**i-Learn Smart World 8**

**SEMESTER 1 REVIEW**

**Unit 1 | FREE TIME**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1**

**board game** /ˈbɔ:rd ɡeɪm/ (n): trò chơi có bàn cờ

**chat** /tʃæt/ (v): trò chuyện, tán gẫu

à **chat** /tʃæt/ (n): chuyện phiếm, chuyện tán gẫu

**design** /dɪˈzaɪn/ (v): thiết kế

à **designer** /dɪˈzaɪnər/ (n): nhà thiết kế

**extreme sport** /ɪkˌstri:m ˈspɔ:rt/ (n): thể thao mạo hiểm

**face to face** /ˌfeɪs tə ˈfeɪs/ (adv): đối diện, mặt đối mặt

**fishing** /ˈfɪʃɪŋ/ (n): câu cá

**handball** /ˈhændbɔ:l/ (n): (môn thể thao) bóng ném

**hang out** /hæŋ aʊt/ (phr v): gặp gỡ bạn bè, đi chơi

**jewelry** /ˈdʒu:əlri/ (n): đồ trang sức

**jogging** /ˈdʒɑ:ɡɪŋ/ (n): (hoạt động) chạy bộ nhẹ

**rock climbing** /ˈrɑ:k klaɪmɪŋ/ (n): (môn thể thao) leo núi đá

**Lesson 2**

**cycling** /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ (n): môn đạp xe

à **cycle** /ˈsaɪkəl/ (v): đạp xe

**karate** /kəˈrɑ:ti/ (n): môn võ ka-ra-tê

**knitting** /ˈnɪtɪŋ/ (n): việc đan len

à **knit** /nɪt/ (v): đan len

**practice** /ˈpræktɪs/(n): sự luyện tập

à **practice** /ˈpræktɪs/ (v): luyện tập

**roller skating** /ˈroʊlər skeɪtɪŋ/ (n): môn trượt patin

**sewing** /ˈsoʊɪŋ/ (n): việc khâu vá, may vá

à **sew /**soʊ/ (v): khâu vá, may vá

**shuttlecock** /ˈʃʌtlkɑ:k/(n): môn đá cầu, quả cầu lông

**table tennis** /ˈteɪbl tenɪs/ (n): môn bóng bàn

**wool** /wʊl/(n): len, sợi len

à **woolen** /wʊlən /(adj): làm bằng len

**Lesson 3**

**recipe** /ˈresəpi/(n): công thức nấu ăn

**prepare** /priˈper/(v): chuẩn bị

à **preparation /**ˌprepəˈreɪʃən/ (n): sự chuẩn bị

à **prepared** /priˈperd/(adj): sẵn sàng, có chuẩn bị (thường dùng kết hợp với **well**, **badly** hoặc **poorly)**,

*e.g.* You should be **well prepared for** the table tennis match this Saturday.

John was **poorly prepared for** the exam, so he failed.

**II/ Grammar:**

**u Verbs (to express preference) + gerund (Động từ diễn tả sự yêu thích + danh động từ):**

– Chúng ta sử dụng động từ + danh động từ (V-ing) để nói về những điều bản thân thích, thích hơn, hoặc không thích

– Một số động từ diễn tả sự yêu thích thường được sử dụng:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| love: yêu  like/fancy/enjoy: thích  prefer: thích hơn  don’t (really) like: không (thật sự) thích | mind: ngại, phiền, không thích  don’t mind: không ngại, không phiền  hate: ghét  can’t stand/can’t bear/can’t help: không thể chịu đựng |

|  |
| --- |
| What arts and crafts do you enjoy doing?  I like designing jewelry. |
| Do you like playing board games?  No, I don’t. I prefer playing sports. |
| Daniel prefers swimming in the pool to swimming in the sea. |
| Do you prefer playing soccer or volleyball?  I prefer soccer. |

*e.g.*

**\*Lưu ý:** Các động từ like, love, prefer có thể dùng với to-V

– Cách thêm ***-ing*** sau động từ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Động từ kết thúc bằng phụ âm+*e*: bỏ *e* và thêm -*ing* | make – making |
| Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm+nguyên âm+phụ âm: nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm -*ing* | swim – swimming |
| Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng phụ âm+nguyên âm+phụ âm nhưng phụ âm cuối là w, x, y: không nhân đôi phụ âm cuối, chỉ thêm -ing (lý do: khi ở cuối từ, w và y là nguyên âm, x được đọc thành 2 âm /ks/ ví dụ: mix /mɪks/) | play – playing |

**u** **Present Simple for future meaning (Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để nói về tương lai):**

– Thì hiện tại đơn được sử dụng để diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai. Cách dùng này được áp dụng để diễn tả về thời gian biểu, chương trình, hoặc những kế hoạch đã được cố định theo thời gian biểu.

*e.g.* I have soccer practice at 7 tonight.

I have English club on Friday at 8 p.m.

