

A. SUMMARY OF CORE KNOWLEDGE: Review from Unit 6 to Unit 10

I. LANGUAGE FOCUS:

1. Pronunciation:

- Review from Unit 6 to Unit 10

2. Vocabulary:

- Review all of the following lexical items from Unit 6 to Unit 10

3. Grammar:

1. To-infinitive clauses

1. Diễn tả mục đích	Examples: I am trying to learn English well <u>to find a better job</u> .
2. Dùng mô tả (cụm) danh từ	- Số thứ tự Neil Amstrong was the first person <u>to land on the moon</u> The <u>last</u> person <u>to leave</u> should <u>turn off the light</u> .
	- So sánh nhất: The most popular important thing <u>to remember</u> is his general presence. Immunization, that's <u>the cheapest</u> way <u>to save a child's life</u> .
	- Next, only: The <u>only</u> person <u>to understand the joke</u> . His office was the <u>next</u> room <u>to clean</u> .

2. Perfect gerunds and perfect participle clause

PERFECT GERUND: having + Vpp	PERFECT PARTICIPLE: having + Vpp
1. Có thể được dùng khi nói về một hành động quá khứ. Ex: He was accused of having deserted his ship. 2. Thường dùng sau deny, forget, admit, mention, regret, remember or after prepositions Ex: He denied having been there.	1. Có thể được dùng khi nói về một hành động được theo sau liên tục khác bởi một hành động khác. (cùng một chủ từ) Ex: Having locked the door, he went out. * Notes: dạng having locked nhấn mạnh hành động thứ nhất đã hoàn tất trước khi hành động thứ hai bắt đầu. 2. Dùng để chỉ lí do cho hành động ở mệnh đề chính Ex: Not having read the book, he can't give us his opinion.

3. Cleft sentences with *It is/ was ... that/ who*

- Câu chẻ được dùng để nhấn mạnh một thành phần nhất định của câu và ý ta muốn nói.

- Chúng ta đặt thông tin cần nhấn mạnh sau **It** còn phần còn lại được đặt trong mệnh đề quan hệ với các đại từ quan hệ ví dụ như **that/ who**

Cấu trúc:

It is/ was ... that/ who

Ví dụ:

1. **Linh** gave me a beautiful dress at my birthday party last week. (Nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ)

→ **It was Linh who/ that** gave me a beautiful dress at my birthday party last week.

2. Linh gave me **a beautiful dress** at my birthday party last week. (Nhấn mạnh tân ngữ)

→ **It was a beautiful dress that** Linh gave me at my birthday party last week.

3. Linh gave me a beautiful dress at my birthday party **last week**. (Nhấn mạnh trạng ngữ)

→ **It was last week that** Linh gave me a beautiful dress at my birthday party.

4. Link words/phrases

Để bổ sung ý kiến và thông tin	Besides (this/ that),... : <i>Bên cạnh đó</i> Moreover,...: <i>Hơn nữa</i> In addition (to + danh từ hoặc V-ing): <i>Thêm vào</i>
Để tương phản các ý kiến	However, ...: <i>Tuy nhiên</i> ,... Although..., ...: <i>Mặc dù</i> In spite of/ Despite (danh từ hoặc V-ing),...: <i>Mặc dù</i>

	By contrast,...: <i>Ngược lại</i>
Để đưa ra lý do	Because..., ...: <i>Bởi vì</i> Because of (danh từ hoặc V-ing),...: <i>Bởi vì</i> As/ Since...,... : <i>Bởi vì</i>
Để thể hiện kết quả	As a result, ...: <i>Kết quả là</i> As a consequence,...: <i>Hậu quả là</i> Therefore,...: <i>Vì vậy</i>

5. Compound nouns

- Danh từ ghép được cấu tạo từ 2 từ trở lên.

