

Unit 4: OUR PLANET

I. VOCABULARY

- **alter** /ɔ:lte(r)/ (v) : thay đổi (= to change)
- **approximately** /ə'prɒksɪmətli//ə'prɑ:ksɪmətli/(adv): xấp xỉ, khoảng
Example: The plane will be landing in approximately 20 minutes.
(Máy bay sẽ hạ cánh trong khoảng 20 phút nữa.)
- **bucket** /'bʌkɪt/ (n) : cái xô
- **cause** /kɔ:z/ (v) : gây ra
- **climate** /'klaɪmət/ (n) : khí hậu
- **combat** /'kɒmbæt/ (v) : chống lại
Example: To combat inflation, the government raised interest rates.
(Để chống lạm phát, chính phủ đã tăng lãi suất.)
- **container** /kən'teɪnə(r)/ (n) : đồ chứa
- **come up with** (phrasal verb): tìm hoặc đưa ra câu trả lời (= think of an answer...)
- **carry on** (phrasal verb): tiếp tục (= continue)
- **doorway** /'dɔ:rweɪ/ (n) : lối đi ở cửa
- **ecosystem** /'i:kəʊsɪstəm/ (n) : hệ sinh thái
- **emit** /i'mɪt/ (v) : tỏa ra
Example: Sulphur gases were emitted by the volcano.
(Khí lưu huỳnh do núi lửa thải ra.)
- **fossil fuels** /'fɒsl fju:əl/ (n) : nhiên liệu hóa thạch
- **frostbite** /'frɒst.baɪt/ (n) : bỏng lạnh, tình trạng các bộ phận cơ thể (nhất là ngón tay, chân) bị thương vì nhiệt độ quá lạnh
- **glider** /'glɑɪdər/ (n) : tàu lượn
- **global warming** /,glɒəbl 'wɔ:mnɪŋ/ (n) : sự nóng lên toàn cầu
- **greenhouse gases** /'gri:n.haʊs gæsɪz/ (n) : những khí gây ra hiệu ứng nhà kính
Example: Carbon dioxide is a so-called greenhouse gas, which absorbs energy from the Sun, making the air warmer.
(Carbon dioxide được gọi là khí gây hiệu ứng nhà kính, hấp thụ năng lượng từ Mặt trời, làm cho không khí trở nên ấm hơn.)
- **hailstone** /'heɪlstəʊn/ (n) : mưa đá
Example: In 1958, a Sussex storm delivered a 5oz hailstone, Britain's heaviest ever.
(Vào năm 1958, một cơn bão ở Sussex đã gây ra một trận mưa đá 5 oz, nặng nhất từ trước đến nay ở Anh.)
- **invest in** /ɪn'vest/ (v) : đầu tư vào
- **lead a life** /li:d/ (v) : sống một cuộc sống...
Example: If the operation succeeds, Carly will be able to lead a normal life.

(Nếu ca phẫu thuật thành công, Carly sẽ có thể sống một cuộc sống bình thường.)

- **marine** /mə'ri:n/ (a) : thuộc về biển
- **marine ecosystem** (n) : hệ sinh thái biển

Example: An example of a marine ecosystem is a coral reef, with its associated marine life — including fish and sea turtles.

(Một ví dụ về hệ sinh thái biển là một rạn san hô, với các sinh vật biển liên quan của nó - bao gồm cả cá và rùa biển)

- **muddy** /'mʌdi/ (n) : đầy bùn
- **nutrient** /'nju:triənt/ (n) : chất dinh dưỡng
- **Pacific** /pə'sɪf.ɪk/ (n) : Thái Bình Dương
- **paraglider** /'pærəglaidə(r)/ (n) : người bay dù lượn
- **paragliding** /'pær.ə,glai.dɪŋ/ (n) : môn bay dù lượn
- **phenomenon** /fə'nɒmɪnən//fə'nɑ:mɪnən/ (n): hiện tượng

Example: Globalization is a phenomenon of the 21st century.

(Toàn cầu hóa là một hiện tượng của thế kỷ 21.)

- **protect** /prə'tekt/ (v): bảo vệ
- **pedestrian crossing** /pə'destriən 'krɒsɪŋ/(n): vạch cho người đi bộ qua đường
- **recycle** /,rɪ:'saɪkl/ (v) : tái chế
- **reduce** /rɪ'dju:s//rɪ'du:s/ (v) : làm giảm
- **renewable** /rɪ'nju:əbl//rɪ'nu:əbl (a) : có thể phục hồi, có thể tái tạo

Example: The problem with fossil fuels is that they are not renewable.

(Vấn đề với nhiên liệu hóa thạch là chúng không thể tái tạo.)

- **save** /seɪv/ (v) : cứu
- **surface** /'sɜ:.fɪs/ (n) : bề mặt
- **sustain** /sə'steɪn/ (v) : duy trì

Example: She found it difficult to sustain the children's interest.

(Cô ấy thấy rất khó để duy trì sự quan tâm của bọn trẻ.)

- **set off** (phrasal verb): khởi hành (= to begin a journey)
- **theory** /'θɪə.ri/ (n) : thuyết, học thuyết
- **tropic** /'trɒpɪk//'trɑ:pɪk/ (n) : nhiệt đới
- **the tropics** [plural] (n) : khu vực giữa hai vùng nhiệt đới, là phần nóng nhất trên thế giới

Example: She's a botanist and spent several years doing research in the tropics.

