She hasn’t passed the exam.

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.(+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Have you met his mother?

7. We have eaten too much chocolate.

(-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.(+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I haven’t known David for ten years.

(?)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.(+) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (-)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Has she read the book?

**Ex 5. Make questions for the sentences below in the present perfect tense.**

1. She/ be/ late for a meeting?

?

1. He/ meet/ your family yet?

?

1. She/ work/ in this company for fifteen years?

?

1. How long/ she / live in London?

?

5.How much coffee / you / drink today?

?

6.What / you / do today?

?

7.How many books / you / read this week?

?

8.Why / you / bring that?

?

9.They / go / to the USA?

?

10.How much food / you / buy?

?

**Bài 6:Chọn câu trả lời thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống**

1. My sister i still studying.She her homework yet.

A. haven’t finished B. not finished

C. hasn’t finished D. has not finishived

1. Since moving to Alberta, I a lot about the oil industry.

A. learned B. have learning C. have learned D. has learned 3. My father golf.

A. never played B. have never played

C. has never played D. has not playing

4. Our class 3 grammar quizzes so far this semester.

A. has had B. have had C. had D. has having

5. I English for 10 years,but I still have a lot to learn.

A. studied B. has studied C. have studied D. have studying

6. Every year for the past five years,my family to the Hawaii for a summer vacation.

A. has traveling B. has traveled C. traveled D. have traveled

1. the Di Vinci Code?It’s an interesting book.

A. Have you ever reading B. Have you ever read C. You ever read D. Has you ever read

1. I the famous American movie,The Gladiator.
   1. has never seen B. have not seen C. have never seen D. never seen
2. My neighbor’s dog is barking.It for 2 hours now.
   1. has barking B. barked C. has barked D. have barked
3. Why so much rice today?
   1. as you eaten B. has you ate C. have you ate D. have you eaten
4. They the meeting time.

A. haven’t forgotten B. hasn’t forgot

C. haven’t forgot D.hasn’t forgotten

1. Mum to Spain before.

A. have never driven B. has never drove C. have never drove D. has never driven 13 You the train tickets.

* 1. hasn’t bought B. hanen’t bought C. hasn’t buyed D. haven’t buyed 14. She a horse before.

A. have not rode B. have not ridden C. has not ridden D. has not rode 15. the letter ?

A. Have your dad written B. Have yur dad wrote

C. Has your dad written D. has your dad wrote

**Bài 7:Điền “since” hoặc “for” vào chỗ trống**

1. She has been in Vung Tau ................ January. 2.Ha and Nam have seen this film .............. 7 o’clock.

1. I have sent her 3 letters ................. last week.
2. My sister has worked at that hospital .................. 5 years.
3. I have known her ................ we were at elementary school.
4. Nam has become a footballer ................. 3 years. 7. She’s been in London ................ Monday.
5. Mike has lived in Hanoi ................ four years.
6. I have written to her ................... Christmas.
7. We’ve not seen her ................... last month.

**Bài 8:Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành.**

1. I (live) here since 1989.
2. They (work) for this factory for 20 years.
3. He (read) this novel three times.
4. Hoa and I (know) each other since we were at the same class.
5. I (not/see) her since last month.
6. I (not/work) have not worked today.
7. We (buy) a new lamp.
8. We (not/plan) our holiday yet.
9. Where (be/you) ?
10. He (write) five letters.
11. (be/you) at school?
12. School (not/start) yet.
13. (speak/he) to his boss?
14. No,he (have/not) the time yet.
15. The cat (just/catch) a mouse.
16. He (already/invite) his friends.
17. Julia (make) a table with three columns.
18. The teacher (lose) the keys,so he can’t open the door.
19. I (just/clean) my bike.
20. My friends (give up) smoking.

**Bài 9:Viết lại các câu dưới đây với “since” hoặc “for”,sử dụng thì hiện taj hoàn thành.**

1. I/have/this computer/three years.

.

1. They/live/Da Lat/last year.

.

1. She/be/happy/she had the mobile phone.

.

1. We/learn/French/a month.

.

1. She/work/in this school/2012.

.

1. I/use/computers/5 years.

.

1. The washing machine/stop working/this morning.

.

1. They/know/her a long time.

.

1. He/read/this/novel/9 o’clock.

.

**II.So sanhs nhất với tính từ dài (superlatives of long adjectives)**

Trong tiếng anh,cấu trúc câu so sánh nhất được dùng để so sánh người (hoặc vật) với tất cả người (hoặc vật) trong nhóm.

Trong câu so sánh nhất,tính từ sẽ được chia làm hai loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn,trong đó:

* Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ có 1 âm tiết.Ví dụ:tall,high,big,...
* Tính từ dài là những tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên.Ví dụ :expensive,intelligent,...

\* Xem laijcaaus trúc so sánh nhất đối với tính từ ngắn trong bài Unit 5.

Cấu trúc so sánh nhất đối với tính từ dài

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cấu trúc | S + to be + the most + adj + (danh từ) |
| Ví dụ | This exercise is the most difficult.(Bài tập này là khó nhất.) This is the most interesting film I’ve ever seen(Đây là bộ phim hay nhất tôi từng xem.)  Ngc is the most intelligent student.(Ngọc là học sinh thông minh nhất.) |
| Lưu ý | Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh nhất ,ta thêm “much” hoặc “by far” vào sau hình thức so sánh.  Ví dụ:  He is the most famous by far.(Anh ấy nổi tiếng nhất,hơn mọi gười nhiều.) |

Chú ý: Với tính từ dài, ta cần thêm “the most” vào trước tính từ:

Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ dài | So sánh nhất |
| Famous(nổi tiếng) | The most famous(nổi tiếng nhất) |
| Important(quan trọng) | The most important(quan trọng nhất) |
| Beautiful(xinh đẹp) | The most beautiful(xinh đẹp nhất) |
| Boring(nhàm chán) | The most boring(nhàm chán nhất) |
| Famous(nổi tiếng) | The most famous(nổi tiếng nhất) |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 10:Viết dạnh so sánh nhất của các tính từ sau.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tính từ | So sánh nhất | Tính từ | So sánh nhất |
| Strong(khỏe) |  | Dangerous(nguy hiểm) |  |
| Colourful(nhiều màu sắc) |  | Hot(nóng) |  |
| Tall(cao) |  | Beautiful(đẹp) |  |
| Comfortable(thoải mái) |  | Intelligent(thông minh) |  |
| Heavy(nặng) |  | Ugly(xấu xí) |  |
| Expensive(đắt) |  | Fashionable(thời trang) |  |
| Good(tốt) |  | Interesting(thú vị) |  |
| Wonderful(tuyệt vời) |  | Important(quan trọng) |  |

