**i-Learn Smart World 9**

**SEMESTER 2 REVIEW**

**Unit 5 | Healthy Living**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

* **benefit** /ˈbenəfɪt/ (n): lợi ích

🡪 **beneficial (+ to sb)** /ˌben.əˈfɪʃ.əl/ (adj): có ích

e.g. *Breast-feeding is extremely beneficial to the health of newborn babies.*

* **bone** /boʊn/ (n): xương
* **calorie** /ˈkæləri/ (n): năng lượng (từ thức ăn)
* **chemical** /ˈkemɪkl/ (n): chất hóa học
* **detox** /ˈdiːtɑːks/ (v): thải độc
* **fat** /fæt/ (n): chất béo
* **harmful** **(+ to sth)** /ˈhɑːrmfl/ (adj): có hại

🡪 **harmless** /ˈhɑːrmləs/ (adj): vô hại

🡪 **harm** /ˈhɑːrm/ (n, v): sự tổn hại, làm hại

🡪 **do harm to**: làm hại, gây hại cho

e.g. *This group of chemicals is known to be harmful to the environment.*

*The court case will do serious harm to my business.*

* **myth** /mɪθ/ (n): chuyện hoang đường, thần thoại

🡪 **mythical** /ˈmɪθɪkəl/ (adj): thuộc thần thoại

* **natural** /ˈnætʃrəl/ (adj): tự nhiên

🡪 **nature** /ˈneɪtʃə/ (n): thiên nhiên

* **nutrient** /ˈnuːtriənt/ (n): dưỡng chất

**nutrition** /nuˈtrɪʃn/ (n): dinh dưỡng

e.g. *Plants draw minerals and other nutrients from the soil.*

*Nutrition information is now provided on the back of most food products.*

* **organ** /ˈɔːrɡən/ (n): nội tạng
* **truth** /truːθ/ (n): sự thật
* **virus** /ˈvaɪrəs/ (n): vi rút

**Lesson 2:**

* **access** /ˈækses/ (n): sự tiếp cận

🡪 **accessible** (+ to sb/sth) /əkˈsesəbəl/ (adj): có thể tiếp cận được

e.g. *Covent Garden has made some attempt to make opera accessible to a wider public.*

* **addicted** (+ to sth) /əˈdɪktɪd/ (adj): nghiện

🡪 **addiction** /əˈdɪkʃən/ (n): sự nghiện

e.g. *She had become addicted to tranquillizers.*

* **cafeteria** /ˌkæfəˈtɪriə/ (n): căn tin
* **city** **council** /ˌsɪti ˈkaʊnsl/ (n): hội đồng thành phố
* **maintain** /meɪnˈteɪn/ (v): duy trì

🡪 **maintenance** /ˈmeɪntənəns/ (n): sự duy trì

* **nap** /næp/ (n): giấc ngủ ngắn
* **nourishing** /ˈnɜːrɪʃɪŋ/ (adj): bổ dưỡng

🡪 **nourishment** /ˈnɜːrɪʃmənt/ (n): chất dinh dưỡng

* **obese** /oʊˈbiːs/ (adj): béo phì

🡪 **obesity** /oʊˈbiːsəti/ (n): bệnh béo phì

* **promote** /prəˈmoʊt/ (v): quảng bá, thúc đẩy

🡪 **promotion** /prəˈmoʊʃən/ (n): sự quảng cáo, sự khuyến khích

* **risk** /rɪsk/ (n): sự rủi ro, nguy cơ

🡪 **risky** /ˈrɪs.ki/ (adj): mạo hiểm

**Lesson 3:**

* **communicate** (+ with sb/sth) /kəˈmjuːnəkeɪt/ (v): giao tiếp, truyền đạt

🡪 **communication** /kəˌmjuːnəˈkeɪʃən/ (n): sự giao tiếp, sự liên lạc

🡪 **communicative** /kəˈmjuːnəkeɪtɪv/ (adj): thuộc về giao tiếp, cởi mở

e.g. *We can now communicate instantly with people on the other side of the world.*

* **summarize** /ˈsʌməraɪz/ (v): tóm tắt

🡪 **summary** /ˈsʌməri/ (n): bản tóm tắt

**II/ Grammar:**

** suggest + Gerund:**

– **suggest + Gerund** được dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.

– Cấu trúc:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cấu trúc** | **Ví dụ** |
| Câu khẳng định | *suggest* + gerund | The expert suggests focusing on using more calories than you eat to lose fat. |
| Câu phủ định | *suggest* + not + gerund | Doctors suggest not drinking too much juice. |

** Adverbial clauses/phrases of concession (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ / cụm trạng từ chỉ sự tương phản):**

– **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ / cụm trạng từ chỉ sự tương phản** diễn tả một ý tưởng đối lập với ý chính.

