

UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY

VOCABULARY

- access /'ækses/(v): truy cập

Example: You can access the files over the Internet. (Bạn có thể truy cập các tập tin qua Internet.)

- adapt /ə'dæpt/ (v): sửa lại cho phù hợp

*Example: Courses have to be **adapted** for different markets.*

(Các khóa học phải được điều chỉnh cho các thị trường khác nhau.)

- ambassador /æm'bæsədə(r)/ /æm'bæsədər/ (n): đại sứ

- apparently /ə'pærəntli/ (adv): nhìn bề ngoài; xem ra

- artificial intelligence /,ɑ:tɪfɪl ɪn'telɪdʒəns/: trí tuệ / trí thông minh nhân tạo.

*Example: Language is crucial to the development of **artificial intelligence**. (Ngôn ngữ rất quan trọng đối với sự phát triển của trí tuệ nhân tạo.)*

- attach /ə'tætʃ/ (v): gắn, dán, nối, ghép

Example: A copy of his document is attached as Appendix 3 at the end of this book. (Một bản sao tài liệu của ông được đính kèm trong Phụ lục 3 ở cuối cuốn sách này.)

- Bluetooth headset /'blu:tu:θ/'hedset/ (n): tai nghe Bluetooth

- Bluetooth speaker /'blu:tu:θ/'spi:kə(r)/ /'spi:kər/ (n): loa Bluetooth

- brainchild /'breɪntʃaɪld/ (n): ý tưởng / phát minh của một người / nhóm nhỏ

*Example: The TV programme was the **brainchild** of the producer. (Chương trình truyền hình là ý tưởng của nhà sản xuất.)*

- companion /kəm'pænjən/ (n): người / bạn đồng hành

Example: Hoa was my companion on the journey. (Hoa là bạn đồng hành của tôi trong cuộc hành trình.)

- connect /kə'nekt/ (v): kết nối

- convert /kən'vɜ:t/ /kən'vɜ:rt/ (v): chuyển đổi

- cord /kɔ:(r)d/(n): (đoạn) dây thừng / điện nhỏ

*Example: Tie it with a nylon **cord**. (Buộc nó bằng một sợi dây nylon.)*

- criticism /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/ (n): sự / lời phê bình, chỉ trích

Example: The plan has attracted criticism from consumer groups. (Kế hoạch đã thu hút sự chỉ trích từ các nhóm người tiêu dùng.)

- curriculum /kə'ɪrɪkjələm/ /kə'ɪrɪkjələm/(n): chương trình học; chương trình giảng dạy

- curricula /kə'ɪrɪkjələ/ /kə'ɪrɪkjələ/, curriculums (plural): những chương trình học; chương trình giảng dạy

*Example: The school **curriculum** should be as broad as possible. (Chương trình giảng dạy ở trường nên càng mở rộng càng tốt.)*

- dedicated /'dedɪkeɪtɪd/ (adj): tận tụy, tận tâm

*Example: She is **dedicated** to her job. (Cô tận tâm với công việc của mình.)*

- destination /,destɪ'neɪʃn/ (n): nơi đến, đích đến

- dictate /dɪk'teɪt/ (v): đọc chính tả

*Example: She **dictated** the letter to her assistant. (Cô đọc chính tả bức thư cho trợ lý của mình.)*

- edge /edʒ/(n): bờ vực

Example: He stood on the edge of the cliff. (Anh đứng trên mép vực.)

- experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ (n): cuộc thí nghiệm

*Example: The results of the **experiment** were inconclusive. (Kết quả của thí nghiệm là không thuyết phục.)*

- forward /'fɔ:wəd/ /'fɔ:rwəd/ (v): gửi / chuyển thông tin

*Example: These investors get company financial reports and dividends **forwarded** to them by their brokers. (Những nhà đầu tư này nhận được báo cáo tài chính của công ty và cổ tức được chuyển cho họ bởi các nhà môi giới của họ.)*

- fragile /'frædʒaɪl/ /'frædʒl/ (adj): dễ vỡ / hỏng

Example: Be careful not to drop it; it's very fragile. (Hãy cẩn thận để không làm rơi nó; nó rất dễ vỡ).

- fury /'fjʊəri/ /'fjʊri/ (n): cơn thịnh nộ

Example: Her eyes blazed with fury. (Đôi mắt cô bùng bùng giận dữ.)

- games console controller /'geɪmz kɒnsəʊl kən'trɒlə(r)/ / (n): dụng cụ điều khiển trò chơi điện tử

*Example: I can't play my favorite video games without a **games console controller**. (Tôi không thể chơi các trò chơi điện tử yêu thích của mình nếu không có dụng cụ điều khiển trò chơi điện tử.)*

- giant /'dʒaɪənt/ (n): người rất giỏi việc gì

*Example: Miles Davis, truly one of the **giants** of jazz. (Miles Davis, thực sự là một trong những người giỏi nhạc jazz.)*

- grasp /grɑ:sp//græsp/ (n): sự nắm vững, sự hiểu biết về một chủ đề hay sự kiện khó

Example: Her grasp of the issues was impressive. (Khả năng nắm bắt các vấn đề của cô ấy thật ấn tượng.)

- hotspot /'hɒt.spɒt/ /'hɑ:tspɔ:t/(n): điểm có thể kết nối, dùng mạng Wi-Fi truy cập internet

*Example: I turned on my phone's **hotspot** so that I could connect my laptop to the internet while on the go. (Tôi đã bật điểm phát sóng của điện thoại để có thể kết nối máy tính xách tay của mình với internet khi đang di chuyển.)*

- ICT /,aɪ si:'ti:/ (n) (abbreviation for information and communications technology): Công nghệ thông tin và truyền thông

- icon /'aɪkɒn/ /'aɪkɔ:n/ (n): biểu tượng

- immense /ɪ'mens/ (adj): vô cùng lớn.

*Example: There is still an **immense** amount of work to be done. (vẫn còn rất nhiều việc phải làm.)*

- impaired /ɪm'peəd/ /ɪm'perd/ (adj): bị suy yếu (về thể chất hoặc thần kinh)
Example: Anxiety can lead to impaired cognitive function. (Lo lắng có thể dẫn đến suy giảm chức năng nhận thức.)
- inspiration /ɪnspə'reɪʃn/ (n): nguồn cảm hứng
- mainstream school /'memstri:m/ (n): trường dành cho trẻ em bình thường
*Example: Tomás attends a **mainstream school**, but his parents are considering enrolling him in a specialized program that caters to his learning needs. (Tomás theo học tại một trường bình thường, nhưng cha mẹ cậu ấy đang cân nhắc đăng ký cho cậu ấy vào một chương trình chuyên biệt đáp ứng nhu cầu học tập của cậu ấy.)*
- malware /'mælwɛə(r)/ /'mælwɜ:/ (n): phần mềm độc hại
*Example: How to protect yourself against **malware**. (Cách tự bảo vệ mình khỏi phần mềm độc hại.)*
- model /'mɒdl/ /'mɑ:dl/ (v): mô phỏng
- monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ /'ma:nɪtə/ (v): giám sát, theo dõi
- navigation /,nævɪ'geɪʃn/ (n) sự đi lại / di chuyển của tàu thủy, máy bay hay các phương tiện giao thông khác
*Example: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea establishes the right of **navigation** through international waters for all ships, both commercial and non-commercial. (Công ước Liên hợp quốc về Luật biển thiết lập quyền đi lại trong vùng biển quốc tế cho tất cả các tàu, cả thương mại và phi thương mại.)*
- nightmare /'naɪtmɛə(r)/ /'naɪtmɜ:/ (n): tình huống đáng sợ / không hay / khó khăn
*Example: The trip turned into a **nightmare** when they both got sick. (Chuyến đi trở thành 1 tình huống khó khăn khi cả hai đều bị ốm.)*
- obsess /əb'ses/ (v): ám ảnh
Example: The whole relationship obsessed me for years. (Toàn bộ mối quan hệ ám ảnh tôi trong nhiều năm.)
- obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ /'ɑ:bstəkl/ (n): chướng ngại vật
Example: So far, we have managed to overcome all the obstacles that have been placed in our path. (Cho đến nay, chúng tôi đã xoay sở để vượt qua tất cả những trở ngại đã được đặt ra trên con đường của chúng tôi.)
- persistence /pə'sɪstəns/ /pə'rɪstəns/ (n): tính cố chấp / ngoan cố
Example: His persistence was finally rewarded when the insurance company agreed to pay for the damage. (Sự kiên trì của anh ấy cuối cùng đã được đền đáp khi công ty bảo hiểm đồng ý bồi thường thiệt hại.)
- philosopher /fə'lɒsəfə(r)/ /fə'lɑ:səfə/ (n): nhà triết học
- politician /,pɒlə'tɪʃn/ /,pɑ:lə'tɪʃn/ (n): chính trị gia
- profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ (n): hồ sơ / bản miêu tả
- publisher /'pʌblɪʃə(r)/ /'pʌblɪʃər/ (n): nhà xuất bản
- record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ /rɪ'kɔ:rd/ (v): lưu trữ hồ sơ / dữ liệu

