|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chuyên đề V** | **ĐẠI TỪ**  **PRONOUNS** |

**LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM**

Đại từ là loại từ được dùng để thay thế cho danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đứng trước nó để tránh việc lặp từ hoặc dài dòng trong câu.

**1. Đại từ nhân xưng (Personal Pronouns)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ** | **Đại từ nhân xưng làm tân ngữ** | **Ngôi** | **Nghĩa** |
| I | Me | Thứ nhất số ít | Tôi |
| You | You | Thứ 2 số ít/nhiều | Bạn, các bạn |
| We | Us | Thứ nhất số nhiều | Chúng ta |
| They | Them | Thứ 3 số nhiều | Họ, bọn chúng |
| He | Him | Thứ 3 số ít | Anh ấy |
| She | Her | Thứ 3 số ít | Cô ấy |
| It | It | Thứ 3 số ít | Nó |

⮚ Vai trò của đại từ nhân xưng

- Làm chủ ngữ.

**Ví dụ:**

John lives in London. He drives to work every day. *(John sống ở Luân Đôn. Anh ấy lái xe đi làm mỗi ngày.)*

Đại từ “he” thay thế cho danh từ riêng “John” trước đó và “he” là chủ ngữ

- Làm tân ngữ

**Ví dụ:**

If anyone phones, tell them I’ll be back later. *(Nếu ai đó gọi, nói với họ tồi sẽ quay lại sau.)*

I lent him several books, but he hasn’t read any of them. *(Tôi cho anh ta mượn vài quyển sách, nhưng anh ta chưa đọc quyến nào cả.)*

**2. Đại từ sở hữu, tính từ sở hữu**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** | **Nghĩa** |
| I | my | mine | của tôi |
| You | your | yours | của bạn |
| We | our | ours | của chúng ta |
| They | their | theirs | của họ, chúng |
| He | his | his | của anh ấy |
| She | her | hers | của cô ấy |
| It | its | its | của nó |

⮚ Tính từ sở hữu theo sau bởi một danh từ. Còn đại từ sở hữu thì thường dùng để thay thế cho cụm tính từ sở hữu và danh từ.

**Ví dụ:**

His house is very big, but her house is quite small.

= His house is very big, but hers is quite small.

*(Nhà của anh ấy rất to nhưng nhà của cô ấy thì khá nhỏ.)*

Sở hữu cách

Ta dùng sở hữu cách để nói về sự sở hữu của người, động vật, tổ chức, quốc gia,...

Khi danh từ kết thúc bằng ‘s’ ta chỉ dùng dấu ‘ đằng sau danh từ. Với những đuôi khác, ta dùng *‘s.*

**Ví dụ:**

Tom’s house *(nhà của Tom)* my boss’ car *(xe của sếp tôi)*

★ Lưu ý: không dùng sở hữu cách với đồ vật mà dùng danh từ để phân loại.

the kitchen’s table s the car’s key s

the kitchen table 0 the car key 0

**3. Đại từ chỉ định**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Gần (này)** | **Xa (kia, đó)** |
| **Số ít** | This | That |
| Số nhỉều | These | Those |

Đại từ chỉ định là những đại từ được sử dụng để chỉ ra cụ thể vị trí của người hoặc vật trong không gian hoặc thời gian.

**Ví dụ:**

This is a beautiful picture. *(Đây là một bức tranh đẹp.)*

There are 4 oranges on the table. Those are from Vietnam. *(Có 4 quả cam trên bàn. Những quả cam đó đến từ Việt Nam.)*

★ Lưu ý: Những từ trên còn có cách dùng rất phổ biến là làm tính từ đứng trước danh từ và cũng dùng để xác định vị trí.

**Ví dụ:**

That box is too heavy. *(Cái hộp đó quá nặng.)*

**4. Đại từ phản than**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng** | **Đại từ phản thân** | **Nghĩa** | **Đại từ nhân xưng** |
| I | myself | chính tôi/tự tôi | I |
| You | yourself/yourselves | chính bạn/chính các bạn | You |
| We | ourselves | chính chúng ta/tự chúng ta | We |
| They | themselves | chính họ, chúng/tự họ, chúng | They |
| He | himself | chính anh ấy/tự anh ấy | He |
| She | herself | chính cô ấy/tự cô ấy | She |
| It | itself | chính nó/tự nó | It |

⮚ Vị trí và vai trò của đại từ phản thân:

- Làm tân ngữ khi chủ ngữ và tân ngữ là cùng một người, đối tượng.

**Ví dụ:**

He introduced himself. *(Anh ta tự giới thiệu mình.)*

They've bought themselves a new car. *(Họ tự mua cho mình một chiếc xe mới.)*

- Đứng ngay sau danh từ để nhấn mạnh danh từ đó.

**Ví dụ:**

Mary herself cried a lot when her father passed away. *(Chính bản thân Mary đã khóc rất nhiều khi bố cô ấy qua đời.)*

5. Đại từ bất định

Đại từ bất định không chỉ đích danh một đối tượng hay vật nào đó mà chỉ nói chung chung.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Đại từ bất định** | **Nghĩa** |
| **Chỉ người** | someone/somebody | ai đó |
| everyone/ everybody | mọi người |
| anyone/anybody | bất kì ai |
| no one/nobody | không ai |
| **Chỉ vật** | something | thứ gì đó |
| everything | mọi thứ |
| anything | bất kì thứ gì |
| nothing | không gì |

⮚ Vị trí và vai trò của đại từ bất định

- Làm chủ ngữ

**Ví dụ**

Everyone brought their partner to the party. *(Tất cả mọi người mang theo người đồng hành đến bữa tiệc.)*

- Làm tân ngữ

**Ví dụ**

The police questioned everybody in the room. *(Cảnh sát đã tra hỏi tất cả mọi người trong căn phòng.)*