– Cấu trúc:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân** | **Cụm trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân** |
| S + V (+ O) although/though + S + V (+ O)  Although/Though + S + V (+ O), S + V (+ O) | S + V (+ O) despite/in spite of + N phrase  Despite/In spite of + N phrase, S + V (+ O) |

*e.g.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Although/Though detox diets are harmful, many people follow them.  Many people don't know how to cook a nourising meal although/though they know the importance of eating healthily. | Despite/In spite of their harm, many people follow detox diets.  Many people don't know how to cook a nourising meal despite/in spite of knowing the importance of eating healthily. |

**Unit 6 | Natural Wonders**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

* **accessible** /əkˈsesəbl/ (adj): có thể tới được, dễ tiếp cận
  + **accessibility** /əkˌsesəˈbɪləti/ (n): khả năng tiếp cận
  + **access** /ˈækses/ (n, v): sự tiếp cận / tiếp cận
* **deer** /dɪr/ (n): con nai
* **explore** /ɪkˈsplɔːr/ (v): khám phá
  + **exploration** /ˌekspləˈreɪʃən/ (n): sự khám phá
  + **explorer** /ɪkˈsplɔːrə/ (n): nhà thám hiểm
* **float** /floʊt/ (v): trôi, nổi, lơ lửng
* **formation** /fɔːrˈmeɪʃn/ (n): sự hình thành, hình khối
  + **form** /fɔːrm/ (v): hình thành
* **mount** /maʊnt/ (n): ngọn núi
* **outcrop** /ˈaʊtkrɑːp/ (n): phần đất (đá) trồi lên
* **rainforest** /ˈreɪnfɔːrɪst/ (n): rừng nhiệt đới
* **scenic** /ˈsiːnɪk/ (adj): có cảnh đẹp thiên nhiên
  + **scenery** /ˈsiːnəri/ (n): phong cảnh
* **spectacular** /spekˈtækjələr/ (adj): đẹp mắt, ngoạn mục
* **summit** /ˈsʌmɪt/ (n): đỉnh, điểm cao nhất
* **wonder** /ˈwʌndər/ (n): kì quan
  + **wonderful** /ˈwʌndəfəl/ (adj): tuyệt vời

**Lesson 2:**

* **consider** /kənˈsɪdər/ (v): xem xét, cân nhắc

🡪 **consideration** /kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃən/ (n): sự cân nhắc

🡪 **considerate** /kənˈsɪdərət/ (adj): quan tâm, chu đáo

* **disturb** /dɪˈstɜːrb/ (v): làm phiền, làm náo động

🡪 **disturbing** (+ to sb/sth) /dɪˈstɜːbɪŋ/ (adj) : đáng lo ngại

🡪 **disturbed** /dɪˈstɜːbd/ (adj): hoảng loạn băn khoăn lo lắng

e.g. *The following program contains scenes that may be disturbing to some viewers.*

*He wrote a book on the treatment of emotionally disturbed children.*

* **fine** /faɪn/ (v): phạt tiền
* **government** /ˈɡʌvərnmənt/ (n): chính phủ

🡪 **governmental** /ˌɡʌvə nˈmentəl/ (adj): thuộc chính quyền

* **hunt** /hʌnt/ (v): săn bắn

🡪 **hunter** /ˈhʌntər/ (n): thợ săn

🡪 **hunting** /ˈhʌntɪŋ/ (n): việc săn bắn

* **law** /lɔː/ (n): luật pháp
* **litter** /ˈlɪtər/ (v): xả rác

🡪 **littering** /ˈlɪtərɪŋ/ (n): việc xả rác

* **national park** /ˌnæʃnəl ˈpɑːrk/ (n): công viên quốc gia
* **ranger** /ˈreɪndʒər/ (n): người bảo vệ rừng; bảo vệ công viên
* **spoil** /spɔɪl/ (v): phá hỏng

🡪 **spoilage** /ˈspɔɪlɪdʒ/ (n): quá trình làm hỏng

**Lesson 3:**

* **border** /ˈbɔːrdər/ (n): biên giới
* **limited** /ˈlɪmɪtɪd/ (adj): bị hạn chế

🡪 **limitation** /ˌlɪməˈteɪʃən/ (n): sự hạn chế, mặt hạn chế

* **sea level** /ˈsiː ˌlevl/ (n): mực nước biển
* **volume** /ˈvɑːljuːm/ (n): thể tích, khối lượng

**II/ Grammar:**

** Comparative structures with intensifiers (Cấu trúc so sánh với từ nhấn mạnh):**

– **Cấu trúc so sánh** được dùng để so sánh hai người/vật. Cấu trúc có thể được dùng với **tính từ so sánh** hoặc **(not) as…as**. Các **từ nhấn mạnh *(a bit, much, far)*** có thể được dùng trước **tính từ so sánh** để nhấn mạnh hoặc giảm nhẹ phép so sánh.

– **Tính từ so sánh**:

Tính từ ngắn (một âm tiết): **short adjective + ER (THAN)**

 Tính từ dài (từ hai âm tiết trở lên): **MORE + long adjective + (THAN)**

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| --- | --- |
| **Các loại tính từ** | **So sánh hơn** |
| 1 âm tiết | **Thêm -er** clean *–* cleaner |
| 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng “*e”* | **Thêm -r**  nice *–* nicer |
| 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm-nguyên âm-phụ âm | **Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm -er**  hot *–* hotter |
| 2 âm tiết trở lên | **Thêm MORE** *more* modern |
| 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng “*y*” | **Bỏ “y” thêm -ier**  dirty *–* dirtier |

**\* Các tính từ đặc biệt:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adjectives** | **Comparative** |
| Good | better |
| Bad | worse |
| Far | farther/further |
| much/many | more |
| Little | less |
| Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “*ow, le, er, y*” | simpler, narrower, cleverer |

*e.g.* Côn Đảo is a bit further than Phú Quốc from here.

