

Unit 3: ON SCREEN

I. VOCABULARY

- **animation** /,æni'meɪʃn/ (n): phim hoạt hình
- **action film** /'ækʃn fɪlm/ (n): phim hành động
- **assume** /ə'sju:m//ə'su:m/ (v): cho rằng, định rằng
- **acting** /'æktɪŋ/ (n): diễn xuất (the activity or profession of performing in plays, films, etc.)

Example: She started her acting career while still at school. (Cô ấy bắt đầu sự nghiệp diễn xuất của mình khi vẫn còn đi học.)

- **boring** /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ (adj) : nhàm chán = dull/dʌl/, tedious /'ti:diəs/
- **combat** /'kɒmbæt/ /'kɑ:mbæt/ (n): trận đánh, chiến tranh
- **concern** /kən' sɜ:n/ (n): sự lo lắng (nhất là của nhiều người)
- **conflict** /'kɒnflɪkt// 'kɑ:nflɪkt/ (n): mâu thuẫn
- **comedy** /'kɒmədi/ (n): phim hài, hài kịch
- **chat show** /'tʃætʃəʊ/ (n): chương trình phỏng vấn trên tivi, đài= talk show

(a television or radio programme in which famous people are asked questions and talk in an informal way about their work and opinions on various topics)

- **confusing** /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ (adj) : gây khó hiểu, không rõ ràng.
- **confusing for/to somebody** : gây nhầm lẫn cho ai đó

Example: The new signs will be very confusing for tourists.

(Các biển báo mới sẽ rất khó hiểu đối với khách du lịch.)

- **confusing to do** : khó thực hiện

Example: The site is somewhat confusing to navigate.

(Địa điểm hơi khó hiểu để định hướng đi cho đúng.)

- **convincing** /kən'vɪnsɪŋ/ (adj) : làm cho người ta tin, có sức thuyết phục
- **character** /'kærəktə(r)/ (n) : nhân vật
- **unconvincing** /,ʌnkən'vɪnsɪŋ/ (adj) : không có tính thuyết phục
- **documentary** /,dɒkju'mentri/ /,dɑ:kju'mentri/ (n): phim tài liệu
- **depression** /dɪ'preʃn/ (n) : bệnh trầm cảm
- **dimension** /daɪ'menʃn/ /dɪ'menʃn/ (n): chiều (cao, rộng, dài)
- **dependent** (adj): độc lập independent (adj): phụ thuộc
- **episode** /'epɪsəd/ (n) : tập (trong chương trình truyền hình/ phát thanh dài tập)
- **ending** /'endɪŋ/ (n): phần kết thúc opening (n): phần mở đầu
- **fantasy film** /'fæntəsi fɪlm/ (n) : phim kỳ ảo
- **films and TV programmes** : phim và chương trình truyền hình.
- **game show** /'geɪm ʃəʊ/ (n) : trò chơi truyền hình (a television programme in which people play games or answer questions to win prizes)
- **genre** /'ʒɒnrə// 'zɑ:nrə/ (n) : loại, thể loại
- **gripping** /'grɪpɪŋ/ (adj) : hấp dẫn, thú vị, lôi cuốn = exciting or interesting
- **horror film** /'hɒrə fɪlm/ (n) : phim kinh di (a film in which very frightening or unnatural things happen)
- **imaginative** /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ (adj) : giàu tưởng tượng; có sáng kiến = inventive
- **mission** /'mɪʃn/ (n) : nhiệm vụ

- **musical** / 'mju:zɪkl/ (n) : một vở nhạc kịch
- **moving** /'mu:viŋ/ (adj) : gây xúc động
- **news bulletin** /nju:z'bulətɪn/ /nu:z'bulətɪn/ (n): bản tin ngắn (a short radio or television broadcast of news reports)
- **online series** /,ɒn'laɪn'sɪəri:z/ (n) : chương trình phát trực tuyến nhiều kỳ
- **overload** /'əp.və.ləʊd/ (n) : sự quá tải
- **period drama** /'piəriəd 'drɑ:mə/ (n) : phim/ kịch lịch sử

Example: He wrote and directed the period drama Barry Lyndon, set 15 years before the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars.

(Ông đã viết và đạo diễn bộ phim truyền hình thời kỳ Barry Lyndon, lấy bối cảnh 15 năm trước khi bắt đầu cuộc chiến của Napoléon)

- **piracy** /'paɪrəsi/ (n) : việc sao chép (đĩa DVD, chương trình máy tính, sách...) bất hợp pháp
- **plot** /plɒt/ /plɑ:t/ (n) : cốt truyện
- **reality show** /ri'ælətɪʃəʊ/ (n) : chương trình truyền hình thực tế.

Example: A reality show following young people who are trying to become professional athletes.

(Một chương trình truyền hình thực tế theo dõi những người trẻ đang cố gắng trở thành vận động viên chuyên nghiệp)

- **release** /rɪ'li:s/ (v) : cho phổ biến, phát hành, lưu hành
- **romantic comedy** /rəʊ 'mæntɪk 'kɒmədi / (n): phim hay vở kịch hài lãng mạn

Example: Romantic comedy is about the kind of love that turns everything upside down.

(Bộ phim lãng mạn nói về thể loại tình yêu làm đảo lộn mọi thứ).

- **satnav** /'sætnæv/ (n) : hệ thống dẫn đường bằng vệ tinh
- **script** /skript/ (n) : kịch bản

Example: That line isn't in the original script. (Câu đó không có trong kịch bản gốc.)

- **scary** /'skeəri/ (adj): đáng sợ, ghê sợ = frightening
- **scenes** /si:n/[countable, usually plural]: cảnh trong phim
- **season** /'si:zn/ (n): mùa
- **science fiction film** /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃn film/ (n): Phim khoa học viễn tưởng/ giả tưởng

- **sitcom** /'sɪtkɒm// 'sɪtkɑ:m/ (n): phim dài nhiều tập

Example: He has made the difficult leap from sitcom to the theatre. (Anh ấy đã có bước nhảy vọt khó khăn từ phim dài nhiều tập sang sân khấu.)

- **slingshot** /'slɪŋʃɒt/ /'slɪŋʃɑ:,t/ (n): ná cao su, giàn thun
- **slogan** /'sləʊgən/ (n): khẩu hiệu
- **soap opera** /'səʊp ɒprə/ /'səʊp ɑ:prə/ (n): phim/ kịch nhiều kỳ về cuộc sống và các vấn đề của một nhóm người
- **soundtrack** /'saʊndtræk/ (n): âm thanh ghi cho một bộ phim
- **special effects** /,speʃl ɪ'fekts/ (n): kỹ xảo điện ảnh, hiệu ứng đặc biệt
- **supervillain** /'su:pəvɪlən/ (n): nhân vật phản diện
- **surprising** (adj) đáng ngạc nhiên unsurprising (adj) không đáng ngạc nhiên
- **talent show** /'tæləntʃəʊ/ (n); chương trình thi tài năng trên truyền hình

Example: She became a child star after winning a TV talent show for six weeks in a row.