(Cô ấy là một nhà thực vật học và đã dành nhiều năm nghiên cứu ở vùng nhiệt đới.)

- **unconscious** /ʌn'kɒnʃəs//ʌn'kɑ:nʃəs/ (a): bất tỉnh

Phrases to remember

- clap/ crash of thunder : tiếng sấm sét

- flash of lightning	: tia chớp
- go inland	: đi vào đất liền
- away from the coast	: cách xa bờ biển
- be off to school	: đi học
- take a closer look	: nhìn kỹ hơn
- take cover = hide	: ẩn nấp
- take a look	: xem, nhìn
- take action	: hành động
- go for a swim	: đi bơi
- raise money from abroad	: huy động tiền từ nước ngoài
- spend money on food	: tiêu tiền vào lương thực
- make a promise	: hứa
- break down = a car, a bus, etc. stop working	: hư, hỏng (xe)
- go back = return	: quay về
- head for = travel in a certain direction	: hướng về, đi về (phía nào...)
- look around = explore	: khám phá
- look into = study, examine	: nghiên cứu, xem xét
- look up = find in a dictionary or other reference work	: tra từ
- prepare for	: chuẩn bị cho
- keep away from	: tránh xa
- come out of	: đi ra khỏi
- take somebody/something seriously	: coi trọng ai đó / điều gì đó
- what is more = moreover = furthermore	: hơn nữa
- lead a green lifestyle	: sống một cuộc sống thân thiện với môi trường
- the majority of people	: đa số, phần lớn
- To be honest	: thành thực mà nói
- As I see it	: như tôi thấy,...
- In my opinion	: theo ý kiến của tôi,...
- On the other hand	: mặt khác
- have a big impact on	: có ảnh hưởng lớn đến

WORD SKILLS

Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

Phrasal verbs là những “cụm động từ” gồm hai hoặc ba từ; trong đó, có một động từ gốc và một hoặc hai tiểu từ (= particle). Những tiểu từ thường dùng sau động từ gốc trong các “cụm động từ” gồm có: “after, at, down, for, in, off, on, out, up, with,...”.

Có nhiều cụm động từ thay đổi hoàn toàn ý nghĩa so với động từ gốc. Trong tiếng Anh, người ta rất thường dùng các “cụm động từ” trong văn nói và văn viết. Sau đây là một số “cụm động từ” thường gặp.

Phrasal verbs	Meaning	Examples
Burn out	to destroy completely sth by fire = đốt cháy hết	The museum was completely burnt out.
Carry on	to continue = tiếp tục	He'll get into trouble if he carries on behaving like that.
Close down	to stop operating = đóng cửa; ngừng hoạt động	The local factory closed down during the epidemic.
Come up with	to suggest or think of an idea or plan = nghĩ ra một kế hoạch	She came up with a great project for the class.
Cut down	to make a tree or plant fall to the ground by cutting it = chặt bỏ	They cut down all the plants in the garden.
Die out	to stop existing = biến mất; tuyệt chủng	Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.
Eat up	to eat all the food = ăn sạch; ngốn hết	Be a good boy and eat up your potatoes!
Give off	to produce heat, light, a smell = phát ra nhiệt, ánh sáng, mùi	The fire doesn't seem to give off much heat.
Give up	to stop trying to do something = bỏ cuộc	I give up. Tell me the answer.
Go up	to move higher, rise or increase = đi lên; tăng lên	The price of petrol is going up again.
Heat (sth) up	to become hot or warm = nóng lên; hâm nóng to become more exciting = trở nên hào hứng	She heated up the food in the microwave for lunch. The <u>dispute</u> was already <u>heating</u> up.
Look after	to take care of = chăm sóc	Don't worry about Tom. He can look after himself.
Look for	to try to find something or someone = tìm kiếm	Is that the book you were looking for, Jane?
Put off	to change sth to a later time = hoãn việc gì lại	We decided to put off our trip until July.
Rely on/ upon	to need or depend on sb/sth =	These days we rely heavily on

	tin cậy hoặc lệ thuộc vào	computers to organize our work.
Run out (of)	to finish or use all of sth = cạn kiệt	Because of the epidemic, many local firms ran out of money.
Take care of	to look after sb/ sth = chăm sóc	Taking care of her small children takes her a lot of time and energy.
Take off	to leave the ground = cất cánh	Our plane took off at 8:30.
Turn sth up	To increase the sound, heat, etc. of a piece of equipment: tăng âm thanh, nhiệt, V... V...	Don't turn the TV up. It's too loud already!
Use up	to finish a supply of sth = dùng đến cạn kiệt	The Earth's resources are being used up at an alarming rate.
Wake (sb) up	to (cause to) become conscious after sleeping = thức dậy; đánh thức ai dậy	We woke up at midnight because of a strange noise. She always wakes the children up in time for breakfast.

