**i-Learn Smart World 7**

**SEMESTER 2 REVIEW**

**Unit 6 | EDUCATION**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

**essay** (n) /ˈeseɪ/ bài tiểu luận

**homework** (n) /ˈhoʊmwɜːrk/ bài tập về nhà

**presentation** (n) /ˌpriːznˈteɪʃn/ buổi thuyết trình, bài thuyết trình

🡪 **present** (v) /prɪˈzent/ trình bày, thuyết trình

**project** (n) /ˈprɒdʒekt/ dự án, đồ án

**report** (n) /rɪˈpɔːrt/ bài báo cáo

🡪 **report** (v) /rɪˈpɔːrt/ báo cáo, tường thuật

**test** (n) /test/ bài kiểm tra

🡪 **test** (v) /test/ kiểm tra, thử nghiệm

**Lesson 2:**

**annoyed** (adj) /əˈnɔɪd/ bực bội, khó chịu

🡪 **annoying** (adj) /əˈnɔɪɪη/ gây bực bội, khó chịu

🡪 **annoy** (v) /ə'nɔɪ/ quấy rầy, làm phiền

**delighted** (adj) /dɪˈlaɪtɪd/ vui mừng, hài lòng

🡪 **delight** (n) /dɪˈlaɪt/ niềm vui

**disappointed** (adj) /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ thất vọng

🡪 **disappointing** (adj) /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪη/ gây thất vọng

🡪 **disappoint** (v) /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt/ làm cho ai đó thất vọng

🡪 **disappointment** (n) /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt/ sự thất vọng

**fail** (v) /feɪl/ thi rớt, thất bại

**pass** (v) /pæs/ thi đậu

**pleased** (adj) /pliːzd/ hài lòng

🡪 **pleasing** (adj) /ˈpliːzɪη/ dễ chịu, mang lại niềm vui thích

🡪 **please** (v) /pli:z/ làm hài lòng

**surprised** (adj) /sərˈpraɪzd/ ngạc nhiên

🡪 **surprising** (adj) /sərˈpraɪzɪη/ gây ngạc nhiên

🡪 **surprise** (n) /sərˈpraɪz/ sự ngạc nhiên

🡪 **surprise** (v) /sərˈpraɪz/ làm ai đó ngạc nhiên

**upset** (adj) /ˌʌpˈset/ buồn bã, đau khổ

**🡪 upset** (v) /ˌʌpˈset/ làm ai đó buồn bã, đau khổ

**🡪 upset** (n) /ˈʌpset/ sự buồn bã, sự đau khổ

**🡪 upsetting** (adj)/ˌʌpˈsetɪη/ gây buồn bã, đau khổ

**Lesson 3:**

**abroad** (adj) /əˈbrɔːd/ ở/ra nước ngoài

**although** (conj) /ɔːlˈðoʊ/ mặc dù

**experience** (n) /ɪkˈspɪriəns/ trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm

🡪 **experience** (v) /ɪkˈspɪriəns/ trải nghiệm điều gì đó

**however** (adv) /haʊˈevər/ tuy vậy, tuy nhiên

**lonely** (adj) /ˈloʊnli/ cô đơn, lẻ loi

**negative** (adj) /ˈneɡətɪv/ tiêu cực, xấu

**positive** (adj) /ˈpɒzətɪv/ tích cực, tốt

**II/ Grammar:**

**u Have to / don’t have to (Phải / không cần phải):**

– Cấu trúc **have to** + **infinitive** dùng để nói đến một nhiệm vụ hoặc một nghĩa vụ được người khác giao cho mình (ví dụ: tuân theo luật pháp hoặc các nội quy, quy định của trường học, cơ quan).

*e.g.* We have to stop when the light turns red.

 She has to finish her essay before next Monday.

– Trong cấu trúc **have to**, **have** là một động từ thường. Vì thế khi dùng **have to** ở dạng phủ định, ta thêm **do not**. Cấu trúc **do not** + **have to** + **infinitive** dùng để diễn tả một hành động không bắt buộc, có thể thực hiện hoặc không.

*e.g.* I don’t have to clean the board today.

 He doesn’t have to give presentations for Science class.

**u Because / Because of (bởi vì):**

– **Because**: bởi vì (dùng để mô tả nguyên nhân)

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| **Công thức** | **Ví dụ** |
| **v Because** + mệnh đề 1**,** mệnh đề 2.v Mệnh đề 1 + **because** + mệnh đề 2. | - Because she is kind, she always helps other people.- She always helps other people because she is kind. |

– **Because of**: bởi vì ai/điều gì (dùng để mô tả nguyên nhân)

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| **Công thức** | **Ví dụ** |
| **v Because of** + N/V-ing**,** mệnh đề.v Mệnh đề + **because of** + N/V-ing. | - Because of his good personality, everyone likes him.- Everyone likes him because of his good personality. |

**u So / really:**

Các từ nhấn mạnh **so** và **really** được dùng để nhấn mạnh các tính từ hoặc trạng từ theo sau nó.

– **so** được dùng để thể hiện sự bất ngờ về một việc được nhiều hơn mong đợi của mình.

*e.g.* I’m sohappy because I have an A for my English test. I did the test really well.