(Cô bé đã trở thành một ngôi sao nhí sau khi giành chiến thắng trong một chương trình thi tài năng trên truyền hình trong sáu tuần liên tiếp.)

- **thriller** /'θrɪlə(r)/ (n): bộ phim hoặc chương trình TV thú vị về tội phạm hoặc gián điệp
- **twist** /twɪst/ (n): sự thay đổi đột ngột, biến cố
- **unrealistic** /,ʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): không thực tế
- **realistic** /,rɪ:ə'lɪstɪk// rɪə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): thực tế
- **war film** /wɔ:(r) fɪlm / (n): phim về chiến tranh
- **weather forecast** /'weðə fə:kə:st// 'weðər fə:rkæst/ (n): sự dự báo thời tiết
- **western** /'westən/ (n): một cuốn sách hoặc bộ phim về cuộc sống ở miền Tây nước Mỹ vào thế kỷ 19, đặc biệt là cuộc sống của những chàng cao bồi

Phrases to remember

- in contrast : ngược lại, trái lại
- depend on : phụ thuộc vào
- spend a lot of time on the computer : dành nhiều thời gian trên máy tính
- put your feet up : nghỉ ngơi (= to rest)
- find + it + adj + to infinitive : nhận thấy
- make a decision : đưa ra quyết định
- be out of time : hết thời gian
- have a negative effect on : có ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến
- according to : dựa theo
- helps someone with something : giúp ai với việc gì
- prevent someone (from) doing something : ngăn cản ai không làm việc gì
- Khi muốn mời ai làm gì chúng ta dùng những cấu trúc sau đây:
 - + Would you like + to-infinitive? : Bạn có muốn... / Mời bạn ...?
 - Example:** *Would you like to go to the cinema with me?*
(Bạn có muốn đi xem phim với tôi không?)
 - + Why don't you/ we + infinitive ? : Tại sao bạn/ chúng ta lại không...?
 - Example:** *Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?*
(Tại sao bạn không để hành lý của bạn dưới ghế?)
 - + How about + Verb-ing ...? : Thế việc thì thế nào?
 - Example:** *How about going to the theater this evening?*
(Đi xem hát tối nay được không?)
 - + Had better + infinitive without to : Nên làm gì... thì hơn
 - Example:** *You'd better go to the doctor about your cough.*
(Tốt hơn bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ về cơn ho của mình.)
- on one's own : một mình (= alone)

WORD SKILLS

Negative Adjective Prefixes (Các tiền tố tính từ có ý nghĩa phủ định)

Trong Tiếng Anh có một số tiền tố (prefixes) dùng để thêm vào phía trước một từ gốc và làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của từ gốc. Các từ gốc có thể là danh từ, tính từ, trạng từ hoặc động từ.

Trong bài này chúng ta xem xét một số tiền tố mang ý nghĩa phủ định khi thêm vào các tính từ. Các tiền tố này gồm có: **“un-, in-, im-, ir-, il- và dis-”**. Sau đây là một số tính từ có thêm tiền tố thường gặp.

Tính từ gốc	Tính thêm tiền tố
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certain: chắc chắn fortunate: may mắn lucky: may mắn healthy: lành mạnh; khỏe mạnh tidy: gọn gàng fair: công bằng kind: tử tế acceptable: có thể chấp nhận được likely: có khả năng xảy ra	uncertain: không chắc chắn unfortunate: không may mắn unlucky: không may mắn unhealthy: không lành mạnh; không khỏe mạnh untidy: lộn xộn unfair: không công bằng unkind: không tử tế unacceptable: không thể chấp nhận được unlikely: không có khả năng xảy ra
active: hoạt bát; hoạt động accurate: chính xác correct: đúng dependent: phụ thuộc visible: có thể thấy được	inactive: không hoạt động inaccurate: không chính xác incorrect: không đúng independent: độc lập invisible: không thể thấy được
mature: trưởng thành moral: có đạo đức patient: kiên nhẫn polite: lịch sự possible: có thể	immature: còn non nớt immoral: vô đạo đức impatient: thiếu kiên nhẫn impolite: bất lịch sự impossible: không thể
legible: dễ đọc legal: hợp pháp logical: hợp lý	illegible: không thể đọc được illegal: bất hợp pháp illogical: không hợp lý
advantageous: thuận lợi continuous: liên tục honest: trung thực loyal: trung thành satisfied: hài lòng	disadvantageous: bất lợi discontinuous: bị gián đoạn dishonest: không trung thực disloyal: không trung thành dissatisfied: không hài lòng
regular: chuẩn; hợp lệ responsible: có trách nhiệm replaceable: có thể thay thế được	irregular: không chuẩn; không hợp lệ irresponsible: vô trách nhiệm irreplaceable: không thể thay thế được

Example:

- He was thrown out of school for **unacceptable** behaviour.

(Nó bị tống khứ khỏi trường vì hành vi không thể chấp nhận được.)

- Jill is very mature and **independent** for her age.

(Jill rất chững chạc và tự lập so với tuổi của cô ấy.)

- To be a good teacher, you should not be **impatient** with your students.

(Để làm một giáo viên giỏi, bạn không nên nóng nảy với học sinh của mình.)

- His writing is **illegible**. I can hardly understand what he means in his letter.

(Chữ viết của ông ấy không thể đọc được. Tôi hầu như không hiểu ông ấy có ý gì trong lá thư.)

- She made a complaint to the manager because she was totally **dissatisfied** with the service of the hotel. (Cô ấy phàn nàn với giám đốc vì cô ấy hoàn toàn bất mãn với dịch vụ của khách sạn.)

- It was **irresponsible** of him to abandon his wife and two young children.

(Ông ấy thật là vô trách nhiệm khi bỏ rơi người vợ và hai đứa con nhỏ.)

