# TIẾNG ANH 8 I-LEARN SMART WORLD UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

## VOCABULARY

**Lesson 1**

1. affect /əˈfekt/ (v) tác động, ảnh hưởng

**Eg:** *His behaviour affects the whole of the class.*

1. burn /bɜːn/ (v) đốt cháy
2. cause /kɔːz/ (v) gây ra

(n) tác nhân, nguyên nhân gây ra

**Eg:** *There will be an investigation into the cause of the fire.*

1. cough /kɒf/ (v) ho
2. damage /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ (v) tàn phá, phá hủy

**Eg:** *The strong wind caused serious damage to the roof.*

1. disease /dɪˈziːz/ (n) bệnh
2. environment /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ (n) môi trường

**Eg:** *The new road may cause damage to the environment.* environmentist /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəlɪst/ (n): nhà môi trường học environmental /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəl/ (adj): thuộc về môi trường environmentally / ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəlɪ/ (n): về phương diện môi trường environmentally friendly (phrase): thân thiện với môi trường

**Eg:** *We only use products that are environmentally friendly.*

1. even /ˈiːvn/ (adv) thậm chí
2. harm /hɑːm/ (v) gây hại

(n): sự nguy hại – do harm to: gây hại cho ai/ cái gì

**Eg:** *We don't want to do harm to the environment.*

harmful /ˈhɑ:rmfəl/ (adj): có hại ≠ harmless /ˈhɑːmləs/ (adj) vô hại

1. health /helθ/ (n) sức khỏe

healthy /ˈhelθi/ (adj): khỏe mạnh, có lợi cho sức khỏe unhealthy /ʌnˈhelθi/ (adj): không khỏe, có hại cho sức khỏe

**Eg:** *She looks pale and unhealthy.*

1. heart /hɑːt/ (n) trái tim

from the bottom of your heart:

**Eg:** *I love you, and I mean it from the bottom of my heart*

with all your heart :

**Eg:** *I love you with all my heart*

break someone's heart:

**Eg:** *He broke her heart when he left her for another woman.*

1. issue /ˈɪʃuː/ (n) vấn đề
2. land /lænd/ (n) đất
3. lung /lʌŋ/ (n) phổi
4. poison /ˈpɔɪzn/ (n) đầu độc

(n): chất độc

blood poisoning (n) sự nhiễm trùng máu poisonous /ˈpɔɪzənəs/ (adj): có độc

**Eg:** *Carbon monoxide is a colourless, odourless, poisonous gas.*

1. pollute /pəˈluːt/ (v) gây ô nhiễm pollution /pəˈlu:ʃən/ (n): sự ô nhiễm

**Eg:** *The company claims it is not responsible for the pollution in the river.* polluted /pəˈlu:tɪd/ (adj): bị ô nhiễm ≠ unpolluted /ʌnpəˈlu:tɪd/ (adj): không bị ô nhiễm pollutant /pəˈlu:tənt/ (n): chất gây ô nhiễm

**Eg:** *Pollutant is a harmful substance that causes pollution*

1. prevent /prɪˈvent/ (v) ngăn chặn, ngăn cản

prevent sb from doing sth: ngăn ai không làm được điều gì

**Eg:** *His disability prevents him (from) driving.*

prevention /priˈvenʃən/ (n): sự ngăn chặn, sự ngăn ngừa

**Eg:** *As far as health is concerned, it is often said that prevention is better than cure.*

1. protect /prəˈtekt/ (v) bảo vệ

protect sb/sth from sth: bảo vệ ai/ điều gì khỏi điều gì We must protect the environment from being damaged. protection /prəˈtekʃən/ (n): sự bảo vệ

protector /prəˈtektər/ (n): người bảo vệ, dụng cụ bảo vệ protective /prəˈtektɪv/ (adj): mang tính bảo vệ, che chở

1. soil /sɔɪl/ (n) đất trồng
2. tourism /ˈtɔːrɪzəm/ (n) ngành du lịch

tour /tʊər/ (n) chuyến du lịch

**Eg:** *We went on a guided tour of the museum.*

Tour guide (n) hướng dẫn viên du lịch

**Eg:** *A tour guide is a person who provides assistance, information on cultural, historical and contemporary heritage to people*

1. wildlife /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ (n) đời sống hoang dã

## Lesson 2

1. air conditioner /ˈeə kəndɪʃənə(r)/ (n) máy điều hòa
2. clean up /kliːn ʌp / (phr.v) làm sạch, dọn dẹp
3. electricity /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ (n) điện electrician /ɪˌlekˈtrɪʃn/ (n): người thợ điện

electrical /ɪˈlektrɪkl/ (adj): thuộc về điện, ngành học về

electric /ɪˈlektrɪk/ (adj): tạo ra điện, sử dụng điện để vận hành thiết bị

1. recycle /ˌriːˈsaɪkl/ (v) tái chế
2. reduce /rɪˈdjuːs/ (v) cắt giảm reduction /riˈdʌkʃən/ (n): sự cắt giảm
3. reuse /ˌriːˈjuːz/ (v) tái sử dụng

reusable /ˌri:ˈju:zəbəl/ (adj): có thể tái sử dụng

**Eg:** *I always carry a reusable shopping bag.*

1. save /seɪv/ (v) tiết kiệm

savings /ˈseɪ·vɪŋz/ (n) khoản tiền tiết kiệm ( dùng số ít là saving)

**Eg:** *I’m going to put some of my savings into a down payment on a car.*

1. waste/weɪst/ (v) lãng phí

waste /weɪst/ (n): sự lãng phí; rác/ chất thải

a waste of time and money: sự phung phí thời gian và tiền bạc

**Eg:** *Are online games waste of time and money?* waste /weɪst/ (adj): không còn giá trị sử dụng wasteful /ˈweɪstfl/ (adj): lãng phí

