

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ I

UNIT 4: FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. access	(n)	/ˈækses/	sự tiếp cận
2. advertisement = advert	(n)	/ədˈvɜːtismənt/ /ˈædvɜːt/	quảng cáo
3. announcement	(n)	/əˈnaʊnsmənt/	thông báo
4. application	(n)	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	đơn xin gia nhập
5. apply	(v)	/əˈplaɪ/	xin vào
6. appreciate	(v)	/əˈpriːʃiət/	trân trọng
7. area	(n)	/ˈeəriə/	khu vực
8. available	(adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	rảnh, sẵn sàng
9. be willing to	(v)	/biː ˈwɪlɪŋ tuː/	sẵn sàng, tự nguyện
10. benefit	(v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	giúp ích
11. boost	(v)	/buːst/	thúc đẩy
12. by chance		/baɪ ʧɑːns/	tình cờ
13. care about	(v)	/keə əˈbaʊt/	quan tâm đến
14. careful ≠ careless	(adj)	/ˈkeəfl/ ≠ /ˈkeələs/	cẩn thận ≠ cẩu thả
15. centre	(n)	/ˈsentə(r)/	trung tâm
16. charity	(n)	/ˈtʃærəti/	hội từ thiện
17. cheerful	(adj)	/ˈtʃiːfl/	vui vẻ
18. communication skills	(n)	/kəˈmjʊ.nɪˈkeɪʃən skɪlz/	kỹ năng giao tiếp
19. community	(n)	/kəˈmjʊ.nəti/	cộng đồng
20. community service	(n)	/kəˈmjʊ.nɪti ˈsɜːvɪs/	dịch vụ cộng đồng
21. confidence	(n)	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin
22. confused	(adj)	/kənˈfjuːzd/	bối rối
23. contact with	(v)	/ˈkɒntækt wɪð/	kết nối với
24. course	(n)	/kɔːs/	khóa học
25. deadline	(n)	/ˈdedlaɪn/	hạn chót
26. deliver	(v)	/dɪˈlɪvə(r)/	phân phát, giao hàng
27. development	(n)	/dɪˈveləpmənt/	sự phát triển
28. digital technology	(n)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl tekˈnɒlədʒi/	công nghệ số
29. disaster	(n)	/dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/	thảm họa
30. donate	(v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	hiến tặng, đóng góp
31. donation	(n)	/dəʊˈneɪʃn/	vật hiến tặng, sự đóng góp
32. duty	(n)	/ˈdjuːti/ /ˈduːti/	nghĩa vụ
33. endless	(adj)	/ˈendləs/	vô tận
34. essential	(adj)	/ɪˈsenʃl/	cần thiết
35. experience	(n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	kinh nghiệm
36. export	(n)	/ˈeksɜːt/	sự xuất khẩu
37. flooded area	(n)	/ˈflʌdɪd ˈeriːə/	vùng lũ lụt
38. focus on	(v)	/ˈfəʊkəs ɑːn/	tập trung vào
39. food bank	(n)	/fuːd bæŋk/	điểm từ thiện thức ăn
40. form	(n)	/fɔːm/	mẫu đơn
41. gain	(v)	/geɪn/	đạt được
42. generous	(adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	hào phóng
43. handmade items	(n)	/ˌhændˈmeɪd ˈaɪtəmz/	đồ thủ công
44. hardship	(n)	/ˈhɑːdʃɪp/	sự nghèo đói, sự thiếu thốn

45. hard-working	(adj)	/ˈhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
46. homeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư
47. hopeful ≠ hopeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊpfl/ ≠ /ˈhəʊpləs/	triển vọng ≠ vô vọng
48. increase	(n)	/ɪnˈkriːs/	sự gia tăng
49. interest	(n)	/ˈɪntrəst/ /ˈɪntrest/	sở thích
50. international	(n)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/	quốc tế
51. interview	(n)	/ˈɪntəvjʊː/	buổi phỏng vấn
52. involved	(adj)	/ɪnˈvɒlvd/	tham gia
53. life-saving	(n)	/ˈlaɪf seɪvɪŋ/	kỹ năng cứu đuối nước
54. local	(adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	thuộc địa phương
55. non-governmental	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˌɡʌvnməntl/	phi chính phủ
56. non-profit	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˈprɒfɪt/	phi lợi nhuận
57. object	(n)	/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ /ˈɒbdʒekt/	vật thể
58. offer	(v)	/ˈɒfə(r)/	phục vụ, yêu cầu
59. opportunity	(n)	/ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti/	cơ hội
60. organization	(n)	/ˌɔːɡənəɪˈzeɪʃn/	tổ chức
61. orphanage	(n)	/ˈɔːfənɪdʒ/	trại trẻ mồ côi
62. participate	(v)	/pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/	tham gia
63. position	(n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	vị trí
64. positive	(adj)	/ˈpɒzətɪv/	tích cực
65. practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkl/	thực tế, thiết thực
66. project	(n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	dự án
67. purpose	(n)	/ˈpɜːpəs/	mục đích
68. quality	(n)	/ˈkwɒləti/	phẩm chất
69. raise	(v)	/reɪz/	làm tăng lên, quyên góp
70. realise	(v)	/ˈriːəlaɪz/	nhận ra
71. record	(v)	/ˈrekɔːd/	ghi chép lại
72. regular	(adj)	/ˈregjələ(r)/	thông thường
73. reliable	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
74. remote	(adj)	/rɪˈməʊt/	xa xôi, hẻo lánh
75. revise	(v)	/rɪˈvaɪz/	ôn lại
76. service	(n)	/ˈsɜːvɪs/	dịch vụ
77. similar	(adj)	/ˈsɪmələ(r)/	tương đồng
78. skill	(n)	/skɪl/	kỹ năng
79. sort	(v)	/sɔːt/	sắp xếp
80. successful	(adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	thành công
81. suffering	(n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	sự đau đớn, sự bất hạnh
82. thankful = grateful	(adj)	/ˈθæŋkfl/ /ˈɡreɪtfl/	biết ơn
83. time management skills	(n)	/taɪm ˈmænədʒmənt skɪlz/	kỹ năng quản lý thời gian
84. useful	(adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	hữu dụng
85. various	(adj)	/ˈveəriəs/	đa dạng
86. village	(n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
87. volunteer	(n,v)	/ˌvɒlənˈtɪə(r)/	tình nguyện viên, làm tình nguyện

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

- Question 1: A. rural B. surprise C. successful D. volunteer
 Question 2: A. application B. benefit C. non-profit D. narrow-minded
 Question 3: A. reference B. remote C. reaction D. creation
 Question 4: A. area B. market C. martyr D. archaeology
 Question 5: A. dedicated B. demonstrate C. development D. delicate

E2: Mark the letter 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.

- Question 1: A. ensuring B. protecting C. providing D. widening
 Question 2: A. donate B. apply C. provide D. study
 Question 3: A. successful B. announcement C. ignorant D. experience
 Question 4: A. environment B. advertisement C. unfortunate D. disadvantaged
 Question 5: A. dedicate B. fortunate C. practical D. volunteer
 Question 6: A. ensuring B. protecting C. providing D. widening
 Question 7: A. donate B. apply C. provide D. study
 Question 8: A. successful B. announcement C. ignorant D. experience
 Question 9: A. ensuring B. advertisement C. unfortunate D. practical

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1: We _____ old clothes and books to poor children.
 A. interacted B. donated C. balanced D. applied
 Question 2: We arrived at the hotel quite early, _____ in and had lunch.
 A. checking B. checked C. was checking D. to check
 Question 3: He is very _____. He is always willing to give a lot of money to charity.
 A. honest B. generous C. enthusiastic D. modest
 Question 4: If you can do something to help others, you will find your life _____.
 A. meaningful B. meaningless C. helpless D. interested
 Question 5: The school is difficult to get to because it is located in a _____ area.
 A. remote B. cheerful C. confused D. practical
 Question 6: If you don't have time to volunteer, you can _____ money and food.
 A. participate B. boost C. donate D. deliver
 Question 7: These _____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.
 A. disadvantaged B. advantaged C. disadvantage D. advantage
 Question 8: This clean water project will _____ the people in the village.
 A. benefit B. donate C. raise D. volunteer
 Question 9: Our club needs more _____ to clean up the park at the weekend.
 A. spectators B. assistants C. volunteers D. electrician
 Question 10: We need to be _____ when we record the donations.
 A. careful B. careless C. carelessly D. carefully
 Question 11: I am _____ in community development activities.
 A. interested B. interesting C. excited D. exciting
 Question 12: There are _____ volunteering opportunities in our community.
 A. excite B. excitedly C. excited D. exciting
 Question 13: Last year, I was _____ at maths. I couldn't even do simple addition in my head.
 A. hope B. hopeful C. hopefully D. hopeless
 Question 14: Luckily, I got some _____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.
 A. useless B. useful C. usefulness D. uselessness
 Question 15: He spent his childhood in _____ parts of Italy.
 A. various B. vary C. variously D. variety
 Question 16: They were so _____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.

- A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited
- Question 17:** Volunteers become well ____ of the problems facing the world.
- A. aware B. concerned C. helpful D. interested
- Question 18:** Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a ____ case.
- A. hopefully B. hopeless C. hopeful D. hopelessly
- Question 19:** A lot of generous businessmen have ____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.
- A. done B. taken C. made D. given
- Question 20:** It is ____ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.
- A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly
- Question 21:** They visit a retirement home and ____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.
- A. spend B. lose C. waste D. consume
- Question 22:** Fundraising for charity is a ____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.
- A. meant B. meaningful C. meaningless D. meaning
- Question 23:** Both community ____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.
- A. life B. language C. performance D. service
- Question 24:** We hope that students themselves will enjoy taking part _____ the projects.
- A. in B. on C. at D. for
- Question 25:** Many international volunteer organizations are trying to find a ____ to the problem of world hunger.
- A. way B. method C. suggestion D. solution
- Question 26:** For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should ____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.
- A. increase B. reduce C. contribute D. ignore
- Question 27:** On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words 'He opened the door of ____ to all those who cannot see.'
- A. knowledge B. information C. news D. material
- Question 28:** Every month, the volunteer group go to _____ and mountainous areas to help those in need.
- A. empty B. remote C. crowded D. poor
- Question 29:** Your music is very _____. Can't you just stop it?
- A. annoying B. interesting C. annoyed D. bored
- Question 30:** Some of the students were ____ at English, so volunteer teachers had to try very hard.
- A. hopeless B. hopeful C. endless D. excited
- Question 31:** She wishes she could do some _____ work this summer.
- A. voluntarily B. volunteerism C. volunteer D. volunteering
- Question 32:** This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to ____ children.
- A. advantaged B. disadvantaged C. advantageous D. disadvantageous
- Question 33:** You can ____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.
- A. donor B. donate C. devote D. dedicate
- Question 34:** While Tom and I _____, someone _____ at the door.
- A. were talking - knocked B. were talking - was knocking
C. talked - knocked D. talked - was knocking
- Question 35:** While the teacher was explaining to the whole class, she _____ carefully.
- A. didn't listen B. wasn't listening C. had listened D. wasn't listened
- Question 36:** When we were on a voluntary tour, we _____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.
- A. were going B. went C. have gone D. had gone
- Question 37:** They are going to treat drinking water and widen roads in _____ areas.
- A. private B. remote C. accessible D. secret
- Question 38:** The phone was engaged when I called. Who _____ to?
- A. were you talking B. were you talked

D. have you talked

A. excited **B.** hopeless **C.** helpful **D.** interested

A. was working **B.** worked **C.** had worked **D.** worked

A. tell **B.** was telling **C.** told **D.** had told

A. were bringing **B.** brought **C.** have brought **D.** had brought

A. stood – heard

A. saw **B.** was seeing **C.** was seen **D.** has seen

A. were mending - was pouring **B.** mended - poured

Question 46: I ____ my report when my boss ____ the hall.

C. was making - was entering

A. broke - was playing

A. make **B.** risk **C.** improve **D.** start

A. waited - was having **B.** was waiting - was having

Question 50: All the kids _____ their homework when the volunteer team _____.

