

UNIT 11: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. TỪ VỰNG:

1. archaeology (n) /,ɑ:ki'blədʒi/: khảo cổ học
2. become a reality (v) /bɪ'kʌm ə ri'æliti/: trở thành hiện thực
3. benefit (n, v) /'benɪfɪt/: lợi ích, hưởng lợi
4. cure (v) /kjʊə/: chữa khỏi
5. discover (v) /dɪ'skʌvə/: phát hiện ra
6. enormous (adj) /ɪ'nɔ:məs/: to lớn
7. explore (v) /ɪk'splɔ:/: khám phá, nghiên cứu
8. field (n) /fi:ld/: lĩnh vực
9. improve (v) /ɪm'pru:v/: nâng cao, cải thiện
10. invent (v) /ɪn'vent/: phát minh ra
11. light bulb (n) /laɪt bʌlb/: bóng đèn
12. oversleep (v) /,əʊvə'sli:p/: ngủ quên
13. patent (n, v) /'pætnt/: bằng sáng chế, được cấp bằng sáng chế
14. precise (adj) /prɪ'saɪs/: chính xác
15. quality (n) /'kwɒləti/: chất lượng
16. role (n) /rəʊl/: vai trò
17. science (n) /'saɪəns/: khoa học
18. scientific (adj) /,saɪən'tɪfɪk/: thuộc khoa học
19. solve (v) /sɒlv/: giải quyết
20. steam engine (n) /sti:m 'endʒɪn/: đầu máy hơi nước
21. support (n, v) /sə'pɔ:t/: ủng hộ
22. technique (n) /tek'ni:k/: thủ thuật, kĩ thuật
23. technical (adj) /'teknɪkl/
24. technology (n) /tek'nɒlədʒi/: kĩ thuật, công nghệ
25. technological (adj) /,teknə'lɒdʒɪkəl/: thuộc công nghệ, kĩ thuật
26. transform (v) /træns'fɔ:m/: thay đổi, biến đổi
27. underground (adj, adv) /ʌndə'graʊnd/: dưới lòng đất, ngầm
28. yield (n) /ji:ld/: sản lượng

B. NGỮ PHÁP:

REPORTED SPEECH

(CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT)

I. Định nghĩa:

Câu tường thuật là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

1. Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì hiện tại thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ đổi ngôi; không đổi thì của động từ và trạng từ.

Ví dụ:

Câu trực tiếp: She says: "I am a teacher."

Câu gián tiếp: She says that she is a teacher.

Câu trực tiếp: "I am writing a letter now" Tom says.

Câu gián tiếp: Tom says that he is writing a letter now.

2. Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

II. Cách thay đổi trong câu gián tiếp.

1. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)

a. Ngôi thứ nhất: Dựa vào chủ ngữ của mệnh đề tường thuật chúng ta thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba.

Pronoun (Đại từ)	Objects (Tân ngữ)	Possessive (Tính từ sở hữu.)
I → He / She	me → him / her	my → his / her
We → They	us → them	our → their

Ví dụ:

*Câu trực tiếp: He said, "I learn English." (*Anh ấy nói: "Tôi học tiếng Anh."*)

Câu gián tiếp: He said that he learned English. (*Anh ấy nói rằng, anh ấy học tiếng Anh."*)

*Câu trực tiếp: She said to me, "My mother gives me a present." (*Cô ấy nói với tôi, "Mẹ tôi tặng tôi món quà."*)

Câu gián tiếp: She told me that her mother gave her a present. (*Cô ấy nói với tôi rằng mẹ cô tặng cho cô một món quà.*)

b. Ngôi thứ hai: (You, your)

- Xét ý nghĩa của câu để thay đổi cho phù hợp. Thông thường chúng ta thay đổi đại từ nhân xưng dựa vào tân ngữ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Ví dụ:

*Câu trực tiếp: Mary said, "You are late again." (*Mary nói, "cậu lại đến muộn."*)

Câu gián tiếp: Mary said that you were late again. (*Mary nói rằng cậu lại đến muộn."*)

Câu trực tiếp: "I will meet you at the airport", he said to me. (*Anh ấy nói với tôi rằng, Tôi sẽ đợi cậu ở sân bay."*)

Câu gián tiếp: He told me that he would meet me at the airport. (*Anh ấy nói với tôi rằng, Anh ấy sẽ đợi tôi ở sân bay."*)

c. Ngôi thứ ba (He/ She/They - Tân ngữ: him/her /them – Sở hữu tính từ: his /her / their) giữ nguyên, không thay đổi.

2. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

Tense (Thì)	Direct (Câu trực tiếp)	Indirect (câu gián tiếp)
Present simple (Hiện tại đơn)	S + V/ V(s, es)+.....	S+ V(ed)/ V (bất quy tắc)
Present progressive (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S+ am / is / are + V-ing	S+ was/were + V-ing

Present perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành)	S + have / has + P.P	S + had + P.P
Present perfect progressive (Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)	S + have / has been + V-ing	S + had been + V-ing
Simple past (Quá khứ đơn)	S + V2 /-ed +	S + had + P.P
Past progressive (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S+ was / were + V-ing	S+ had been + V-ing
Simple future (Tương lai đơn)	S+ will + V	S+ would+ V
Future progressive (Tương lai tiếp diễn)	S+ will be + V-ing	S+ would be+ V

3. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Now	Then
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
Last year	The year before/ the previous year
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day
Next month	The following month/ the next month
Ago	Before

CÁC THAY ĐỔI CỤ THỂ CHO TỪNG LOẠI CÂU TRONG LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

1. COMMANDS/ REQUESTS (Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị)

- Mệnh lệnh khẳng định:

Direct: S + V + O: "V1 + O ..."

Indirect: S + asked/ told + O + to + V1+

Ex: He said to her: "Keep silent, please." → He told her to keep silent.

"Wash your hands before having dinner, Lan." The mother said.

→ The mother told Lan Wash your hands before having dinner

- Mệnh lệnh phủ định:

Direct: S + V + O: "Don't + V1 + ..."

Indirect: S + asked/ told + O + not + to+ V1....

Ex: "Don't forget to phone me this afternoon," he said.

→ He reminded me not to forget to phone him that afternoon.

2. STATEMENT (Câu trần thuật)

Direct: S + V + (O) : "clause"

Indirect: S + told /said + (O) + (that) + clause

Ex: 'We will visit you this week,' my parents told me

→ My parents told me they would visit me that week

Ex: 'I'm so delighted. I've just received a surprise birthday present from my sister' Phuong told me.

→ Phuong told me she was so delighted because she had just received a surprise birthday present from her sister

3. QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi)

a. Yes – No question.

Direct: S + V + (O) : "Aux. V + S + V1 + O....?"

Indirect: S + asked + O + if / whether + S + V + O

Ex: Do you sleep at least eight hours a day?' the doctor asked him.

→ The doctor asked him if he slept at least eight hours a day

b. Wh – question.

Direct: S + V + (O): "Wh- + Aux. V + S + V1 + O ?"

Indirect: S + asked + O + Wh- + S + V + O.

Ex: Our teacher asked us, 'What are you most worried about?'

Our teacher asked us what we were most worried about

QUESTION WORDS BEFORE TO-INFINITIVES

Các từ để hỏi "who, what, where, when và how" có thể được sử dụng trước một động từ "to-infinitive" để diễn tả tình huống khó hoặc không chắc chắn.

Một số động từ được dùng trước các từ để hỏi + to infinitive: ask, wonder, (not) be sure, have no idea, (not) know, (not) decide, (not) tell.

Ex: I don't know what I should wear!

→ I don't know what to wear.

Ex: Could you tell me where I should sign my name?

→ Could you tell me where to sign my name?

Ex: 'How should we use this support service?' they wondered.

→ They wondered/ couldn't tell how to use that support service

Ex: 'Who should I turn to for help?' he asked

→ He had no idea who to turn to for help.

C. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG:

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. <u>g</u> entle	B. <u>k</u> ennel	C. <u>g</u> enerate	D. <u>g</u> enetics
2. A. <u>ch</u> emist	B. <u>ch</u> olera	C. <u>ma</u> chinery	D. <u>me</u> chanic
3. A. <u>d</u> rama	B. <u>m</u> ammal	C. <u>da</u> mage	D. <u>g</u> rammar
4. A. <u>ch</u> erish	B. <u>ch</u> orus	C. <u>sch</u> olarship	D. <u>ch</u> aos
5. A. <u>col</u> lege	B. <u>pr</u> ivilege	C. <u>me</u> ssage	D. <u>col</u> lage
6. A. <u>sci</u> ence	B. <u>tech</u> nique	C. <u>be</u> nefit	D. <u>real</u> istic
7. A. <u>de</u> velopment	B. <u>eff</u> ect	C. <u>rel</u> ate	D. <u>tech</u> nology
8. A. <u>sch</u> ool	B. <u>arch</u> aeologist	C. <u>ch</u> oose	D. <u>ch</u> emistry
9. A. <u>le</u> ader	B. <u>gr</u> eat	C. <u>dis</u> ease	D. <u>cle</u> an
10. A. <u>bo</u> und	B. <u>ar</u> ound	C. <u>ab</u> out	D. <u>cough</u>
11. A. <u>ex</u> periment	B. <u>en</u> ergy	C. <u>neg</u> ative	D. <u>exp</u> ensive
12. A. <u>sum</u> mary	B. <u>satis</u> fy	C. <u>happ</u> y	D. <u>phys</u> ical
13. A. <u>tele</u> phone	B. <u>sol</u> ar	C. <u>ro</u> bot	D. <u>exp</u> lore
14. A. <u>air</u> ports	B. <u>ways</u>	C. <u>quest</u> ions	D. <u>pic</u> tures
15. A. <u>pres</u> entation	B. <u>nation</u>	C. <u>quest</u> ion	D. <u>men</u> tion
16. A. <u>exp</u> lore	B. <u>impr</u> ove	C. <u>pos</u> itive	D. <u>poss</u> ibility
17. A. <u>pow</u> er	B. <u>slow</u>	C. <u>town</u>	D. <u>how</u>
18. A. <u>lan</u> guage	B. <u>orange</u>	C. <u>ging</u> er	D. <u>gun</u>
19. A. <u>give</u>	B. <u>smile</u>	C. <u>drive</u>	D. <u>blind</u>
20. A. <u>betw</u> een	B. <u>sweet</u>	C. <u>engine</u> er	D. <u>employ</u> ee
21. A. <u>tool</u>	B. <u>moon</u>	C. <u>soon</u>	D. <u>cook</u>
22. A. <u>cross</u> ed	B. <u>follow</u> ed	C. <u>flutter</u> ed	D. <u>happ</u> ened
23. A. <u>tear</u>	B. <u>bear</u>	C. <u>hear</u>	D. <u>fear</u>
24. A. <u>th</u> ink	B. <u>th</u> rough	C. <u>th</u> ing	D. <u>th</u> umb
25. A. <u>sew</u>	B. <u>few</u>	C. <u>drew</u>	D. <u>news</u>
26. A. <u>commu</u> nity	B. <u>sens</u> itive	C. <u>vari</u> ety	D. <u>int</u> eractive
27. A. <u>conn</u> ect	B. <u>per</u> fect	C. <u>select</u>	D. <u>cor</u> rect
28. A. <u>ver</u> bal	B. <u>custo</u> mer	C. <u>gener</u> ous	D. <u>after</u> noon
29. A. <u>conn</u> ection	B. <u>creat</u> ion	C. <u>infor</u> mation	D. <u>sugg</u> estion
30. A. <u>table</u>	B. <u>climb</u>	C. <u>cube</u>	D. <u>stab</u>