**Bài 11:Hoàn thành các câu sau,sử dụng dạng so sánh nhất của tính từ trong ngoặc.**

1. My dad is dad in the world.(funny)
2. whales are animals in the world.(heavy)
3. mice are animal in the world.(cute)
4. My bedroom is room in my house.(comfortable)
5. I am cook in the world.(bad)
6. For English people,Japanese is language to learn.(difficult)
7. That was film I’ve seen.(sad)
8. My sister is person I know.(tidy)
9. My grandmother is person in my family.(old)
10. That was book I’ve ever read.(strange)
11. I’ve ever travelled is fromm London to San Francisco.(far)
12. What’s animal in your country?(dangerous)
13. Spain is country in Europe.(sunny)
14. What’s place you’ve ever visited.(hot)
15. What’s you’ve ever stayed up at night?(late)
16. It’s a very nice house.It’s house in the street.(nice)
17. This is a cheap restaurant.It’s I’ve ever been.(cheap)
18. She is a very good tennis player.Her trainer says she is .(good)
19. He’s a very dangerous criminal.The police say he is in the country.(dangerous)
20. We should buy him a beautiful present.Last year we give him gift of all in his birthday.(beautiful) **Bài 12:chọn và cho dạnh so sánh nhất của tính từ dưới đây rồi điền vào chỗ trống.**

Funny high delicious easy cold boring lucky smart

Dirty rich valuable bad large cheap long scary

1. Yesterday was day of the year.I almost froze to death walking home from school!
2. That was movie I’ve ever seen.I almost walked out in the middle.
3. Please give me your recipe.That is cake I’ve ever eaten.
4. Jerry is student in our class.He gets the top grades in every course.
5. Bod told story last night.I couldn’t stop laughing.
6. Whales are animals in the world.
7. The Amazon is river in the world.
8. Marie is person I know.She has won the lottery four times!
9. He is speaker I have ever heard.Half the audience fell asleep during his speech.
10. Mount Everest is mountain in the world.
11. That is painting in the art gallery.It’s worth a million dollars.
12. Bill Gates is one of men in the world.
13. I finished the exercise in five minutes.It was homework the teacher has ever give us.
14. Arthur hates to clean.He has apartment I’ve ever seen.
15. My dinner only cost $6,00.That must be restaurant in town.
16. I was afraid to turn off the lights last night.That was show I’ve ever watched.

**Bài 13: Viết các câu so sánh nhất,dùng các từ gợi ý.**

* 1. Nga / beautiful / her class.

.

* 1. We / like / wearing / late / fashion.

.

* 1. You / pretty / girl / in class.

.

* 1. The red dress / attractive / in the shop.

.

* 1. I / always / tell fun / jokes.

.

* 1. Who / short / person / in your family ?

?

* 1. Who / independent / person / you / know ?

?

* 1. My brother / tall / in the class.

.

* 1. Who / good / singer / in the world ?

?

* 1. He / popular / singer / in the world.

.

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

Bài 14:Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì Quá khứ đơn hoặc thì Hiện tại hoàn thành, sau đó viết lại câu hoàn chỉnh.

1.We (live) here for 2 years.

=> .

* 1. They (live) in Washington in 1960.

=> .

* 1. Lan (leave) Hanoi last month and (work) in Ho Chi Minh city since then.

=> .

* 1. Mr Nam (teach) English since 2000.

=> .

* 1. We (buy) this car 2 years ago.

=> .

* 1. How long you (learn) English ?

=> ?

* 1. I (not see) him since we (say) goodbye.

=> .

* 1. Yesterday I (visit) my parents.

=> .

* 1. I (learn) English for 10 years.

=> .

* 1. Lan and Nga (be) close friends since last year.

=> .

* 1. What you (do) yesterday?

=> ?

* 1. I (read) the novel written by Jack London several times.

=> .

* 1. She (be) born in 1980.

=> .

* 1. Mr Nam (teach) English in this school since he (graduate) from university in 2000.

=> .

* 1. Last month I (be) in the hospital.

=> .

* 1. I (have) a computer since my nineteenth birthday.

=> .

* 1. The last time I (go) to Ho Chi Minh city was in 2012.

=> .

* 1. We (move) here in 1998.We (be) here for a long time now.

=> .

* 1. She (come) to China four times.She loves this country

=> .

* 1. It was so hot that I (go) swimming with my friends yesterday.

=> .

**Bài 15:Viết lại các câu dưới đây ở thì Hiện tại hoàn thành sao cho nghĩa không đổi.**

* 1. We started living here fifteen years ago.

=>We have .

* 1. When did you begin to learn English ?

=>How long ?

* 1. I last wrote a letter to my aunt in May.

=>I haven’t .

* 1. Mr Minh began to collect stamps in 2000.

=>Minh has .

* 1. Nga started learning French last year.

=>Nga .

* 1. The last time I saw her was in 2000.

=>I haven’t .

**Bài 16:Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng**

1. I am my mother.

* + 1. taller than B. the tallest 2. She is student in her class.

A. younger than B. the younger C. the youngest

3. The dog is the cat.

A. the older than B. older than C. the oldest 4. The red jacket is the blue jacket.

A. expensiver than B. more expensive than C. the most expensive 5. My mother is in her family.

A. the shorter B. the shorter than C. the shortest

6. I like sushi,but Chinese food is .

A. better B. the better C. more better D. the bestest

* 1. My drink is of all the drink.
     1. colder than B. the coldest C. the most cold
  2. My sister is student in her class.
     1. smarter than B. the smarter C. the most smart D. the smartest
  3. Those books are the other books.

A. expensiver than B. moe expensive than C. most expensive than D. the most expensive

* 1. Her brother is soccer player on his team.

A. the better B. better than C. the most good D. the best

**Bài 17:cho dạng đúng của tính từ trong ngoặc,so sánh hơn hoặc so sánh nhất**

* 1. Football is (popular) sport in the world.
  2. Can you think of something (intelligent) to say?
  3. It’s (short) day of year.
  4. London is (big) Birmingham.
  5. This chair is (comfortable) that one.
  6. the weather is getting (bad) .
  7. Living in the countryside is (peaceful) living in the city.
  8. Who is (clever) in the class?
  9. That’s (delicious) meal I’ve ever hard.
  10. It was (boring) speech I’ve ever heard.
  11. She was a very intelligent student.She was (intelligent) girl in her class.
  12. It’s very old castle.Experts argued it is (old) in Britain.
  13. I’m going to sleep on the sofa.The floor is (uncomfortable) , than it.
  14. This new job is (important) for me than the last I had.
  15. Living in the countryside is (healthy) than leaving in town.
  16. These instructions were (difficult) ones I have ever read.
  17. This is the (expensive) nesklace I have ever seen: I can’t believe it’s $1,000,000!
  18. The sports car is (fast) than the minivan.
  19. This movie is (interesting) than the one that we saw last week 20. My class starts (early) in the morning than yours does.