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| --- | --- |
| **Cấu trúc** | **Ví dụ** |
| • intensifier + comparative Adj/Adv + than | * I think Hạ Long Bay is much more beautiful than Mũi Né Beach. * Isn't Hội An a bit closer to here than Đà Nẵng? * Victoria Falls is far taller than Elephant Falls. |
| • (not) as + Adj/Adv + as | * I think Nha Trang is as beautiful as Mũi Né. * Sơn Đoòng Cave isn't as accessible as Én Cave. |

** Verb + Gerund (Động từ đi theo sau bởi danh động từ):**

– **Danh động từ (V-ing)** có thể được dùng sau một vài động từ:

* like, don’t mind, hate, enjoy, love, prefer, dislike để thể hiện một sở thích chung
* những động từ khác: keep, stop, avoid, consider, suggest, deny, finish, spend (time), etc.

*e.g.* I like bringing food to the park, but I always clean up.

We don't mind going off the path, but we're always careful not to damage anything.

If people keep littering, the river will be really dirty.

People need to stop hunting wild animals.

**Unit 7 | Urban Life**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

* **accident** /ˈæksədənt/ (n): tai nạn

**🡪 accidental** /ˌæksəˈdentəl/ (adj): tình cờ

* **ban** /bæn/ (v): cấm
* **crosswalk** /ˈkrɔːswɔːk/ (n): lối qua đường, chỗ băng qua đường

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| * **encourage** /ɪnˈkɜːrɪdʒ/ (v): khuyến khích   **🡪 encouragement** /ɪnˈkɜ:rɪdʒmənt/ (n): sự khích lệ  **🡪 encouraging** /ɪnˈkɜːrɪdʒɪŋ/(adj):mang tính khích lệ | # **discourage** /dɪsˈkɜːrɪdʒ/ (v): làm nhụt chí  **🡪 discouragement** /dɪˈskɜːrɪdʒmənt/ (n): sự nản chí  **🡪 discouraging** /dɪˈskɜːrɪdʒɪŋ/ (adj): gây nản lòng |

* **involve** (+ sb/sth in sb/sth) /ɪnˈvɑːlv/ (v): liên quan đến

**🡪 involvement** /ɪnˈvɑːlvmənt/ (n): sự bao gồm

e.g. *A good teacher tries to involve children in activities where they interact with each other.*

* **pedestrian** /pəˈdestriən/ (n): người đi bộ
* **sidewalk** /ˈsaɪdwɔːk/ (n): vỉa hè
* **struggle** (+ with/against sth) /ˈstrʌɡl/ (v): đấu tranh, gắng sức

**🡪 struggling** /ˈstrʌɡlɪŋ/ (adj): chật vật

e.g. *For years she struggled with the department to get her ideas accepted.*

* **traffic jam** /ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/ (n): sự kẹt xe

**Lesson 2:**

* **attract (sb to sth)** /əˈtrækt/ (v): thu hút

**🡪 attractive** /əˈtræktɪv/ (adj): hấp dẫn

**🡪 attraction** /əˈtrækʃən/ (n): sự thu hút

e.g. *They are trying to attract more holiday-makers to the area.*

* **congested** /kənˈdʒestɪd/ (adj): tắc nghẽn

**🡪 congestion** /kənˈdʒestʃən/ (n): sự tắc nghẽn

* **crop** /krɑːp/ (n): vụ mùa
* **direct** /daɪˈrekt/ /dɪˈrekt/ (v): chỉ huy, điều khiển

**🡪 direction** /dɪˈrekʃən/ /daɪˈrekʃən/ (n): hướng, hướng dẫn

* **drop** /drɑːp/ (v): giảm xuống
* **homeless** /ˈhoʊmləs/ (adj): vô gia cư
* **in charge of** /ɪn tʃɑːrdʒ əv/ (idm): phụ trách
* **owner** /ˈoʊnər/ (n): người chủ

**🡪 own** /oʊn/ (v): sở hữu

* **rise** /raɪz/ (v): tăng lên

**Lesson 3:**

* **break down** /breɪk daʊn/ (phr v): hư hỏng, trở nên tồi tệ
* **criminal** /ˈkrɪmənl/ (n): tội phạm

**🡪 crime** /kraɪm/ (n): tội ác

* **implement** /ˈɪmpləment/ (v): thi hành, thực hiện

**🡪 implementation** /ˌɪmpləmenˈteɪʃən/ (n): sự thi hành

* **medical** /ˈmedɪkl/ (adj): thuộc về y tế

**🡪 medicine** /ˈmedɪsən/ (n): y tế

* **potential** /poʊˈtenʃl/ (adj): tiềm năng

**II/ Grammar:**

** Past Continuous (Thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn):**

– **Thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn** được sử dụng để:

* Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.
* Diễn tả các sự kiện, trạng thái hoặc hành động đang diễn ra trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ.
* Diễn tả nhiều hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ.
* Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác cắt ngang.
* Cấu trúc:

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| **Câu**  **khẳng định** | Chủ ngữ + was/were + V*-ing* | e.g. I was walkingto school.  They were talking in class. |
| **Câu**  **phủ định** | Chủ ngữ + was not/were not + V*-ing* | e.g. I didn’t goto school by bus.  They weren’t talking in class. |
| **Câu hỏi** | Was/Were + chủ ngữ + V*-ing*?  *Từ để hỏi Wh-* + was/were + chủ ngữ + V*-ing*? | e.g. Was he listening to music? – Yes, he was.  Werethey goingto school by bus? – No, they weren’t. |