**6. Đại từ quan hệ**

Ở phần này sẽ chỉ liệt kê những đại từ quan hệ và cách dùng cơ bản của chúng. Đại từ quan hệ sẽ được đi sâu hơn trong chuyên đề Mệnh đề quan hệ.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Chủ ngữ** | **Tân ngữ** | **Sở hữu** |
| Chỉ người | who | whom |  |
| Chỉ vật | which/that | which/that |  |
| Chỉ sự sở hữu |  |  | whose |

**7. Đại từ nghi vấn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nghi vấn** | **Nghĩa** |
| Who | ai |
| Whom | ai |
| Which | cái nào |
| What | cái gì |
| Whose | của ai/cái gì |

⮚ Vị trí và vai trò của đại từ nghi vấn:

- Làm chủ ngữ

**Ví dụ:**

Who picked Lisa up? *(Ai đã đón Lisa vậy?)*

What creates tides? *(Cái gì tạo ra thủy triều?)*

*-* Làm tân ngữ

**Ví dụ:**

What are you playing? *(Bạn đang chơi gì vậy?)*

Whom did you talk to? *(Bạn đã nói chuyện với ai?)*

**BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN**

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blank with one suitable personal pronoun**

***Example: My sister is Emily. She is a student.***

1. The tallest student in our class is Tom. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often plays basketball.

2. Your book is on the shelf. Please bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.

3. Our favorite movie is 'The Lion King.' \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch it together every weekend.

4. My parents are teachers. I admire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly.

5. Our car is old. They want to sell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Mary’s dream job is to become a pilot. All family members will be proud of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Your favorite food is pizza. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could eat it every day.

8. My little brother is Peter. I often play games with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. My sister and I love painting. My mom bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some crayons yesterday.

10. An old lady gives you and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an apple.

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with one suitable possessive adjective or one possessive pronoun**

***Example: This is my sister.***

1. We need to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keys so we can get home.

2. Where is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pen? I must give it back to Jane this afternoon.

3. His favorite color is blue. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favorite.

4. She showed me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new painting. She has drawn it for a week.

5. My phone is black. Cindy buys the same one but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is blue.

6. They just bought a car. That car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I see Brian with a man this morning. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grandfather.

8. The house has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ own swimming pool.

9. This is not your room. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the room on the top floor, on the left.

10. Could I borrow a pen? I've lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blank with this/that/these/those.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are my sisters, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people over there are my friend's grandparents.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room over there is empty.

3. Pass me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers, please.

4. Come here and look at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photo.

5. Let me introduce you. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Louis.

6. Oh, they are here. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are my friends, Kevin and Paul.

7. Look at beautiful flowers over there. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are mine.

8. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restaurant is too noisy. Let’s go somewhere else.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are playing in the garden over there. They look excited.

10. Hey Adam, can you take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book and put it on the table over there.

**Exercise 4.** **Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions.**

1. Mary prepared dinner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. herself B. her C. hers D. herselves

2. They painted the room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. themselves B. theirself C. their D. them

3. I saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the store yesterday.

A. he B. him C. his D. himself

4. My sister and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went shopping yesterday.

A. me B. myself C. I D. mine

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car broke down on the highway.

A. Their B. They C. Them D. Theirs

6. The cat chased tail.

A. its B. it C. itself  D. ∅

7. The children enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the playground.

A. theirselves B. themselves C. themself D. their

8. She left the room without saying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing

9. The keys aren’t on the table. Did you see\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. they B. them C. their D. theirs

10. Could you please give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hand with these boxes?

A. he B. him C. his D. himself

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knows the answer to that question.

A. Anybody B. Anyone C. Nobody D. Something

12. Sarah and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are best friends.

A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bike is blue.

A. Their B. They C. Them D. Theirs

14. Is this coat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. yours B. your C. you D. yourself

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called you while you were out.

A. Anybody B. Anyone C. Everyone D. Someone

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forgot to turn off the lights before leaving.

A. Somebody B. Anyone C. Something D. Anything

17. The house on the comer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. their B. them C. theirs D. they

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs to finish their homework before dinner.

A. Somebody B. Everyone C. Nobody D. Anyone

19. We need to believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ourselves B. our C. us D. ourself

20. I have never been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more beautiful than Florence.

A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always brings snacks to the movie theater.

A. They B. Them C. Their D. Theirs

22. She is going to the concert by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. her B. she C. herself D. hers

23. Could you bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a glass of water, please?

A. us B. we C. our D. ours

24. They are planning to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a trip around the world.

A. we B. us C. our D. ourselves

25. I think this cake is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mine B. my C. me D. myself

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the mall yesterday.

A. She / him B. He / their C. They / his D. Us / them

27. The decision is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make.

A. our B. ours C. us D. we

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the best option for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It / us B. Its / us C. It's / we D. Its / we

29. The cat licked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paw.

A. its B. it’s C. it D. itself

30. There's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the drawer - I took everything out.

A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chuyên đề VI** | **MẠO TỪ**  **ARTICLES** |

**LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM**

Mạo từ trong tiếng Anh (Articles) là những từ dùng để nhận biết danh từ được nhắc đến là xác định hay không xác định. Mạo từ đứng trước danh từ và chức năng của nó là dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ.