– **really** được dùng để nhấn mạnh cho tính từ hoặc một số động từ; **really** có tác dụng mạnh hơn **very.**

*e.g.* He’s reallydisappointed because he failed the test. He did the test so badly.

**u However (tuy nhiên) / Although (mặc dù):**

– Để nối hai mệnh đề có ý đối lập nhau, ta dùng **however** hoặc **although**. Mệnh đề sau **however** và **although** diễn tả một sự việc trái ngược với mệnh đề còn lại.

*e.g.* I studied a lot. I failed the final exam.

🡪 I studied a lot. However, I failed the final exam. (hoặc)

🡪 AlthoughI studied a lot, I failed the final exam.

– **however** và **although** thường được dùng trong văn viết và ít dùng trong các hội thoại hằng ngày. Việc sử dụng các liên từ trong đoạn văn giúp người đọc có thể hiểu được đoạn văn dễ dàng hơn.

\* **Chú ý:**

– Khi **however** đứng đầu câu, sử dụng dấu phẩy (,) ngay sau **however** để ngăn cách với mệnh đề phía sau.

– Sử dụng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề trong câu bắt đầu với **although** (không dùng dấu phẩy ngay sau **although**).

**Unit 7 | TRANSPORTATION**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

**backpack** (n) /ˈbækpæk/ ba lô

**boarding pass** (n) /ˈbɔːrdɪŋ pæs/ thẻ lên máy bay/tàu

**baggage claim** (n) /ˈbæɡɪdʒ kleɪm/ khu vực lấy hành lý (ở sân bay)

**customs** (n) /ˈkʌstəmz/ hải quan

**luggage** (n) /ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/ hành lý

**passport** (n) /ˈpæspɔːrt/ hộ chiếu

**suitcase** (n) /ˈsuːtkeɪs/ va-li

**Lesson 2:**

**comfortable** (adj) /ˈkʌmftəbl/ thoải mái, dễ chịu

🡪 **comfort** (n) /ˈkʌmfət/ sự thoải mái, dễ chịu

🡪 **comfort** (v) /ˈkʌmfət/ dỗ dành, an ủi

**convenient** (adj) /kənˈviːnjənt/ tiện lợi

🡪 **convenience** (n) /kənˈviːnjəns/ sự tiện lợi

**eco-friendly** (adj) /ˌiːkoʊ ˈfrendli/ thân thiện với môi trường

**frequent** (adj) /ˈfriːkwənt/ thường xuyên, hay xảy ra

**local** (n) /ˈloʊkl/ dân địa phương, người bản địa

🡪 **local** (n) /ˈloʊkl/ thuộc về địa phương

**public** (adj) /ˈpʌblɪk/ công cộng

🡪 **public** (n) /ˈpʌblɪk/ công chúng, quần chúng

🡪 **publicize** (v) /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/ công khai

**reliable** (adj) /rɪˈlaɪəbl/ có thể tin tưởng

🡪 **rely** (v) /rɪˈlaɪ/ tin cậy, trông cậy **(+on/upon somebody/something)**

**subway** (n) /ˈsʌbweɪ/ tàu điện ngầm (US, thường dùng với mạo từ *the*)

**underground** (n) /ˌʌndərˈɡraʊnd/ tàu điện ngầm (UK, thường dùng với mạo từ *the*)

**ticket** (n) /ˈtɪkɪt/ vé

**transportation** (n) /ˌtrænspərˈteɪʃn/ phương tiện giao thông

**Lesson 3:**

**electronic** (adj) /ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk/ (thuộc) điện tử

**evidence** (n) /ˈevɪdəns/ bằng chứng, dẫn chứng

**hover** (v) /ˈhʌvər/lơ lửng

**II/ Grammar:**

**u Ordering adjectives (trật tự của tính từ):**

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| **Ý****kiến** | **Kích****cỡ** | **Tuổi** | **Hình****dạng** | **Màu****sắc** | **Nguồn****gốc** | **Chất****liệu** | **Mục****đích** |
| pretty,beautiful,smart, easy, difficult,… | small, little, big, large, medium-sized,… | young, old, new,… | chubby, thin, skinny, slim, fat square, round,… | orange, yellow, blue, white,… | Vietnamese, Japanese, Chinese, American,… | wooden, silk, metal, leather,… | cooking, running, writing, reading,… |

*e.g.* a small new white handbag

 a new white silk dress

 a pretty round reading glasses

 an old American leather backpack

**u Possessive pronouns (đại từ sở hữu):**

Dùng đại từ sở hữu khi không muốn lặp lại danh từ đã được đề cập trước đó.

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| **Possessive adjectives****(Tính từ sở hữu)** | **Possessive pronouns****(Đại từ sở hữu)** | **Ví dụ** |
| my | mine | Thay vì nói:*Is that book your book?*Ta nói:*Is that book yours?*Thay vì nói:*Their teacher is Australian. Our teacher is American.*Ta nói:*Their teacher is Australian. Ours is American.* |
| your | yours |
| our | ours |
| their | theirs |
| his | his |
| her | hers |
| its | its |

**Lưu ý:** Tính từ sở hữu luôn có danh từ theo sau; đại từ sở hữu không có danh từ theo sau.

**u Cấu trúc so sánh as…as…:**

– Dùng **as + adjective + as** để so sánh hai đối tượng/chủ thể giống nhau hoặc bằng nhau.