*Example: She **records** everything that happens to her in her diary. (Cô ấy lưu trữ lại mọi thứ xảy ra với mình trong nhật ký.)*

- retire /rɪ'taɪə(r)/ /rɪ'taɪər/ (v): nghỉ hưu
- schedule /'ʃedju:l/ /'skedʒu:l/ (n): thời khóa biểu
- scroll /skrəʊl/ (v): cuộn, lăn (chuột máy tính)
- sensitive /'sensətɪv/ (adj): nhạy (cảm)
- sensor /'sensə(r)/ /'sensər/ (n): bộ phận cảm ứng, thiết bị cảm ứng

Example: Security lights with an infrared sensor are effective at detecting motion and providing illumination in dark areas, making them a popular choice for home and business owners. (Đèn an ninh với cảm biến hồng ngoại có hiệu quả trong việc phát hiện chuyển động và cung cấp ánh sáng trong các khu vực tối, khiến chúng trở thành lựa chọn phổ biến cho chủ sở hữu gia đình và doanh nghiệp.)

- soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/ /'səʊldʒər/ (n): quân nhân
- spark /spɔ:k/ /spa:rk/ (n): ánh chớp, tia chớp
- statesman /'steɪtsmən/ /'steɪtsmən/ (n): chính khách
- strictness /'striktənəs/ (n): sự nghiêm khắc
- tech-savvy /,tek'sævi/ (adj): có hiểu biết nhiều về công nghệ, nhất là máy tính

*Example: The bank needs to meet the demands of today's **tech-savvy** consumers. (Ngân hàng cần đáp ứng nhu cầu của người tiêu dùng am hiểu công nghệ ngày nay.)*

- terabyte /'terəbaɪt/ (n): (thường được viết tắt là TB) một thuật ngữ đo lường để chỉ dung lượng lưu trữ máy tính
- vibrate /vaɪ'reɪt/ (v): rung
- visually /'vɪʒuəli/ (adv): bằng mắt, liên quan đến thị giác
- wearable /'weərəbl/ /'werəbl/ (adj): có thể đeo / mặc / mang được

A. Phrases to remember

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| get off sth = leave or stop using sth | bỏ, ngưng sử dụng |
| keep track of | theo dõi; cỗ thông tin |
| on a regular basis | thường xuyên / đều đặn |
| download music | tải nhạc |
| follow people on Twitter | theo dõi mọi người trên Twitter |
| read/write a blog | đọc/ viết blog |
| use social networking sites | sử dụng các trang mạng xã hội |
| programme a simple game | lập trình một trò chơi đơn giản |
| upload a video clip to YouTube | tải video clip lên YouTube |
| search within a specific website | tìm kiếm trong một trang web cụ thể |

| | |
|--|--|
| using Google | Google |
| set up your profile on a social networking site | thiết lập hồ sơ của bạn trên một trang mạng xã hội |
| post, share, and rate friend contributions on a social networking site | đăng, chia sẻ và đánh giá đóng góp của bạn bè trên một trang mạng xã hội |
| install a new email account | cài đặt tài khoản email mới |
| log on to a Wi-Fi hotspot with your tablet or phone when you're away from home | đăng nhập vào điểm phát sóng Wi-Fi bằng máy tính bảng hoặc điện thoại của bạn khi bạn vắng nhà |
| subscribe to a YouTube channel | đăng ký một kênh YouTube |
| forward a text message you've received from one friend to another friend | chuyển tiếp tin nhắn văn bản bạn đã nhận được từ một người bạn này sang một người bạn khác |
| print a document directly from your phone | in tài liệu trực tiếp từ điện thoại của bạn |
| update an app on your phone | cập nhật một ứng dụng trên điện thoại của bạn |
| open/close a folder, an app, a new Window, a file, a document | mở/ đóng thư mục, ứng dụng, cửa sổ mới. tệp, tài liệu |
| save a file (a document, a Photo, your work) | lưu tệp (tài liệu, ảnh, công việc của bạn) |
| enter your password (your username, your name) | nhập mật khẩu của bạn (tên người dùng của bạn, tên của bạn) |
| scroll up/down a Page, a menu, a document | cuộn lên/xuống trang, menu, tài liệu |
| empty the trash, the recycle bin | dọn sạch thùng rác |
| check/uncheck a box | kiểm tra/bỏ chọn một hộp |
| follow a link | theo dõi một liên kết |
| copy and Paste text, a Photo, a file, a document, a link, a folder | sao chép và dán văn bản, ảnh, tệp, tài liệu, liên kết, thư mục |
| create an account, a document, a file, a link | tạo tài khoản, tài liệu, tệp, liên kết |
| click/double click a button, an icon, a link | nhấp/nhấp đúp vào nút, biểu tượng, liên kết |
| be connected to | được kết nối với |
| be attached to | được gắn với |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | |
| check your phone for messages | kiểm tra điện thoại của bạn để tìm tin nhắn |
| take photos of yourself | chụp ảnh của chính mình |
| browse social networking sites | duyệt các trang mạng xã hội |
| a visually-impaired student | học sinh khiếm thị |
| a 20-hour non-stop working day | ngày làm việc 20 giờ không ngừng nghỉ |
| a tiny set of earphones | bộ tai nghe nhỏ |
| on demand | theo yêu cầu |
| take responsibility | chịu trách nhiệm |
| assume the shape | giả định hình dạng |
| send reports | gửi báo cáo |
| bridge the gap | thu hẹp khoảng cách |
| offer a hand | giúp một tay |
| keep track | theo dõi |
| make a perfect companion to | trở thành một người bạn đồng hành hoàn hảo cho |

B. Word Skills

“Adjectives + preposition”

Trong tiếng Anh, có nhiều tính từ thường dùng theo sau bằng các giới từ khác nhau và có thể có ý nghĩa khác nhau. Sau đây chúng ta hãy tìm hiểu ý nghĩa và cách dùng một số “Adjectives + preposition” thường gặp.

1. “Adjective + about”

| Adjective | Meaning | Example |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| anxious about | lo lắng | He became more and more anxious about the operation he was going to have. |
| careful about | cẩn thận | You should be careful about washing your hands before eating. |
| confused about | rối trí; khó hiểu | She was confused about her feelings for him. |
| curious about | tò mò | Babies are curious about everything around them. |
| excited about | hào hứng | The children were very excited about opening their Christmas presents. |
| serious about | ng nghiêm túc | Are you serious about going to live abroad? |

| | | |
|---------------|---------|---|
| worried about | lo lắng | People are really worried about losing their jobs. |
|---------------|---------|---|

2. “Adjective + at”

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--|
| amazed at | kinh ngạc | We were amazed at her knowledge of Vietnamese literature. |
| bad at | dở, tệ về | I’m really bad at gardening. |
| clever at | thông minh | Jenny is very clever at Physics and Chemistry. |
| good at | giỏi về | Lan is quite good at learning foreign languages. |
| shocked at | bị choáng | Many people were shocked at the violence in the film. |
| surprised at | ngạc nhiên | I was very surprised at the result of the test. |

3. “Adjective + for”

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|
| available for | có sẵn | Grants should be available for all students. |
| eligible for | xứng đáng cho | Only economically disadvantaged children are eligible for the special education. |
| famous for | nổi tiếng về | That city is quite famous for its nightlife. |
| responsible for | có trách nhiệm | The principal is directly responsible for the efficient running of the school. |
| useful for | hữu ích cho | Regular tests in school are useful for monitoring progress. |

4. “Adjective + from”

| | | |
|----------------|------------|---|
| absent from | vắng mặt | If you are absent from school, the teacher will note it down in the class register. |
| different from | khác với | The movie is quite different from the original book. |
| free from/ of | thoát khỏi | Your child should not return to school until he is entirely free from symptoms. The textbook must be totally free of mistakes. |
| safe from | an toàn | They aimed to make the country safe from terrorist attacks. |

5. “Adjective + in”