C. were doing — were arriving **D.** did - were arriving

A. went - lost

Question 52: When I _____ my best friend, she _____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.

[illegible]

A. were walking - was asking

Question 54: Where ____ you ____ when I ____ you on the bus last night?

C. were - going - saw

A. rang - worked

Question 56: When the robbery ____, the safeguard ____!

A. happened - slept

Question 8: Besides _____ money, there are other ways you can do to help people in need.

E5: Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Question 1: Donating food and other essential items is practical and _____ to the local people. (HELP)

Question 2: You made so _____ mistakes. Please check the detailed record of all the donated things. (CARE)

Question 3: Volunteering can be _____ sometimes, but it can help us find a purpose in life. (TIRE)

Question 4: If you are _____ in this volunteer project, contact us for more information. (INTEREST)

Question 5: We are looking for volunteers for an _____ project in our local area. (INTEREST)

Question 6: If you want to volunteer, there are _____ opportunities for getting involved. (END)

Question 7: There are _____ opportunities for teenagers to volunteer these days. (END)

Question 8: We were very _____ to help children organise afterschool activities. (EXCITE)

Question 9: Homeless children are _____ victims. We need to protect them. (HELP)

Question 10: The local people were really _____. They supported us all the time we stayed there. (HELP)

Question 11: Members of our volunteer clubs are _____ about raising money for charity. (EXCITE)

Question 12: We need more _____ for our community projects. (VOLUNTARY)

Question 13: Our charity groups received generous _____ from the local people. (DONATE)

III-READING:

E6: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (1) __ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used to (2) __ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village (3) __ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day (4) __ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. (5) __ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone (6) __ was considering working for a charity.

Question 1: A. rich B. comfortable C. well-paid D. luxurious

Question 2: A. lived B. living C. lived D. lively

Question 3: A. for B. on C. with D. from

Question 4: A. carrying B. wearing C. holding D. drinking

Question 5: A. If B. Because C. When D. Although

Question 6: A. which B. when C. where D. who

E7: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is the book which will (1) __ you in the fight for survival that (2) __ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3) __ of extinction.

As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the (4) __ of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5) __ animals (6) __ from the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human (7) __ for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8) __ their (9) __ so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that (10) __ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

Question 1: A. combine B. involve C. bring D. lead

Question 2: A. meets B. opposes C. forces D. faces

- Question 3: A. edge B. start C. limit D. end
 Question 4: A. virtue B. enjoyment C. satisfaction D. value
 Question 5: A. enable B. help C. allow D. assist
 Question 6: A. preserve B. conserve C. revive D. survive
 Question 7: A. greed B. interest C. care D. concern
 Question 8: A. from B. by C. for D. with
 Question 9: A. feet B. paws C. claws D. toes
 Question 10: A. for B. at C. from D. to

E8: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

European Union, almost 100 million citizens of all ages invest their time, talents and money to make a positive contribution to their community by volunteering in civil society organisations, youth clubs, hospitals, schools, in sport clubs, etc. For the Commission, volunteering is an active expression of civic participation which strengthens common European values such as solidarity and social cohesion. Volunteering also provides important learning opportunities, because involvement in voluntary activities can provide people with new skills and competences that can even improve their employability. This is especially important at this time of economic crisis. Volunteering plays an important role in sectors as varied and diverse as education, youth, culture, sport, environment, health, social care, consumer protection, humanitarian aid, development policy, research, equal opportunities and external relations.

Objectives of the Year:

1. To create an enabling and facilitating environment for volunteering in the EU;
2. To empower volunteer organisations and improve the quality of volunteering;
3. To reward and recognise volunteering activities; and
4. To raise awareness of the value and importance of volunteering.

The Commission expects that the European Year of Volunteering will lead to an Increase In volunteering and to greater awareness of its added value, and that it will highlight the link between voluntary engagement at local level and its significance in the wider European context.

(EU Citizenship Portal)

Question 1: What does the word “their” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. talents B. organisations C. citizens D. schools

Question 2: According to the European Commission, which value does civic participation strengthen?

- A. society’s wealth and well-being B. cultural awareness
 C. solidarity and social cohesion D. safe environment

Question 3: According to the passage, why does volunteering provide important learning opportunities?

- A. Because people have opportunities to gain new skills and competences.
 B. Because it helps connect people to others.
 C. Because it gives people a sense of being involved in a community.
 D. Because it provides people with chances to learn from the differences.

Question 4: Which of the following does NOT belong to Objectives of the Year?

- A. Improving the quality of volunteering B. Encouraging volunteering activities
 C. Facilitating volunteering in the EU D. Raising awareness of value of social relationships.

Question 5: The word “engagement” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. marriage B. involvement C. vow D. appointment

VI-WRITING:

E10: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: There / be / lots / reasons / people / want / volunteer.

→ _____.

Question 2: Volunteer work / offer / us / chance / make / difference / people / around / them.

→ _____.

Question 3: Young / people / develop / new/ skills / when / join / volunteer / activities.

→ _____ .
Question 4: We / can / learn / new / language / when / do / volunteer / work.
 → _____ .
Question 5: Volunteering / interesting / because / it / also / way / meet / make / new friends
 → _____ .

UNIT 5: INVENTIONS

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. 3d printing	(n)	/θri: di 'prɪntɪŋ/	in ba chiều
2. act	(v)	/ækt/	hành động
3. advantage	(n)	/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	lợi thế
4. allow	(v)	/ə'laʊ/	cho phép
5. amaze	(v)	/ə'meɪz/	làm ngạc nhiên
6. app	(n)	/æp/	ứng dụng (trên điện thoại)
7. application	(n)	/,æplɪ'keɪʃn/	ứng dụng
8. apply	(n)	/ə'plai/	áp dụng
9. artificial intelligence (AI)	(n)	/,ɑ:rtɪfɪʃəl m'telədʒəns/	trí tuệ nhân tạo
10. battery	(n)	/'bætri/ /'bætəri/	pin
11. book	(v)	/bʊk/	đặt trước
12. button	(n)	/'bʌtn/	nút bấm
13. charge	(v)	/tʃɑ:dʒ/	sạc pin
14. cheap ≠ expensive	(adj)	/tʃi:p/ ≠ /ɪk'spensɪv/	rẻ ≠ đắt
15. classmate	(n)	/'klɑ:smeɪt/	bạn cùng lớp
16. communicate	(v)	/kə'mju:nikeɪt/	giao tiếp
17. computer	(n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/	máy tính
18. control	(n,v)	/kən'trəʊl/	sự điều khiển, điều khiển
19. convenient	(adj)	/kən'vi:niənt/	thuận tiện
20. customer	(n)	/'kʌstəmə(r)/	khách hàng
21. designer	(n)	/dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/	nhà thiết kế
22. develop	(v)	/dɪ'veləp/	phát triển
23. device	(n)	/dɪ'vaɪs/	thiết bị
24. difficult	(adj)	/'dɪfɪkəlt/	khó khăn
25. display	(v)	/dɪ'spleɪ/	hiển thị
26. distance	(n)	/'dɪstəns/	khoảng cách
27. document	(n)	/'dɒkjumənt/	tài liệu
28. driverless	(adj)	/'draɪvələs/	không người lái
29. effective	(adj)	/'ɪfektɪv/	hiệu quả
30. emotion	(n)	/'ɪməʊʃn/	cảm xúc
31. e-reader	(n)	/'i: ri:də(r)/	thiết bị đọc sách điện tử
32. example	(n)	/ɪg'zɑ:mpl/	ví dụ
33. experiment	(n)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt/	thí nghiệm
34. express	(v)	/ɪk'spres/	bài tỏ
35. flight	(n)	/flaɪt/	chuyến bay
36. furniture	(n)	/'fɜ:nɪʃə(r)/	đồ nội thất

37. hardware	(n)	/'hɑ:dweə(r)/	phần cứng
38. install	(v)	/ɪn'stɔ:l/	cài đặt
39. invent	(v)	/ɪn'vent/	phát minh ra
40. invention	(n)	/ɪn'venʃn/	phát minh
41. laboratory	(n)	/lə'bɒrətɪ/	phòng thí nghiệm
42. laptop	(n)	/'læptɒp/	máy tính xách tay
43. learner	(n)	/'lɜ:nə(r)/	người học
44. light ≠ heavy	(adj)	/laɪt/ ≠ /'hevi/	nhẹ ≠ nặng
45. machine	(n)	/mə'ʃi:n/	máy móc
46. measure	(v)	/'meʒə(r)/	đo đạc
47. perhaps	(adv)	/pə'hæps/	có thể
48. powerful	(adj)	/'paʊəfl/	mạnh mẽ
49. processor	(n)	/'prəusesə(r)/	bộ xử lí (máy tính)
50. recognise	(v)	/'rekəɡnaɪz/	nhận ra
51. route	(n)	/ru:t/	tuyến đường
52. show	(v)	/ʃəʊ/	cho thấy
53. size	(n)	/saɪz/	kích cỡ
54. smartphone	(n)	/'smɑ:tfəʊn/	điện thoại thông minh
55. software	(n)	/'sɒftweə(r)/	phần mềm (máy tính)
56. stain	(n)	/steɪn/	vết bẩn
57. storage space	(n)	/'stɔ:ɪdʒ speɪs/	dung lượng lưu trữ (máy tính)
58. store	(v)	/stɔ:(r)/	lưu trữ
59. suitable	(adj)	/'su:təbl/	phù hợp
60. thanks to		/θæŋks tu:/	nhờ vào
61. three dimensional object	(n)	/θri: -daɪmenʃənəl 'ɑ:bdʒekt/	vật thể 3 chiều
62. traffic	(n)	/'træfɪk/	giao thông
63. transport	(n)	/'trænspɔ:t/	vận chuyển
64. vacuum cleaner	(n)	/'vækju:m 'kli:nə(r)/	máy hút bụi
65. valuable	(adj)	/'væljuəbl/	có giá trị
66. walk down	(v)	/wɔ:k daʊn/	bước xuống
67. weight	(n)	/weɪt/	cân nặng
68. wipe away	(v)	/waɪp ə'wei/	quét sạch

B. GRAMMAR:

I. PRESENT PERFECT (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH):

a. Công thức:

Thẻ khẳng định	S + have / has + V3/ed
Thẻ phủ định	S + have not / has not + V3/ed
Thẻ nghi vấn	(Wh) + have / has (not) + S+ V3/ed ?

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Dùng để nói đến sự việc đã xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng có hậu quả kéo dài đến thời điểm hiện tại.

Vd: I HAVE LOST my car key so can't go to work right now. (Tôi đã làm mất chìa khóa xe nên tôi không thể đi làm ngay bây giờ được)

I HAVEN'T EATEN anything. Now, I am hungry. (Tôi chưa ăn bất cứ thứ gì. Bây giờ tôi đói)

- Dùng để nói đến sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn diễn ra ở hiện tại.

Vd: We HAVE LIVED in this house for 10 years. (Chúng tôi đã sống trong căn nhà này được khoảng 10 năm)

Lisa HAS WORKED as an English teacher since 2000. (Lisa đã làm việc như là 1 cô giáo tiếng Anh từ năm 2000)

- Dùng để nói về sự việc vừa mới hoàn thành gần đây.

Vd: Dung HAS JUST FINISHED his work. (Dùng chỉ mới vừa hoàn thành công việc của anh ấy)

HAVE YOU SEEN any good films recently?

*** Một số từ nhận dạng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

just (vừa mới đây), already (vừa mới hoàn thành), yet (chưa), recently (mới đây), lately (gần đây)
never ... before (chưa bao giờ trước đó), up to now (tính đến bây giờ), so far (gần đây),
the first / the second/ the third ... time (lần thứ nhất, thứ hai, thứ ba,...), several times (nhiều lần)
for ages (khoảng nhiều năm), for a long time (đã lâu), how long (bao lâu)
since + mốc thời gian (kể từ khi); for + khoảng thời gian (khoảng)

Ví dụ:

I HAVE BROKEN my watch so I don't know what time it is. (tôi đã làm vỡ đồng hồ nên tôi không biết bây giờ là mấy giờ)

She HASN'T ARRIVED yet. (Cô ấy vẫn chưa đến)

This is the second time they HAVE MEET together. (Đây là lần thứ hai họ gặp nhau)

HAVE you SPOKEN to Quỳnh Hương yet? (Bạn đã nói chuyện với Quỳnh Hương chưa?)