**Eg:** *It's wasteful when you throw so much food away.*

## Lesson 3

1. provide /prəˈvaɪd/ (v) cung cấp

provide somebody/something with something

**Eg:** *The company provides all employees with medical benefits*.

## BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

**EXERCISE 1 Complete the sentences using the given words.**

### affects burned caused coughed damage disease environment harm health heart issue lung pollution prevent recycle

1. Vaccination will the spread of the disease
2. Certain chemicals have been banned because of their damaging effect on the -
3. Shall I just throw this bottle away, or do you \_?
4. It's a disease that mainly older people.
5. Modernizing historic buildings can often do more than good.
6. The difficult driving conditions several accidents.
7. We met on several occasions to discuss the .
8. Regular exercise is good for your .
9. Unable to escape, six people were seriously in the building.
10. He \_ loudly to warn them he was coming.
11. Smoking is likely to \_ your health permanently.
12. There's a high correlation between smoking and cancer.
13. The first symptom of the \_ is a very high temperature.
14. Air refers to the release of pollutants into the air
15. Thank you so much from the bottom of my .
16. Air ***pollution*** refers to the release of pollutants into the air
17. Thank you so much from the bottom of my ***heart.***

## EXERCISE 2 Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. The river in Caracas is heavily\_ *.* **POLLUTE**
2. Some models are thin. **HEALTH**
3. is better than cure, so start taking care of yourself. **PREVENT**
4. The programme is aimed at helping cities pursue \_ friendly development.

**ENVIRONMENT**

1. I got a on the skirt because there was a button missing. **REDUCE**
2. Buy three and make a of 5 dollars. **SAVE**
3. The low bridge is designed to allow floodwaters to flow over. **HARM**
4. You’ll need a qualified to rewire your house. **ELECTRIC**
5. It is a tiny spider with a bite. **POISON**
6. Wear clothes that provide adequate against the wind and rain.

**PROTECT**

1. The whole process is and inefficient. **WASTE**
2. The area is heavily dependent on industry. **TOUR**
3. Although it doesn't look like it, the whole thing is highly .

**ORGANIZATION**

1. The kidney plays a vital role in the of waste products from the blood.

**REMOVE**

1. Chris has an evening job as an office . **CLEAN**

**EXERCISE 3 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. Cutting down trees badly the air we breathe.
	1. affects B. effects C.pollutes D. causes
2. The effects of pollution are very hazardous and can lead to the loss of ecosystems.
	1. landing B. land C. fatherland D. homeland
3. Nearly seven \_ people die every year because of air pollution.
	1. millions B. million C. billion D. billions
4. If you keep \_ the land, the soil wasn’t be safe to grow food in.
	1. pollution B. polluted C. polluting D. pollutant
5. Food can cause \_ problems if people grow it on polluted land..
	1. healthily B. healthy C. health D. survival
6. Amy thinks they should trash.
	1. damage B. recycle C. pollute D. reuse
7. We should save electricity, \_ we shouldn’t waste water
	1. so B. however C. But D. and
8. What should we do to land pollution?
	1. collect B. reduce C. repair D. affect
9. Using less plastic will keep the parks
	1. clean B. cleans C. cleaning D. to clean
10. What \_ problems can you see?

A environmentally B. environmentalist

C.environment D. environmental

1. I don't want to \_ any more time so let's start.
	1. complete B. waste C. travel D.reduce
2. Will new parks bring more birds the city.
	1. up B. in C. to D. with
3. There is so much trash the ground.
	1. on B. at C.in D. Over
4. It was raining heavily, my brother still went to the beach.
	1. so that B. and C. but D. so
5. My cousin enjoys\_ plastic bags.
	1. to recycle B. recycles C. recycling D.recycle

## EXERCISE 4 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)in each of the following questions.

1. Bangkok is the biggest city in Thailand.
	1. largest B. tallest C. smallest D. cheapest
2. Why do you dislike her so much?
	1. hate B.enjoy C. delete D. miss
3. The disease mainly occurs in women over 40.
	1. strength B. sickness C. ability D. happiness
4. What will happen if people keep burning trash?
	1. disappear B. lose C. occur D. grow
5. Fruit and vegetables can even be dangerous to eat if they grow on polluted land.
	1. purified B. contaminated C. complex D. Clean

## EXERCISE 5 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. If we don’t stop polluting the air, we will damage the environment
	1. do no harm to B. pollute C. destroy D. enrich
2. Regular exercise can help reduce stress.
	1. increase B. decrease C. cut down D. Shorten
3. You should waste your money on things you don't need.
	1. misuse B. collect C. reuse D. lose
4. My parents always encourage me to try new things.
	1. reassure B. strenthen C. drop D. discourage
5. It's important to protect your skin from the harmful effects of the sun.
	1. conserve B. preserve C. ignore D. secure

**EXERCISE 6 *Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.***

1. - What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!  “ .”
	1. Thank you very much. I am afraid B. You are telling a lie

C. Thank you for your compliment D. I don't like your sayings

1. - You look great in this new dress.

 “ \_”.

* 1. With pleasure B. Not at all

C. I am glad you like it D. Do not say anything about it

1. - How well you are playing!

 “ \_”.

* 1. Say it again. I like to hear your words B. I think so. I am proud of myself

C. Thank you too much D. Many thanks. That is a nice compliment

1. - Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!

 “ \_”.

* 1. Actually speaking, I myself don’t like it. B. Welcome! It’s very nice of you.

C. All right. Do you know how much it cost? D. Not at all. Don’t mention it.

1. - How much was your new shirt?

 “ \_”.

* 1. It’s a red shirt B. It’s very cheap C. It was in a shop D. I love it much
1. - I’m very sorry.

 “ \_”.

* 1. I’m afraid so B. I think so C. That’s all right D. I don’t want

## GRAMMAR

**PHẦN I CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1**

1. Câu điều kiện loại 1 thường dùng để đặt ra một điều kiện có thể có thật (ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai) với kết quả có thể xảy ra.