WORD FORM

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	cloud: mây		cloudy: đầy mây	
2	explosion: sự nổ	explode: làm nổ	explosive: gây nổ	explosively: mạnh mẽ, dữ dội
3	frost: sương giá		frosty: phủ đầy sương giá	
4	constancy: tính kiên định		constant: liên tục	constantly: luôn luôn, liên miên
5	consciousness: sự tỉnh táo unconsciousness: sự bất tỉnh		conscious: tỉnh táo, có ý thức unconscious: bất tỉnh, mất ý thức	consciously: có ý thức, cố tình unconsciously: không có ý thức, vô tình
6	rain: mưa	rain: mưa	rainy: nhiều mưa	
7	shower: mưa rào		showery: có mưa rào	
8	snow: tuyết	snow: tuyết rơi	snowy: đầy tuyết	
9	storm: bão	storm: đột kích,	stormy: có bão	

		thối mạnh dữ dội		
10	Sun: Mặt trời sunshine: ánh nắng mặt trời		sunny: đầy nắng	

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

Part A:

thunder - cloudy - snowy -frosty -foggy - icy - stormy -windy - sunny - rainy

1. This _____ summer threw down and scattered grain, and held berries back from ripening.
2. It was a _____ , chilly day, without sunshine so the sea was murky and opaque.
3. You know how your daddy tells you to put some of your money away for a _____ day?
4. It was a _____ autumn morning with spiders' webs glistening in the frozen grass.
5. We were woken in the night by _____ , the loud noise.
6. Be careful - the roads are _____ this morning.
7. I walked to school with my mum and it was a very cold and _____ day.
8. He looked around, but the streets were empty, _____ skies indifferent.
9. The weather in January is often cold and _____ and the streets are covered with snow.
10. It was a lovely _____ afternoon with a lot of bright light from the Sun.

Part B:

*thunderstorm - storm clouds - blowing - raindrops - flashes - clap
sunshine - sweltering - hot - warm - mild - cool - cold -freezing -frost*

1. When a character crossed the stage holding an umbrella, the sound of _____ had to be heard.
2. In the summer, it's _____ in the smaller classrooms.
3. However, there are many nasty _____ on the horizon.
4. The wind was _____ harder every minute.
5. They survived for four hours in the _____ water.
6. It's too _____ in here, can we turn down the heating?
7. This experience is an event, like an explosion or a _____ : it begins at one time and ends at a later time.

8. There was a _____ of thunder and then it started to pour with rain.
9. There was a heavy _____ last night and the ground is still hard.
10. How do you manage to look so _____ in this hot weather?
11. I put my hands in my pockets to keep them _____ .
12. A ray of _____ shone through a gap in the clouds.
13. We've had a _____ winter this year.
14. A _____ of lightning lit the sky.
15. I forgot my gloves and my hands are getting _____ .

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

1. I'm trying to stop eating junk food.
 A. give up B. go up C. use up D. come up with
2. Don't stay up late! We need to leave early tomorrow.
 A. put off B. give off C. set off D. turn off
3. What is more, they often choose to walk or cycle somewhere in order to reduce carbon emissions.
 A. However B. Furthermore C. To be honest D. Nevertheless
4. El Nino has occurred for at least the last 300 years.
 A. caused B. brought C. happened D. arrived
5. I have to take care of my little sister this afternoon.
 A. look after B. take after C. look around D. run after

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

1. After running ten kilometres, she was too tired to carry on.
 A. continue B. go C. do D. stop
2. The number of people with smartphones is continuing to go up.
 A. raise B. rise C. decrease D. increase
3. Polluted water and increased water temperatures have driven many species to the verge of extinction.
 A. enriched B. contaminated C. purified D. strengthened
4. The new law to conserve wildlife in the area will come into force next month.
 A. eliminate B. protect C. pollute D. destroy
5. Is Maths a compulsory subject in Vietnamese high school?
 A. required B. request C. difficult D. optional

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

1. Tomorrow, it will be _____ and cool. (cloud)
2. The substance is toxic and _____ flammable. (explode)

3. A bomb _____ in a crowded metro station this morning, killing five people. (explode)
4. It was a cold and _____ morning. (frost)
5. It will be a long, slow and tedious process requiring patience and _____ of purpose. (constant)
6. She was found alive but _____. (conscious)
7. As she fell, she hit her head and lost _____ for several minutes. (conscious)
8. The weather continued to be _____. (rain)
9. I was very _____ of the fact that I had to make a good impression. (conscious)
10. At mid-morning the traffic was heavy, slowed down by the _____ outbreak. (shower)
11. The English language is _____ changing. (constant)
12. The tree had come down on the day of the big _____. (storm)
13. When we arrived in Ha Noi, it was warm and _____. (sun)
14. Low blood sugar, if not treated, can cause _____. (conscious)
15. It's _____ heavily. (rain)

Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with the correct phrases from the box.

as noisy as - they used to be — by bus or car - First of all - In some ways - even though — Of course — it is better - much more convenient — In a city

(1) _____, walking is the cheapest means of traveling and can be quicker in the city center. (2) _____, the further you go, the more tired you will become. (3) _____, walking is healthier than traveling (4) _____, but it can be just as unhealthy because cities are much more polluted than (5) _____. Cars are faster and more convenient, but as cities become more crowded, parking is getting harder. Sometimes public transport is better, (6) _____ buses don't go as fast as cars. Cars are (7) _____, but as they cause most pollution, (8) _____ to avoid using them if possible. (9) _____, the fastest way of traveling is on a bike, which keeps you fitter and is not (10) _____ a motorbike or a car.

Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences with a word or a phrase from the box.

combat - alternative - pouring out - blizzard - come up with - hailstone — ecosystem — gave off — misty — debate

1. The bus was _____ thick black exhaust fumes.
2. She's _____ some amazing scheme to double her income.
3. The forest fire _____ thick black smoke.
4. There must be an _____ to people sleeping on the streets.
5. We once got stuck in a _____ for six hours.
6. The government is spending millions of dollars in its attempt to _____ drug abuse.