WORD FORM

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1		convince: thuyết phục	convinced: tin chắc unconvinced: không tin chắc convincing: có tính thuyết phục unconvincing: không có tính thuyết phục	convincingly: theo một cách thuyết phục unconvincingly: không thuyết phục
2	depression: sự chán nản, phiền muộn; Khủng hoảng	depress: làm chán nản	depressing: làm chán nản, làm phiền muộn depressed: chán nản depressive: suy nhược, suy yếu	depressingly: đáng buồn
3	dependence: sự phụ thuộc independence: trạng thái độc lập dependant/dependent: người phụ thuộc	depend on: phụ thuộc vào	dependent: phụ thuộc independent: không phụ thuộc	independently: một cách không phụ thuộc
4	confusion: Sự nhầm lẫn	confuse: nhầm lẫn; xáo trộn	confused: lẫn lộn; khó hiểu confusing: bối rối; rắc rối	confusedly: bối rối confusingly: khó hiểu
5	honesty: sự trung thực dishonesty: sự không trung thực		honest: chân thật dishonest: bất lương	honestly: trung thực dishonestly: không trung thực
6	surprise: sự bất ngờ	surprise: gây bất ngờ	surprised: ngạc nhiên surprising: gây ngạc nhiên unsurprising: không có gì đáng ngạc nhiên	surprisingly unsurprisingly
7	acceptance: sự chấp nhận	accept: chấp nhận	acceptable: có thể chấp nhận unacceptable: không thể chấp nhận được accepted: Đã được chấp nhận	acceptably: có thể chấp nhận được unacceptably: không thể chấp nhận được

8	concern: mối bận tâm	concern: liên quan, dính líu tới, lo lắng	concerned: lo lắng, bận tâm unconcerned: không bận tâm	
9	fairness: sự công bằng unfairness: sự không công bằng		fair: công bằng unfair: không công bằng	fairly: không thiên vị unfairly: một cách không công bằng
10	agreement: hiệp định; thỏa thuận disagreement: sự bất đồng	agree: đồng ý disagree: không đồng ý	agreeable: dễ chịu disagreeable: bất tiện, khó chịu agreed: bằng lòng	agreeably: chắc chắn; phù hợp; vừa ý

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

Part A:

*animation - comedy - fantasy film - horror films - musicals - news bulletin
science fiction film - Westerns - game shows - soap opera*

- Disney wanted to fill his studio with artists capable of a more fluid, more realistic _____ than had ever been attempted.
- The 8 p.m. _____ each evening gave prominence to presidential and governmental words and deeds.
- "Crimes of the Future" is one of the best _____ released in 2022.
- Một bản đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/năm) tại: Giapandethitienganh.info để chủ động tư vấn tài liệu khi cần!
- Jules Verne's classic 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea was adapted multiple times, notably into the 1916 film, one of the first feature-length _____.
- The _____ is a type of film that uses magic and other supernatural phenomena as a primary element of plot, theme, or setting.
- An example of a _____ is the daily television drama Days of Our Lives.
- For theater kids, _____ are the best part of a high school.
- There's something about _____ that continue to entertain and captivate television audiences.
- _____ are primarily set in the American Old West between the late eighteenth century and late nineteenth century and tell the stories of cowboys, settlers, and outlaws exploring the western frontier and taming the Wild West.
- He plays a Russian spy in the _____ drama 'Sleepers'.

Part B:

*exciting - funny — gripping — confusing - convincing
embarrassing - imaginative - spectacular - unrealistic - scary
interesting - moving - violent - boring - comfortable*

- Detective films are _____ because there's a lot of action.
- The film is a _____ account of the early days of the revolution.
- Is there _____ evidence that the vaccine is effective?
- This is an _____ article.
- How do you get out of such an _____ situation?
- It was a _____ morning, and I was happy to hang out.

7. He had told a _____ story that had made her laugh.
8. The film is contrived, sentimental and gratuitously _____.
9. The stars and the street lights stopped it being too dark, but it was still pretty _____.
10. I found the book really _____. I kept forgetting who the characters were.
11. Some kids have extremely _____ play, making up wonderfully elaborate scenarios and acting them out with their dolls or action figures.
12. I found the play boring and the characters _____.
13. Soprano Teresa Stratas gave a _____ performance.
14. The characters are often a bit _____ in action films, but in this one, I thought they were very interesting.
15. Linen is very _____ to wear.

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

1. Sharon was lucky to have such caring parents at a time when she needed help.
A. kind B. uncaring C. careful D. polite
2. It was very impolite of him to arrive an hour late for dinner.
A. illegible B. invisible C. unbelievable D. rude
3. Natalie is considerate and responsible - a perfect daughter.
A. honest B. satisfied C. thoughtful D. legible
4. It was not a particularly pleasant experience.
A. enjoyable B. funny C. clever D. possible
5. I am fortunate to work in a school where all the children are extremely motivated.
A. lucky B. legal C. patient D. polite

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

1. Female respondents also complained that men drive too fast and are often very discourteous to others.
A. unkind B. uncaring C. polite D. impolite
2. The report states that the probable cause of death was a heart attack.
A. certain B. improbable C. safe D. brilliant
3. She took the opportunity despite the fact that many of her colleagues let her know that they judged her disloyal.
A. dishonest B. faithful C. legal D. unlikely
4. We soon realized we had taken the wrong turn.
A. tidy B. boring C. correct D. impossible
5. We were all unhappy with the quality of the service.
A. satisfied B. rude C. impatient D. responsible

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

1. Molly agreed, but she did not sound very _____. (convince)
2. She says she is enjoying her new life in Tokyo, but the tone of her voice is utterly _____. (convince)
3. She suffers from periods of deep _____, when she locks herself away and will speak to no one for weeks. (depress)
4. We need to reduce our _____ on foreign oil. (depend)
5. She had elderly parents who could no longer live _____. (depend)

6. I'm totally _____. Could you explain that again? (confuse)
7. He has a reputation for _____ and decency. (honest)
8. It's _____ how quickly you get used to the climate in Vietnam. (surprise)
9. Not _____, most companies eagerly accept this offer. (surprise)
10. There is still not widespread _____ that fathers can care for children as well as mothers do. (accept)
11. Most women said they thought the ruling was unfair and _____. (accept)
12. I'm very _____ about Hoa. She looks so pale, and she has no appetite. (concern)
13. Many employers have recognized that age discrimination is _____. (fair)
14. They had made an _____ that they would share the profits equally. (agree)
15. We spent a most _____ couple of hours. (agree)

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

excited - for - about - keen - interested - fan - stand - watching - goes - up

1. I wasn't _____ on going there on my own.
2. I just wasn't at all _____ in science at school.
3. He's a big _____ of Taylor Swift.
4. My parents can't _____ this hot weather anymore.
5. How can you be so _____ about a stupid computer game?
6. I have never really gone _____ action movies or romances, to be honest.
7. Don seems really _____ about horror film.
8. Mike _____ for a two-mile jog every morning.
9. Are you _____ for going out with me?
10. Most parents don't know which talent show their kids are _____ on TV.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Quantity

2. "Must" and "Have to"

3. "Mustn't", "Don't have to" and "Needn't"

1. Quantity (Số lượng)

1.1. Countable and Uncountable nouns (Danh từ đếm được và Không đếm được)

Trong Tiếng Anh có hai loại danh từ cần phân biệt, đó là danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được.