\***Lưu ý:** was not = wasn’t, were not = weren’t

– Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

* Cụm từ chỉ thời gian:

*at + giờ chính xác + thời gian trong quá khứ* (at 9 p.m. last night)

*in + năm xác định* (in 1999, in 2020…)

* Trong câu có chứa các từ *when, as, just as, while, this time yesterday, at that time…*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *e.g. I was studying Math* ***at 9 p.m. last night****.*  ***In 2010****, he was living and working in the USA.* | ***When*** *we were singing karaoke, the light went out.*  *She was drawing* ***while*** *I was singing.*  *My mom was watching TV* ***at that time.*** |

\***Lưu ý**: When/While:

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|  | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| **When** | Dùng để diễn tả:  + hành động nào đó diễn ra trong thời gian ngắn, mang tính liên tiếp  + hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ, cắt ngang hành động khác đang diễn ra ở quá khứ.  when + Quá khứ đơn | He was walking back home **when** he met Joss.  I was waiting for the bus **when** my mobile phone rang. |
| **While** | Dùng để diễn tả:  + hành động kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó  + nhiều hành động diễn ra cùng một lúc trong quá khứ  + hành động đang xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian, bất ngờ có một hành động khác xảy ra.  while + Quá khứ tiếp diễn | **While** he was watching TV, the lights went out.  My brother was listening to music **while** I was cooking dinner.  **While** I was waiting for the bus, my mobile phone rang. |

**\*Lưu ý:** Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng *when* với mệnh đề có hành động dài, khi đó *when* được dịch là “trong lúc/khi” như từ *while*. Nếu dùng với mệnh đề có hành động ngắn, từ *when* dịch là “thì”.

◆ **Adverbial clauses of result (so ...; so ... that; such ... that) (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả):**

̶ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả được dùng để diễn đạt kết quả của một hành động hoặc một tình huống.

̶ Cấu trúc:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Từ/Cụm từ** | **Cách dùng** | **Cấu trúc** |
| so ... that | so làm nổi bật tính năng (Adj/ Adv) trong hành động/trạng thái; that giới thiệu kết quả. | phrase/clause + so + Adj/Adv + that + clause |
| such... that | such làm nổi bật đặc điểm (cụm danh từ) trong hành động/trạng thái; that giới thiệu kết quả | phrase/clause + such + noun phrase + that + clause |

*e.g.*

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| --- | --- |
| Cleaning is so boring that I hope AI will do it. | Cleaning is such a boring task that I hope AI will do it. |

**Unit 8 | Jobs in the Future**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1:**

* **apprenticeship** /əˈprentɪsʃɪp/ (n): sự học việc, học nghề
  + **apprentice** /əˈprentɪs/ (n): thực tập sinh
* **astronaut** /ˈæstrənɑːt/ (n): phi hành gia
* **imply** /ɪmˈplaɪ/ (v): ngụ ý, ám chỉ
* **mechanic** /məˈkænɪk/ (n): thợ sửa xe
* **plumber** /ˈplʌmər/ (n): thợ sửa ống nước
* **psychologist** /saɪˈkɑːlədʒɪst/ (n): nhà tâm lí học
  + **psychology** /saɪˈkɑːlədʒi/ (n): ngành tâm lí học
  + **psychological** /ˌsaɪkəˈlɑːdʒɪkəl/ (adj): thuộc về tâm lí học
* **research** /ˈriːsɜːrtʃ/ /rɪˈsɜːrtʃ/ (v): nghiên cứu
  + **researcher** /ˈriːsɜːtʃə/ (n): nhà nghiên cứu
* **skincare specialist** /ˈskɪnker ˈspeʃəlɪst/ (n): chuyên viên chăm sóc da
* **tutor** /ˈtuːtər/ (n): gia sư
* **veterinarian** /ˌvetərɪˈneriən/ (n): bác sĩ thú y

**Lesson 2:**

* **audience** /ˈɑːdiəns/ (n): khán giả
* **demand** /dɪˈmænd/ (n): nhu cầu
  + **demanding** /dɪˈmændɪŋ/ (adj): đòi hỏi khắt khe
* **field** /fiːld/ (n): lĩnh vực, ngành
* **innovation** /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃən/ (n): sự đổi mới, sự cách tân
  + **innovate** /ˈɪnəveɪt/ (v): đổi mới, cải tiến
  + **innovative** /ˈɪnəveɪtɪv/ (adj): sáng tạo, đổi mới
* **media** /ˈmiːdiə/ (n): phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng
* **personalized** /ˈpɜːrsənəlaɪzd/ (adj): được cá nhân hóa
  + **personalize** /ˈpɜːsənəlaɪz/ (v): cá nhân hóa
  + **personalization** /ˌpɜːsənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ (n): sự cá nhân hóa
* **podcast** /ˈpɑːdkæst/ (n): chương trình phát thanh trực tuyến
* **producer** /prəˈduːsər/ (n): nhà sản xuất
  + **produce** /prəˈduːs/ (v): sản xuất
  + **production** /prəˈdʌkʃən/ (n): sự sản xuất
* **professional** /prəˈfeʃənl/ (adj): mang tính chuyên nghiệp
* **virtual** **reality** /ˌvɜːrtʃuəl riˈæləti/ (n): thực tế ảo