**Bài 18:Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh**

* 1. taller / than / Gary / Rick / is.

.

* 1. trousers / John / got / has / new / light.

.

* 1. Mary / clothes / likes / bigger

.

* 1. an / expensive / Rick / wearing / coat / is

.

* 1. the / Carol / has / scarf / got / shortest

.

* 1. the / student / he / tallest / is

.

* 1. actress / Mary / the / was / popular / most

.

* 1. He / the / was / footballer / best

.

* 1. plays / than / better / you / Mary

.

* 1. father / is / your / than / stronger / mine

.

**Bài 19: Có 9 lỗi sai trong đoạn văn dưới đây. Tìm,gạch chân và sủa lỗi sai đó.**

Ví dụ : travel -> traveled

My wife and I have travel as much as possible since we retired.We’ve visited cousins in

Australia,and we has been to New Zealand twice.We’ve also went on safari in Africa.We’ve been to Europe a lot.Gina and I has spent time in Paris,in Madrid,and in several cities in Italy.We hasn’t gone to Eastern Europe yet,though. We hope to visit Prague and Budapest next year.

My sister Betty was born in the United States,and she has never traveled outside the countryexcept once when she was very young.But she have been to a lot of places in the U.S.She has visit most of the national parks:the Grand Canyon,Yellowstone ,Yosemite,and so on.She has been to all of the big cities,too. In fact,she is lived in four different cities in the U.S.New York,Boston,Los Angeles and San Francisco.I think she seen more of her own country than most people.

# UNIT 10: OUR HOUSE IN FUTURE

**A. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New words | Meaning | Picture | Example |
| Appliance  [ə'plaiəns] | Thiết bị,dụng cụ |  | They have all the latest household appliances.  Họ có tất cả các thiết bị trong nhà tối tân nhất. |
| Castle  ['kɑ:sl] | Lâu đài |  | The castle overlooks the city.  Lâu đài trông ra thành phố. |
| hi-tech  [hai- tek] | Kỹ thuật cao |  | This shop sells hi-tech devices.  Cửa hàng này bán thiết bị công nghệ cao |
| Houseboat  [haus bout] | Nhà nổi |  | Houseboats are very popular in Ha Long Bay.  Nhà nổi rất phổ biến ở Vịnh Hạ Long. |
| iron  ['aiən] | Là,ủi(quần áo) |  | Janet usually helps her mom iron clothes.  Janet thường giúp mẹ ủi quần áo. |
| Look after  [ luk 'ɑ:ftə] | Trông nom, chăm sóc |  | I usually look after my younger brother.  Tôi thường xuyên chăm nom em trai tôi. |
| Motorhome  ['moutə houm] | Nhà lưu động  (có ô tô kéo) |  | A motorhome is very convenient for a long journey.  Một ngôi nhà lưu động rất thuận tiện cho một chuyến hành trình dài. |
| Skyscraper  ['skai,skreipə] | nhà chọc trời |  | There are many skyscrapers in my city.  Có nhiều những tòa nhà chọc trời ở thành phố tôi. |
| UFO(unidentified flying object)  [ju ef əu] | Vật thể bay,đĩa bay |  | Mu friend always believe that UFO is real.  Bạn tôi luôn tin rằng đĩa bay có thật. |
| Wireless  ['waiəlis] | Vô tuyến điện,không dây |  | Wireless communication is very popular nowadays.  Liên lạc không dây rất phổ biến hiện nay. |
| Condominium  ['kɔndə'miniəm] | Chung cư |  | My family has recently moved into a condominium.  Gia đình tôi vừa chuyển đến một chung cư. |
| Comfortable  ['kʌmfətəbl] | Đầy đủ,tiện nghi |  | We live in a comfortable apartment.  Chúng tôi sống trong một căn hộ tiện nghi thoải mái. |
| Villa  ['vilə] | Biệt thự |  | I hope I can build a villa for my parents.  Tôi hi vọng tôi có thể xây một cái biệt thự cho bó mẹ tôi. |
| Wifi(wireless fidelity) [waifai] | Hệ thống mạng không dây sử dụng sóng vô tuyến |  | All restaurants in my town have their wifi now.  Tất cả các nhà hàng trong thị trấn đều có hệ thống mạng không dây. |
| Automatic  [,ɔ:tə'mætik] | Tự động |  | Automatic machines are replacing human in some jobs.  Máy móc tự động đang thay thế con người trong một số công việc. |

**B.GRAMMAR**

**I.Thì tương lai đơn**

**1.Cách dùng**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cách dùng | Ví dụ |
| Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai | -She’ll be back at 6p.m to night.(tối nay cô ấy sẽ trở về vào lúc 6h.)  -They will help me do this exercise (họ sẽ giúp tôi làm bài tập này.) |
| Dùng để diễn tả một suy nghĩ,quyết định ngay lúc nói | -I will drink water instead of milk.(tôi sẽ uống nước thay cho sữa.)  -I think I will teach here.(tôi nghĩ tôi sẽ dạy ở đây.) |
| Dùng để diễn tả một lời hứa | -I promise I will come here tomorrow.(tôi hứa tôi sẽ đến đây vào ngày mai.)  -He promises he will mary me.(anh ấy hứa sẽ cưới tôi) |
| Dùng để diễn tả một lời dề nghị,gợi ý | -Will we go for a walk tonight?(tối nay chúng ta sẽ đi dạo nhé?)  -What we do now?(Chúng ta sẽ làm gì bây giờ nhỉ?) |