**I. MẠO TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (A/AN)**

⮚ “an” được theo sau bởi danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm. Thường những nguyên âm được bắt đầu bằng các chữ cái **“u, e, o, a, i” (UỂ OẢI).**

**Ví dụ:**

an apple /' aspl/ - *một quả táo*

an umbrella /Am breb/ - *một cái ô*

⮚ “a” được theo sau bởi danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

**Ví dụ:**

a bottle /'ba:tl/ - *một cái chai*

a computer /kam pjutor/ - *một cái máy tỉnh*

★ Lưu ý: một số từ bắt đầu bởi ‘UỂ OẢI’ nhưng phiên âm của chúng lại bắt đầu bằng phụ âm, ta dùng **“a”.** Ngược lại, một số từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm nhưng là âm câm và kế nó là một nguyên âm, ta dùng **“an”.**

**Ví dụ:**

a university /ju:m'v3:rsơti/ - *một trường đại học*

an hour /' aoor/ *- một giờ*

1. Dùng "a/an" với danh từ số ít mang ý nghĩa chung, không nhắc đến cái cụ thể.

**Ví dụ:**

Have you been to an ice rink? *(Bạn đã bao giờ đến một sân trượt băng chưa?)*

Trong ví dụ trên, khi dùng **“an”,** sân trượt băng đó có thể là bất cứ sân trượt băng nào chứ không ám chỉ một sân nào cụ thể.

2. Dùng "a/an" với nghề nghiệp

**Ví dụ:**

She’s a gardener. *(Cô ay là một người làm vườn.)*

He’s an ambulance driver. *(Anh ta là một tài xế xe cứu thương.)*

3. Dùng "a/an" trong một số cụm lượng từ

- a/an + đơn vị + of (a litre of, a bowl of,...)

We just made a big bowl of pasta. *(Chúng tôi vừa làm xong một tô lớn mì ống.)*

- a lot of

She eats a lot of fruit. *(Cô ấy ăn rất nhiều hoa quả.)*

- a number of

I decided not to go, for a number of reasons. *(Tôi đã quyết định không đi, vì một vài lí do.)*

- an amount of

An amount of water has been polluted. *(Một lượng nước đã bị ô nhiễm.)*

**II. MẠO TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH (THE)**

The theo sau bởi cả danh từ đếm đươc và không đếm được.

**1. Dùng the trước danh từ mang ý nghĩa cụ thể.**

**Ví dụ:**

+ They just opened a new sport center. Have you been to the ice rink? *(Họ mới mở cửa một trung tâm thể thao. Bạn đã đến sân trượt băng chưa?)*

Trong ví dụ này, ‘the ice rink’ - sân trượt băng ở câu thứ hai đã được xác định vì được ngầm hiểu là sân trượt băng của trung tâm mới này.

+ When I came in, the shelf was empty. The books were all over the floor. *(Khi tôi bước vào, cái kệ trống không. Những quyến sách vương đầy dưới đất.)*

Trong ví dụ này, ‘the books’ - những quyển sách trong câu thứ hai được ngầm hiểu là những quyển sách trên kệ.

2. Dùng the với phát minh, nhạc cụ, tổ chức văn hóa.

**Ví dụ:**

The computer must be the greatest invention ever. *(Máy tính hẳn là phát minh vĩ đại nhất.)*

The violin sounds different to the piano. *(Đàn vi-ô-lông nghe khác với đàn pi-a-nô.)*

I love plays at the opera. *(Tôi yêu những vở kịch tại nhà hát.)*

3. Dùng the với những thứ mọi người đều biết vì nó là duy nhất.

**Ví dụ:**

The earth moves around the sun. *(Trái Đất quay quanh Mặt Trời.)*

Will the government ban smoking? *(Chính phủ sẽ cấm hút thuốc chứ?)*

Ngoài ra chúng ta còn có: the moon (mặt trăng), the universe (vũ trụ), the past (quá khứ), the present (hiện tại), the future (tương lai), the president (tổng thống),...

4. Dùng the với so sánh nhất

**Ví dụ:**

The blue whale is the biggest animal on Earth. *(Cá voi xanh là loài lớn nhất thế giới.)*

This new car is by far the most powerful one on the market. *(Cái xe này là cái mạnh nhất thị trường hiện nay.)*

**5. Dùng the với số thứ tự**

the first (thứ nhất), the second (thứ hai), the third (thứ ba), the fourth (thứ tư), ...

the next (tiếp theo)

the last (cuối cùng)

**Ví dụ:**

She is the last person to leave the room. *(Cô ấy là người cuối cùng rời căn phòng.)*

**6. Dùng the với tính từ để chi một bộ phận người trong xã hội.**

the rich (người giàu), the poor (người nghèo), the old (người già), the young (người trẻ), the disabled (người khuyết tật),...

**Ví dụ:**

The young are facing unemployment. *(Người trẻ đang đối mặt với vấn đề thất nghiệp.)*

**7. Dùng the với núi, dãy núi, quẩn đảo, sông, biển, đại dương, hổ, sa mạc.**

**Ví dụ:**

+ The Alps stretches across 8 countries. *(Núi An-pơ trải dài qua 8 quốc gia.)*

+ The Panama Canal creates a link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. *(Kênh đào Panama tạo ra một liên kết giữa Đại Tây Dương và Thái Bình Dương.)*

**8. Dùng the với tên một số quốc gia.**

+ The Maldives *(Cộng Hòa Man-đỉ-vơ)*

+ The Philippines *(Phi-líp-pin)*

+ The Netherlands (*Hà* *Lan)*

+ The United States of America *(Hợp Chủng Quốc Hoa Kỳ)*

+ The United Kingdom *(Vương Quốc Anh)*

+ The United Arab Emirates *(UAE - Các tiểu vương quốc Ả Rập Thống Nhất)*

**9. Dùng the với các từ chỉ phương hướng.**

The east (phía Đông), the west (phía Tây), the South (phía Bắc), the north (phía Nam).

**Ví dụ:**

The east of the country is especially popular with tourists. *(Phía đông của đất nước đặc biệt nổi tiếng với khách du lịch.)*

**III. KHÔNG DÙNG MẠO TỪ**

**1. Không dùng mạo từ với danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được mang ý nghĩa chung, không được nhắc đến cụ thể.**

**Ví dụ:**

+ Books are so important in my life. *(Sách rất quan trọng trong cuộc sống của tôi.)*

Trong ví dụ trên, ‘books’ - những quyển sách ở đây là danh từ số nhiều và ám chỉ sách nói chung, không nhắc đến những quyển sách cụ thể nào.