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|---|
| disappointed | thất vọng về | She is disappointed in her only son. |
|--------------|--------------|---|

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| in/ with | | They are really disappointed with the new house. |
| interested in | quan tâm | We need to get more young people interested in the sport. |
| rich in | giàu có; phong phú | This area is rich in wildlife. |
| successful in | thành công | The company has been successful in winning the contract. |

6. “Adjectives + of”

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---|
| afraid of | lo sợ | She always slept with the light on because she was afraid of the dark. |
| ahead of | đi trước | The scientist's ideas were way ahead of their time. |
| ashamed of | hổ thẹn | His foul-mouthed way of speaking made his wife ashamed of him. |
| aware of | ý thức; biết | He was not really aware of what he was doing. |
| capable of | có khả năng | You are more than capable of passing the exam. |
| certain of/ about | chắc chắn | She was quite certain of/ about her attacker's identity. |
| confident of | tự tin | The team feels confident of winning. |
| envious of | ghen tị | They were envious of his success. |
| guilty of | có tội | We've all been guilty of selfishness at some time in our lives. |
| independent of | độc lập | Students should aim to become more independent of their teachers. |
| fond of | yêu thích | They had grown fond of the house and didn't want to leave. |
| jealous of | ghen tị | Everyone was jealous of her beauty. |
| proud of | hãnh diện | He was very proud of family traditions. |
| scared of | sợ hãi | She is scared of going out alone. |
| typical of | tiêu biểu | This sort of hot and spicy food is typical of local cookery. |

7. “Adjective + to”

| | | |
|---------------|------------|--|
| accustomed to | quen với | She was a person accustomed to having eight hours' sleep a night. |
| addicted to | nghiện | Many teenagers have become addicted to social media. |
| equal to | bang với | Three feet is roughly equal to one metre. |
| harmful to | có hại | The extensive use of fertilizers is harmful to the environment. |
| important to | quan trọng | Spending time with children is important to all parents. |
| open to | mở ra cho | This theme park is open to all children. |
| sensitive to | nhạy cảm | Horses are very sensitive to their riders' moods. |
| similar to | tương tự | Her teaching style is similar to that of most other teachers. |

8. “Adjective + with”

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---|
| angry with | giận | Don't be angry with me. It wasn't my fault! |
| busy with | bận rộn | She's always busy with the housework. |
| dissatisfied with | bất mãn | Patients have become increasingly dissatisfied with the existing system. |
| familiar with | quen thuộc | Visitors should be familiar with the one-way system in the centre of town. |
| happy with | vui thích | The teacher seemed perfectly happy with my explanation. |
| honest with | thành thật | My sisters have always been honest with me. |
| identical with | giống hệt | Jane is identical with her twin sister. |
| impatient with | mất kiên nhẫn | They are getting impatient with the delays. |
| obsessed with | bị ám ảnh | Many people are too obsessed with money. |
| patient with | kiên nhẫn | Miss Laura is very patient with young children. |
| pleased with | hài lòng | My teacher said he was really pleased with my work this term. |
| popular with | phổ biến | Is this writer popular with teenagers? |
| unhappy with | không vui | A lot of people were unhappy with the decision. |

WORD FORM

| STT | Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | society: xã hội | socialize: xã hội hóa | sociable ≠ unsociable: hòa đồng ≠ không hòa đồng social: xã hội | socially: về xã hội |
| 2 | technology: công nghệ technologist: kỹ thuật viên | | technological: thuộc công nghệ | technologically: về công nghệ |
| 3 | harm: tác hại harmlessness: vô hại | harm: gây hại | harmful ≠ harmless có hại ≠ vô hại | harmlessly: 1 cách vô hại |
| 4 | similarity: sự tương tự | | similar: tương tự | similarly: 1 cách tương tự |
| 5 | pleasure: sự vui lòng | please: làm hài lòng | pleasant ≠ unpleasant vui lòng ≠ khó chịu pleased ≠ displeased hài lòng ≠ khó chịu | pleasantly ≠ unpleasantly vui vẻ ≠ khó chịu |
| 6 | awareness: nhận thức | | aware ≠ unaware biết ≠ không biết | |
| 7 | responsibility ≠ irresponsibility trách nhiệm ≠ sự vô trách nhiệm | | responsible ≠ irresponsible có trách nhiệm ≠ vô trách nhiệm | responsibly ≠ irresponsibly 1 cách có trách nhiệm ≠ 1 cách vô trách nhiệm |
| 8 | satisfaction: sự hài lòng | satisfy: đáp ứng, làm thỏa mãn | satisfactory: thỏa đáng satisfied ≠ dissatisfied hài lòng ≠ không hài lòng unsatisfied: không hài lòng | satisfactorily: 1 cách thỏa đáng |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 9 | addiction: nghiện | addict: gây nghiện | addicted: bị nghiện | |
| 10 | familiarity: sự quen thuộc | familiarize : làm quen | familiar ≠ unfamiliar quen ≠ lạ | familiarly: 1 cách quen thuộc, thân thiết |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one phrase from the box.

Part A:

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| get off | on a regular basis | follow people | write a blog | search within a specific |
| keep track of | download | use | programme | uploaded a video |

- I need to _____ social media for a while so I can focus on my studies.
- If you want to stay updated, you should _____ on Twitter.
- To share my thoughts and ideas with others, I often _____.
- When I need to find specific information, I _____ website using Google.
- I always _____ my expenses to manage my budget effectively.
- Whenever I feel like listening to music, I _____ some of my favorite tracks.
- To stay connected with my friends and family, I _____ social networking sites.
- As a hobby, I like to _____ a simple game using my computer skills.
- I recently _____ clip to YouTube to showcase my talents and skills.
- It's important to take breaks and get off your computer _____ to avoid eye strain and fatigue.

Part B:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| is connected to | empty the trash | check or uncheck the box | Following a link |
| are attached to | log on to | scroll up or down | set up |
| post, share, and rate | update an app | enter your password | Copying and pasting |
| print a document | open it | save your work | create a new account |
| Clicking or double- clicking | subscribe to | forward it to | install |

1. Before you can connect with friends and family, you'll need to _____ your profile on a social networking site.
2. You can _____ friend contributions on a social networking site to keep everyone in the loop.
3. If you're tired of your old email account, it might be time to _____ a new one.
4. When you're away from home, make sure to _____ a Wi-Fi hotspot with your tablet or phone.
5. If you love a certain content creator, you might want to _____ their YouTube channel to keep up with their latest videos.
6. If you want to share a funny text message with another friend, just _____ them.
7. You can _____ directly from your phone if you need a hard copy.
8. Don't forget to _____ on your phone when a new version becomes available.
9. To access a file, document, or folder on your computer, simply _____ .
10. Always remember to _____ regularly to avoid losing important information.
11. To access a protected account, you'll need to _____ , username, or name.
12. If you need to read more of a document, just _____ to find the information you need.
13. Don't forget to _____ or recycle bin periodically to free up space on your device.
14. If you want to select or deselect an option, _____ next to it.
15. _____ can take you to a website or download page with more information.
16. _____ text, a photo, a file, a document, a link, or a folder can save you time and effort.
17. To _____ , document, file, or link, just follow the steps provided by the software or website.
18. _____ a button, icon, or link can activate different features or open a new window.
19. If your device _____ the internet, you can browse the web or use online services.
20. Many devices _____ other hardware, such as a keyboard, mouse, or printer, to provide additional functionality.

Exercise 2. Choose the word which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

1. Fred had been her constant companion for the last six years of her life.
A. friend B. enemy C. loner D. solitary
2. His wife, 38, has spoken about the difficulties of living with a dedicated athlete.
A. undevoted B. devoted C. indifferent D. fragile
3. This is an issue anyone with daughters faces on a regular basis.
A. regularly B. sometimes C. rarely D. hardly
4. Officials had not been allowed to monitor the voting.

- A. ignore B. neglect C. deem D. follow

5. The criticism that the English do not honestly care about their children was often voiced.

- A. spark B. profile C. censure D. inspiration

Exercise 3. Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

1. More than 1 in 20 of the population is hearing-impaired to some extent.

- A. enhanced B. damaged C. defective D. faulty

2. The immense apartment building cast a long shadow over the surrounding neighborhood.

- A. huge B. great C. small D. massive

3. Pete Seeger, the giant of American folk music.

- A. famous musician B. unknown musician
C. colossus D. legendary

4. The music is used to forward the plot.

- A. keep B. pass C. advance D. promote

5. Only half of the emergency supplies have reached their destination.

- A. origin. B. station C. landing-place D. journey's end

Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses.