7. Education is the current focus of public _____ .
8. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the delicately balanced _____ .
9. The _____ will keep rising in the thunderstorm until the rescue team come.
10. It stayed _____ until late in the morning.

Exercise 7. Complete each of the following sentences using one word from the box. Some of the words can be used more than once.

on (2)	of (2)	with	off (3)	up (2)
--------	--------	------	---------	--------

1. I can't put _____ going to the dentist any longer.
2. His salary will automatically go _____ by 5% after a year.
3. Dan is carrying _____ the family tradition by becoming a doctor.
4. Don't worry about me, I can take care _____ myself.
5. Could you turn the TV _____ ? I can't hear anything.
6. The success of this project relies _____ everyone making an effort.
7. The flowers gave _____ a fragrant perfume.
8. We haven't got any sugar, I used _____ the last of it when I made a cake.
9. I'll have to stop you there, we've run out _____ time.
10. Dad came up _____ the idea of dividing the living room in half.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Comparison of Adjectives

2. Too/ Enough

1. Comparison of Adjectives (Các cách so sánh của tính từ)

Chúng ta thường dùng các cách so sánh khác nhau khi dùng tính từ. Cụ thể, có tất cả ba cách như sau:

Comparison	Examples
Comparative: So sánh hơn	Canada is larger than the USA.
Superlative: So sánh nhất	Russia is the largest country in the world.
Equal: So sánh bằng	Australia is not as large as Brazil.

1.1. Comparative and Superlative adjectives (Tính từ so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất)

1.1.1. Short adjectives (Tính từ ngắn): là những tính từ có một vần (one syllable) hoặc hai vần (two syllables). Những tính từ hai vần thuộc nhóm tính từ ngắn khi so sánh phải có mẫu tự "y" cuối.

• **Đối với đa số tính từ một vần:** chúng ta thêm “-er” vào sau tính từ khi so sánh hơn và thêm “-est” vào sau tính từ khi so sánh nhất. Chúng ta thường dùng mạo từ “The” trước so sánh nhất.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Large	Larger	The largest
High	Higher	The highest
Tall	taller	The tallest
Fast	Faster	The fastest
Strong	Stronger	The strongest
Weak	Weaker	The weakest
Long	Longer	The longest
Short	Shorter	The shortest
Clean	Cleaner	The cleanest
Cold	Colder	The coldest
Rich	Richer	The richest
Poor	Poorer	The poorest
.....

• **Nhân đôi phụ âm:** chúng ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-er” hoặc “-est” nếu tính từ chỉ có một âm tiết (syllable) và trước phụ âm cuối chỉ có MỘT nguyên âm.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	The biggest
Fat	Fatter	The fattest
Thin	Thinner	The thinnest
Slim	Slimmer	The slimmest
Hot	Hotter	The hottest
Wet	Wetter	The wettest
.....

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta không nhân đôi mẫu tự “w” khi thêm “er” hoặc “est”.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Low	Lower	The lowest
Slow	Slower	The slowest

- **Đổi “y” thành “i+er/ est”:** đối với các tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng có mẫu tự “y”, chúng ta đổi “y” thành “i” rồi mới thêm “-er” hoặc “-est”.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Dirty	Dirtier	The dirtiest
Cosy	Cosier	The coziest
Happy	Happier	The happiest
Lazy	Lazier	The laziest
Ugly	Uglier	The ugliest
Healthy	Healthier	The healthiest
Silly	Sillier	The silliest
Easy	Easier	The easiest
.....

1.1.2. Long adjectives (Tính từ dài): là những tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên.

- Đối với các tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên, chúng ta thêm “more” khi so sánh hơn và thêm “the most” khi so sánh nhất.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Patient	More patient	The most patient
Boring	More boring	The most boring
Interesting	More interesting	The most interesting
Convenient	More convenient	The most convenient
Beautiful	More beautiful	The most beautiful
Dangerous	More dangerous	The most dangerous
Comfortable	More comfortable	The most comfortable
.....

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “less” và “the least” trước các tính từ để so sánh hơn hoặc so sánh nhất với ý nghĩa “kém hơn” hoặc “kém nhất”. Ví dụ:

- *This town is **less interesting** than my hometown.*
- *Business school was less expensive than law school.*
- *Tracy is **the least intelligent** student in the group.*

1.1.3. Irregular adjectives (Tính từ so sánh bất quy tắc):

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good, well	Better	The best
Bad, badly	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/ further	The farthest/ the furthest

Little	Less	The least
Few	Fewer	The fewest
Much, many	More	The most
Old	Older/ elder	The oldest/ the eldest

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng “**much/ far + comparative adjectives**” với ý nghĩa “hơn nhiều”. Ví dụ:

- *This town is **much/far better** to live than many other towns.*
- *Mount Everest is **much/far higher** than Mount Fuji.*
- *Streets are **much/far more crowded** than country lanes.*
- *Country life is **much/far more quiet** than city life.*

1.2. Comparison of equality (Tính từ so sánh bằng)

Khi muốn so sánh hai người hoặc hai vật bằng nhau hoặc không bằng nhau, chúng ta dùng “(not) as + adjective + as”. Ví dụ:

- *This city is **not as large as** New York.*
- *Tom is **as tall as** his brother although he's not as old.*
- *This picture is **not as beautiful as** that one.*
- *Your test score is **as good as** mine.*

CHÚ Ý: Với câu nói phủ định, chúng ta có thể dùng “**not as ...as**” hoặc “**not so ... as**”. Ví dụ:

- *Jogging is **not as** dangerous as rock climbing.*
Or: *Jogging is **not so** dangerous as rock climbing.*
- *The explosion was **not as** powerful as the previous one.*
Or: *The explosion was **not so** powerful as the previous one.*
- *She is **not as old** as her husband.*
Or: *She is **not so old** as her husband.*

2. Too/ Enough

2.1. “Too + adjective/ adverb”: Chúng ta dùng “Too” đứng trước tính từ hoặc trạng từ với ý nghĩa “quá” hoặc “thái quá”.

Ví dụ:

- *You're walking **too fast**. I can 't keep up with you.*
- *It's too late. I must go home now.*
- *I can't reach the shelf - it's **too high**.*

CHÚ Ý: Một số cấu trúc dùng “Too + adj/ adv” thông dụng trong tiếng Anh:

- **“Too + adjective/ adverb (for sb) to do sth”**: “quá ... đến nỗi không thể làm được”.

Ví dụ:

“Too + adj/ adv (for sb) to do sth”	Meaning
The hill is too steep for us to cycle up. This cell phone is too expensive to buy. The box was too heavy for me to lift. He was too ill to go on the trip with his family.	The hill is too steep. We can't cycle up. This cell phone is too expensive. I can't afford it. The box was too heavy. I couldn't lift it. He was too ill. He couldn't go on the trip with his family.

- **“It is/ was + too + adj + a/an + noun”**: Chú ý chúng ta chỉ dùng danh từ đếm được số ít theo sau “It is / was + too + adj”.

“Too + adj + a/an + noun (to do)”	Meaning
It is too high a price to pay. It was too big a risk to take. It was too cold a day to go out for a walk.	The price is too high to pay. The risk was too big to take. The day was too cold to go out for a walk.

- Chúng ta có thể dùng **“far too/ a bit too/ a little too”** với ý nghĩa như sau:
 - “far too”: thái quá ...
 - “a bit too/ a little too”: hơi quá ...

Ví dụ:

- *Of course, at thirty-five, I was far too old to be married.*
- *This apartment is **far too large** for one person to live.*
- *The test questions were a **bit too hard** for me to answer.*
- *The supermarket was a **little too far** to walk.*

2.2. “Enough”: có ý nghĩa là “đủ”. Chú ý vị trí của “enough” khi dùng với tính từ và trạng từ khác với vị trí của “enough” khi dùng với danh từ.

- **“(not) Adj/ adv + enough (for sb) to do sth”**: chúng ta dùng tính từ hoặc trạng từ đứng trước “enough”.

“(not) Adj/ adv + enough (for sb) to do sth”	Meaning
Some students are tall enough to join the basketball team. Jack is not old enough to take a driving test.	Some students are tall enough and they can join the basketball team. Jack is not old enough, so he can't take a driving test.

I'm not rich enough to buy a new car.	I'm not rich enough so I can't afford a new car.
--	---

- **“Enough + noun (to do sth)”**: chúng ta dùng danh từ theo sau “enough”.

“Enough + noun (to do sth)”	Meaning
He didn't have enough courage to ask her to marry him.	He didn't have enough courage , so he didn't ask her to marry him.
This year they don't have enough money to go on holiday.	This year they don't have enough money , so they won't go on holiday.

CHÚ Ý: Với ý nghĩa của một số câu nói, chúng ta có thể thay thế cấu trúc “Too + adj/ adv” bằng “not + adj/ adv + enough” như sau:

“Too + adj/ adv”	“Not + adj/ adv + enough”
Your girl is too young to travel alone.	Your girl is not old enough to travel alone.
He was too ill to continue to work.	He was not well enough to continue to work.
These jeans are too small for me to put on.	These jeans are not large enough for me to put on.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Give the comparative and superlative form of the following adjectives. The first ones have been done for you.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. lazy	Lazier	the laziest
2. sad
3. careful
4. cool
5. shy
6. bad
7. attractive
8. muddy
9. far
10. slim
11. spectacular
12. little
13. wealthy
14. bright
15. big

Exercise 2: Choose the correct form of comparison in bold type to complete each of the following sentences.

*Example: In Europe, November is colder/ **colder** than September.*

In some countries January is the **colder/ coldest** of the year.

1. Bungee jumping is **more dangerous/ the most dangerous** than skateboarding.
2. We have only little time for this exercise, but in the examination, we'll have even **less/ the least** time.
3. The test in Geography was easy, but the test in Biology was **easier/ the easiest** of all.
4. **Fewer/ The fewest** participants volunteered for the study than I had anticipated.
5. Have you visited the old castle? It was **the more interesting/ the most interesting** one we visited during our holidays.
6. His application was processed **more quickly/ the most quickly** than he thought.
7. This film is **worse/ the worst** one I've seen this year.
8. This is **funnier/ the funniest** joke I've ever heard.
9. In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but my friend gave me an even **better/ the best** one last weekend.
10. May is windy, but July is **windier/ the windiest** month of the year.