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| Subject 1 + be + **as** + **adjective** + **as** + Subject 2. |

*e.g.* Subway tickets are as expensive astrain tickets.

– Dùng **not as + adjective +as** để so sánh hai đối tượng/chủ thể không giống nhau hoặc không bằng nhau.

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| Subject 1 + be + **not** + **as** + **adjective** + **as** + Subject 2. |

*e.g.* Buses are not as fast astrains. (Trains are faster than buses.)

**Unit 8 | FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

**annual** (adj) /ˈænjuəl/ hàng năm

**attraction** (n) /əˈtrækʃn/ điểm thu hút du khách, điểm hấp dẫn

🡪 **attract** (v) /əˈtræk/ thu hút, hấp dẫn

**bonfire** (n) /ˈbɒnfaɪər/ lửa mừng, lửa trại

**competition** (n) /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ cuộc thi

🡪 **competitor** /kəmˈpetɪtə/ (n): đấu thủ, đối thủ

🡪 **competitive** /kəmˈpetətɪv/ (adj): có tính cạnh tranh

🡪 **compete** /kəmˈpi:t/ (v): cạnh tranh **(+with/against somebody)**

**fight** (n) /faɪt/ cuộc đấu

🡪 **fight** (v) /faɪt/ chiến đấu **(+with/against somebody)**

**hot-air balloon** (n) /ˌhɒt ˈeə bəluːn/ khinh khí cầu

**lantern** (n) /ˈlæntərn/ lồng đèn

**participant** (n) /pɑːrˈtɪsɪpənt/ người tham gia

🡪 **participate** (v) /pɑrˈtɪsəˌpeɪt/ tham gia **(+in)**

**🡪 participation** (n) **/**pɑrˌtɪsəˈpeɪʃən/ sự tham gia

**race** (n) /reɪs/ cuộc đua

🡪 **race** (v) /reɪs/ (chạy) đua

**sculpture** (n) /ˈskʌlptʃər/ tác phẩm điêu khắc

🡪 **sculptor** (n) /ˈskʌlptər/ nhà điêu khắc, thợ chạm

**Lesson 2:**

**celebrate** (v) /ˈselɪbreɪt/ kỷ niệm

🡪 **celebration** /ˌseləˈbreɪʃən/ sự kỷ niệm, sự ăn mừng

**decorate** (v) /ˈdekəreɪt/ trang trí, trang hoàng

🡪 **decoration** (n) /ˌdɛkəˈreɪʃən/ sự trang trí, trang hoàng, đồ trang trí

**exchange** (v) /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ trao đổi

🡪 **exchange** (n) /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ sự trao đổi

**greeting** (n) /ˈɡriːtɪŋ/ lời chào hỏi, lời chào mừng

🡪 **greet** (v) /ɡriːt/ chào hỏi, chào mừng

**midnight** (n) /ˈmɪdnaɪt/ nửa đêm

**pudding** (n) /ˈpʊdɪŋ/ bánh pút-đinh

**temple** (n) /ˈtempl/ đền, chùa, miếu

**tradition** (n) /trəˈdɪʃn/ truyền thống

🡪 **traditional** (adj) /trəˈdɪʃnl/ thuộc về truyền thống

**wish** (v) /wɪʃ/ ước

🡪 **wish** (n) /wɪʃ/ điều ước

**Lesson 3:**

**defeat** (v) /dɪˈfiːt/ đánh bại

**demon** (n) /ˈdiːmən/ quỷ, yêu ma

**mud** (v) /mʌd/ bùn, sình lầy

**🡪 muddy** (adj) /ˈmʌdi/ đầy bùn, lầy lội

**wrestling** (n) /ˈreslɪŋ/ môn đấu vật

🡪 **wrestle** (v) /ˈresl/ đấu vật

🡪 **wrestler** (n) /ˈreslər/ võ sĩ đấu vật

**II/ Grammar:**

**u Simple Future (Thì tương lai đơn):**

– Cách dùng: Thì **tương lai đơn** được dùng để:

* Diễn tả một quyết định hay ý định nhất thời, có dấu hiệu thời gian trong tương lai
* Diễn tả một dự đoán không có căn cứ rõ ràng
* Diễn tả lời hứa

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Trạng từ chỉ thời gian:
* In + (thời gian): trong bao lâu (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)
* Tomorrow: ngày mai
* Next week/ next month/ next year: tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới.
* Soon: sớm thôi
* Động từ chỉ quan điểm:
* Think / believe / suppose: nghĩ / tin / cho là
* Promise: hứa
* Expect / hope: mong đợi / hy vọng
* Trạng từ chỉ quan điểm: perhaps / maybe / probably: có lẽ

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|  | **Công thức** | **Ví dụ** |
| Câu khẳng định | Subject + **will** + verb (bare infinitive). | She’ll/will have a great time.It’ll **will** take place from May 12th to 15th. |
| Câu phủ định | Subject + **will** + **not** + verb (bare infinitive). | Ron Curly **will not/won’t** perform this year. |
| Câu nghi vấn | **Will** + S + verb (bare infinitive)? Who/What/Which + **will** +verb (bare infinitive)? | **Will** The Big Gs play this year? Yes, they **will**. / No, they **won’t**. Which band **will** perform this year? |

**◆ Different from / Like**

Ta dùng “**different from**” để nói sự khác nhau và dùng “**like**” để nói sự giống nhau của hai người hoặc đồ vật.