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. A. unnoticed	B. experiment	C. underground	D. unchanged
2. A. chemical	B. impossible	C. investigate	D. solution
3. A. discussion	B. immoral	C. examine	D. conclusion
4. A. implant	B. unfortunate	C. imply	D. findings
5. A. unbalance	B. engine	C. portable	D. valuable
6. A. sociable	B. volunteer	C. photograph	D. beautiful
7. A. exhibition	B. introduction	C. emigration	D. stationery
8. A. opportunity	B. creativity	C. generosity	D. community

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 9. A. dramatic | B. tornado | C. injury | D. historic |
| 10. A. competitive | B. activity | C. interactive | D. attractive |
| 11. A. transitive | B. impressive | C. exciting | D. connection |
| 12. A. radiation | B. excavate | C. absolutely | D. terribly |
| 13. A. disaster | B. pollution | C. permanent | D. eruption |
| 14. A. practicality | B. ideology | C. geography | D. interaction |
| 15. A. intelligent | B. changeable | C. believable | D. philosophy |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- I _____ my report by 9 o'clock, I hope.
A. will finish B. will be finished
C. will have finished D. will be finishing
- A: I'm trying to move this cupboard, but it's very heavy.
B: Well, _____ you, then.
A. I help B. I'll help C. I'll be helping D. I'm going to help
- Hoa told me that _____ our new teacher of English.
A. she wants to become B. she wanted to become
C. she will become D. she wanted becoming
- _____ in science and technology have changed people's life dramatically.
A. developing B. developed C. development D. developments
- Lan asked me if I _____ that exciting baseball match on TV the previous day.
A. watched B. have watched C. was watching D. had watched
- Stephen _____ me he'd bought that suit in a sale.
A. said B. spoke C. told D. claimed
- They said that they _____ a special TV which could perform two different channels at the same time.
A. had bought B. are going to buy
C. have bought D. will buy
- Don't worry! I _____ you to solve the problem.
A. help B. helped C. will help D. helping
- Jason asked Linda where she _____ the month before.
A. stayed B. had stayed C. have stayed D. have been staying
- When I last saw Carrie, she told me she _____ but now she's changed her mind.
A. thought B. is thinking C. was thinking D. has been thinking
- The little girl asked her father " _____ the dress for me?"
A. You buy B. You would buy
C. You will buy D. Will you buy

12. The teacher said _____ a week off on the occasion of the International Labour Day.

- A. we will have B. we didn't have C. we have D. we would have

13. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We _____ dinner then.

- A. will have B. will be having C. will have had D. will have been

14. They are both keen Arsenal _____.

- A. supporters B. supporting C. supported D. supports

15. He suggested _____ camping that Sunday.

- A. going B. goes C. went D. gone

16. What time _____ ?

- A. the train will leave? B. will the train have been leaving?

C. does the train leave? D. is leaving the train?

17. "Shall we meet at seven o'clock?"

"No, I'll still _____ then."