– Cách phát âm *“-s/es”* cuối động từ ngôi thứ 3 số ít hoặc danh từ số nhiều

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đọc là /ɪz/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm **/s/, /ʃ/, /z/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/** |
| **Đọc là /s/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là các phụ âm **/t/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /θ/** |
| **Đọc là /z/** | khi âm cuối của từ gốc là nguyên âm hoặc các phụ âm còn lại |

**u Prepositions of time (Giới từ chỉ thời gian):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Giới từ** | **Cách dùng và ví dụ** |
| ***at*** | được dùng để chỉ thời điểm (at 5 p.m./at noon/at night…) hoặc kì nghỉ (at Christmas, at Easter…) hoặc cụm từ chỉ khoảng thời gian (at the same time, at that time, at the moment…) |
| ***on*** | chỉ ngày trong tuần (on Friday), ngày tháng trong năm (on 15th April), một ngày trong kỳ nghỉ (on Christmas Day, on Christmas Eve,…) hoặc buổi trong ngày (on Friday morning, on a cold evening) |
| ***in*** | được dùng để chỉ tháng (in May), năm (in 2023), mùa (in summer), buổi (in the morning), kỳ nghỉ (in summer holiday), thập kỷ (in the 1990s), thế kỷ (in the 21st century) |
| ***from…to/until/till*** | được dùng để chỉ thời điểm bắt đầu và thời điểm kết thúc (from Monday to Friday, from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.,…) |
| ***until/till*** | được dùng để chỉ thời điểm kết thúc (until 9 p.m., until Thursday,…) |

**\*Lưu ý:**

- **at**: at the weekend/at weekends

- **on**: on the weekend/on weekends

- **not … until**: đến (thời điểm nào đó) thì (sự việc mới diễn ra), e.g.:

Tom is going out with his friends. He won’t be back home until 10 p.m. (= đến 10 giờ tối anh ấy mới về nhà)

**Unit 2 | LIFE IN THE COUNTRY**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1**

**amount** /əˈmaʊnt/ (n): số lượng

**entertainment** /ˌentərˈteɪnmənt/ (n): sự giải trí, tiêu khiển

à **entertain /**ˌentərˈteɪn/ (v): giải trí

à **entertaining /**ˌentərˈteɪnɪŋ/ (adj): thú vị, mang tính giải trí

**facility** /fəˈsɪləti/ (n): cơ sở vật chất

**fresh** /freʃ/ (adj): trong lành, mát mẻ

**nature** /ˈneɪtʃər/ (n): thiên nhiên

à **natural /** ˈnæʧərəl/ (adj): thuộc về thiên nhiên

**noise** /nɔɪz/ (n): tiếng ồn

à **noisy** / 'nɔɪzɪ/ (n): ồn ào

**peace** /pi:s/ (n): sự yên tĩnh, sự hòa bình

à **peaceful** /ˈpisfəl/ (n): yên bình

**quiet** /ˈkwaɪət/ (n): sự yên lặng, êm ả = **quietness** /ˈkwaɪətnəs/

à **quiet** /ˈkwaɪət/ (adj): yên lặng

à **so sánh hơn: quieter** /ˈkwaɪətə/ (adj)

à **so sánh nhất: quietest** /ˈkwaɪətɪst/ (adj)

**room** /ru:m/ (n): căn phòng, không gian

**vehicle** /ˈvi:əkl/ (n): xe cộ

**Lesson 2**

**spinning top** /ˈspɪnɪŋ tɑ:p/(n): trò chơi con quay

**folk** /foʊk/(adj): thuộc về dân gian

**herd** /hɜ:rd/ (v): chăn giữ vật nuôi

à **herd** /hɜ:rd/ (n): nhóm, bầy, đàn

**hometown** /ˈhoʊmtaʊn/(n): quê hương

**jump rope** /ˌdʒʌmp ˈroʊp/(v): nhảy dây

**pick** /pɪk/(v): hái, lựa chọn

à **pick** /pɪk/(n): sự lựa chọn

à **picky** /ˈpɪki/(adj): kén chọn

**tug of war** /ˌtʌɡ əv ˈwɔ:r/ (n): trò chơi kéo co

**Lesson 3**

**announce** /əˈnaʊns/ (v): thông báo  
à **announcement** /əˈnaʊnsmənt/ (n): thông báo/thông cáo

**People's Committee** /ˈpi:plz kəˈmɪti/ (n phr): Ủy ban Nhân dân

**candied** /ˈkændid/ (adj): tẩm đường, ướp đường

à **candy** /ˈkændi/(n): kẹo

**eve** /i:v/ (n): đêm trước, ngày hôm trước

**take place** /teɪk pleɪs/(v phr): diễn ra, xảy ra

**II/ Grammar:**

**u Quantifiers with countable/uncountable nouns (Lượng từ với danh từ đếm được/không đếm được):**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Từ chỉ lượng** | **Nghĩa** | **Danh từ theo sau** | **Ví dụ** |
| **lots of/a lot of** | nhiều | * Danh từ đếm được số nhiều * Danh từ không đếm được | There are a lot of people in the city, so there is lots of public transportation. |
| **...too many...** | quá nhiều (mang nghĩa tiêu cực) | Danh từ đếm được số nhiều | There are too many cars on the road.  I have too many things to do today! |
| **...too much...** | quá nhiều (mang nghĩa tiêu cực) | Danh từ không đếm được | There is too much noise in my town.  There is too much work to do today! |
| **…not enough…** | không đủ | * Danh từ đếm được số nhiều * Danh từ không đếm được | There isn’t enough room for everybody in my city.  There aren’t enough chairs for everyone. |