1.1.1 Danh từ đếm được (Countable nouns): là những danh từ mà chúng ta có thể dùng số đếm từ 1 đến 2, 3, 4, Ví dụ: one boys - two boys; one house - three house's; one countries; five countries; one tree - one thousand trees,... Danh từ đếm được có hình thức số ít (= singular) và hình thức số nhiều (= plural).

a. Danh từ đếm được thông thường (Regular nouns)

- Hầu hết danh từ được thêm "s" khi dùng ở hình thức số nhiều. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A student	Students
A teacher	Teachers
An action	Actions
A game show	Game shows

A soap opera	Soap operas
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- Một số danh từ khi dùng ở hình thức số nhiều phải thêm “es”. Những danh từ này tận cùng có “s, ss, ch, X hoặc z”. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A bus	Buses
A class	Classes
A watch	Watches
A box	Boxes
A buzz (tiếng kêu rì rì)	Buzzes

CHÚ Ý: Những danh từ tận cùng có “y” khi dùng ở số nhiều phải đổi “y” thành “i+es”. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A baby	Babies
A city	Cities
A penny	Pennies
A daisy (hoa cúc)	Daisies
A spy (gián điệp)	Spies

CHÚ Ý: Danh từ tận cùng có “y” nhưng trước nó là một nguyên âm thì không đổi “y” thành “i”, mà chỉ thêm “s” như thường lệ. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A boy	Boys
A toy	Toys
A day	Days
A key	Keys
A delay	Delays
A ray (tia nắng, tia sáng)	Rays

b. Danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc (Irregular nouns): Một số danh từ thay đổi hình thức khi dùng ở hình thức số nhiều.

- Danh từ tận cùng “f” hoặc “fe” khi dùng ở số nhiều phải đổi “f” hoặc “fe” thành “v + es”. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A leaf	Leaves
A wife	Wives
A knife	Knives
A loaf (một ổ bánh)	Loaves
A half	Halves

A life	Lives
An elf (yêu tinh)	Elves
A wolf (con sói)	Wolves
.....	

CHÚ Ý: Một số danh từ tận cùng có “f” khi dùng ở số nhiều chỉ thêm “s” và không đổi “f” thành “v”. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A chef	Chefs
A chief	Chiefs
A handkerchief	Handkerchiefs (or handkerchieves)

- Một số danh từ khi dùng ở số nhiều thay đổi hẳn hình thức. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A person	People (persons)
A man	Men
A woman	Women
A child	Children
A goose	Geese
A tooth	Teeth
A foot	Feet
A mouse	Mice
A cactus (cây xương rồng)	Cacti (or cactuses)
A fungus (nấm)	Fungi (or funguses)
A nucleus (nhân tế bào)	Nuclei (or nucleuses)
A datum (dữ liệu)	Data
A phenomenon (hiện tượng)	Phenomena
A crisis (cuộc khủng hoảng)	Crises
A thesis (lý thuyết)	Theses
A diagnosis (chẩn đoán)	Diagnoses
.....	

- Một số danh từ khi dùng ở số nhiều vẫn giữ nguyên hình thức và không thêm “s”. Ví dụ:

Singular	Plural
A sheep	Two sheep
A fish	Many fish (or fishes)
A deer	Ten deer
A species (chủng loài)	Many species

An aircraft (máy bay)	Five aircraft
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- Một số danh từ chỉ có hình thức số nhiều và không có hình thức số ít. Những danh từ này khi làm chủ ngữ phải dùng động từ số nhiều. Khi dùng đại từ thay thế những danh từ này, chúng ta dùng “they” hoặc “them”. Ví dụ:

Plural nouns	Examples
Clothes Trousers Jeans Glasses Goods (hàng hóa) Shorts Scissors (cái kéo) Binoculars (ống nhòm) Belongings (vật sở hữu) Savings (tiền tiết kiệm) Earnings (tiền kiếm được) Stairs (cầu thang bộ)	Old clothes are given to the poor. My trousers are a bit longer. I'll have them shortened. How much are your new jeans? My glasses were broken last week when I dropped them on the floor and trod on them . Goods have been carried to the flooded areas. He spent all his savings on an expensive car. Personal belongings are advised to be checked by the passengers before leaving the plane. Average earnings for skilled workers are rising.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “**a pair of**” với một số danh từ ở trên. Ví dụ:

Plural nouns	Examples
A pair of trousers A pair of jeans A pair of glasses A pair of shorts A pair of scissors A pair of binoculars	An old pair of trousers is useful for doing jobs in the garden. I must buy a new pair of glasses . They're advertising two pairs of glasses for the price of one. He always wears a pair of shorts , even in the winter. My son wants me to give him a pair of binoculars for his birthday.

1.1.2. Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable nouns)

Danh từ không đếm được là những danh từ mà chúng ta không thể dùng số đếm: 1, 2, 3, 100, 2200,... vì các danh từ này chỉ một khối lượng (mass nouns) hoặc chỉ một khái niệm không có đơn vị để đếm. Ví dụ:

Uncountable nouns	
Air	Advice (lời khuyên)
Water	Information
Rice	Money
Sugar	Pollution
Meat	Work (công việc)
Milk	Homework
Tea

Khi danh từ không đếm được làm chủ ngữ, chúng ta phải dùng động từ ở hình thức số ít. Khi dùng đại từ để thay thế cho một danh từ không đếm được, chúng ta dùng “it” Ví dụ:

- *Fresh air is what we really need now.*
- *Water is necessary for life. Without it, living things cannot survive.*
- *Meat is the food which vegetarians do not eat.*
- *Information about the seminar was sent by Email to the participants.*
- *Air pollution is the worst problem in big cities.*

CHÚ Ý: Một số danh từ không đếm được có mẫu tự “s” ở cuối. Ví dụ:

Uncountable nouns	Examples
News	The news takes everyone by surprise that the director has resigned.
Athletics	Athletics is usually competed at sports events.
Economics	Economics has been taken by more and more students at university.
Physics	Physics was revolutionized by Newton’s discoveries.
Mathematics	Mathematics was my favourite subject when I was at school.
Linguistics (ngữ học)	Linguistics is a difficult subject to study.
.....	

1.2. Các từ chỉ số lượng (Quantifiers)

1.2.1. Some/ any: thường có ý nghĩa là “một vài”. “Some” thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định (affirmative); “any” được dùng trong câu phủ định (negative) và câu hỏi (questions).

