

09

GRAMMAR

CONJUNCTIONS - LIÊN TỪ

Liên từ thường có 4 nghĩa là, và, và

Ý nghĩa	Các liên từ	Ví dụ
	and too, as well, either, also, not onlybut also, together with, along with, as well as, in addition, besides, in addition to, furthermore, moreover	 I work as a teacher, amy brother is a writer. She can speak English very well. She can speak French, t I don't like math, and I don't like physics, ea writer. I work as a teacher, and I am aa writer. He's working on a project,with two experts. Into teaching English, I have to prepare extra-curriculum activities for the students. This book is very informative. B, its writer is famous, too. I don't like reading magazines. M, the articles are always silly.
	or, eitheror, neithernor, or else = otherwise = if not	 We can have dinner at home,
	but, though, yet, although, even though, while, whereas, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, in contrast, on the other hand, on the contrary, contrary to	 They don't like her, b they came to her party. They don't like her. They came to her party, t it was interesting. The lecture was rather long, y it was interesting. She's an Olympic champion a she's only 16. W John speaks Russian very well, his Spanish is disaster. St. Patrick University is a big one. Dormina, h is just a small one. C to his sister, Tom is a naughty boy.















-		
	so, therefore, as a result (of),	- I don't like English literature, I never watch Shakespeare's plays.
	in consequence (of), so that,	 We spent up our money on tickets. As we couldn't buy any popcorn.
	such that, thus	- They were good singers that all the tickets for their performances were sold out.

★ Chú ý:

a. Các từ chuyển ý như moreover, furthermore, besides, in addition, however, on the other hand, in contrast, on the
contrary, therefore, as a result, in consequence, cóvị trí đặt.
e.g. I don't like literature. Therefore, I never watch Shakespeare's plays.
→
e.g. I don't like literature. I , therefore, never watch Shakespeare's plays.
→
e.g. I don't like literature; therefore, I never watch Shakespeare's plays.
→
b. Either luôn luôn dùng cho câu
e.g. I don't like math, and I don't like physics, too (SAI)
e.g. I don't like math, and I don't like physics, either (ĐÚNG)
c. Các từ too, either, so và neither có thể được dùng trong câu trả lời để thể hiện sự với điều người khác vừa mới nói.

	Khẳng định	Phủ định
Đầu câu		
Cuối câu		

- e.g. We were exhausted after the party. ~ They were, **too.** / **So** were they.
- e.g. I don't like crowded places. ~ I don't, either. / Neither do I.

















TỔNG HỢP CÁC CÂU CONJUNCTIONS

QUA ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC CÁC NĂM

ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI D - NĂM 2012

Question 1:	smoking is a causative factor of	manv diseases. th	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	nere is no ban on tobacco advertising.
A. However	B. Therefore	C. Although	D. In spite of
	- 3	â' ¥	
		C KHỐI A1 – NĂM I	
Question 1: He is a	very intelligent boy;, h	e sometimes gets	bad marks.
A. so	B. thus	C. otherwise	D. however
	ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HO	PC KHỐI D - NĂM 2	2013
Question 1: My bro	ther tried to learn Japanese at a r	night school,	he gave up after 2 months.
A. until	B. therefore	C. when	D. but
Question 2: The po	ool should not be made so deep _	small childr	en can be safe there.
A. if	B. so as to	C. though	D. so that
Question 3: Educat	tion in many countries is compuls	ory the	age of 16.
A. for	B. when	C. until	D. towards
Question 4:	his brother, Mike is active and f	riendly.	
A. Like	B. Unlike	C. Dislike	D. Liking
Question 5:	John Kennedy was elected pres	sident, he was the	youngest American President ever.
A. When	B. While	C. Before	D. As long as
	ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌ	C KHỐI A1 - NĂM :	2013
Question 2: You ca	n use my car you drive ca	refully.	
A. though	B. as long as	C. as though	D. lest
Question 3: We de	cided to take a late flightv	we could spend m	ore time with our family.
A. in order to	B. so as to	C. in order	D. so that
Question 4: Scarce	ly had he stepped out of the room	n he heard	a loud laughter within.
A. until	B. then	C. when	D. than















ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI D - NĂM 2014

Question 1: , sh	n 1: , she continued to carry out her duties.				
A. Despite her good health		B. No matter how p	B. No matter how poor her health		
C. Although she is in good health		D. Although in poor	health		
Question 2: my mother's encouragement, I we		, I wouldn't have made su	uch a daring decision.		
A. In spite	B. Providing	C. But for	D. Until		
Question 3: Students a them.	re encouraged to develop	critical thinking a	ccepting opinions without questioning		
A. for instance	B. because of	C. instead of	D. in addition		
Question 23: "Take a s _l	pare tyre you have	a puncture on the way to	o the beach."		
A. in case	B. if	C. so that	D. unless		
	ĐỀ THI ĐẠI	Học KHối A1 - NĂM 2014	4		
Question 1: Tom hasn't	t completed the work yet a	nd Maria hasn't	_•		
A. neither	B. either	C. too	D. also		
Question 2:	he got top marks at high s	school, he never went to	university.		
A. Nevertheless	B. Despite	C. Although	D. Meanwhile		
Question 3: Sammy had	d worked in England for a y	ear moving to	Scotland.		
A. before	B. once	C. until	D. while		
	ĐỀ THI TH	PT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2015			
Question 1: the getting a refund.	e salesman promised to ex	change the defective CD	player for a new one, they insisted on		
A. Despite	B. But	C. Although	D. And		
	ĐỀ THI TH	PT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2016			
Question 1: the	ey are delicious, hamburge	rs and French fries are to	o high in fat.		
A. However	B. Although	C. Because	D. Despite		
Question 2: She took a	course in fine arts	starting her own busines	ss in interior design.		
A. with a view to	B. in terms of	C. in order to	D. with reference to		

TỔNG HỢP CÂU HỎI CONJUNCTIONS TRONG BÀI ĐỤC LỖ TỪ ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC CÁC NĂM

ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI A1 NĂM 2012 - MÃ ĐỀ 859















cope with an influx of immigra that the curriculum reflect the	nt children, many of various cultures of a	whom speak little or no E all children.	neen facing novel problems. They must nglish. They must respond to demands Schools must make sure that students Is of nontraditional students, such as
Question: A. Moreover	B. Because	C. For instance	D. However
	ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC	KHỐI D NĂM 2012- MÃ Đ	DÊ 248
When Spain's Christop lived in what is now the contin			1492, about 1.5 million Native Americans f the number vary greatly.
Question: A. because	B. although	C. in spite of	D. therefore
	ĐỀ ĐẠI HỌC KI	HỐI A1 NĂM 2013 - MÃ ĐÍ	È 248
banishing poverty. Even the computers and sources of sol	simplest technolo ar energy can all red	gies can transform live duce poverty in developir	ht bulbs, technology holds the key to s and save money. Vaccines, crops, ng countries, cheap oralth toll from childhood diarrhoea.
Question: A. Moreover	B. Therefore	C. Instead	D. For example
		KHỐI D NĂM 2013 – MÃ 3	
healthy, whole grain, sugar-fr	ree (or very low suga ruit juice or fructose	ar) cereal. But watch out	et, you are much more likely to find a ! Some of the health food store boxed be an improvement on refined white
Question: A. Despite	B. Although	C. Therefore	D. Otherwise
	ĐỀ ĐẠI HỌC I	KHỐI A1 NĂM 2014 – MÃ '	163
are putting their mental and pl	hysical health at risk re nine or ten hour	. Adults can easily survive s. According to medical	nger of getting so little sleep that they on seven to eight hours' sleep a night, experts, one in five youngsters gets did at their age.
Question: A. because	_		
4	B. so	C. or	D. whereas
		C. or Quốc gia năm 2015 – MÂ	
Library is a collection study, or reference. The wor collections have almost alway	ĐỀ THI THPT (of books and other rd library comes fro rs contained a variety erials such as manu	QUỐC GIA NĂM 2015 – MÂ informational materials om liber, the Latin word y of materials. Contempo	
Library is a collection study, or reference. The wor collections have almost alway include not only printed mat	ĐỀ THI THPT (of books and other rd library comes fro rs contained a variety erials such as manu	QUỐC GIA NĂM 2015 – MÂ informational materials om liber, the Latin word y of materials. Contempo	A425 made available to people for reading, I for "book". (1) , library rary libraries maintain collections that















ĐỀ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2016 – MÃ 168 THE DANGERS OF DIETING

	r starting weight, or	even gain weight. (2) _	to achieve it. Experts estimate that 95the reckless use of fad diets
(3), people fad diets. (4) being	e who are fed up with g moderate, fad diet bit other types of foo	h the difficulties of cha s involve extreme diet ods entirely. This resul	anging their eating habits often turn to ary changes. They advises eating only ts in a situation where a person's body
Question 1: A. Although	B. Despite	C. Due to	D. Since
Question 2: A. Therefore	B. Besides	C. While	D. However
Question 3: A. Additionally	B. Consequently	C. Nonetheless	D. Furthermore
Question 4: A. In spite of	B. In addition to	C. More than	D. Rather than
	ĐỀ THI THPT QU	JỐC GIA NĂM 2017 – M	à 421
	ow prevents "real" r	eading, m	ood readers. They believe that this nany quality graphic novels are now r audiobooks.
Question: A. In addition	B. Therefore	C. However	D. Otherwise
	ĐỀ THI THPT QU	JỐC GIA NĂM 2017 – M	à 422
look directly at people when sp sense of honesty. Meanwhile, in polite to look to the side duri	eaking to them. It sh n Japan and Korea, p ing a conversation.	ows interest in what the ople avoid long period The Lebanese,	the USA, Americans are encouraged to ney are saying and is thought to carry a ds of eye contact. It is considered more, stand close together and look people a better sense of what their
Question: A. moreover	B. therefore	C. in contrast	D. in addition
	ĐỀ THI THPT QI	JỐC GIA NĂM 2017 – M	à 423
a gift can be given to the receiv the gift and expresses his or he	er with relatively littler thanks. er thanks. nese culture, both th	le ceremony. When a gi , in some Asian coun e giver and receiver un	or receiving a gift. In Western cultures, ift is offered, the receiver usually takes tries, the act of gift-giving may appear derstand that the receiver will typically
Question: A. Moreover	B. Otherwise	C. Therefore	D. However
	ĐỀ THI THPT QI	JỐC GIA NĂM 2017 – M	à 424
areas to choose from. Besides accountant, nurse, teacher, etc.	s, there were only a	a few distinctive profe	nere were not so many diverse learning essional careers like doctor, engineer, ally led to a financially successful life.
Question: A. Otherwise	B. For example	C. Therefore	D. In addition















ĐỀ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2018 – MÃ 401

Large cities arou	ınd the world are adopti	ng strategies to comb	at this issue	it is not uncommon
to find plants growing of pledged to transform it for extrict to develop a	into a "city within a gai	den" and, in 2006, th		_
for entries to develop a	•		-	
Question: A. or	B. for	C. and	D. but	
	ĐỀ THI THP	T QUỐC GIA NĂM 201	8 – MÃ 402	
Initially, young adult others that say a teache can help others.	s in their late teens mig r or an agriculturalist o			
Question: A. but	B. 50	C. or	D. for	
	ĐỀ THI THP	T QUỐC GIA NĂM 201	8 – MÃ 403	
An Olympic hos sponsorship, and televis from the Games they ho which can lead to increa	sted, host	s Los Angeles (1984) a	and Seoul (1988) actu	ally made a large profit
Question: A. In addition	B. Otherwise	C. For example	D. However	
	ĐỀ THI THP	T QUỐC GIA NĂM 201	8 – MÃ 404	
The computer of manipulate shapes in th	game allows children t eir mind.	o solve geometric ar	nd math puzzles tha	t boost their ability to
The findings are math at higher levels, a math that is critical to hi	ind children who do not			ons is a prerequisite to erstand more advanced
Question: A. before	B. because	C. although	D. unless	
	ĐỀ THI THP	T QUỐC GIA NĂM 201	9 – MÃ 401	
	BECOMING AN	INDEPENDENT LANGU	JAGE LEARNER	
Research shows			_	nage to broaden their es in the longer term.
Question: A. as a result	B. in contrast	C. though	D. because	е
	ĐỀ THI THP	T QUỐC GIA NĂM 201	9 – MÃ 402	
	EFFECTS OF TEL	EVISION ON CHILDHO	OD LITERACY	
children spend more t	· -	on than participating		hey start in preschool, vities except sleeping.
Question: A. Due to	B. Because	C. However	D. For exa	mple















ĐỀ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2019 – MÃ 403 THE CYBERSPACE LEARNING INITIATIVE

d a

	ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆ	P THPT NĂM 2020 (đợt	1) – MÃ 424	
Question: A. Therefore	B. Besides	C. However	D. Furthermore	
sophisticated and discerr life, accord	ning interests, and carefu ing to a recent study con	lly express their though ducted on 250 Faceboo	to present flattering images, choosts to appear more intelligent than in r k users, this is not the case.	
	•	NETWORKING SITES		
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆ	P THPT NĂM 2020 (đợt	1) – MÃ 413	
Question: A. moreover	B. therefore	C. instead	D. however	
and many organizations	now offer temporary	placements, called int	olp job seekers stand out from the crowernships. The problem with numerong people off applying for them.	
		INTERNSHIPS		
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆ	P THPT NĂM 2020 (đợt	1) – MÃ 407	
Question: A. nor	B. till	C. like	D. but	
her smartphone and ma		ops, if she needs to	ed. She admits to being very attached o unwind after a hard day at school, s and dad".	
	TEENAGERS A	AND DIGITAL TECHNOL	DGY	
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆ	P THPT NĂM 2020 (đợt	1) – MÃ 404	
Question: A. Although	B. Despite	C. Because	D. Therefore	
surprising that hardly an	y of them are actually abo	out fairies	ung children. In view of their name, i most fairy tales have happy endings, ed in the forest, terrifying giants, cr	the
	THE IMPORTANCE	OF FAIRY TALES FOR C	HILDREN	
	ÐÊ ТНІ ТНРТ	QUỐC GIA NĂM 2019 – I	MÃ 404	
Question: A. Because	B. Therefore	C. However	D. Although	
	unities. The pursuit of k		ve unlimited access to both formal a ently become an end in itself and no	
-			ole, international resource.	