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| **Công thức** | **Ví dụ** |
| be + **different from** + object | In Italy, they eat seafood on Christmas Day. That’s **different from** Japan. |
| **like** + object | **Like** American children, French chidren go egg hunting on Easter Sunday. |

**Unit 9 | ENGLISH IN THE WORLD**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

**ferry** (n) /ˈferi/ phà

**flight** (n) /flaɪt/ chuyến bay

**historic** (adj) /hɪˈstɔːrɪk/ nổi tiếng trong lịch sử

🡪 **historical** (adj) /hɪˈstɔrɪkəl/ có liên quan đến lịch sử

🡪 **history** (n) /ˈhɪstəri/ lịch sử

**hot dog** (n) /ˈhɒt dɒɡ/ bánh mì kẹp xúc xích

**jog** (v) /dʒɒɡ/ chạy bộ chậm

**parliament** (n) /ˈpɑːrləmənt/ quốc hội

**pavlova** (n) /pævˈloʊvə/ bánh làm bằng lòng trắng trứng nướng lên, ăn với kem tươi và hoa quả

**stadium** (n) /ˈsteɪdiəm/ sân vận động

**tour guide** (n) /tʊr ɡaɪd/ hướng dẫn viên du lịch

**Lesson 2:**

**beach** (n) /biːtʃ/ bãi biển

**cheesesteak** (n) /ˈtʃiːzsteɪk/ bánh mì kẹp bò nướng, phô mai và hành tây

**photo** (n) /ˈfoʊtoʊ/ ảnh

**postcard** (n) /ˈpoʊstkɑːrd/ bưu thiếp

**roast** (adj) /roʊst/ quay

**sightseeing** (n) /ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/ chuyến tham quan

**souvenir** (n) /ˌsuːvəˈnɪr/ đồ lưu niệm

**swimsuit** (n) /ˈswɪmsuːt/ đồ bơi

**wallet** (n) /ˈwɒlɪt/ ví

**Lesson 3:**

**aquarium** (n) /əˈkweəriəm/ thủy cung, bể cá

**hockey** (n) /ˈhɒki/ môn khúc côn cầu

**homestay** (n) /ˈhoʊmsteɪ/ (khoảng thời gian) ở trọ tại nhà dân

**nervous** (adj) /ˈnɜːrvəs/ căng thẳng, hồi hộp

**pen pal** (n) /ˈpen pæl/bạn qua thư

**II/ Grammar:**

**u** **Zero article / The**

– **Zero articles** + tên đường/công viên/hồ/sông/bãi biển/thị trấn/thành phố/đảo/hầu hết các quốc gia

*e.g.* Nguyen Van Troi street, Le Van Tam park, Vung Tau beach, Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam,…

– **The** + tòa nhà nổi tiếng/viện bảo tàng/hầu hết khách sạn/nhà hàng/một vài quốc gia

*e.g.* the Empire State Building, the Louvre museum, the Ritz Hotel, the Philippines…

**◆ Past Simple (Thì quá khứ đơn):**

– Thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng để:

❖ Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

❖ Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ.

❖ Thuật lại một câu chuyện hoặc một sự kiện lịch sử.

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

❖ Cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *yesterday, last year/month/week…*

❖ *ago* (10 minutes ago, 2 months ago, 8 years ago…)

❖ *in + mốc thời gian trong quá khứ* (in 1999, in the 20th century…).

\*Lưu ý: Học thuộc bảng động từ bất qui tắc (không thêm *-ed*).

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| --- | --- |
| *e.g.* I/He/She/It was happy. You/We/They weren't (were not) happy. | They made a cake yesterday.He didn’t donate books yesterday. |
|  Was it good? Did she go to the park? | – Yes, it was. / No, it wasn’t.– Yes, she did. / No, she didn’t. |
|  How was the movie?  Where did they eat?  | – It was terrible.– They ate hamburgers. |

**Unit 10 | ENERGY SOURCES**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

**coal** (n) /koʊl/ than đá

**energy** (n) /ˈenərdʒi/ năng lượng

🡪 **energetic** (adj) /ˌenərˈʤetɪk/ (tính cách) tràn đầy năng lượng

**hydropower** (n) /ˈhaɪdroʊˌpaʊər/ thủy điện

**natural gas** (n) /ˌnætʃrəl ˈɡæs/ khí tự nhiên

**renewable** (adj) /rɪˈnuːəbl/ có thể tái tạo

**≠ non-renewable** (adj) /ˌnɒn rɪˈnuːəbl/ không thể tái tạo

**oil** (n) /ɔɪl/ dầu

**pollution** (n) /pəˈluːʃn/ sự ô nhiễm

**🡪 polluted** (adj) /pəˈluːtɪd/: bị ô nhiễm

🡪 **pollute** (v) /pəˈlu:t/: gây ô nhiễm

🡪 **pollutant** (n) /pəˈlutənt/ chất gây ô nhiễm

**solar power** (n) /ˌsoʊlər ˈpaʊər/ năng lượng mặt trời

**source** (n) /sɔːrs/ nguồn

**wind power** (n) /ˌwɪnd ˈpaʊər/ năng lượng gió

**Lesson 2:**

**affect** (v) /əˈfekt/ gây ảnh hưởng, tác động

**build** (v) /bɪld/ xây dựng

🡪 **building** (n) /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ tòa nhà