- Cách thành lập danh từ ghép

+ **Danh từ + danh từ**: bathroom (phòng tắm), school bus (xe buýt của trường), coffee shop (quán cà phê), computer desk (bàn để máy tính), bedroom window (cửa sổ phòng ngủ), office building (toà nhà văn phòng)

+ **Tính từ + danh từ**: greenhouse (nhà kính), blackboard (bảng đen), hardcover (bìa cứng sách), sweetheart (người yêu thương), darkroom (phòng chụp ảnh tối), softball (bóng mềm)

+ **Từ đuôi -ing + danh từ**: washing machine (máy giặt), swimming pool (bể bơi), cooking class (lớp học nấu ăn), reading corner (góc đọc sách), writing desk (bàn ngồi viết), running track (đường chạy)

+ **Danh từ + từ đuôi -ing**: tea-making (pha trà), coffee-brewing (pha cà phê), cake-decorating (trang trí bánh), book-reading (đọc sách), speech-giving (phát biểu), party-planning (tổ chức tiệc)

+ **Động từ + giới từ**: breakup (chia tay, vỡ), check-in (sự kiểm tra), backup (sao lưu), breakdown (sự hỏng hóc), log-in (đăng nhập), holdup (sự trì hoãn)

II. SKILLS

1. Listening: *Practise identifying main ideas and specific information in listening tasks related to the topics you have learnt. (True-False Statements; Multiple-choice Questions)*

2. Reading: *Practise reading for main ideas and specific information in reading tasks related to the topics you have learnt. (Cloze test Reading; Reading comprehension)*

3. Speaking:

- *Talk about how to preserve our cultural heritage.*

- *Talk about the pros and cons of self-study.*

4. Writing:

- *Sentence transformation*

- *Sentence building*

- *Paragraph writing*

+ *Write a paragraph (100–130 words) about how to preserve our cultural heritage.*

+ *Write a paragraph (100–130 words) about the pros and cons of self-study.*

B. PRACTICE

I. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> ntrance | B. <u>h</u> eritage | C. <u>p</u> ressure | D. <u>a</u> nxiety |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> ulture | B. <u>p</u> unishment | C. <u>b</u> ullying | D. crowd <u>f</u> unding |
| 3. A. <u>p</u> overty | B. <u>a</u> lcohol | C. <u>c</u> omplex | D. <u>d</u> octorate |
| 4. A. <u>r</u> equired | B. <u>r</u> esponsible | C. <u>d</u> ependent | D. off <u>e</u> nsive |
| 5. A. <u>v</u> ictim | B. <u>b</u> iodiversity | C. <u>c</u> rime | D. <u>a</u> nxiety |

II. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. habitat | B. survival | C. scenery | D. violence |
| 2. A. financial | B. physical | C. violent | D. tropical |
| 3. A. motivate | B. educate | C. graduate | D. embarrass |
| 4. A. confidence | B. sympathy | C. bachelor | D. apprentice |
| 5. A. appearance | B. depression | C. influence | D. awareness |

III. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Q1. There are many risks attached to social media sites, and _____ is one of the largest risks.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| A. cyberbullying | B. stealing | C. fighting | D. betting |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|