YOUR ONLINE IDENTITY

Presenting yourself in the best possible light to a prospective employer is what job applications are all _____ when you put together a compelling CV, write your concise covering letter and check your















Linkedin profile, you might also want to "Google" yourself and see what comes up, because increasingly that's what employers are doing.

Question: A. Nor

B. So

C. Or

D. Till

	AE IHI IOI NGHIÈ	P THPT NAM 2020 (đột	2) – MA 4U2
	THE	GENERATION GAP	
In the past, children very ambitious for their chi	= = =	-	eir parents. In today's world, parents are more than they did.
Question: A. not	B. although	C. till	D. because
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆ	P THPT NĂM 2020 (đợt	2) – MÃ 421
	P	EER PRESSURE	
_	group when you are ir	your teens,	el. Advertisers know how important it is they try to persuade teenagers that
Question: A. nor	B. till	C. so	D. but
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NG	HIỆP THPT NĂM 2021 -	- MÃ 401
	=	=	and they often feel that this should be a d many students prefer having no
Question: A. Although	B. Moreover	C. Therefore	D. However
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NG	HIỆP THPT NĂM 2021 -	- MÃ 404
-	of motivation to study	, it is impo	mptoms including loss of appetite, being ortant for teachers and parents to watch
Question: A. Therefore	B. However	C. Although	D. Moreover
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NG	HIỆP THPT NĂM 2022 -	- MÃ 402
People are sending message them are we reference to the control of the con	ges, apparently up to 6	O billion a day, and it us	orld has become a different place. wally takes only seconds to deliver ace?
Question: A. Since	B. Although	C. For	D. But
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NG	HIỆP THPT NĂM 2022 -	- MÃ 404
Another reason for		•	can eat and supermarkets do everything

they can to encourage this, for example with offers like 'Buy one, get one free'. Developed countries waste about 650 million tons of food each year and so do developing countries. ______, the waste happens for very different reasons. As the word's population grows, this problem will only improve, so we need to take action regularly.

Question: A. Although

B. As a result

C. However

D. For example















ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2023 – MÃ 401

•			people who are in such situations bond to things in the workplace.
Question: A. nor	B. for	C. but	D. either
	ĐỀ THI TỐT NG	GHIỆP THPT NĂM 2023 :	- MÃ 402
=	-		ne phone for very little cost? eiving a handwritten letter.
Question: A. Although	B. Moreover	C. However	D. Because















BÍ KÍP HACK NHỆ NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 9















GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Part 1 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

	Gree icient		nain cause of global v	varming, we have	n't done anything to reduce it
	A	but	B so	C although	D however
2	Engli	sh Spanish are t	wo compulsory subject	s at this school.	
	A	and	B but	C yet	D or
3	The n	number of elephants is o	dropping dramatically _	illegal hunting for th	neir tusks.
	A	in addition to	B while	C as a result of	D in contrast
4		having many difficul	ties, entrepreneurs are	trying hard to get over the	m.
	A	As a result of	B However	C If not	D In spite of
5	I reall	ly don't like table tennis	s. ~ do I. I never	play it.	
	A	Тоо	B Neither	C Either	D So
		tists say that new forms	s of transportation are	being researched;,	we can hope for a more efficient
	A :	50	B therefore	C besides	D and
7	To br	ing you a big surprise, _	<i>Superman</i> nor <i>D</i>	<i>Down under the Sea</i> won the	e prize this year.
	A	neither	B either	C both	D yet
8	Famil	ly members seem to be	farther away from eacl	n other these days. They sti	ll live in the same house,
	A	either	B though	C yet	D too
9	lt was	s nothing outsta	nding features that ma	ke iPhone 15 ProMax the m	ost wanted cell phone this year.
	A	as well as	B and	C but	D along with
10	New	v diseases appear every	day. They are,	, more and more dangerou	5.
	A	together with	B and	C however	D moreover
11	Weı	need to stop deforestat	ion, more destr	uctive disasters will occur.	
	A	and	B otherwise	C but	D moreover
12	Муа	aunt has two children; T	om is very extrovert ar	nd confident Katy's	shy and quiet.
	A	and	B in case	C so that	D while















	The United States is a your	ng country;, it is	one of the most developed	d countries in the world.
	A in addition to	B while	C nevertheless	D besides
14	I couldn't come to the festi	val last month. ~ I coul	dn't,	
	A so	B too	C neither	D either
15	his impressive spo	rts performance, his lea	arning outcomes were disap	opointing.
	A Contrary to	B In contrast	C On the other hand	D On the contrary
16	Martha cut the cake carefu	lly into slices e	verybody had their fair shai	re
	A but	B because	C in case	D so that
17	A small boy was kicking a b	oall against a wall;	, the street would have	been deserted.
	A at the same time	B otherwise	C nevertheless	D as a result
18	I couldn't remember meeti	ng him before,	his face seemed familiar.	
	A or	B so	C and	D yet
19	A mass evacuation of islan	ders is taking place	, the volcano continue	es to erupt.
	A Therefore	B However	C Meanwhile	D In the end
20	Karen came down with flu	we were on hol	iday.	
	A during	B while	C since	D as long as
21	My landlady didn't mind m	e having parties in my r	oom the rent was p	aid on time.
	A although	B so that	C unless	D as long as
22	One way of getting rid of w	eeds is to dig them out	, you can poison tl	nem.
	A On the contrary	B Ultimately	C Instead	D Alternatively
Pa	rt 2 Choose the best answ	er.		
1	The professor told me that I			
2	A then We live in the same street w	B 50	C and we hardly ever see him	D yet
_	A therefore	B and	C however	D so
3	The workers have gone on s	trike , all prodı	uction has ceased.	
	A Consequently	B Then	C Because	D Still















TUTOR				
GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH	people can choose affordable package tours, when the	nev ao abroad on holiday		
• •	ensive and only for a few rich people in the past.	ley go abroad on notiday		

traveling was very expensive and only for a few rich people in the past.					
A In contrast	B So	C In addition	D Therefore		
5 It was dangerous to carry large amounts of cash, in 1874 Thomas Cook introduced an early form of traveler's cheque.					
A yet	B still	C but	D so		
6 My flight was delayed until 3.4	15, I bought a book to	read to kill the time.			
A. Therefore	B. And	C. Moreover	D. However		
7 Arranged marriages are comm	on in the East, they a	re unusual in many Wes	tern countries.		
A Therefore	B However	C Thus	D As a result		
8 He worked very hard,	he didn't get any reward.				
A. Besides	B. So	C. As a result	D Nevertheless		
9 I can't come today, I v	vill come tomorrow.				
A However	B Besides	C Otherwise	D Because		
10 Tom is unreliable with his inv	ented stories, everyo	one likes him.			
A Hence	B But	C So	D However		
11 Martin's eyes are weak;	, he has to wear glasses.				
A besides	B in contrast	C however	D therefore		
12 I have never heard John say a	anything bad about you	_ , he's always spoken w	vell of you.		
A Although	B In addition	C On the contrary	D Therefore		
13 I'll be out all day, I'll l	eave your lunch in the oven.				
A because	B so	C however	D and also		
14 Dean talked to Anna through	out the evening, nothi	ng he said changed her c	ppinion.		
A so	B and	C however	D yet		
15 The temperature in Saudi Ara	abia can reach 50°C;, a	lot of business is done	early in the day.		
A yet	B therefore	C but	D because		
16 Old people in my country usu themselves.	ually live with their children	, old people in the	United States often live by		
A In contrast	B In addition	C Therefore	D Consequently		
17 A new-born baby can neither	walk nor crawl. A newborn an	telope,, can run witl	hin minutes of birth.		
A and also	B otherwise	C however	D but		
18 Cars have become much mor	e complicated, mecha	anics need more training	than in the past.		
A Similarly	B Because	C However	D Therefore		
19 I like to keep the windows or tightly shut.	pen at night. My brother,	, prefers a warm bec	Iroom with all the windows		
A on the other hand	B accordingly	C consequently	D therefore		
20 Mr. Brown has had years of experience dealing with student problems, he is sometimes confronted by a problem that he cannot handle by himself.					
A Therefore	B Consequently	C Nevertheless	D Furthermore		















Part 3 Choose all of the correct completion for each sentence.

1		the post office was clo	sed, I couldn't send my packa	ge	S.		
	A	Therefore	B Because	C	For	D	Though
2		we got lost driving into	the city, we were late for the	m	eeting.		
	A	Since	B In order that	C	Consequently	D	For
3	I couldr	n't repair my motorbike	,I didn't have the righ	t t	ools.		
	A	SO .	B for	C	because of	D	therefore
4	Two of	the factories in our sma	all town have closed,	, ur	nemployment is high.		
	A	Consequently	B Because	C	So that	D	Nevertheless
5		I had nothing for lunch	but an apple, I ate dinner ear	ly.			
	A	For	B Since	C	Due to	D	Therefore
6	The fire	e raged out of control. It	t got bad that more fir	ref	ighters had to be calle	d ir	۱.
	A	such	B therefore	C	SO	D	as
7	Mr. Wa	tson retired from his job	early his ill health.				
	A	because	B due to	C	in spite of	D	by means of
8	Bill's fa	vorite show was on. He	reached to turn on the TV		he could watch it.		
	A	because of	B therefore	C	so that	D	for
9	She bo	ught the books	he had heard it was good.				
	A	because	B so	C	because of	D	as long as
10		_ Jim likes the band, he	e's too tired to go to the conce	ert	this evening.		
	A	No matter	B In spite of	C	Even though	D	Despite
11		_ young, he has been to	o more than 30 countries in th	ne v	world and gained a lot	of	experience.
	A	Although	B Despite	C	However	D	So
12		_ the sense of smell ca	n provide us with important s	igr	nals, it is not nearly as	use	eful as hearing.
	A	Although	B However	C	Still	D	Despite
13	Isaw	a very nice apartment, _	I decided to rent it righ	nt a	away.		
	A	if	B because	C	SO	D	but















		very busy. Don't disturb	me it is urgent.			
	A	while	B unless	C if	D	since
15	His m	obile phone is on the sh	elf, he must be here.			
	A	50	B but	C however	D	that
16	Do yo	ou like jazz? You should g	go to the jazz festival	you like that kind of mus	sic.	
	A	if	B unless	C although	D	while
17	This l	ady couldn't recognize h	ner son she abandone	ed him a long time ago.		
	A	so that	B as	C though	D	because of
18	They	decided not to cancel th	e match the heavy sr	now.		
	A	despite	B although	C but for	D	on account of
19		they are planning to l	ive here for a short time, the	y don't want to buy much	fu	rniture.
	A	However	B Unless	C Since	D	Therefore
20	We h	ad enthusiastically guide	ed him, he refused t	o work for us.		
	A	Though	B Nevertheless	C Therefore	D	Hence
21	I had	to take a taxi; , I	would have been late for the	e conference.		
	A	otherwise	B however	C hence	D	but
22	They	were very nice to us for	a long time, it was no	ot their true feeling.		
	A	then	B unless	C so	D	yet
23		_ you have mentioned i	t, I would say what I think abo	out it.		
	A	Though	B Therefore	C So	D	Because
24		_ they had sent the orde	er, they could not get out of p	paying for it.		
	A	Though	B Even if	C Once	D	Yet
Par	Part 4 Complete the sentences with but, although, or however.					
	Pay attention to the given punctuation and capitalization.					
1 B	ob at	e a large dinner	, he is still hungry.			
2 I	had a	lot of studying to do,	I went to a movie a	nyway.		
3	•••••	I had a lot of stud	dying to do, I went to a movie	anyway.		