Up to now we HAVE VISITED 14 countries in the world. (Tính đến bây giờ, chúng tôi đã đi đến 14 quốc gia trên thế giới)

II. GERUND AND TO-INFINITIVE (ĐỘNG TỪ DẠNG V-ING VÀ TO-V0):

1. Gerund (Động từ dạng V-ing):

***Động từ dạng V-ing được sử dụng khi:**

- Đứng sau 1 số động từ:

admit (thừa nhận)
allow (cho phép)
avoid (tránh)
consider (xem xét)
deny (phủ nhận)
dislike (không thích)
detest (ghét)

enjoy (thích)
finish (hoàn thành)
mind (phiền)
don't mind (không phiền)
miss (bỏ lỡ)
permit (cho phép)
postpone (trì hoãn)

practise (thực hành)
quit (từ bỏ)
recommend (đề nghị)
risk (mạo hiểm)
suggest (đề nghị)

Vd: We have *finished* DOING our exercises. (Chúng tôi đã hoàn thành xong việc làm bài tập)

They *dislike* PLAYING soccer. (Họ không thích việc chơi bóng đá)

We *detest* STEALING someone else's files. (Chúng tôi ghét việc ăn cắp tài liệu của người khác)

- Làm chủ ngữ trong câu:

Vd: SWIMMING in a swimming pool is very interesting. (VIỆC BƠI LỘI trong hồ bơi thì rất thú vị)

FLYING on the raining days is very dangerous. (VIỆC BAY vào những ngày mưa thì rất là nguy hiểm)

EATING at night is not good for your health. (VIỆC ĂN vào buổi tối thì không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn)

2. To-infinitive (Động từ dạng To V0):

***Động từ dạng To V0 được sử dụng khi:**

- Đứng sau 1 số động từ:

afford (đủ khả năng)
agree (đồng ý)
appear (xuất hiện)
arrange (sắp xếp)
decide (quyết định)
demand (yêu cầu)
deserve (xứng đáng)

expect (mong đợi)
fail (thất bại)
hesitate (do dự)
hope (hi vọng)
learn (học)
manage (xoay sở)
mean (ý định)

need (cần)
offer (đề nghị)
plan (lên kế hoạch)
prepare (chuẩn bị)
pretend (giả vờ)
promise (hứa)
refuse (từ chối)

seem (dường như)
threaten (đe dọa)
volunteer (tình nguyện)
wait (đợi)
want (muốn)
wish (mong)
would like (muốn)
would love (yêu thích)

Vd: I can't *afford* TO BUY that computer. (Tôi không đủ khả năng để mua cái máy tính đó).

I *have decided* TO ATTEND technology school. (Tôi đã quyết định tham gia vào trường công nghệ)

Phat *wants* TO LEARN how to use that laptop. (Phat muốn học để sử dụng chiếc máy tính xách tay đó)

- **Sử dụng trong công thức đưa ra ý kiến "It's (not) + adj + To V0" (nó thì ... để làm gì đó).**

Vd: *It's difficult to* raise people awareness about copyright. (Nó thì khó để làm tăng nhận thức của mọi người về vấn đề bản quyền)

It's easy to buy a smartphone nowadays. (Nó thì dễ để mua 1 chiếc điện thoại thông minh ngày nay)

It's fun to learn English. (Nó thì vui để học tiếng Anh)

- **Làm chủ từ trong câu.**

Vd: To do exercises is very important for him. (tập thể dục thì rất quan trọng cho anh ấy)

To use computer all day will make you feel tired. (sử dụng máy tính cả ngày sẽ làm bạn cảm thấy mệt)

***LƯU Ý:**

- Một số động từ như "**like, love, hate,...**" có thể được theo sau bởi cả V-ing và To V0.

Vd: I *love* SEARCHING/TO SEARCH for information in the Internet. (Tôi thích tìm kiếm thông tin trên mạng)

- Một số động từ như "**allow, permit, advise, recommend,...**" có các trường hợp đặc biệt sau:

• "**allow, permit, advise, recommend,...**" + V-ing

• "**allow, permit, advise, recommend,...**" + **O** + to V0

Ví dụ:

Sorry, we don't *allow* SMOKING in this room. (Xin lỗi, chúng tôi không cho phép hút thuốc ở phòng này)

My parent *allowed* me TO USE computer at night. (Cha mẹ tôi cho phép tôi để sử dụng máy tính vào buổi tối)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Mark the letter 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.

Question 1: A. costly B. mature C. portable D. smartphone

Question 2: A. intelligent B. profile C. science D. versatile

Question 3: A. benefit B. generous C. inventor D. video

Question 4: A. graduate B. communicate C. laport D. valuable

Question 5: A. company B. compose C. comprise D. computer

E2: Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

Question 1: A. invention B. computer C. holiday D. detective

Question 2: A. Internet B. attention C. invention D. advantage

Question 3: A. average B. document C. computer D. everything

Question 4: A. grandfather B. afternoon C. library D. photograph

Question 5: A. favourite B. tradition C. family D. exercise

Question 6: A. banana B. January C. century D. syllable

Question 7: A. volunteer B. engineer C. Vietnamese D. holiday

Question 8: A. opinion B. energy C. customer D. telephone

Question 9: A. instrument B. confidence C. donation D. orphanage

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Samsung Galaxy Tab _____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.

A. supports

B. offers

C. displays

D. provides

Question 2: Facebook is used_____ among the young.

- A. communicate B. communicating C. to communicate D. to communicating

Question 3: Sophia is a humanoid robot which can communicate _____ people by using human language and expressing emotions.

- A. to B. for C. with D. on

Question 4: YouTube _____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.

- A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. grows

Question 5: The screen will _____the username in the top right-hand corner.

- A. store B. display C. install D. promote

Question 6: _____ e-readers have become less popular since tablets and smartphones were introduced, they are still used by many book lovers today.

- A. Because B. Although C. When D. Until

Question 7: The laptop is not working because you haven't _____ it yet.

- A. changed B. charged C. pressed D. put

Question 8: I _____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.

- A. have B. had C. is having D. have had

Question 9: The scientists _____ important research in the laboratory.

- A. put out B. go out C. hand out D. carry out

Question 10: You can send and receive e-mails from a_____.

- A. charger B. printer C. smartphone D. USB

Question 11: Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and _____.

- A. chargeable B. economical C. portable D. transferable

Question 12: Modern smartphones nowadays do not have many _____ to look better.

- A. buttons B. keyboards C. screens D. pens

Question 13: Dung spilled his coffee on his desk and so now there is a _____ on the desk.

- A. crack B. wound C. cut D. stain

Question 14: Be careful when using electrical _____.

- A. equipment B. experiment C. experience D. exception

Question 15: Vu Quynh Lien should install this _____ on her smartphone. It helps to make her photos more beautiful.

- A. hardware B. software C. device D. equipment

Question 16: If you have an _____, you don't have to bring all those heavy books in your bag.

- A. correction pen B. e-book reader C. digital camera D. earbuds

Question 17: I think this is a _____ problem. The computer screen is broken.

- A. hardware B. software C. device D. equipment

Question 18: Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to _____ time while doing housework.

- A. kill B. save C. spend D. waste

Question 19: A robot vacuum cleaner is a _____ device in your home. It makes housework less tiring.

- A. help B. helpless C. helpful D. helpfully

Question 20: It is convenient for you to read _____ when you travel.

- A. e-books B. laptops C. online game D. smartphones

Question 21: Most smartphones now _____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.

- A. display B. offer C. provide D. support

Question 22: We can surf the ____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.

- A. e-book B. internet C. laptop D. smartphone

Question 23: You can get access ____ the Internet, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.

- A. for B. in C. of D. to

Question 24: The two fabrics of Velcro stick together thanks ____ the hooks on the surface and the loops on the other.

- A. by B. for C. of D. to

Question 25: If you get a laptop as a reward, what will you use it ____?

- A. by B. for C. to D. with

Question 26: Truong Thi Ha _____ Chinese, but she quit because it was too difficult.

- A. studies B. studied C. has studied D. will study

Question 27: 3-D _____ is used to produce complex tools and components.

- A. print B. printing C. printer D. blueprint

Question 28: Blu-ray was first commercially _____ in 2006 and it uses a blue laser to read or write data to a disc.

- A. performed B. allowed C. introduced D. supplied

Question 29: 3-D printing _____ complex tools and components.

- A. is used for produce B. is used to produce
C. uses for producing D. uses to produce

Question 30: A _____ helps save a lot of energy doing housework.

- A. washing machine B. e-book reader C. digital camera D. vacuum cleaner

Question 31: Where do you live? – I ____ in Boston. I ____ there for ten years now.

- A. live – have lived B. live – am living C. have lived – live D. live – live

Question 32: Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I ____ it many times, at least four.

- A. read B. have read C. was reading D. used to read

Question 33: Vu Quynh Lien ____ volleyball at high school but she didn't like it.

- A. has played B. played C. was playing D. has been playing

Question 34: Thomas ____ for the Google since 2014.

- A. has worked B. is working C. was working D. worked

Question 35: A smartwatch can be used for _____ your exercise efforts.

- A. connecting B. controlling C. protecting D. measuring

Question 36: The first actual robot ____ invented in 1961.

- A. was B. has been C. used to D. were

Question 37: We do not like _____ on animals.

- A. experiences B. experiments C. exercises D. expressions

Question 38: ' _____ ' means 'made by humans'.

- A. valuable B. useful C. artificial D. helpful

Question 39: Liverpool football club ____ 18 Premier League titles so far.

- A. won B. used to win C. win D. has won

Question 40: A correction pen is used for ____ your writing mistakes.

- A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover

- Question 41:** I'm sorry. Mark isn't here now. He ____ to the post office.
 A. went B. goes C. has been D. has gone
- Question 42:** This device _____ people to communicate by using voice commands.
 A. allows B. makes C. applies D. lets
- Question 43:** ____ you ____ the shoplifter to the police yet?
 A. Do – report B. Have – reported C. Are – reporting D. When – reported
- Question 44:** It's no good ____ him the truth now.
 A. not to tell B. tell C. telling D. to tell
- Question 45:** People's lives ____ a lot thanks to the inventions of these devices.
 A. was changed B. has been changed C. have changed D. is changed
- Question 46:** Most of my friends enjoy _____ football on television.
 A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. watched
- Question 47:** My parents decided _____ a taxi because it was late.
 A. take B. to take C. taking D. took
- Question 48:** He reminded me _____ to give the book back to John
 A. not forget B. not to forget C. forgot D. forgetting
- Question 49:** _____ is not part of a computer.
 A. Hardware B. Software C. Process D. RAM
- Question 50:** Dave _____ Chinese for six years now. He likes it.
 A. studies B. studied C. has studied D. will study
- Question 51:** We have worked here _____ 2002.
 A. for B. since C. in D. to
- Question 52:** Until now, the disease ____ over thirty thousand people worldwide.
 A. has killed B. killed C. kills D. is killing
- Question 53:** It's important ____ too much about your failure.
 A. not to worry B. not worry C. not worrying to D. don't worry
- Question 54:** Thao Nguyen Xanh admitted _____ a mistake because she has fooled her customers.
 A. make B. to make C. making D. to making
- Question 55:** The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth _____ a packed lunch.
 A. taken B. taking C. to take D. take
- Question 56:** Did you remember ____ Mr. Green my message?
 A. be given B. giving C. have given D. to give
- Question 57:** Mary often watches YouTube videos to study how ____ a dish or make a cake.
 A. cook B. cooking C. to cook D. to cooking
- Question 58:** Truong Thi Ha hoped _____ to join the club. She could make friends with many people here.
 A. being invited B. to invite C. to be invited D. inviting
- Question 59:** How long ____ your best friend?
 A. did you know B. do you know C. have you known D. are you knowing
- Question 60:** "Would you like a coffee?" - "No thanks. ____ one."
 A. I just had B. I just have C. I was just having D. I've just had
- Question 61:** Don't forget ____ your homework before coming to class.
 A. doing B. having done C. to be done D. to do

Question 62: An e-book reader is convenient; it is used _____ electronic books, newspapers or magazines.

