

A. SUMMARY OF CORE KNOWLEDGE: *Review from Unit 6 to Unit 8*

I. LANGUAGE FOCUS:

1. Pronunciation:

- Stress in three – syllable adjectives and verbs.
- Stress in words with more than three syllables.
- Sentence stress

2. Vocabulary:

- Review all of the following lexical items from Unit 6 to Unit 8:
 - + Words and phrases related to gender equality
 - + Words and phrases related to international organisations
 - + Words and phrases related to different ways of learning

3. Grammar:

3.1. Passive voice with modals

Modal verbs: can, could, may, might, must, ought to, should, shall, will, would		
Form	Active voice	Passive voice
	S + modal verb + V(bare)	S + modal verb + be + Vp2
Example	You <u>must finish</u> your work before 12 o'clock.	Your work <u>must be finished</u> before 12 o'clock.

Các động từ khuyết thiếu (modals):

- can/could: có thể
- may/might: có thể, có lẽ
- must: cần phải
- should/ought to: nên

Chú ý:

Ta có lược bỏ by + O nếu O đã rõ, hiển nhiên hoặc không xác định.

Ví dụ: by him/her/me/us/you..., by people, by someone...

Tuy nhiên, ta phải giữ lại **NOT** với: no-one, nothing, nobody...

3.2. Comparative and superlative adjectives

 Usage:

Cách sử dụng tính từ so sánh hơn:

- + so sánh một người hoặc vật với một người hoặc vật khác

Example: The European markets are usually **more competitive than** the Asian markets. (Thị trường châu Âu thường cạnh tranh hơn thị trường châu Á.)

- + thể hiện sự thay đổi

Example: Since then, our country has become **more active**. (Kể từ đó, đất nước của chúng ta trở nên năng động hơn.)

Cách sử dụng tính từ so sánh nhất:

- + để so sánh một người hoặc vật với một nhóm trong đó có người hoặc vật được so sánh.

Example: This trade organization includes two of the largest economies in the world: the United States and China.

(Tổ chức thương mại này bao gồm hai trong số những nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới: Mỹ và Trung Quốc.)

 Structure:

Loại tính từ (Adjectives)	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Tính từ ngắn (1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết tận cùng: y, er, ow, le, et)	S1 + tobe + Adj ngắn- ER + than + S2.Ex: Viet Nam is <i>smaller than</i> Russia. Ex: This road is a lot <i>narrower than</i> that one.	S1 + tobe + THE Adj ngắn- EST + in/of... Ex: Mount Everest is <i>the highest</i> (mountain) in the world.
Tính từ dài (2 âm tiết trở lên)	S1 + tobe + MORE Adj dài + than + S2. Ex: Price in Japan is <i>more expensive than</i> that in Viet Nam.	S1 + tobe + THE MOST Adj dài + in/of... Ex: China is <i>the most populated</i> country in the world.

Ngoại lệ	Tính từ/ trạng từ	Nghĩa	Dạng so sánh hơn	Dạng so sánh nhất
	good/well	tốt, giỏi	better	the best
	Bad/badly	tệ, tồi, dốt	worse	the worst
	much/many	nhiều	more	the most
	little	ít	less	the least
	far	xa	farther/further	The farthest/ furthest
	old	già, cũ	older/elder	The oldest/eldest

3.3. Relative clauses: defining and non – defining relative clauses with **who, that, which, and whose**.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ cung cấp thêm thông tin về một người hoặc vật bằng việc xác định danh từ trước nó. Nó thường bắt đầu với một đại từ quan hệ: **who, that, which hoặc whose**.

- Có hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ:

+ Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định **cung cấp thông tin cần thiết** về một người hoặc vật được đề cập đến.

Ví dụ: The man ***who visited us yesterday*** is a famous doctor.

(Người đàn ông đã đến thăm chúng tôi hôm qua là một bác sĩ nổi tiếng.)

+ Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định **cung cấp thông tin bổ sung** về người hoặc vật được đề cập. Nó thường được đặt giữa các dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ: My uncle, ***who visited us yesterday***, is a famous doctor.

(Chú tôi, người mà đã đến thăm chúng tôi ngày hôm qua, là một bác sĩ nổi tiếng.)