- A. work B. have worked
C. be working D. have been working

18. The country's economy relies heavily on the tourist _____.

- A. industry B. factory C. company D. firm

19. Do you know who _____ the fact that sound travels in waves?

- A. invented B. developed C. discovered D. found

20. Her parents hope that he _____ a famous biologist one day.

- A. will be B. will have been C. is going to be D. will be being

21. Someone _____ me there's been an accident on the motorway.

- A. asked B. said C. spoke D. told

22. Elie asked Stand _____ to look at the new catalogue.

- A. did he want B. do you want C. if he wanted D. whether he wants

23. They said that we _____ our houses and devices by our voice in the future.

- A. can adjust B. could adjust C. adjust D. will adjust

24. At 8 a.m. tomorrow, Janet _____ a test on the importance of technology in the next 20 years.

- A. will be taking B. will being take C. take D. was taking

25. "What did the man say when you challenged him?"

"He said he _____ pay for the things in his bag, but I didn't believe him!"

- A. is going to B. has been going to
C. goes to D. was going to

26. The librarian asked us _____ so much noise.

- A. don't make B. not make C. not to make D. not making

27. Last week Justin said, "I'll do it tomorrow". He said he would do it _____.

- A. the following day B. the previous day
C. tomorrow D. yesterday
28. She suggested that they _____ her a birthday party.
A. should give B. shall give C. would give D. will give
29. She warned the boys _____ too far.
A. don't swim B. doesn't swim C. not to swim D. to not swim
30. No _____ was found after the tenth day of treatment.
A. improve B. improvement C. improving D. improved
31. I am interested in natural science _____ like Chemistry and Physics.
A. subjects B. objects C. topics D. themes
32. Steam engine has been known as a remarkable _____ in science and technology.
A. breakdown B. break-up C. breakthrough D. outbreak
33. We will _____ chips in the brain to control devices in the future.
A. implant B. add C. include D. attach
34. The _____ of penicillin, one of the world's first antibiotics, marks a true turning point in human history
A. generation B. exploration C. invention D. discovery
35. The group of doctors has spent 8 months _____ the side - effects of this new vaccine.
A. having examined B. to examine
C. examining D. to have examined
36. The doctor said that this disease _____ prevented by vaccine.
A. can B. can be C. could D. could be
37. Her teacher told her that there _____ still room for her improvement in her work.
A. has been B. had been C. is D. was
38. A mechanical calculator which could do additions or subtractions very quickly was _____ by Little Pascal.
A. found out B. discovered C. found D. invented
39. Science and technology have _____ the life safe, secure and comfortable.
A. transformed B. made C. done D. changed
40. Facebook was built on the _____ of earlier social network sites like MySpace and Bebo.
A. succeed B. successful C. successfully D. success
41. The facsimile _____ by Alexander Bain in 1843.
A. invented B. was invented
C. has been invented D. has invented

42. If I _____ my computer now, I _____ for the answer on the Internet. But I left it at home.
 A. have - will search B. have had- would have searched
 C. had - would search D. had - would searched
43. My younger sister confessed _____ my diary.
 A. to read B. reading C. to have read D. to have reading
44. Fortunately, he could manage _____ a telescope on his own.
 A. to make B. making C. to have made D. to have making
45. Do you agree that playing computer games might make players think _____?
 A. critic B. critical C. critically D. criticism
46. Science and technology have _____ the life safe, secure and comfortable.
 A. transformed B. made C. done D. changed
47. Dave asked me if robots in the future _____ more user-friendly and more intelligent.
 A. will be B. would be C. will have been D. will be being
48. _____ I borrow your Ipad so that I can enjoy some music now.
 A. May B. Might C. Could D. Shall
49. Frequent Internet _____ will cause many troubles for our online classroom today.
 A. disconnection B. interruption C. disconnected D. interrupted
50. Many people think the cyber world might _____ the real world one day.
 A. provide B. take place C. take up D. replace

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

- The _____ of the wheel changed the world enormously. (INVENT)
- Many scientists have made some important new _____. (DISCOVER)
- We are trying to gather everyone's ideas and to form the ideas into a _____ plan. (REAL)
- Science and technology have significant impacts on _____ development. (ECONOMY)
- They need to be more _____ about the matter. (SCIENCE)
- _____ in science and technology have changed people's life dramatically. (DEVELOP)
- _____ advances have brought a lot of benefits to people. (TECHNOLOGY)

8. If there are aliens out there, do you think they are much more _____ advanced than we are. (TECHNOLOGY)
9. He organized the team with military _____. (PRECISE)
10. The opposition leader addressed a rally of 50 000 _____. (SUPPORT)
11. The _____ of Facebook is useful because it has helped people communicate with each other. (INVENT)
12. She wrote a book on _____ science for prospective doctors. (MEDICINE)
13. _____ is one of the most important new sources of energy. (ELECTRIC)
14. A new kind of telescope will be invented to help _____ explore the other planets in our Solar system. (SCIENCE)
15. _____ said fuel used and carbon dioxide released from vehicles would be cut down by a new cruise control. (TECHNIC)
16. Einstein was one of the greatest _____ in the world. (SCIENCE)
17. This is a great _____ on his previous work. (IMPROVE)
18. She made a career as an _____ of quick-selling gadgets. (INVENT)
19. Work experience is usually highly _____ for students. (BENEFIT)
20. This decision marked a fundamental _____ in policy. (TRANSFORM)