**Lesson 3:**

* **faraway** /ˈfɑːrəweɪ/ /ˌfɑːrəˈweɪ/ (adj): xa xăm
* **highlight** /ˈhaɪlaɪt/ (v): làm nổi bật
* **manual** /ˈmænjuəl/ (adj): thủ công, bằng tay
* **planet** /ˈplænɪt/ (n): hành tinh
* **surgery** /ˈsɜːrdʒəri/ (n): ca phẫu thuật

🡪 **surgical** /ˈsɜrdʒɪkəl/ (adj): liên quan đến phẫu thuật

* **vaccine** /vækˈsiːn/ (n): vắc-xin

**II/ Grammar:**

◆ **First Conditional with modals (Câu điều kiện loại I với động từ khiếm khuyết):**

– **Câu điều kiện loại 1** dùng để:

* diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai
* đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc lời hứa

– Khi mệnh đề if đứng trước mệnh đề chính, cần dấu phẩy ở giữa.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mệnh đề If** | **Mệnh đề chính** |
| If + Subject + Present Simple,  *(diễn tả điều kiện)* | Subject + modal + bare infinitive  *(diễn tả kết quả)* |

|  |
| --- |
| If there’s too much trash on beaches, people won’t go there. |
| There won’t be any fish left if we keep polluting the sea. |
| What will happen if people keep burning trash?  If people keep burning trash, the air will be polluted. |

*e.g.*

– will thường được dùng trong mệnh đề chính, nhưng các động từ khiếm khuyết khác (can, could, should, must, may hoặc might) cũng có thể được dùng cho những mục đích khác nhau.

* Khi sự việc ở mệnh đề chính không chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra dù điều kiện ở mệnh đề if được đáp ứng 🡪 dùng **may/could**; nếu khả năng xảy ra rất thấp 🡪 dùng **might**

*e.g.* If we stop cutting down trees, the number of animals may/couldstart to grow again. (Có thể các loài động vật sẽ sinh sôi trở lại, nhưng không chắc.)

* Khi mệnh đề chính diễn tả sự cho phép 🡪 dùng **can**

*e.g.* You can catch fish in this part of the river if you have a license.

* Khi mệnh đề chính diễn tả lời khuyên 🡪 dùng **should**

*e.g.* If you want to take photos of these animals, you should be very careful.

* Khi mệnh đề chính diễn tả điều bắt buộc, luật lệ 🡪 dùng **must**

– Trong câu điều kiện loại một, nếu mệnh đề điều kiện ở thể phủ định, có thể dùng **unless** thay cho **If + not**. Chúng ta có thể dùng **unless** ở đầu câu (có dấu phẩy), hoặc giữa câu (không có dấu phẩy).

*e.g.*  Unless we stop burning trash, the air will be polluted.

(= If we don’t stop burning trash, the air will be polluted.)

The air will be polluted unless we stop burning trash.

**\*Lưu ý:**

– *when* được dùng thay vì *if* khi chúng ta chắc chắn một việc sẽ xảy ra.

*e.g*. IfJoe comes to the meeting, I’ll talk to him about global warming. (Có thể Joe đến/không đến dự cuộc họp)

WhenJoe comes to the meeting, I’ll talk to him about global warming. (Joe chắc chắn sẽ đến dự cuộc họp)

◆ **Verbs + *to-* infinitives (Động từ đi cùng động từ nguyên mẫu có *to-*):**

– **Động từ nguyên mẫu có *to-*** được dùng sau một vài động từ:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Từ** | **Nghĩa** | **Ví dụ** |
| **aim** | cố gắng đạt được, hướng đến | We **aim** to provide our audience with the best  movie watching experience. |
| **expect** | mong đợi, kì vọng | People **expect** to see more virtual reality in the future. |
| **decide** | quyết định | We **decided** to use the latest innovations. |
| **hope** | hy vọng | They **hope** to have a better understanding of what their audience likes. |
| **plan** | lên kế hoạch | We **plan** to use virtual reality in all of our games. |
| **want** | mong muốn | I **want** to see more personalized content. |

**PRACTICE**

**Unit 5 | Healthy Living**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. chemical B. detox C. access D. benefit
2. A. come B. note C. show D. slow

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

1. A. maintain B. addicted C. access D. communicate
2. A. harmless B. organic C. nourishing D. summarize

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

1. Regular exercise is the most important part of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle.
2. harmful B. healthy C. harmless D. healthful
3. Chewing foods slowly and properly helps to \_\_\_\_\_\_ teeth and oral health.
4. promote B. nourish C. lose D. digest
5. You should always \_\_\_\_\_\_ fruits because they’re high in fiber.
6. consume B. protect C. detox D. promote
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_the term ‘addiction’ is often associated with negative connotations, we still have lots of healthy addictions to have a positive impact on our lives.
8. Because C. Although
9. In spite of D. Despite
10. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Actually, yes. I do have a very busy schedule every day, so I keep skipping meals.