**2. Dạng thức của thì tương lai đơn**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thể khẳng định | | | | Thẻ phủ định | | | |
| I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều | | + will + V nguyên mẫu  ( will = ’ll) | | I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều | | + will not + V nguyên mẫu | |
| He/She/It Danh từ số ít | | He/She/It  Danh từ số ít | |
| Ví dụ:  I will visit Hue city.( Tôi sẽ đến thăm Huế)  She will be fourteen years old on her next birthday( Cô ấy sẽ 14 tuổi vào sinh nhật kế tiếp).  They will come to the party next Sunday(  Chủ nhật tuần sau họ sẽ đến bữa tiệc) | | | | Ví dụ:  She won’t forget him.( Cô ấy sẽ không quên anh ấy)  Hung will not go camping next week( Tuần tới Hùng sẽ không đi cắm trại)  We won’t do some shopping tomorrow ( Ngày  mai chúng tôi sẽ không đi mua sắm) | | | |
| Thể nghi vấn | | | | Câu trả lời ngắn | | | |
| Will | I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều | | + V nguyên mẫu | Yes, | I/You/We/They  Danh từ số nhiều | | will |
| He/She/It  Danh từ số ít | | No, | He/She/It  Danh từ số ít | | won’t |
| Ví dụ:   * Will you go to Ha noi city next month?( Thangs sau cậu sẽ đi thành phố Hà nội à?) Yes, I will./ No, I won’t. * Will she meet her boyfriend tonight?( Tối nay cô ấy sẽ gặp bạn trai à) Yes, she will./ No, she won’t. * Will they arrive here next week?( Tuần tới học sẽ đến đây à?) Yes, they will./ No, they won’t. | | | | | | | |

Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Trong câu tương lai thường xuất hiệncác từ chỉ thời giannhư:tomorrow, next day / week / month / year, some day, soon( chẳng bao lâu)...
* Ngoài ra các từ và cụm từ như: I think/ promise; perhaps= probably( có lẽ, có thể)..... cũng được dùng trong tương lai đơn.

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 1. Dựa vào từ cho sẵn, viết câu khẳng định ở thì tương lai đơn**

1. I/ do/ this/ later. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We/ go shopping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. the sun/ shine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Peter/ call you. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. they/be/ there. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. you/ ask/him. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Jenny/ lock/the door. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. it/ rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. the teacher/ test/ our English. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. they/ buy/ a car. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 2. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì tương lai đơn.**

1.It ( rain/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow.

1. I promise I ( be/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late
2. We ( start/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to watch the film without you.
3. The bus ( wait/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for us.
4. He ( believe/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us. 6. I ( pass/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the test.
5. She ( come/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with us.
6. You ( enjoy/not) \_\_\_\_\_ visiting Paris.
7. I ( pay/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.
8. He ( answer/not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the question.

**Bài 3. Dựa vào các từ cho sẵn, đặt câu hỏi ở thì tương lai đơn.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.what/ learn/ they. |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2. it/ snow |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. when/ you/get/ home. |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. she/ forgive/ me. |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. what/ say/ he. |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. what/ they/ it. |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7. whe/ she/ be/ back. |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8. who/ drive/ us/ into town. | | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 9. where/ we /meet. | | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

10. when/ I/ be/ famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 4. Đưa ra câu trả lời ngắn cho các câu hỏi ở thì tương lai đơn.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Will the dog bark? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2. Will you buy lots of presents? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. Will your mom prepare dinner? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. Will Ben copy the CD? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. Will the children go to London? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. Will Bne make pizza for tea? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7. Will you go to the shops? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8. Will Mr Brown take hotos? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 9. Will you go on a diet? | Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Bài 5. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc ở thì tương lai đơn.**

1.What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (do) this evening?

1. I’m a little busy, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) time to help you with your homework later though.
2. Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ ( give) us a grammar test tomorrow.
3. You \_\_\_\_ ( help) your friend after class won’t you?
4. Kyung Sook \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) something tasty for dinner tonight. Will you try it?
5. Next year, the university \_\_\_\_ (change) its entrance requirements.
6. We \_\_\_\_ ( move) to the new campus in 2010.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ( you/ come) camping with our club on Saturday?
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_( you/ go) to Cananda for your vacation?
9. Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) us in front of the Sears department store.
10. Miss Brown \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a new list tonight.
11. We \_\_\_\_ (ask) a policeman which road to take.
12. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (call) on you tomorrow.
13. I \_\_\_\_ (have) my lunch at twelve o’clock.
14. He \_\_\_\_ (be) here on Wednesday.
15. He \_\_\_\_ (come) at two o’clock tomorrow.
16. The new park \_\_\_\_ (cover) a very great area.
17. We \_\_\_\_ (know) the answer tomorrow.
18. I hope we \_\_\_\_ (meet) him tomorrow.
19. When the thermometer is below zero water \_\_\_\_\_ ( freeze).
20. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go ) for a long walk soon.
21. A lift \_\_\_ (take ) us to the top floor of the hotel.
22. I am afraid it \_\_\_\_ ( be) quite impossible.
23. I’m sure they \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) your problem.

**Bài 6. Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.**

1.on/ May/ lan/ be/ will/ Sundy/ 25th / 13

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. call/ six/ willl/ I/ after/ o’clock/ again/her.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. you/ free/ morning/ be/ will/ tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Ho Chi Minh city/ her/ visit/ next year/ will/ parents.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. go/her/ we/ birthday/ will/ party/ to.

**Động từ khuyết thiếu “might” ( có thể)**

1. Động từ khuyết thiếu “might” ( có thể)

Might là động từ khuyết thiếu do đó nó không cần chia theo các ngôi và luôn cần một động từ nguyên thể không “to” đi đằng su/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Thể | Thể khẳng định | | Thể phủ định |
| Cấu trúc | S + might + V ... | | S + might not/mightn’t + .... |
| Chức năng | Dùng để nói về những hành động, sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai nhưng không chắc chắn. | | Dùng để nói về những hành động, sự việc không thể xảy ra trong tương lai nhưng không chắc chắn. |
| Ví dụ; | She might come here. (Có thể cô ấy đến đây) Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It might rain later.  ( Nhớ mang theo ô khi bạn ra ngoài. Trời có thể mưa) | | It might not be true.  ( Có thể điều đó không đúng)  There might not be a meeting on Friday because the director í ill).  ( Buổi họp ngày thứ sáu có thể không diễn ra bởi vì ông giám đốc bị ốm). |
| 2. Phân biệt May và Might | |  | |
|  | Might | | May |
| Chức năng | Đều được dùng để nói khả năng của một sự việc | | |
| Khả năng xảy  ra | Diễn tả khả năng xảy ra thấp (dưới 50%) | | Diễn tả khả năng xảy ra cao (trên 50%) |
| Ví dụ | She is a very busy, but I hope she might join us tomorrow. | | I may go to Sai gon tomorrow. |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG SƠ BẢN**

**Bài 7. Chọn một động từ thích hợp vag sử dụng cấu trúc “ might + V” để hoàn thành các câu sau:**

**Bite break need rain slip wake**

1.Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later.

1. Don’t make too much noise. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ the baby.
2. Be careful of that dog. It \_\_\_\_ you. 4. I don’t think we should throw that letter away. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ it later.
3. Be careful. The footbath is very icy. You \_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Don’t let the children play in this room. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ something.