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH

4	I finished all of my work	I was verv sleepv.
---	---------------------------	--------------------

5 I washed my hands., they still looked dirty.

6 I washed my hands, they still looked dirty.

7 I washed my hands, they still looked dirty.

8 Diana didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the swimming pool.

9 I wouldn't trust Alan with my moneyhe seems to be trustworthy.

10 Alan seems trustworthy and capable as a financial advisor, I wouldn't trust him with my money.



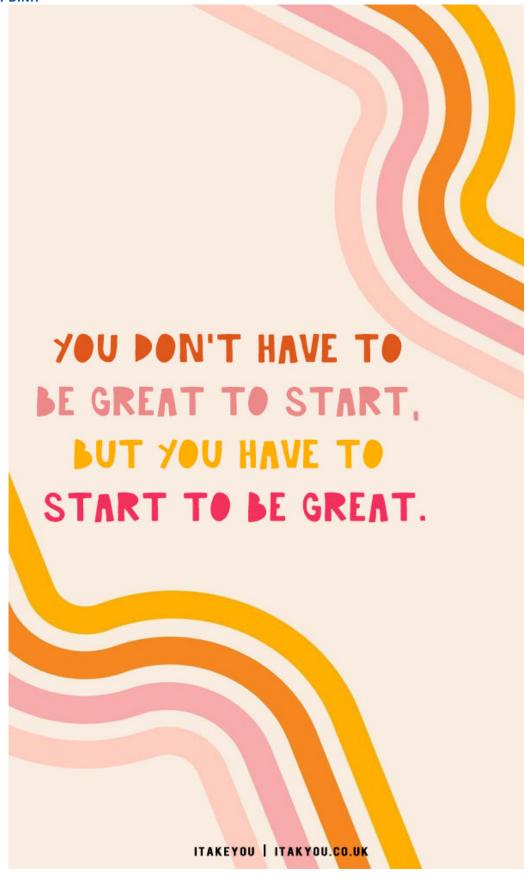


























10

VOCABULARY

ENDAGERED SPECIES – CÁC LOÀI BỊ ĐE DOẠ

WORD LIST

New vocabulary items	Examples				
danger (n.) /ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/	1. How many factory workers are danger losing their jobs?				
<u>Collocations:</u>					
• be danger					
• be danger					
be danger doing sth					
endanger (v.)	2. That one mistake seriously endangered the future of the				
/ɪnˈdeɪndʒə(r)/	company.				
	→				
endangered (a.)	3. Endangered species are plant and animal species which are in				
/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	danger of extinction. →				
	4. It is dangerous to ride a motorbike without wearing a helmet.				
dangerous (a.)	→				
/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	/				
extinct (a.)	1. The red squirrel is in danger of becoming extinct in England.				
/ɪkˈstɪŋkt/	→				
extinction (n.)	→				
/ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/	Causes of Extinction Asteriod Bindes Gineals Change Britter Adapted Comprision Less of Inabited Togs T				
Collocations:	Totalise Species Lack of Genetic Density Lack of Genetic Density				
• be threatened extinction	ought in				















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH

 be in danger of extinction / becoming extinct 	
be the verge/brink/edge extinction	2. Endangered species are plant and animal species which are the verge/brink/edge extinction.
drive sth the verge/brink/edge extinction	3. Human activities are driving many species the verge extinction. →
globe (n.) /gləʊb/	1. Over 8,300 plant species and 7,200animal species around the globe are threatened with extinction. ->
global (a.) /ˈgləʊbl/	2. Carbon dioxide is one of the causes of global warming . →
globalize (v.) /ˈgləʊbəlaɪz/	3. Satellite broadcasting is helping to globalize television. →
globalization (n.) /ˌgləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	4. Globalization can often lead to the destruction of local customs and cultures.→
identify (v.) /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/	Many thousand animals become extinct each year before biologists can identify them. →
identification (n.) /aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	2. The identification of the crash victims was a long and difficult task.
identity (n.) /aɪˈdentəti/	3. The police are trying to discover the identity of the killer. →
Collocations: national/cultural/social identity	4. There is a plan to strengthen the corporate identity of the company.















TUTOR	# nttps://nqntutor.edu
GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH	
unidentified (a.) /ˌʌnaɪˈdentɪfaɪd/	 →
(un)identifiable (a.) /ˌʌnaɪˈdentɪfaɪəbl/	6. Many of the bodies were unidentifiable except by dental records. →
commerce (n.)	1. She has little experience of the world of commerce.
/ˈkɒmɜːs/	→
commercial (a, n) /kəˈmɜːʃl/	2. The primary causes of species extinction are habitat destruction, commercial exploitation and pollution.→
	3. The marketing campaign is starting with four online commercials. →
commercialize (v.)	4. Their music has become very commercialized in recent years.
/kəˈmɜːʃlaiz/	→
commercialization (n.) /kəˈmɜːʃlaizeiʃn/	5. There are often complaints about the commercialization of Christmas→
exploit (v.)	1. He exploited his father's name to get himself a job.
/ik'sploit/	→
exploitable (a.)	2. The coal mine is no longer commercially exploitable.
/ldetrclqz'/sl/	→
exploitative (a.)	3. Like all workers, they are struggling against the exploitative

/ik'sploitetiv/

system.

exploitation (n.)

/ eksploi teisn/

- **4.** The primary causes of species extinction are habitat destruction, commercial **exploitation** and pollution.















GIA				:	?
CIA	CII	TI	IVET	ГЪ	INIL
UIA	30		JIEI	T.	шиг

אוא אווע ויונין אווער					
drain (v, n)	1. The lakes have been drained.				
/drein/	→				
drainage (n.)	2. The drainage of wetlands, cutting of forests, urbanization and				
/ˈdreɪnɪdʒ/	road and dam construction have destroyed or seriously damaged natural habitats.				
	→				
idioms:	3. Don't invest in that company. It's just money				
- (go) down the drain	down the drain, you know.				
	→				
- laugh like a drain	→				
urban (a.)					
/ˈɜːbən/	→				
<u>Collocations:</u>					
urbanized (a.)	1. During the 19th century, Britain became the world's first modern				
/ˈɜːbənaɪzd/	urbanized society. →				
urbanization (n.)	2. The drainage of wetlands, cutting of forests, urbanization and				
/ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	road and dam construction have destroyed or seriously damaged natural habitats.				
	→				
	ALLE ALLE SON OF STREET				















GIA S		IVET		
1-1/			 INI	_
UIA.	30 10	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	II VI	

toxic (a.)>< non-toxic (a.)	1. Many pesticides are highly toxic.
/'toksik/ /ˌnɒn 'toksik/	→
Collocations:	
toxin (n.)	2. The algae kills off plant and animal life and, in some cases,
/ˈtɒksɪn/	produces dangerous toxins .
,	→
	4 Taria de anicela in the singular decomposite to decomposite to an anice and an anice and anice
contaminate (v.) =(v.)	1. Toxic chemicals in the air and land, contaminated water and increased water temperatures have also driven many species to
/kənˈtæmɪneɪt/	the verge of extinction.
THOSE CONTINUES	→
Collocation:	
contaminated blood/food/soil	
contaminated biood/100d/30it	
	2. Environmental contamination resulting from human activities is
contamination (n.)	a major health concern.
/kənˌtæmɪˈneɪʃn/	→
contaminant (n.)	
/kənˈtæmɪnənt/	
	3. The equipment is sterilized to ensure that the blood remains
uncontaminated (a.)	uncontaminated.
/ˌʌnkənˈtæmɪneɪtɪd/	→
(in)fertile (a.)	1. For example, humans depend on species diversity to have food,
/ˈfɜːtaɪl/	clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.
	→
fertility (n.)	2. It is thought that environmental toxins are destroying fertility .
/fəˈtɪləti/	→
fertilize (v.)	3. He fertilizes his fields every day.
/ˈfɜːtəlaɪz/	→
fertilizer (n.)	
/ˈfɜːtəlaɪzə(r)/	4. He spread chemical/artificial fertilizers on the field with a rake.
	→
fertilization (n.)	















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH

/ˌfɜːtəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	5. Farmers should be aware of the dangers of the fertilization of soil with artificial chemicals
	→
conserve (v.)	1. Renewable energy resources can help conserve fossil fuels and reduce carbon emissions.
/kənˈsɜːv/	
	→
conservation (n.)	2. Different conservation efforts have been made in order to save endangered species.
/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	→
	7
conservationist (n.)	3. There is going to be a meeting of local conservationists to solve current environmental problems.
/ konsə ver[ənist/	→
L'VOLIZA AETÌALITZE	
(in)vulnerable/susceptible (a.)	1. Old people are particularly vulnerable to the flu.
(to sth/sb)	→
/'vʌlnərəbl/ /sə'septəbl/	2. The Red List – a global list of endangered and vulnerable animal
	species – has been introduced to raise people's awareness of conservation needs.
	→
a >	3. The vulnerability of newborn babies to disease is a major concern for many parents.
(in)vulnerability (n.)	
/ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪləti/	→
susceptibility (n.)	
/səˌseptəˈbɪləti/	
enact (v.)	1. Governments have enacted laws to protect wildlife from
/ɪˈnækt/	commercial trade and overhunting .
	→
enactment (n.)	2. People are waiting for the enactment of new environmental
/ɪˈnæktmənt/	laws.
	→















GIA SƯ TUYẾT ĐỈNH

GIA SU TUYĖT ĐINH	
hunt (v.)	1. Whales are still being hunted and killed in the Arctic.
/hʌnt/	→
hunting (n.)	2. In 1966, the commercial hunting of blue whales was banned.
/ˈhʌntɪŋ/	→
overhunting (n.)	3. Governments have enacted laws to protect wildlife from commercial trade and overhunting. →
reserve (v, n)	1. I'd like to reserve a table for three for eight o'clock.
/rɪˈzɜːv/	→
	 2. A number of wildlife habitat reserves have been established for a wide range of endangered species. →
unreserved (a.) /ˌʌnrɪˈzɜːrvd/	3. Unreserved seats are available one hour before the performance. →
reservation (n.)	4. I'll call the restaurant and make a reservation.
	→
/ˌrezəˈveɪʃn/	

















TỤI CON BẨM BÀI ĐỌC VÀO ĐÂY NHÉ! TỤI CON BẨM BÀI ĐỌC VÀO ĐÂY NHÉ! <3















VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Part	1	Choose the best answe	er to c	omplete each sent	ence.				
1	A	sp <u>e</u> cies	В	<u>e</u> xtinction	C	m <u>e</u> dicine	D	d <u>e</u> velop	
2	A	<u>i</u> dentify	В	b <u>i</u> ologist	C	w <u>i</u> ldlife	D	tox <u>i</u> c	
3	A	cl <u>ea</u> n	В	l <u>ea</u> d	C	incr <u>ea</u> se	D	thr <u>ea</u> ten	
4	A	re <u>s</u> erve	В	de <u>s</u> ert	C	surpri <u>s</u> e	D	con <u>s</u> ervation	
5	A	c <u>o</u> mmercial	В	c <u>o</u> ntaminate	C	c <u>o</u> nstruction	D	c <u>o</u> nservation	
Part	2	Choose the word whose	e maiı	ı stress is placed d	lifferer	ntly from the re	st.		
6	A	endangered	В	animal	C	extinction	D	commercial	
7	A	reduce	В	maintain	C	enact	D	species	
В	A	primary	В	pollution	C	serious	D	chemical	
9	A	temperature	В	diversity	C	agriculture	D	vulnerable	
10	A	survive	В	wildlife	C	effort	D	product	
of ex	tine	use of human expansion ction. verge		cause		plants and anir		species are now in danger	
	_	rimary causes of specie habitat		nction are extinction		truction, comme		exploitation and pol	lution.
		ugh the bears are not ch		, the chief natural f . supply		miting a bear po		tion is the food benefit	······································
		of wetlands, o		estation, and road a		n construction h		destroyed available l	habitats
speci	ies	chemicals in the air an to the verge ofbiologist				d increased wat		mperature have driv	ven man
speci	ies	to the verge of	····· ·						have driv















					_	
5	The of biodiversity may be affected by the disappearance of one species.					
	A chemical	B loss	C temperature	D medicine		
					_	
					_	
7	New legislation still do	es not offer adequate pro	otection for many	species.		
	A extinct	B damaged	C commercial	D endangered		
					_	
-	Paople become more in	nterested in the higherica	l of the rainfore	oct	_	
9	A benefit	_	c extinction	D destruction		
	A Deficite	b diversity	CAUTEUOII	D destruction		
					_	
9	Natureis ar	n area of land where the a	animals and plants are prot	ected.		
	A reserve	B habitat	C biodiversity	D conservation		
					_	
					_	
10	The state of Ohio was	hit by a cyclone that did	serious			
	A damage	B needs	C overhunting	D species		
					_	
_					_	
11			ously a lot of bir			
	A harmed	B injured	C wounded	D damaged		
					_	
12	? The panda's	habitat is being destro	yed.		_	
	A nature	B natural	C naturally	D natured		
					_	
					_	
13	Governments have	new laws to pro	tect wildlife from overhunt	ting.		
	A led	B enacted	C depended	D protected		
					_	
					_	
14		duces your fuel bills and h				
	A Survival	B Commerce	C Conservation	D Extinction		
					_	















ΙΔ	SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH			
	•	e that reckless	of the earth' resources o	can result in natural disas
	A exploit	B exploitable	C exploitation	D exploitative
6	Soil can be rendered r	nore productive with		
	A fertile	B fertility	C fertilizers	D fertilizable
7	Chemical wastes from	ı factories are t	hat cause serious dama <u>c</u>	ge to species habitats.
	A contaminate	B contaminants	C contamination	D contaminating
3	Development of the a	rea would endanger		
	A wildlife	B commerce	C reserve	D contamination
)	can often	lead to the destruction of l	ocal customs and culture	es.
	A Globalization	B Global	C Globe	D Globally
)	Thesyster	n over some sections of ro	ute has also had to be re	furbished or renewed.
	A Draining	B Drainage	C Drained	D Drain
-	This species of anima	s is becoming increasingly	r <u>rare</u> because of overhu	nting. (opposite in meani
	A safe	B general	C common	D dangerous
	biodiversi	y is important for us in ma	iny ways.	
	A Surviving	B Maintaining	C Threatening	D Identifying
		of plants are used in medi	cines.	
	A(n) range	or plants are asea in mea	enies.	