Chúng ta có thể dùng “some/ any” trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được. Ví dụ:

- Danh từ số nhiều:
- There are **some trees** behind their house.
- Ann didn’t take **any courses** this year.
- Have you ever been to **any countries** in Africa?
- Danh từ không đếm được:
- **Some advice** he gave me **was** not practical at all.
- There **isn’t any water** in the bottle.
- **Is there any information** about the job?

1.2.2. Little/ a little/ few/ a few: thường có ý nghĩa là “một ít”. Chúng ta dùng “little/ a little” trước danh từ không đếm được. Chúng ta dùng “few/ a few” trước danh từ số nhiều. Ví dụ:

Quantifiers	Examples
Little	By that time, we had (very) little money .
A little	This coffee needs a little more sugar .
Few	Few things in this world give me more pleasure than a long bath.
A few	We’ve been having a few problems with the new computer.

CHÚ Ý: “Little/ few” có ý nghĩa phủ định: “quá ít, không đủ dùng cho việc gì”. “A little/ a few” có ý nghĩa khẳng định: “ít nhưng cũng đủ cho việc gì”. Hãy so sánh ý nghĩa các câu sau đây:

Quantifiers	Examples
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Little (-)	There was little oil in the bottle, so I couldn't fry the fish.
A little (+)	There was a little oil in the bottle, so I fried the fish.
Few (-)	Few students came to the evening class, so it was cancelled.
A few (+)	Although it rained heavily, a few students still came to the evening class.

1.2.3. Much/ many/ a lot of: Có ý nghĩa “nhiều”.

- **Much:** dùng với danh từ không đếm được.

- **Many:** dùng với danh từ số nhiều.

- **A lot of:** dùng với danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều.

Quantifiers	Examples
Much + uncountable noun	People are happy because there's not much air pollution here.
Many + plural noun	I don't think many people would argue with that.
A lot of + uncountable or plural noun (a lot of = lots of)	They are making a lot of money . (= lots of money) I used to have a lot of friends in that town. (lots of friends)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng “How much/ How many” để đặt câu hỏi. Ví dụ:

Quantifiers	Examples
How much + uncountable noun	How much money is needed for a holiday to that island? They don't know how much information has been leaked out.
How many + plural noun	How many visitors have come to this place this year? I cannot count how many mistakes she made in this letter.

2. “Must” and “Have to”

2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

Chúng ta dùng động từ nguyên mẫu theo sau “Must” và “Have to”.

I, You, He, She, It, We, They	must	do it.
I, You, We, They He, She, It	have to has to	

Ví dụ:

- I **must stop** eating much fatty food. It's not good for my health.

- I **have to do** a lot of homework to prepare for my final test.

Khi đặt câu hỏi với “must”, chúng ta đặt “Must” trước chủ ngữ. Khi đặt câu hỏi với “have to”, chúng ta dùng trợ động từ “Do/ Does/ Did” trước chủ ngữ.

Must	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	do it?
Do	I, you, we, they	have to do it?
Does	he, she, it	
Did	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	

Ví dụ:

"Must I drink all this milk, Mom? "

"Yes. You must. "

"Do I have to finish this report today? "

"I'm afraid you have to. "

"Does Pamela have to clean the office every day? "

"No. She doesn't. "

"Did you have to wear a uniform when you were at school? "

"Yes. I did. "

CHÚ Ý: "Must" là một trợ động từ khiếm khuyết (Modal verb) nên nó không được dùng sau các trợ động từ khác. "Have to" có thể được dùng sau các trợ động từ khiếm khuyết khác, như sau:

I, You, He, She, We, They	will	have to do it?
	would	
	may	
	might	
I, You, We, They	have	had to make a decision.
He, She	has	

2.2. Usages (Cách dùng)

"Must" và "Have to" có ý nghĩa là "phải làm việc gì đó". Tuy nhiên, có một sự khác biệt khi dùng "must" và "have to" như sau.

- **"Must"**: Dùng để nói một việc phải làm vì điều đó cần thiết hoặc tốt cho chủ ngữ. Trong trường hợp này, "must" có ý nghĩa gần giống với "should" (= nên); nhưng "must" có ý nghĩa mạnh hơn "should".
- **"Have to"**: Dùng để nói một việc phải làm vì đó là theo quy định, theo luật hoặc theo mệnh lệnh từ người khác. Nói cách khác, "Have to" dùng để nói một việc bắt buộc phải làm do yếu tố từ bên ngoài.

Hãy so sánh các câu sau đây:

I must stop smoking. It's good for my health.
You must call me when you get there. (I think it's necessary.)
He must work harder. (If he doesn't work harder, he will probably be fired.)
In England, you have to drive on the left. (It is the law.)
All schoolchildren have to wear a uniform. (It is the school's rule.)
My brother has to wear a tie at work. (It is the company's rule.)

CHÚ Ý: "Must" thường được dùng trong văn viết (formal writing) hoặc trong các thông báo ngắn (short notices). Ví dụ:

Passengers **must fasten** their seat-belts.

Candidates **must answer** two questions from each paper.

3. "Mustn't", "Don't have to" and "Needn't"

3.1. "Mustn't" và "don't have to": Có sự khác biệt về ý nghĩa khi dùng dạng phủ định "Mustn't/ Must not" và "Don't have to".

- **"Mustn't"**: có ý nghĩa "cấm không được làm việc gì" (Prohibition)
- **"Don't have to"**: có ý nghĩa "không cần phải làm, vì không bắt buộc".

Hãy so sánh ý nghĩa các câu sau đây:

You mustn't watch so much television. (subjective)
Workers must not drink while working. (objective)
Visitors must not smoke. (present)
We have to wear a uniform but we don't have to wear a tie to work.

You **don't have to eat** all that food if you are already full.
I'm on holiday; I **don't have to get** up early in the morning.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta dùng "Must" và "Mustn't" để diễn tả hành động trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Chúng ta không dùng "Must" và "Mustn't" để nói về hành động quá khứ; thay vào đó, chúng ta dùng "Had to" hoặc "Didn't have to".
Mỗi đơn đăng ký tại khoản (chỉ 100K/năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài "Have to" và "Not have to" có thể dùng để diễn tả hành động trong hiện tại, tương lai và quá khứ.

Hãy so sánh các câu sau đây:

Present	I must eat more vegetables. Passengers must not talk to the driver. You have to do all the exercises on page 25. We don't have to wear a tie to work.
Future	I must see my uncle tomorrow. You mustn't forget to attend the meeting on Tuesday. I'll have to take a test next week. They won't have to write a report after the workshop next week.
Past	I had to stay there for another three days because the weather was too bad to fly. I didn't have to work because I was ill in hospital then.