1. Some children have more _____ personalities than others. (socialize)

2. They are the most _____ advanced nation in the world. (technology)

3. She only buys dolphin-friendly tuna fish that is caught without _____ dolphins. (harmful)

4. The book bears several striking _____ to last year's bestseller. (similar)

5. There was an _____ smell coming from the drains. (please)

6. Environmental _____ has increased dramatically over the past decade. (aware)

7. The company _____ bought and sold high-interest home loans. (responsible)

8. They have 31 flavors of ice cream - enough to _____ everyone! (satisfactory)

9. I know that if I start watching a soap opera I immediately become hopelessly _____. (addict)

10. Ellen's _____ with pop music is astonishing. (familiar)

Exercise 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one word from the box.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| responsibl e | dissatisfie d | aware | curious | successful |
| sensitive | harmful | shocked | worried | good |

1. I'm _____ about the origins of this ancient artifact.

2. He was _____ of the risks involved in the project from the start.

3. She's _____ about her son's safety while he's traveling abroad.
4. As the project manager, you're _____ for meeting all deadlines.
5. Jane has been _____ at managing her own business for over a decade.
6. He's _____ to criticism and can easily become upset.
7. The customer was _____ with the service provided by the company.
8. I was _____ at the news of his sudden passing.
9. Sarah is _____ at playing the piano, and she's won several awards for her performances.
10. Smoking is _____ to your health and can cause a variety of health problems.

Exercise 6: Choose the right preposition in bold type in each of the following sentences.

Example: You have to be tough to be successful in/ ~~for~~ with business.

1. The students are too busy *for/ with/ in* their homework.
2. The teacher seemed disappointed *for/ of/ in* her students' lack of response.
3. Last month's bad weather was responsible *in/ for/ with* the crop failure.
4. The country is rich *in/ at/ with* natural resources.
5. They are just making the public aware *by/ of/ at* the issue.
6. Your achievements are something to be proud *for/ in/ of*.
7. They were unhappy *at/ with/ of* their accommodation.
8. The car park is only open *with/ in/ to* residents.
9. It was important to me to be financially independent *of/ in/ with* my parents.
10. Fruit juices can be harmful *to/ for/ with* children's teeth.

Exercise 7: Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you eligible ...for... a grant?

1. The board of directors said that they were unhappy _____ the proposal.
2. Schools must be sensitive _____ the needs of students from different backgrounds.
3. She was shocked _____ such an improper suggestion.
4. The jury found the defendant not guilty _____ the offence.
5. He is more than capable _____ playing at an international level.
6. She's obsessed _____ Elvis and collects anything and everything connected with him.
7. People are confused _____ all the different labels on food these days.
8. You will soon become familiar _____ the different activities.
9. Some people are so bad _____ keeping secrets.
10. He was trying to finish several days ahead _____ the deadline.
11. This data is still available _____ download on the company's website.
12. David has been absent _____ work for three days now.

13. They've managed to keep the garden free _____ weeds this year.
14. These plants are particularly useful _____ brightening up shady areas.
15. The scene in the picture was eerily similar _____ what I had seen in my dream.

GRAMMAR

1. Revision: Imperative

2. Quantifiers: some/ any; every; each; all; most

3. Quantifiers: little/ a little; few/ a few; much/ many/ a lot of

4. Quantifiers: both/ either; neither; no/ none

5. 'Must' vs. 'Have to'

6. Modal verbs: Speculation for the past

1. Revision: Imperative

(Ôn cách dùng câu mệnh lệnh - yêu cầu)

1.1. Imperative: được gọi là “câu mệnh lệnh - yêu cầu”, thường dùng để đề nghị, yêu cầu, ra lệnh, hướng dẫn hoặc khuyên bảo. Câu “Imperative” thường bắt đầu bằng một động từ nguyên mẫu không “To” và không có chủ ngữ, vì người nói muốn nói trực tiếp với người thứ hai (second person: “You”). Ví dụ:

- Have a nice day!
- Enjoy your holiday, Kate!
- Stop talking and concentrate on the lesson.

1.2. Negative imperative: chúng ta dùng “Don’t/ Do not + bare infinitive” trong dạng phủ định của câu mệnh lệnh - yêu cầu. Ví dụ:

- Don’t interrupt me!
- Do not walk on the grass!

1.3. De câu nói lịch sự hoặc lễ phép hơn, và không mang tính cách ra lệnh, nhất là khi nói với người không quen biết, chúng ta có thể thêm từ “please” (= xin vui lòng) hoặc thêm các câu theo sau như: “if you wouldn’t mind”. Ví dụ:

- Close the window, please!
- Read the instructions carefully, please, if you wouldn’t mind!

1.4. Khi muốn nhấn mạnh hoặc muốn làm câu nói trang trọng hơn, chúng ta có thể dùng “Do” trước câu “Imperative”. Ví dụ:

- Do sit down and make yourself comfortable!
- Do be quiet, please!

1.5. “Let’s” cũng được xem là câu nói “Imperative” cho ngôi thứ nhất (first person). Chúng ta dùng “Let’s/ Let us/ Let me + bare infinitive”. Ví dụ:

- Let’s sit down and start the discussion!
- Let us stay here for another two days!
- Let me see. What should I do?

- Let's not forget to lock the door!

2. Quantifiers: some/ any; every; each; all; most

(Từ chỉ định lượng)

Trong Tiếng Anh có nhiều từ dùng để chỉ số lượng hoặc định lượng; những từ này được gọi chung là “quantifiers”. Những từ này thường được dùng trước danh từ (noun) hoặc đại từ (pronoun). Sau đây là những từ chỉ định lượng (quantifiers) thường gặp:

2.1. “Some/ Any”: chúng ta dùng “some/ any” trước các danh từ số nhiều (plural noun), danh từ số ít (singular noun) hoặc danh từ không đếm được (uncountable noun). “Some” thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định (affirmative) và “any” thường được dùng trong câu phủ định (negative) hoặc câu hỏi (question). Ví dụ:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| “some” + plural noun | We're going to have some friends round for dinner on Sunday. |
| “some” + singular noun | She married some guy she met during her holiday. |
| “some” + uncountable noun | I've got to do some work before I can go out. |
| “any” + plural noun | We haven't got any complaints so far. |
| “any” + singular noun | Are you sure there isn't any way of solving this problem? |
| “any” + uncountable noun | I don't have any cash on me, so could I pay with by cheque? |

2.1.1. Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “some/ any” như đại từ (pronoun) thay thế cho danh từ đi trước. Ví dụ:

- There's plenty of coffee here if you'd like some.
- I tried to get a ticket, but there weren't any left.

2.1.2. “Some/ Any of + noun/ pronoun”: chúng ta cũng có thể dùng giới từ “of” theo sau “some/ any” trước danh từ hoặc đại từ. Ví dụ:

- Some of the apples were rotten.
- Have some of this champagne - it's very good.
- Some of you here have already met Miss Mai.
- Have you read any of her books?
- Did any of them answer your email?

2.2. “Every + singular countable noun”: chúng ta dùng “every” đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun) với ý nghĩa “mỗi một”. Ví dụ:

- Ten pence is donated to charity for every bottle sold.
- She knows the name of every student in the school.
- Every time I go to the city center I get caught in a traffic jam.

2.2.1. “Every (single) one of plural noun/ pronoun”: để diễn tả ý nghĩa “mỗi một ... trong số ...”, chúng ta không thể dùng “Every-of + plural noun/ pronoun”.

Thay vào đó, chúng ta dùng “Every (single) one of plural noun/ pronoun”. Ví dụ:

- Humphrey Bogart's my hero - I've seen every one of his films.
- This is a decision that affects every single one of us.

2.2.2. “Every + number + plural nouns”: chúng ta có thể dùng “every” trước một con số với danh từ số nhiều để chỉ “cứ bao nhiêu ... có một lần”. Ví dụ:

- The doctor told me to take one tablet every four hours. (Bác sĩ bảo tôi cứ bốn tiếng uống một viên thuốc này.)
- They had to stop every few miles. (Họ phải ngừng lại cứ vài dặm một lần.)
- In the United States, one in every three marriages ends in divorce. (Ở Hoa Kỳ, cứ một trong ba cuộc hôn nhân kết thúc bằng ly hôn.)

2.3. “Each + singular countable noun”: “each” cũng có nghĩa là “mỗi” và được dùng trước danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun). Ví dụ:

- He cut the cake into six pieces and gave each child a slice.
- You must consider each problem as an aspect of the whole.