+ I love food. *(Tôi yêu đồ ăn.)*

Trong ví dụ trên, ‘food’ - đồ ăn là danh từ không đếm được và ám chỉ đồ ăn nói chung.

**2. Không dùng mạo từ trước các Bục độa, châu íục, quốc gia, quận, bang, thành phố, đường.**

**Ví dụ:**

Asia is home to many rare species. *(Châu Á là nhà của nhiều loài động vật hiếm.)*

★ Lưu ý: Các ngọn núi khi được nhắc đến một cách đơn lẻ hoặc trong tên đã có ‘Mount’ hoặc các hồ trong tên đã có ‘Lake’ thì không đi với mạo từ.

**Ví dụ:**

Mount Fuji is a symbol of Japan. *(Ngọn núi Phú Sĩ là một biểu tượng của Nhật Bản.)*

**3. Không dùng mạo từ trước tên môn học, môn thể thao.**

**Ví dụ:**

+ Mathematics is quite difficult for me to understand. *(Toán khá khó hiểu đối với tôi.)*

+ We usually play volleyball every Sunday morning. *(Chúng tôi hay chơi bóng chuyền vào mỗi sáng Chủ nhật.)*

**4. Không dùng mạo từ trước tên của các bữa ăn.**

breakfast *(bữa sáng),* lunch *(bữa trưa),* dinner *(bữa tối),* supper *(bữa đêm)*

**Ví dụ:**

She had rice and fish for lunch. *(Cô ấy đã ăn cơm với cá cho bữa trưa.)*

**5. Không dùng mạo từ sau tính từ sở hữu hoặc sở hữu cách.**

**Ví dụ:**

+ Her dress is so gorgeous. *(Chiếc váy của cô ấy thật lộng lẫy.)*

Dùng ‘her dress’ chứ không dùng ‘her the dress’, vì tính từ sở hữu her đã đóng vai trò làm từ xác định cho danh từ.

+ Pamela’s jacket was very pricey. *(Chiếc áo khoác của Pamela đã từng rất đắt.)*

**6. Không dùng mạo từ với hành tinh, chòm sao.**

**Ví dụ:**

Venus is the closest planet to Earth. *(Sao Kim là hành tinh gần Trái Đất nhất.)*

**7.****Không dùng mạo từ trước các ngày lễ.**

+ Thanksgiving *(lễ Tạ Ơn)*

+ Christmas *(Giáng Sinh)*

+ Easter *(lễ Phục Sinh)*

**Ví dụ:**

We usually have turkey at Thanksgiving. *(Chúng tôi thường ăn gà tây trong ngày lễ Tạ ơn.)*

**8.** **Không dùng mạo từ với tháng, năm.**

**Ví dụ:**

+ May is my favourite month of all. *(Tháng Năm là tháng yêu thích của tôi.)*

+ Michael has been working in that company since 2014. *(Michael đã làm việc ở công ty này từ năm 2014.)*

**★ Lưu** ý: Khi năm, thường là tròn chục, và có đuôi ‘s’ thì chúng ta hiểu đó là trong thập niên đó và trước nó sẽ đi với the.

I last visited Sri Lanka in the 1980s. *(Lần cuối tôi ghé thăm Sri Lanka là vào những năm 1980.)*

**9.** **Không dùng mạo từ với phương tiện giao thông đi sau 'by'.**

**Ví dụ:**

You can travel to France by bus from here. *(Bạn có thế đi đến Pháp bằng xe buýt từ đây.)*

**BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN**

**Exercise 1. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ dog chased the cat up the tree.

A. The B. A C. An D. ∅

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Earth is the third planet from the sun in our solar system.

A. The B. A C. An D. ∅

3. I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new laptop for work.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

4. She's going to \_\_\_\_\_ university in September. She’s going to study there.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.

A. The B. A C. An D. ∅

6. He lives in \_\_\_\_\_ apartment on the 10th floor.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

7. She's an artist, but she's also \_\_\_\_\_ skilled musician.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

8. I want to become \_\_\_\_\_ teacher when I grow up.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

9. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ bread from the bakery yesterday.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

10. I have \_\_\_\_\_ appointment with the dentist this afternoon.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

11. We visited \_\_\_\_\_ Louvre Museum during our trip to Paris.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

12. She wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_ car before \_\_\_\_\_ end of the year.

A. the/the B. a/the C. the/an D. a/∅

13. She's allergic to \_\_\_\_\_ peanuts.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

14. He wants to become \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut when he grows up.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

15. She's wearing \_\_\_\_\_ necklace that her grandmother gave her.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

16. Coli is reading \_\_\_\_\_ book I recommended.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

17.We went to \_\_\_\_\_ Italian restaurant for dinner last night.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

18. They're planning to buy \_\_\_\_\_ house in the suburbs."

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

19. He's learning to play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

20. He was sent to \_\_\_\_\_ prison for shoplifting. Do you want to go to prison to see him?

A. the/the B. ∅/the C. the/∅ D. a/the

21. Jennie is studying \_\_\_\_\_ Portuguese this semester.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

22. Dong Nai River is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in Southeast Asia.

A. The/the B. A/the C. ∅/the D. The/∅

23.: Please close \_\_\_\_\_ door.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

24. My daughter is learning to play violin at \_\_\_\_\_ school.

A. the/a B. a/a C. the/∅ D. ∅/∅

25. My mom usually travels to work by \_\_\_\_\_ train.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

26. We might be able to catch \_\_\_\_\_ last train if we hurried.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

27. Levi worked as \_\_\_\_\_ photographer in2000s.

A. the/the B. a/∅ C. the/∅ D. a/the

28. \_\_\_\_\_ moon affects the movement of the tide.