Đại từ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
WHO	- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người đứng trước nó - Làm chủ ngữ trong MDQH ...N(person)+ WHO+V+ O	He loves my friend <u>who</u> lives in the countryside.
WHOM	- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ cho động từ trong MDQH ...N(person)+ WHOM +S +V	My teacher <u>whom</u> I like very much is very kind

WHICH	- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật - Làm chỉ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong MĐQH ...N(thing)+ WHICH + V + O ...N(thing)+ WHICH+ S+ V	I have just bought a shirt which looks quite cute.
THAT	- Có thể thay thế cho vị trí của Who, Whom, Which (<i>không dùng sau dấu phẩy</i>) THAT= WHO/ WHOM/ WHICH	The pen that/ which is on the desk is expensive The dancers that/ who/ whom he painted were very lively
WHOSE	- Dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các tính từ sở hữu: his, her, their... hoặc hình thức sở hữu cách 's ...N(person, thing) + WHOSE+ N+V	This is my brother whose wife is my close friend.

II. SKILLS:

1. Listening:

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

2. Reading:

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

3. Writing:

- Sentence transformation
- Sentence building

B. PRACTICE:

PRONUNCIATION:

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

Question 1: A. online B. outline C. website D. invention

Question 2: A. delicious B. education C. dependent D. encourage

Question 3: A. trade B. quality C. patient D. danger

Question 4: A. speaker B. feature C. learning D. teamwork

Question 5: A. upload B. discuss C. useful D. instruction

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

Question 1: A. instruction B. distraction C. digital D. recorder

Question 2: A. provider B. condition C. government D. investor

Question 3: A. expensive B. fantastic C. domestic D. medical

Question 4: A. celebrate B. discover C. develop D. encourage

Question 5: A. organize B. exercise C. educate D. establish

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY:

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

Question 1: Girls who receive a(n) _____ are less likely to marry young.

- A. education B. job C. benefit D. training

Question 2: Governments, organizations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender _____.

- A. inequality B. difference C. equality D. similarity

Question 3: A _____ teacher needs a lot of patience and passion.

- A. history B. english C. kindergarten D. university

Question 4: _____ performed two operations on him yesterday.

- A. Secretaries B. Airline pilots C. Shop assistant D. Surgeons

Question 5: _____ is an important issue in today's world as more and more people need food to survive.

- A. Peacekeeping activity B. Financial provider C. Food security D. Foreign investor

Question 6: The government focuses on _____ for the country's prosperity.

- A. quality education B. member country C. job market D. economic growth

Question 7: _____ learning combines classroom methods and e -lessons for diverse education.

- A. online B. traditional C. blended D. group

Question 8: Boys and girls should be encouraged to pursue any _____ and communication skills.

- A. gender role B. career choice C. health risk D. working schedule

Question 9: The learning _____ of the preschool include a variety of hands-on educational toys for kids of all ages.

- A. resources B. experiences C. tips D. results

Question 10: The international Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on _____, race, religion, class or political opinions.

- A. national B. nationally C. nationality D. native

Question 11: The programme helps promote equal _____ in society and a culture in which people respect each other.

- A. participate B. participant C. participation D. participating

Question 12: Face -to face learning environments encourage _____ interactions among students.

- A. communication B. communicate C. communicative D. communicator

Question 13: He is the _____ standing in for Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

- A. represent B. representative C. representation D. representatives

Question 14: Since this nation joined different international organizations, it has gained _____ and social benefits.

- A. economy B. economical C. economically D. economic

Question 15: Girls should _____ to join the army and air force by governments.

- A. been encouraging B. have encouraged C. be encouraged D. encourage

Question 16: Gender equality can _____ through education and awareness programs.

- A. be achieved B. achieve C. have achieved D. be achieving

Question 17: In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women _____ more opportunities by companies.

- A. will provide B. should provide C. may be provided D. should be provided

Question 18: Women should _____ the same salaries as men for doing the same jobs.

- A. have given B. be given C. to give D. give

Question 19: Do you know the boy _____ we met at the party last week?

- A. which B. whose C. where D. whom

Question 20: Was Neil Armstrong the first person _____ set foot on the moon?

- A. when B. which C. who D. whom

Question 21: Students _____ actively work in groups can improve their communication and teamwork skills.

A. whose B. who C. which D. whom

Question 22: This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.

A. the more memorable B. more memorable
C. the most memorable D. most memorable

Question 23: He is one of the _____ men in the world.

A. rich B. richer C. richest D. more rich.

Question 24: Ho Chi Minh city is _____ than Nha Trang.

A. more large B. as large C. not so large D. larger

Question 25: Jack is now _____ than he used to be.

A. happy B. happier C. happiest D. happier

Question 26: Chuseok is one of ____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.

A. the most important B. the more important
C. the less important D. more important

Question 27: The Korean are ____ than the American in addressing their bosses.

A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal

Question 28: An: Is the surgeon's job traditionally more common for men? - Nhã: _____.