**Eg:** *The dog will hide if he sees a cat.*

*If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go to the beach.*

1. Câu điều kiện có 2 mệnh đề: mệnh đề “nếu” (mệnh đề điều kiện, đi với “If”) và mệnh đề “thì” (mệnh đề chính), đề cập đến hành động, sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong điều kiện đó.
2. Mệnh đề điều kiện (If) có thể đứng ở vế đầu hoặc vế sau của câu. Nếu mệnh đề If đứng phía trước, giữa 2 mệnh đề cần có dấu phẩy “,”. Trong câu điều kiện dạng phủ định, có thể thay thế “If not” thành “Unless”.
3. Cấu trúc:

**MỆNH ĐỀ IF+ thì hiện tại đơn, MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH dùng will + Động từ nguyên mẫu If + S + V(s/es), S + will + V(nguyên mẫu)**

*Trong một số trường hợp, cấu trúc của câu điều kiện loại 1 có thể thay thế "will" bằng "must/should/ shall/ have to/ought to/can/may".*

1. Cách dùng:
	1. Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để chỉ sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

**Eg*:*** *If I get up early in the morning, I will go to school on time.*

*If it rains, I will stay at home.*

*If you study hard, you will pass your exams.*

* 1. Câu điều kiện loại 1 có thể sử dụng để đề nghị và gợi ý

**Eg:** *If you need a glass of water, I can get you one.*

*If you have some free time this weekend, we can go to the beach. If Jenny buys me candies, I’ll take her to school.*

* 1. Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để cảnh báo hoặc đe dọa

**Eg:** *If you are lazy, he will punish you you.*

*If you continue to be late for work, you will be fired.*

*If you don't do your homework, you will be penalized by the teacher*

1. Các biến thể của câu điều kiện loại 1

### Dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra.

**Eg:** *If you are looking for her, you'll find her upstairs in her room.If you are staying for the weekend, we'll go to the cinema.*

*If you are studying, I will not disturb you*

### Dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành ở mệnh đề If nếu không chắc chắn về xảy ra thời gian của hành động.

**Eg:** *If I've finished writing my paper by tonight, I'll go out with my friends.*

### Có thể dùng “will” trong mệnh đề If khi đưa ra yêu cầu

**Eg:** *If Anna will just wait a moment, John’ll find someone to help her.*

### Có thể dùng thì hiện tại đơn ở cả hai mệnh đề

Được dùng khi mà sự việc này luôn tự động xảy ra theo sau sự việc khác.

**Eg:** *If he has money, he spends it.*

### Với câu mệnh lệnh (chủ ngữ ẩn ở mệnh đề chính)

Công thức: If + HTĐ, (do not) V-inf.

**Eg:** *If you are thirty, drink a cup of water.*

1. Câu điều kiện loại 1 phủ định

**If + S1 + tobe not /don’t/doesn’t + V-inf + O, S2 + will/can/may… + V-inf + O. Eg:** *If you don’t know her address, can tell you.*

Có thể dùng "Unless + Thì hiện tại đơn" thay thế cho "If not + Thì hiện tại đơn".

**Eg:** *Unless we pass the driving test, we can not have driving license.*

1. Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1

**Eg:** *If the children feel happy, their parents will be satisfied.*

*→ Should the children feel happy, their parents will be satisfied.*

Đảo ngữ trong câu điều kiện loại 1 sẽ giúp câu mang sắc thái lịch sự hơn và thường dùng trong trường hợp đưa ra lời yêu cầu, nhờ vả.

Công thức đảo ngữ với động từ to be trong câu điều kiện loại 1:

**Should + S + (not) + be + … + S + will/may/can + V Eg:** *If you are regularly late to work, you won’t get a bonus this month.*

*= Should you be regularly late to work, you won’t get a bonus this month. If the children are fine, their parents will be happy.*

*= Should the children be fine, their parents will be happy.*

*If your students should need my help, I’ll be there in 10 minutes.*

*= Should your students need my help, I’ll be there in 10 minutes.*

Lưu ý:

* “should” trong đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1 không có nghĩa là “nên”, dùng should không làm thay đổi nghĩa của mệnh đề IF.
* Câu chứa mệnh đề IF” gốc không có “should” thì ta mượn trợ động từ “should”, thực hiện đảo ngữ theo cấu trúc trên.
* Nếu mệnh đề IF có “should” thì chỉ cần đảo “should” lên đầu câu.
1. Viết lại câu liên quan đến câu điều kiện loại 1

### Dạng bài chia động từ

Ở cấp độ cơ bản nhất, đề bài sẽ chia một vế cho mình rồi nên các bạn chỉ việc quan sát xem đó là câu điều kiện loại mấy mà áp dụng công thức cho đúng.

### Dạng viết lại câu dùng IF

Ở dạng bài tập này, đề bài sẽ có ta 2 câu riêng biêt và nhiệm vụ của chúng ta là nối 2 câu lại với nhau thành câu ghép, sử dụng IF hoặc các từ như so = that’s why (vì thế), because (bởi vì)

Đối với dạng này nếu các bạn thấy:

* Cả 2 câu đều chia thì tương lai thì dùng câu điều kiện loại 1 (không phủ định)
* Một bên hiện tại, một bên tương lai / hiện tại thì dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 (phủ định)
* Nếu có quá khứ trong đó thì dùng câu điều kiện loại 3 (phủ định) Ghi chú:
* Phủ định là câu có not thì chúng ta dùng không có not và ngược lại
* Nếu có because thì thay thế if ngay vị trí because
* Nếu có so, that’s why thì để if ngược với vị trí của chúng.

### Dạng viết lại câu đổi từ if sang dùng unless

Unless = If.... not... => sẽ thế Unless vào chỗ chữ if và bỏ not, vế kia giữ nguyên.