A. A B. The C. An D. ∅

29. \_\_\_\_\_ internet has become a vital part of our daily lives.

A. The B. A C. An D. ∅

30. \_\_\_\_\_ elephants, \_\_\_\_\_ largest land mammal, is known for its distinctive long trunk and large ears.

A. The/the B. An/∅ C. An/the D. ∅/the

31. I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new pair of shoes because my old ones are worn out.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

32. He lives in \_\_\_\_\_ apartment on \_\_\_\_\_ fifth floor of the building.

A. the/a B. an/the C. an/a D. the/the

33. He wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new car with \_\_\_\_\_ advanced safety features.

A. a/an B. the/an C. a/∅ D. the/an

34. He's \_\_\_\_\_ honest man; you can always trust what he says.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

35. \_\_\_\_\_ pizza he ordered for lunch is from \_\_\_\_\_ Italian restaurant down the street.

A. The/an B. The/the C. A/the D. A/an

36. Vong, \_\_\_\_\_ small village in Hanoi, is famous for a specialty food: com.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

37. Can you lend me \_\_\_\_\_ book you borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_ library last week?

A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the

38. My parents say \_\_\_\_\_ students of our age need to sleep at least 8 hours a day.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

39. \_\_\_\_\_ earliest fish and chip shop was opened in London in 1985.

A. The/the B. The/∅ C. An/the D. An/∅

40. We rode \_\_\_\_\_ jeep to \_\_\_\_\_ top of the mountain.

A. an/the B. a/∅ C. a/the D. the/∅

41. \_\_\_\_\_ children in the past played \_\_\_\_\_ lot of traditional outdoor games such as hide-and-seek, tug of war, and marbles.

A. The/a B. a/a C. ∅/a D. ∅/the

42. Jake loves having adventurous life.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

43. Our train arrives in Ha Noi at four o’clock in afternoon.

A. the/the B. ∅/an C. ∅/the D. the/∅

44. Benjamin is \_\_\_\_\_ Filipino. He comes from \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines.

A. ∅/a B. the/the C. a/the D. a/∅

45. I would like to live by \_\_\_\_\_ sea.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

46. Mrs. Anderson went to \_\_\_\_\_ school to meet her daughter's teacher.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

47. \_\_\_\_\_ disabled are supported by many young volunteers.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

48. Did \_\_\_\_\_ police find \_\_\_\_\_ person who stole your bicycle?

A. the/the B. a/the C. a/∅ D. ∅/a

49. Applying to \_\_\_\_\_ university includes many steps.

A. the B. a C. an D. ∅

50. \_\_\_\_\_ songs which are played by this band on \_\_\_\_\_ radio are very popular with teenagers.

A. 0/a B. the/∅ C. the/the D. ∅/the

**Exercise 2. Fili in the blank with one suitable article (a, an or the) or** ∅**.**

1. Come to \_\_\_\_\_\_ table everybody - dinner's ready.

2. He lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_ room with two chairs, \_\_\_\_\_\_ bed and \_\_\_\_\_\_ table.

3. London used to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ financial capital of the world.

4. You can travel across \_\_\_\_\_\_ European countries by \_\_\_\_\_\_ train.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ lion is \_\_\_\_\_\_ member of the cat family.

6. Peter tried to park his car but \_\_\_\_\_\_ space wasn't big enough.

7. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_ best film I have ever watched.

8. We’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_ aunt living in Australia.

9. The world changed rapidly after the invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_ phone.

10. I read \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting piece of information in the newspaper.

11. Hurry up, or we'll miss \_\_\_\_\_\_ train.

12. The sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_\_ east.

13. We crossed \_\_\_\_\_\_ Red Ocean on our cruise.

14. Lima is \_\_\_\_\_\_ capital of Peru.

15. Aman in \_\_\_\_\_\_ uniform stopped us entering.

16. He was killed in \_\_\_\_\_\_ accident at the age of 21.

17. only trouble with this café is that \_\_\_\_\_\_ service is so slow.

18. The magazine is aimed at \_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers.

19. My baby usually sleeps in \_\_\_\_\_\_ evening.

20. Did you have \_\_\_\_\_\_ great trip? - Yes, it was \_\_\_\_\_\_ best trip I’ve ever had.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blank in the below paragraphs with a, an, the or** ∅**.**

***Paragraph 1***

I’ve lived in (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ London nearly all my life. I love it, but I don’t like very crowded, noisy places. I enjoy spending time in the big parks. I love (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ city in April when they are full of flowers. I have (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ café in London. I opened it two years ago. I travel to work by (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ train. It takes one hour, but I spend (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ time reading. And I love reading!

***Paragraph 2***

Alex spends about five hours (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ week playing computer games. His parents don’t mind because they know it’s less time than some teenagers spend on (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ computers. He’s got all kinds of games, but the ones he likes most are those where you learn things. He’s got (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ brilliant game called ‘History Ship’. It shows you what life was like on sailing ships hundreds of years ago and it’s (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting game to play. There’s another game he’d like to get called ‘Space Journey’. It’s quite expensive, but he thinks he’ll have enough money for it soon. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ only thing is that he can’t play games at night.

***Paragraph 3***

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Scottish man, John Loggie Baird. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1928, images were sent from Britain to (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ USA, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first color images were sent.

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blank with one suitable article (a, an or the) or 0.**

1. No one could answer \_\_\_\_\_\_ question that our teacher had told US to do.

2. There's been \_\_\_\_\_\_ accident - dial 999 and ask for \_\_\_\_\_\_ ambulance.

3. Quang Linh Vlog is now working in \_\_\_\_\_\_ Africa.

4. Lucy has been \_\_\_\_\_\_ nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for \_\_\_\_\_\_ sick.

5. Karina once said she was on \_\_\_\_\_\_ next level.

6. Her \_\_\_\_\_\_ last film was shot on location in \_\_\_\_\_\_ south of Viet Nam.

7. Since \_\_\_\_\_\_ volcano last erupted, many houses have been built in \_\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous position on its slopes.