**cheap** (adj) /tʃiːp/ rẻ

**clean** (adj) /kliːn/ sạch

**create** (v) /kriˈeɪt/ tạo nên, gây ra

**dangerous** (adj) /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ nguy hiểm

🡪 **danger** (n) /ˈdeɪndʒə/ sự nguy hiểm, mối nguy hiểm

**electric** (adj) /ɪˈlektrɪk/ chạy bằng điện, tạo ra điện

🡪 **electricity** (n) /ɪˌlɛkˈtrɪsəti/ điện lực

**expensive** (adj) /ɪkˈspensɪv/ đắt tiền

**microwave oven** (n) /ˈmaɪkrəweɪv ˈʌvn/ lò vi sóng, lò vi ba

**mix** /mɪks/ = **mixture** /ˈmɪksʧər/ (n) hỗn hợp, sự hòa trộn

🡪 **mix** (v) /mɪks/ trộn

**noisy** (adj) /ˈnɔɪzɪ/ ồn ào

🡪 **noise** (n) /nɔɪz/ tiếng ồn

**nuclear power** (n) /ˌnuːkliər ˈpaʊər/ năng lượng hạt nhân (nguyên tử)

**power plant** (n) /ˈpaʊər plænt/ nhà máy điện

**run** (v) /rʌn/ chạy, vận hành

**solar panel** (n) /ˌsoʊlər ˈpænl/ tấm pin năng lượng mặt trời

**wind turbine** (n) /ˈwɪnd tɜːrbaɪn/ tua bin gió

**Lesson 3:**

**current** (adj) /ˈkɜːrənt/ hiện thời, hiện nay

**🡪 currently** (adv) /ˈkɜːrəntli/ ở thời điểm hiện tại

**expert** (n) /ˈekspɜːrt/ chuyên gia

**mayor** (n) /ˈmeɪər/thị trưởng

**II/ Grammar:**

**u More…than…(nhiều hơn) / Less…than…(ít hơn)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Công thức | Ví dụ |
| Câu khẳng định | Subject 1 + Verb + less/more + Object + than+ Subject 2. | Springfield gets less/more energy from coal than Twin Peaks. |
| Câu phủ định | Subject 1 + don’t / doesn’t + Verb + less/ more + Object + than+ Subject 2. | Springfield doesn’t get less/more energy from coal than Twin Peaks. |
| Câu nghi vấn | Do / Does + Subject 1 + Verb + less/more + Object + than+ Subject 2? | Does Springfield get less/more energy from coal than Twin Peaks? |

**u And / but**

Liên từ **“and”** và “**but”** dùng để nối các từ, các cụm từ và các mệnh đề lại với nhau.

– ***and*** (và): dùng để thêm thông tin vào câu nói.

*e.g.* I like milktea andsoda.

 It’s cheap to run, andit’s renewable.

– ***but*** (nhưng): dùng để nêu lên hai thông tin đối ngược nhau. Chú ý thêm dấu phẩy trước but khi nối hai mệnh đề.

*e.g.* I want to buy a new laptop, butI have no money.

**PRACTICE**

**Unit 6 | EDUCATION**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. before B. report C. homework D. uniform

2. A. abroad B. negative C. pass D. annoyed

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. essay B. classmate C. project D. report

4. A. difficult B. however C. positive D. chemistry

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. Sammy studied really hard, so she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of her tests.

A. passed B. failed C. got D. did

6. My teacher told us to do a \_\_\_\_ about climate change. We have to speak about this topic in front of the class.

A. test B. presentation C. exercise D. homework

7. Student A: How’s the course going?

 Student B: I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoying it.

A. very B. much C. really D. a lot

8. The math exercise is too easy for her. She \_\_\_\_\_ ask for help.

A. didn't had to B. didn't have to C. doesn't have to D. don't have to

9. Nick got 100% on his physics test. His twin brother, Adam, \_\_\_\_\_\_, had to retake the test.

A. although B. but C. so D. however

10. I’m really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Nick. We have an important biology project, but he doesn’t do his part.

A. hopeful B. annoyed C. pleased D. excited

11. I felt tired \_\_\_\_ I studied for hours to prepare for the final.

A. although B. because C. so D. and

12. I got high scores in the final exam. I feel extremely \_\_\_\_.

A. disappointed B. upset C. delighted D. negative

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. Tomorrow is Halloween. We has to clean and decorate our class.

 A B C D

14. He don't have to go to school this Thursday because it's a day-off.

 A B C D

15. I was late to school this morning because of I missed the bus.

 A B C D

16. However he had a broken leg, he still went to school.

 A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. In my English class, we have to give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(PRESENT) about various topics.

18. Studying abroad puts you into an unfamiliar situation, so you will become more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(DEPEND).