### Dạng viết lại câu đổi từ without sang dùng if

Thay Without = If…. not…., bên kia giữ nguyên (tùy theo nghĩa mà có câu cụ thể)

### Dạng viết lại câu đổi từ Or, otherwise sang dùng if

Dạng này thường có cấu trúc là câu mệnh lệnh + or, otherwise + S will… Cách làm như sau:

If you don’t (viết lại, bỏ or hoặc otherwise)

### Dạng viết lại câu đổi từ But for sang dùng if

Dùng : if it weren’t for thế cho but for, phần còn lại giữ nguyên

Các dạng câu điều kiện ám chỉ:

Provided (that), providing (that) (miễn là ) = if In case = phòng khi, nhỡ khi

## BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

**EXERCISE 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer.**

1. If it convenient, let's go out for a drink tonight.
	1. be b. is c. was d. were
2. If you time, please write to me.
	1. have b. had c. have had d. are
3. If I get a pole, I'll go fishing.
	1. can b. could c. may d. might
4. We'll get wet if we\_ out
	1. go b. went c. did go d. had gone
5. If I go shopping, I some food for you.
	1. buy b. will buy c. would buy d. would have bought
6. If they soon, I'm not going to wait.
	1. hadn't come b. won't come c. don't come d. didn't come
7. If I find it, I you.
	1. will tell b. would tell c. had told d. told
8. The bus won't stop \_ you ring the bell.
	1. when b. if c. it not d. unless
9. Come and work for my company if you better to do
	1. have nothing b. will have nothing c. had something d. had nothing
10. If it tomorrow, we may postpone going.
	1. rains b. will rain c. shall rain d. raining
11. If I at my teacher’s house at 60 Thai Nguyen Street, Nha Trang city, I'll let you know.
	1. am staying b. will stay c. stay d. would stay
12. Get me a glass of lemonade, if you to the kitchen.
	1. go b. will go c. going d. went
13. If the chair , Mr. Dow can fix it for us.
	1. breaking b. is breaking c. break d. breaks
14. If we buy a small car, we \_ as much room.
	1. won't have b. had done c. hadn't d. didn’t have
15. If you your belongings there, someone might steal it.
	1. left b. are left c. to leave d. leave
16. You can camp here provided you no mess.
	1. leave b. leaf c. had left d. don’t leave
17. We must be early or else we a seat.
	1. get b. will get c. won't get d. wouldn't get
18. If he to me, I can't help him.
	1. won't listen b. refuses to listen c. didn't listen d. listen

## EXERCISE 2. Matching the first halves in column A with the others in column B to make conditional sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| 1. If Khanh Chi has free time, | A. if I am still sick. |
| 2. If the students feel interested, | B. I will study in Canada |
| 3. My parents will buy me a new guitar | C. you will practise speaking skill every day |
| 4. If it rains heavily | D. they will go to the cinema |
| 5. I won’t go to school | E. if I can pass the entrance exam to highschool |
| 6. If I get a full scholarship, | F. she will learn English with me |
| 7. If you join this English club | G. the football match will be cancelled |
| 8. My father will be very happy | H. if I help them clean the kitchen. |

**EXERCISE 3. Give the correct forms of the verbs using the conditional TYPE 1.**

1. I will leave for Quy Nhon City tomorrow if the weather (be) fine.
2. What will you do if you (not / go) away for the weekend ?
3. The game (start) if you put a coin in the slot.
4. If you (be) scared of spiders, don’t go into the garden.
5. We’ll have to go without John if he (not arrive) soon.
6. Please don’t disturb him if he (be) busy.
7. If she (accept) your card and roses, things will be very much hopeful.
8. If a holiday (fall) on a weekend, go to the beach.
9. If she (come) late again, she’ll lose her job.
10. If he (wash) my car, I’ll give him $20.
11. He’ll be late for the train if he (not start) \_ at once.
12. If I lend you $100, when you (repay) \_ me?
13. Unless I have a quiet room I (not be able) to do any work.
14. If we leave the car here, it (not be) in anybody’s way.
15. Someone (steal) \_ your car if you leave it unlocked.
16. Unless he (sell) \_ more, he won’t get much commission.
17. If you come late, they (not let) you in.
18. If you (not go) away I’ll send for the police.
19. If he (eat) all that, he will be ill.
20. What \_ (happen) if my parachute does not open?
21. If you (send) \_ this letter now, she (receive) it tomorrow.
22. If I (do) this test, I (improve) my English.
23. If I (find) your ring, I (give) it back to you.
24. My little daughter, Khanh Chi, (go) \_ shopping if she (have) time in the afternoon.
25. Simon (go) to London next week if he (get) a cheap flight.
26. If her boyfriend (not/phone) today, she (leave) him.
27. If they (not/study/) . harder, they (not/pass) the exam.
28. If it (rain) tomorrow, I (not/have to) water the plants.
29. You (not/be able) \_ to sleep if you (watch) this scary film.
30. Susan (can/not/move) into the new house if it (not/be) ready on time.

**EXERCISE 4. *Give the correct forms of the verbs using the conditional TYPE 1.***

1. If you (eat) an ice-cream, I (have) a hot chocolate.
2. If she (need) a computer, her brother (give) her his computer.
3. If we (not have) time this afternoon, we (meet) tomorrow.
4. He (talk) to her if you (not want) to do it.
5. You (not win) the game if you \_(not know) the rules.
6. If you (wash) the dishes, I (cook) dinner tonight.
7. If my dad (have) time next week, we (paint) my room.
8. You\_ (learn) a lot about American history if you (visit) the exhibition this afternoon.
9. If the weather \_(not be) too bad tomorrow, we (play) golf.
10. We (not get) there on time if we (catch) the bus.
11. If you\_ (pour) oil into water, it \_(float) on the surface of the water.
12. You\_ (have) any problems, (call) me immediately.
13. If you (not like), \_(let) him know your feelings.
14. If you\_ (heat) ice, it (turn) to water.
15. Unless she (water) these trees, they (die).