**u Verbs (to express preference) + *to*-infinitives (Động từ diễn tả sự yêu thích + động từ nguyên mẫu có *to*):**

– Ta dùng động từ chỉ sở thích **like, love, prefer, hate** + động từ nguyên mẫu có *to* (**to-infinitives**) để chỉ những hoạt động bản thân/người khác thích và muốn làm.

|  |
| --- |
| I love to play folk games.  She prefers to play spinning tops.  They don’t like to go to the park. |
| What do they like to do?  They like to play folk games. |
| Do they like to play shuttlecock?  Yes, they do./No, they don’t. They prefer to play soccer. |

*e.g.*

– Ta dùng cấu trúc **prefer V-ing to V-ing** với nghĩa 'thích làm cái A hơn làm cái B'.  
*e.g.* I prefer living in the countryside to living in the city because there is enough fresh air and nature.

**u Adverbs of frequency (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất):**

– Trạng từ chỉ tần suất được dùng để nói về mức độ thường xuyên của một sự việc hoặc hành động.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| never | rarely/seldom | sometimes | often | usually | always |
| không bao giờ | hiếm khi | thỉnh thoảng | thường | thường xuyên | luôn luôn |

– Trạng từ chỉ tần suất được dùng trước động từ thường và sau động từ to be hoặc trợ động từ như *do/does/did…*

|  |
| --- |
| She didn’t always/usually/often eat out when she was young. My brother always/usually/sometimes/rarely/never hangs out with his friend. |
| Who do you usually play spinning tops with?  I usually play spinning tops with my classmates. |

*e.g.*

– Các từ **rarely/seldom** và **never** không thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.

– Từ **sometimes** không thường được dùng trong câu phủ định.

**Unit 3 | PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1**

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

à **effect** /ɪˈfekt/ (n): sự tác động, sự ảnh hưởng

**burn** /ˈbɜ:rn/ (v): đốt cháy

**cause** /kɔ:z/ (v): gây ra

**cough** /kɑ:f/ (v): ho

**damage** /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ (v): tàn phá, phá hủy

à **damage** /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ (n): sự thiệt hại

**disease** /dɪˈzi:z/ (n): bệnh

**environment** /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ (n): môi trường

à **environmentist** /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəlɪst/ (n): nhà môi trường học

à **environmental** /ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəl/ (adj): thuộc về môi trường

à **environmentally** / ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentəlɪ/ (n): về phương diện môi trường

**even** /ˈi:vn/ (adv): thậm chí

**harm** /hɑ:rm/ (v): gây hại

à **harm** /hɑ:rm/ (n): sự nguy hại

à **harmful** /ˈhɑ:rmfəl/ (adj): có hại

**health** /helθ/ (n): sức khỏe

à **healthy** /ˈhelθi/ (adj): khỏe mạnh, có lợi cho sức khỏe

à **unhealthy** /ʌnˈhelθi/ (adj): không khỏe, có hại cho sức khỏe

**heart** /hɑ:rt/ (n): trái tim

**issue** /ˈɪʃu:/ (n): vấn đề

**land** /lænd/ (n): đất

**lung** /lʌŋ/ (n): phổi

**poison** /ˈpɔɪzn/ (v): đầu độc

à **poison** /ˈpɔɪzn/ (n): chất độc

à **poisonous** /ˈpɔɪzənəs/ (n): có độc

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

à **pollution** /pəˈlu:ʃən/ (n): sự ô nhiễm

à **polluted** /pəˈlu:tɪd/ (adj): bị ô nhiễm ≠ **unpolluted** /ʌnpəˈlu:tɪd/ (adj): không bị ô nhiễm

à **pollutant** /pəˈlu:tənt/ (n): chất gây ô nhiễm

**prevent** /prɪˈvent/ (v): ngăn chặn, ngăn cản

à **prevention** /priˈvenʃən/ (n): sự ngăn chặn, sự ngăn ngừa

**protect** /prəˈtekt/ (v): bảo vệ

🡪 **protection** /prəˈtekʃən/ (n): sự bảo vệ

🡪 **protector** /prəˈtektər/ (n): người bảo vệ, dụng cụ bảo vệ

🡪 **protective** /prəˈtektɪv/ (adj): mang tính bảo vệ, che chở

**soil** /sɔɪl/ (n): đất trồng

**tourism** /ˈtʊrɪzəm/ (n): du lịch

🡪 **tourist** /ˈtʊrɪst/ (n): khách du lịch

**wildlife** /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ (n): đời sống hoang dã

**Lesson 2**

**air conditioner** /ˈer kənˌdɪʃənər/ (n): máy lạnh, điều hòa

🡪 **air conditioning** /ˈer kənˌdɪʃənɪŋ/ (n): hệ thống điều hoà

**clean up** /kli:n ˈʌp/ (phr v): làm sạch, dọn dẹp

**electricity** /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ (n): điện

🡪 **electrician** /ɪˌlekˈtrɪʃn/ (n): người thợ điện

🡪 **electrical** /ɪˈlektrɪkl/ (adj): thuộc về điện (sử dụng khi nói chung như electrical appliances = thiết bị điện, hoặc để chỉ ngành học/lĩnh vực nghiên cứu như electrical engineering = ngành kỹ thuật điện )