2.3.1. “Each of + plural noun/ pronoun”: chúng ta dùng cách nói “Each of + danh từ số nhiều/ đại từ” với ý nghĩa “mỗi... trong số ...” Ví dụ:

- Each of the companies supports a local charity.
- Your lack of responsibility will affect each of us.

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng “Each of + plural noun/ pronoun” làm chủ ngữ thì động từ phải ở dạng số ít. Ví dụ:

- Each of the employees has his or her own computer.
- Each of them is wearing a red hat.

2.3.3. Chúng ta có thể dùng “each” theo sau danh từ trong một số trường hợp. Ví dụ:

- The answers are worth 20 points each.

(= Each answer is worth 20 points.)

(= Each of the answers is worth 20 points.)

2.3.4. “Subject + each + verb”: chúng ta có thể dùng “each” đặt ngay sau chủ ngữ trong câu với ý nghĩa “mỗi một”. Ví dụ:

- They each have their own car. (= Each of them has their own car.)
- We each wanted the bedroom with the balcony, so we tossed a coin to decide. (= Every one of us wanted the bedroom with the balcony, so we tossed a coin to decide.)

2.4. “All + plural noun/ uncountable noun”: chúng ta có thể dùng “all” đứng trước một danh từ số nhiều (plural noun) hoặc một danh từ không đếm được (uncountable noun). Ví dụ:

- All horses are animals, but not all animals are horses.
- All wood tends to shrink.

2.4.1. “All of + the/ this/ that/ these/ those/ my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their + noun”: chúng ta có thể dùng “All of” trước các danh từ có mạo từ “the”,

hoặc các từ chỉ định như “this/ that/ these/ those”, hoặc các sở hữu tính từ như “my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their”. Chúng ta cũng có thể bỏ giới từ “of” trong những trường hợp này. Ví dụ:

- All of the people you invited are coming.

(= All the people you invited are coming.)

- All of my plants are growing well.

(= All my plants are growing well.)

- I want you to clear all of these toys away before bedtime.

(= I want you to clear all these toys away before bedtime.)

- He has lost all of his money.

(= He has lost all his money.)

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng “All of + noun” làm chủ ngữ, chúng ta dùng động từ số nhiều nếu danh từ theo sau “all of” số nhiều; chúng ta dùng động từ số ít nếu danh từ theo sau “All of” là danh từ không đếm được. Ví dụ:

- All of the children have a good time at the party.

- All of the milk has been drunk.

2.4.2. “All of us/ you/ them/ it”: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “All of + pronoun”. Ví dụ:

All of us are interested in your plan.

They are well-behaved children. I like all of them.

2.4.3. Chúng ta có thể dùng “all” trước thời gian hoặc số đếm. Ví dụ:

- I've been trying all week to contact you.

- He has been working hard all year.

- All five men are hard workers.

2.5. “Most”: chúng ta dùng “most” trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được với ý nghĩa “hầu hết”. Ví dụ:

- I don't eat meat, but I like most vegetables.

- She spent most time looking after her small children.

2.5.1. “Most of the/ this/ that/ these/ those/ my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their + noun”: chúng ta có thể dùng “Most of the/ this/ that/ these/ those/ my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their” trước danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được. Ví dụ:

- In this school, most of the children are from other provinces.

- The scientist spent most of his life in his home town.

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng “Most of + noun” làm chủ ngữ, chúng ta dùng động từ số nhiều nếu danh từ theo sau “Most of” số nhiều; chúng ta dùng động từ số ít nếu danh từ theo sau “most of” là danh từ không đếm được. Ví dụ:

- Most of these houses are still in good condition.

- Most of this coffee is imported.

2.5.2. “Most of + pronoun”: chúng ta có thể dùng “Most of + pronoun: us/ you/ them/ it”. Ví dụ:

- As most of you know, I've decided to move to another city.
- Most of us enjoy going on holiday.

2.5.3. “Most” có thể được dùng như một đại từ (pronoun) thay thế cho một danh từ đi trước. Ví dụ:

- There are thousands of verbs in English and most are regular. (= most of them)
- A few of the moths are grey, but most are white. (= most of the moths)

3. Quantifiers: little/ a little; few/ a few; much/ many/ a lot of (Từ chỉ định lượng)

3.1. “Little/ A little + uncountable noun”: chúng ta dùng “Little/ A little + uncountable noun” với ý nghĩa “ít”. Ví dụ:

- They have very little money.
- This sauce needs a little salt.

3.2. “Little” vs. “A little”: chúng ta dùng “Little + uncountable noun” với ý nghĩa “quá ít, không đủ để làm việc gì” (negative meaning). Chúng ta dùng “A little + uncountable noun” với ý nghĩa “ít nhưng vẫn đủ dùng” (positive meaning). Hãy so sánh các cặp câu sau đây:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| “Little”: not enough | They can't go on holiday this year because they have little money. |
| | I can't help you because I have little knowledge of this subject. |
| “A little”: not much, but enough | I have a little money. You can take it if you are in need. |
| | I have a little knowledge of this subject, so I'll help you with your report. |

3.3. “Few/ A few + plural noun”: chúng ta dùng “Few/ A few + plural noun” với ý nghĩa “ít”. Ví dụ:

- So far we've got few complaints.
- I need to get a few things in town.

3.4. “Few” vs. “A few”: chúng ta dùng “Few + plural noun” với ý nghĩa “quá ít, không đủ để làm việc gì” (negative meaning). Chúng ta dùng “A few + plural noun” với ý nghĩa “ít nhưng vẫn đủ dùng” (positive meaning). Hãy so sánh các cặp câu sau đây:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| “Few”: not enough | Few people can afford to buy houses in this district. |
| | Few books in the library are good enough for children to read. |
| “A few”: not many, but enough | A few people can afford to buy the houses though the prices are high. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | She wrote a few books which are good for children to read. |
|--|--|

3.5. “Few/ A few”: Có thể được dùng như đại từ (pronoun) thay cho danh từ đi trước. Ví dụ:

- Many have tried, but few have succeeded. (= few people)
- If you can't fit all the cases in your car, I can take a few in mine. (= a few cases)

3.6. “Few/ A few of + noun/ pronoun”: Chúng ta có thể dùng giới từ “of” sau “Few/ A few” với ý nghĩa “một ít trong số ...”. Ví dụ:

- Few of the children in this area can read or write yet.
- A few of the guests he had invited left early.

3.7. “Much/ many/ a lot of”: Ba từ định lượng (quantifiers) này đều có ý nghĩa “nhiều”, nhưng được dùng với các loại danh từ khác nhau. Chúng ta hãy so sánh các dùng của “much/ many/ a lot of” trong bảng đối chiếu sau đây:

| | |
|--|---|
| “much” + Uncountable noun | I don't have much free time. |
| “many” + Countable plural noun | She doesn't have many friends. |
| “a lot of” + Uncountable noun or Countable plural noun | She earns a lot of money. She has visited a lot of countries in the world. |

3.7.1. “Much/ many” thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi. **“A lot of”** có thể được dùng trong câu khẳng định, phủ định và câu hỏi. Ví dụ:

| | |
|--|--|
| “much” + Uncountable noun | Did she spend much money on clothes? My teacher doesn't give us much homework. |
| “many” + Countable plural noun | Do you go to many football matches? He doesn't write many short stories. |
| “a lot of” + Uncountable noun or Countable plural noun | Do you spend a lot of time reading books? He has a lot of stamps in his collection. The school doesn't have a lot of students. |

3.7.2. “Much of/ many of”: Chúng ta có thể dùng “Much of/ many of” với ý nghĩa “nhiều trong số ...”. Ví dụ:

- He didn't spend much of his time helping his wife.
- Many of those present disagreed.

4. Quantifiers: both/ either; neither; no/ none (Từ chỉ định lượng)

4.1. “Both”: chúng ta dùng **“Both + plural noun”** với ý nghĩa “cả hai”. Ví dụ:

- I think it's important to listen to both sides of the argument.
- I failed my driving test because I didn't keep both hands on the steering wheel.

4.1.1. Chúng ta có thể dùng **“Both of + the/ these/ those/ my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their + plural noun”** hoặc **“Both of + us/ you/ them”**. Ví dụ:

- They're nice children. I loved both of them.
- Both of my parents are teachers.
- The problem with both of these proposals is that they are hopelessly impractical.