24 Taiwan's small size and heavy causes problems.









TUTOR			⊕ https://nqhtutor.e	eau.vn
GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH A urban	B urbanization	C urbanizing	D urbanize	
25 It is common knowledge A threatened	that dinosaurs beca B endangered	me millions o	f years ago. D damaged	
26 We need more campaign:	s to peop	ole's awareness of conser	vation. D drive	
27 Tom is getting ever keen A biology	er on doing research B biological	on (Đề minh họa C biologist	của Bộ GD-ĐT lần 1-2017) D biologically	
28 Many people and organiz (Để minh họa của Bộ GD-ĐT l A endangered		naking every possible eff	ort in order to save D threatening	species
	species are now	the verge of exti	nction. (Đề minh họa của Bộ GI	D-ĐT lần
A in	B from	C on	D by	
30 Humans depend on speci	es diversity to have	food, clean air and water	, andsoil for agricul	lture.
A fertile	B global	C vulnerable	D serious	
31. With their undeveloped in (Đề Thi Tốt Nghiệp THPT Quố		ung infants are	to a wide range of minor a	ailments
A conducive	B receptive	C favourable	D susceptible	
32 . Heavily contaminated wi		-		
not suitable for daily use. <i>(CL</i> A. polluted	LOSEST IN MEANING B. pure) – Đề Thi Tốt Nghiệp Thị C. cleaned	ot Quốc Gia 2018 D. deadly	















Part 4 Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Earth is richly supplied with different types of living organisms which co-exist in their environments, forming complex, interrelated communities. Living organisms depend on one another for nutrients, shelter, and other benefits. The extinction of one species can set off a chain reaction that affects many other species, particularly if the loss occurs near the bottom of the food chain. For example, the extinction of a particular insect or plant might seem **inconsequential**. However, there may be fish or small animals that depend on that resource for foodstuffs. The loss can threaten the survival of these creatures and larger predators that prey upon them. Extinction can have a ripple effect that spreads throughout nature.

In addition to its biological consequences, extinction poses a moral dilemma for humans, the only species capable of saving the others. The presence of humans on the planet has affected all other life forms, particularly plants and animals. Human lifestyles have proven to be incompatible with the survival of some other species. Purposeful efforts have been made to eliminate animals that prey on people, livestock, crops, or pose any threat to human livelihoods. Some wild animals have been decimated by human desire for meat, hides, fur, or other body parts with commercial value. Likewise, demand for land, water, and other natural resources has left many wild plants and animals with little to no suitable habitat. Humans have also affected nature by introducing non-native species to local areas and producing pollutants having a negative impact on the environment. The combination of these human-related effects and natural obstacles such as disease or low birthrates has proven to be too much for some species to overcome. **They** have no chance of survival without human help.

As a result, societies have difficult choices to make about the amount of effort and money they are willing to spend to save imperiled species. Will people accept limits on their property rights, recreational activities, and means of livelihood to save a plant or an animal? Should saving such popular species as whales and dolphins take priority over saving obscure, annoying, or fearful species? Is it the responsibility of humans to save every kind of life form from disappearing, or is extinction an inevitable part of nature, in which the strong survive and the weak **perish**? These are some difficult questions that people face as they ponder the fate of other species living on this planet.

(trích đề thi Tốt Nghiệp THPT Quốc Gia năm 2017)

Question 1.	. What does the pas	ssage mainly discuss?
-------------	---------------------	-----------------------

- **A.** The importance of living organisms
- **B.** Causes of animal extinction
- **C.** Humans and endangered species
- **D.** Measures to protect endangered species

Question 2. The word "inconsequential" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ______.

- A. unimportant
- **B.** unavoidable
- **C.** unexpected
- D. unrecognizable

Question 3. Which of the following can result from the loss of one species in a food chain?

- **A.** There might be a lack of food resources for some other species.
- **B.** Animals will shift to another food chain in the community.
- **C.** Larger predators will look for other types of prey.
- **D.** The connections among the creatures in the food chain become closer.















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH

Question 4. The word "They" in paragraph 2 refers to

Question 4. The word "They" in paragraph 2 refers to ______.

A. natural obstacles

B. low birthrates

C. some species

D. human-related effects

Question 5. In paragraph 2, non-native species are mentioned as ______.

A. an achievement of human beings

B. a harmful factor to the environment

C. a kind of useful plants

D. a kind of harmless animals

Question 6. The word "**perish**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ______.

A. disappear

B. complete

C. remain

D. develop

Question 7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

A. Some animals and plants cannot survive without human help.

B. No other species can threaten the survival of humans on Earth.

C. The existence of humans is at the expense of some other species.

D. Humans have difficult choices to make about saving endangered species.

Question 8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Animal and plant species which pose threats to humans will die out soon.

B. Humans will make changes in their lifestyles to save other species.

C. The dilemma humans face between maintaining their lives and saving other species remains.

D. Saving popular animal and plant species should be given a high priority.

Part 5 Read the passage and then fill in each blank with the best completion.

	Crocodiles see well	, their eyes are equipped w	ith three eyelids, each havi	ng a different function. Their eye	balls
slid	e back out of (1)	way during an att	ack. Should they lose one	of their eight- centimeter-long t	eeth,
a re	placement is alway	s ready. A crocodile may go	through (2) th	ousand teeth during a lifetime of	over
sev	enty years. Crocodil	les cannot chew, as their te	eth are (3) only	to penetrate and hold. These and	imals
can	attack at any (4) .	of the year. bu	t they are more active in	the warmer months and when i	in (5)
	of mates. U	Inder water, crocodiles (6)	their victims a	t the water's edge by sensing ar	ıy (7)
	in the water	r. Once they have a hold on	their victim, they drag it de	ep into the water to drown. They	then
crus	sh and (8)	it.			
M	lany battles occur o	over maters. About six wee	eks after mating, the fema	le (9) a nest, often o	n the
rive	r bank, and (10)	about fifty eggs.	She then seals the nest fo	r protection and also as a way of	f (11)
	the temper	ature. After ten to twelve v	veeks the baby crocodiles	come out of the eggs: only abou	t one
per	cent of these (12)	it to adulthoo	d, as thousands die in flo	oding or are eaten by fish or b	igger
cro	codiles. In a(n) (13)	to ensure a sou	rce of (14) anir	nals, crocodiles farms have beer	1 (15)
	up, and a va	ast industry now exists in c	rocodile skin and meat.		
1	A harm's	B danger's	C injury's	D damage's	
2	A a lot	B several	C much	D a number	
				_	
3	A brushed	B raised	C designed	D grown	
4	A time	B place	C month	D lenath	















GIA SƯ TUYẾT ĐỈNH

5	A relation	B search	C thief	D danger
6	A decide	B accept	C suggest	D choose

7 **A** movement **B** entertainment **C** apartment **D** advertisement

D admit 8 **A** manage **B** swallow **C** refuse 9 **A** installs **B** produces **C** manufactures **D** makes

10 **A** lays **B** sets **C** drops **D** puts

A instructing **C** destroying **D** controlling 11 **B** damaging

12 A reach **B** make **C** get **D** arrive

C condition **13 A** attempt **B** action **D** verge

D healthy **A** commercial **B** wealthy **C** vulnerable

D stood A put **B** taken **C** set

Part 6 Supply the correct form of each word.

•	The government is now trying to protect goridas to ensure their	EVISI
2	Diseases, pollution are factors that various plant and animal species.	THREAT

3 Animals lose their habitat because of and polluted environment. **FOREST**

4 air and water are sources of illnesses in many big cities nowadays. **CONTAMINATE**

5 is a term that refers to the existence of different kinds of animals and plants

which make a balanced environment. **DIVERSE**

6 are concerned about the threat to the Arctic's unique ecosystems. **CONSERVE**

7 These orang-utans are criticallydue to habitat loss.

DANGER

EVICT

Since the 1600s, worldwide commercial of animals for food and other products has

seriously reduced the number of rare species.

EXPLOIT

The drainage of wetlands, cutting of forests, and road and dam construction have

destroyed or seriously damaged natural habitats.

URBAN

10 Since the 1600s, the rate of extinction has increased because of human population

growth.

RAPID

DESTROY

12 It is important that students develop an of how the Internet can be used.

AWARE

13 The rate of the cubs is very low: more than half of them die shortly after birth. **SURVIVE**

14 Carbon dioxide is one of the causes of warming.

GLOBE

15 By cutting down trees, we destroy the habitat of birds and animals.

NATURE















Part 7 Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

1	Many species of flora and fauna are threatened extinction.
2	The Red List has been introduced with a view to raising people's awarenessconservation needs.
	Unless measures to protect the world's wildlife are taken, many species of birds and animals are likely to die
4	Many species of flora and fauna are danger extinction.
5	Contamination and global warming are threats the survival of all living organisms.
	The primary causesspecies extinction are habitat destruction, commercial exploitation and ollution.
7	Thanos threatened to wipe half of the universe.
8	We greatly benefit the many medicines and other products that biodiversity provides.













GRAMMAR MODAL VERBS – ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI

PHẦN 1. CƠ BẢN

Chức năng: làm rõ các tính chất của trong câu.
• Ví dụ: will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, và must.
Công thức chung:
e.g. / can swim very well.
e.g. <i>May</i> / <u>go</u> out?
e.g. <i>We shouldn't <u>bring</u> him to that party.</i>
 Các cụm động từ có tính chất và ý nghĩa giống như động từ tình thái: have to, have got to, had better, ought to would like, would prefer, would rather, be able to, be allowed to, be permitted to, và be required to. Các cụn động từ này có thể được theo sau bởi một động từ nguyên mẫu
- Động từ tình thái được chia theo bất kì một thì nào.
e.g. / can swim very well. (ĐÚNG)
e.g. <i>She</i> swim very well. (SAI)
e.g. <i>Sheswim very well when she was young.</i> (SAI)















CÁCH DÙNG MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI TRỌNG TÂM

CAN	BE ABLE TO			
CÁCH DÙNG: đều có nghĩa là	, diễn tả một			
,	hoặc mà mình chưa có nhưng sẽ			
có ở tương lai. → dùng be able to Verb				
Dùng để diễn tả những điều có thể làm do	Dùng để diễn tả những điều có thể làm			
, của bản thân	do,mới làm được			
e.g. He can speak five languages.	e.g. Were they able to finish their assignment last night?			
e.g. She could swim when she was only six years old.	e.g. We will be able to swim very fast after this swimming course.			

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

KHẢ NĂNG/ KĨ NĂNG CỦA NGƯỜI: Điển CAN, CAN'T, COULD, COULDN'T

1	We get to the meeting on time yesterday, because the train was delayed by one hour
2	He's amazing, he speak five languages, including Chinese.
3	She's seven years old, but she read yet. Her parents are getting her extra lessons.
4	James speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he's forgotten most of it now.
5	Lucy make it to our meeting after all. She's stuck in traffic.

SHOULD	OUGHT TO	HAD BETTER
CÁCH DÙNG: đều có nghĩa là		
	mang sắc thái trang trọng hơn.	mang nội dung khuyên răng, cảnh báo
e.g. She should prepare for her trip carefully.	apartment.	e.g. You' d better not play computer game too much if you don't want to fail.















A 20 TO LET DINH							
		e.g. He' d better go to work on time.					

MUST	HAVE TO/ HAVE GOT TO
CÁCH DÙNG: đều có nghĩa là đ	lưa ra,,
★ Chú ý: have got to do sth ở đây	không phải là thì
	Diễn tả sự cần thiết, bắt buộc phải làm gì nhưng là do (nội quy, quy định)
e.g. I must phone my sister.	e.g. Students have to go to school on time.
	e.g. They 've got to leave soon.

MUSTN'T	NEEDN'T/ DON'T NEED TO DON'T HAVE TO/ HAVE NOT GOT TO		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NEEDN'T/ DON'T NEED TO/ DON'T HAVE TO/ HAVE NOT GOT TO ()		
→ mang ý	→ mang ý		
e.g. They mustn't bring pets into that restaurant.	e.g. You needn't hurry . We still have a lot time to do it.		
e.g. You mustn't blow your car horn in front of the hospital.	e.g. They didn't have to wear uniforms to that school.		
	e.g. We haven't got to hurry. There's still a lot of time.		

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

SỰ NGĂN CẨM

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words.

1	It is against the law to rob the bank.
\rightarrow	You
2	It is forbidden to break into your friend's house.
\rightarrow	You















GIA SƯ TUYẾT ĐỈNH

3	You are	prohibited	from	cheating	on y	your	exam.

4 The law doesn't allow us to use drugs.

> •••

5 There should be a ban on talking in the cinemas.

→ People _____



SỰ CẦN THIẾT – LỜI KHUYÊN – LỜI CẢNH BÁO – ĐIỀU BẮT BUỘC

Rewrite the following sentences using the given words.

1 It is not necessary for you to carry all those parcel	is nome	vourseit.
---	---------	-----------

\rightarrow You		

2 You will be wrong not to apologize.

3 It is not necessary for me to go out.

t	
t	

4 You don't need to do all this work.

→ It			
-2 I+			

5 I will be required to bring my passport. (have)

4 1			
- 2 I			

CÁCH DÙNG:

Diễn tả một KẾT LUẬN ở hiện tại hoặc KHẢ NĂNG trong tương lai (LOGICAL ASSUMPTION)

Vo / be V_ing	
---------------	--

Example 1: (kết luận ở hiện tại)

I am waiting for Julie with another friend, David.

l ask: 'Where is Julie?'













Trang 38



David guesses: She **must** be on the bus. (I'm fairly sure)

She **might** be busy with something else. (maybe)

She **could** be lost. (maybe)

She **may** be in the wrong room. (maybe)

She **can't/couldn't** be at home. (I'm fairly sure this isn't true)

Example 2: (kết luân ở hiện tai lắm luôn)

- 1. Tom's in the library now. He **must be studying** for his exam tomorrow.
- 2. Kim **can't be working** now. I just saw her at the coffee shop a moment ago.
- 3. They **couldn't be going** on vacation. I just met them before I went to work.

Example 3: (khả năng trong tương lai)

Don't call Tony this afternoon. He may be working in the garden then.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

CAN'T or MUST?