4. VERB FORMS

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Jack and Sue said that they **(go)** _____ cycling the day after tomorrow.
2. I don't feel like going out tonight. I think I just **(go)** _____ to bed.
3. In the future, robots **(be)** _____ able **(do)** _____ everything.
4. He said that robots **(can do)** _____ many things for us, but they might not **(enhance)** _____ totally the quality of our lives
5. This time next month she **(go)** _____ on a business trip to Australia?
6. They asked me if I **(see)** _____ Mr. Smith the previous day.
7. When I **(rang)** _____ Nam last week, he said he **(be)** _____ busy that day.
8. When I called, Susan said she **(give)** _____ the dog a bath so she **(ask)** _____ me **(phone)** _____ back in half an hour.
9. His teacher thinks that she **(be)** _____ a famous musician one day.
10. Mai said that she **(travel)** _____ to Australia the following year.
11. We reminded Mark **(not be)** _____ late for our appointment the next day.
12. In the future, e-learning **(replace)** _____ traditional schools and millions of people around the world **(be)** _____ able **(study)** _____ the similar online lesson at the same time.
13. Technician said fuel used and carbon dioxide released from vehicles **(be)** _____ reduced by a new cruise control.

14. The girl is having flu now. She **(take)** _____ part in the contest next week?
15. We believed that advances in medical science **(will)** _____ help people **(live)** _____ longer.
16. She said that she **(use)** _____ solar panels because they **(be)** _____ cheaper than electricity.

5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. "I have read a very interesting article about Artificial Intelligent yesterday", she said.
 A B C D
2. My cousin told me that he spends a lot of time studying physics, chemistry and biology.
 A B C D
3. It is very interested to learn about different inventions in the past centuries.
 A B C D
4. With commerce space travel, we will be taking minerals from the moon at this time in 2030.
 A B C D
5. If I were you, I would make some research from the Internet about how steam engines were improved over the decades.
 A B C D
6. It is certain that technological advances have made our life more easier in the last few centuries.
 A B C D
7. With the fast speed of technological development, people say that we will using robots to do all hard work in the near future.
 A B C D
8. Science is use in all corners of the world for the benefits of people.
 A B C D
9. They asked me how long it would took them to patent their invention
 A B C D
10. He possibly might install Skype on his computer to have free talks with his friends.
 A B C D
11. They put off to introduce the latest version of this machine to public because there were some technical errors.
 A B C

D

12. "Do you think that can you become an astronaut and walk on the Moon one day?"

A

B

C

, asked the old man.

D

13. My younger brother asked me whether I could tell him how this digital

A

B

C

camera worked.

D

14. You may probably need to talk with him face to face instead talking

A

B

C

on the phone.

D

15. Jenny said that there had been the updated version of that anti-virus program.

A

B

and she would be installing it on her new Macbook the after week.

C

D

16. Lucy's brother told that he walked to school today.

A

B

C

D

17. Minh's mother forgot pick him up, so he walked to go home.

A

B

C

D

18. Mary asked me what kind of food the aliens like eating.

A

B

C

D

19. Do you want having a new dress in Tet holiday?

A

B

C

D

20. In 2030, robots will be build our houses and do our housework.

A

B

C

D

6. READING

I. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

It seems entirely (1)_____ to us that there are teams of scientists in universities and other institutions around the world attempting to (2) _____ the way the world works. However, it hasn't always been that (3) _____. Although the scientific method is now four or five hundred years old, the ancient Greeks, for example, believed that they could work out the (4)_____ of natural events just by the power of thought.

During the 17th century, more and more people began to realise that they could (5) _____ their scientific ideas by designing a relevant (6)_____ and seeing what happened. A lot of (7) _____ was made in this way by

individual scientists. These men and women often worked alone, carrying out (8) _____ into many different areas of Science, and they often receive very little (9) _____ for their hard work. At the start of the 20th century, though it became (10) _____ that science was becoming more complicated and more expensive. The individual scientist disappeared, to be replaced by highly qualified teams of experts. Modern science was born.

1. A. physical B. natural C. typical D. real
2. A. create B. invent C. construct D. discover
3. A. route B. method C. way D. technique
4. A. aims B. reasons C. causes D. impulses
5. A. calculate B. estimate C. measure D. test
6. A. experiment B. research C. attempt D. analysis
7. A. development B. movement C. progress D. evolution
8. A. research B. experiment C. discovery D. education
9. A. award B. prize C. gift D. reward
10. A. clear B. true C. accurate D. actual

II. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

process	energy	elevator	into	warm
used	well	effect	reason	increase

Elevator air conditioning is fast becoming a popular concept around the world. The primary (1) _____ for installing an elevator air conditioner is the comfort that it provides while traveling in the (2) _____. It stabilizes the condition of the air inside the elevator car. Some elevator air conditioners can be (3) _____ in countries with cold climates if a thermostat is used to reverse the refrigeration cycle to (4) _____ the elevator car.

Heat generated from the cooling (5) _____ is dissipated into the hoist way. The elevator cab (or car) is ordinarily not air-tight, and some of this heat may reenter the car and reduce the overall cooling (6) _____.