- Q2.** We decided to start an awareness _____ to draw attention to a pressing social issue.
A. activity B. campaign C. action D. fund
- Q3.** _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.
A. Body shaming B. Physical attractiveness C. Peer pressure D. Social issue
- Q4.** The boy does not want to go to school because he is afraid of being _____.
A. awarded B. fought C. bullied D. punished
- Q5.** _____ peer pressure is when your friends encourage you to do something that benefits you or others, or when you inspire each other to achieve common goals.
A. Good B. Positive C. Ideal D. Negative
- Q6.** _____ means using words to attack others, such as shouting at, or saying something offensive to them.
A. Cyberbullying B. Social bullying C. Physical bullying D. Verbal bullying
- Q7.** My parents don't want me to _____ with my friends from school.
A. lead to B. hang out C. deal with D. drop by
- Q8.** Living below the _____ is a big problem for some students.
A. poverty line B. peer influence C. school performance D. social group
- Q9.** _____ also includes non-living things, like sunlight, air, soil, and water
A. Global warming B. Biodiversity C. Ecosystem D. Climate change
- Q10.** Air, water and rock are _____ things in the environment, but they are important to our ecosystem.
A. no-living B. no-lived C. non-lived D. non-living
- Q11.** The Amazon is the world's biggest tropical forest with diverse flora and _____.
A. habitat B. conservation C. fauna D. biodiversity
- Q12.** The decline in certain _____ can have negative effects on the entire ecosystem.
A. species B. ecosystems C. forests D. disasters
- Q13.** After the first year in the vocational school, he decided to do _____ in a restaurant.
A. institution B. apprenticeship C. academy D. employment
- Q14.** She spent months preparing for the university _____. She wanted to have a high score.
A. technical education B. critical thinking C. job market D. entrance exam
- Q15.** Students can _____ to work 2 part-time jobs to pay for their living costs.
A. convince B. propose C. manage D. graduation
- Q16.** By _____ clear goals, you can work towards achieving your dreams and becoming more independent.
A. setting B. placing C. influencing D. putting
- Q17.** Increased tourism may _____ negative effects on the environment surrounding heritage sites.
A. lead to B. set up C. suffer from D. get involved
- Q18.** Using social media is a good way _____ local heritage to the world.
A. introduce B. to introduce C. introducing D. to be introduced
- Q19.** Ha Long Bay is the only heritage site in Viet Nam _____ twice by UNESCO.
A. to recognize B. to be recognized C. recognize D. recognizing
- Q20.** My brother participated in the competition _____ his ideas about promoting heritage.
A. to test B. test C. testing D. tested
- Q21.** My parents were proud of _____ the best schools in the area for me and my brothers.
A. to have chosen B. being chosen C. chose D. having chosen
- Q22.** _____ studied the brochure carefully, my brother decided to apply for the hotel management course.
A. Having B. Having been C. Have D. Had
- Q23.** Having _____ carefully for the exam, she could answer all the questions easily.
A. been revised B. had revised C. revise D. revised
- Q24.** The world is facing many social issues nowadays. _____, we need to work together to solve them.
A. Therefore B. In addition C. However D. By contrast
- Q25.** _____ peer pressure, I never skipped classes or smoked cigarettes.
A. In spite B. In spite of C. As a result D. In addition to
- Q26.** _____ my friend was a victim of bullying at school, he was scared of going to school.
A. Because B. Besides C. Although D. However
- Q27.** _____ that Mai taught Nam how to cook rice.
A. It is yesterday B. It is on yesterday C. It was yesterday D. It was on yesterday
- Q28.** _____ on the phone.
A. It is his mother whom is B. It was his mother whom is
C. It was his mother who is D. It is his mother who is
- Q29.** _____ I bought the golden fish.
A. It was from this shop that B. I was from this shop where
C. It was this shop which D. It was this shop that
- Q30.** One of Tom's hobbies is _____. He loves seeing the birds in the wild.

- A. bird-watch B. bird-watched C. watched-bird D. bird-watching

Q31. _____ in Europe increased greatly in the 20th century.

- A. Life expectancy B. Life expected C. Life-expecting D. Expected life

Q32. A room in a house where people sit together, relax, or watch TV is a(n) _____.

- A. live room B. room-living C. living room D. lived room

IV. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

- Efforts to _____ the ancient structures in this city have been made for years. (PRESERVATION)
- The growth of _____ in the area has promoted the local economy. (TOURIST)
- Her _____ achievements in high school helped her get into a famous university. (ACADEMY)
- Developing _____ thinking skills is essential for higher education to deal with complex problems. (CRITIC)
- He felt _____ in his ability to complete all the chores well. (CONFIDENCE)
- _____ plays a crucial role in your life, as it encourages you to achieve your goals. (MOTIVATE)
- It's important to _____ with those who have been bullied and offer them support. (SYMPATHY)
- She didn't want to tell anyone about the bullying because she was too _____. (EMBARRASS)
- Conservation organisations work tirelessly to protect _____ species. (DANGER)
- The _____ of rainforests is a major concern for the global environment. (DESTROY)

V. Choose the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

- The ancient architecture in Hoi An Ancient Town has been preserved in its original state.
A. consequence B. monument C. condition D. position
- Learning a skilled trade through vocational education can be a good choice for some school-leavers.
A. representative B. brochure C. doctorate D. profession
- Parental pressure may negatively affect a teenager's ability to make independent choices.
A. encouragement B. stress C. relaxation D. disagreement
- Anti-bullying campaigns aim to promote awareness of the effects of physical bullying.
A. develop B. prevent C. argue D. frighten
- Biodiversity loss is a serious problem that needs immediate action.
A. profit B. shelter C. damage D. launch

VI. Identify the mistake in each of the following questions.

- (A) The last continent (B) to be discover (C) was Antarctica (D) in the early 1800s.
- My mother (A) is (B) the oldest member (C) joining the folk (D) dance club.
- Nam (A) regretted (B) not having (C) take the university (D) entrance exam.
- It (A) was yesterday (B) who Mai (C) taught Nam how (D) to cook rice.
- (A) Although the heavy police (B) presence, (C) there is an increase (D) in crime in the city.
- Laura (A) is late (B) because there was a terrible (C) trafficking-jam in the city (D) centre.