CHÚ Ý: chúng ta có thể lược bỏ giới từ "of" trước các sở hữu tính từ: "my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their" và các từ: "these/ those". Ví dụ:

- Both my parents are teachers. (= Both of my parents are teachers.)
- I like both these pictures. (= I like both of these pictures.)

4.1.2. "Both ... and ...": chúng ta dùng "both ... and ..." với ý nghĩa "cả ... lẫn ...".
 Chú ý: chúng ta phải dùng cùng một loại từ (part of speech) theo sau "both .. and ...". Ví dụ:

- I felt both happy and sad at the same time. (adjective + adjective)
- This room serves as both a study and a dining room. (noun + noun)

4.2. "Either": chúng ta dùng "either + noun" với ý nghĩa "một trong hai". Ví dụ:

- Either candidate would be ideal for the job.
- You can park on either side of the street.

4.2.1. "Either of": chúng ta có thể dùng "Either of + us/ you/ them". Ví dụ:

- You can keep one of the photos. Either of them—whichever you like.
- This job can't be easy for either of you.

CHÚ Ý: "either" có thể được dùng như một đại từ (pronoun) thay thế cho danh từ đi trước. Ví dụ:

- There are two types of qualification - either is acceptable.
- "Would you like the metal or plastic one?" "Either will do."

4.2.3. "Either ... or ...": chúng ta có thể dùng "either ... or ..." với ý nghĩa "hoặc là ... hoặc là ...".

CHÚ Ý: phải dùng cùng một loại từ (part of speech) sau "Either ... or ...". Ví dụ:

- He's either a hero or a villain, depending on your point of view. (noun + noun)
- She either loves you or hates you - it's all or nothing with her. (verb + verb)
- She's either Spanish or Portuguese. I'm not sure. (adjective + adjective)

CHÚ Ý: chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "Either ... or ..." để nối hai cụm từ hoặc hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

- You can move the cursor either by using the mouse or by using the arrow keys on the keyboard.
- Either you leave now or I call the police!

4.3. "Neither of/ "Neither ... nor ...": "Either of" là hình thức phủ định của "either of" và "both of". "Neither ... nor ..." là hình thức phủ định của "either ... or ..." và "both ... and ...". Ví dụ:

- Neither of her parents likes her boyfriend.
- Neither of them is particularly interested in gardening.
- Neither the manager nor his secretary came to the company party.

- She spoke to me neither softly nor politely.

4.4. “No/ none”: hai từ này đều có ý nghĩa “không”, tuy nhiên cách dùng của chúng khác nhau. Chúng ta hãy so sánh cách dùng của hai từ này trong các ví dụ sau đây:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| “No + noun” | There are no pockets in these trousers. I can see no useful purpose in continuing this conversation. She said that she had no intention of standing for Director. Those children are given almost no opportunity to go to school. I’m sorry I can’t pay - I’ve no money! |
| “None of + noun” | None of my friends lives/ live in this town. The accident happened during the night, but none of the passengers was/ were hurt. None of the money actually went to the people who needed it. The estate agent had pictures of the house from the outside but none of its interior. |
| “None of + us/ you/ them” | I asked my friends about that author, but none of them have ever heard of him. |
| “None” được dùng như đại từ (pronoun) | I thought there was some butter in the fridge, but there’s none there. She went to the shop to get some oranges but they had none. I asked for more coffee, there was none left. |

5. ‘Must’ vs. ‘Have to’

5.1. “Must”: được dùng theo sau bằng động từ nguyên mẫu không “To” (bare infinitive) với ý nghĩa là “phải làm việc gì”. Chúng ta chỉ dùng “must” với ý nghĩa “phải làm việc gì” cho những tình huống trong hiện tại. Ví dụ:

- I must do some ironing tonight.
- Food must be heated to a high temperature to kill harmful bacteria.
- “Must I sign this?” “No, there's no need.”

5.1.1. “Mustn’t/ Must not”: chúng ta dùng hình thức phủ định “Mustn’t/ Must not” với ý nghĩa “cấm, không được làm việc gì”. Ví dụ:

- You mustn’t use the office phone for private calls.

(= You are not allowed to use the office phone for private calls.)

- Cars must not be parked in front of the entrance.

(= Cars are not allowed to be parked in front of the entrance.)

5.2. “Have to”: chúng ta dùng “Have to + infinitive” với ý nghĩa “phải làm việc gì”. Chúng ta có thể dùng “Have to” cho những tình huống trong hiện tại, quá khứ hoặc tương lai. Ví dụ:

- First, you have to think logically about your fears.

- We’ll have to fight for our rights, if necessary.

- She had to pay a fine for speeding.

- Do I have to pay now?

- We have to take a test, don’t we?

5.2.1. “Don’t have to”: chúng ta dùng hình thức phủ định “Don’t have to” với ý nghĩa “không cần phải làm việc gì” (= it’s not necessary to do sth.). Ví dụ:

- You don’t have to knock - just walk in.

(= It’s not necessary to knock - you can walk in.)

- We won’t have to wash the dishes; we can leave it until tomorrow.

(= It’s not necessary to wash the dishes; we can leave it until tomorrow.)

- Last Monday was a holiday, so I didn’t have to get up early.

(= Last Monday was a holiday, so it was not necessary for me to get up early.)

5.3. “Must” vs. “Have to”: có sự khác biệt về ý nghĩa khi dùng “Must” hoặc “Have to”. Chúng ta dùng “Must” để nói việc mà người nói nghĩ rằng cần làm vì điều đó đúng và hợp lý. Chúng ta dùng “Have to” để nói việc phải làm (mặc dầu có thể người nói không muốn), ví dụ như luật lệ, quy định hoặc mệnh lệnh cấp trên. Ví dụ:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| “Must” | We must get someone to fix that wheel. I must phone my sister to ask if she’s all right. You must come and stay with us for the weekend. |
| “Have to” | I have to get up before 6:00 am to go to work. You have to show your passport at the security gate. Students have to wear uniform to school. |

CHÚ Ý: “Must” cũng được dùng khi nói về các quy định trong văn viết hoặc thông báo. Ví dụ:

- Candidates must answer two questions from each paper.

- Soldiers must obey orders.

CHÚ Ý: “Must” chỉ dùng cho tình huống hiện tại, vì vậy khi muốn nói “sự bắt buộc” trong quá khứ hoặc tương lai hoặc với các thì khác, chúng ta phải dùng “Have to”. Ví dụ:

- We are having to be very careful not to upset our customers.

- If you want to use this computer, you’ll have to ask Patrick.

- I left the party early because I had to catch the last bus home.

- They informed us that we would have to leave.

6. Modal verbs: Speculation about the past (Động từ khiếm khuyết: Suy đoán về quá khứ)

6.1. Trong tiếng Anh, chúng ta có thể dùng nhiều cách để suy đoán về một sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ. Chúng ta có thể dùng một số tính từ (likely, unlikely, bound, sure) hoặc trạng từ (probably, definitely) để suy đoán. Ví dụ:

- They were bound/ sure to win the final match.

(Gần như chắc chắn họ sẽ thắng trận chung kết.)

- He was likely to pass the exam.

(Anh ấy có khả năng thi đỗ.)

- It's unlikely that they had any intention of supporting the candidate.

(Gần như chắc chắn họ đã không có ý định ủng hộ người ứng cử.)

6.2. Modal verbs: chúng ta có thể dùng một số động từ khiếm khuyết (modal verbs) thường để suy đoán hành động hoặc sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ. Các động từ này thường được dùng trong các tình huống khác nhau tùy theo mức độ chắc chắn của sự suy đoán. Sau đây chúng ta hãy so sánh ý nghĩa, cách dùng và mức độ chắc chắn của các nhóm động từ khiếm khuyết.

| Modal verbs | Meaning | Examples |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| "must have + p.p." "must have + Verb-ing" | Chắc là đã làm gì | Oh, good! We've got milk. Mom must have bought some yesterday. When you got lost in the forest you must have been very frightened. Everyone must have been sleeping when the fire started during the night. |
| "can't/ couldn't have + p.p." "can't/couldn't have been + verb-ing" | Chắc là đã không làm gì | You can't have seen Emily this morning. She left for Europe yesterday. Jack couldn't have passed the final exam. He didn't even attend any lesson. |
| "could/ may/ might have + p.p." "could/ may/ might have been + verb-ing" | Có lẽ đã làm gì | Police think the suspect may/ might/ could have left the country using a fake passport. Connie was home last night but didn't answer the door. She may/ might/ could have been having a shower. He might/may not have heard us. Knock again. |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <p>"should have + p.p"</p> <p>"ought to have + p.p."</p> | <p>Đáng lẽ đã phải làm gì</p> | <p>I should have/ ought to have received the parcel already. The shop said they had sent it last week.</p> <p>He should have/ ought to have studied harder. Nobody fails if they study.</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Choose the correct quantifier in bold type in each of the following sentences.