## EXERCISE 5. Fill in the blanks with “if’ or “unless”.

1. it’s raining heavily, we won’t go for a walk
2. he tries hard, he won’t pass the examination.
3. I will try good seafood I have an opportunity to travel to Tuy Hoa City.
4. I finish the work in time, I will go to the zoo with my cousin.
5. you see Mary today, please ask her to call me.
6. I will cook some pasta for my \_ children they are hungry.
7. Jane gets to Hongkong, she will eat dim sum.
8. you can eat chillies, you won’t like Thai cuisine.
9. you have free time this weekend, I will show you around my hometown
10. You will put on weight \_ you do morning exercises.

# EXERCISE 6. Use the suggested words to make meaningful sentences

1. she/ pass / Linda / If / the exam / will / studies / harder.
2. will / you / If / come / the party / to / play / we / together.
3. the bus / If / catch / late / won’t / at / school / be / we / on time.
4. If / rains / tomorrow / it / picnic / have / won’t / we / a.

5 . the movie / the tickets / If / buy, / we / can / watch.

1. the cake / finish, / we / can / eat / If / dinner / early, / for dessert.
2. the train / catch, / If / we / won’t / be / on time / for the meeting.
3. the party / bring / If / snacks, / everyone / will / enjoy / the.
4. the invitation / receive, / If / we / attend / the event.
5. Hung / helps / If / Lan, / she / be / grateful.

## EXERCISE 7 Rewrite the following sentences, putting SHOULD at the beginning of each sentence.

1. If you finish your chores, you can go out to play.
2. If Hung studies hard, he will pass the exam.
3. If it doesn’t rain, Le will have a picnic in the park.
4. If they come to the party, we will have a great time.
5. If Linh doesn’t eat your vegetables, she won’t get dessert.
6. If she doesn’t finish her homework, she won’t be allowed to play outside.
7. If they don’t clean their room, they won’t be able to watch TV.
8. If he doesn’t help with the chores, he won’t get pocket money.

## EXERCISE 8 Rewrite the following sentences

1. If you don’t study harder, you ‘ll fail the next exam.

Unless

1. If he doesn’t practice writing every day, he can’t improve his writing skill.

Unless

1. Unless this man is a driver, he can’t help you move by car.

If \_

1. Unless you go out more often, you might fall ill.

If

1. If you don’t return this book to the library today, you’ll have to pay a fine.

Unless \_ \_

1. Unless he cleaned up the car now, his boss could ask him to do this.

If

1. Unless they were absent now, they would meet the headmaster.

If \_

1. Keep silent or you’ll wake the baby up.

If

1. Stop talking or you won’t understand the lesson.

If

1. If Peter doesn’t study hard, he will not get good marks.

Unless

## EXERCISE 9. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. Work hard or you will fail the exam.
	1. You will fail the exam if you work hard.
	2. If you work hard, you won’t pass the exam.
	3. You won't fail the exam if you don't work hard.
	4. If you don’t work hard, you will fail the exam.
2. If you don't have his number, you can't phone him.
	1. You can phone him unless you have his number.
	2. You can't phone him unless you don't have his number.
	3. You can phone him unless you don't have his number.
	4. You can't phone him unless you have his number.
3. Unless you leave me alone, I'll call the police.
	1. I'll call the police because you leave me alone.
	2. I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone.
	3. If you leave me alone, I'll call the police.
	4. You leave me alone, so I'll call the police.
4. Unless you have tickets you can't come in.
	1. You can't come in provided that you have tickets.
	2. You can come in provided that you have tickets.
	3. If you didn't have tickets, you couldn't come in.
	4. Unless you don't have tickets, you can come in.
5. It may rain this afternoon. I hope it doesn’t because I don’t want the match to be cancelled.
	1. If it rains, the match is cancelled.
	2. If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
	3. If it rained, the match would be cancelled.
	4. If it had rained, the match would have been cancelled.
6. Get in touch with me as soon as possible if you change your mind about the trip.
	1. Should you change your mind about the trip, contact me as soon as possible.
	2. If you changed your mind about the trip, get in touch with me as soon as possible.
	3. You would call me whether you changed your mind about the trip.
	4. Having changed your mind about the trip, you should get in touch with me soon.
7. Please let me know if you wish to keep the books any longer.
	1. If you should wish to keep the books any longer, please let me know.
	2. Should you wish to keep the books any longer, please let me know.
	3. Should you wish keep the books any longer, please let me know.
	4. Wish you to keep the books any longer, please let me know.
8. We will miss the train if we don’t hurry up.
	1. We won’t miss the train unless we hurry up.
	2. We won’t miss the train if we hurry up.
	3. We will miss the train unless we don’t hurry up.
	4. We will miss the train unless we hurry up.

## GRAMMAR

**PHẦN II COMPOUND SENTENCES WITH *AND* (LIÊN TỪ *AND* TRONG CÂU GHÉP)**

1. Câu ghép (compound sentences): là dạng câu được hình thành bởi 2 hoặc nhiều mệnh đề độc lập, được kết nối với nhau bằng các liên từ kết hợp, trạng từ liên kết, liên từ tương quan, hoặc bằng dấu chấm phẩy (;).

**Eg:** *Dogs are great pets. They’re very friendly.*

*→ Dogs are great pets, and they’re very friendly. Our car broke down. We came a little late.*

*→ Our car broke down; we came a little late.*

*Marge went to the office. Jack went to the party. I went to the market.*

*→ Marge went to the office, but Jack went to the party, and I went to the market.*

1. Mệnh đề độc lập: là mệnh đề có đầy đủ chủ ngữ, vị ngữ, thể hiện một ý nghĩa hoàn chỉnh, quan trọng như nhau và luôn có nghĩa khi đứng một mình.