**Bài 8. Viết câu dưới đay theo cách khác, sử dugj “might’ hoặc “may”** Ví dụ : Perhaps Helen is in her office ---> She might be in her office.

Perhaps Helen isn’t in her office --> She might not be in her office.

1.Perhaps Helen is busy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Perhaps she is working.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I’m not sure that Liz will come to the party.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Perhaps she wants to be alone.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. perhaps she was ill yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I’m not sure that Sue wil be able to come out with us this evening.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Perhaps she went home early.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. I’m not sure thats I’ll go out htis evening.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. perhaps she had to go home early.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Perhaps she was working yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. perhaps she doesn’t want to see me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Perhaps she isn’t working today.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I’m not sure that we’ll get tickets for the concert.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Perhaps she wasn’t feeling well yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 9. Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành một câu hoàn chỉnh.**

1.be/ may/ python/ sleeping/ the/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. An/ become/explore/ might/ she/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. anyone/ can/ he/ laugh make.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. plan/ may/ with/ agree/ this/ she.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. happy/ may/ be/ about/ what/./ They/ happened/not.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. go/ might/ a/ see/ doctor/./

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. work/ might/ go/ tomorrow/ ./ I/ not/ to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. not/ to/ party/./ Sue/ might/ come/ the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 10. Đọc và điền động từ thích hợp thì tương lai đơn vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành câu.**

1.Last year, I traveled to France. Next year, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Italy.

1. Last year, he was a student, next year he \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
2. Yesterday, we ate chicken, tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ rice.
3. Ten years ago, there were no mobile phones. In a few years’ time there \_\_\_\_\_\_vision phones everywhere.
4. On Monday I spent ten euros. Next Friday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only five.
5. On Monday I studied Maths, tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ history.
6. Last week he knew a little of the story. Next week he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the truth.
7. Yesterday you felt ill, but tomorrow you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot better.
8. Last year, she bought a new computer. Next year, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new DVD player.
9. Yesterday she took a taxi. Tomorrow she \_\_\_\_\_\_ thw bus.

**Bài 11. Nối câu ở cột A với câu ở cột B sao cho phù hợp.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cột A | Cột B |
| 1. You should take an umbrella | a. It might be cold |
| 2. You shouldn’t sunbathe too much | b. It might be good for your skin |
| 3. You shouldn’t drive too fast | c. It might be good for your ears |
| 4. You shouldn’t smoke | d. You might have an accident |
| 5. You shouldn’t listen to rock music with headphones | e. You might have health problems. |
| 6. You should wear a thick jumper | f. It might rain. |

**Bài 12. Chọn và điền từ thích hợp để hoàn thành câu dưới đây**

Must don’t have to might should mustn’t shouldn’t

1.You \_\_\_\_\_\_ drive on the paverment. It’s illegal.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say that. It’s not nice.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to work tomorrow because it’s a public holiday.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy this CD, I’m not sure.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat more vegetables. They’re good for you.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be 18 before you can buy alcohol.

**Bài 13. Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng May(not) và might(not).**

1.There are some dark clouds in the sky.(may)

1. It’s nine- thirty and Jack feels tired (might)
2. My class start soon, but I’m not sure where the classroom is (may not)
3. Sarah has soem money and she is at a clothing store( might)
4. Kelly and Jenny are friends but they live in different cities. They are both traveling to Washington this summer(may)
5. It’s cold outside, but James isn’t wearing a jacket( might)
6. My brother is at a restaurant and he feels a little hungry( may)
7. I should go to work today, but I feel a little sick( might not)
8. perhaps Susan know the address.(may)
9. It’s possible that Joanna didn’t receive my message( might) **Bài 14. Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất.**

I’m in the hospital! I’ve broken my leg! But don’t worry. I’ll be all right. I’ve been here since last Sunday. I had an accident at a football match. I tried to kick the balll but I kicked the goal post! The pain was quite bad, so dad brought me to the hospital the same day.

I had a small operation three days ago. The nurse and doctors have beeb really nice, but the food’s disgusting. I prefer mom’s cooking.

1. Where is the writer?

A. He’s going on a vacation B. He’s at home

C. He’s in the hospital D. He’s at school

2. What has happened to him?

A. he has had a cold B. He has a headache

C. He has had an accident D. A &C are correct

3. Who brought him to the hospital?

A. mom B. dad C. his friend D. A&B are correct

4. What does the word ‘disgusting’ in line 6 mean?

A. delicious B. good C. healthy D. awful

5. Which of the following is no true?

1. The writer has broken his leg because he kicked the goal post.
2. He was brought to the hospital last Sunday.
3. He doesn’t like the nurse and the doctors there.
4. He had a small operation and he will be all right.

# UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

1. **VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New words | Meaning | Picture | Example |
| charity | từ thiện |  | Our school raises money for charity once a year.  Trường chúng tôi gây quỹ từ thiên một lần một năm. |
| disappear | biến mất |  | More and more tropical forests are disappearing.  Ngày càng nhiều những cánh rừng nhiệt đới đang biến mất. |
| effect | ảnh hưởng |  | Greenhouse effect has bad effect on the environment.  Hiệu ứng nhà kính có ảnh hưởng xấu tới môi trường. |
| electricity | điện |  | We should not waste electricity.  Chúng ta không nên lãng phí điện. |
| exchange | trao đổi |  | The teacher told the students to exchange their ideas with others.  Giáo viên bảo chúng tôi trao đổi ý tưởng với nhau. |
| pollution | sự ô nhiễm |  | Everyone should join hands to prevent pollution.  Mọi người nên chung tay để ngăn chặn sự ô nhiễm. |
| president | Chủ tịch, Tổng thống |  | The president is giving an opening speech.  Chủ tịch đang phát biểu khai mạc |
| recycle | tái chế |  | We can save the environment by recycling paper.  Chúng ta có thể bảo vệ môi trường bằng cách tái chế giấy. |
| reduce | giảm |  | People have to reduce the amount of vehicle emissions.  Mọi người phải cắt giảm lượng khí thải xe cộ. |
| refillable | có thể bơm, làm đầy lại |  | We should use refillable water bottles. Chúng ta nên sử dụng bình nước có thể làm đầy lại. |
| swap | trao đổi |  | We spent the whole night swapping stories with each other.  Chúng tôi dành cả đêm trao đổi câu chuyện với nhau. |
| wrap | bọc |  | Tom wraps all the Christmas presents in colorful paper.  Tom bọc tất cả những món quà Giáng sinh trong giấy nhiều màu. |
| deforestation | nạn phá rừng, sự phá rừng |  | We need to stop deforestation to protect the nature world.  Chúng ta cần ngăn chặn nạn phá rừng để bảo vệ thế giới tự nhiên. |
| do a survey | tiến hành  cuộc điều  tra |  | They are doing a survey of student’s attitudes toward pollution.  Họ đang tiến hành cuộc điều tra về thái độ của học sinh đối với ô nhiễm môi trường. |
| be in need | cần |  | I am in need of some fresh air. Tôi cần một chút không khí trong lành. |

1. **GRAMMAR**

**Câu điều kiện loại 1**

**1. Định nghĩa**

* Câu điều kiện gồm có hai phần: mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện (if – clause) và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả (result clause).