- A. read B. to read C. reading D. to reading

Question 63: Vu Quynh Lien is not coming to class today. She _____ back to her hometown.

- A. goes B. go C. has gone D. will go

Question 64: _____ artificial intelligence, the phone's voice-recognition system converts the sound into numerical data.

- A. According to B. Instead of C. Apart from D. Thanks to

Question 65: AI has been applied _____ various areas of life.

- A. for B. to C. from D. of

Question 66: You should _____ the batteries fully before using the smartphones.

- A. apply B. display C. store D. charge

Question 67: It was not until people became interested in e-books that e-readers became _____ around the world.

- A. convenient B. popular C. helpful D. cheap

Question 68: I have lost my mobile phone. Someone _____ it.

- A. has steal B. has stole C. has stolen D. have stole

Question 69: _____ cars can work with little human control.

- A. Driver B. Driven C. Driverless D. Non-driver

Question 70: Her children _____ their homework yet. They are still working on it.

- A. hasn't finished B. hasn't finishing C. haven't finished D. haven't finishing

Question 71: This device is not _____ for children.

- A. suitable B. valuable C. various D. artificial

Question 72: They _____ a new camera in the classroom to monitor the activities.

- A. applied B. installed C. displayed D. stored

Question 73: The door and the window are open. I think someone _____ into our house!

- A. breaks B. broke C. has broken D. will break

Question 74: The company _____ a new kind of smartphone. It looks fantastic!

- A. just introduces B. just introduced C. has just introduced D. will just introduce

Question 75: E-readers are often more _____ than printed books because an e-reader allows us to store thousands of books while it is only as heavy as a single book.

- A. expensive B. inexpensive C. convenient D. inconvenient

Question 76: Nancy was sitting up in bed listening to the radio on the _____.

- A. velcros B. laptops C. headphones D. chargers

Question 77: Truong Thi Ha has had this smartphone _____ 10 years.

- A. for B. since C. from D. in

Question 78: This is a delicious cake, but we have _____ had a big dinner and feel very full.

- A. only B. just C. since D. for

Question 79: An e-reader is a small _____ on which you can store and read texts downloaded from the Internet.

- A. device B. hardware C. software D. vehicle

E4: Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Smartphone can be a great learning tool but you need to think of how to use it _____. (EFFECT)

Question 2: Some personal computer are not _____ for outdoor use because they are not portable. (SUIT)

Question 3: Velcro has _____ become a familiar fastener for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.
(GRADUAL)

Question 4: Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest __ of all time. (INVENT)

Question 5: Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and _____.
(ENTERTAIN)

Question 6: According to computer scientists, artificial _____ can be divided into two different categories: weak and strong. (INTELLIGENT)

Question 7: People use this _____ device to connect with other people all over the world. (ELECTRICITY)

Question 8: This mobile _____ is used for recording and sending distress signals. (APPLY)

Question 9: Vaccination has been considered among the most important _____ in medicine. (INVENT)

Question 10: People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new _____. (PRODUCE)

Question 11: The Internet has become a very _____ learning tool. (VALUE)

Question 12: The uses of Artificial - Robot Intelligence are very _____. (DIVERSITY)

Question 13: Scientists have invented _____ intelligent computer systems capable of answering questions posed in natural language. (ARTIFICIAL)

Question 14: _____ has been used for a long time for prevent diseases. (VACCINATE)

V- READING:

E8: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence.

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's (1) _____ are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer while today (2) _____ people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many (3) _____ to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now (4) _____ to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the (5) _____ use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. With ever increasing use of information technology these (6) _____ elements are likely to increase in the future.

In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost (7) _____ to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children (8) _____ unsuitable websites. Yet perhaps the biggest threat to IT in years to come will be the computer (9) _____ -more sophisticated or more destructive strains are almost inevitable.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, (10) _____ I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

Question 1: A. live

B. lives

C. living

D. life

Question 2: A. most

B. most of

C. most of the

D. almost

Question 3: A. services

B. uses

C. benefits

D. effects

Question 4: A. free

B. convenient

C. unused

D. available

Question 5: A. particular

B. immediate

C. widespread

D. continued

- Question 6: A. positive B. negative C. careless D. trivial
 Question 7: A. possible B. impractical C. likely D. impossible
 Question 8: A. accessing B. approaching C. entering D. getting
 Question 9: A. disease B. program C. virus D. software
 Question 10: A. so B. moreover C. therefore D. yet

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philippines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

- Question 1:** The word “**substitute**” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. addition B. alternative C. imitation D. solution
- Question 2:** Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla’s invention?
 A. It happens at atmospheric temperature. B. It imitates something in nature.
 C. It requires no electricity. D. It uses enzymes to break down water.
- Question 3:** The word “**it**” in the passage refers to _____.
 A. enzyme B. molybdenum C. petrol D. water
- Question 4:** The word “**vanished**” in the passage is opposite in meaning to _____.
 A. appeared B. produced C. introduced D. invented
- Question 5:** It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to _____.
 A. save energy B. save environment C. save money D. save time

VI-WRITING:

E10: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

- Question 1:** Ms Hoa started teaching English in 2000.
 → Ms Hoa has _____.
- Question 2:** Learning Japanese is very difficult but interesting.
 → It is _____.
- Question 3:** 3D printing is used to make three-dimensional objects.
 → 3D printing allows _____.
- Question 4:** Driverless cars can help reduce road traffic accidents.
 → Driverless cars can be useful _____.
- Question 5:** We should not leave the door open.

→ We should avoid _____ .

Question 6: The Internet helps us communicate easily among other things

→ Easy communication is one of _____ .

E11: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences:

Question 1: Television / be / indispensable / part / people's lives / today.

→ _____ .

Question 2: Thanks / television, we / be / aware / what / happen / in / world.

→ _____ .

Question 3: Watch / TV / help / entertain / when / we / get stressful / after / work / and / study.

→ _____ .

Question 4: There / be / various / types / quiz shows / TV / help / us / widen / horizons.

→ _____ .

Question 5: I / spend / two hours / watch / TV/ programs / my family / everyday.

→ _____ .

UNIT 4: FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. access	(n)	/ˈækses/	sự tiếp cận
2. advertisement = advert	(n)	/ədˈvɜːtismənt/ /ˈædvɜːt/	quảng cáo
3. announcement	(n)	/əˈnaʊnsmənt/	thông báo
4. application	(n)	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	đơn xin gia nhập
5. apply	(v)	/əˈplaɪ/	xin vào
6. appreciate	(v)	/əˈpriːʃieɪt/	trân trọng
7. area	(n)	/ˈeəriə/	khu vực
8. available	(adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	rảnh, sẵn sàng
9. be willing to	(v)	/biː ˈwɪlɪŋ tuː/	sẵn sàng, tự nguyện
10. benefit	(v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	giúp ích
11. boost	(v)	/buːst/	thúc đẩy
12. by chance		/baɪ ʧɑːns/	tình cờ
13. care about	(v)	/keə əˈbaʊt/	quan tâm đến
14. careful ≠ careless	(adj)	/ˈkeəfl/ ≠ /ˈkeələs/	cẩn thận ≠ cẩu thả
15. centre	(n)	/ˈsentə(r)/	trung tâm
16. charity	(n)	/ˈtʃærəti/	hội từ thiện
17. cheerful	(adj)	/ˈtʃiəfl/	vui vẻ
18. communication skills	(n)	/kəˈmjʊ.nɪˈkeɪʃən skɪlz/	kỹ năng giao tiếp
19. community	(n)	/kəˈmjʊ.nəti/	cộng đồng
20. community service	(n)	/kəˈmjʊ.nɪti ˈsɜːvɪs/	dịch vụ cộng đồng
21. confidence	(n)	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin
22. confused	(adj)	/kənˈfjuːzd/	bối rối
23. contact with	(v)	/ˈkɒntækt wɪð/	kết nối với
24. course	(n)	/kɔːs/	khóa học
25. deadline	(n)	/ˈdedlaɪn/	hạn chót
26. deliver	(v)	/dɪˈlɪvə(r)/	phân phát, giao hàng
27. development	(n)	/dɪˈveləpmənt/	sự phát triển
28. digital technology	(n)	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl tekˈnɒlədʒi/	công nghệ số
29. disaster	(n)	/dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/	thảm họa
30. donate	(v)	/dəʊˈneɪt/	hiến tặng, đóng góp
31. donation	(n)	/dəʊˈneɪʃn/	vật hiến tặng, sự đóng góp
32. duty	(n)	/ˈdjuːti/ /ˈduːti/	nghĩa vụ
33. endless	(adj)	/ˈendləs/	vô tận
34. essential	(adj)	/ɪˈsenʃl/	cần thiết
35. experience	(n)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	kinh nghiệm
36. export	(n)	/ˈeksɔːt/	sự xuất khẩu
37. flooded area	(n)	/ˈflʌdɪd ˈeriːə/	vùng lũ lụt
38. focus on	(v)	/ˈfəʊkəs ɑːn/	tập trung vào
39. food bank	(n)	/fuːd bæŋk/	điểm từ thiện thức ăn
40. form	(n)	/fɔːm/	mẫu đơn

41. gain	(v)	/geɪn/	đạt được
42. generous	(adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	hào phóng
43. handmade items	(n)	/ˌhændˈmeɪd ˈaɪtəmz/	đồ thủ công
44. hardship	(n)	/ˈhɑːdʃɪp/	sự nghèo đói, sự thiếu thốn
45. hard-working	(adj)	/ˌhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
46. homeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư
47. hopeful ≠ hopeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊpfl/ ≠ /ˈhəʊpləs/	triển vọng ≠ vô vọng
48. increase	(n)	/ɪnˈkriːs/	sự gia tăng
49. interest	(n)	/ˈɪntrəst/ /ˈɪntrest/	sở thích
50. international	(n)	/ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/	quốc tế
51. interview	(n)	/ˈɪntəvjʊː/	buổi phỏng vấn
52. involved	(adj)	/ɪnˈvɒlvɪd/	tham gia
53. life-saving	(n)	/ˈlaɪf seɪvɪŋ/	kỹ năng cứu đuối nước
54. local	(adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	thuộc địa phương
55. non-governmental	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˌɡʌvnməntl/	phi chính phủ
56. non-profit	(adj)	/ˌnɒn ˈprɒfɪt/	phi lợi nhuận
57. object	(n)	/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ /ˈɒbdʒekt/	vật thể
58. offer	(v)	/ˈɒfə(r)/	phục vụ, yêu cầu
59. opportunity	(n)	/ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti/	cơ hội
60. organization	(n)	/ˌɔːɡənəɪˈzeɪʃn/	tổ chức
61. orphanage	(n)	/ˈɔːfənɪdʒ/	trại trẻ mồ côi
62. participate	(v)	/pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/	tham gia
63. position	(n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	vị trí
64. positive	(adj)	/ˈpɒzətɪv/	tích cực
65. practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkl/	thực tế, thiết thực
66. project	(n)	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	dự án
67. purpose	(n)	/ˈpɜːpəs/	mục đích
68. quality	(n)	/ˈkwɒləti/	phẩm chất
69. raise	(v)	/reɪz/	làm tăng lên, quyên góp
70. realise	(v)	/ˈriːəlaɪz/	nhận ra
71. record	(v)	/ˈrekɔːd/	ghi chép lại
72. regular	(adj)	/ˈregjələ(r)/	thông thường
73. reliable	(adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
74. remote	(adj)	/rɪˈməʊt/	xa xôi, hẻo lánh
75. revise	(v)	/rɪˈvaɪz/	ôn lại
76. service	(n)	/ˈsɜːvɪs/	dịch vụ
77. similar	(adj)	/ˈsɪmələ(r)/	tương đồng
78. skill	(n)	/skɪl/	kỹ năng
79. sort	(v)	/sɔːt/	sắp xếp
80. successful	(adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	thành công
81. suffering	(n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	sự đau đớn, sự bất hạnh

82. thankful = grateful	(adj)	/'θæŋkfl/ /'greɪtfl/	biết ơn
83. time management skills	(n)	/taɪm 'mænədʒmənt skɪlz/	kỹ năng quản lý thời gian
84. useful	(adj)	/'ju:sfl/	hữu dụng
85. various	(adj)	/'veəriəs/	đa dạng
86. village	(n)	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	ngôi làng
87. volunteer	(n,v)	/,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/	tình nguyện viên, làm tình nguyện

B. GRAMMAR:

I. REVIEW PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS (ÔN LẠI QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN):

1. Past simple (thì quá khứ đơn):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	S + V2/ed
Thể phủ định	S + + did not (=didn't) + V0
Thể nghi vấn	(Wh) + did(not) + S + V0...?