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences using the words from the table in correct comparative forms. Use "than" where necessary and use each adjective once.

big	crowded	early	thin
high	important	interested	peaceful
reliable	serious	simple	

Example: We want a bigger flat. We don't have enough space here.

1. You look _____. Have you lost weight?
2. He doesn't study very hard. He's _____ in having a good time.
3. In some parts of the country prices are _____ in others.
4. Health and happiness are _____ money.
5. I like living in the countryside. It's _____ living in a town.
6. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ usual.
7. I'd like to have a _____ car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
8. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ usual.
9. Unfortunately, his illness was _____ we thought at first.
10. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____

Exercise 4: Complete the following sentences using the words from the table in correct comparative forms. Use each adjective once only.

strong	quiet	good	far
interesting	bad	expensive	warm
often	difficult	small	

Example: The engine is very weak. I'd like it a bit stronger.

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere _____ ?
2. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be _____ .
3. The meal was surprisingly cheap. We expected it to be _____ .
4. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere _____ .
5. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something _____ .
6. I was surprised how easy it was to learn English. I thought it would be _____
7. You hardly ever phone me. Why don't you phone me _____ ?
8. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit _____ away?
9. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do it _____ .
10. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be _____ !

Exercise 5: Complete the following letter using the comparative, the superlative or the equal comparison of the adjective in parentheses. Use "than", "the" or "as" where necessary.

Hi Tracy,

I'm having a wonderful time in Los Angeles. The weather is _____ (1. hot) and _____ (2. dry) here than in England and Americans are _____ (3. friendly). The food is _____ (4. good) here; it's not the same kind as the food in England at all! From all the countries I've been to, I think English food is _____ (5. bad). It's awful. Yesterday I had _____ (6. good) hamburger I've eaten!

The hotel is beautiful. I think it's not _____ (7. pleasant) as the hotel we stayed in New York, but it's _____ (8. comfortable). They say that Los Angeles is one of _____ (9. expensive) cities in the world, but actually, I'm not spending _____ (10. much) money as I thought. I'll phone you when I get back.

Love.

Angla

Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences using "Too + adj" with the adjectives from the table. Use each adjective once only.

big	clever	heavy	full
difficult	scary	old	grown-up
late	cold	expensive	

Example: My shoes were three sizes too big for me.

1. It's _____ to sit outside.
2. I'm getting _____ for dangerous sports like hockey.
3. This book is a bit _____ for ten-year-old children.
4. The table was _____ for one person to carry.
5. The situation was _____ for me to explain.
6. It was _____ a desk for a child's room.
7. Don't fill your glass _____ or you'll spill it.
8. This film is _____ for seven-year-old kids. It's quite frightening.
9. By the time I saw the job advertised it was already _____ to apply.
10. I don't trust Hilary - she's a little _____.

Exercise 7. Complete each of the following sentences using "Adj/ adv + enough" or "Enough + noun" with the words from the table. Use each word once only.

old	strict	tall	good	well	wide
books	room	time	contact	sleep	experience

Examples:

Your son is not old enough to read this romantic novel.

The school library has enough books for students to read during their breaks.

1. Five days later Mark was _____ to leave hospital.
2. The teacher didn't allow us _____ to finish the test.
3. I hadn't had _____ and was feeling a bit tired.
4. Some parents complain that the teachers aren't _____.
5. Is there _____ for me in the car?
6. The software isn't _____ for professional use.
7. He doesn't have _____ as a high school teacher.
8. The road is barely _____ for two cars to pass each other.
9. There isn't _____ between teachers and parents.
10. He's _____ to change the bulb without getting on a chair.

III. SPEAKING

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

1. Hoa and Ann are talking about the weather reports.

Ann: "How thick is the ice in places?"

Hoa: "_____. There's a lot of ice everywhere - on cars, on trees, on houses."

- A. There isn't any electricity.
- B. Ten centimeters.
- C. There were a few showers.

- D. There isn't any fog, but the wind is blowing violently.
2. A man and a woman are talking about the weather.
 Man: "I can just see the tornado on the horizon. But it's very dark out there."
 Woman: "It's the storm clouds. _____"
 A. What a beautiful day! B. It's warm and sunny outside.
 C. The sun's so hot! D. Shall we go out and take a closer look?
3. Sam and Margaret are talking about natural disasters.
 Sam: "_____"
 Margaret: "It was terrifying. It was in the middle of the night so we were in bed. Everything started to shake. We all rushed outside and stood in the street."
 A. Can you tell me what happened? B. Is this place now your home?
 C. Shall we get an ice cream? D. Shall we go for a swim?
4. An and Hoa are talking about going to the cinema.
 An: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"
 Hoa : "_____"
 A. That would be great.
 B. Thank you very much for your kind invitation.
 C. What do you think I should do?
 D. Actually, I don't think that's right

IV. PRONUNCIATION

Stress in three-syllable words (Trọng âm trong các từ có ba âm tiết)