- 1 That woman be a doctor! She looks far too young.
- **2** Her life be easy. She has four children and very little money.
- **3** The food is really good at that restaurant. They have a great chef.
- 4 Who's that at the door? It be Susie she'll still be at work now.
- 5 This be John's house. This house has a red door and it's number 24, just like he said.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

- 1 It (may rain / must rain) in the desert sometimes, but you can't depend on it.
- 2 That (can't be / mustn't be) John's car. He doesn't own one.
- 3 Molly (may be / must be) at the party, but nobody is sure where is she now.
- 4 They (can't be / may not be) at this restaurant now. We are having a meal with them here.
- **5** Do you hear his accent? I think he **(must be / needs to be)** from France.
- **6** The university entrance exam is coming. Students (must be trying / can try) their best to prepare for it.
- **7** At this time next week, Jim (may be attending / must be attending) a meeting in Singapore. But his visa is not ready yet.















❖ CÁCH DÙNG:

Diễn tả một SỰ ƯA THÍCH (PREFERENCE)

Dùng hoặc hoặc
e.g. I would prefer <u>to watch</u> Vietnam Idol.
e.g. I would like <u>to go</u> camping today.
e.g. I would rather <u>eat</u> at home.
♣ CÂU TRÚC PREFER VS. WOULD PREFER
le.g. She's not keen on coffee. She prefers to drink tea.
e.g. I would prefer to go by myself.
e.g. She would prefer not to drive at night.
2
e.g. We have tea and coffee, but perhaps you prefer a cold drink.
e.g. Would you prefer a quieter restaurant?
3
e.g. She prefers books to magazines.
1
e.g. We prefer going by ferry to flying.
5
e.g. I would prefer to go skiing this year rather than go on a beach holiday.
5
e.g. I prefer you not to smoke, please.
e.g. They would prefer us to come later.
7
e.g. She prefers that we meet at the station.
3 would prefer it if sb <u>did</u> sth
e.g. They would prefer it if we came later.
♣ CấU TRÚC WOULD LIKE
I
e.g. I would like to stay at home.
2
e.g. I would like my son to stay at home.

★ Chú ý:















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH	
- Trong thế pl	hủ định, not được đặt <i>rather</i> hoặc <i>prefer</i> .
e.g.	She would rather <u>not</u> stay here.
	They would prefer <u>not</u> to watch that movie.
	dùng <i>would like</i> trong thể phủ định, dùng <i>want</i> để thay thế.
e.g.	I wouldn't like to eat in this restaurant. (SAI)
	I don't want to eat in this restaurant. (ĐÚNG)
	♣ CÂU TRÚC WOULD RATHER / WOULD SOONER
1	
e.g. I' d rather/soon	er email (<u>than</u> phone him).
2	

	One subject		Two subjects
Present	e.g. I know you would rather go home early today.	Present	e.g. I would rather you noted down these structures.
Past	e.g. That was such a bad movie. I would rather not have gone to see it.	Past	e.g. I would rather you had gone to class last week.













TỔNG HỢP CÂU HỎI TỪ ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC CÁC NĂM

ĐẠI THI ĐẠI HỌC 2015

Changes have been made in our primary schooling program. As a result, young children _____ do homework anymore.

- A. needn't
- B. oughtn't
- C. couldn't
- **D.** haven't

ĐỀ THI THPT QUỐC GIA 2019

Helen is not permitted to come home later than 11 pm.

- **A.** Helen isn't able to come home before 11 pm.
- **B.** Helen needn't come home later than 11 pm.
- **C.** Helen mustn't come home later than 11 pm.
- **D.** Helen shouldn't come home before 11 pm.

ĐỀ THI THPT QUỐC GIA 2020:

1. It is compulsory for all the students to hand in their assignments on time.

- **A.** All the students must hand in their assignments on time.
- **B.** All the students can't hand in their assignments on time.
- **C.** All the students may hand in their assignments on time.
- **D.** All the students needn't hand in their assignments on time.

2. It is compulsory for the students in this school to wear uniform.

- **A.** The students in this school may wear uniform.
- **B.** The students in this school can't wear uniform.
- C. The students in this school needn't wear uniform.
- **D.** The students in this school must wear uniform.

3. It is compulsory for all the students to finish their class work before going home.

- **A.** All the students may finish their class work before going home.
- **B.** All the students needn't finish their class work before going home.
- **C.** All the students can't finish their class work before going home.
- **D.** All the students must finish their class work before going home.

4. It is compulsory for all the students to obey the class rules.

- **A.** All the students needn't obey the class rules.
- **B.** All the students needn't obey the class rules.
- **C.** All the students can't obey the class rules.
- **D.** All the students must obey the class rules.

5. (ĐỢT 2) The students are required to keep silent during the exam.

- **A.** The students may keep silent during the exam.
- **B.** The students must keep silent during the exam.
- **C.** The students needn't keep silent during the exam.
- **D.** The students shouldn't keep silent during the exam.

6. (ĐỢT 2) People are required to wear face masks when going out during the Covid-19 pandemic.















- **A.** People needn't wear face masks when going out during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **B.** People may wear face basks when going out during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **C.** People shouldn't wear face masks when going out during the Covid-pandemic.
- **D.** People must wear face masks when-going out during the Covid-19 pandemic.

ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2021

It is not necessary for you to wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

- A. You needn't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
- **B.** You can't wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
- **C.** You must wear formal clothes to the party this evening.
- **D.** You would wear formal clothes to the party this evening.

ĐỀ THI THPT QUỐC GIA NĂM 2017:

1. You use your m	obile phone during th	e test. It's against the r	ules.
A. mightn't	B. mustn't	C. oughtn't	D. needn't
2. I'm not sure, but Tony	probably get t	hat demanding job.	
A. must	B. need	C. ought	D. might
3. All students ha	nd in their assignmen	ts by Friday at the lates	t.
A. ought	B. might	C. must	D. may
4. You pass the ex	am in order to gradua	te from high school.	
A. must	B. can	C. may	D. might
	ĐỀ THI T	ỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2	022
It is possible that she will	l come with us.		
A. She shouldn't come	with us.	B. She couldn't c	ome with us.
C. She must come with	ı us.	D. She may come	with us.

ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2023

(MÃ ĐỀ 401) Students are not allowed to bring food into the computer room.

- **A.** Students wouldn't bring food into the computer room.
- **B.** Students won't bring food into the computer room.
- **C.** Students mustn't bring food into the computer room.
- **D.** Students needn't bring food into the computer room.

(MÃ ĐỂ 405) Students are not allowed to communicate either by look or by voice in the exam room.

- **A.** Students needn't communicate either by look or by voice in the exam room.
- **B.** Students won't communicate either by look or by voice in the exam room.
- **C.** Students wouldn't communicate either by look or by voice in the exam room.
- **D.** Students mustn't communicate either by look or by voice in the exam room.















BÍ KÍP HACK NHỆ NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 10















GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Part 1 Choose the correct answer in the brackets.

- 1 Shayla is getting really fat. She has got to / doesn't have to lose some weight.
- **2** You **should behave / can behave** yourself in front of your aunt. Stop being silly.
- **3** In my country, students **mustn't / don't have to** wear uniforms to school. They can wear casual clothes.
- 4 When you have small children, you **mustn't / don't have to** leave small objects lying around.
- **5** You **mustn't / have to** meet my boyfriend. He's very nice.
- **6** All American citizens **must / have to** obey the new law.
- 7 Ann really hopes to see you there. You **ought to go / will go** now.

Part 2 Choose the correct modal verb to complete each sentence.

1	When she was young, sh	e swim acros	ss this river.	
	A was able to	B had better	C can	D should
2	Hestop maki	ing personal calls at wor	k, or he will lose his job.	
	A would rather	B had better	C could	D will
3	I use your co	mputer for a minute?		
	A Do	B Could	C Must	D Would
	I think the principal of the study.	is school giv	e students more freedom	in choosing the courses they want
	A would	B would like	C ought	D should
5	You wear jea	ns to school. It's forbidd	en.	
	A should	B ought to	C should not	D mustn't
6	Excuse me,y	ou please tell me when	the next bus comes?	
	A shall	B may	C would	D should
7	You ask for p	ermission before going	inside the room.	
	A have got to	B will	C would	D might
8	The exhibition is free for	all students. We	pay any fee.	
	A must not	B should not	C had better not	D haven't got to
9	You eat those	e mushrooms. They're v	ery dangerous.	
	A should not	B don't have to	C may not	D could not
1	0 You see the	doctor soon. I think you	may get Covid-19.	
	A could	B must	C would	D can
1	1 Is that Tom over there?	? ~ No. It be h	im. He's not that all.	















	A shouldn't	B might not	C can't	D won't
12	They are doing very hard o	n their project. It	be very important t	o them.
	A should	B could	C must	D would
13	Hopefully, hew	alk again after the op	eration tomorrow.	
	A can	B must	C will	D will be able to
Par	rt 3 Choose the best answ	er to complete each s	sentence.	
1 \	We protect the e	nvironment if we cont	inue treating the earth this	s way.
	A are permitted to		B are not allowed to	
	C are unlikely to		D are required to	
2 .	me to deliver the	ese flowers to the recip	pient for you? ~ That'd be r	nice.
	A Will you want	B Would you like	C Are you permitted	D Should
3 F	Readers bring fo	od and drink to the lib	rary. Please leave them ou	ıtside.
	A aren't allowed to	B are permitted to	C don't have to	D. have to
4.	You disturb him	n. He's being very aggr	essive these days.	
	A had better not	B hadn't better	C would rather not	D wouldn't rather
5 9	She take a 5-we	ek business trip. That's	s what her boss told her ye	esterday.
	A is able to	B would rather	C is to	D would like to
6 .	skiing with us th	is weekend?		
	A Would you go		B Would you rather to go)
	C Would you prefer go		D Would you like to go	
7 l	Look at all the tools on the f	loor. Hesc	omewhere around here. Le	t's find him.
	A may be working		B can't be working	
	C couldn't be working		D must be working	
8 .	Jim complete the	e report as soon as po	ssible. He needs it for the r	meeting tomorrow.
	A is supposed to	B is allowed to	C isn't permitted to	D doesn't have to
9 \	You set fire insid	le the room. Put it out		
	A haven't got to	B shouldn't	C don't have to	D mustn't
10	Who, a famous	singer or a famous ac	tor?	
	A would you like meeti	ng	B would you prefer to mo	eet
	C would you rather to r	neet	D would you rather meet	ting
11	She is leaving. She	here tonight.		
	A wouldn't rather stay		B wouldn't like to stay	
	C doesn't want to stay		D wouldn't prefer to stay	
12	Our math class will be cand	-	-	_
	A should be	B must be	C should have been	D could have been
13	Ben watch TV t			
	A would like	B isn't allowed to	C isn't permitted to	D would rather















HQH	TUTOR
GIA SƯ TU	HNÍG TẬY

14	You will have to wait for hi	im because he	a meeting then.		
	A may be having	B may have	C may have had	D may have b	een having
15	The lights in Ruth's room a	are still on. She	her assignment.		
	A must be writing		B might have written		
	C should write		D must have written		
16	Athletes be car	reful when using dr	rugs or any kinds of chemica	ls.	
	A are permitted to	B are able to	C are allowed to	D are require	d to
17	I called them just moment	s ago, but no one a	nswered. Theyir	ı the garden now.	
	A may be	B should be	C may have been	D should have	e been
18	That job be ver	y hard, right? Very	few people can do it.		
	A should	B must	C ought to	D have to	
Pa	rt 4 Rewrite the sentence	s below with the v	vords in brackets.		
1	I advise you to write the rep	ort more carefully			OUGHT
>	You				_
2	Do you want me to bring the	ose suitcases upsta	airs?		LIKE
>	Would				_
3	It's essential for you to finis	h your homework	before school.		BETTER
→	You				_
4	Do you want to work late to	day or go to work	early tomorrow?		PREFER
→	Would				_
5	They will probably get marr				LIKELY
→	They				_
6	I can't go to the football ma	tch tomorrow nigh	ıt.		АМ
→	I				_
			days. His performance isn't o		ВЕ
)	He				_
8	He doesn't want to go to me	eet her. He just like	es to watch the basketball ma	atch on TV.	THAN
→	He				_
	My little brother knew how				WAS
→	My				_
	-				















١					
GΙΔ	SII	ľΤI	IVÊT	ьi	МН

10 You are not allowed to leave before the exam has finished.	NOT
→ You	
11 They didn't need to pick me up.	HAVE
→ They	
12 I am sure she is preparing for her presentation tomorrow morning	MUST
→ She	
13 I think Paul's at home now. His car is in the garden.	MUST
→ Paul	
14 Maybe your sister is cooking in the kitchen.	ВЕ
→ Your	
15 You shouldn't watch that kind of TV program.	OUGHT

Part 5 Choose the best answer.

- 1 It's forbidden to take pictures inside the museum.
 - **A** You are not able to take pictures inside the museum.
 - **B** You are not allowed to take pictures inside the museum.
 - **C** You are permitted to take pictures inside the museum.
 - **D** Taking pictures inside the museum is permitted.
- **2** Our concern about how to avoid the crisis will be a waste of time.
 - **A** We shouldn't have worried about avoiding the crisis.
 - **B** We don't have to worry about avoiding the crisis.
 - **C** We can't worry about avoiding the crisis.
 - **D** We had better not worry about avoiding the crisis.
- **3** It's just not possible for him to open the door without this key.
 - A It is unlikely that he will open the door without this key.
 - **B** He is likely to open the door without this key.
 - **C** He isn't allowed to open the door without this key.















- **D** It is supposed that he has opened the door without this key.
- **4** Speaking Vietnamese was not permitted in my English class.
 - A I could speak Vietnamese in my English class.
 - **B** I didn't have to speak Vietnamese in my English class.
 - **C** I am allowed to speak Vietnamese in my English class.
 - **D** I mustn't speak Vietnamese in my English class.
- **5** They planned to start the camping trip yesterday.
 - **A** It was supposing that they started the camping trip yesterday.
 - **B** The camping trip was supposed to start yesterday.
 - **C** The camping trip was allowed to start yesterday.
 - **D** It was supposing for the camping trip to have been started yesterday.