8. Diane's house is on \_\_\_\_\_\_ Cherry Street.

9. That was \_\_\_\_\_\_ excellent meal!

10. I just bought \_\_\_\_\_\_ new shirt and some new shoes. \_\_\_\_\_\_ shirt was pretty expensive, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes weren't.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ panda is becoming an increasingly rare animal.

12. George usually plays \_\_\_\_\_\_ badminton at \_\_\_\_\_\_ weekends.

13. My husband dresses the children while I make \_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ youngest boys are so close in age they look like twins.

15. I did meet him once and it was \_\_\_\_\_\_ experience I shall never forget.

16. A tour of Australia is \_\_\_\_\_\_ once-in-a-lifetime experience.

17. They do \_\_\_\_\_\_ range of skin-care products.

18. We spend $80 to pay for \_\_\_\_\_\_ groceries each month.

19. Maya is drinking \_\_\_\_\_\_ glass of orange juice.

20. There are billions of stars in \_\_\_\_\_\_ space.

**Topic 3**

LIFE – PAST AND PRESENT

**1. TỔNG HỢP TỪ VỰNG CẦN NHỚ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **Từ** | **Từ loại** | **Nghĩa** |
| 1 | advanced technology | phr | *công nghệ cao* |
| 2 | affordable | adj | *Hợp lí (giá cả)* |
| 3 | ancestor | n | *tổ tiên* |
| 4 | ancient | adj | *cổ xưa* |
| 5 | anniversary | n | *lễ kỉ niệm* |
| 6 | appear  >< disappear | v  v | *xuất hiện*  *>< biến mất* |
| 7 | attempt | n | *cố gắng, nỗ lực* |
| 8 | breadwinner | n | *người trụ cột gia đình* |
| 9 | carrier pigeon | np | *bồ câu đưa thư* |
| 10 | castle | n | *lâu đài* |
| 11 | casual | adj | *thông thường* |
| 12 | celebrate  celebration | v  n | *ăn mừng*  *lễ ăn mừng* |
| 13 | clay pot | np | *nồi đất* |
| 14 | communal house | np | *đình/ nhà rông* |
| 15 | community | n | *cộng đồng* |
| 16 | complex  complex | adj  n | *phức tạp*  *khu phức hợp* |
| 17 | connect  connection | v  n | *kết nối*  *sự kết nối* |
| 18 | contribute  contribution | v  n | *đóng góp*  *sự đóng góp* |
| 19 | cottage | n | *nhà tranh* |
| 20 | cuisine | n | *cách chế biến* |
| 21 | culture  cultural | n  adj | *văn hóa*  *(liên quan) văn hóa* |
| 22 | custom | n | *phong tục* |
| 23 | decorate  decorative  decoration | v  adj  n | *trang trí*  *được trang hoàng, đẹp*  *sự trang trí* |
| 24 | deliver | v | *phân phát* |
| 25 | duty | n | *bổn phận* |
| 26 | economic growth | phr | *phát triển kinh tế* |
| 27 | effort | n | *nỗ lực* |
| 28 | extended family  nuclear family | phr  phr | *gia đình nhiều (>3) thế hệ*  *gia đỉnh hai thế hệ* |
| 29 | face-to-face | adj | *mặt đối mặt* |
| 30 | folk | n | *dân gian* |
| 31 | fortune | n | *may mắn* |
| 32 | generation | n | *thế hệ* |
| 33 | glutinous rice  = sticky rice | np  np | *gạo nếp*  *gạo nếp* |
| 34 | gratitude | n | *lòng biết ơn* |
| 35 | heritage | n | *di sản* |
| 36 | history  historic  historical  historian | n  adj  adj  n | *lịch sử*  *quan trọng trong lịch sử (thuộc về) lịch sử*  *nhà sử học* |
| 37 | depend  dependent  >< independent  dependence  >< independence | v  adj  adj  n  n | *phụ thuộc*  *(tính) phụ thuộc*  *>< (tính) độc lập*  *sự phụ thuộc*  *>< sự độc lập* |
| 38 | infrastructure | n | *cơ sở hạ tầng* |
| 39 | ingredient | n | *thành phần (đồ ăn)* |
| 40 | living condition | phr | *điều kiện sống* |
| 41 | magnificent | adj | *lộng lẫy, tráng lệ* |
| 42 | make a living | phr | *kiếm sống* |
| 43 | marry  marriage | v  n | *kết hôn*  *hôn nhân* |
| 44 | monument | n | *tượng đài* |
| 45 | narrow | adj | *hẹp* |
| 46 | national identity | np | *bản sắc dân tộc* |
| 47 | nephew  niece | n  n | *cháu trai (của cô, chú, bác)*  *cháu gái (của cô, chú, bác)* |
| 48 | observe  observation | v  n | *quan sát*  *sự quan sát* |
| 49 | occasion | n | *dịp* |
| 50 | occupy | v | *chiếm* |
| 51 | opportunity | n | *cơ hội* |
| 52 | overcome | v | *vượt qua* |
| 53 | pagoda | n | *chùa* |
| 54 | promote  promotion | v  n | *thúc đẩy/ quảng bá*  *sự thúc đẩy* |
| 55 | raise children | phr | *nuôi nấng con cái* |
| 56 | relative | n | *họ hàng* |
| 57 | relic | n | *di tích* |
| 58 | religion  religious | n  adj | *tôn giáo*  *(liên quan) tôn giáo* |
| 59 | remain | v | *còn lạỉ/giữ lại* |
| 60 | represent | v | *đại điện* |
| 61 | respect | v | *tôn trọng* |
| 62 | responsible  responsibility | adj  n | *có trách nhiệm*  *trách nhiệm* |
| 63 | ritual | n | *nghỉ lễ* |
| 64 | secret | n | *bí mật* |
| 65 | single | adj | *độc thân* |
| 66 | skyscraper | n | *nhà chọc trời* |
| 67 | temple | n | *đền* |
| 68 | tradition  traditional | n  adj | *truyền thống*  *(thuộc về) truyền thống* |
| 69 | transportation | n | *vận tải, chuyên chở* |
| 70 | value | n | *giá trị* |
| 71 | vendor | n | *người bán hàng rong* |
| 72 | windmill | n | *cối xay gió* |
| 73 | witness | v | *chứng kiến* |
| 74 | worship | v | *thờ cúng* |