🡪 **electric** /ɪˈlektrɪk/ (adj): tạo ra điện, chạy bằng điện (khi nói về một máy móc hay thiết bị cụ thể như electric cars = xe hơi chạy bằng điện, electric cookers = nồi cơm điện/bếp điện,…)

**recycle** /ri:ˈsaɪkl/ (v): tái chế

🡪 **recyclable** /riˈsaɪkləbəl/ (adj): có thể tái chế được

**reduce** /rɪˈdu:s/ (v): cắt giảm

🡪 **reduction** /riˈdʌkʃən/ (n): sự cắt giảm

**reuse** /ri:ˈju:z/(v): tái sử dụng

🡪 **reusable** /ˌri:ˈju:zəbəl/ (adj): có thể tái sử dụng

**save** /seɪv/ (v): tiết kiệm

**waste** /weɪst/ (v): lãng phí

🡪 **waste** /weɪst/ (n): sự lãng phí; rác, chất thải, vật không còn giá trị sử dụng

🡪 **waste** /weɪst/ (adj): bị bỏ đi, không còn giá trị sử dụng (waste paper, waste water,…)

🡪 **wasteful** /ˈweɪstfl/ (adj): lãng phí (a wasteful person = người hay lãng phí)

**Lesson 3**

**provide** /prəˈvaɪd/(v): cung cấp

🡪 **provide** somebody/something **with** something

🡪 **provide** something **for** somebody/something

🡪 **provision** /prəˈvɪʒən/ (n): sự cung cấp

🡪 **provider** /prəˈvaɪdər/ (n): nhà cung cấp, người cung cấp

**important** /ɪmˈpɔ:rtnt/ (adj): quan trọng

🡪 **importance** /ɪmˈpɔ:rtns/ (n): tầm quan trọng

**plastic** (n) /ˈplæstɪk/ nhựa

**organize** /ˈɔ:rɡənaɪz/ (v): tổ chức, thiết lập

🡪 **organization** /ˌɔ:rɡənəˈzeɪʃn/ (n): tổ chức, cơ quan

🡪 **organizer** /ˈɔ:gənaɪzər/ (n): nhà tổ chức, người tổ chức

**II/ Grammar:**

**u First Conditional (Câu điều kiện loại I):**

* 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 + will + 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.*

* 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)

**\* Một số trường hợp không dùng will ở mệnh đề chính:**

* + 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.

**u Compound sentences with *and* (Liên từ *and* trong câu ghép)**

* **Câu ghép** có tối thiểu hai mệnh đề độc lập và nối với nhau bởi một trong các **liên từ** trong nhóm **FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)**.
* Liên từ **and** được sử dụng để thêm thông tin trong một câu ghép.
* Dấu phẩy được sử dụng trước liên từ để ngăn cách hai mệnh đề độc lập trong câu ghép.

*e.g.* We should recycle the bottles, and we should plant trees.

We should save the electricity, and we shouldn’t waste water.

**u Complex sentences with *so (that)* (Liên từ *so (that)* trong câu phức)**

* **Câu phức** là câu có ít nhất một mệnh đề độc lập và một mệnh đề phụ thuộc (không thể đứng độc lập một mình) được nối với nhau bởi **liên từ**.
* Liên từ **so (that)** được sử dụng để nói về mục đích của một hành động trong câu phức.
* Không có dấu phẩy trước từ chỉ mục đích **so (that)**.

*e.g.* We should clean up our house regularly so (that) we can work effectively.

**\*Lưu ý:**

Để chỉ kết quả, chúng ta cũng dùng **so**, nhưng **có dấu phẩy** phía trước, và câu này thuộc loại câu ghép.

*e.g.* Water pollution is a serious problem in my town, so we shouldn’t throw trash into rivers.