Ví dụ: If the weather is fine, I will go camping with my friends tomorrow.

( Nếu thời tiết đẹp thì ngày mai tôi sẽ đi cắm traij với bạn của tôi)

* Ở ví dụ trên, mệnh đề “ If the weather is fine” là mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện và mệnh đề “ I will go camping with my friends tomorrow” là mệnh đề chỉ kết quả ( mệnh đề chính).
* Mệnh đề IF và mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.

Ví dụ: I will go camping with my friends tomorrow ì the weather í fine.

**2. Cấu trúc**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chức năng | Dùng để diễn tả một hành động có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoăc tương lai. |
| Cấu trúc | If + S + V(s/es) + bổ ngữ, S + will + V nguyên mẫu + (bổ ngữ)  (Thì hiện tại đơn) (Thì Tương lai đơn)  Mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn. |
| Ví dụ | * If I have enough money, I will buy a new computer. ( Nếu tôi có đủ tiền thì tôi sẽ mua một chiếc máy tính mới.) * Ì you work hard, you will make a lot of money. ( Nếu bạn làm việc chăm chỉ thì bạn sẽ kiếm được nhiều tiền.) |
| Lưu ý | Unless = If + not  If = Unless + not Ví dụ:   * If he doesn’t do his homework, his mother will complain him.   => Unless he does his homework, his mother will complain him.   * If you don’t send her to the hospital, she will die.   => Unless you send her to the hospital, she will die. |
| Có thể dung các động từ **must**, **have to**, **can**, **may**, **should** thay cho **will** trong mệnh đề chính.  Ví dụ:   * If it rains heavily, you can stay here. ( Nếu trời mưa to thì bạn có thể ở lại đây.) * If you want to see that film, you must buy a ticket. ( Nếu bạn muốn xem bộ |
|  | phim đó thì bạn phải mua vé.) |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 1: Khoanh vào phương án thích hợp để đặt trong các câu điều kiện loại 1 dưới đây.**

1. If she **(reads/ read)** in bad light, she will run her eyes.
2. If I find your book, I **(will phone/ could phone)** you at once.
3. I will get angry if you **(make/ will make)** more mistakes.
4. If you don’t believe what I said. **(ask/ will ask)** your father.
5. If I study hard, I **(pass/ will pass)** this year’s exam.
6. If the weather is fine, we **(go/ will go)** on a picnic.
7. If I **(go/ will go)** to Paris, I will visit the Eiffel Tower.
8. If they don’t invite me, I **(don’t go/ won’t go)**.
9. If he **(got/ gets)** my email, he will send the information we need.
10. If she travels to London, she **(will visit/ visits)** the museums.
11. If I **(will get/ get)** the money, I will buy a mobile phone.
12. If you make trouble, I **(will send/ will sent)** you to the principal.
13. If I **(had/ have)** enough time this evening, I will watch a movie.
14. If he has money, he **(will lends/ will lend)** me what I need.
15. If you **(eat/ will eat)** greasy food, you will become fat.
16. If your sister goes to Paris, she **(has/ will have)** a good time.
17. If he **(will do/ does)** that, he will be sorry.
18. If I leave now, I **(will arrive/ arrive)** in New York by 8:00 pm.
19. You **(won’t do well/ don’t do well)** on your test if you don’t study.
20. They won’t know the truth if you **(won’t tell/ don’t tell)** them.
21. If I bake a cake, **(will you/ do you)** have some?
22. If he **(will call/ calls)** you, will you answer the phone?
23. If you don’t go to the party, I **(am/ will be)** very upset.
24. If you get a haircut, you **(will look/ look)** much better.

**Bài 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng cho mỗi câu sau.**

1. My dog \_\_\_ bark unless it is hungry.
   1. don’t B. won’t
2. Unless you \_\_\_ to go to bed early, we should go out.
   1. wants B. want
3. \_\_\_ you don’t slow down, we are going to crash!
   1. If B. Unless
4. You cannot go into bars \_\_\_ you are over 18.
   1. If B. unless
5. In my country, \_\_\_\_ you cannot speak English, it’s hard to get a good job.
   1. if B. unless
6. She’ll fail the exam if she \_\_\_ study.
   1. if B. doesn’t
7. We’ll be late \_\_\_\_ we leave soon.
   1. if B. unless
8. \_\_\_ I am not feeling better tomorrow I will go to the doctor’s.
   1. Unless B. If
9. \_\_\_\_ you do not make the payment in time, your car will be confiscated.
   1. If B. Unless
10. You will lose your job \_\_\_ you change your attitude and become friendlier.
    1. unless B. If
11. She won’t know the truth \_\_\_ you tell it to her.
    1. unless B. if
12. \_\_\_\_ you arrive early, you’ll be able to meet the customers before the meeting.
    1. Unless B. If
13. \_\_\_\_ she eats healthy food, she won’t lose some weight.
    1. Unless B. If
14. They won’t arrive on time \_\_\_ they finish the work early.
    1. unless B. if
15. Will she able to eat some cake \_\_\_ I put eggs in it?
    1. unless B. if

**Bài 3: Hoàn thành các câu sau đây theo điều kiện loại 1 của những từ trong ngoặc.**

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 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 on time.
11. If I (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I (pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exams.
12. If the sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into town.
13. If he (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a temperature, he (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor.
14. If my friends (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy.
15. IF she (earn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money, she (fly) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to New York.
16. If we (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to London, we (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the museums.
17. If you (wear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sandals in the mountains, you (slip) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the rocks.
18. If Rita (forget) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework, the teacher (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her low mark.
19. If they (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the disco, they (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to loud music.
20. If you (wait) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a minute, I (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my parents.

**Bài 4: Viết lại câu sau đây ở dạng câu điều kiện loại 1.**

1. He can’t go out because he has to study for his exam.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She is lazy so she can’t pass the exam.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a ca.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He smokes too much; that’s why he can’t get rid of his cough.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She is very shy, so she doesn’t enjoy the party.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I will get work permit. I will stay for another month.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He doesn’t take any exercises. He is so unhealthy.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We can’t get the ticket because I don’t have money.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Study hard or you won’t pass the exam.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Don’t be impatient or you will make mistakes.