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và **kết thúc** tại một thời gian xác định **trong quá khứ**.

- Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì quá khứ đơn:

yesterday, at that moment, last week, ... years ago, in + (khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ), in the past, once upon a time, ...

2. Past continuous (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	S + was / were + V-ing
Thể phủ định	S + was not (=wasn't) / were not (=weren't) + V-ing
Thể nghi vấn	(Wh) + was / were (not) + S + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một **thời điểm xác định cụ thể** trong quá khứ.

- Một số dấu hiệu nhận biết của thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

at + giờ / at this time yesterday/..., all yesterday morning, all yesterday afternoon,...

II. PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS WITH “WHEN” AND “WHILE” (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VÀ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN VỚI TỪ “WHEN” VÀ “WHILE”):

- Ta dùng “**while**” hoặc “**when**” để nói về mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động trong quá khứ.

* Dùng “**when**” cho hành động **đang xảy ra** trong quá khứ thì bị một hành động khác **chèn ngang vào**:

When + S + Ved/2 , S + was/were + V-ing
When + S + was/were + V-ing , S + Ved/2

Ví dụ:

1. I WAS WATCHING TV when he PHONED me. (tôi đang xem TV thì anh ấy điện thoại cho tôi)

→ Hành động điện thoại (PHONED) *chèn ngang* vào hành động đang xem TV (WAS WATCHING).

2. When we WERE PLAYING football, the bell RANG. (khi chúng tôi đang chơi bóng đá thì cái chuông reo lên)
 → Hành động reo (RANG) của chuông *chen ngang* vào hành động đang chơi bóng (WERE PLAYING)
 * Dùng “**while**” cho những hành động **đang xảy ra** song song, đồng thời trong quá khứ:

While + S + was/were + Ving, S + was/were + Ving

Ví dụ:

1. While Ellen WAS READING, Tim WAS WATCHING television. (trong khi Ellen đang đọc sách thì Tim đang xem TV)
 → Hai hành động đọc sách (WAS READING) và xem TV (WAS WATCHING) xảy ra *song song và đồng thời* với nhau trong quá khứ
2. While we WERE GOING to the park, it STARTED to rain. (trong khi chúng tôi đang đi đến công viên thì trời bắt đầu mưa).
 → Hai hành động đi đến (WERE GOING) và bắt đầu (STARTED) đang xảy ra *đồng thời* với nhau trong quá khứ nhưng về sau dùng quá khứ đơn vì ta **không thể chia tiếp diễn cho 1 số động từ như “start, begin, ...”**

***LƯU Ý:** khi dùng “**while**” hoặc “**when**” để nói về mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động trong quá khứ. Ta có thể dùng “**when**” cho cả 2 thì “Quá khứ đơn” và “Quá khứ tiếp diễn” nhưng chỉ dùng “**while**” cho thì “Quá khứ tiếp diễn”.

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others'.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Question 1: A. <u>r</u> ural | B. <u>s</u> urprise | C. <u>s</u> uccessful | D. <u>v</u> olunteer |
| Question 2: A. <u>a</u> pplication | B. <u>b</u> enefit | C. <u>n</u> on-profit | D. <u>n</u> arrow-m <u>i</u> nded |
| Question 3: A. <u>r</u> eference | B. <u>r</u> emote | C. <u>r</u> eaction | D. <u>c</u> reation |
| Question 4: A. <u>a</u> rea | B. <u>m</u> arket | C. <u>m</u> artyr | D. <u>a</u> rchaeology |
| Question 5: A. <u>d</u> edicated | B. <u>d</u> emonstrate | C. <u>d</u> evelopment | D. <u>d</u> elicate |
| Question 6: A. <u>d</u> edicate | B. <u>f</u> ortunate | C. <u>p</u> ractical | D. <u>v</u> olunteer |

E2: Mark the letter 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.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Question 1: A. <u>e</u> nsuring | B. <u>p</u> rotecting | C. <u>p</u> roviding | D. <u>w</u> idening |
| Question 2: A. <u>d</u> onate | B. <u>a</u> pply | C. <u>p</u> rovide | D. <u>s</u> tudy |
| Question 3: A. <u>s</u> uccessful | B. <u>a</u> nnouncement | C. <u>i</u> gnorant | D. <u>e</u> xperience |
| Question 4: A. <u>e</u> nvironment | B. <u>a</u> dvertisement | C. <u>u</u> nfortunate | D. <u>d</u> isadvantaged |
| Question 5: A. <u>d</u> edicate | B. <u>f</u> ortunate | C. <u>p</u> ractical | D. <u>v</u> olunteer |
| Question 6: A. <u>e</u> nsuring | B. <u>p</u> rotecting | C. <u>p</u> roviding | D. <u>w</u> idening |
| Question 7: A. <u>d</u> onate | B. <u>a</u> pply | C. <u>p</u> rovide | D. <u>s</u> tudy |
| Question 8: A. <u>s</u> uccessful | B. <u>a</u> nnouncement | C. <u>i</u> gnorant | D. <u>e</u> xperience |
| Question 9: A. <u>e</u> nsuring | B. <u>a</u> dvertisement | C. <u>u</u> nfortunate | D. <u>p</u> ractical |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** We _____ old clothes and books to poor children.

- A. interacted B. donated C. balanced D. applied
- Question 2:** We arrived at the hotel quite early, _____ in and had lunch.
A. checking B. checked C. was checking D. to check
- Question 3:** He is very _____. He is always willing to give a lot of money to charity.
A. honest B. generous C. enthusiastic D. modest
- Question 4:** If you can do something to help others, you will find your life _____.
A. meaningful B. meaningless C. helpless D. interested
- Question 5:** The school is difficult to get to because it is located in a _____ area.
A. remote B. cheerful C. confused D. practical
- Question 6:** If you don't have time to volunteer, you can _____ money and food.
A. participate B. boost C. donate D. deliver
- Question 7:** These _____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.
A. disadvantaged B. advantaged C. disadvantage D. advantage
- Question 8:** This clean water project will _____ the people in the village.
A. benefit B. donate C. raise D. volunteer
- Question 9:** Our club needs more _____ to clean up the park at the weekend.
A. spectators B. assistants C. volunteers D. electrician
- Question 10:** We need to be _____ when we record the donations.
A. careful B. careless C. carelessly D. carefully
- Question 11:** I am _____ in community development activities.
A. interested B. interesting C. excited D. exciting
- Question 12:** There are _____ volunteering opportunities in our community.
A. excite B. excitedly C. excited D. exciting
- Question 13:** Last year, I was _____ at maths. I couldn't even do simple addition in my head.
A. hope B. hopeful C. hopefully D. hopeless
- Question 14:** Luckily, I got some _____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.
A. useless B. useful C. usefulness D. uselessness
- Question 15:** He spent his childhood in _____ parts of Italy.
A. various B. vary C. variously D. variety
- Question 16:** They were so _____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.
A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited
- Question 17:** Volunteers become well _____ of the problems facing the world.
A. aware B. concerned C. helpful D. interested
- Question 18:** Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a _____ case.
A. hopefully B. hopeless C. hopeful D. hopelessly
- Question 19:** A lot of generous businessmen have _____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.
A. done B. taken C. made D. given
- Question 20:** It is _____ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.
A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly
- Question 21:** They visit a retirement home and _____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.
A. spend B. lose C. waste D. consume

Question 22: Fundraising for charity is a ____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.

- A. meant B. meaningful C. meaningless D. meaning

Question 23: Both community ____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.

- A. life B. language C. performance D. service

Question 24: We hope that students themselves will enjoy taking part _____ the projects.

- A. in B. on C. at D. for

Question 25: Many international volunteer organizations are trying to find a ____ to the problem of world hunger.

- A. way B. method C. suggestion D. solution

Question 26: For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should ____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.

- A. increase B. reduce C. contribute D. ignore

Question 27: On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words ‘He opened the door of ____ to all those who cannot see.’

- A. knowledge B. information C. news D. material

Question 28: Every month, the volunteer group go to _____ and mountainous areas to help those in need.

- A. empty B. remote C. crowded D. poor

Question 29: Your music is very _____. Can't you just stop it?

- A. annoying B. interesting C. annoyed D. bored

Question 30: Some of the students were ____ at English, so volunteer teachers had to try very hard.

- A. hopeless B. hopeful C. endless D. excited

Question 31: She wishes she could do some _____ work this summer.

- A. voluntarily B. volunteerism C. volunteer D. volunteering

Question 32: This charity provides financial support and mental comfort to ____ children.

- A. advantaged B. disadvantaged C. advantageous D. disadvantageous

Question 33: You can ____ books, clothes, medicine and money to this charity.

- A. donor B. donate C. devote D. dedicate

Question 34: While Tom and I ____, someone ____ at the door.

- A. were talking - knocked B. were talking - was knocking
C. talked - knocked D. talked - was knocking

Question 35: While the teacher was explaining to the whole class, she ____ carefully.

- A. didn't listen B. wasn't listening C. had listened D. wasn't listened

Question 36: When we were on a voluntary tour, we ____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.

- A. were going B. went C. have gone D. had gone

Question 37: They are going to treat drinking water and widen roads in _____ areas.

- A. private B. remote C. accessible D. secret

Question 38: The phone was engaged when I called. Who ____ to?

- A. were you talking B. were you talked
C. did you talk D. have you talked

Question 39: He feels _____ about teaching English to children in remote areas.

- A. excited B. hopeless C. helpful D. interested

Question 40: While Lan _____ as a volunteer in the countryside, she met an old friend.

- A. was working B. worked C. had worked D. worked

- Question 41:** I was revising for my civics class when my dad _____ me about the volunteer job.
 A. tell B. was telling C. told D. had told
- Question 42:** Last Sunday, our volunteer team _____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.
 A. were bringing B. brought C. have brought D. had brought
- Question 43:** I _____ near the fence when suddenly I _____ the voices.
 A. stood – heard B. stood - was hearing
 C. was standing – heard D. was standing - was hearing golf.
- Question 44:** I _____ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.
 A. saw B. was seeing C. was seen D. has seen
- Question 45:** We _____ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it _____ with rain.
 A. were mending - was pouring B. mended - poured
 C. mended - was pouring D. were mending - poured
- Question 46:** I _____ my report when my boss _____ the hall.
 A. made - was entering B. made - entered
 C. was making - was entering D. was making - entered
- Question 47:** Jim _____ his leg when he _____ golf.
 A. broke - was playing B. broke - played
 C. was breaking - was playing D. was breaking – broke
- Question 48:** Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries _____ their lives.
 A. make B. risk C. improve D. start
- Question 49:** While I _____ for him to call up, he _____ a good time in the bar.
 A. waited - was having B. was waiting - was having
 C. was waiting – had D. was waited - was waiting
- Question 50:** All the kids _____ their homework when the volunteer team _____.
 A. were doing - arrived B. did - arrived
 C. were doing — were arriving D. did - were arriving
- Question 51:** While Lauda _____ round a corner, he suddenly _____ control of his Ferrari.
 A. went - lost B. was going - was losing
 C. was going - lost D. went - was losing
- Question 52:** When I _____ my best friend, she _____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.
 A. met - was working B. was meeting - was working
 C. met - worked D. was meeting – worked
- Question 53:** We _____ in silence when he suddenly _____ me to help him.
 A. were walking - was asking B. were walking - asked
 C. walked – asked D. walked - was asking
- Question 54:** Where _____ you _____ when I _____ you on the bus last night?
 A. did - go - saw B. were - going - was seeing
 C. were - going - saw D. did - go - was seeing
- Question 55:** When you _____ yesterday, I _____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.
 A. rang - worked B. were ringing - worked
 C. were ringing - was working D. rang - was working

Question 56: When the robbery ____, the safeguard ____!