**Unit 4 | DISASTERS**

**I/ Vocabulary:**

**Lesson 1**

**avalanche** /ˈævəlæntʃ/ (n): tuyết lở

**blizzard** /ˈblɪzərd/ (n): trận bão tuyết

**disaster** /dɪˈzæstər/ (n): thảm họa

**🡪 disastrous** /dɪˈzæstrəs/ (adj): thảm khốc

**drought** /draʊt/ (n): hạn hán

**earthquake** /ˈɜ:rθkweɪk/ (n): động đất

**flood** /flʌd/ (n): lũ lụt

**🡪 flooded** /ˈflʌdɪd/ (adj): bị ngập, úng

**heat wave** /ˈhi:t weɪv/ (n): đợt nóng

**landslide** /ˈlændslaɪd/ (n): sạt lở đất

**tsunami** /tsu:ˈnɑ:mi/ (n): sóng thần

**typhoon** /taɪˈfu:n/ (n): bão nhiệt đới

**wildfire** /ˈwaɪldfaɪər/ (n): cháy rừng

**Lesson 2**

**battery** /ˈbætəri/(n): pin

**board up** /bɔ:rd ˈʌp/ (phr v): bịt kín (cửa, cửa sổ,…) bằng gỗ

**emergency service** /ɪˈmɜ:rdʒənsi ˌsɜ:rvɪs/ (n): dịch vụ cấp cứu, cứu hộ

**escape plan** /ɪˈskeɪp plæn/ (n): sơ đồ thoát hiểm

**fire extinguisher** /ˈfaɪər ɪkˌstɪŋɡwɪʃə/ (n): bình cứu hỏa

**first aid kit** /ˌfɜ:rst ˈeɪd kɪt/ (n): bộ sơ cứu

**flashlight** /ˈflæʃlaɪt/ (n): đèn pin

**stock up** /stɑ:k ʌp/ (phr v): dự trữ

**supplies** /səˈplaɪz/ (n, pl): nhu yếu phẩm

**🡪 supply** /səˈplaɪ/ (n): sự cung cấp

**🡪 supply** /səˈplaɪ/ (v): cung cấp

**🡪 supply** somebody/something **with** something

**🡪 supply** something **to** somebody/something

**🡪 supplier** /səˈplaɪə/ (n): nhà cung cấp

**task** /tæsk/ (n): nhiệm vụ

**Lesson 3**

**expect** /ɪkˈspekt/ (v): dự báo, cho là, kỳ vọng

**🡪 expectation** /ˌekspekˈteɪʃən/ (n): sự kỳ vọng

**immediately** /ɪˈmi:diətli/ (adv): ngay lập tức

**🡪 immediate** /ɪˈmi:diət/ (adj): tức thời

**inform** /ɪnˈfɔ:rm/ (v) thông báo

**🡪 information** /ˌɪnfərˈmeɪʃən/ (n): thông tin

**🡪 informative** /ɪnˈfɔrmətɪv/ (adj): cung cấp nhiều thông tin

**warning** /ˈwɔ:rnɪŋ/(n): sự cảnh báo

**🡪 warn** /wɔ:rn/ (v): cảnh báo

**II/ Grammar:**

**u *Wh*-questions (Câu hỏi với từ để hỏi bắt đầu bằng *Wh-*)**

– Chúng ta sử dụng *câu hỏi với từ để hỏi Wh-* khi muốn hỏi về thông tin chi tiết của một hành động hoặc sự việc.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Từ để hỏi** | **Cách dùng** | **Ví dụ** |
| **What** | Hỏi về sự vật, sự việc | What was the biggest earthquake? – It was the Great Chilean Earthquake. |
| **Where** | Hỏi về nơi chốn | Where were the biggest wirefires? – They were in Siberia, Russia. |
| **When** | Hỏi về thời gian | When was the worst avalanche? – It was in 1970. |
| **How wide** | Hỏi về chiều rộng | How wide was the typhoon? – It was 200 miles wide. |
| **How tall** | Hỏi về chiều cao | How tall was the tsunami? – It was 50 meters tall. |
| **How long** | Hỏi về chiều dài/khoảng thời gian | How long was the drought? – It lasted two years. |
| **How many** | Hỏi về số lượng (với danh từ đếm được) | How many houses did the typhoon damage? – 20,000 houses. |
| **How much** | Hỏi về lượng (với danh từ không đếm được) | How much damage did the flood cause? |

**u Prepositions of place (Giới từ chỉ vị trí)**

Giới từ chỉ vị trí được dùng để nói về vị trí của một đồ vật hoặc một người.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **in front of** /ɪnˈfrʌntəf/**:** phía trước | Let’s meet in front ofthe movie theater. |
| **behind** /bɪˈhaɪnd/**:** phía sau | Shall we meet behindthe market? |
| **next to** /ˈnekstə/**:** bên cạnh | The water park is next to the supermarket. |
| **near** /nɪər/**:** gần | Keep your phone near you at all times. |
| **opposite** /ˈɑ:pəzɪt/**:** đối diện | The bowling alley is oppositethe ice rink. |
| **under** /ˈʌndər/**:** ngaybên dưới | The cats are under the bridge. |
| **below** /bɪˈloʊ/**:** ở vị trí thấp hơn | The kitchen is below her bedroom. |
| **above** /əˈbʌv/**:** ở vị trí cao hơn | The new room is above the garage. |
| **inside** /ɪnˈsaɪd/**:** bên trong | Keep children and pets inside the house. |
| **outside** /aʊtˈsaɪd/**:** bên ngoài | You shouldn’t go outside of your house. |

\*Ôn lại cách sử dụng 3 giới từ ***in, on at***

**\*Lưu ý:**

**Sự khác biệt giữa in front of và opposite:**

– Dùng in front of để miêu tả vị trí trước, sau của hai sự vật.

– Dùng opposite khi hai sự vật được nói đến bị phân cách bởi một sự vật khác ở giữa.