⮚ Phân biệt pagoda, temple và communal house

+ pagoda: chùa là nơi thờ tự của Phật giáo

+ temple: đền là nơi thờ người có công, vua chúa hoặc Thánh, Thần,...

+ communal house: đình là nơi thờ người lập nên làng, xã và là nơi họp mặt và tổ chức các dịp lễ trong làng, xã

**2. TỔNG HỢP CẤU TRÚC CẦN NHỚ**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **Cụm** | **Nghĩa** |
| 1 | similar to >< different from | *giống với >< khác với* |
| 2 | be afraid of + sth/V-ing | *lo sợ về* |
| 3 | decide to V = make a decision on V-ing | *quyết định làm gì* |
| 4 | take pride in sb/sth  = be proud of sb/sth | *tự hào về ai/điều gì* |
| 5 | pass (sth) down | *truyền lại (cái gì)* |
| 6 | take part in = join in = participate in | *tham gia vào* |
| 7 | like/enjoy + V-ing  = be interested in + V-ing = be keen on + V-ing = be fond of + V-ing | *thích làm gì* |
| 8 | be/keep associated with sth | *kết hợp với* |
| 9 | show sb’s gratitude/respect to sb | *bày tỏ lòng biết cm của ai với ai* |
| 10 | contribute to sth  = make a contribution to sth | *đóng góp cho* |

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

***Paragraph 1:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *responsibility* | *cottages* | *values* |
| *traditions* | *generation* | *extended family* |

In the past, a(n) (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually had three generations: grandparents, parents, and children. Families often lived together in cozy (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where beautiful (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were passed down from one (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the next. It was a time when everyone felt connected, sharing experiences and lessons with each other. Raising children was a shared (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They taught children to show gratitude to their ancestors. Each member contributed to the culture of the community, forming the family (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The close-knit bonds within the family nurtured a strong sense of belonging.

***Paragraph 2:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *communal* | *connection* | *values* |
| *ancestors* | *folk* | *breadwinner* |

Life in the past was filled with traditions that we still cherish today. People back then enjoyed simple moments, often listening to (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ songs. These songs were special because they reminded everyone of our (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their strength. In villages, there was a big building called the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house where everyone gathered to share stories and say thank you for what they had. This brought everyone closer, creating a strong sense of (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. People were always thankful for the person who worked hard to provide for the family, known as the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even though times have changed, we still remember these old days and the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they taught us.

***Paragraph 3:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *occasions* | *contribution* | *religion* |
| *cultural* | *celebrations* | *customs* |

Life, both in the past and present, has been marked by important (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where people come together to celebrate. One such event is rooted in (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, representing the spiritual beliefs of a community. In the past, these (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were grand events, showcasing the (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and traditions of the time. Everyone played a part, making their own (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the festivities. Today, while the way we celebrate may have changed, the significance remains. These occasions still bring people together, fostering a sense of unity and belonging. Whether in the past or present, these celebrations are a vital part of our (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identity, connecting us to our heritage and values.

**Exercise 2. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, c or D) for each of following questions.**

1. In some cities, it's difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_\_ housing options for low- income families.

A. expensive B. cozy C. affordable D. modern

2. In New York, you can often see tall \_\_\_\_\_\_ reaching high into the sky.

A. hills B. trees C. buildings D. skyscrapers

3. On special \_\_\_\_\_\_, families often gather to celebrate and share memorable moments together.

A. events B. places C. times D. occasions

4. In ancient societies, elders often had the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of passing down knowledge and traditions to younger generations.

A. right B. responsibility C. job D. work

5. The tour guide led us through the \_\_\_\_\_\_ monument of the city, sharing stories of its past.

A. historian B. historic C. history D. histories

6. The local community takes pride in preserving its cultural \_\_\_\_\_\_, including traditional crafts, music, and architecture.

A. customs B. history C. heritage D. folklore

7. The ancient relics have been carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_ to maintain their original beauty.

A. renovated B. destroyed C. preserved D. ignored

8. Sarah felt \_\_\_\_\_\_ of her achievements after completing her master's degree.

A. sad B. proud C. tired D. angry

9. During the festival, participants wear \_\_\_\_\_\_ costumes and perform rituals passed down through generations.

A. affordable B. historic C. traditional D. expensive

10. On New Year's Eve, people come together for a happy \_\_\_\_\_\_ filled with music, fireworks, and dancing.

A. anniversary B. ceremony C. celebration D. occasion

11. Visiting museums is a great way to learn about the \_\_\_\_\_\_ heritage of different regions.

A. natural B. cultural C. historical D. nation

12. In Paris, visitors want to see iconic \_\_\_\_\_\_ such as the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe.

A. skyscrapers B. monuments C. museums D. galleries

13. In many cultures, \_\_\_\_\_\_ such as respect, kindness, and honesty are considered important aspects of family life.

A. beliefs B. values C. traditions D. customs

14. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_ family structure, parents and their children live together in the same household.

A. traditional B. nuclear C. extended D. modern

15. When traveling to different countries, many people enjoy experiencing the local \_\_\_\_\_\_ to explore new flavors and dishes.