A. happened - slept

B. was happening - was sleeping

C. was happening - slept

D. happened - was sleeping

Question 57: While the Cambridge boat ____ under a bridge, it ____ another boat.

A. went - was hitting

B. went - hit

C. was going - was hitting

D. was going - hit

Question 58: I ____ the accident while I ____ for the bus.

A. was seeing - waited

B. saw - was waiting

C. was seeing - was waiting

D. saw - waited

Question 59: We ____ an old box while we ____ in the garden.

A. found - dug

B. found - were digging

C. was finding - dug

D. were finding - were digging

Question 60: When I ____ into the room, two boys ____ a picture book together.

A. came - were reading

B. were coming - were reading

C. came - read

D. were coming - read

Question 61: My cousin and I ____ on the computer when there ____ a power cut.

A. played - was

B. were playing - was

C. played - were

D. were playing - were

Question 62: While we ____ in the park, Mary ____.

A. were running - was falling over

B. ran - fell over

C. were running - fell over

D. were running - was falling over

Question 63: I ____ my pen while I ____ my homework.

A. was breaking - was doing

B. was breaking - did

C. broke - did

D. broke - was doing

Question 64: It ____ to rain while we ____ home from school.

A. started - were walking

B. was starting - were walking

C. started - walked

D. was starting - walked

Question 65: When I went to get the tickets, I realised I ____ any money.

A. wasn't having

B. didn't have

C. haven't had

D. hadn't had

Question 66: While we ____ in the rain, Sally's mother ____ past.

A. stood - drove

B. were standing - drove

C. were standing - was driving

D. stood - was driving

Question 67: My mother ____ old clothes while my father ____ the food packages for the next voluntary trip.

A. was classifying - was preparing

B. was classifying - prepared

C. classified - was preparing

D. classified - prepared

Question 68: Richard ____ TV when the phone ____.

A. watched - rang

B. watched - was ringing

C. was watching - rang

D. was watching - was ringing

Question 69: While some volunteers ____ the disabled children, others ____ some furniture in the orphanage.

A. were teaching - were repairing

B. taught - repaired

C. were teaching - repaired

D. taught - were repairing

Question 70: I ____ in the queue when I ____ that I had lost my wallet.

A. was standing - was realizing

B. stood - was realizing

C. was standing - realized

D. stood - realized

Question 71: When I first saw Miriam, I ____ her to come in for tea and we talked for nearly two hours.

A. invited

B. invite

C. have invited

D. was inviting

Question 72: The girls were chatting ____ the boys were playing games.

A. when

B. while

C. during

D. at the same time

E4: Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box.

remote
generous

benefit
volunteer

donation
donate

development

Question 1: We need more ____ **volunteers** ____ for our community development projects. Are you interested?

Question 2: Our volunteer club received large ____ **donations** ____ from the students and their parents.

Question 3: When teenagers do volunteer work, they gain numerous ____ **benefits** ____.

Question 4: My brother is very ____ **generous** _____. He usually donates half of his pocket money to charity.

Question 5: This charity group raises money to build more schools in the ____ **remote** ____ areas.

Question 6: Doing volunteer work is also an opportunity for career ____ **development** ____.

Question 7: To build a better ____ **community** ____, everyone needs to join hands.

Question 8: Besides ____ **donating** ____ money, there are other ways you can do to help people in need.

E5: Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

Question 1: Donating food and other essential items is practical and **HELPFUL** to the local people. (HELP)

Question 2: You made so **CARELESS** mistakes. Please check the detailed record of all the donated things. (CARE)

Question 3: Volunteering can be **TIRING** sometimes, but it can help us find a purpose in life. (TIRE)

Question 4: If you are **INTERESTED** in this volunteer project, contact us for more information. (INTEREST)

Question 5: We are looking for volunteers for an **INTERESTING** project in our local area. (INTEREST)

Question 6: If you want to volunteer, there are **ENDLESS** opportunities for getting involved. (END)

Question 7: There are **ENDLESS** opportunities for teenagers to volunteer these days. (END)

Question 8: We were very **EXCITED** to help children organise afterschool activities. (EXCITE)

Question 9: Homeless children are **HELPLESS** victims. We need to protect them. (HELP)

Question 10: The local people were really **HELPFUL**. They supported us all the time we stayed there. (HELP)

Question 11: Members of our volunteer clubs are **EXCITED** about raising money for charity. (EXCITE)

Question 12: We need more **VOLUNTEERS** for our community projects. (VOLUNTARY)

Question 13: Our charity groups received generous **DONATIONS** from the local people. (DONATE)

III-READING:

E6: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (1) ____ country, I got quite a

shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used to (2) ____ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village (3) ____ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day (4) ____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. (5) ____ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone (6) ____ was considering working for a charity.

Question 1: A. rich B. comfortable C. well-paid D. luxurious

Question 2: A. lived B. living C. lived D. lively

Question 3: A. for B. on C. with D. from

Question 4: A. carrying B. wearing C. holding D. drinking

Question 5: A. If B. Because C. When D. Although

Question 6: A. which B. when C. where D. who

E7: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C, D best fits each space.

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? Animal Watch is the book which will (1) ____ you in the fight for survival that (2) ____ many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3) ____ of extinction.

As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 color photographs, you will have the (4) ____ of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5) ____ animals (6) ____ from the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human (7) ____ for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8) ____ their (9) ____ so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that (10) ____ each orangutan which is captured, one has to die?

Question 1: A. combine B. involve C. bring D. lead

Question 2: A. meets B. opposes C. forces D. faces

Question 3: A. edge B. start C. limit D. end

Question 4: A. virtue B. enjoyment C. satisfaction D. value

Question 5: A. enable B. help C. allow D. assist

Question 6: A. preserve B. conserve C. revive D. survive

Question 7: A. greed B. interest C. care D. concern

Question 8: A. from B. by C. for D. with

Question 9: A. feet B. paws C. claws D. toes

Question 10: A. for B. at C. from D. to

E8: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

European Union, almost 100 million citizens of all ages invest their time, talents and money to make a positive contribution to their community by volunteering in civil society organisations, youth clubs, hospitals, schools, in sport clubs, etc. For the Commission, volunteering is an active expression of civic participation which strengthens common European values such as solidarity and social cohesion. Volunteering also provides important learning opportunities, because involvement in voluntary activities can provide people with new skills and competences that can even improve their employability. This is especially important at this time of economic

crisis. Volunteering plays an important role in sectors as varied and diverse as education, youth, culture, sport, environment, health, social care, consumer protection, humanitarian aid, development policy, research, equal opportunities and external relations.

Objectives of the Year:

1. To create an enabling and facilitating environment for volunteering in the EU;
2. To empower volunteer organisations and improve the quality of volunteering;
3. To reward and recognise volunteering activities; and
4. To raise awareness of the value and importance of volunteering.

The Commission expects that the European Year of Volunteering will lead to an Increase In volunteering and to greater awareness of its added value, and that it will highlight the link between voluntary **engagement** at local level and its significance in the wider European context.

(EU Citizenship Portal)

Question 1: What does the word “**their**” in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. talents
- B. organisations
- C. citizens
- D. schools

Question 2: According to the European Commission, which value does civic participation strengthen?

- A. society’s wealth and well-being
- B. cultural awareness
- C. solidarity and social cohesion
- D. safe environment

Question 3: According to the passage, why does volunteering provide important learning opportunities?

- A. Because people have opportunities to gain new skills and competences.
- B. Because it helps connect people to others.
- C. Because it gives people a sense of being involved in a community.
- D. Because it provides people with chances to learn from the differences.

Question 4: Which of the following does NOT belong to Objectives of the Year?

- A. Improving the quality of volunteering
- B. Encouraging volunteering activities
- C. Facilitating volunteering in the EU
- D. Raising awareness of value of social relationships.

Question 5: The word “**engagement**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. marriage
- B. involvement
- C. vow
- D. appointment

VI-WRITING:

E10: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

Question 1: There / be / lots / reasons / people / want / volunteer.

→ There are lots of reasons why people want to volunteer.

Question 2: Volunteer work / offer / us / chance / make / difference / people / around / them.

→ Volunteer work offers us a chance to make a difference to people around them.

Question 3: Young / people / develop / new/ skills / when / join / volunteer / activities.

→ Young people develop new skills when joining in volunteer activities

Question 4: We / can / learn / new / language / when / do / volunteer / work.

→ We can learn a new language When doing volunteer work.

Question 5: Volunteering / interesting / because / it / also / way / meet / make / new friends

→ Volunteering is interesting because it is also the way to meet and make new friends.

UNIT 5: INVENTIONS

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. 3d printing	(n)	/θri: di 'prɪntɪŋ/	in ba chiều
2. act	(v)	/ækt/	hành động
3. advantage	(n)	/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	lợi thế
4. allow	(v)	/ə'laʊ/	cho phép
5. amaze	(v)	/ə'meɪz/	làm ngạc nhiên
6. app	(n)	/æp/	ứng dụng (trên điện thoại)
7. application	(n)	/,æplɪ'keɪʃn/	ứng dụng
8. apply	(n)	/ə'plai/	áp dụng
9. artificial intelligence (AI)	(n)	/,ɑ:rtɪ'fɪʃəl m'telədʒəns/	trí tuệ nhân tạo
10. battery	(n)	/'bætri/ /'bætəri/	pin
11. book	(v)	/bʊk/	đặt trước
12. button	(n)	/'bʌtn/	nút bấm
13. charge	(v)	/tʃɑ:dʒ/	sạc pin
14. cheap ≠ expensive	(adj)	/tʃi:p/ ≠ /ɪk'spensɪv/	rẻ ≠ đắt
15. classmate	(n)	/'kla:smet/	bạn cùng lớp
16. communicate	(v)	/kə'mju:nikeɪt/	giao tiếp
17. computer	(n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/	máy tính
18. control	(n,v)	/kən'trəʊl/	sự điều khiển, điều khiển
19. convenient	(adj)	/kən'vi:niənt/	thuận tiện
20. customer	(n)	/'kʌstəmə(r)/	khách hàng
21. designer	(n)	/dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/	nhà thiết kế
22. develop	(v)	/dɪ'veləp/	phát triển
23. device	(n)	/dɪ'vaɪs/	thiết bị
24. difficult	(adj)	/'dɪfɪkəlt/	khó khăn
25. display	(v)	/dɪ'spleɪ/	hiển thị
26. distance	(n)	/'dɪstəns/	khoảng cách
27. document	(n)	/'dɒkjumənt/	tài liệu
28. driverless	(adj)	/'draɪvələs/	không người lái
29. effective	(adj)	/ɪ'fektɪv/	hiệu quả
30. emotion	(n)	/ɪ'məʊʃn/	cảm xúc
31. e-reader	(n)	/'i: ri:də(r)/	thiết bị đọc sách điện tử
32. example	(n)	/ɪg'zɑ:mpl/	ví dụ
33. experiment	(n)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt/	thí nghiệm
34. express	(v)	/ɪk'spres/	bài tỏ
35. flight	(n)	/flaɪt/	chuyến bay
36. furniture	(n)	/'fɜ:nɪʃə(r)/	đồ nội thất

37. hardware	(n)	/'hɑ:dweə(r)/	phần cứng
38. install	(v)	/ɪn'stɔ:l/	cài đặt
39. invent	(v)	/ɪn'vent/	phát minh ra
40. invention	(n)	/ɪn'venʃn/	phát minh
41. laboratory	(n)	/lə'bɒrətɪ/	phòng thí nghiệm
42. laptop	(n)	/'læptɒp/	máy tính xách tay
43. learner	(n)	/'lɜ:nə(r)/	người học
44. light ≠ heavy	(adj)	/laɪt/ ≠ /'hevi/	nhẹ ≠ nặng
45. machine	(n)	/mə'ʃi:n/	máy móc
46. measure	(v)	/'meʒə(r)/	đo đạc
47. perhaps	(adv)	/pə'hæps/	có thể
48. powerful	(adj)	/'paʊəfl/	mạnh mẽ
49. processor	(n)	/'prəʊsesə(r)/	bộ xử lí (máy tính)
50. recognise	(v)	/'rekəɡnaɪz/	nhận ra
51. route	(n)	/ru:t/	tuyến đường
52. show	(v)	/ʃəʊ/	cho thấy
53. size	(n)	/saɪz/	kích cỡ
54. smartphone	(n)	/'smɑ:tfəʊn/	điện thoại thông minh
55. software	(n)	/'sɒftweə(r)/	phần mềm (máy tính)
56. stain	(n)	/steɪn/	vết bẩn
57. storage space	(n)	/'stɔ:rdʒ speɪs/	dung lượng lưu trữ (máy tính)
58. store	(v)	/stɔ:(r)/	lưu trữ
59. suitable	(adj)	/'su:təbl/	phù hợp
60. thanks to		/θæŋks tu:/	nhờ vào
61. three dimensional object	(n)	/θri: -daɪmenʃənəl 'ɑ:bdʒekt/	vật thể 3 chiều
62. traffic	(n)	/'træfɪk/	giao thông
63. transport	(n)	/'trænspɔ:t/	vận chuyển
64. vacuum cleaner	(n)	/'vækju:m 'kli:nə(r)/	máy hút bụi
65. valuable	(adj)	/'væljuəbl/	có giá trị
66. walk down	(v)	/wɔ:k daʊn/	bước xuống
67. weight	(n)	/weɪt/	cân nặng
68. wipe away	(v)	/waɪp ə'wei/	quét sạch

B. GRAMMAR:

I. PRESENT PERFECT (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	S + have / has + V3/ed
Thể phủ định	S + have not / has not + V3/ed
Thể nghi vấn	(Wh) + have / has (not) + S+ V3/ed ?