3.2. "Needn't": "needn't" hoặc "need not" theo sau bằng động từ nguyên mẫu không "to". "Needn't" có ý nghĩa "không cần phải làm việc gì", tương tự ý nghĩa của "don't have to". Với ý nghĩa này, chúng ta dùng "needn't" cho những hành động trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai; không dùng với các hành động quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- You **needn't come** to the party if you don't want to.

(= You don't have to come ...)

- We **needn't do** the washing up; we often put it off until tomorrow.

(= We don't have to do)

- She **needn't tidy up** until tomorrow.

(= She doesn't have to tidy up ...)

- You **needn't talk** about it unless you want to.

(= You don't have to talk ...)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "don't need to" (sau "don't need" phải có "to" trước động từ).

Ví dụ:

- You **needn't cut** the grass, I'll do it later.

(or You **don't need to** cut the grass ...)

- He **needn't apologize**, it wasn't his fault.

(or He **doesn't need to apologize** ...)

- You **needn't whisper**. Nobody can hear us.

(or You **don't need to whisper** ...)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Write the plural form of each of the following nouns. The first one has been done for you.

1. A book - books	11. A nucleus -
2. A kitchen -	12. A housewife-

3. A shelf-	13. An aircraft -
4. A child -	14. A phenomenon-
5. A lady-	15. A duty-
6. A series -	16. A way-
7. A holidaymaker -	17. An ox -
8. A wish -	18. A mouse -
9. A fly-	19. A fungus -
10. A sheep -	20. A match -

Exercise 2. Choose the right form of the verbs in each of the following sentences.

Example: New clothes ~~is~~/ are on the shelves of most supermarkets.

1. The programs for young children on TV **have/ has** been improved lately.
2. **Are/ Is** athletics included in the school curriculum?
3. Some advice **are/ is** useful; some **are/ is** not.
4. There **is/ are** some sheep grazing on the hill.
5. The phenomena **has/ have** not been discovered yet.
6. Scissors **are/ is** not put in the reach of little children.
7. A pair of scissors **were/ was** found next to the place of the murder.
8. A lot of money **has/ have** been found in the man's car.
9. There **are/ is** a lot of homework for me to do.
10. A lot of deer **has/ have** been killed by poachers.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct quantifiers in bold type in the following sentences.

Example: I can remember ~~much~~/ a lot of things about my childhood.

1. I'm looking for **some/ any** good music.
2. **Much of/ Lots of** people at the club are under twenty, but there are a good few who aren't.
3. Do you have as **much/ many** responsibilities in this new job as you used to?
4. They don't know **much/ many** about the history of their country.
5. I think with **any/ some** training she could do very well.
6. "Could I have **any/ some** milk in my coffee, please?"
"Certainly. Here you are."
7. **How much/ How many** bones are there in the human body?
8. **How much/ How many** information is on the internet?
9. They went to town without **some/ any** money.
10. He knows **much/ some** English, so he can manage in his work.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct quantifiers in bold type in the following sentences.

Example:

*There is **little/ a little** news from Brian. We've hardly heard anything from him.*

1. There's very **little/ a little** communication between mother and daughter.
2. There are **few/ a few** cakes left over from the party.
3. Can you give me **little/ a little** advice? I'm at a loss now!
4. **Few/ A few** people can afford to pay this price. It's too high.

5. Too **little/ a little** exercise is a contributory factor in heart disease.
6. Nowadays, very **few/ a few** students study this language because it's not widely used.
7. I had **little/ a little** time to prepare before the test, so I failed.
8. I know quite **few/ a few people** who've had the same problem.
9. I probably made **few/ a few** mistakes, but I have the feeling I did well overall.
10. **Little/ A little** knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct quantifiers in parentheses to complete each of the following sentences.

Example:

Not (much/ many/ a lot) many children in this class can read or write yet.

1. (Many/ Much/ Any) _____ holidaymakers had avoided the worst of the delays by consulting tourist offices.
2. (Many/ Much/ A lot of) _____ our land is used to grow crops for export.
3. She always takes (some/ many/ any) _____ sugar with her coffee.
4. Can you bring soda to the picnic? I don't have (some/ any/ many) _____ .
5. There are (a lot of/ much of/ any of) _____ questions that still remain unanswered.
6. We are going to be late. There is too (a lot of/ much/ many) _____ traffic.
7. How (much/ many/ any) _____ time is left?
8. How (much/ many/ any) _____ crosswords did she solve correctly?
9. There isn't (some/ many/ any) _____ milk left in the fridge.
10. How (much/ many/ any) _____ of you are coming to the party?

Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences using "must", "have to" or "had to".

Example: Meat must be cooked thoroughly.

Do we have to finish this today?

1. If you want to use the printer, you'll _____ ask Anita.
2. No one _____ disturb him while he's sleeping.
3. I _____ go to New York tomorrow on business.
4. Despite the difficult situation, we _____ all be patient.
5. We'll _____ start keeping detailed records.
6. You _____ come and stay with us for the weekend.
7. Food _____ be heated to a high temperature to kill harmful bacteria.
8. When will I _____ hand in this paper, Sir?
9. I _____ admit, I have made a terrible mistake.
10. Their little girl is ill so they have _____ change their plans.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct words in bold type to complete each of the following sentences.

Example:

Candidates **mustn't/ don't have to** bring their cell phones into the examination room.

Candidates **mustn't/ don't have to** wear a tie to the examination room.

1. We **mustn't/ don't have to** rush - there's plenty of time.
2. You **mustn't/ don't have to** bite your nails.
3. I'm glad we **mustn't/ don't have to** get up early tomorrow.

4. You **mustn't/ don't have to** talk to your mother like that.
5. We've been told that we **mustn't/ don't have to** take the test next week.
6. This book **mustn't/ don't have to** be removed from the library.
7. You **mustn't/ don't have to** come if you don't want to.
8. This chemical **mustn't/ doesn't have to** be put in the reach of young children.
9. Notice: Visitors **mustn't/ don't have to** feed the animals in the zoo.
10. Children **mustn't/ don't have to** play these games if they don't like them.

Exercise 8. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that best complete each of the following sentences.

1. Yesterday I _____ finish my geography project.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. had to
2. All employees _____ be late for work.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. don't have to
3. If you are under 13, you _____ get your parents' permission.
A. must B. mustn't C. don't have to D. have to
4. We _____ forget to keep the vegetables in the fridge or else they'll be rotten.
A. mustn't B. must C. have to D. don't have to
5. Bicyclists _____ remember to signal when they turn.
A. must B. mustn't C. don't have to D. had to
6. Your daughter may _____ try on a few different sizes.
A. must B. has to C. had to D. have to
7. Angela, you _____ leave your clothes all over the floor like this.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. don't have to
8. We're _____ be very careful not to upset our customers.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. having to
9. We _____ never forget how much we owe to these brave men.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. had to
10. If you earn more than £5,000, you will _____ pay tax.
A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. had to

III. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Fill In each blank in the following conversation with the correct phrases from the box.