=> If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 5: Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào đoạn văn sau.**

South-east Asia (1)\_\_\_\_\_ many attractions, so you could visit many ancient monuments. The attractions range from the beautiful Khmer temples of Angkor Wat to the huge Buddhist temples of Borobudur in Java.

You may be interested (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the traditions of different cultures. You can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ different shows – from colorful dances in Thailand to shadow puppet shows in Indonesia. During these shows, you can listen to and enjoy traditional music.

You may prefer the ocean. There (4) \_\_\_\_ a lot of resorts and thousands of kilometers of beaches. You can (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_. You can drive and admire colorful corals and fish. You can sail and enjoy healthy outdoor life.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. has | B. have |  | C. having | D. to have |
| 2. A. on | B. in |  | C. at | D. to |
| 3. A. saw | B. seeing |  | C. see | D. to see |
| 4. A. is | B. be |  | C. will be | D. are |
| 5. A. swimming | B. swim |  | C. to swim | D. swam |

# UNIT 12: ROBOTS

1. **VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New words | Meaning | Picture | Example |
| teaching robot | người máy dạy học |  | Some people believe that teaching robots will soon replace teachers at school.  Mốt số người tin rằng người máy dạy học sẽ sớm thay thế giáo viên ở trường học. |
| worker robot | người máy công nhân |  | Worker robots are employed in dangerous job.  Người máy công nhân được sử dụng trong những công việc nguy hiểm. |
| home robot | người may gia đình |  | Housewives nowadays are less busy thanks to the help of home robot.  Các bà nội trợ ngày nay đỡ bận rộn hơn nhờ sự giúp đỡ của người máy gia đình. |
| gaurd | canh giữ, canh gác |  | The thieves are under police guard.  Lũ trộm đang bị cảnh sát canh giữ. |
| laundry | quần áo cần phải giặt |  | There is a pile of dirty laundry in his room.  Có một đống quần áo bẩn trong phòng anh ấy. |
| gardening | công việc làm vườn |  | Doing gardening requires great patience.  Làm vườn yêu cầu tính nhẫn lại lớn. |
| planet | hành tinh |  | Scientists are trying to find an Earthlike planet.  Các nhà khoa học đang cố gắng tìm kiếm một hành tinh giống trái đất. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| hedge | hàng rào, bờ giậu |  | There is a hedge surrounding her house.  Có một cái hàng rào bao quanh nhà cô ấy. |
| minor | nhỏ, không quan trọng |  | It is just a minor problem.  Đó là một vấn đề nhỏ thôi. |
| space | trạm vũ trụ |  | Russian astronauts are staying at the newest space station.  Các phi hành gia người Nga đang ở tại trạm vũ trụ mới nhất |
| recognise | nhận ra |  | They soon recognized that he was a liar.  Họ sớm nhận ra anh ta là một kẻ nói dối. |
| lift | nâng lên |  | I lift the baby out of the chair.  Tôi nâng đứa trẻ ra khỏi cái ghế. |
| habit | thói quen |  | Reading is a good habit  Đọc là một thói quen tốt. |
| role | vai trò |  | Both of the parents play important roles in children education.  Cả bố và mẹ đều có vai trò quan trọng trong việc giáo dục trẻ. |
| water | tưới, tưới nước |  | Don’t forget to water the trees twice a week.  Đừng quên tưới cho cây 2 lần một tuần. |

1. **GRAMMAR**

**1. Động từ khuyết thiếu “ Can” (có thể)**

“Can” là động từ khuyết thiếu, do đó nó không cần chia theo các ngôi và luôn cần một động từ nguyên thể không “to” đi đằng sau.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Thể | Thể khẳng định + Thể phủ định | Thể nghi vấn |
| Cấu trúc | S + can/ can’t + V + (các thành phần khác). | Can + S + V + (các thành phần khác) ?  Yes, S + can.  No, S + can’t. |
| Chức năng | Diễn tả khả năng của một người có thể/ không thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có thẻ/ không thể xảy ra **ở hiện tại**. | Dùng trong câu hỏi đè nghị, xin phép, yêu cầu. |
| Ví dụ | - She can speak Spainish.  ( Cô ấy có thể nói tiếng Tay Ban Nha) - It can rain.  (Trời có thể mưa) | - Can I ask you a question?  (Tôi có thể hỏi bạn 1 câu không?) - Can you swim? ( Bạn có thể bơi không?) |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 1: Điền “can” hoặc “can’t (cannot)” vào chỗ trống trong câu khẳng định (+) và phủ định (-) dưới đây.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swim. (+/can)
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ draw. (-/can)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook. (+/can)
4. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk. (-/can)
5. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jump. (+/can)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ski. (-/can)
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ read. (+/can)
8. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ count. (-/can)
9. Doris \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sail. (+/can)
10. Walter and Laura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sing. (-/can)

**Bài 2: Chọn phương án đúng trong mỗi câu sau.**

1. ‘\_\_\_\_ you swim?’ ‘Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_’

A. Can/can’t B. Can/can

1. I’m sorry I \_\_\_\_ help you today. I’m really busy.

A. can B. can’t

1. Please \_\_\_\_ you buy some milk on your way home? I \_\_\_\_ leave the house because I’m looking after the baby.

A. can’t/can’t B. can/can’t

1. I \_\_\_\_ ride a bike but I \_\_\_\_ drive a car.

A. can/can’t B. can/can

1. I just \_\_\_\_ manage to wake up on time, I’m always late.

A. can’t B. can

1. ‘Hello, \_\_\_\_ I help you?’ ‘Actually, no you \_\_\_\_ this restaurant is awful and we’ve been waiting here for half an hour. We’re leaving’.

A. can/can’t B. can’t/can

1. I have a special talent, I \_\_\_\_ touch my nose with my tongue \_\_\_\_ you?

A. can/can B. can’t/can’t

1. ‘ \_\_\_\_ I go to the bathroom please?’ ‘Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_’.