**Cách đọc giới từ *to***

– Trước phụ âm /tə/, e.g. next to me /ˈnekstəˌmi/

– Trước nguyên âm /tu/, e.g. next to us /ˈnekstuˌ(w)ʌs/

**u Prepositions of movement (Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động)**

Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động được dùng để nói sự di chuyển từ nơi này sang nơi khác.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **to** /tə/**:** đến, về hướng | Move to higher ground. |
| **into** /ˈɪntə/**:** vào trong | Don’t drive or walk into flood water. |
| **onto** /ˈɑ:ntə/**:** lên trên | The dog jumped onto the chair. |
| **across** /əˈkrɔ:s/**:** từ bên này sang bên kia (đường) | She walked across the road. |
| **along** /əˈlɔ:ŋ/**:** dọc theo | We walked along the beach collecting small crabs in a bucket. |
| **out of** /ˈautəv/**:** ra khỏi | They got out of the car and come into the house. |
| **over** /ˈoʊvə/**:** bên trên, bên kia (cầu, sông…) | She climbed over the wall. |
| **through** /θru:/**:** xuyên qua | They walked slowly through the woods. |

**PRACTICE**

**Unit 1 | FREE TIME**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. cinemas B. games C. sports D. friends

2. A. scarf B. scene C. scissors D. scientist

**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. basketball B. competition C. shuttlecock D. badminton

4. A. vacation B. become C. design D. cycling

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. Sue likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities, such as playing soccer, cycling and camping.

A. outdoors B. indoor C. outdoor D. indoors

6. Jess is not an active person, so she hates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. playing sports B. watching TV C. reading books D. doing arts and crafts

7. You should wear a helmet if you’re going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. out for a walk B. swimming C. fishing D. skateboarding

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the sport of moving over the ground wearing shoes with wheels.

A. Cycling B. Roller skating C. Skiing D. Karate

9. Photography is his hobby, so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traveling and taking photos

A. really likes B. really like C. doesn't really like D. would like

10. Their flight to Da Lat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 6.50 a.m. tomorrow.

A. will leave B. leave C. leaves D. is leaving

11. We have English classes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday and Thursday.

A. in B. on C. from D. at

12. We won’t leave the movie theater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the action movie ends.

A. from B. to C. until D. during

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. Quynh Nhu doesn’t has an English class at school tomorrow.

A B C D

14. Do you want to play shuttlecock on the school yard tomorrow on around 5 p.m.?

A B C D

15. Outdoors activities can make people healthier.

A B C D

16. Julia usually watches action movie when she feels sad.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. Ms. Trang keeps her rings and necklaces in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (JEWEL) box.

18. Annabelle is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SCARE) character in that horror movie.

19. What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DIFFERENT) between roller skating and skateboarding?

20. My dad gave me this bicycle last week, he wants me to become a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CYCLE).

**V/ READING**

**Read the website article. Choose the best word or phrase, A, B, C, or D, for each numbered space.**

**What kind of hobby do you have?**

There are three main types of hobbies. In the first type, you play something, like a sport, a board game, or a video game. Many people in the USA play soccer, baseball, and basketball. In sports, people are usually in (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but sometimes one person plays against another person, in tennis, for example. Chess is a popular (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ game with many people. Many teenagers and younger children love playing games on their computers. In all of these hobbies, there is a competition between people.

In the second type of hobby, people do an activity outside on their own, for example, skateboarding, cycling, or rock climbing. There is no (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here. People do the activities because they are fun.

In the third type of hobby, people make something, such as a model plane, a cake, or a piece of clothing. Most people do this kind of hobby on their own, but in the end, they can show their parents and their friends. Some people collect interesting things, like stamps or money from (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries. They put the things in a book or in a drawer. In the past, people collected insects like butterflies in this way, but that is not a (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hobby now.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | 1. sides | 1. teams | 1. classes | 1. groups |
| 22. | 1. boring | 1. bored | 1. board | 1. born |
| 23. | 1. competition | 1. play | 1. competitors | 1. players |
| 24. | 1. strange | 1. old | 1. those | 1. foreign |
| 25. | 1. interested | 1. popular | 1. extreme | 1. present |

**VI/ WRITING**

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

26. time/ do you/ chat with/ usually/ What/ your friends/ ?

à

27. Let's / on/ 6.45 a.m./ at/ meet / Saturday morning/.

à

28. Vietnam / their / baseball / in / in / Children / dislike / playing /free time / .

à

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

29. My sister likes watching basketball better than playing it. (TO)

à My sister

30. I have an English class tomorrow. It finishes at 5 p.m. (UNTIL)

à

**Unit 2 | LIFE IN THE COUNTRY**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. chef B. church C. chair D. chore

2. A. school B. headache C. character D. children

**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. nature B. dislike C. country D. people

4. A. never B. country C. prefer D. weather

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. You should use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more to save the environment.

A. public transportation B. vehicles C. cars D. airplanes

6. The New Year's Countdown party \_\_\_\_\_ at the city's square tomorrow.

A. takes off B. takes on C. takes place D. takes care

7. One of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festivals in the countryside is Mid-Autumn festival.

A. traditional B. tradition C. traditionally D. traditions

8. We finished third in the tug \_\_\_\_\_\_ war competition last year.

A. from B. to C. in D. of

9. Most students in my class are hard-working. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finish all their homework before they come to class.