The air from the lobby constantly leaks (7) _____ the elevator shaft due to elevator movements as (8) _____ as elevator shaft ventilation requirements. Using this conditioned air in the elevator does not (9) _____ energy costs. However, by using an independent elevator air-conditioner to achieve better temperature control inside the car, more (10) _____ will be used.

(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

III. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

Elevator technology has evolved from rudimentary lifting devices driven by muscle power to complicated state-of-the-art machines (1) *t* _____ offer "smart" controls. A modern elevator (2) *u* _____ computer integration to assess and compensate for traffic patterns, and many elevators are furnished (3) *w*

_____ touch screens, air conditioning, and highly artistic designs in cabs and doors. What's more the elevator industry (4) **h** _____ changed our culture and the way we live. In the (5) **p** _____, upper rooms of hotels and rooming houses were considered undesirable due to the need to climb stairs carrying (6) **h** _____ baggage. With the advent of the passenger elevator, the penthouse suite and corner office with a sweeping (7) **v** _____ became prime real estate. In a rush to build upward, modern cities have grown into booming centres of commerce and culture. Mankind has come a long way, in the never-ceasing endeavour to accomplish a given task (8) **m** _____ efficiently.

(Source: <https://landmarkelevator.com/>)

IV. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

Technology in education plays an important role (1) _____ building on the educational skills and knowledge for people. This is very essential, especially those who need (2) _____ their knowledge. (3) _____ for them to achieve a successful life in the future. Technology in education is manifested through the use of computers. This is also a great help for teachers (4) _____ they can already enhance their teaching skills and strategies every time they are facing their classes. There is a variety of benefits which technology brings back. Firstly, students can already learn (5) _____ their own even without the (6) _____ of their parents and teachers. They are just going to the Internet to (7) _____ the lesson they need to study. Quick accessibility and being well-equipped with the skills and knowledge in operating a computer are very (8) _____ for the students. Next, the need for heavy books to be brought back and forth from school and home is so longer needed technology. The book can stay in the classroom because the information that they need is easily accessed on a computer. Last but not least, along with lots of images, videos and other graphics and text (9) _____ in computer, more students would feel excited (10) _____ studying through the use of the gadget, which is very important to arouse their interest in studying.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 2. A. improve | B. improving | C. to be improved | D. being improved |
| 3. A. so that | B. in order | C. so in | D. in order that |
| 4. A. although | B. so | C. because | D. hence |
| 5. A. for | B. at | C. on | D. in |
| 6. A. assist | B. assistant | C. assisting | D. assistance |
| 7. A. look after | B. look up | C. look in | D. look for |
| 8. A. help | B. helpful | C. helpless | D. helping |
| 9. A. finding | B. find | C. found | D. to find |
| 10. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. about |

V. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

transmitting	Although	principle	began
receiving	his	been	time

The telegraph and telephone are both wire-based electrical systems, and Alexander Graham Bell's success with the telephone came as a direct result of his attempts to (1) _____ the telegraph. When he (2) _____ experimenting with electrical signals, the telegraph had (3) _____ an established means of communication for some 30 years. (4) _____ a highly successful system, the telegraph was basically limited to (5) _____ and sending one message at a time.

Bell's extensive knowledge of the nature of sound and (6) _____ understanding of music enabled him to conjecture the possibility of (7) _____ multiple messages over the same wire at the same time. Although the idea of a "multiple telegraph" had been in existence for some (8) _____, no one had been able to fabricate one - until Bell. His "harmonic telegraph" was based on the (9) _____ that several notes could be sent simultaneously along the same wire if the notes or signals (10) _____ in pitch.

(Source: <https://www.thoughtco.com>)

VI. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

Many people think of computers as very modern inventions, products of our new technological age. But (1) *a* _____, the idea for a computer had been worked out (2) *o* _____ two centuries ago by a man (3) *c* _____ Charles Babbage. Babbage was born in 1791 and (4) *g* _____ up to be a brilliant mathematician. He drew up (5) *p* _____ for several calculating machines which he called "engines". But despite the fact that he (6) *s* _____ building some of these, he never finished any of them. Over the years people have argued (7) *w* _____ his machines would ever work. Recently, however, the Science Museum in London has finished building (8) *t* _____ engine based on one of Babbage's designs. (9) *i* _____ has taken six years to complete and more than four thousand parts have been specially made. Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at a special exhibition in the Science Museum to (10) *r* _____ people of Babbage's work.

7. WRITING

I. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. "I try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam."
→ My sister said _____
2. "My students are preparing the hall for their meeting."
→ The teacher informed _____
3. "Lien doesn't want to go for a picnic tomorrow."
→ Lan told _____
4. "We bought a special TV which could perform two different channels at the same time last week."
→ My friends told me _____
5. "Lily will be a talent musician in the future."
→ The music teacher hoped _____
6. "Science and technology are the keys to develop the country."
→ People believed _____
7. "You have to wear school uniform next Monday," our teacher said.
→ Our teacher said _____
8. "I saw the alien yesterday when I was going out with my friends" the boy said.
→ The boy said that _____
9. "I have just received a birthday gift from my mother," my friend said to me.
→ My friend told me _____
10. "The story about that happened long ago" she said.
→ She said _____

II. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. We/ have/ car/ service/ and/ seem/ there/ problem/ engine.