**Eg:** *It suddenly rained, so we got wet yesterday.*

→ Mệnh đề 1: *It suddenly rained.*

→ Mệnh đề 2: *We got wet yesterday.*

→ Từ nối: *So*

*She didn’t go to class, for she had headache.*

*Bob wants to play video games, but he needs to finish his homework. Leila is good at Maths, but she can not solve this hard problem.*

1. Các thành lập câu ghép trong tiếng Anh

Sử dụng liên từ nối, hay còn gọi là liên từ kết hợp (coordinating conjunction). Các liên từ phổ biến được sử dụng để nối trong câu ghép gồm 7 liên từ được gọi tắt là **F.A.N.B.O.Y.S**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| For : Bởi vì | => | Dùng để chỉ nguyên nhân |
| And : Và | => | Dùng để thêm ý kiến |
| Nor : Cũng không | => | Dùng để bổ sung một ý kiến phủ định |
| But : Nhưng | => | Dùng để chỉ sự trái ngược |
| Or : Hoặc | => | Dùng để chỉ sự lựa chọn |
| Yet : Nhưng | => | Dùng để chỉ ý kiến trái ngược |
| So : Vậy nên | => | Dùng để nói về kết quả |

***Mệnh đề, F.A.N.B.O.Y.S + Mệnh đề***

***Ngoại trừ khi câu ngắn, còn thường thì phải dùng dấu phẩy trước liên từ kết hợp.***

**Eg:** *My daughter, Khanh Chi, wants to have a cat for her birthday,* ***for*** *cats is very cute.*

*My father is a poet,* ***and*** *my mother is a nurse.*

*They don’t go out,* ***nor*** *they don’t want to do anythings on the weekend.*

*Her family planned to go to the beach this summer,* ***but*** *the mother was sick. You should call him back,* ***or*** *he comes here to talk to you.*

*Little children usually don’t like vegetables,* ***yet*** *they eat them anyway. I can not call him,* ***so*** *I will go to his office.*

1. Sử dụng trạng từ nối hay còn gọi trạng từ liên kết (conjunctive adverb) Một số trạng từ nối phổ biến để nối các vế trong câu ghép với nhau là: However : Tuy nhiên

Furthermore : Thêm nữa

Otherwise : Nếu không thì

Moreover : Hơn nữa

Similarly : Tương tự

Especially : Đặc biệt

In fact : Sự thật là

Meanwhile : Trong khi đó

**Eg*:*** *I like to watch an adventure movie; however, my friends want to watch a comedy. Hannah loves wearing dresses; especially, she has more than 20 colorful dresses. I am cooking dinner; meanwhile, my sister is doing the laundry.*

### Trạng từ liên kết chỉ sự thêm vào: additionally, also, besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition…

**Eg:** *They played some music by the Beatles; additionally, they did some songs by Elvis Presley.*

*Her favorite animals are dogs; also, she likes cats.*

*I heard this movie is terrible; besides, I hate horror films. He is so intelligent; furthermore, he’s hard-working.*

### Trạng từ liên kết chỉ sự mâu thuẫn hoặc trái ngược: contrary, however, in contrast, nevertheless, nonetheless, on the other hand, otherwise…

**Eg:** *You could fly via Singapore; however, this isn’t the only way.*

*John has a black backpack; in contrast, his brother has a white one. You should hurry up; otherwise, you will be late.*

### Trạng từ liên kết chỉ trật tự và thời gian: afterward, at last, currently, eventually, first, first of all, second/third/etc…, finally, immediately, later, meanwhile, next, then, previous…

**Eg:** *He ate six sandwiches for lunch; afterward, he felt ill.*

*She gave Gary everything she had; at last, he left without saying goodbye. He read her essay again; finally, he submitted.*

### Trạng từ liên kết chỉ sự so sánh: alternatively, comparatively, equally, likewise, similarly…

*city.*

**Eg:** *She grew up in Nha Trang City; similarly, her little brother grew up in the same*

*Chris always wanted to be a famous movie star; equally, his brother wanted to be*

*a famous rock star.*

### Trạng từ liên kết dùng nhấn mạnh: at least, certainly, definitely, in fact, indeed, in particular/particularly, naturally, of course, undoubtedly…

**Eg:** *He works two jobs; at least, that was his reason for not having time to join us.*

*She doesn’t like swimming very much; in fact, she hates all sports!*

### Trạng từ liên kết chỉ kết quả, hậu quả: accordingly, as a result, consequently/as a consequence, hence, therefore, thus…

**Eg:** *He hadn’t enjoyed the play; as a result, he didn’t recommend it.*

*She tried her best to finish a project; consequently, she was promoted. They won the lottery; therefore, they are now rather rich.*

### Trạng từ liên kết để đưa ra ví dụ, làm rõ ý: for example, for instance, namely, notably…

**Eg:** *We can prevent the spread of disease; for instance, we can wash our hands after using the restroom.*

*You need to pack the appropriate things for camping; for example, a sleeping bag will keep you warm.*

LƯU Ý: Không dùng dấu phẩy sau “then” dù “then” cũng là trạng từ liên kết. **Eg:** *He had breakfast at home yesterday; then we went to school by bus.* NOT: *He had checked the ledger thoroughly; then, we mailed the invoices.*

1. Sử dụng dấu chấm phẩy (;)

Trong trường hợp bạn không muốn hoặc ngữ cảnh không yêu cầu các từ nối để làm rõ nghĩa hơn, chúng ta có thể sử dụng dấu chấm phẩy (;) để nối 2 mệnh đề với nhau.