A. sometimes B. always C. rarely D. never

10. Having too \_\_\_\_\_\_ vehicles on the streets causes pollution in the city.

A. some B. any C. much D. many

11. My sister seldom plays badminton after work, she prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the nearby river.

A. swims B. to swim C. to swimming D. swam

12. There weren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the room, so some of us had to stand.

A. much B. too much C. enough D. lots

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. I can't sleep - there is too many noise in the neighborhood at night!

A B C D

14. When I was younger, I played usually spinning tops with my brother.

A B C D

15. We’d like to announce the village festival will take place on January 21st to February 2nd.

A B C D

16. All the children are interested in the animal perform at the festival.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. My little brother likes to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CANDY) fruit at Tet.

18. Tiktok is a popular source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ENTERTAIN) among teenagers.

19. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ANNOUNCEMENT) the time and place of the Hiền Lương Village Tết festival last night.

20. Students should learn to protect the environment and save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NATURE) resources.

**V/ READING**

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

Dear Festival Committee,

I am writing about the Milford Nature Festival which took place last week.

I went to the festival with my two children, four and six. The information on the festival website said, ‘There is entertainment for all the family.’

My children love face painting. Amy wanted to be a tiger and Jenny wanted to be a monkey. They had pictures of the animals to show to the face painter. But there was only one face painter, and there was no other entertainment for young children. We waited for an hour and then left the line. We went to get something to eat.

My children said their food was good, but the meals were very expensive. They cost more than their tickets for the festival.

Finally, the festival website said, ‘There is a nature walk at 3.00, with information about all the flowers and trees from a plant scientist.’ There was nothing else for the children to do, so we went on the walk. But the person who did the walk did not know anything about the flowers and trees in the park.

I paid $6 for two child tickets. I would like you to give me the money back.

With best wishes,

Mrs. Williams

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | The children wanted face paintings of wild animals. |  |
| 22. | Mrs Williams did not like her meal. |  |
| 23. | The children’s meals cost $10. |  |
| 24. | Mrs Williams went on the walk because her children love flowers and trees. |  |
| 25. | There was lots of entertainment for young children at the festival. |  |

**VI/ WRITING**

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

26. on Sunday / don't / get up / usually / I/ early/ .

à

27. to play / games / folk / students / like / young / Most / .

à

28. There / too / people / in / are / this gym / many / .

à

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

29. I don't have much money. I can't buy that phone. (ENOUGH)

à

30. My mother hates noisy parties and crowded places. (NEVER)

à My mother

**Unit 3 | PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. pollution B. transport C. waste D. plastic

2. A. plant B. water C. section D. forest

**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. affect B. pollute C. disease D. damage

4. A. recycle B. reduce C. organize D. important

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ trash into rivers and make the water polluted.

A. throw B. pass C. shoot D. kick

6. Green forests provide more spaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals and birds.

A. with B. for C. into D. onto

7. Turning off the air conditioner ten minutes before leaving saves a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. plastic B. air C. water D. electricity

8. Governments should prevent people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cutting down trees in the forests.

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

9. People shouldn’t use plastic bags \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can reduce land pollution.

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

10. She won't pass the exam if she \_\_\_\_\_\_ hard.

A. doesn't study B. studies C. will study D. won't study

11. Barry loves running, \_\_\_\_\_ he is also a member of our school's running club.

A. or B. but C. if D. and

12. We should always remember 3 Rs to protect the environment, “Reduce, Reuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Recycle”.

A. if B. and C. or D. but

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. If you don't pay attention, you will understand the lesson.

A B C D

14. It is too hot today - please turn on the air condition.

A B C D

15. Governments worldwide are working together to protect the environment for pollution.

A B C D

16. My uncle is one of the best environmentalist in my country.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. Those products are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (RECYCLE), so don’t put them in the recycling bin.

18. Vung Tau City welcomes thousands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TOURISM) every holiday season.

19. People are using more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-friendly (ENVIRONMENT) products.

20. Fish and plants cannot grow well in this area because factories release toxic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (POLLUTION)into the air and water.

**V/ READING**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Denise** |  | 1. There are many problems with pollution in the world, so it is hard to know where to start. For example, I read that the gases from cars in city centers damage the health of children. But the worst thing for me is plastic. We should stop using so much, because there is no way to recycle most of it. The waste goes into the land and doesn’t change, or it goes into rivers and oceans and harms or kills fish. |
| **Noura** |  | 1. Did you know that 10% of the world’s population do not have clean water to drink? That’s terrible! Dirty water carries diseases, and drinking it every day is very bad, especially for children. Even in places with clean water, local people sometimes cannot get it, because it all goes to tourist hotels. |
| **Monique** |  | 1. There is a problem which only started 20 or 30 years ago. At one time, people bought clothes and wore them for months or even years. Now, people buy cheap clothes in the latest fashion and only wear them two or three times. They throw them away, and they go into the trash in the ground. We cannot recycle most clothing at the moment. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Denise** | **Noura** | **Monique** |
| 21. | Who is worried about traffic in the city center? | **A** | **B** | **C** |
| 22. | Who is worried about water pollution? | **A** | **B** | **C** |
| 23. | Who thinks people should not buy fast fashion clothes? | **A** | **B** | **C** |
| 24. | Who thinks plastic is the biggest environmental problem? | **A** | **B** | **C** |
| 25. | Who thinks tourism causes problems? | **A** | **B** | **C** |

**VI/ WRITING**

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

26. to use / My family / our bicycles / is trying / more often / .