A. Yes, it is. But things are changing. B. It doesn't matter at all.
C. I'm afraid you're wrong. D. Yes, I couldn't agree more.

Question 29: Linh : There's an exhibition showing UNICEF's activities. Do you feel like seeing?
Vy: _____.

A. Yes, I'd love to. Where shall we meet? B. Yes, I love to. Where shall we meet?
C. Yes, I'd like it. Where shall we meet? D. Yes, I like it. Where shall we meet?

Question 30: Linh: Men and women have the same abilities to learn and apply medical knowledge, so both can be good surgeons.

Duy: _____

A. I don't agree that women cannot be surgeons. B. I'm sorry but I don't want to.
C. Absolutely. D. Let me ask my teacher about it.

Choose the word (s) that is the CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: The professor encouraged students to have original ideas for their research projects.

A. common B. unique C. familiar D. traditional

Question 2: FAO supported agricultural ideas and offered training to disadvantaged farmers in Viet Nam.

A. poor B. wealthy C. developing D. peaceful

Question 3: She is an experienced surgeon who can do long and tiring operations.

A. untrained B. amateur C. skillful D. adorable

Question 4: One advantage of learning going digital is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized

READING

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.

More _____ (1) 13,000 staff work with UNICEF, with approximately 85 per located in the field in 190 countries. Seven regional offices and over 124 country offices worldwide, 34 national committees, a research centre in Florence, a supply division in Copenhagen, a shared services centre in Budapest and offices in Berlin, Brussels, Seoul and Tokyo, and UNICEF headquarters _____ (2) New York and Geneva work on helping children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence.

We employ committed professional _____ (3) in our five focus areas: Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, HIV/AIDS, Child Protection and Policy

Advocacy and Partnerships. We _____ (4) employ staff with expertise in administration and finance, human resources, information technology, supply and logistics as well as external relations and communication. UNICEF's presence in humanitarian crises means that we also seek experts _____ (5) emergency preparedness and response.

Question 1: A. than B. less C. the D. over

Question 2: A. of B. in C. on D. with

Question 3: A. work B. working C. to work D. worked

Question 4: A. well B. also C. fully D. very

Question 5: A. to B. in C. on D. with

Read the passage. Circle the best answer A, B, or C to each of the questions.

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle, and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary care-giver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30-54-year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

Question 6: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Men being the bread winners

B. Traditional roles of women

C. Women being the home makers

D. Reversed roles between men and women

Question 7: Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because _____.

A. she had a badly paid job

B. she was not good at childcare

C. she had a reliable job

D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

Question 8: In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to _____.

A. their son

B. her husband

C. Derek

D. her colleague

Question 9: In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. stability

B. modification

C. rehearsal

D. switch

Question 10: One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is _____.

A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working

B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working

C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working

D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

WRITING:

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.

Question 1: UNICEF (A) set in (B) an office in Viet Nam in 1975 and has run (C) many projects for children (D).

Question 2: Tereshkova who (A) was (B) the first female pilot travelled (C) from (D) space in 1963.

Question 3: Thanks to (A) the collaboration with (B) UNICEF, more children can (C) get access of (D) quality education.

Rewrite the following sentences, using the passive voice.

Question 1: People should promote gender equality in all aspects of life.

⇒ _____

Question 2: Businesses can give equal job opportunities to males and females.

⇒ _____

Question 3: We should take measures to prevent women from unequal treatment at home and at work.

⇒ _____

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word(s) in brackets.

Question 1: The market in Asia is less competitive than the market in Europe. (**more**)

⇒ _____

Question 2: In the past, the country was not as active in UNICEF as it is today. (**more active**)

⇒ _____

Question 3: I think Chinese is the most difficult language in the world. (**more difficult**)

⇒ _____

Combine these sentences using relative clauses:

Question 1: Peter is an excellent student. He is studying with me at high school.

⇒ _____

Question 2: Mr Pike is my Maths teacher. He is talking to my mother over there.

⇒ _____

Question 3: The professor is excellent. I'm taking his course.

⇒ _____

Question 4: His grandmother had a great influence on his life. She was a hard – working woman.

⇒ _____

Question 5: Many devices offer apps. These apps use voice recognition technology.

⇒ _____

Write meaningful sentences based on the given clues.

Question 1: *Many people/ believe/ the Red Sea/ warmest/ world.*

⇒ _____

Question 2: *United Nations/be/ biggest/ international/ organization/ world.*

⇒ _____

Question 3: *What/ be/ most dangerous/ animal/ world?*

⇒ _____

Question 4: *Viet Nam/ now/ be/ one/ most dynamic/ emerging/ countries/ East Asia region.*

⇒ _____

--The End--