A. cultures B. landmarks C. cuisines D. languages

16. Asian people sometimes perform traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_ during important festivals to show gratitude too their ancestors and gods.

A. dances B. food C. rituals D. games

17. In many cultures, \_\_\_\_\_\_ plays a central role in shaping beliefs, values, and traditions.

A. historian B. religion C. geography D. science

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is commonly associated with Eastern religious practices and often features multiple tiers and a pointed roof.

A. Cottage B. Warehouse C. Pagoda D. Skyscraper

19. Showing \_\_\_\_\_\_ can lead to stronger social connections and increased happiness.

A. gratitude B. excitement C. confusion D. observation

20. Parenting involves a range of responsibilities, including providing love, support, and guidance to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a child.

A. maintain B. teach C. raise D. connect

21. Many folk dances have their origins in ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rituals B. secrets C. anniversary D. ingredients

22. What was Marie Curie's \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the field of science?

A. curiosity B. decision C. experiment D. contribution

23. The key factor when considering renewable energy sources for widespread use is the energy must be both environmentally friendly and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. costly B. expensive C. affordable D. hospitable

24. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_ identity plays a crucial role in shaping a country's sense of unity and belonging.

A. global B. individual C. national D. commercial

25. In some cultures, a \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a gathering place for members of a community to take part in various activities together.

A. pagoda B. communal house

C. shopping mall D. temple

26. The pyramids of Egypt were built by \_\_\_\_\_\_ people.

A. ancient B. modern C. present D. advanced

27. Many scientists have made \_\_\_\_\_\_ to human development through their discoveries and inventions.

A. mistakes B. fortune C. decisions D. contributions

28. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ person can make their own decisions without being influenced by others.

A. independent B. dependent C. selfish D. single

29. As citizens of society, we should be \_\_\_\_\_\_ for protecting our cultural heritage.

A. decorative B. responsible C. caring D. care

30. Visitors to Philadelphia often visit Independence Hall, a national \_\_\_\_\_\_ site.

A. historical B. history C. historic D. histories

Exercise 3. Rewrite the following sentences by using the word in the brackets.

1. They took pride in their children without any reasons. (PROUD)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. She never participates in any of our discussions. (TAKE)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Many people in Britain are fond of gardening. (KEEN)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The teacher is so proud of Jean’s final grade. (PRIDE)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. People enjoyed sharing family values with children. (INTERESTED)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Regular exercise can contribute to overall physical health and well-being. (MAKE)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. After thinking carefully, she decided to follow a career in medicine. (MADE)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. His taste in music is different from mine. (SIMILAR)

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4.** Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied the events and figures of the past. (HISTORY)

2. We celebrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festivals to honor our national heroes. (CULTURE)

3. People from diverse backgrounds witness many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during times of celebration. (TRADITION)

4. The event was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, marking an important moment in our nation's history. (HISTORY)

5. The town's annual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attracts visitors from neighboring cities. (CELEBRATE)

6. Hist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o the team's success was very significant. (CONTRIBUTE)

7. The bridge played a crucial role in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the two communities (CONNECT)

8. During the family reunion, I met up with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't seen in years. (RELATE)

Exercise 5. Write one suitable word in each gap.

Families often lived in close-knit communities many years ago, where they would pass their traditions and experiences (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation. Within these communities, the (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families played a central role, with (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of members actively taking (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in various activities. These activities were a way of not only preserving cultural heritage but also taking (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our family values.

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter for the following questions.

1.

a. Secondly, people often had strong connections with their surroundings and relied on local resources to meet life’s demands.

b. Life in the past was often simpler and more challenging compared to today.

c. Without modem technology, life revolved around local customs and routines.

d. Therefore, people in the past seem to be more close knit to each other.

e. To start with, people relied heavily on traditional skills for daily tasks, such as farming and crafting.

A. b-e-a-c-d B. b-d-e-a-c  C. b-e-d-a-c D. b-e-c-a-d

2.

a. People often sent letters by post.

b. When you think of communication 100 years ago, the first thing that comes to mind is speaking face-to-face.

c. However, there were other ways to communicate, too.

d. These ways of communication delivered messages across long distances, even hundred of kilometers.

e. They also used the telephone, the telegraph machine and carrier pigeons.

A. b-e-c-a-d B. b-c-a-e-d C. b-c-e-a-d D. b-a-e-c-d

3.

a. Without modem machines, farming was quite hard.

b. First of all, people lived in small villages where everyone knew each other.

c. In summary, they had fewer comforts, they found happiness in their close relationships and simple routines.

d. Life in the past was very different from today.

e. Second, they worked hard every day, growing their own food and making things by hand.

f. Lastly, people depended on each other and spent a lot of time together, helping one another and sharing stories.

A. d-b-e-a-f-c Bod-b-a-e-c-f C. a-b-d-e-f-c D. d-b-e-a-c-f

4.

a. We use phones and computers every day, and information is always at our fingertips.

b. Besides, I go to school by bus every day and it’s very convenient. What about your city?

c. Dear Peter, I want to you about the life in the city that I am living.

d. Write to me soon, Henry

e. While these electronic devices can make life easier, it can also be overwhelming.

f. Modern life in this city is full of new technology and fast changes.

A. c-e-f-a-b-d B. c-f-b-e-a-d C. c-f-a-e-b-d D. c-f-e-a-b-d

5.

a. I miss the old experiences.

b. And the way we used to entertain ourselves—board games and outdoor play.

c. Right, Jim! Back then, you had to wait to see your pictures, and now it’s instant with digital cameras.

d. Hey Jordan, I was looking through old photo albums and realized how different everything used to be.

f. Me too, there’s something special about that. But I guess we have to adapt to new modem life.

g. Now it’s all about screens and streaming services. It’s convenient but sometimes feels less engaging.

A. d-f-c-a-e-b B. d-c-a-b-e-f C. d-c-a-b-f-e D. d-c-b-f-a-e