A. Can/can’t B. Can/can

1. Look! It’s right there! \_\_\_\_ you see it? It’s so obvious!

A. Can B. Can’t

1. I’ve never been able to eat breakfast in the mornings. I \_\_\_ talk to anyone either!

A. can B. can’t

**Bài 3: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.**

* 1. you/ can/ play/ the/ violin/ ?/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. draw/ they/ can’t/ well/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. play/ I/ basketball/ I/ can/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. we/ can/ come/ house/ to/ your/?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. she/ sleep/ can’t/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. you/ cook/ can/?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. watch/ can/ television/ I/ ?/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Bài 4: Khoanh vào câu trả lời đúng.**

1. I (can/can’t) speak French. I picked it up while I was in France.
2. I (can/can’t) come to the party. I am really busy.
3. We (can/can’t) hear you. The music is so loud.
4. Where are my keys? I (can/can’t) find them.
5. I (can/can’t) believe it . We won two million dollars.
6. We (can/can’t) meet tomorrow if you want.
7. (Can/Can’t) make me a cup of tea, please?
8. He (can/can’t) jump. His leg hurt so much.
9. llllterrate people (can/can’t) read and write.
10. Fish (can/can’t) swim.

**II. Động từ khuyết thiếu “ Could” (có thể)**

*Could* là động từ khuyết thiếu, do đó không cần chia theo ngôi và luôn cần một đọng từ nguyên thể không “to” đi đằng sau.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Thể | Thể khẳng định + Thể phủ định | Thể nghi vấn |
| Cấu trúc | S + could/ couldn’t+ V + (các thành phần khác). | Could + S + V + (các thành phần khác) ?  Yes, S + could.  No, S + couldn’t. |
| Chức năng | Diễn tả khả năng của một người có thể/ không thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có thẻ/ không thể xảy ra **trong quá khứ**. | Dùng trong câu hỏi đè nghị, xin phép, yêu cầu. |
| Ví dụ | - My brother could speak English when he was five.  ( Anh trai tôi đã có thể nói tiếng Anh khi anh ấy 5 tuổi) - He couldn’t read until he was 6.  (Anh ấy đã không thể đọc cho đến khi anh ấy 6 tuổi) | - Colud you please wait a moment?  (Bạn có thể đợi 1 chút không?) |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 5: Điền “ could” hoặc “couldn’t” vào chỗ trông trong các cấu sau.**

1. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_play the guitar: it was too difficult for me!
2. Her grandmother was bilingual: she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak both English and Spanish.
3. Yesterday, Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do that exercise alone. So, he called me for help.
4. In 1950, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use mobile phones.
5. When his mother was young, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skate but she can’t do it any longer.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open the door: it was locked from the inside!
7. In 1990, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch TV.
8. Mary’s grandfather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play chess and he was the best!
9. In1945, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play video games.
10. But the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play chess!
11. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play tennis last Monday: he had broken his arm!
12. When Ann was teenager, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch a horror film: it was too frightening for her!
13. Last Sunday, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take any photos in the museum: it was forbidden.
14. Mozart \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play the piano when he was 5.

**III. Will be able to (sẽ có thể)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Thể | Thể khẳng định + Thể phủ định | Thể nghi vấn |
| Cấu trúc | S + will/ won’t be able to + V + (các thành phần khác). | Will + S + be able to+ V + (các thành phần khác) ? Yes, S + will.  No, S + won’t. |
| Chức năng | Diễn tả khả năng của một người có thể/ không thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có thẻ/ không thể xảy ra **ở tương lai**. |  |
| Ví dụ | - She will be able to ride a bike next year.  ( Cô bé sẽ có thể đi xe đạp vào năm sau.) - He won’t ba able to read or write until he is 6.(Cậu bé sẽ không thể đọc hay viết cho đén khi cậu bé 6 tuổi) | - Will robots be able to talk to people in the future?  (Người máy sẽ có thể nói chuyện được với con người trong tương lai chứ?) |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DUNG CƠ BẢN**

**Bài 6: Điền “ will be able to” hoặc “ won’t be able to” vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrive tomorrow, I’ll be busy.
2. Kate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy tickets for you, she’ll be free.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play the piano, I practice much.
4. Lena \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you, she knows this materials well.
5. Bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lift this weight, he trains much.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook this cake, I don’t know the recipe.
7. Liz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lend you money, she has some savings.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take you to the club, she is late.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jog, it is raining awfully.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrive to you in 2 months.
11. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ run faster, they are good runners.
12. Helen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land you money, she hasn’t it.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ride his bike well in three days.

**BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO**

**Bài 7: Điền ‘can’, ‘can’t’, ‘could’ hoặc ‘couldn’t’ vào chỗ trống.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you swim when you were 10?
2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get to the meeting on time yesterday, because the train was delayed by one hour.
3. He’s amazing, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak five languages, including Chinese.
4. I looked everywhere for my glasses but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find them anywhere.
5. She’s seven years old, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ read yet. Her parents are getting her extra lessons.
6. I read the book three times, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand it.
7. James \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he’s forgotten most of it now.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand the chapter we had to read for homework. It was so difficult.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lift this box – it’s too heavy! Would you help me?
10. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make it to our meeting after all. She’s stuck in traffic.
11. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play tennis really well. He’s champion of his club.
12. Unfortunately, I really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sing at all. No-one in my family is musical either.
13. Julian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play golf excellently when he was only ten.
14. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use a computer until last month. Since then she’s been taking lessons at the library.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open this window! I think it’s stuck.
16. Gill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play the piano. She has never studied it.

**Bài 8: Chọn phương án đúng cho các câu sau.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ show you this element right now.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phone his mom yesterday.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say at the hotel there next week.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

4. Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play the violin excellently

A. can B. could C. will be able to

5. Mona \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get this invitation last month.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ complete in basketball next week.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ride their bikes well now.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

8. Pam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take that photo last year.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

9. Dan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repair his computer, he knows it well.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook this tasty cake now.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

11. Lola \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ run better last year.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

12. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ train in the gym in two days.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

13. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk about it for a long time.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

14. Do you think we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park over here?

A. can B. could C. will be able to

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you taste the garlic in this stew?

A. Can B. Could C. Will be able to

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you understand what he said?

A. can B. could C. will be able to

17. I don’t think he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ win the next competition.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

18. Listen! We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hear a train in the distance.

A. can B. could C. will be able to

**Bài 9: Chọn và điền vào chỗ trống, sử dụng từ Can/ Can’t, Could/ Couldn’t, Must/ Mustn’t.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work harder if you want to pass the exam.
2. I don’t want anyone to know. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you please open the door?
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I go out tonight? No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study English.
5. We haven’t got much time. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurry.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play tennis very well now but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play really well when he was young.
7. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive but he hasn’t got a car.
8. The boy fell into the river but fortunately we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rescue him.
9. We haven’t got enough food at home so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go shopping today.
10. She wasn’t at home when I phoned but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contact her at her office.
11. I can’t stay in bed tomorrow morning because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.
12. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ touch that switch. It’s very dangerous.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you post this letter for me?
14. Brian has got three houses, six cars, a yacht. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be very rich.
15. You’ve only just had dinner. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be hungry.