2. Scientists/ try/ work out/ way/ reduce/ pollution/ aircraft.

3. All/ us/ know/ the way/ the success/ not/ easy.

4. Nick/ tell/ that/ he/ go camping/ his classmates/ next day.

5. Technology/ field/ telecommunications/ develop/ significantly/ recent years.

6. Call/ me/ you/ finish/I/ come/ pick/ you/ up.

7. When/ he/ come/ tomorrow/ they/ travel/ Japan.

8. We/ all/ believe/ he/ recover/ her illness/ soon.

9. My sister/ visit/ China/ this time next month.

10. Match/ already start/ by the time/ he/ get/ stadium.

III. Rewrite the sentences in direct or indirect speech.

1. "Production of these chemicals causes serious environmental pollution", said the scientists.

→ The scientists said that _____

2. "New scientific discoveries are being made all the time."

→ We believed that _____

3. Miss Anne said that she was doing scientific experiments at that moment.

→ Miss Anne: "_____"

4. Minh asked his friend who he had been out with the weekend before.

→ Minh: _____

5. They asked us how we had got on with David two days before.

→ They: "_____?"

6. "The students will watch a documentary on the future of nuclear power tomorrow", said the teacher.

→ The teacher said that _____

IV. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same.

1. My science exam starts at eight tomorrow morning. (TAKING)

→ At eight tomorrow _____ my science exam.

2. The teacher will finish marking the exams and then she will tell us our results. (SOON)

→ The teacher will tell us our results _____ marking the exams.

3. We're willing to wait for you. (WILL)

→ We _____

4. "I'll buy them as they're so cheap!" said Tony. (GOING)

→ Tony said he _____ as they were so cheap.

5. "Everything was different yesterday", said Nick. (BEEN)

→ Nick said everything _____ before.

6. "We're going on our yearly diet tomorrow", said Jessie and Sandy together. (STARTING)

→ Jessie and Sandy said together that _____ their yearly diet the next day.

V. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. We/ believe/ science/ technology/ the keys/ develop/ the country.

2. Steward/ said/ he/ not want/ dessert/ because/ he/ full.

3. future/ robots/ do/ many/ thing/ us/,/but/ may not/ improve/ quality/ our lives.

4. We/ hope/ scientists/ invent/ more/ energy- saving device/ help/ us/ easily/ save power.

5. international meeting/ economic development/ take place/ Singapore/ this time next week.

6. Science/ technology/ the key/ development/ many/ field/ our life/ and/ will bring/ lot/ more benefits/ people.

VI. Write a passage of approximately 120 words about an invention or technology and its advantages and disadvantages. You may base on the outline questions for your writing.

- *What are you going to write about?*

- What are the advantages of that invention? How about the disadvantages?

- Which aspects will the invention be applied for? Who should use this product?

- *Will it become popular in the future?*

[illegible]

ANSWER KEYS

UNIT 11

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group

1. D	7. C	13. D	19. A	25. B
2. C	8. C	14. A	20. C	26. C
3. A	9. B	15. C	21. D	27. B
4. A	10. D	16. B	22. A	28. A
5. D	11. A	17. B	23. B	29. D
6. A	12. B	18. D	24. A	30. B

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. C	4. D	7. D	10. C	13. C
2. A	5. A	8. D	11. A	14. C
3. C	6. B	9. C	12. A	15. B

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. B	11. C	21. C	31. A	41. B
2. C	12. A	22. A	32. C	42. C
3. A	13. A	23. C	33. A	43. B
4. C	14. C	24. B	34. D	44. A
5. A	15. B	25. C	35. C	45. C
6. D	16. C	26. D	36. C	46. B
7. C	17. B	27. D	37. D	47. B
8. B	18. B	28. B	38. D	48. A
9. A	19. C	29. A	39. B	49. A
10. D	20. D	30. A	40. D	50. D

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. invention	11. invention
2. discoveries	12. medical
3. realistic	13. electricity
4. economic	14. scientists
5. scientific	15. technician

6. development	16. scientists
7. technological	17. improvement
8. technologically	18. inventor
9. precision	19. beneficial
10. supporters	20. transformation

4. VERB FORMS

IV. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. would go	1. will be
2. will just go	2. would travel
3. will be/ to do	3. not to be
4. could/ do/ enhance	4. will replace/ will be/ to study
5. will she be going	5. would be
6. had seen	6. Will she take?
7. rang/ was	7. would/ live
8. was giving/ asked/ to phone	8. used/ were

5. CORRECTION

I. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

1. A (read)	11. B (introducing)
2. B (spent)	12. A (you can)
3. A (interesting)	13. C (that digital camera)
4. A (commercial)	14. C (instead of)
5. B (do some research)	15. D (the week after)
6. C (easier)	16. D → that day
7. C (will be using)	17. B → picking
8. A (is used)	18. D → liked
9. B (take)	19. B → to have
10. A (might possibly)	20. A → build

6. READING

I. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

1. B	6. A
2. D	7. C
3. C	8. A
4. C	9. D
5. D	10. A

II. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

1. reason 2. elevator 3. used 4. warm 5. process	6. effect 7. into 8. well 9. increase 10. energy
--	--

III. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

1. that 2. uses 3. with 4. has	5. past 6. heavy 7. view 8. more
---	---

IV. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C	6. D 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

V. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

1. improve 2. began 3. been 4. Although 5. receiving	6. his 7. transmitting 8. time 9. principle 10. differed
--	--

VI. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.