19. Jenny looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(DISAPPOINT) when she heard that she couldn't go to the concert on Friday.

20. I was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(SURPRISE) because I got an A plus on my English test.

**V/ READING**

**Read the following passage. For each question, circle the correct option A, B, C, or D that best suits each blank.**

Studying abroad is becoming popular for many students looking to learn more about other languages and countries. Sometimes, students (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work with an online exchange organization to make travel arrangements and make sure they have a wonderful and safe experience while away.

Studying abroad is also a (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to meet new friends, visit new places, and experience different things. Students are (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn about new opportunities and meet people from other cultures. (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning in a foreign country can be difficult, they are pleased when they (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their first test, complete their first project, or meet amazing new people. Overall, it’s a great way to travel to other countries and learn more about the world.

21. A. have B. have to C. to have D. has to

22. A. great B. terrible C. pleased D. surprised

23. A. upset B. disappointed C. annoyed D. delighted

24. A. Because B. Although C. However D. So

25. A. present B. fail C. pass D. make

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

26. school/ week/ didn't/ Lisa/ go/ headache/ because/ to/ last/ had/ she/ a/.

🡪

27. with/ feel/ exam/ my/ pleased/ I /results/.

🡪

28. she/ studied/ failed/ she/ hard,/ the/ Although/ exam/.

🡪

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. Anna’s mother is from China, but she can’t speak Chinese. (HOWEVER)

🡪

30. According to the rules, it’s necessary for students to hand in their assignments on time.

🡪 Students

**Unit 7 | TRANSPORTATION**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. backpack B. baggage C. abroad D. passport

2. A. subway B. luggage C. public D. support

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. public B. reliable C. evidence D. entrance

4. A. comfortable B. convenient C. frequent D. local

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. People have to show their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before getting on the plane.

A. luggage B. suitcase C. boarding passes D. bags

6. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buses from Tân Sơn Nhất airport to the city center. Buses depart every 15 minutes.

A. friendly B. public C. easy D. frequent

7. Person A: Is this Andy’s backpack?

 Person B: No, it isn’t. He has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ backpack.

A. new big dark blue B. big new dark blue

C. dark blue big new D. new dark blue big

8. Bikes are so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Riding bikes can also help us improve our health.

A. comfortable B. eco-friendly C. reliable D. public

9. A: “I saw a blue pencil case in the library. Is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”

 B: “Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I'm looking for it.”

A. your - mine B. you - my C. yours - mine D. your - me

10. Officers will check your luggage when you go through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. airport B. baggage claim C. customs D. check-in

11. Trains are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ airplanes. Air travel saves a lot of time.

A. as fast B. as slow as C. as slow D. as fast as

12. For commuting in our city, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of transportation is the bus because it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than going by car or taxi.

A. the most popular / the cheapest B. the most popular / cheaper

C. more popular / cheaper D. more popular / the cheapest

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. We have different skirts. My is yellow and blue. Yours is dark green.

 A B C D

14. Paris are as popular as London. Both are famous cities in the world.

 A B C D

15. I bought a new white beautiful dress for my sister last week.

 A B C D

16. Traveling by ships aren’t as fast so traveling by airplanes

 A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. My father is a police officer. He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(FREQUENTLY) away from home.

18. Traveling by train is the best option for long-distance travel. They are clean, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (COMFORT) and punctual.

19. I like traveling by motorbike because it’s a great way to get around Hồ Chí Minh city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(QUICK).

20. In the UK, there are several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(DIFFER) kinds of public transportation.

**V/ READING**

**Read the following passage. For each question, circle the correct option A, B, C, or D.**

Last summer, I was planning on taking an airplane for the first time, but there were many things I didn’t know. For example, how many suitcases should I take or what can I bring in my backpack? So, I asked my mom for help, and she told me that the more luggage you bring, the more expensive the ticket is. So, she suggested bringing only the things I needed. She also told me not to take dangerous items like large batteries or sharp objects because I’ll have to go through customs. My mom also said not to lose my boarding pass or passport because I’d need them to get on the plane. Finally, she told me I needed to find the baggage claim after the airplane landed to pick up my suitcases. I’m happy my mom was able to help me know more about air traveling because it made the experience better.

21. The more luggage you bring,...

A. the more expensive the ticket is. B. the more it weighs.

C. the more trouble you can get in. D. the less you carry.

22. Why do you need a boarding pass and passport?

A. to leave the airport B. to get on the airplane

C. to bring your luggage D. to purchase food

23. Where do you pick up your suitcases after the airplane lands?

A. the ticket counter B. the lounge

C. the security office D. the baggage claim

24. Why is it important to know how to travel on an airplane?

A. The ticket is expensive. B. It makes the experience better.

C. Taking an airplane is faster. D. Bringing extra luggage costs more.

25. What is true about the story?

A. It’s important to use the seatbelt.

B. There are many places to eat at the airport.

C. There are many things to know about flying on an airplane.

D. You can get lost at the airport.

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

26. not/ cars/ as/ as/ Motorbikes/ expensive/ are/.

🡪

27. tickets/ as/ Subway/ bus/ as/ cheap/ tickets/ are/.

🡪

28. mother’s/ not/ is/ This/ handbag/ is/ my/ hers/ because/ brown/.