*I quite fancy going - I like taking - I adore inviting - I'm not keen on
I enjoy going out - I'm not a big fan of flying - I can't stand
I'm really interested in - I'm not into - I hate*

Sarah, Kate, Steve and Tom are talking about what they like doing:

SARAH: _____ (1) my friends round for dinner.

KATE: _____ (2) cooking. _____ (3) for a meal.

KATE: _____ (4) watching football on Saturday.

SARAH: _____ (5) football. I'd rather go and play tennis.

STEVE: _____ (6) photographs on holiday.

TOM: _____ (7) photography. I'd rather buy postcards instead.

TOM: I'm going to the rugby match on Saturday. Would you like to come with me?

STEVE: _____ (8) rugby. I'll be going shopping with Kate instead.

SARAH: I'm flying to Glasgow on Monday.

KATE: _____ (9). _____ (10) by train, even if it takes a little longer. Now it's your turn. What do you like doing in your spare time? What do you hate doing?

Exercise 2. Choose the response A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following conversations.

1. Suzie and Ann are talking about recent covid 19 vaccination situations.

Ann: "Vaccination has played a substantial role in reducing the impact of COVID across the globe and allowed life in most countries to gradually return to something like how we remember it before the pandemic."

Suzie: "_____. Researchers estimate that tens of millions of lives have been saved thanks to COVID vaccines."

A. You're absolutely right

B. I don't think so

C. No way

D. I totally disagree

2. A boy and a girl are talking about a film they watched last night.

Boy: "I found the plot really confusing. It just didn't make sense."

Girl: "_____. I know what you mean, but it didn't bother me. The special effects were spectacular."

A. You're absolutely right

B. I don't think so

C. I couldn't agree with you more

D. You're absolutely right

3. Sam and Margaret are talking about a romantic comedy on TV.

Sam: "I loved it. The acting was totally convincing."

Margaret: "_____. It was a bit boring though. I mean, not much happened."

A. That's exactly how I feel

B. I'd say the exact opposite

C. That's for sure

D. That's so true

4. Mary and Sally are talking about a horror film.

Mary: "You screamed when that teacher came back to life."

Sally: "_____. The soundtrack was really cool.'

A. That's not always true

B. No, I'm not so sure about that

C. I take a different view

D. No doubt about it

IV. PRONUNCIATION

Stress in two-syllable words (Trọng âm trong các từ có hai âm tiết)

➤ **Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất:** thường gặp ở danh từ và tính từ. Ví dụ: *action, comedy, period, drama, science, fiction, talent, thriller, boring, gripping, interest, moving, scary, funny, sitcom, weather, forecast, western, ending, special, acting, soundtrack, conflict, advert, slogan, credit, traveller, apple, student, language, perfect, sandwich, question, orphans, palace...*

➤ **Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai:** thường gặp ở động từ và giới từ. Ví dụ: *arrive, discuss, omit, assume, refer, enjoy, allow, begin, confuse, convince, excite, effect, suppose, advanced, enough, describe, idea, agree, about, amazed, between, against, within, without, before, towards, upon, around, among, across, behind, until, despite, above, outside, along, throughout, beyond, below, besides, become, provide, believe, include, consider, produce, appear, expect, ensure, support....*

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

other, little, local, social, second, public, early, music, about, again, mother, money, over, today, story, brother, sunshine, complete, dislike, sidewalk, confuse, under, purple, water, woman, mistake, conclude, explode, Friday, hungry

Stress on the first syllable	Stress on the second syllable

PRACTICE TEST 7

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

The Web, as everyone now knows, has many more uses (1) _____ the original idea of linking electronic documents about particle physics in laboratories around the world. But among all the changes it has brought about, from personal (2) _____ networks to political campaigning, it has also transformed the business of doing science itself, as the man who invented it hoped it would. It (3) _____ journals to be published online and links to be made from one paper to another. It also permits professional scientists to recruit thousands of amateurs to give them a (4) _____. One project of this type, called Galaxy Zoo, used these unpaid workers to classify one million images of galaxies into various types (spiral, elliptical and irregular). This project, which was intended to help astronomers understand how galaxies evolve, was so successful that a successor has now been (5) _____, to classify the brightest quarter of a million of them in finer detail.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. that | B. so | C. as | D. than |
| 2. A. noisy | B. whisper | C. social | D. private |
| 3. A. allows | B. amazes | C. enjoys | D. admits |
| 4. A. arm | B. leg | C. eye | D. hand |
| 5. A. landed | B. launched | C. arrived | D. come |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A. <u>l</u> egal | B. <u>h</u> onest | C. <u>s</u> erious | D. <u>d</u> ependent |
| 7. A. <u>c</u> oncern | B. <u>c</u> onflict | C. <u>s</u> itcom | D. <u>s</u> lingshot |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 8. A. annoying | B. exhausted | C. disappointed | D. confusing |
| 9. A. reality | B. assume | C. effect | D. supervillain |

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

10. _____ money and energy do you need to build your house?
 A. How many B. How much C. What about D. How little
11. I only want _____ water. I'm not very thirsty.

- A. a lot of B. many C. a few D. a little
12. He's a brilliant student - he _____ work hard to get good marks.
A. mustn't B. needn't to C. doesn't need D. doesn't have to
13. You can stay up late, but you _____ make a lot of noise and wake up your sister.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. doesn't need D. doesn't have to
14. There are _____ people who would like to come to Ed Sheeran's concert.
A. a lot of B. lots C. a lots of D. much
15. I'm afraid he's had _____ experience as a bartender.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few.
16. The ultimate driving machine is the slogan for _____.
A. the sports company Nike B. the fast food restaurant chain KFC.
C. the cosmetics company L'Oreal D. BMW cars
17. The ending was quite _____, so I was crying at an animated film.
A. moving B. funny C. embarrassing D. cool
18. Most students like to watch _____ "Duong Len Dinh Olympia".
A. fantasy film B. TV game show C. animation D. soap opera
19. Anno 2070 was developed by Related Designs and Ubisoft Blue Byte and was _____ in 2011.
A. played B. covered C. released D. learned
20. It is _____ for us to wear uniforms when we go to school.
A. compulsory B. friendly C. kind D. necessary
21. I would rather he _____ me in the morning than at night.
A. phone B. phones C. will phone D. phoned
22. I'm _____ with my exam results because they are very poor.
A. impolite B. dissatisfied C. unkind D. illegible
- 23 Students discuss _____ video games are bad for their health.
A. how B. what time C. when D. if
24. In the USA, around 200 million _____ music downloads take place every year.
A. illegal B. believable C. visible D. patient
25. Tamara: "Hi, Mario. Do you want to go and watch a film?"
Mario: "Hi, Tamara. _____"
A. Sure, what's on? B. So, how did it go?
C. Why do you like it? D. Does the game sound interesting?
26. Ann: "The Internet helps people in quite a lot of ways."
Mary: " _____"
A. No doubt about it. It was terrible.
B. No doubt about it. It helps people to study and to do research for their homework.
C. I don't think so. I didn't have the time.
D. You're absolutely right. It doesn't help anything.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

27. Scientists have been good at using the Web to carry out research.

A. quick B. shocked C. worried D. disappointed

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

28. Another new scientific application of the Web is allowing social scientists, in particular, to do things that were previously impossible.