1. Why do you usually eat fast food?
2. Do you want to eat less sugar?
3. Can you have fruit and vegetables at the cafeteria in your school?
4. Do you have any unhealthy habits?
5. Health experts suggest \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy cooking habit to take control of your nutrition and make good choices about what you put into your body.
6. to develop B. to become C. becoming D. developing
7. Teens should \_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 to 10 hours of sleep each night.
8. find out B. aim for C. finding out D. aiming for
9. Eating foods high in dietary fiber like fruit, vegetables and beans can improve your skin and even help you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weight.
10. lose B. gain C. detox D. nourish

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

1. Healthy food impacts not only our physically health but also mental health.

A B C D

1. Many teens don’t consume enough important nutrients essential for her health.

A B C D

1. Eating a balanced diet and being active are two of the most important things we should do to stay healthful.

A B C D

1. Many teens don’t have enough sleep because of stay up late for homework.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

1. Teenagers using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplements to lose weight could be putting themselves at risk of serious harm. **(DIET)**
2. Regular physical activity can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for your health. **(BENEFIT)**
3. An adult who has a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more is considered to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**OBESE**)
4. Skipping meals can be very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it impacts your blood sugar and your mood. (**HARM**)

**V/ READING**

***Read the text. Write T (True), F (False), or NG (Not Given) if the information is not in the text.***

|  |
| --- |
| Teenagers often don’t get enough sleep. Many stay up late using their phones or computers. When they have a lot of homework on weekdays, they also might find it hard to get to bed early.    When teens don’t get enough sleep day after day, they can have several problems. Of course, they will feel very tired all the time, which can make it hard for them to focus in school. But doctors say that they might also feel unhappy or get upset easily. They might get more colds or flu, because their body is not working as well as it could. They might not grow as well as they should because, during sleep, the body produces chemicals which help growth.  So it’s important for teenagers to try to sleep more. They should turn off their screens before bed and try to go to sleep at the same time every night. Parents should encourage relaxing activities before bedtime, like reading or listening to calm music, instead of screen time.  Communities can help by creating quiet nighttime environments, for example, by reducing noise and bright lights. Perhaps the best answer is for school to start later for teenagers. But, despite scientists around the world suggesting doing this for a long time now, very few national governments have changed school hours. In the USA, however, some state governments have followed the advice. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | Not getting enough sleep may make teenagers unhealthy. |  |
| 22. | Looking at a screen is a relaxing activity. |  |
| 23. | Doctors have advised governments on school hours for teenagers. |  |
| 24. | The state of California allows teenagers to start the school day later. |  |
| 25. | This text is about a common habit, why it is a problem, and how we could deal with it. |  |

**VI/ WRITING**

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

1. keep / with / high / sugar content / To / I try / eat / avoid / not to / and / junk food / products / myself / at all costs / in shape, / .

→

1. getting up / every / for / I / the park / I don’t like / near my home / a walk / very early / although / around / go / morning / .

→

1. their favorite / find /one / Although / sugary beverages / are / of / , / many people / soda and milk tea / to be / drinks. / the primary causes / obesity

→

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

29. Teens should get about 8-10 hours of sleep a night, but most of them don’t get enough sleep. **(ALTHOUGH)**

→

1. My sister always goes for healthier snacks, such as fruit or unsalted nuts because she wants to maintain a healthy weight. **(WITH A VIEW TO)**

→

**Unit 6 | Natural Wonders**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. government B. explore C. border D. formation
2. A. summit B. accessible C. scenic D. litter

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

1. A. summit B. mountain C. disturb D. wonder
2. A. beautiful B. relaxing C. interesting D. limited

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

1. Phong Nha - Kẻ Bàng is one of Vietnam's most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_national parks.

A. disturbing B. nourishing C. spectacular D. limited

1. The tours for exploring Sơn Đoòng Cave are much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to book than the tours for other places in Vietnam.

A. more difficult B. easier C. difficulty D. difficult

1. Bản Giốc Falls are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Elephant Falls.

A. tall the same as B. as tall as C. the same tall as D. All are correct.

1. Tourists must not leave their marks on the country’s national parks or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the landscapes by creating their own trails.

A. remind B. litter C. hunt D. damage

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: It’s quite high, but it's much lower than Mount Fansipan.

A. Is Fansipan the highest mountain in the world?

B. Do you want to spend this summer trekking Mount Tà Xùa?

C. How about Mount Tà Xùa?

D. Are you looking for any trekking tours to Mount Fansipan this month?

1. Thủy Sơn is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain of the Marble Mountains in Đà Nẵng City.

A. largest – more famous

B. most largest – famous

C. most large – most famous

D. largest – most famous

1. I enjoy observing the animals in the national park from a distance to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. disturb B. disturbing C. collecting D. collect

1. People should reuse items, such as plastic bags, cups, and straws to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plastic pollution.

A. hunt B. consider C. spoil D. reduce

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

1. Plastic waste makes our ocean look unpleasant and more healthy.

A B C D

1. One of the most interesting and adventurous activity in Hạ Long Bay is kayaking.

A B C D

1. Although most of us love collect seashells, overcollection of shells could harm the coastal

A B C D

ecosystems.

1. Do they prefer healthy snacks than candy and ice cream?

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

1. The Elephant Rock is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outcrop on the Westman Islands archipelago in Iceland. **(NATURALLY)**
2. Their new ways of protecting the ocean habitats are worthy of serious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(CONSIDER)**
3. This beach has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful view, but I wouldn’t recommend staying there too long in November as it’s jellyfish time. You can run into a lot of jellyfish then. **(SPECTACULAR)**
4. The first Europeans to reach the Grand Canyon were Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1540s. **(EXPLORE)**

**V/ READING**

**Read the three texts. For each question, choose the correct person.**

**A** I went to the Great Barrier Reef, which is off the coast of Australia. I went with my family during a cruise. We had one day to explore before going to the next place. The reef is like a range of mountains which is under the water. It has so many colorful fish and corals, which look like plants but are really animals. It was like swimming in a giant aquarium. Super cool!