- **Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất:** Hầu hết các từ có ba âm tiết (danh từ, tính từ hoặc động từ) được nhấn ở âm tiết đầu tiên. Những từ này tận cùng thường có: -gy, -cy, -ity, -phy, -al, -graphy, -ate trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 tính từ phải qua. Ví dụ:
energy, finally, hospital, beautiful, positive, revenue, allocate, thunderstorm, yesterday, Celsius, organize, heavily, hurricanes, dangerous, interesting, Asteroids, millions, carefully, obvious, natural, serious, recently, opposite, exercise, contrary, possible, accurate, camouflage,
- **Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai:** Các từ kết thúc bằng "-tion", "-sion", "-ic" hoặc "-al", thường có trọng âm ở âm tiết trước các âm đuôi này. Đây là trường hợp cho cả từ có ba và bốn âm tiết. Ví dụ:
consumption, denial, offensive, eruption, disaster, Atlantic, expensive, banana, agenda, opponent, consistent, continue, supporting, important, decisions, remember, containers, pollution, attention, describing, reporter, unusual, explosion, tornado
- **Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba:** Những từ có các hậu tố sau: "-ee", "-eer", "-ese", "-ette" hoặc "-ique" có trọng âm ở âm tiết cuối cùng. Ví dụ:

afternoon, disappeared, referee, engineer, employee, understand, volunteer, recommend, kangaroo, picturesque, pioneer, disagree, cigarette, entertain, introduce, overlook, disregard, disappoint, comprehend

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

understand, represent, introduce, overcome, entertain, interact, animation, episode, legible, bulletin, recommend, undertake, guarantee, disappear, unrealistic, atomic, championship, devastating, ecosystem, emission, investment, magnitude, nutrient, observant, pedestrian, phenomenon, sustain, consistent, basketball, inhabit, astonish, Atlantic, imprison, volcanic, accomplish, abandon, badminton, disgusted, punishment, hesitant, capital, dependent

Stress on the first syllable	Stress on the second syllable	Stress on the third syllable

PRACTICE TEST 9

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 Deepwater Horizon oil spill is making Americans think more about a clean energy future - but not yet to the extent of having to pay for it, or to tackle (1) _____, one of the leading US thinkers on (2) _____ policy said yesterday. US citizens are "horrified" by the pollution in the Gulf of Mexico, and are starting to think more about cleaner energy sources (3) _____ wind and wave power, said Eileen Clausen, president of America's foremost climate think-tank, the Washington-based Pew Center on Global Climate Change. (4) _____, she said, when consumers are asked by pollsters if they would be willing to pay more for such a future, they say no, and say the government should pay. Furthermore, Ms Clausen said, the Gulf disaster was giving US energy policy "a nudge rather than a shift" in the direction of clean energy, but it would probably not be enough to bring forward legislation to curb carbon (5) _____, at least for the present.

- A. climate change B. crash of thunder C. frostbite D. impact
- A. noisy B. malnutrition C. magnitude D. global warming
- A. as B. unlike C. such as D. so
- A. Although B. However C. Unless D. If
- A. emissions B. meteor C. nutrient D. observant

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. lead B. marine C. greenhouse D. read
7. A. marine B. combat C. jacket D. paragliding

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. unconscious B. tropics C. surface D. paraglider
9. A. nutrient B. Pacific C. phenomenon D. protect

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

10. The helicopter began to _____ out of control.
A. spin B. come up with C. reach D. use up
11. She ran as _____ as she could to the school.
A. hardly B. fast C. quick D. slow
12. They could hear him _____ for help.
A. to shout B. shouting C. shouted D. shouting
13. A rainbow often _____ if the sun comes out when it's raining.
A. appear B. will appear C. appears D. would appear
14. Crocodiles are one of the most dangerous animals _____ the world.
A. all B. off C. on D. in
15. Trees are cut _____ for paper and wood products.
A. in B. down C. up D. with
16. The patient was too _____ to get up.
A. strong B. healthy C. weak D. wise
17. You can _____ energy by insulating your house, turning off lights and using public transport.
A. save B. rely on C. emit D. invest in
18. They don't believe that humans need to _____ their behaviour.
A. cause B. alter C. combat D. lead
19. Other people may just be too selfish to _____ a green lifestyle.
A. lead B. recycle C. reduce D. combat
20. _____ damage was in coastal towns where the land was flat.
A. The worse B. The bad C. The worst D. Bad
21. We should just learn to live _____ climate change, not try to stop it.
A. on B. in C. without D. with
22. If the winds suddenly disappear, the warm water quickly moves to the _____ and causes El Nino.

A. east B. west C. south D. north

23. The name "El Nino" comes from the _____ for "child" and refers to the baby Jesus, because it often happens around Christmas.

A. Spain B. Spanish C. Australia D. Peru

24. The sky is _____ cloudy to see the stars.

A. too B. so C. enough D. very

25. Lake Superior is _____ the five Great Lakes.

A. the biggest - in B. bigger - in
C. bigger - of D. the biggest - of

26. Dolphins are far _____ than sharks.

A. much intelligent B. more intelligent
C. the most intelligent D. very intelligent

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. There was a terrible thunderstorm yesterday evening.

A. gripping B. serious C. cloudy D. disappointing

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. We should delay the meeting because nobody can come that day.

A. give up B. go up C. go on D. look after

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. She was being at home with her husband when they heard loud sirens warning

A B C

them that a tornado was approaching the town.

D

30. At that time yesterday Monica was sitting under the desk, holding her maths

A B C

books on their heads.