Example: ~~The most/ Almost/ Most~~ classical music sends me to sleep.

1. **Every/ All/ Each** animals have to eat in order to live.
2. Did you have **some/ every/ any** trouble travelling by motorbike?
3. **Most/ Almost/ Much** of the people I had invited turned up.
4. She had £2000 under the bed and the thieves took it **most/ every/ all**.
5. The police want to interview **all/ most/ every** employee about the theft.
6. I tried taking tablets for the headache but they didn't have **some/ any/ each** effect.
7. This chemical is found in **every/ each/ most** weed killers.
8. Your salary will be paid on the third week of **most/ each/ some** calendar month.
9. From the top of the hill, we could see for miles in **all/ every/ some** direction.
10. When you run, **each/ most/ all** foot leaves the ground before the other comes down.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct quantifier in bold type in each of the following sentences.

Example: There are ~~too much/ too little/ too many~~ mistakes in his essay.

1. Even though the children never eat **many/ much/ a lot of**, they seem quite healthy.
2. I could only hear **a few/ few/ a little** of what they were saying.
3. It was a bit dispiriting to see so **few/ a few/ little** people arriving for the meeting.
4. **Much of/ Lots of/ A little of** people prefer travelling by air to travelling by train.
5. They don't have **many/ much/ a lot** copies of this book left.
6. I don't have as **few/ many/ much** time as I would like for visiting my friends.
7. She has **many/ a few/ a lot of** experience in teaching small children.
8. Unfortunately, not **much of/ a little of/ many of** the reporters were there.
9. She created a wonderful meal from very **little/ few/ a few** ingredients.
10. The new building has **little/ few/ a few** aesthetic value.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct quantifier in bold type in each of the following sentences.

*Example: There's **no/ none/ neither** butter left in the fridge.*

1. The disease affects **neither/ both/ either** humans and animals
2. They've got two computers, but **no/ none/ neither** works properly.
3. I see **not/ no/ none** reason for us to depart from our usual practice.
4. Strangely, **no/ neither/ none** the husband nor his wife saw what had happened.
5. We got caught in pouring rain without **either/ both/ neither** raincoats or umbrellas.
6. Some people with the disease might display only mild symptoms or **no/ neither/ none** at all.
7. The two teams change ends at half-time so that **neither/ none/ no** side has an unfair advantage.
8. There's **no/ none/ neither** chance of us getting there by eight.
9. After the crash **none/ either/ both** drivers got out and inspected their cars for damage.
10. We ran through the list, but **none/ no/ not** of the machines seemed any good.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct verb in bold type in each of the following sentences.

*Example: You simply **have/ must** to get a new job.*

1. All visitors **must/ has to** report to reception.
2. You **don't have/ mustn't** show this letter to anyone else.
3. 'Do we **have to/ must** finish this today?' 'Yes, you must.'
4. Meat **have to/ must** be cooked thoroughly.
5. You'll **have to/ must** work harder if you want to pass this exam.
6. We **had to/ must** change our plans because we had run into some trouble.
7. In this school, the teachers **don't have to/ mustn't** wear a tie to work.
8. Luggage **must not/ has not** be left unattended.
9. You'll **have to/ must** give the bank a written notification if you wish to close your account.
10. You **don't have to/ mustn't** shout so loudly - I'm not deaf!

Exercise 5: Choose the correct modal verb in bold type in each of the following sentences.

*Example: You **must/ should** have had a real scare when you saw the tiger.*

1. I am **couldn't/ must/ might** have gone to Europe. He didn't have a passport.
2. You **might/ must/ can't** have seen her, surely! She was standing right in front of you.

3. The thief **can't/ must/ should** have had a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.
4. We don't know for sure that Alex broke the coffee table. It **might/ must/ should** have been the dog.
5. I can't remember my password! But I **must/ may/ couldn't** have written it in my notebook as sometimes I do that.
6. She **must/ might/ can't** have cleaned the whole house on her own in two hours. She must have had some help.
7. Why were there no buses yesterday? Maybe it was the snow or they **must/ might/ couldn't** have been on strike.
8. Driving so fast, he **must/ should/ might** have had a nasty accident.
9. I saw a strange light in the sky last night. It **must/ could/ should** have been a UFO!
10. Carol **can't/ should/ may** have taken the day off because I haven't seen her today.

Exercise 6: Choose the correct modal verb in bold type in each of the following sentences.

Example: He ~~**should/ might**~~ *could* have played in the first division, but he had a terrible injury.

1. He **must/ should/ might** have revised more for the exam. He was lazy, and now he'll fail!
2. You **might/ must/ can't** have been ill yesterday! Emma saw you at the bowling alley!
3. The explosion **can't/ may/ must** have been caused by a faulty electrical connection. No one has known for sure!
4. Who told the newspapers about the prime minister's plans? It **must/ may/ can't** have been someone close to him.
5. I **could/ can't/ must** have left my wallet in the restaurant. I paid for the taxi home afterwards.
6. You **ought to/ must/ could** have paid more attention. Now we are lost!
7. Let's ask at reception to see if they have your keys. Someone **must/ might/ can't** have found them.
8. Where's Joe? His briefcase is here and his computer is still on so he **must/ might/ can't** have gone home.
9. He wasn't answering the phone before. Maybe he went to the shop or he **must/ might/ couldn't** have been having a shower.
10. He **must/ might/ couldn't** have known about it when I saw him. I'm sure he would have told me.

SPEAKING

Exercise: Choose the response A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following conversations.

1. Susan: "Can you pass me the salt, please?" - Tom: "_____."
 A. No problem
 B. Sorry, I don't
 C. Of course, here you go
 D. Yes, I do
2. Mike: "Excuse me, do you know where the nearest restroom is?"
 Receptionist: "_____".
 A. No, I don't know
 B. Sorry, it's not available
 C. Sure, it's down the hall to the left
 D. Yes, you're welcome
3. Emily: "I'm thinking of going on a trip to Italy next month." - Mark: "_____ "
 A. That sounded interesting, have you been there before?
 B. I'm sorry, I can't help you with that
 C. Why do you want to go there?
 D. Italy is a beautiful country, you'll enjoy it
4. Rachel: "Do you want to come to the party with us tonight?" - David: "_____ "
 A. I'd love to, what time was it?
 B. No, thanks, I'm busy that night
 C. Who else is going to be there?
 D. Maybe, I'll let you know later
5. Sarah: "I'm so nervous about my job interview tomorrow." - Alex: "_____ "
 A. You'll be fine, just relax and be yourself
 B. I don't think you'll get the job, it's very competitive
 C. Good luck, I hope you got it
 D. Why are you nervous? You were always so confident

PRONUNCIATION

Exercise: Put the following words in the correct column depending on the stressed syllable.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| curriculum | adapt | artificial | impaired | persistence |
| destination | ambassador | attach | inspiration | politician |
| experiment | apparently | companion | navigation | vibrate |

| Stress on the third syllable | Stress on the second syllable |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | |

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:

1. A. access B. forward C. apparently D. ambassador
2. A. fury B. publisher C. another D. unreasonable

Choose the word in each group stressed on the different syllable from the others:

3. A. adapt B. attach C. brainchild D. connect
4. A. curriculum B. experiment C. immense D. criticism

Find the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

5. Hundred of people follow their satnavs without thinking and end up at the wrong destination.

- A. Hundred B. satnavs C. end D. destination

6. She travelled through six different country before arriving in Croatia.

- A. travelled B. country C. arriving D. Croatia

7. Unfortunately, there are a few tablets at school, so we don't often use them.

- A. Unfortunately B. a few C. at D. often

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.

8. He feels dissatisfied with your staying up late playing video games.

- A. unhappy B. satisfied C. happy D. pleased

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.

9. My mother is sometimes shocked at my words when she reminds me to do homework.

- A. occasionally B. often C. at times D. now and then

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

10. Alex is showing his artwork to his friend Tom.

Alex: "What do you think of my painting?"

Tom: "_____. The colors you used are amazing."

- A. I'm sorry, I don't like it. B. I'm not sure.
C. I absolutely love it. D. I don't really care.

11. Sarah is talking to her colleague Mark about a new project they're working on.

Sarah: We should focus on improving the user interface.