🡪

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. No one else in my family drives better than my father.

🡪 My father is

30. An underground train across London costs £6 while a taxi costs £15. (CHEAPER)

🡪

**Unit 8 | FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. Italian B. Brazilian C. Australian D. Egyptian

2. A. midnight B. greeting C. wish D. fight

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. demon B. balloon C. special D. welcome

4. A. celebrate B. decorate C. exchange D. lantern

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. Songkran is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival in Thailand. It is celebrated in April every year.

A. monthly B. weekly C. annual D. daily

6. On the day of the Fire Dancing Festival, the Pà Thẻn ethnic group in Hà Giang set a big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the yard and start the rituals.

A. bonfire B. firework C. flame D. light

7. Christmas time is coming around, so next Friday, each student in my class will bring a gift and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it with another student.

A. give B. hand C. exchange D. send

8. I'm going to visit my grandparents this weekend. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy.

A. won't B. will be C. will D. won't be

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese culture, red is a symbol of luck in most Vietnamese celebrations.

A. Similar B. Different C. Like D. Same

10. I usually stay up until midnight to see the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my family on New Year's Eve.

A. tradition B. fireworks C. festival D. wish

11. Uniforms in Vietnam are different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those in Mexico.

A. for B. with C. on D. from

12. Easter’s exact date varies because it depends on the moon. In 2022, Easter was on April 17th, and next time, in 2023, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on April 9th.

A. was going to be B. is being C. was D. will be

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. She won't taking part in the contest next year because of serious injuries.

 A B C D

14. The way Italians celebrate New Year is so different of that of Australian.

 A B C D

15. He promises that he is home for Christmas.

 A B C D

16. I’m surprising to hear that you won the first prize in the school’s running competition.

 A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. The Thames Festival is an annual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CELEBRATE) of the River Thames in London with many exciting events and talks.

18. We will choose five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PARTICIPATE) to enter the next round this race.

19. Lisa takes down the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DECORATE) and put them away for another year.

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PREPARE) for Diwali Festival begin several weeks before the first day of Diwali. People clean their houses, put up decorations and light the lanterns**.**

**V/ READING**

**Read the following passage. For each question, write T if the statement is TRUE, F if it is FALSE, and NI if there is NO INFORMATION.**

The largest festival in the world is Brazil’s Carnival which is considered by many to be “the greatest show on Earth.” More than 5 million people travel to Brazil in February or March to attend this religious celebration that begins 40 days before Easter. The festival is full of live music and people dancing in the streets. More than 70+ samba schools compete every year for cash and prizes. Dancers from these schools wear colorful and creative costumes. They form a long line of people in the street called a parade that starts in the city center and stops at the ocean. The festival takes place before the Catholic season of Lent and celebrates the last day before Brazilians must give up the things they love for 40 days. The festival ends with a beautiful fire show on the beach when the sun goes down.

21. The Carnival is a large festival in Brazil.

22. You can find lots of great food at the festival.

23. Dancers from local samba schools wear costumes and compete

for cash and prizes.

24. The festival takes place after the Catholic season of Lent.

25. The festival begins with a beautiful fire show on the beach.

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

26. the/ next/ be/ Who/ this/ school/ winner/ the/ will/ year/ in/ marathon/?

🡪

27. Vietnamese/ from/ different/ Chinese./ is/

🡪

28. On/ Canada/ people/ have/ in/ turkeys/ people/ like/ the/ in/ Thanksgiving,/ U.S./

🡪

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. Both Vietnamese and Chinese people give children lucky money on Lunar New Year.

🡪 Like

30. People will hold Mid-Autumn Festival on September 10th, 2022. **(TAKE)**

🡪 Mid-Autumn Festival

**Unit 9 | ENGLISH IN THE WORLD**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. both B. bathe C. cloth D. bath

2. A. hotel B. river C. summer D. problem

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. ferry B. explain C. postcard D. swimsuit

4. A. stadium B. sightseeing C. national D. department

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaves at half past six tomorrow morning from Heathrow Airport.

A. train B. tour C. flight D. journey

6. This is a famous \_\_\_\_ store. I will buy some postcards and give them to my friends when I'm back home.

A. swimsuit B. souvenir C. groceries D. clothes

7. If you go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Paris, you should visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Louvre Museum. There are many beautiful works of art to discover.

A. - / the B. - / - C. the / the D. the / -

8. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part in the swimming competition.

A. take B. took C. taken D. taking

9. My sister loves going to the \_\_\_\_\_. She can spend a whole day watching marine creatures there!

A. aquarium B. stadium C. port D. circus

10. My family went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dalat last year. The trip was really fun.

A. this B. the C. a D. ∅

11. His sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pink dress on her 18th birthday.

A. wears B. wear C. wore D. wores

12. I’m watching a football match with my dad at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This place is very big; it can hold up to more than 60,000 people.

A. sports center B. field C. stadium D. park

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. Lan traveled to the Danang last week. She visited some famous places there.

 A B C D

14. I become an actress at the age of 32. Before that, I am a teacher.

 A B C D

15. My family visited a Louvre museum last summer vacation.

 A B C D

16. Someone breaked the window and got into my room last night.

 A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. My class will visit some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(HISTORY) places in Hanoi.