**Eg:** *We watched Swan Lake 3 years ago; the show was excellent.*

*France is my must-go destination; I am going to that country next holiday. Weekend is her favorite time; she usually goes shopping on the weekend. You can pay online****;*** *we accept all major credit cards.*

*I made the cake; my sister decorated it. We don’t eat meat; we’re vegetarians.*

* 1. Có những trường hợp chúng ta không nên dùng dấu chấm phẩy để lập thành câu ghép.

**Eg:** *There was still work to do; they needed to rest and eat.*

→ Đây là 2 mệnh đề có ý nghĩa tương phản. Chúng ta cần một liên từ nối có nghĩa tương phản để làm rõ mối liên kết giữa 2 mệnh đề:

* 1. Chúng ta có thể dùng dấu gạch ngang (–) thay vì dấu chấm phẩy để nối hai mệnh đề độc lập trong câu ghép.

**Eg:** *Try to focus on your studies – everyone else is working really hard.*

1. Sử dụng liên từ tương quan (correlative conjunction)

Liên từ tương quan là những cặp từ nối luôn luôn đi với nhau và không thể tách ra được.

### [both…and](https://flyer.vn/cau-truc-both-and-trong-tieng-anh/), [either…or](https://flyer.vn/cau-truc-neither-nor-va-either-or/), just as…so, [not only…but also](https://flyer.vn/cau-truc-not-only-but-also/), whether…or…

Cấu trúc dùng liên từ tương quan trong câu ghép:

Liên từ tương quan + MĐ độc lập thứ nhất, + liên từ tương quan + MĐ độc lập thứ hai

**Eg:** *Either we will have apple pie, or we will have chocolate cake.*

*Just as baseball is loved in America, so cricket is loved in England. Neither does he need to work, nor does he want to.*

*Not only will we have apple pie, but we will also have chocolate cake.*

*I don’t know whether they will go to the cinema, or they will go home to watch TV.*

## GRAMMAR

**PHẦN III COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH *SO (THAT)* (LIÊN TỪ *SO (THAT)* TRONG CÂU PHỨC)**

1. Câu phức là câu chứa một mệnh đề chính (thường gọi là mệnh đề độc lập – principal clause) và một hay nhiều mệnh đề phụ thuộc (subordinate clause), không thể đứng độc lập một mình mà được nối bởi liên từ phụ thuộc (subordinator) ([although](https://flyer.vn/cau-truc-although/),

because, [if](https://flyer.vn/cau-dieu-kien-trong-tieng-anh/), [since](https://flyer.vn/since-la-dau-hieu-cua-thi-nao-trong-tieng-anh/), [unless](https://flyer.vn/cau-truc-unless-trong-tieng-anh/), [when, while…](https://flyer.vn/phan-biet-cau-truc-while-va-when/)) hoặc các [đại từ quan hệ (that, who, whom,](https://flyer.vn/dai-tu-quan-he-trong-tieng-anh/) [which…).](https://flyer.vn/dai-tu-quan-he-trong-tieng-anh/)

**Eg:** *She has been very lonely, since her best friend moved away.*

→ Mệnh đề chính: “She has been very lonely”; mệnh đề phụ: “since his best friend là moved away”.

**Eg:** *If you want to study abroad, you should think about saving money from now.*

→ Mệnh đề chính: “you should think about money saving from now”; mệnh đề phụ: “If you want to study abroad”.

1. Mệnh đề độc lập, mệnh đề phụ thuộc trong câu phức
	1. Mệnh đề độc lập (Independent clause)

Mệnh đề độc lập là mệnh đề có thể đứng độc lập và tạo thành một câu có ý nghĩa hoàn chỉnh.

**Eg:** *She has been very lonely,*

* 1. Mệnh đề phụ thuộc (Dependent clause)

Mệnh đề phụ thuộc là mệnh đề không thể tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh khi đứng một mình, nhưng có thể tạo thành câu khi đi chung với một mệnh đề độc lập.

**Eg:** *since her best friend moved away.*

* 1. Phân biệt câu phức và câu ghép

Câu phức phải có một mệnh đề độc lập và ít nhất một mệnh đề phụ thuộc, dùng để để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho mệnh đề chính.

**Eg:** *Although it was raining, we still decided to go outside.*

Câu ghép gồm ít nhất 2 mệnh đề độc lập trở lên. Trong câu ghép, các mệnh đề độc lập có tầm quan trọng về ý nghĩa ngang nhau.

**Eg:** *Helen is good at English, so she wants to become an English teacher.*

## BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

**EXERCISE 1 Fill in the gap with the words given**

### although because if by as soon as unless

1. I’m going to the bank I need some money.
2. I cook lunch in the kitchen I got home.
3. it’s raining, she’s going for a walk in the park.
4. she finishes her homework soon, she will fail the class.
5. Some students claims that there will be trouble they don’t complete their homework.
6. She will finish the report the time she meets me.

## EXERCISE 2 Choose the correct answer.

1. The sky was gray and cloudy. \_ \_, we went to the beach.
	1. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Even though D. In spite of
2. I turned on the fan \_ \_ the room was hot.
	1. due to B. despite C. even though D. because
3. Sam and I will meet you at the restaurant tonight we can find a baby-sitter.
	1. although B. unless C. otherwise D. only if
4. Carol showed up for the meeting I asked her not to be there.
	1. even though B. despite C. provided that D. because
5. You must lend me the money for the trip. , I won’t be able to go.
	1. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
6. The windows were all left open. , the room was a real mess after the windstorm.
	1. Nevertheless B. However C. Consequently D. Otherwise
7. Beth has a new car, she no longer takes the commuter train to work. She drives to work every day.
	1. Now that B. While C. Although D. In case
8. I think I did okay in my speech last night I’d had almost no sleep for 24 hours.
	1. even B. in spite of C. unless D. despite the fact that
9. I asked Angela to run the office while I’m gone I know I can depend on her.
	1. unless B. since C. although D. therefore
10. I heard the telephone ring, I didn’t answer it.
	1. Because B. Only if C. Even though D. Provided that
11. excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous baler company.
	1. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to
12. Alex cannot express himself clearly and correctly in writing. He will never advance in his job he improves his language skills.
	1. otherwise B. if C. only if D. unless
13. A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. it will stop burning.
	1. Consequently B. Furthermore C. Otherwise D. However
14. Some fish can survive only in salt water, other species can live only in fresh water.