**B** My friends and I hiked up Mount Fuji in Japan last summer. We went all the way to the summit. It was really tough, but the view from the top was worth it. We started in the afternoon, rested at mountain huts on the way up, and got to the top in time for the sunrise. It was spectacular. Of course, we had to spend most of the next day coming all the way down again.

**C** We visited the Sahara Desert on a school trip. Traveling by camels for several days was uncomfortable but awesome! You are much higher than on a horse. The sand dunes, which are huge hills of sand, were very scenic, and the sunset was amazing each day. It got really cold in our tents at night, but I loved seeing all the stars. There were far more of them than at home, and they were much brighter, too.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | Who spent a lot of time walking? |  |
| 22. | Who stayed at the natural wonder for the shortest time? |  |
| 23. | Who saw strange animals during her visit? |  |
| 24. | Who camped during her visit? |  |
| 25. | Who rode during her visit? |  |

**VI/ WRITING**

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

1. natural marine life / imbalanced / stop / it / endangers / and unsafe / not only / but also / on / littering / because / our ecosystem / must / beaches / We / makes /.

→

1. mind / a bag / I didn’t / with me / the trip / in / on / Phong Nha - Kẻ Bàng National Park / collecting / and / I / came across / any litter / taking / .

→

1. Many / food or drink / no/ to reduce / young / people / asked for / plastic straws / cup lids / or nylon bags / when / ordering / plastic waste / .

→

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

1. Angel Falls in Venezuela is the highest waterfall in the world. It has a plunge of more than 800 meters. **(WHICH)**

* Angel Falls in Venezuela , is the highest waterfall in the world.

1. Lake Baikal in Siberia is best for visit in July. Temperatures and winds in Siberia reach favorable condition in July. **(WHEN)**

* Lake Baikal in Siberia is best for visit in July,

**Unit 7 | Urban Life**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. ban B. accident C. sidewalk D. jam
2. A. congested B. involve C. crop D. crosswalk

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

1. A. attract B. direct C. involve D. homeless
2. A. criminal B. potential C. implement D. accident

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

1. When the lights turn green, I cross the street at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sidewalk B. roundabout C. crosswalk D. highway

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ person is someone who lives on the street and doesn’t have a home.

A. struggling B. rich C. homeless D. normal

1. At 6 p.m. last week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a movie called ‘’Aquaman 2”.

A. was watching B. were watching C. watched D. had watched

1. What does this sign mean?

A. Railroad crossing

B. Motorcycle crossing

C. Pedestrian crossing

D. School crossing

1. A: What was Tim doing while Tina was doing her homework?   
   B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   A. He is taking the bus to school.  
   B. He went to school at 6:30 a.m.  
   C. He were riding his bike to school.  
   D. He was listening to music.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 11 o'clock last night when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a strange noise outside the window.

A. was sleeping - was hearing C. was sleeping - heard

B. slept - heard D. slept - was hearing

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ many vehicles on the road \_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic jams happen every day.  
   A. such - that B. so - as C. such - as D. so - that
2. Air pollution has become \_\_\_\_\_\_ a big problem that it is a danger to people.  
   A. so B. such C. as D. to

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

1. People are littering too much that the government will have to put a heavy fine.

A B C D

1. All yesterday morning, Clara presented a topic about problems in her neighborhood.

A B C D

1. There are so limited green spaces in the city that people have few opportunities to connect

A B C D

with nature.

1. I decided to making time for exercising and preparing nutritious meals.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

1. The rush hour in the city leads to substantial delays and anger among commuters due to the traffic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(CONGEST)**
2. The board of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will have a meeting with their employees to discuss this issue. **(DIRECT)**
3. The hospital recruited additional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aid as there is a rising demand for healthcare services in the area. **(MEDICINE)**
4. The city council implemented various programs to reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city. **(HOME)**

**V/ READING**

***Read the blog and choose the best answer, A, B, C, or D, for each question****.*

|  |
| --- |
| Hi everybody!  I read an interesting article the other day. It started with two questions for people who live in cities. (And that’s most people because, already, about 56% of people live in urban areas, which is 4.4 billion people, and by 2050, that will rise to about 70%.)  So, back to the questions …   1. Does your city have a rich area, an area where the houses are more expensive? Of course it does, but that question was in the article. 2. Which direction does the wind usually blow from? That’s a weird question, but it is important! For example, I found out on the web that in many countries, including mine, the wind normally blows from the west. I didn’t know that.   The article said that modern cities in many countries were growing bigger in the 19th century because rich people were building factories next to the new houses there. **They** brought thousands of workers from the farms in the countryside to work there, so urban populations rose quickly. But the new factories produced a lot of pollution, particularly bad air, and in my country, the wind blew the bad air towards the east most days.  The pollution was so bad in 19th-century cities that nobody wanted to live downwind of the factories, so anyone who had enough money moved upwind of the factories. In my country, that was the western parts of any city.  So, I have a third question for you. Do you live in the east or the west of your city? |