11

VOCABULARY

BOOKS - SÁCH

WORD LIST

New vocabulary items	Examples
subject (n.) /'snbdzikt//'snbdzekt/	1. I have just read a magazine article on the subject of space travel
Collocation: - subject matter	2. She's searching for subject matter for her new book. →
subjective (a.) /səbˈdʒektɪv/	3. The process of selection is subjective and deeply unfair. →
subjectivity (n.) /ˌsʌbdʒekˈtɪvəti/	4. There is an element of subjectivity in her criticism. →
objective (a.) /əbˈdʒektɪv/	5. These figures give a reliable and objective indicator of changing trends in people's lifestyles. →
objectivity (n.) /ˌpbdʒekˈtɪvəti/	6. There was a lack of objectivity in the way the candidates were judged. →















NY 20 LOIÉI BIINII	_
taste (n, v)	1. I don't like the taste of lemons.
/teɪst/	→
	2. My friend has very strange / "salty" tastes in clothes.
	→
	WOWY
	3. The ice tasted <u>of</u> mint.
	→
	4. This drink tastes <u>like</u> sherry.
	→
	5. Taste it and see if you think there's enough salt in it.
	→
	6. This tasty "Vỏ sầu riêng xào xả ớt" dish will wet foul-mouthed people's mouths.
tasty (a.)	→
/ˈteɪsti/	7. Their house is very tasteful , but it doesn't have any soul.
,	→
	8. The food we got there was tasteless, so we left early.
tasteful (a.)	→
/'teɪstfl/	
tasteless (a.)	
/ˈteɪstləs/	
tasteless (a.) /ˈteɪstləs/	















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH

swallow (v, n)	1. Always chew food well before swallowing it
/ˈswɒləʊ/	→
<u>Idiom</u> :	
a bitter pill (for sb) to swallow	2. The election defeat was a bitter pill for the party to swallow .
	→
	3. She took a swallow of coffee.
	→
chew (v.)	1. After the operation you may find it difficult to chew and
/tʃuː/	swallow.
	→
Idiom:	
 bite off more than you can chew 	2. If you took on another task, you would bite off more than you can chew.
	→
digest (v, n)	1. You should allow a little time after a meal for the food to
/darˈdʒest/	digest. →
	2. He paused, waiting for her to digest the information.
	→
digestion (n.)	3. Vegetables are usually cooked to help digestion .
_	→
/daɪˈdʒestʃən/	
indigestion (n.)	4. Rich food always gives me indigestion.
_	→
/ˌɪndɪˈdʒestʃən/	
digestible (a.)	5. I'm getting older now, so I only eat digestible food.
_	→
/daɪˈdʒestəbl/	6. Philosophy books hardly provide any information that is digestible to me.















	→				
<pre>indigestible (a.) /,IndI'd3estəbl/</pre>	7. He was unfortunately offered a tough and indigestible piece of steak. →				
	8. The book is a largely indigestible mass of explanations of the system.				
	Parts of Digestive System				
digestive (a.) /darˈdʒestɪv/	9. Students are being shown a video clip on how human digestive system works. →				
dip into something	I have only had time to dip into the report.				
p	→				
here and there (idiom)	Papers were scattered here and there on the floor.				
	→				
imagine (v.)	1. The house was just as she had imagined it.				
/ıˈmædʒɪn/	→				
	2. She imagined walking into the office and handing in her resignation.				
	→				
imaginative (a.) = inventive (a.)	3. You'll need to be a little more imaginative if you want to become an author.				
/ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/					
	4. The food was adequate but unimaginative.				
unimaginative (a.)					
/ˌ^nɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/					
imaginary (a.)	5. The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth.				
/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	→				















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH

imaginable (a.) = conceivable /rˈmædʒɪnəbl/ unimaginable = inconceivable	 6. These technological developments were hardly imaginable 30 years ago. →
/ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbl/	 8. It is inconceivable that the minister was not aware of the problem. → 9. It doesn't take much imagination to guess what she meant.
imagination (n.) /ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪ∫n/	→
put sth down	1. If it is a good book, you might say, "It's so good I can't put it down." →
unputdownable (a.) /ˌʌnpʊtˈdaʊnəbl/	 2. Martial arts books by Kim Dung are really unputdownable. 3. Reviewers sometimes describe books as "hard-to-putdown", or "hard-to-pick-up-again".
class (n.)	→
/kla:s/	always travel first class . →
class (v.) A as B = classify /ˈklæsɪfaɪ/	2. One in five people in the country are classed as poor. →















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNI	

SIA SU TUYET ĐINH	
describe (v.) A as B	1. The man was described as tall and dark, and aged about 20.
/dɪˈskraɪb/	→
descriptive (a.)	2. She read out some of the descriptive passages in the novel.
/dɪˈskrɪptɪv/	→
indescribable (a.)	3. Being defeated by the weakest team in the tournament was
/ˌɪndɪˈskraɪbəbl/	like indescribable pain to them.
	→
nondescript (a.)	4. Their offices are in a nondescript building on the edge of town.
/'nondiskript/	→
	5. She has given the police a very detailed/full description of
description (n.)	the robber.
/dɪˈskrɪpʃn/	→
	6. A girl answering (= matching) the description of the missing teenager was spotted in Glasgow.
	→
	7. My friend's beauty is beyond description.
	→

















TỤI CON BẨM BÀI ĐỌC VÀO ĐÂY NHÉ! TỤI CON BẨM BÀI ĐỌC VÀO ĐÂY NHÉ! <3















VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Part 1	Choose the word who	se bold part is pronoun	ced differently form the	others in each group.
1	A sh <u>o</u> w	B c <u>o</u> lor	C h <u>o</u> me	D sl <u>o</u> wly
2	A t <u>a</u> ste	B p <u>a</u> ge	C im <u>a</u> gine	D tr <u>ai</u> n
3	A kn <u>o</u> wledge	B p <u>o</u> ssible	C w <u>o</u> rd	D bel <u>o</u> ng
4	A descr <u>i</u> be	B d <u>i</u> gest	C d <u>i</u> p	D t <u>i</u> me
5	A b <u>oo</u> k	B f <u>oo</u> d	C f <u>oo</u> t	D g <u>oo</u> d
Part 2	Choose the word who	ose main stress is place	ed differently from the re	est.
1	A even	B story	C describe	D pleasure
2	A wonderful	B important	C forever	D reviewer
3	A holiday	B possible	C different	D advantage
4	A swallow	B digest	C advice	D unless
5	A information	B entertainment	C television	D understanding
Part 3	Choose the word which	h best fits each gap of	the sentence.	
			architecture. They are pa	rt of the National curriculum that
ıs requi	red by the government. A necessary	B compulsory	C optional	D important
	A necessary	b computatory	C optional	b important
		vords, "Some books are	to be tasted, others to be	swallowed, and some few to be
chewed	l and			
	A tasted	B described	C digested	D eaten
				-
 3 Ther	e are different	of books for people to	o read in different ways.	
	A types	B pages	C ways	D stories
4 Do no underst		ou can see from the firs	t few that it is	one you can easily read and
	A iourneys	R nictures	C pages	n reviewers















5 Books a		way to getand	l entertainment, and yo	u can keep a book foreve
Α	subjects	B imagination	C holiday	D information
5 Books ii	n the home are a	a wonderful of	knowledge and pleasu	re.
A	source	B type	C method	D way
7 If it is a		might say, "It's so good.		
Α	put it out	B put it down	C take it out	
8 She sat		m before her big exam, n		
A	chewing at	B digesting	C swallowing	_
) Some re	esearch has sho	wn that eating raw food r	may help balance your b	oody and aid
A	digestion	B action	C swallowing	D suggestion
0 Romar	ntic books are n	ot to everyone's		
A	taste	B advice	C class	D colour
11 This is	a journal article	e on the of spa	ce travel.	
A	subject	B train	C page	D words
12 Which	subject is this b	ook?		
A	for	B on	C of	D up















	A well-informed	B information	C informative	D informatively
ı	Sinh Học Grade 12 (adv	anced edition) is a good	book. I think it is interes	sting enough for you to
	A put down	B swallow	C look up	D understand
	a book can h	elp you have a brief lool	c at it without reading o	r studying it seriously.
	A Dipping into	B Putting away	C Picking up	D Putting down
_	To become a novelist, y	ou need to be		
	A imagine	B imagination	C imaginative	D imaginary
	The reviewer	. Mathew's new novel as	a new style of modern	science fiction.
	A recommended	B advised	C described	D imagined
	After leaving school, ma	any of us only read for		
	A please	B pleasant	C pleasure	D pleasing
	The house just needs a	bit of paint <u>here and the</u>	<u>ere</u> . (closest in meaning	j)
	A in a line		B. in one place	
	C in several differe	nt places	D. in two places	













	A. put it down	B. pick it up	C dip into it	D get through it	
	Teaching your children em to become law-abidin A inadvisable			is, which may la	argely help
22 	Please give me some <u>re</u> A knowledge	Ecommendation to buy some and the best of the best o		ine-year-old boy. (closest D understanding	in meaning)
 23	Wilberforce had just wr		f Darwin's book.		
	A advice	B story	C review	D subject	
 24	Fiction is a type of litera	ature that describes			
C hard-to-put-down		B hard-to-pick-up D important	again 		
 25	She is in the habit of	up a good book	and reading a few page	es before going to sleep.	
	A picking	B taking	C putting	D going	
	The graphics of this boo		is not original	at all.	
	A content	B chapter	C character	D page	
	. I can't give chapter and akespeare . (Đề thi Tốt N		f my knowledge, it's a li	ne from a sonnet by Willia	ım
	A verse	B rhyme	C note	D scene	















Part 4 Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Children all around the world love to read comic books. Maybe they like to read the kind of comic books that come out once a month, like Spiderman or Batman, or maybe they like manga-style comic books. That means that publishers who make comic books need to keep in touch with the things young people like to do. One thing that many young people today are interested in is technology, so of course kids want to read digital comic books on electronic devices.

Let's take Japanese manga as an example. There are lots of people around the world who enjoy reading manga. However, in the past, it was difficult to find translated versions of manga in comic bookstores. But that did not stop manga fans. Some fans who could translate Japanese into their own language started translating manga themselves. Then they scanned the pages of manga books and uploaded the scanned pages to the Internet with their translation. This practice has become so popular. People in the comic book industry made up a name for it. By combining the words scan and translation, they call it "scanlation", and it is a big problem today. The people who do scanlation usually share their manga for free, so readers do not buy manga books. Writers, artists, and publishers all end up losing money because of scanlation. Another problem is piracy in the comic book industry. Illegal copies of old and brand new comics alike have been hurting comic book sales.

Despite the progress made in converting comics to digital formats, hardcopy comic books are still by far the most popular format among fans. In the meantime, comic book publishers and stores will just have to keep an eye on their buyers' habits. As the popularity of digital books for e-readers and tablets grows, the popularity of digital comic books will grow as well.

7)

	(Trích đề thi Tốt Nghiệp THPT Quốc Gia năm					
Question 1. What is the passa	ge mainly about?					
A. The need for digital	comic books					
B. Children's most fav	ourite type of books					
C. Problems in the boo	ok industry					
D. The manga industry	D. The manga industry in Japan					
Question 2. The word "they" i	n paragraph 1 refers to	0				
A. children	B . comic books	C. publishers	D . things			
Question 3. According to para	graph 1, Spiderman is	the name of				
A. a TV programme	B . a comic book	C. an electronic de	vice D. a child			
Question 4. According to para	graph 2, the practice o	of " scanlation " mostly	involves			















A. selling translated manga books

B. scanning and translating manga books

C. scanning uploaded manga books

D. translating uploaded manga books

Question 5. According to the passage, in the past, some manga fans who knew Japanese	
translated manga because	

- A. it was enjoyable to translate Japanese books
- **B.** they wanted to make a name for themselves
- C. it was difficult to buy translated manga books
- **D.** they wanted to read manga for free

Question 6. According to paragraph 2, who could benefit from scanlation?

- **A.** Readers
- **B.** Publishers
- C. Writers
- **D.** Artists

Question 7. The word "piracy" in paragraph 2 probably means the act of _____.

- **A.** controlling the production of a book
- **B.** hurting the sale of illegal comic books
- **C.** copying and using a book illegally
- **D.** advertising a book without permission

Part 5 Read the passage and then fill in each blank with the best completion.

PASSAGE 1

Graphic novels, as the name suggests, are books written and illustrated in the style of a comic book. Adults may feel that graphic novels do not help children become good readers. They believe that this type of reading material somehow prevents "real" reading. (1) _______, many quality graphic novels are now being seen as a method of storytelling on the same level as novels, films or audiobooks. Many librarians and teachers are now accepting graphic novels as proper literature for children as they (2) ______ young people and motivate them to read. This has been especially true with children who are not (3) ______ to read, especially boys.

Language learners are also motivated by graphic novels because the pictures provide clues to the meaning of the words. Therefore, they will (4) ______ new vocabulary more quickly. Many teachers have reported great success when they used graphic novels with their students, especially in the areas of English, social studies and art. The idea that graphic novels are too simple to be regarded as serious reading is no longer valid.















Reading them can, undoubtedly, help students develop the skills (5) ______ are necessary to read more challenging works.