à

27. Students / bring / water bottles / have to / to school / their own / .

à

28. conserve the environment / save money and / Using less energy / helps us.

à

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

29. To have a healthy lifestyle, we should exercise a lot. (THAT)

à We should

30. Exercise regularly and you will be fit and healthy. (IF)

à You will

**Unit 4 | DISASTERS**

**I/ PRONUNCIATION**

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

1. A. could B. would C. drought D. should

2. A. emergency B. email C. battery D. escape

**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. blizzard B. typhoon C. landslide D. earthquake

4. A. avalanche B. tsunami C. disaster D. announcement

**II/ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

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

5. Tornadoes – very strong winds that move in a circle – can suck up anything that is in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. road B. line C. eye D. path

6. Typhoon Tip caused a lot of damage on islands in the Pacific \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Land B. Air C. River D. Ocean

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the sky became very dark, and the storm came with strong winds and heavy rain.

A. Logically B. Suddenly C. Luckily D. Normally

8. When there is a \_\_\_\_\_, move wooden furniture away from windows.

A. wildfire B. drought C. heat wave D. tsunami

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ can we buy a first aid kit?

B: At a drugstore.

A. Why B. When C. Where D. Who

10. In case of an earthquake, hide \_\_\_\_\_ a hard object like a table or bed.

A. above B. under C. inside D. near

11. “\_\_\_\_\_ damage did the blizzard cause?”

A. How many B. How long C. How much D. How wide

12. People living near the beach should move \_\_\_\_\_ a safe place before a typhoon hits.

A. near B. outside C. up D. to

**III/ ERROR CORRECTION**

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

13. People should keep a fire extinguish in a safe place.

A B C D

14. If you are in danger, calling the emergency service, they can help you.

A B C D

15. How many people have to leave their houses because of the earthquake last week?

A B C D

16. If there's an earthquake, remember to get in the desk to stay away from fallen things.

A B C D

**IV/ WORD FORM**

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

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (WARN) of natural disasters need to be correct, simple and useful.

18. When there's a disaster, you should keep up with the news on TV or the Interner for more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (INFORM) and instructions.

19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DISASTER) typhoon last year made thousands of people homeless.

20. The recent earthquake in Turkey caused a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (DAMAGING)

**V/ READING**

**Read the start of a short story and choose the best answer, A, B, C, or D, for each question.**

****

**A long red rope**

|  |
| --- |
| Sarah was ready for her first lesson on the mountain. She knew the basic things about skiing now after spending seven days at the ski camp, but that day, she wanted to come down one of the ski runs just once before the end of her holiday the next day.  She put on her warm jacket and trousers. She had special glasses to stop the sunlight that came from the snow hurting her eyes. Then she made sure her skis were on correctly.  When Sarah’s ski instructor, Kurt, gave Sarah a piece of red rope 10 meters long and said, ‘Put this on your belt,’ she laughed and said, ‘Why do I need that?’ Her instructor did not laugh. ‘It’s the most important piece of equipment for any skier. It may be the difference between life and death.’  Kurt explained that the area had a lot of big avalanches. Sarah said, ‘I know, but if there is a problem, you will save me!’  Kurt explained that sometimes instructors and learners lose each other on the mountain. ‘You can’t ski faster than an avalanche,’ he said. Sarah took out her cell phone and said, ‘I can call you … or somebody … on this.’ Kurt smiled and said, ‘Sometimes cell phones don’t work when you are under four meters of snow. But the red rope will be on the surface, and the rescue teams will see it from a long way away, and they will find you.’ |

21. How long was Sarah’s holiday?

* 1. A week.
  2. Eight days.
  3. Nine days.
  4. Ten days.

22. What was the weather like that day?

1. Cold and cloudy.
2. Warm and sunny.
3. Cold and sunny.
4. It is not clear from the story.

23. The instructor gave Sarah the piece of rope

1. to use as a belt.
2. because it was very cold.
3. to make her laugh.
4. as a piece of safety equipment.

24. Sarah thought

1. avalanches didn’t happen in the area.
2. avalanches in the area were very small.
3. Kurt was a good instructor.
4. she was safe with Kurt.

25. What did Sarah think she could do if there was an avalanche?

1. Call for help on her cell phone.
2. Ski down the mountain before the snow hit her.
3. Contact Kurt.
4. Put the red rope on top of the snow.

**VI/ WRITING**

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

26. a safe place / An escape plan / you know / how to / will help / get outside / and go to / .

à

27. during / to minimize / Make sure / you know / that / the disaster / what to do / the damage / .

à

28. most / tropical storm / disaster / in/ natural / Is / common / Vietnam / the / ?

à

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

29. Follow the escape plan strictly and you will be safe. (IF YOU)

à

30. It's necessary for everyone to put important belongings into a safe bag. (SHOULD)

à