1. How many people will live in urban areas by 2050?
   1. It’s not possible to tell from the text.
   2. About 4.4 billion people.
   3. About 5.6 billion people.
   4. About 7.0 billion people.
2. What does the writer think about the first question?
3. It’s difficult to answer.
4. It’s a silly question.
5. There is no simple answer.
6. The question is not important.
7. For the second question, the writer
8. found it easy to answer.
9. doesn’t know the answer.
10. was surprised by the answer.
11. is still looking for the answer.
12. What does **“they”**mean in paragraph 3?
13. Cities.
14. Countries.
15. Rich people.
16. Houses.
17. Which of these points is NOT true from the information in paragraph 3?
18. Cities in the writer’s country had better air in the west.
19. Cities started getting factories in the 1850s.
20. Farm workers moved to the cities in the 19th century.
21. The west of every city had better air than the east.

**VI/ WRITING**

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

1. had /at / accident /he / when / was / an / Mike / crossing / crosswalk / a / the street / .

→

1. people / Land / crops / able to / is / a / be / soon / grow / won't / such / problem / pollution / that / .

→

1. own / disturb / because / on / wildlife / the / that / Rangers / tourists / let / local / will / explore / their / should not / .

→

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

1. The pollution in the city is very severe. It poses serious health risks to the residents. **(SO)**

* The pollution

1. At 8 p.m. yesterday, you were watching TV, and I was walking my dog. **(WHILE YOU)**

* At 8 p.m. yesterday,

**Unit 8 | Jobs in the Future**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. manually B. reality C. imply D. surgery
2. A. tutor B. innovation C. profession D. podcast

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

1. A. manual B. media C. astronaut D. reality
2. A. apprenticeship B. personalized C. psychology D. professional

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

1. I called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fix the leaky faucet in the kitchen.

A. psychologist B. tutor C. mechanic D. plumber

1. The talented musician captivated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her outstanding performance.

A. audience B. viewer C. producer D. actor

1. She decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a career in journalism to share stories and inspire others.

A. pursuing B. pursue C. to pursuing D. to pursue

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various online sources to gather information for her final term paper.

A. reviewed B. repeated C. researched D. rescheduled

1. A:I want to become a vet in the future.   
   B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   A: You’re right. Thanks for your help.

A. You should do some research about pets and how to take care of them.   
B. You must find a tutor to get your grades better.   
C. It takes about 5 years to become a vet.  
D. I love animals. I think I can be a vet.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ join a team if you love playing sports.   
   A. shouldn’t B. must C. could D. cannot
2. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us for the meeting.  
   A. arrive - joins B. arrives - can join C. arrive - may join D. can arrive - joins
3. The university hopes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ international students by creating a welcoming campus environment.  
   A. attracting B. attract C. to attract D. attracts

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

1. We aim to learning a new language to communicate with many foreigners.

A B C D

1. Mia want to perform surgeries, in particular brain surgeries, in the future.

A B C D

1. You could join a football team so you want to get fit.

A B C D

1. At 3 p.m. last week, I walked through the dense rainforest with a ranger.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

1. The discovery of water on Mars has profound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the possibility of life beyond Earth. **(IMPLY)**
2. The team of medical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked together to provide comprehensive care for the patients. **(SPECIAL)**
3. Many people seek the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to navigate through emotional challenges. **(PSYCHOLOGY)**
4. As a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ athlete, he dedicated countless hours to training and improving his skills. **(PROFESSION)**

**V/ READING**

**Read an email from Jill to a friend, Monica. Choose the best word or phrase, A, B, C, or D, for each numbered space**.

|  |
| --- |
| Hi Monica,  Did you start thinking about your career yet? I planned to become a **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because I love animals and I’m interested in a medical career. But we had a career fair at our school last week for my year, and I found it really fascinating. AI – I mean, artificial intelligence – can already find out medical problems, sometimes better than doctors, and robots can already do some kinds of surgery. If machines start to do more and more jobs in medicine, I **(22)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not be able to work in that field in the future, so maybe I’ll have to think again.  One of the most interesting ideas was about the future of websites. At the moment, websites are like stores, aren’t they? There’s a front window – the home page – then you go in and look around. Some things are interesting in there, but most aren’t. But in the near future, technology will be able to find out exactly what a user wants and deliver only that stuff. It’s called **(23)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ content.  Anyway, I’d better go now and do my homework. I could give you a video call on the weekend **(24)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have some time. Let me know.  I **(25)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to hear from you soon!  Jill |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | |
|  | 1. Veterinarian | 1. psychologist | 1. producer | 1. tutor |
|  | 1. Can | 1. could | 1. might | 1. must |
|  | 1. Professional | 1. personalized | 1. particular | 1. virtual |
|  | 1. Then | 1. when | 1. if | 1. which |
|  | 1. Expect | 1. decide | 1. plan | 1. hope |

**VI/ WRITING**

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

1. how / If / about / your / to / wants / face / a / to / specialist, / wash / sister / she / be / know / should / skincare / read / .

→

1. personalized / TV producers / viewers / to / for / create / their / content / plan / .

→

1. in / kitchen / week / hours / last / two / father / Was / for / your / cooking / the / ?

→

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

1. Timmy may love playing mind games. He might join a chess club at school.

→

1. You plan to be a mechanic. You should get an apprenticeship in a company.

→