VII. Rewrite the following sentences as directed.

- My father usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house. (*Use a Cleft sentence*)
→ _____
- The secretary sent the bill to Mr. Harding yesterday. (*Use a Cleft sentence*)
→ _____
- We all saw her husband outside the theater last night. (*Use a Cleft sentence*)
→ _____
- Lan worked several part-time jobs to pay for her living costs. She admitted it. (*Use a Perfect Participle/ Gerund*)
→ _____
- Tung didn't apply for the business training course. He regretted that. (*Use a Perfect Participle/ Gerund*)
→ _____
- As he had drunk too much, he didn't drive home himself. (*Use a Perfect Participle/ Gerund*)
→ _____
- Despite / new police's methods/ control/ crime / city, crime figures / still / high. (*Make a complete sentence*)
→ _____
- Although/ some people/ develop/ health/ problems, they/ continue / drink / too much. (*Make a complete sentence*)
→ _____

9. Because/ some students/ experience/ test anxiety, they / suffer / stress / fail / do well / exams. (Make a complete sentence)

→ _____

10. In addition / physical bullying, many teenagers/ have to/ deal / cyberbullying. (Make a complete sentence)

→ _____

VIII. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

It is not surprising that almost all first-year students have a lot of problems when they must live (1) _____ at university.

At the first stage, due to not having a suitable schedule, they keep failing to (2) _____ deadlines. Unlike high school where the homework is quite simple and just about what is taught in class, the college or university assignments require the students to do more research for its requirements and to complete within a given time.

Another issue which often makes students stressed is that they don't have (3) _____ money to pay for things. One reason for that problem is that some students don't receive enough financial support from their parents to pay for both tuition fee and living costs. Another reason is that some students don't spend money in the right way.

It's possible for college or university students to thoroughly solve the problems above. For example, they can plan carefully for their assignments or essays, make use (4) _____ modern technologies to study faster. (5) _____, they can work part-time to support themselves financially.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. dependent | B. dependently | C. independent | D. independently |
| 2. A. meet | B. make | C. fill | D. miss |
| 3. A. much | B. little | C. enough | D. lots of |
| 4. A. of | B. on | C. with | D. in |
| 5. A. However | B. Besides | C. Therefore | D. As a consequence |

IX. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual vocational training programme. Such programmes offer plenty of opportunity for on-the-job training and work experience. Programmes usually last between two and three and a half years and comprise theoretical as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at a vocational school where you will acquire the theoretical knowledge that you will need in your future occupation. The rest of the time will be spent at a company. There you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge in practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how **it** operates and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training.

This combination of theory and practice gives you a real head start into your job: by the time you have completed your training, you will not only have the required technical knowledge, but you will also have hands-on experience in your job. There are around 350 officially recognised training programmes in Germany, so chances are good that one of them will suit your interests and talents. You can find out which one that might be by visiting one of the jobs and vocational training fairs which are organised in many German cities at different times in the year.

Employment prospects for students who have completed a dual vocational training programme are very good. This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular with young Germans: around two thirds of all students leaving school go on to start a vocational training programme.

- Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?
A. Employment Opportunities and Prospects in Germany
B. Combination of Theory and Practice in Studying in Germany
C. Dual Vocational Training System in Germany
D. Higher Education System in Germany
- The word "**it**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
A. company B. machinery C. knowledge D. organisation
- Which of the following statements best describes the dual vocational training programmes?
A. These programmes consist of an intensive theoretical course of two and a half years at a vocational school.
B. These programmes require you to have only practical working time at a certain company.
C. These programmes offer you some necessary technical skills to do your future job.
D. These programmes provide you with both theoretical knowledge and practical working experience.
- The word "**hands-on**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. theoretical B. practical C. technical D. integral
5. How many German school leavers choose this vocational training programme?
- A. well over 75% B. around one out of five
- C. less than a third D. about 70%

-The end-