D

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

31. Man and most animals need a _____ supply of water to live. (constancy)

32. She reached nearly 10,000 m, higher than the top of Mount Everest, and then lost _____. (conscious)

33. The weather at this time can be changeable and occasionally _____. (shower)

34. A ray of _____ shone through a gap in the clouds. (sun)
35. Do you think those are rain _____ on the horizon? (cloudy)

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

36. In the snowy weather we don't go to school.
If it _____.
37. That's the best meal I've ever eaten.
I've never eaten a _____.
38. Fish and meat are the same price in some countries.
Fish costs just _____.
39. Home computers used to be much more expensive.
Home computers aren't _____.
40. I thought that learning to drive would be difficult, but it isn't.
Learning to drive is not _____.

PRACTICE TEST 10

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.

A new 'super-Earth' has been discovered that could have a life-supporting climate and water. The planet, given the **catchy** name HD 40307g, was discovered in a multi-world solar system 42 light years from the Sun and lay at exactly the right distance from its star to allow liquid surface water. **It** orbits well within the star's "habitable" or "Goldilocks" zone - the region where temperatures are neither too hot nor too cold to sustain life. Professor Hugh Jones, from the University of Hertfordshire, said: "The longer orbit of the new planet means that its climate and atmosphere may be just right to support life. Just as Goldilocks liked her porridge to be neither too hot nor too cold but just right, this planet or indeed any moons that is has lie in an orbit comparable to Earth, increasing the probability of it being habitable." The 'super earth' is one of six planets believed to circle the dwarf star HD 40307 in the constellation Pictor. All the others are located outside the habitable zone, too close to their parent star to support liquid water.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. A new planet. B. Liquid surface water. C. The moon.
D. A star.
2. The word "**catchy**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. devastating B. atomic C. easy to remember D. convincing
3. The word "**It**" refers to _____.
A. the Sun B. solar system C. climate D. HD 40307g
4. Why is it thought that the planet may be able to support life?

- A. It has been shown to have water.
 - B. It is 42 light years from the Sun.
 - C. It orbits its own star at the perfect distance.
 - D. It has several moons.
5. Which statement is true of the “Goldilocks” zone?
- A. It is the region of a planet which has a habitable climate.
 - B. It refers to a zone which is too close to the parent star.
 - C. It refers to a planet with several moons and a long orbit.
 - D. It is an orbit region which is comparable to the Earth’s.

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. approach B. championship C. childish D. chemistry
7. A. phenomenon B. protect C. Pacific D. tropics

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. sustain B. reduce C. renewable D. theory
9. A. introduce B. imprison C. entertain D. overcome

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

10. We’re expecting a little _____ this afternoon.
- A. gases B. containers C. buckets D. snow
11. There isn’t any fog, but the _____ is blowing the snow into my face.
- A. rain B. wind C. lightning D. sunshine
12. Now there’s _____ rain and the wind is extremely strong.
- A. a lot of B. a few C. many D. few
13. An _____ bomb was dropped by the US aircraft Enola Gay on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.
- A. embarrassed B. breathtaking C. atomic D. brilliant
14. Nam: “What’s the weather like today?” - Ba: “_____”
- A. It’s very cold. B. I like a snowflake.
- C. I hate a rainbow. D. Temperature is worse.
15. Ellen: “Can we leave our bags here?” - Tom: “_____”
- A. Sure, I’ll do that.
- B. OK, this time let's focus.
- C. Sure. Engagement is up 15 per cent this month.
- D. Yes, they’ll be OK.
16. There’s been virtually no rain in the region _____ the past two years.

A. to B. with C. for D. about

17. The government here provides some food and water, but it isn't _____.

A. many B. a little C. too D. enough

18. You can still see lava coming out of the ground high up on the mountain, and clouds of smoke are still _____ from the top.

A. releasing B. pouring C. occurring D. combating

19. I want to buy these trainers but I don't have _____.

A. enough money B. many money C. little money D. money enough

20. I really think that apologizing is _____ you can do.

A. not as much as B. a little C. the least D. as far as

21. I can't stand this weather. It's getting _____.

A. more and more B. worse and worse
C. coldest and coldest D. further and further

22. Although Brenda came last, everyone agreed she had _____ her best.

A. done B. made C. had D. got

23. I wish Charles worked as hard as Mary _____.

A. did B. can C. will D. does

24. The weather was fine, and everyone was _____ the coast.

A. going in for B. making for C. joining in D. seeing about

25. I was born in Scotland but I _____ in Northern Ireland.

A. grew up B. raised C. brought up D. rose

26. The children enjoyed rolling down the grassy _____.

A. mountain B. cliff C. stone D. slope

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. If you look after your clothes, they last a lot longer.

A. carry on B. take care of C. think of D. come up with

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. The storm wasn't strong enough to cause much damage.

A. scary B. normal C. weak D. dirty

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 chimneys from the factory are pouring out smoke and polluted the air.

A B C D

30. From the foreground, a young man and a woman are walking along the street.

A

B

C

D

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

31. Several people were injured in a bomb _____. (explode)

32. Many plants were damaged by the severe _____. (frosty)

33. Why does the phone always ring when I'm in the _____? (showery)

34. France has been expecting heavy _____ all week. (snowy)

35. Winter begins dry but becomes progressively wetter and _____. (cloud)

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

36. You are too short to reach that shelf.

You are not _____.

37. You only want to listen to rock music!

All you _____.

38. My sister is not as good at Maths as you are.

You are _____.

39. George said he couldn't do any better.

George said it was _____.

40. Barbara can skate just as well as John can.

John isn't _____.