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Dùng để nói đến sự việc đã xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng có hậu quả kéo dài đến thời điểm hiện tại.

Vd: I HAVE LOST my car key so can't go to work right now. (Tôi đã làm mất chìa khóa xe nên tôi không thể đi làm ngay bây giờ được)

I HAVEN'T EATEN anything. Now, I am hungry. (Tôi chưa ăn bất cứ thứ gì. Bây giờ tôi đói)

- Dùng để nói đến sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn diễn ra ở hiện tại.

Vd: We HAVE LIVED in this house for 10 years. (Chúng tôi đã sống trong căn nhà này được khoảng 10 năm)

Lisa HAS WORKED as an English teacher since 2000. (Lisa đã làm việc như là 1 cô giáo tiếng Anh từ năm 2000)

- Dùng để nói về sự việc vừa mới hoàn thành gần đây.

Vd: Dung HAS JUST FINISHED his work. (Dũng chỉ mới vừa hoàn thành công việc của anh ấy)

HAVE YOU SEEN any good films recently?

*** Một số từ nhận dạng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

just (vừa mới đây), already (vừa mới hoàn thành), yet (chưa), recently (mới đây), lately (gần đây)
never ... before (chưa bao giờ trước đó), up to now (tính đến bây giờ), so far (gần đây),
the first / the second/ the third ... time (lần thứ nhất, thứ hai, thứ ba,...), several times (nhiều lần)
for ages (khoảng nhiều năm), for a long time (đã lâu), how long (bao lâu)
since + mốc thời gian (kể từ khi); for + khoảng thời gian (khoảng)

Ví dụ:

I HAVE BROKEN my watch so I don't know what time it is. (tôi đã làm vỡ đồng hồ nên tôi không biết bây giờ là mấy giờ)

She HASN'T ARRIVED yet. (Cô ấy vẫn chưa đến)

This is the second time they HAVE MEET together. (Đây là lần thứ hai họ gặp nhau)

HAVE you SPOKEN to Quỳnh Hương yet? (Bạn đã nói chuyện với Quỳnh Hương chưa?)

Up to now we HAVE VISITED 14 countries in the world. (Tính đến bây giờ, chúng tôi đã đi đến 14 quốc gia trên thế giới)

II. GERUND AND TO-INFINITIVE (ĐỘNG TỪ DẠNG V-ING VÀ TO-V0):

1. Gerund (Động từ dạng V-ing):

***Động từ dạng V-ing được sử dụng khi:**

- Đứng sau 1 số động từ:

admit (thừa nhận)
allow (cho phép)
avoid (tránh)
consider (xem xét)
deny (phủ nhận)
dislike (không thích)
detest (ghét)

enjoy (thích)
finish (hoàn thành)
mind (phiền)
don't mind (không phiền)
miss (bỏ lỡ)
permit (cho phép)
postpone (trì hoãn)

practise (thực hành)
quit (từ bỏ)
recommend (đề nghị)
risk (mạo hiểm)
suggest (đề nghị)

Vd: We have *finished* DOING our exercises. (Chúng tôi đã hoàn thành xong việc làm bài tập)

They *dislike* PLAYING soccer. (Họ không thích việc chơi bóng đá)

We *detest* STEALING someone else's files. (Chúng tôi ghét việc ăn cắp tài liệu của người khác)

- Làm chủ ngữ trong câu:

Vd: SWIMMING in a swimming pool is very interesting. (VIỆC BƠI LỘI trong hồ bơi thì rất thú vị)

FLYING on the raining days is very dangerous. (VIỆC BAY vào những ngày mưa thì rất là nguy hiểm)

EATING at night is not good for your health. (VIỆC ĂN vào buổi tối thì không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn)

2. To-infinitive (Động từ dạng To V0):

***Động từ dạng To V0 được sử dụng khi:**

- Đứng sau 1 số động từ:

afford (đủ khả năng)
agree (đồng ý)
appear (xuất hiện)
arrange (sắp xếp)
decide (quyết định)
demand (yêu cầu)

deserve (xứng đáng)
expect (mong đợi)
fail (thất bại)
hesitate (do dự)
hope (hi vọng)
learn (học)

manage (xoay sở)
mean (ý định)
need (cần)
offer (đề nghị)
plan (lên kế hoạch)
prepare (chuẩn bị)

pretend (giả vờ)
promise (hứa)
refuse (từ chối)
seem (dường như)
threaten (đe dọa)
volunteer (tình nguyện)
wait (đợi)
want (muốn)
wish (mong)
would like (muốn)
would love (yêu thích)

Vd: I can't *afford* TO BUY that computer. (Tôi không đủ khả năng để mua cái máy tính đó).
 I *have decided* TO ATTEND technology school. (Tôi đã quyết định tham gia vào trường công nghệ)
 Phat *wants* TO LEARN how to use that laptop. (Phat muốn học để sử dụng chiếc máy tính xách tay đó)
- Sử dụng trong công thức đưa ra ý kiến "It's (not) + adj + To V0" (nó thì ... để làm gì đó).
 Vd: *It's difficult to* raise people awareness about copyright. (Nó thì khó để làm tăng nhận thức của mọi người về vấn đề bản quyền)
It's easy to buy a smartphone nowadays. (Nó thì dễ để mua 1 chiếc điện thoại thông minh ngày nay)
It's fun to learn English. (Nó thì vui để học tiếng Anh)

- Làm chủ từ trong câu.

Vd: To do exercises is very important for him. (tập thể dục thì rất quan trọng cho anh ấy)
 To use computer all day will make you feel tired. (sử dụng máy tính cả ngày sẽ làm bạn cảm thấy mệt)

***LƯU Ý:**

- Một số động từ như **"like, love, hate,..."** có thể được theo sau bởi cả V-ing và To V0.

Vd: I *love* SEARCHING/TO SEARCH for information in the Internet. (Tôi thích tìm kiếm thông tin trên mạng)

- Một số động từ như **"allow, permit, advise, recommend,..."** có các trường hợp đặc biệt sau:

- **"allow, permit, advise, recommend,..." + V-ing**
- **"allow, permit, advise, recommend,..." + O + to V0**

Ví dụ:

Sorry, we don't *allow* SMOKING in this room. (Xin lỗi, chúng tôi không cho phép hút thuốc ở phòng này)
 My parent *allowed* me TO USE computer at night. (Cha mẹ tôi cho phép tôi để sử dụng máy tính vào buổi tối)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Mark the letter 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.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Question 1: A. cost <u>l</u> y | B. mat <u>u</u> re | C. port <u>a</u> ble | D. smart <u>ph</u> one |
| Question 2: A. intell <u>i</u> gent | B. prof <u>i</u> le | C. sci <u>e</u> nce | D. versat <u>i</u> le |
| Question 3: A. ben <u>e</u> fit | B. gen <u>e</u> rous | C. inv <u>e</u> ntor | D. vid <u>e</u> o |
| Question 4: A. grad <u>u</u> ate | B. comm <u>u</u> nicate | C. lap <u>t</u> op | D. val <u>u</u> able |
| Question 5: A. comp <u>a</u> ny | B. comp <u>o</u> se | C. comp <u>r</u> ise | D. comp <u>u</u> ter |

E2: Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Question 1: A. inven <u>t</u> ion | B. compu <u>t</u> er | C. holi <u>d</u> ay | D. detect <u>i</u> ve |
| Question 2: A. Inter <u>n</u> et | B. atten <u>t</u> ion | C. inven <u>t</u> ion | D. advanta <u>v</u> age |
| Question 3: A. avera <u>v</u> age | B. docu <u>m</u> ent | C. compu <u>t</u> er | D. everyth <u>i</u> ng |
| Question 4: A. grandfa <u>t</u> her | B. afterno <u>o</u> n | C. libra <u>r</u> y | D. photogra <u>p</u> h |
| Question 5: A. favou <u>r</u> ite | B. tradit <u>i</u> on | C. fami <u>l</u> y | D. exercis <u>e</u> |
| Question 6: A. bana <u>n</u> a | B. Janua <u>r</u> y | C. centu <u>r</u> y | D. syllab <u>l</u> e |
| Question 7: A. volun <u>t</u> eer | B. engin <u>e</u> er | C. Vietna <u>m</u> ese | D. holi <u>d</u> ay |
| Question 8: A. opin <u>i</u> on | B. energ <u>y</u> | C. custo <u>m</u> er | D. telepho <u>n</u> e |
| Question 9: A. instrumen <u>t</u> | B. confiden <u>c</u> e | C. donat <u>i</u> on | D. orphanag <u>e</u> |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** Samsung Galaxy Tab _____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.
 A. supports B. offers C. displays D. provides
- Question 2:** Facebook is used _____ among the young.
 A. communicate B. communicating C. to communicate D. to communicating
- Question 3:** Sophia is a humanoid robot which can communicate _____ people by using human language and expressing emotions.
 A. to B. for C. with D. on
- Question 4:** YouTube _____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.

A. has grown

B. have grown

C. grew

D. grows

Question 5: The screen will _____ the username in the top right-hand corner.

A. store

B. display

C. install

D. promote

Question 6: _____ e-readers have become less popular since tablets and smartphones were introduced, they are still used by many book lovers today.

A. Because

B. Although

C. When

D. Until

Question 7: The laptop is not working because you haven't _____ it yet.

A. changed

B. charged

C. pressed

D. put

Question 8: I _____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.

A. have

B. had

C. is having

D. have had

Question 9: The scientists _____ important research in the laboratory.

A. put out

B. go out

C. hand out

D. carry out

Question 10: You can send and receive e-mails from a _____.

A. charger

B. printer

C. smartphone

D. USB

Question 11: Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and _____.

A. chargeable

B. economical

C. portable

D. transferable

Question 12: Modern smartphones nowadays do not have many _____ to look better.

A. buttons

B. keyboards

C. screens

D. pens

Question 13: Dung spilled his coffee on his desk and so now there is a _____ on the desk.

A. crack

B. wound

C. cut

D. stain

Question 14: Be careful when using electrical _____.

A. equipment

B. experiment

C. experience

D. exception

Question 15: Vu Quynh Lien should install this _____ on her smartphone. It helps to make her photos more beautiful.

A. hardware

B. software

C. device

D. equipment

Question 16: If you have an _____, you don't have to bring all those heavy books in your bag.

A. correction pen

B. e-book reader

C. digital camera

D. earbuds

Question 17: I think this is a _____ problem. The computer screen is broken.