A. mean B. possible C. honest D. friendly

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

29. The number of illegal downloads are now going down, but that's not because
A B C
of the warnings.

D
30. Video games can provide many benefits, such as improve memory and creativity.

A B C D

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

31. Students who achieve an _____ standard will progress to degree studies. (accept)

32. A decision will not be made until everyone is in _____. (agree)

33. Students are bright, articulate, self-confident and _____ mature. (surprise)

34. The procedure can be a little _____ for beginners. (confuse)

35. It was a strange action by someone totally _____ he was in the right. (convince)

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

36. I was made to study hard when I was at school.

They made _____.

37. We mustn't use mobile phones during lessons.

We aren't _____.

38. It isn't necessary for them to cancel the concert.

They needn't _____.

39. The media discourages people from doing activities that usually involve risk.

The media doesn't encourage _____.

40. We have to wear school uniforms.

It is compulsory _____.

PRACTICE TEST 8

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

In the 20th century, the legend of Robin Hood became a popular topic for films. **These** were based on traditional stories of the legendary English folk hero. One of the earliest films was Robin Hood (1922), which starred Douglas Fairbanks. And one of the most famous was The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938 - starring Errol Flynn). Robin is a Saxon lord in this film, and the baddies are Normans. Robin

enters an archery competition. He wins but is then arrested. However, his Merry Men (with Marian's help) rescue Robin from execution at the gallows. Meanwhile, King Richard has returned to England in disguise but is recognized by one of Prince John's followers. Prince John plans to murder his brother and have himself crowned king. However, Marian alerts the bandits, and the murder plot is **thwarted**, but the Sheriff captures Marian. Robin, who in the meantime has met the king, disrupts Prince John's coronation, kills the Sheriff's henchman, Sir Guy of Gisbourne, and rescues Marian. Richard is restored to the throne, Robin marries Marian, and they all live happily ever after.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. The Adventures of Robin Hood film. B. A popular topic for films.
 C. Robin and Marian. D. King Richard.
2. The word **"thwarted"** is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. stolen B. consumed C. prevented D. endangered
3. The word **"these"** in line 1 refers to _____.
 A. films B. the legend
 C. stories D. Douglas Fairbanks
4. According to the passage, Prince John plans to murder his brother _____.
 A. rescue Robin from execution. B. move forward and change direction
 C. met the king D. have himself declared king.
5. Why did King Richard return to England?
 A. to live happily. B. to win back the throne.
 C. to disrupt Prince John's coronation. D. to enter an archery competition.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

6. A. comedy B. documentary C. recycle D. reality
7. A. slogan B. encourage C. suggest D. imagine

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

8. A. romantic B. fantasy C. video D. period
9. A. predict B. mention C. certain D. horror

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

10. Most people use the apps on their smartphone to play _____, surf the net, keep in touch with people and organise social events.
 A. on the wing B. the violin C. examination D. games
11. We can't believe everything that man tells us because he is always _____.
 A. honest B. kind C. nice D. dishonest
12. At this moment, the app is still available at many airports and tourist _____ centers of the country.
 A. inform B. information C. informative D. informed
13. I am _____ my close friend my opinion of the films I have seen recently.
 A. telling B. told C. say D. saying
14. Ann: "I like playing badminton in summer." - Hoa: "_____."
 A. So am I. B. I do, too C. I do so D. I like, either
15. Ellen: "_____?" - Tom: "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."
 A. How is John doing B. What does John like

- C. What does John look like D. Who does John look like
16. They explained _____ him how they should operate the machine.
A. to B. with C. for D. about
17. The Japan Tourist Agency had the idea for the app after the 2011 earthquake in Japan, when many foreign tourists in the country were confused about what _____.
A. was happening B. were happening
C. is happening D. are happening
18. Most students like to watch a Thor or Avengers _____.
A. film B. TV game show C. animation D. soap opera
19. The boy is narrating an _____ event that happened.
A. interested B. amusing C. animated D. imaginary
20. How _____ time do you spend watching TV each day?
A. few B. little C. much D. many
21. If you only care about your interests and feelings, you are very _____.
A. loyal B. friendly C. selfish D. happy
22. Could you tell me some of your personal _____ in life?
A. packages B. complaints C. cottages D. experiences
23. He didn't _____ an opinion on the matter.
A. cause B. make C. take part in D. express
24. The radiation leak has _____ a disastrous effect on the environment.
A. provided B. improved C. gotten D. had
25. Woman: "Can I help you?" - Man: " _____ "
A. Clever? You're joking.
B. Yes, I want to return this DVD
C. So, I helped myself to some of the popcorn.
D. Yes. Terrible. What else is on?
26. Andy: "What was the film like?" - Bon: " _____ "
A. Not very good. B. I beg your pardon.
C. Hold the line, please. D. The red one or the green one.

27. We must not let small children play in the kitchen. It is a dangerous place.
A. handy B. suitable C. harmful D. unsafe

28. The book was gripping - I couldn't put it down.
A. boring B. normal C. regular D. interesting

29. Those mushrooms mustn't eat when you are hungry.
A B C D

D

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

- 31. The divorce left him deeply _____. (depress)
- 32. Vietnam became _____ in 1975. (depend)
- 33. I'm totally _____. Could you explain that again? (confuse)
- 34. He was a hard-working _____ man. (honestly)
- 35. We were greatly _____ at the news. (surprise)

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

- 36. Please don't say anything because I am really concentrating on the film.
Would you mind _____?
- 37. They are not allowed to use our personal information for their own purposes.
They must _____.
- 38. You must listen to me.
It is important that _____.
- 39. It isn't necessary for us to discuss this matter in great detail.
We needn't _____.
- 40. Julia has been playing this game for six years.
Julia started _____.

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài liệu khi cần!