1. actually 2. over 3. called 4. grew 5. plans	6. started 7. why 8. the 9. It 10. remind
--	---

7. WRITING

I. Turn these sentences into reported speech:

1. My sister said that she tried to learn hard to pass the entrance exam.
2. The teacher informed me that her/ his students were preparing the hall for their meeting.
3. Lan told me that Lien didn't want to go for a picnic the next/ following day.
4. My friends told me that they had bought a special TV which could perform two different channels at the same time the previous week/ the week before.
5. The music teacher hoped that Lily would be a talent musician in the future.
6. People believed that science and technology were the keys to develop the country.
7. Our teacher said that we had to wear school uniform the next/ following Monday.
8. The boy said that he had seen the alien the previous day when he had been going out with his friends.
9. My friend told me she had just received a birthday gift from her mother.
10. He said the story about that had happened long before.

II. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. We had our car serviced and it seems there's a problem with the/ its engine
2. Scientists are trying to work out ways to reduce pollution from aircrafts.
3. All of us knew that the way to the success was not easy.
4. Nick told me that he would go camping with his classmates the next day
5. Technology in the fields of communications has developed significantly in the recent years.
6. Call me when you finish, and I will come and pick you up.
7. When he comes tomorrow, they will be travelling to Japan.
8. We all believe that he will recover from her illness soon.
9. My sister will be visiting China at this time next month.
10. The match will have already started by the time he gets to the stadium.

III. Rewrite the sentences in direct or indirect speech.

1. The scientists said that production of those chemicals caused environmental pollution.
2. We believed that new scientific discoveries were being made all the time.
3. Miss Anne: " I am doing scientific experiments now"
4. Minh: "Who did you go out with last weekend?"
5. They: "How did you get on with David two days ago?"
6. The teacher said that the students would watch a documentary on the future of nuclear power the next/ following day.

IV. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the word(s) given so that its meaning stays the same.

1. At ten past eight tomorrow I will be taking my science exam.

2. The teacher will tell us our results as soon as she finishes marking the exams.
3. We will wait for you.
4. Tony said he was going to buy them as they were so cheap.
5. Nick said everything had been different the day before.
6. Jessie and Sandy said together that they were starting their yearly diet the next day.

V. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. We believed that science and technology were the keys to develop the country.
2. Steward said that he didn't want any dessert because he was full.
3. In the future robots will do many things for us, but they may not improve the quality of our lives.
4. We hope that scientists will invent more energy-saving devices to help us easily save power.
5. An international meeting on economic development will be taking place in Singapore this time next week.
6. Science and technology are the key to development in many fields of our life and they will bring a lot more benefits to people.

III. Write about an invention or technology and its advantages and disadvantages. You may base on the outline questions for you writing

Many years ago no one could ever imagine that such a thing as the Internet would be invented. Nowadays, life without the Internet for the most people is unimaginable. In my opinion every invention has its time, and the Internet is the greatest invention of our time.

Firstly, the Internet provides an enormous amount of information. Every one can find all types of information on millions of topics. Also, people are able to find information on every subject they are interested in. However, this easy access to so much information can sometimes be dangerous. For example, one primary disadvantage is that children may get exposed to information that they aren't supposed to access such as pornographic materials, violent movies. The internet has also encouraged fraudsters who benefit from innocent users who are easily deceived to give their bank details and send money to get fake products.

Secondly, people are using the internet for communication. Today, we can initiate real-time communication with someone who is in another part of the world in my personal experience I use all time Skype to communicate with my family and close friends.

People can participate in social networks like "Facebook", "Twitter", "Couch surfing", etc. They can keep in touch with their friends in distant places, or make new ones. Nevertheless, this way of communication can sometimes be inefficient. Face-to-face conversation, at least in my opinion, is much better. Furthermore, a disadvantage is easy to waste a lot of time on the internet. We can start surfing, and then realize far more time has passed than you realized. Internet and television

together of added to the more sedentary lifestyles of people. Moreover, the Internet include the access of personal information such as our name and address by other people and clogging up of unsolicited e-mails that serve no purpose and are unnecessary.

Last but not least, the invention of the Internet could not be even possible without some earlier inventions and discoveries. First it was the discover of fire, then the invention of the wheel. Later it was electricity, the telegraph and the computer. All this led to the invention of the Internet.

It can be concluded that, there are many great inventions, every one of them important for its time. The Internet, even with its flaws, is the most important invention of our modern time.

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