A. whereas B. unless C. if D. since

1. We’re going to lose this game the team doesn’t start playing better soon.
	1. if B. unless C. although D. whereas
2. Jack insisted that he didn’t need any help, I helped him anyway.
	1. and B. so C. besides D. but

## EXERCISE 3 Combine the following sentences using the word in brackets

* + 1. Nana is a vegetarian. She doesn’t eat meat. (so)
		2. My car is broken. I don’t have enough money to buy a new one. (but)
		3. Ogami passed her final test with a high score. Her parents took her to Hawaii as a gift. (therefore)
		4. I prefer cats. They are clean and quiet. (for)
		5. Tommy hates studying. He goes to school everyday. (yet)
		6. I feel tired. I need to finish my work. (however)
		7. The sky is clear. I can see many stars. (and)
		8. She doesn’t like vegetables. She doesn’t eat fruit. (nor)
		9. Paul has a three – week holiday. He has enough money to travel. (moreover)
		10. We are out of food. We should go to the supermarket and buy some things. (so)

## PHẦN II READING COMPREHENSION

**EXERCISE 1. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Many environmental experts are pessimistic about the future of our \_ (1) . They say that the next few years \_ (2)\_\_ chemicals will further damage the\_\_ \_(3) \_\_layer., there will be more losses of irreplaceable tropical rainforests, and serious air pollution will cause the \_(4)\_ \_ itself to change. They also warn us that the developing countries will continue to suffer ecological disasters, while the \_ (5)\_\_ countries consume the vast

 \_(6)\_ \_ of the world’s fuels. Animals are also at\_ (7) .It’s fear that some endangered species may soon die out, as their natural\_\_ \_(8) \_\_are destroyed.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. country | B. planet | C. society | D. life |
| 2. A. harmful | B. harmless | C.harmfully | D. harmlessly |
| 3. A. oxygen | B. dioxide | C. carbon | D. ozone |
| 4. A. weather | B, climate | C. temperature | D. earth |
| 5. A. poor | B. developing | C. European | D. rich |
| 6. A. minority | B. minor | C. majority | D. major |
| 7. A. risk | B. danger | C. accidents | D. unfortunate |
| 8. A. environment | B. habitats | C. resources | D. disasters |

## EXERCISE 2. Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE FALSE or NOT GIVEN

Light pollution is the excessive, misdirected or invasive use of artificial outdoor lighting. Mismanaged lighting affects the environment, energy resources, wildlife, humans and astronomy research.

Light pollution is not a new phenomenon. Over the last 50 years, as countries became affluent and urbanized, demand for outdoor lighting increased and light pollution sprawled beyond the city limits and into suburban and rural areas. This form pollution is now prevalent in Asia, Europe, and North America, particularly in cities like Los Angeles, New York and Washington

D.C. In 2008, National Geographic magazine named Chicago the most light-polluted city in the United States.

However, the most light-polluted spot in the world is Hong Kong, China. In March 2013, the University of Hong Kong named the city the most light polluted in the world. A study by the university found the night sky in Tsim Sha Tsui, an urban neighborhood in southern Kowloon, Hong Kong, to be 1,200 times brighter than a normal urban city sky. Luminous pollution of this magnitude is on the rise worldwide. In a 2010 article from the Ecology and Society Journal, Hölker and others stated the use of artificial lighting increases by 20% each year, depending on the region, and noted there is an urgent need for light pollution policies that surpass energy efficiency to include humans, animals and the environment.

* 1. Light pollution is not a new phenomenon because people complained about it few decades ago.
	2. Light pollution is the excessive, misdirected or invasive use of artificial outdoor lighting.
	3. Light pollution sprawled beyond the city limits and into suburban and rural areas.”.
	4. Chicago is the most light-polluted city in the world.
	5. Light pollution is more serious than air pollution.
	6. A city in Hong Kong is more than two hundred times brighter than a normal one.
	7. Luminous pollution of this magnitude is on the rise worldwide.
	8. People should turn off the lights to reduce light pollution and save electricity.

## EXERCISE 3 Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

There are many causes that lead to water pollution. One main cause of this issue is waste water coming from many factories and then being directly pulled out into water bodies, especially into rivers or seas without any ***treatment*** because this is the most convenient way of disposing waste water. Industrial waste consists of some kinds of chemical substances such as sulphur, which is harmful for marine life. Lead is known as the main reason for cancer disease. Cancer has become a popular disease in several ***communes*** which are called “cancer villages”. Another cause is the awareness of citizens, people always use water for many purposes and then they dump waste water or garbage directly into rivers, canals and ponds and so on. In 2004, because of a bird flu outbreak in Viet Nam, people threw poultry to water body that made water highly polluted.

1. How many causes of water pollutions are listed in the passage?
	1. one B. two C. three D. four
2. The word ***treatment*** in the passage is closest in meaning to .
	1. management B. harm C.hurt D. injury
3. What is the main reason for cancer disease?
	1. rice B. rain C. lead D. food
4. What is cancer called when it has become a popular disease in several communes?
	1. cancer grounds B. cancer offices C. cancer pollutions D. cancer villages
5. What did Vietnamese do in 2004?
	1. They bought dead poultry. B. They ate dead poultry.

C. They threw dead poultry into water. D. They dig dead poultry under ground

1. The word ***cancer villages*** in the passage refers to .
	1. purposes B. substances C. communes D. citizens