(Trích đề thi Tốt Nghiệp THPT Quốc Gia năm 2017)

Question 1. A. Otherwise	B. Therefore	C. However	D. In addition
Question 2. A. attract	B. attractively	C. attraction	D. attractive
Question 3. A. active	B. willing	C. careful	D. able
Question 4. A. learn	B. take	C. know	D. accept
Question 5. A. where	B. that	C. who	D. when

PASSAGE 2: AUDIO BOOKS - BOOKS ON CASSETTE

1	A	catch	В	compete	C	follow	D	pursue
2	A	neglected	В	damaged	C	increased	D	destroyed
3	A	as long as	В	unless	C	provided that	D	even if
4	A	final	В	little	C	considerable	D	lasting
5	A	fashionable	В	latest	C	up-to-date	D	modern
6	A	behind	В	slow	C	delayed	D	fast
7	A	take up	В	fill out	C	go through	D	pass by
8	A	partly	В	mostly	C	almost	D	relatively
9	A	ever since then	В	all the time	C	up until now	D	from then on
10) <i>F</i>	A as	В	same	C	like	D	both
11	<i> </i>	A pass	В	lack	C	miss	D	lose
12	2 <i>F</i>	\ stands	В	belongs	C	bases	D	lies
13	8 4	A make	В	allow	C	support	D	let















14 A doing

B running

C making

D cleaning

15 A having

B catching

C gaining

D raising

Part 6 Supply the correct form of each word.

1	Firstborns often have friends, as do very bright kids. IMAGINE
2	David's compositions are full of mistakes but they are very
3	She described the human system, from the mouth on down. DIGEST
4	Looking at NQH's learning materials, do you find English more
	One problem is thesometimes focus too tightly on minor points where they disagree ith the writer. REVIEW
	Books are still a cheap way to get information and, and you can keep a book rever and read it many times. ENTERTAIN
7	The year studying in the US gives students personal of American culture. KNOW
8	Books in the home are a wonderful source of knowledge and
9	NQH's classrooms are not only fitted with modern facilities but they are also
1(When teaching her students, Ms. Hoàng always tries to avoid makingcomments. SUBJECT

Part 7 Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

- 1 My mother told me to put the book and go to bed.
- 2 If it is a book a subject that you are interested in, you will want to "chew and digest it".
- **3** People enjoy a book different ways.
- 4 Who does the book belong?
- **5** Do you agree that books are a wonderful source knowledge and pleasure?
- **6** It is enough to dip it and read bits here and there.
- 7 Today, more books every kind are sold than ever before.
- **8** She contributed a number of articles the magazine.
- **9** She seemed totally interestedher book.
- 10 I recommend the book all my students.
- 11 Are you in Paris business orpleasure?















- 12 I'm really fond reading detective stories by Agatha Christie.
- **13** She's busy writing a book astrology.
- **14** Why read when television can bring you all the information and stories colour, picture and action.
- **15** When Mr. Salary Kane picked "Giải tích 12", he saw the first few pages that this was not a book for him.















11

GRAMMAR

MODAL VERBS – ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI

PHẨN 2. NÂNG CAO

Công thức chung:	

1) SUY ĐOÁN TRONG QUÁ KHỨ

	TỪ KHOÁ	CÂU TRÚC	VÍ DŲ
CHẮC CHẮN (khẳng định)	- sure(ly) - certain(ly) - without / no doubt		I'm sure he gave up smoking. → Heup smoking.
CHẮC CHẮN (phủ định)	- sure(ly) + not - certain(ly) + not		I'm sure he did not give up smoking. → He up smoking.
KHÔNG	possible, possibly,		Perhaps he gave up smoking.
CHẮC CHẮN	probable, probably, maybe, perhaps		→ He up smoking.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

MUST HAVE V3/ed; MAY/COULD/MIGHT HAVE V3/ed; or CAN'T HAVE V3/ed

1	The grass is all wet. Itvo	ery hard last night.	RAIN
2	2 John looks upset. It looks like something bad	to him. HAPPEN	
	Many students were late this morning. Theyothers still made it on time for school. GET	stuck in traf	fic although many
4	You to Tim yesterday. He was not	in town for a week.	TALK
	Nicolas wasn't at the party. He	about it although he alwa	ays takes notes of















6 Jessica out with you last night. She was obviously with me. EAT

_	^	•	,	-		,	
21	DUE	DIMU	CUI	TDICU	TDONG		VUII
Z I	PNE	рінп.	. Спі	IKILD	TRONG	UUA	NUO

>	đáng lý ra nên làm (nhưng lại không làm)
>	đáng lý ra không nên làm (nhưng lại làm)

- e.g.1 Lindsay didn't listen to her father, so she is in trouble now.
 - → Lindsay **should have listened** to her father.
- e.g.2 It was wrong of you to allow our son to ride the motorbike to school.
 - → You **should not have allowed** our son to ride the motorbike to school.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

SHOULD/OUGHT TO HAVE V3/ed or SHOULDN'T / OUGHT NOT TO HAVE V3/ed

1	She failed the test because she didn't prepare for it. She hard do	uring the course. STUDY
2	They the doctor earlier. It is too late now. SEE	
	I to that terrible party where I saw my ex-girlfriend and with someone else. GO	d/ boyfriend go hand ir
4	You TV all night yesterday, that's why you feel so tired now. WA	тсн
5	They to me and bought that house last year before the pri	ces increased. LISTEN
3)	TÍNH CẦN THIẾT TRONG QUÁ KHỨ	





> đã thật sự không cần làm (hoàn toàn chưa làm)











- e.g.1 It wasn't obligatory to submit my assignment today but I did.
 - →I **needn't have submitted** my assignment today.
- e.g.2 I didn't do the washing-up because it was not my responsibility.
 - → I didn't need to / didn't have to do the washing-up.

	NEEDN'T HAVE V3/ed or DIDN'T NEED TO V
1	I all the food and drink for the party because my mother had already done so.
W	hat a waste of money! BUY
2	I all the food and drink for the party because that was not my responsibility. BUY
3	I any money to the museum - I didn't realise it was free to enter. TAKE
4	Sheila a taxi to the party. I would have given her a lift in my car. GOT
5	Our boss told us we had an extra three days to finish the project so weso hard. WORK
	 điều bạn muốn làm / có khả năng làm nhưng bạn lại không làm
]	g. If you had taken the test, you would / could have passed it. BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH VIẾT LẠI CÂU VỚI IF LOẠI 3 g. I didn't accept this job because I didn't want to leave my country.
→	1

TổNG HỢP CÂU HỎI TỪ ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC CÁC NĂM

ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2018

1. There is no excuse for your late submission! You _____ the report by last Friday.





e.g. I didn't become a millionaire because I decided not to.











GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH A. mightn't have finished		B. should have finish	ed		
		D. must have finished			
2. Adrian got surprisingly high	h grades in the final exa				
A. would have revised	•	B. needn't have revise	-		
C. can't have revised		D. must have revised			
3. I've been waiting for hours. You to tell me you would come late.					
A. oughtn't to have phoned					
C. should have phoned	·	D. needn't have phon	ed		
4. They were at the stadium with us last night, so they at the theatre then.					
A. needn't have been	B. should have been	C. might have been	D. can't have been		
5. I'm certain that Joe attende	ed the ceremony as he c	an vividly recount the	event.		
A. Joe needn't have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.					
B. Joe mightn't have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.					
C. Joe must have attended the ceremony as he can vividly recount the event.					
D. Joe could have attended	I the ceremony as he car	n vividly recount the ev	ent.		
6. I'm sure that they had pract	tised hard for the game	s as they won a lot of	medals.		
A. They couldn't have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.					
B. They must have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.					
C. They shouldn't have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.					
D. They might have practised hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.					
7. I thought it was not necessary to book tickets for the film in advance, but I was wrong.					
A. I couldn't have booked tickets for the film in advance.					
B. I must have booked tickets for the film in advance.					
C. I should have booked tickets for the film in advance.					
D. I needn't have booked ti	ckets for the film in adv	ance.			
ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2016					
שני האון פֿין און אין האָר ווויטאָן העָר אאון בעונט שני און און אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי					
A. wouldn't solve	and toominous proces	B. couldn't have sol			
C. could solve		D. can't solve			
	5 ÷ + 111 5 4 1 1 6				
ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI D — NĂM 2014 Jessica looks very tired. She have stayed up late to finish her assignment last night.					
A. would	B. should	C. will	D. must		
ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC KHỐI D – NĂM 2013					
1. He us but he was short of money at the time.					
A. could have helped	B. can help	C. might help	D. would help		
2. I am sure he did not know that his brother graduated with flying colors.					















- A. He should not have been envious of his brother's achievement.
- **B.** He cannot have known that his brother graduated with very high marks.
- **C.** That his brother graduated with flying colors must have been appreciated by him.
- **D.** He may not know that his brother is flying gradually up in a colorful balloon.

BÍ KÍP HACK NHỆ NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 11















GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Part 1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Jane wasn't at work today. She **should have taken / must have taken** a day off.
- **2** They **had to go / might have gone** to Paris on their last vacation, but I'm not sure.
- 3 Oh! It's Danny's coat. He can have left / must have left it here last night.
- **4** He failed his driving test. He **must have practiced / should have practiced** more regularly for the last few months.
- **5** It **can't have been / mustn't have been** Jim that hit her. He is a very nice boy.
- 6 It was too cold that night. I needn't have closed / ought to have closed the window.
- 7 She must have rung / would have rung me last night, but she didn't.
- **8** When the party was over, I realized that you **needn't have cooked / didn't need to cook** so much food as most of it was untouched.
- **9** He **shouldn't have worked / needn't have worked** in his jeans. He was supposed to wear a uniform.
- **10** We **couldn't have dismissed / needn't have dismissed** him for such a minor mistake. That was uncalled-for.

Part 2 Fill in each blank with the correct modal verb.

Choose among: CAN'T; MAY/MIGHT/COULD; NEEDN'T; SHOULDN'T; SHOULD; MUST.

	The tiger that attacked the worker in the parkhave jumped over the short fences. the fence doors still closed when the accident happened.
	No one knew why he disappeared that day. Hehave tried to stay away from his mily.
3 La	Youhave taken that trip. Didn't I tell you that it was not the right time to go to Dat?
4	Patrick is having food poisoning. He have eaten something rotten last night.
	With so much evidence found, some scientists strongly believed that an impact between the earth and an teroid
	I feel very bad. Ihave gone back home for the Easter. That's the only time my family















Morris won the gold medal in the 100m race. Hea fantastic result.	have trained very hard to get such			
The police doubted Michael Jackson have	been murdered on the night he died.			
The Williamshave gone on vacation.	We saw them put their suitcases in their SUV			
10 My school has canceled the sports competition this year without done that. We all were very disappointed.	out any reasons. They have			
I1 This city have developed more pub private cars.	lic transportation. The streets are now full of			
Only a few the students got very relatively good marks in the Foeen very difficult.	History final test. It have			
13 You have argued about the new building pla	an. It's no use since it's been determined.			
14 Sarah burst into tears when she watched that movie. It	have been very touching.			
15 The reason for his death hasn't been discovered yet, but the do suffered a heart attack.	ctor assumed that he have			
16 You look very tired this morning. You	have stayed up that late last night.			
17 You have done the washing up as I w	vas going to do that tomorrow.			
18 That player only played in the first half. He	have scored near the end of the game.			
19 I just saw Jennifer and Jim talking over there. They	have talked ill about me.			
20 I'm very sorry about what happened last night. I	have behaved that way, right?			
21 She have stolen the money in the stor	e. She's the richest woman I've known.			
Look at David. He's so excited. Hehav	e done the test this morning very well.			
23 I have gone to Mike's wedding yesterda	y. He's a good friend of mine, anyway.			
24 Helen has changed her job. Somebodyh	nave told her to do so, but I'm not sure.			
25 The bus arrived 2 minutes after you left, so you	have taken a cab.			
Part 3 Rewrite the following sentences with MUST, SHOULD, NEEND'T, CAN'T, MAY.				
1 Perhaps she left the door unlocked.				
→ She				















2 I'm sure Tony didn't steal your money.

→ Tony
3 It was not necessary for me to pay for the meal, but I did it.
→I
4 You were supposed to tell him the time when the meeting started, but you didn't do so.
→ You
5 It is certain that he had done a lot of training before successfully completing the Marathon.
→ He

Part 4 Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to each sentence below.

- 1 Perhaps they didn't notice that he was chasing them.
 - **A** They may not be noticing that he was chasing them.
 - **B** They may probably have not noticed that he was chasing them.
 - C They maybe might not have noticed that he was chasing them.
 - **D** They might not have noticed that he was chasing them.
- **2** Apparently someone has broken into the house when we were away.
 - **A** Someone may have broken into the house when we were away.
 - **B** Someone may be breaking into the house when we were away.
 - **C** Someone should have broken into the house when we were away.
 - **D** Someone must be breaking into the house when we were away.
- **3** I'm disappointed that you didn't tell me the truth.
 - **A** You ought to have not told me the truth.
- **B** You ought not to tell me the truth.

- **C** You should have told me the truth.
- **D** You shouldn't have told me the truth.
- **4** I don't think Max broke your vase because he wasn't here then.
 - **A** Max wouldn't have broken your vase because he wasn't here then.
 - **B** Max was likely to break your vase because he wasn't here then.
 - **C** Max can't have broken your vase because he wasn't here then.







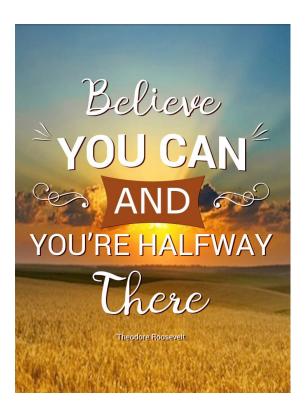








- **D** Max wasn't able to break your vase because he wasn't here then.
- 5 Jim couldn't have disappeared on purpose.
 - A It's possible that he disappeared on purpose.
 - **B** It's likely that he disappeared on purpose.
 - **C** We can't conclude that he didn't disappear on purpose.
 - **D** We can conclude that he didn't disappear on purpose.

