Mark: "_____. That's a good idea. It'll make the product more user-friendly."

- A. I disagree. B. I don't know.
C. I think it's irrelevant. D. I couldn't agree more.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

12. As a(n) _____, he is constantly looking for ways to push boundaries and try new things in his field.

- A. edge B. experiment C. fury D. giant

13. After watching her favorite TED talk, she felt a surge of _____ and started writing her own book.

- A. icon B. grasp C. immense D. inspiration

14. The experience of losing her passport in a foreign country was a complete _____ for her.

- A. fury B. obstacle C. nightmare D. obsess

15. He used the _____ system in his car to find the quickest route to the airport.

- A. experiment B. model C. publisher D. navigation

16. I need to _____ the computer and go for a walk.

- A. get off B. download C. subscribe to D. log on to a Wi-Fi

17. I always _____ my expenses by writing them down in a notebook.

- A. keep track of B. subscribe to
C. forward a text message D. take photos

18. I always make sure to _____ frequently so I don't lose any progress.

- A. search within a website B. be connected to
C. save my work D. empty the trash

19. The organization is planning to host an event to _____ between different communities.

- A. set up your profile B. bridge the gap
C. assume the shape D. offer a hand

20. I am going to _____ of my cat playing with a toy to my YouTube channel.

- A. upload a video clip B. check my phone
C. scroll up a page D. take photos of myself

21. I like to _____ music to listen to while I work.

- A. download B. keep C. programme D. send

22. They _____ been very rich. They drove a fancy car and lived in a big house.

- A. must have B. can't have C. could have D. might have

23. I _____ forgotten my keys at home. I have them in my pocket.

- A. must have B. can't have C. could have D. might have

24. _____ of the students use social media. That's how they stay in touch with one another.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| A. Most | B. Few | C. None | D. Lot |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|

25. There aren't _____ interactive whiteboards in our school.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| A. both | B. any | C. much | D. little |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|

Read the following passage mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the numbered blanks.

Do It Yourself

What do you do when something breaks down? Are you the kind of person who knows how things (26) _____? Or do you prefer to have them repaired by an expert? Personally, when I use a (27) _____ I always hit my finger, and I can never unscrew anything with my screwdriver because I can never find it. Despite having all the wrong equipment, and despite being a useless (28) _____, I recently decided to take my bike to pieces and fix it. I had (29) _____ out of money as usual, and as I use my bike for getting to college, I had no choice. It was making a terrible noise, and the front tyre was flat I had a few tools but I didn't have any spare parts. I managed to (30) _____ the wheel and take it off, but then I lost my spanner, and couldn't put the wheel back on properly. At least I am taking more exercise, as I now have to walk to college.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 26. A. do | B. make | C. fix | D. work |
| 27. A. drill | B. scissors | C. hammer | D. spade |
| 28. A. technician | B. engineer | C. machine | D. mechanic |
| 29. A. spent | B. paid | C. run | D. fallen |
| 30. A. remove | B. smooth | C. fill | D. undo |

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

31. I hope Adam's actually doing some work at college - he seems to spend all his time _____! (socially)
32. _____ are professionals who use their knowledge of science and technology to design, develop, and implement solutions to complex problems. (Technology)
33. Smoking is a _____ habit that can cause a variety of health problems. (harm)
34. I'm _____ to inform you that you have been selected for the job. (please)
35. _____, if you practice regularly, you'll become a better athlete. (Similar)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

36. This is the only money I have left.

→ This is all_____.

37. All of the cups are dirty.

→ None_____.

38. Everyone was cheering loudly.

→ All the_____.

39. I am sure that John is not the thief.

→ John can't_____.

40. I'm sure that Karen was a beautiful baby.

→ Karen must_____.

PRACTICE TEST 12

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:

1. A. attachch B. brainchild C. techch-savvy D. searchch
2. A. sensitive B. philosopher C. result D. persistence

Choose the word in each group stressed on the different syllable from the others:

3. A. visually B. persistence C. vibrate D. philosopher
4. A. profile B. scheduale C. sensor D. retire

Find the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

5. I was wondering what should I do with them.
A. was B. wondering C. should I D. them
6. I think you need to spend more time play sports.
A. think B. need C. more D. play
7. The movie's stunning special effects and use of vivid colors made it a visual captivating experience for the audience.
A. stunning B. made C. visual D. experience

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.

8. I need to get off the train at the next station to reach my destination.
A. leave B. stay C. remain D. continue

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.

9. To access your documents, you need to double-click on the folder icon to open t
he folder on your computer.
A. close B. upload C. download D. save

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

10. Woman: I think we should invest more in employee training to improve productivity and efficiency.

Man: _____. I think we should focus on hiring more staff to increase our output capacity.

- A. Actually, I disagree. B. OK, I agree.
C. Great. D. I'm not sure about that.

11. Alice: We have two candidates for the job position. One has more experience, but the other has more relevant skills.

Bob: That's a tough choice. _____ as we need to fill the position before the end of the month.

A. Not very easy,

B. We need to make a decision soon though,

C. Let's take more time to think about it,

D. Can you give me more details about each candidate?

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

12. The athlete demonstrated _____ in finishing the race despite the physical _____ of the course.

A. persistence, obstacle
obstacle

B. philosopher,

C. soldier, terabyte

D. publisher, scroll

13. The _____ was known for his diplomatic skills and ability to negotiate peace treaties.

A. spark

B. schedule

C. politician

D. retire

14. The _____ of the candidate was thoroughly researched before the job interview.

A. record

B. philosopher

C. vibrate

D. sensor

15. The _____ was impressed by the author's ability to capture the essence of human emotion in their writing.

A. publisher

B. soldier

C. philosopher

D. spark

16. Which phrase means to set up your personal information on a social networking site?

A. Offer a hand

B. Bridge the gap

C. Assume the shape

D. Set up your profile on a social networking site

17. I love to _____ about travel, as it gives me inspiration for my next adventure.

A. download

B. programme

C. read a blog

D. search

18. Please copy and _____ into your browser's address bar to visit the website.

A. use social networking sites

B. paste the link

C. enter your password

D. double click a button

19. If you enjoy their content, don't forget to _____ their YouTube channel for more videos.

A. download

B. stop

C. subscribe to

D. log on to

20. She was _____ the harmful effects of smoking, but couldn't quit.

A. aware of

B. sensitive to

C. addicted to

D. worried about

21. I'm _____ my friend's success in starting a new business.

- A. pleased with B. interested in C. good at D. similar to
22. John is _____ with the fact that he didn't get the promotion.
A. dissatisfied B. sensitive C. happy D. shocked
23. There's someone at the door. It _____ be the postman.
A. can B. can't C. must D. need
24. He was a doctor. He _____ worked hard to become one.
A. must have B. can't have C. could have D. might have
25. Recently I read a magazine article about the things _____ people lose when they travel on the London Underground.
A. who B. whose C. that D. a

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Adverse reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always been interested in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys, they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion. Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for the brothers to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than \$1,000. They even created and built their own source of propulsion—a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsed wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for 12 seconds, however, and it flew 120 feet.

By 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane to turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the

Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors to one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

1. People thought that the Wright brothers had _____.

A. acted without thinking negatively influenced
B. been

C. been too cautious
D. been mistaken

2. The Wrights' interest in flight grew into a _____.

A. financial empire
B. plan

C. need to act
D. foolish thought

3. Lilienthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles was _____ the Wrights.

A. proven wrong by
B. opposite to the ideas of

C. disliked by
D. accepted by

4. The old tables were _____ and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces.

A. destroyed
B. invalidated
C. multiplied
D. approved

5. The Wrights designed and built their own source of _____.

A. force for moving forward
B. force for turning around

C. turning
D. force for going backward

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

31. I need to eat a large meal to _____ my hunger after a long day at work. (satisfaction)

32. As a parent, it is your _____ to take care of your children and ensure they have a safe and loving home. (responsible)

33. The students were _____ that the test had been rescheduled to the following week, so they arrived at school unprepared. (aware)

34. She was _____ to playing video games and would spend hours in front of the screen every day. (addict)

35. The group of old friends greeted each other _____ with hugs and smiles, catching up on each other's lives as if no time had passed. (familiar)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

36. We are all responsible for our own actions.

→ Each of us_____.

37. Whenever I cross the Channel by boat I feel seasick.

→ Every time_____.

38. This town doesn't have any good hotels.

→ There_____.

39. I don't think that Sally enjoyed her holiday.

→ Sally can't_____.

40. It's possible that I left my wallet at home.

→ I could_____.