18. John goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (JOG) every day.

19. Both *poutine* and *pouding chômeur* are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TRADITION) dishes in Canada.

20. The trip was such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FORGET) experience.

**V/ READING**

**Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN ONE WORD from the passage.**

Dear Elizabeth,

I’m sending this postcard to you from Canada and hope it finds you doing well. I’ve been in Canada for almost a year studying science at the University of Toronto. Things are going great for me here. I got a job as a teacher assistant researching climate change and its effects on the ecosystem. Last month we went to Lake Superior and took water samples to test the pollution levels. The weather here is so cold! We took a ferry to cross the water in a snow storm, and the wind was blowing so hard it was making the boat rock from side to side. It was an exciting adventure.

Next week is the winter holidays. I’m planning on going skiing for the first time. I wish you could be here so we could spend time traveling and taking photos. Canada is such a beautiful country. I think you would really enjoy visiting.

Your friend, Tom

Tom sent a (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from Canada to his friend Elizabeth. Tom has been in Canada studying science, and he (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a great job researching climate change. Last month, he took a (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_across the lake to test the water pollution levels in Lake Superior. The (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was very cold, and the wind rocked the boat from side to side.

Tom wished Elizabeth could be there to travel with him and take (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

26. my/ weeks/ I/ two/ wallet/ ago /lost/.

🡪

27. a/ to/ and/ of/ pair/ bought/ black/ went/ the/ She / trousers/ store/.

🡪

28. Empire State Building/ We/ took/ the/ lot/ visited/ and/ a/ photos/ of/.

🡪

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. My sightseeing tour in Melbourne lasted two hours. (GOING)

🡪 I spent

30. The children can’t wait to visit the National Air and Space Museum.

🡪 The children are looking

**Unit 10 | ENERGY SOURCES**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

**A. Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

1. A. sources B. types C. advantages D. exercises

2. A. cat B. mayor C. pants D. sand

**B. Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.**

3. A. noisy B. electric C. expensive D. create

4. A. renewable B. nuclear C. pollution D. affect

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following questions.**

5. Countries in the world should use \_\_\_\_ energy more. It's clean and friendly to the environment.

A. non-renewable B. recycled C. renewable D. cheap

6. Some people start to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars. You don't need to fill them with gasoline.

A. slow B. fast C. friendly D. electric

7. Solar power seems like a great future source of energy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it has some disadvantages. For example, it doesn’t work at night.

A. and B. but C. so D. because

8. They are building a nuclear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near my town.

A. factory B. station C. power plant D. industry

9. Coal plants are expensive to run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it also creates pollution.

A. but B. and C. because D. so

10. You can use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get energy from the sun.

A. solar panel B. wind turbine C. power plant D. microwave oven

11. People are now trying to lead a greener way of life by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coal and oil.

A. less B. more C. most D. fewer

12. This town used 50% \_\_\_\_\_ other towns.

A. more electricity than B. more than electricity

C. than more electricity D. electricity more than

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

**Find the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

13. My sister has much books than me. She loves collecting novels.

 A B C D

14. Coal plants use more 40% electricity than hydropower plants.

 A B C D

15. My father bought an electric car last week but it’s really fast.

 A B C D

16. Wind power is cheap to run, but it's difficult to finding the windy location.

 A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

**Write the correct form of the given words.**

17. Today, we get a lot of energy from fossil fuels: coal, oil, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NATURE) gas.

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(SUN) energy uses panels to catch sunlight and convert it into electricity.

19. I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CURRENT) a student in university.

20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ELECTRICITY) vehicles are becoming more popular today.

**V/ READING**

**Read the following passage. For each question, circle the correct option A, B, C, or D that best suits each blank.**

Dear Mayor Glenn,

This email is about the advantages of new renewable energy sources. As you may know, 80% of the electricity for the town comes from the coal plant, which is the cause of (21)\_\_\_\_\_\_in the city. After researching new technologies, I suggest the city develop more renewable sources like (22)\_\_\_\_\_, wind, and nuclear power. Progress in the last couple of years has made renewables better energy sources than non-renewables like coal and gas. For example, solar panels have become less (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_ than coal, cheap to build, and cleaner for the environment. (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_ have gotten larger, make less noise, and produce more energy with less wind. Nuclear power can sometimes be (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it’s cheap to run.

21. A. expense B. pollution C. weather D. noise

22. A. solar B. oil C. gas D. coal

23. A. advantage B. noise C. expensive D. dangerous

24. A. Nuclear B. Solar panels C. Hydropower D. Wind turbines

25. A. safe B. dangerous C. advantage D. expensive

**VI/ WRITING**

**A. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.**

26. more/ Hambry. / received/ than/ fund/ 30%/ Springfield

🡪

27. and/ to/ is/ power/ renewable/ clean/, but/ Nuclear/ build. / difficult/ it's

🡪

28. uses/ This/ uses/ than/ city/ more/ the/ energy/ other/ cities/.

🡪

**B. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. Use the given word(s) if any.**

29. I’m going to buy a hybrid car because it doesn’t use as much gas as other cars.

🡪 I’m going to buy a hybrid car because it uses

30. Although solar panels are quite expensive to install, you’ll save money on electricity in the end. (BUT)

🡪