A. hardware

B. software

C. device

D. equipment

Question 18: Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to _____ time while doing housework.

A. kill

B. save

C. spend

D. waste

Question 19: A robot vacuum cleaner is a _____ device in your home. It makes housework less tiring.

A. help

B. helpless

C. helpful

D. helpfully

Question 20: It is convenient for you to read _____ when you travel.

A. e-books

B. laptops

C. online game

D. smartphones

Question 21: Most smartphones now _____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.

A. display

B. offer

C. provide

D. support

Question 22: We can surf the _____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.

A. e-book

B. internet

C. laptop

D. smartphone

Question 23: You can get access _____ the Internet, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.

A. for

B. in

C. of

D. to

Question 24: The two fabrics of Velcro stick together thanks _____ the hooks on the surface and the loops on the other.

A. by

B. for

C. of

D. to

Question 25: If you get a laptop as a reward, what will you use it _____?

A. by

B. for

C. to

D. with

Question 26: Truong Thi Ha _____ Chinese, but she quitted because it was too difficult.

A. studies

B. studied

C. has studied

D. will study

Question 27: 3-D _____ is used to produce complex tools and components.

- A. print B. printing C. printer D. blueprint

Question 28: Blu-ray was first commercially _____ in 2006 and it uses a blue laser to read or write data to a disc.

- A. performed B. allowed C. introduced D. supplied

Question 29: 3-D printing _____ complex tools and components.

- A. is used for produce B. is used to produce
C. uses for producing D. uses to produce

Question 30: A _____ helps save a lot of energy doing housework.

- A. washing machine B. e-book reader C. digital camera D. vacuum cleaner

Question 31: Where do you live? – I _____ in Boston. I _____ there for ten years now.

- A. live – have lived B. live – am living C. have lived – live D. live – live

Question 32: Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I _____ it many times, at least four.

- A. read B. have read C. was reading D. used to read

Question 33: Vu Quynh Lien _____ volleyball at high school but she didn't like it.

- A. has played B. played C. was playing D. has been playing

Question 34: Thomas _____ for the Google since 2014.

- A. has worked B. is working C. was working D. worked

Question 35: A smartwatch can be used for _____ your exercise efforts.

- A. connecting B. controlling C. protecting D. measuring

Question 36: The first actual robot _____ invented in 1961.

- A. was B. has been C. used to D. were

Question 37: We do not like _____ on animals.

- A. experiences B. experiments C. exercises D. expressions

Question 38: ' _____ ' means 'made by humans'.

- A. valuable B. useful C. artificial D. helpful

Question 39: Liverpool football club _____ 18 Premier League titles so far.

- A. won B. used to win C. win D. has won

Question 40: A correction pen is used for _____ your writing mistakes.

- A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover

Question 41: I'm sorry. Mark isn't here now. He _____ to the post office.

- A. went B. goes C. has been D. has gone

Question 42: This device _____ people to communicate by using voice commands.

- A. allows B. makes C. applies D. lets

Question 43: _____ you _____ the shoplifter to the police yet?

- A. Do – report B. Have – reported C. Are – reporting D. When – reported

Question 44: It's no good _____ him the truth now.

- A. not to tell B. tell C. telling D. to tell

Question 45: People's lives _____ a lot thanks to the inventions of these devices.

- A. was changed B. has been changed C. have changed D. is changed

Question 46: Most of my friends enjoy _____ football on television.

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

Question 47: My parents decided _____ a taxi because it was late.

- A. take B. to take C. taking D. took

Question 48: He reminded me _____ to give the book back to John

- A. not forget B. not to forget C. forgot D. forgetting

Question 49: _____ is not part of a computer.

- A. Hardware B. Software C. Process D. RAM

- Question 50:** Dave _____ Chinese for six years now. He likes it.
A. studies **B.** studied **C. has studied** **D.** will study
- Question 51:** We have worked here _____ 2002.
A. for **B. since** **C.** in **D.** to
- Question 52:** Until now, the disease _____ over thirty thousand people worldwide.
A. has killed **B.** killed **C.** kills **D.** is killing
- Question 53:** It's important _____ too much about your failure.
A. not to worry **B.** not worry **C.** not worrying to **D.** don't worry
- Question 54:** Thao Nguyen Xanh admitted _____ a mistake because she has fooled her customers.
A. make **B.** to make **C. making** **D.** to making
- Question 55:** The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth _____ a packed lunch.
A. taken **B. taking** **C.** to take **D.** take
- Question 56:** Did you remember _____ Mr. Green my message?
A. be given **B.** giving **C.** have given **D. to give**
- Question 57:** Mary often watches YouTube videos to study how _____ a dish or make a cake.
A. cook **B.** cooking **C. to cook** **D.** to cooking
- Question 58:** Truong Thi Ha hoped _____ to join the club. She could make friends with many people here.
A. being invited **B.** to invite **C. to be invited** **D.** inviting
- Question 59:** How long _____ your best friend?
A. did you know **B.** do you know **C. have you known** **D.** are you knowing
- Question 60:** "Would you like a coffee?" - "No thanks. _____ one."
A. I just had **B.** I just have **C.** I was just having **D. I've just had**
- Question 61:** Don't forget _____ your homework before coming to class.
A. doing **B.** having done **C.** to be done **D. to do**
- Question 62:** An e-book reader is convenient; it is used _____ electronic books, newspapers or magazines.
A. read **B. to read** **C.** reading **D.** to reading
- Question 63:** Vu Quynh Lien is not coming to class today. She _____ back to her hometown.
A. goes **B.** go **C. has gone** **D.** will go
- Question 64:** _____ artificial intelligence, the phone's voice-recognition system converts the sound into numerical data.
A. According to **B.** Instead of **C.** Apart from **D. Thanks to**
- Question 65:** AI has been applied _____ various areas of life.
A. for **B. to** **C.** from **D.** of
- Question 66:** You should _____ the batteries fully before using the smartphones.
A. apply **B.** display **C.** store **D. charge**
- Question 67:** It was not until people became interested in e-books that e-readers became _____ around the world.
A. convenient **B. popular** **C.** helpful **D.** cheap
- Question 68:** I have lost my mobile phone. Someone _____ it.
A. has steal **B.** has stole **C. has stolen** **D.** have stole
- Question 69:** _____ cars can work with little human control.
A. Driver **B.** Driven **C. Driverless** **D.** Non-driver
- Question 70:** Her children _____ their homework yet. They are still working on it.
A. hasn't finished **B.** hasn't finishing **C. haven't finished** **D.** haven't finishing
- Question 71:** This device is not _____ for children.
A. suitable **B.** valuable **C.** various **D.** artificial
- Question 72:** They _____ a new camera in the classroom to monitor the activities.
A. applied **B. installed** **C.** displayed **D.** stored

Question 73: The door and the window are open. I think someone _____ into our house!

- A. breaks B. broke C. has broken D. will break

Question 74: The company _____ a new kind of smartphone. It looks fantastic!

- A. just introduces B. just introduced C. has just introduced D. will just introduce

Question 75: E-readers are often more _____ than printed books because an e-reader allows us to store thousands of books while it is only as heavy as a single book.

- A. expensive B. inexpensive C. convenient D. inconvenient

Question 76: Nancy was sitting up in bed listening to the radio on the _____.

- A. velcros B. laptops C. headphones D. chargers

Question 77: Truong Thi Ha has had this smartphone _____ 10 years.

- A. for B. since C. from D. in

Question 78: This is a delicious cake, but we have _____ had a big dinner and feel very full.

- A. only B. just C. since D. for

Question 79: An e-reader is a small _____ on which you can store and read texts downloaded from the Internet.

- A. device B. hardware C. software D. vehicle

E4: Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Smartphone can be a great learning tool but you need to think of how to use it _ **EFFECTIVELY** _.
(EFFECT)

Question 2: Some personal computer are not _ **SUITABLE** _ for outdoor use because they are not portable.
(SUIT)

Question 3: Velcro has _ **GRADUALLY** _ become a familiar fastener for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.
(GRADUAL)

Question 4: Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest _ **INVENTORS** _ of all time.
(INVENT)

Question 5: Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and **ENTERTAINMENT** _.
(ENTERTAIN)

Question 6: According to computer scientists, artificial _ **INTELLIGENCE** _ can be divided into two different categories: weak and strong.
(INTELLIGENT)

Question 7: People use this _ **ELECTRONIC** _ device to connect with other people all over the world.
(ELECTRICITY)

Question 8: This mobile _ **APPLICATION** _ is used for recording and sending distress signals.
(APPLY)

Question 9: Vaccination has been considered among the most important _ **INVENTIONS** _ in medicine.
(INVENT)

Question 10: People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new _ **PRODUCTS** _.
(PRODUCE)

Question 11: The Internet has become a very _ **VALUABLE** _ learning tool.
(VALUE)

Question 12: The uses of Artificial - Robot Intelligence are very _ **DIVERSE** _.
(DIVERSITY)

Question 13: Scientists have invented _ **ARTIFICIALLY** _ intelligent computer systems capable of answering questions posed in natural language.
(ARTIFICIAL)

Question 14: _ **VACCINATION** _ has been used for a long time for prevent diseases.
(VACCINATE)

V- READING:

E8: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence.

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's (1) _____ are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer while today (2) _____ people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many (3) _____ to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World

Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now (4) ____ to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the (5) ____ use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. With ever increasing use of information technology these (6) ____ elements are likely to increase in the future.

In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost (7) ____ to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children (8) ____ unsuitable websites. Yet perhaps the biggest threat to IT in years to come will be the computer (9) ____ -more sophisticated or more destructive strains are almost inevitable.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, (10) ____ I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

- Question 1: A. live B. lives C. living D. life
Question 2: A. most B. most of C. most of the D. almost
Question 3: A. services B. uses C. benefits D. effects
Question 4: A. free B. convenient C. unused D. available
Question 5: A. particular B. immediate C. widespread D. continued
Question 6: A. positive B. negative C. careless D. trivial
Question 7: A. possible B. impractical C. likely D. impossible
Question 8: A. accessing B. approaching C. entering D. getting
Question 9: A. disease B. program C. virus D. software
Question 10: A. so B. moreover C. therefore D. yet

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philipines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

- Question 1: The word "**substitute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
A. addition B. alternative C. imitation D. solution
Question 2: Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla's invention?
A. It happens at atmospheric temperature. B. It imitates something in nature.
C. It requires no electricity. D. It uses enzymes to break down water.
Question 3: The word "**it**" in the passage refers to ____.
A. enzyme B. molybdenum C. petrol D. water
Question 4: The word "**vanished**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.
A. appeared B. produced C. introduced D. invented
Question 5: It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to ____.
A. save energy B. save environment C. save money D. save time

VI-WRITING:

E10: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

Question 1: Ms Hoa started teaching English in 2000.

→ Ms Hoa has **taught English since 2000.**

Question 2: Learning Japanese is very difficult but interesting.

→ It is **very difficult but interesting to learn Japanese.**

Question 3: 3D printing is used to make three-dimensional objects.

→ 3D printing allows **us / people to make three-dimensional objects.**

Question 4: Driverless cars can help reduce road traffic accidents.

→ Driverless cars can be useful **for / in reducing road traffic accidents.**

Question 5: We should not leave the door open.

→ We should avoid **opening the door at night / leaving the door open at night.**

Question 6: The Internet helps us communicate easily among other things

→ Easy communication is one of **the benefits / advantages of the Internet.**

E11: Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences:

Question 1: Television / be / indispensable / part / people's lives / today.

→ **Television is an indispensable part of people's lives today.**

Question 2: Thanks / television, we / be / aware / what / happen / in / world.

→ **Thanks to televisions, we are aware of what is happening in the world.**

Question 3: Watch / TV / help / entertain / when / we / get stressful / after / work / and / study.

→ **Watching TV helps us entertain when we get stressful after working and studying.**

Question 4: There / be / various / types / quiz shows / TV / help / us / widen / horizons.

→ **There are various types of quiz shows on TV that help us widen our horizons.**

Question 5: I / spend / two hours / watch / TV / programs / my family / everyday.

→ **I spend two hours watching TV programs with my family everyday.**