1 2 VOCABULARY WATER SPORTS – THẾ THAO DƯỚI NƯỚC

WORD LIST

New vocabulary items	Examples				
mark (v, n)	1. The cross marks the spot where the body was found.				
/ma:k/					
	2. He was about six feet tall, with no distinguishing marks.				
<u>Idioms:</u>					
be wide of the markbe off the mark	3. Their predictions turned out to be wide of the mark.				
vertical (a.)	1. This vertical section of the soil shows four basic soil layers.				
/'vs:tikl/					
horizontal (a.)	2. This object was found on a horizontal surface.				
/ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl/	1. horizontal				
diagonal (a.) /daɪˈægənl/	3. A diagonal line in a circle is often used as a symbol to show that certain behavior is				
/uai ægəni/	forbidden. 3. diagonal				
cap (n, v)	1. The home team wears white caps , the visiting team blue ones				
/kæp/	and the goalies wear red caps with the number 1 in white.				















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH	
SIA 30 TOTET DINTI	
	2. Spending on luxury goods should be capped.
	3. The mountain was capped with snow.
sprint (v, n)	1. She jumped out of the car and sprinted for the front door.
/sprint/	
	2. This car could comfortably outpace its rivals in a sprint .
<pre>sprinter (n.) /'sprinte(r)/</pre>	3. The country is welcoming back its victorious Olympic sprinters .
, spilite(i),	
advance (v, a, n) /ədˈvɑːns/ /ədˈvæns/	1. This research has done much to advance our understanding of language learning.
	2. Please give us advance warning/notice of any changes.
	3. We live in an age of rapid technological advance.
advanced (a.) /ədˈvɑːnst/	4. Sweden has a reputation for advanced and stylish design.
advancement (n.)	5. There are good opportunities for advancement if you have







the right skills.









/ədˈvɑːnsmənt/	
Collocations:	
the advancement of knowledge/ education/ science	
defend (v.)	1. Troops have been sent to defend the borders.
/dɪˈfend/	
	2. All our officers are trained to defend themselves against knife attacks.
defence / defense (n.) /dɪˈfens/	3. I have to say in her defence that she knew nothing about it beforehand.
	4. Welford cut through the defence to score the winning goal.
defensive (a, n) /dɪˈfensɪv/	5. These are purely defensive weapons, not designed for attack.
	6. He's currently the best defensive player on the team.
	7. A city built on an island is easily defensible .
defensible (a.) /dɪˈfensəbl/	8. He's presenting a plan that is morally defensible and politically realistic.
indefensible (a.)	9. It would be morally indefensible for her to desert her father now.
, ,	
/ˌɪndɪˈfensəbl/	10. How could anyone steal from a poor defenceless old lady?
defenceless (a.)	















/dɪˈfensləs/	
interfere (v.) /ˌɪntəˈfɪə(r)/	I. I wish my mother would stop interfering and let me make my own decisions.
	2. The police are very unwilling to interfere family problems.
	3. She never allows her personal feelings to interfere her work.
	4. She seems to regard any advice or help from me as
interference (n.)	interference.
/ˌɪntəˈfɪərəns/	5. The government's interference in the strike has been widely criticized.
opponent (n.) = adversary (n.)	1. The team's opponents are unbeaten so far this season.
/əˈpəʊnənt/ /ˈædvəsəri/	
	2. He has emerged as a leading opponent of the reforms.
Antonyms:	••••••
proponent	3. Proponents argue the dam will prevent flooding.
/prəˈpəʊnənt/	3. Froponents argue the dam will prevent hooding.
/pre peorient/	
advocate	4. She became a firm advocate of overseas expansion.
/ˈædvəkət/	
move (v, n)	1. I'm so cold I can't move my fingers.
/mu:v/	2. It takes a long time to learn all the moves in chess.















MOH ING	`
GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈ	١H

	3. Buying those shares was a good move.			
movable (a.) /'muːvəbl/	4. We have movable screens dividing our office into working areas.			
immovable (a.) /ɪˈmuːvəbl/	5. Investing in immovable property (houses, land, etc.) is a good move.			
movement (n.) /'muːvmənt/	6. He made a sudden movement and frightened the bird away.			
foul (a, n, v)	1. Those toilets smell foul!			
/faʊl/	2. Have you ever heard any teacher using foul language?			
	3. He committed a second clear foul and was sent off. AROUND MYSENSITIVE EARS			
	4. He was fouled inside the penalty area.			
penalty (n.) /'penəlti/	1. He missed a penalty in the last minute of the game.			
	2. The penalty for travelling without a ticket is £200.			
penalize (v.)	3. Foul play will be severely penalized .			
/ˈpiːnəlaɪz/				















	4. You will be penalized for poor spelling.
	5. The new law appears to penalize the poorest members of society.
eject (v.)	1. Very seldom do you see any player get ejected from a playoff
/iˈdʒekt/	game in football and baseball.
	2 Most of the president's supportors believed his significant
ejection (n.)	Most of the president's supporters believed his ejection from office was illegal.
/iˈdʒekʃn/	
commit (v.)	1. Most crimes are committed by young men.
/kəˈmɪt/	
<u>Collocations:</u>	
commit suicide/ murder/ adultery	2. She repeatedly threatened to commit suicide.
uuuttiy	
punch (v.)	1. He was punching the air in triumph.
/pʌntʃ/	
<u>Idiom:</u> punch above your weight	2. This player seems to be able to constantly punch above his weight.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	















spot (n.) /spot/	 He showed me the exact spot where he had asked her to marry him. 					
	2. She stood rooted to the spot with fear <i>(=unable to move).</i>					
1.dta						
Idiom: on the spot	3. He answered the question on the spot.					
	4. Unluckily, he received an on-the-spot parking fine when he parked his car in the wrong place this morning.					
	5. An ambulance was on the spot within minutes.					
range (v.) = vary (v.)	1. Accommodation ranges from tourist class to luxury hotels.					
/reɪndʒ/ /ˈveəri/						
Collocation: range/vary in size/length/price from A to B	2. Estimates of the damage range between \$1 million and \$5 million.					
	3. She has had a number of different jobs, ranging from chef to swimming instructor.					
range (n.) = variety (n.)	4. The hotel offers a wide/full range of facilities.					
/reɪndʒ/ /vəˈraɪəti/ Synonyms:						
array, spectrum, diversity						
tie (v, n) = draw	1. England tied/drew 2–2 with Germany in the first round.					















/taɪ/	/dro:/		
		2. The scores are tied at 3–3.	
		3. England drew their game against France.	England 0:0 Germany
		4. The match ended in a two-all dr	aw/tie.

















TỤI CON BẨM BÀI ĐỌC VÀO ĐÂY NHÉ! TỤI CON BẨM BÀI ĐỌC VÀO ĐÂY NHÉ! <3















VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Part 1 Choose the word whose bold part is pronounced differently form the others in each group.

1	A	min <u>o</u> r	B peri <u>o</u> d	C	p <u>o</u> st	D	c <u>o</u> ntinue
2	A	f <u>ou</u> l	B g <u>oa</u> lie	C	b <u>o</u> th	D	h <u>o</u> ld
3	A	g a me	B adv <u>a</u> nce	C	m <u>a</u> jor	D	r a nge
4	A	d <u>i</u> vide	B dec <u>i</u> sion	C	spr <u>i</u> nt	D	h <u>i</u> gh
5	A	interf <u>e</u> re	B p <u>e</u> nalty	C	r <u>e</u> feree	D	n <u>e</u> t
Par	t 2	Choose the word whos	se main stress is placed	di1	ferently from the re	st.	
1	A	vertical	B interfere	C	penalize	D	overtime
2	A	above	B football	c	eject	D	between
3	A	continue	B period	C	defensive	D	opponent
4	A	crossbar	B swimmer	C	advance	D	movement
5	A	referee	B decision	C	creative	D	committing
Par	rt 3	Choose the word which	h best fits each gap of t	he	sentence.		
1	t w	as clearly a C	David kicked him after he	e ha	ad passed the ball.		
	A	mark	B foul	C	сар	D	movement
2 9	Sim	ilar to football, the goal i	n water polo is marked l	ЭУ.	posts, a cro	oss	bar and a net
	A	defensive	B personal	C	vertical	D	overtime
3	There are seven players in a water polo team, six swimmers and a						
	A	decision	B referee	C	goalie	D	player
1 1)of	onsivo plavors are not all	awad to interfere with the		r mouomor		unless the players are helding
	שני		owed to interrete Willi li	iel	iinoveinei	ıLS	unless the players are holding















SƯ	TUYET ĐINH
Α	opponents'

B applicants'

C contestants'

D candidates'

5 In soccer, if a play commits a major foul, he may receive a red card which means that he will be **A** advanced **B** tied **C** penalized **D** ejected **6** A penalty shot taken from the 4-metre line is for fouls near the goal that prevents scoring. C marked A ranged **B** sprinted **D** awarded 7 Usually a game is divided into quarters ranging from five to eight minutes in length. After a, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each. **B** tie **C** throw A score **D** quarter 8 In water polo, for minor fouls, such as holding or punching the ball, a free is awarded from the spot of the foul. A score **B** shot **C** throw **D** touch **9** He has 12 goals so far this season. **A** scored **B** made **C** cut **D** done **10** No booking is necessary for most departures. **A** advanced **B** advancing **C** advancement **D** advance

11 The first water polo rules were set by William Wilson in 1876.















D off

	A III	в ир		D 011	
12	The ball is	. in Water Polo by dribblir	ng and passing.		
	A sprinted	B held	C advanced	D passed	
	Major fouls are per	nalized by one minute in	the penalty box and a	player is ejected after	five
	A committing	B making	C ejecting	D scoring	
14	The goal in the last f	ew minutes took the scor	re to 3-3. The match end	ed in a	
	A tie	B spot	C sprint	D centre	
15	In water polo, no pla	yer except the	can hold the ball with b	oth hands.	
	A player	B goalie	C swimmer	D referee	
16	Playing for only a fev	w minutes, he was certair	nly not happy when he w	as by the referee for h	is fouls.
	A interfered	B punched	C divided	D ejected	
17	The police are very u	nwilling to interfere	family problems.		
	A to	B in	C at	D with	
18	He was sent off imm	ediately after he had con	nmitted soa f	oul.	

A minor

B major

C defensive

D personal















opponents	B waves	C parts	D goal De determined by a penalty shootout. Deperiods Deperiods Deperiods Deperiods
the tie is not broke	en after two overtime	, the winner will b	pe determined by a penalty shootout.
the tie is not broke	en after two overtime	, the winner will b	pe determined by a penalty shootout.
penalty	B draw	C score	D goal
fter a tie , there are	two overtime periods of t	hree minutes each. (clo	sest in meaning)
net	B crossbar	C ball	D goalie
		ul if the ball completel	y passes between the goal posts ar
defender	B referee	C opponent	D goalie
ne blew ł	nis whistle to stop the gan	ne.	
player	B team	C goal line	D opponent
am worried about t	he contest tomorrow beca	use myhas o	once won the championship.
divided	B advanced	C ejected	D penalized
is unfair that the w	hole class should be	because of the ba	d behaviour of a few students.
	divided am worried about t player defender n water polo, a sh neath the	divided B advanced am worried about the contest tomorrow because player B team defender B referee In water polo, a shot is considered successfuneath the	player B team C goal line The second of the contest tomorrow because my















IA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH								
26 . The striker had alre	ady celebrated the goal, bu	ut the decided tha	t he had been offside.					
(Đề Thi Tốt Nghiệp THI	PT - năm 2020)							
A examiner	B judge	C referee	D inspector					
27. Thousands of	_ packed into the stadium t	o support their team in	the final match.					
(Đề Thi Tốt Nghiệp THF	PT - năm 2020)							
A viewers	B audiences	C witnesses	D spectators					

Part 4 Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Snorkeling

- **A.** The excitement of snorkeling in a clear tropical sea is hard to explain to someone who hasn't done it. If you expect to have the opportunity of trying it when on holiday, it is well worth bringing a snorkel if you can get hold of one. Experts now recommend a separate breathing tube.
- **B.** Many swimmers take a deep breath before diving with a snorkel. This is a mistake, because it makes the body so light that you dive with difficulty. It is best to take a couple of deep breaths and then a normal relaxed breath in order to breathe in enough for the dive. Don't take repeated deep breaths before diving because this can lead to a shortage of oxygen, which causes unconsciousness without warning.
- **C.** The backs of many snorkelers get badly burnt, for the snorkelers are so <u>involved in</u> the world below they forget about the dangers of sunburn. The sea does not protect your back from the rays of the sun, and it is best to wear a t-shirt. Snorkelers should also consider wearing shoes (or flippers), which may protect their feet from cuts from sharp rocks which can easily become <u>infected</u>.

1 What difficulty does the writer find about snorkeling?

A doing it in tropical sea

B explaining a technique to a beginner

C doing it for the first time **D** describing how exciting it can be

2 Taking a deep breath before diving is a mistake because

A you will not be able to dive deeply enough

B you will not be able to float properly

C you will use up too much oxygen

D you will lose consciousness















GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH 3 The word "involved in" n	nost nearly means	······································						
A worried about	B concerned with	C uninterested in	D associated with					
4 The general impression of	of snorkeling the write	er gives is that	······································					
A it is extremely danger	rous							
B most swimmers can learn to do it with proper instructions and equipment								
C you have to buy very s	C you have to buy very special clothes in order to do it							
D many people who do	it often suffer oxygen s	shortage because of no	t breathing deeply enough					
before diving								
5 The word "infected" mos	t nearly means	••••••						
A eliminated	B injured	C contaminated	D stressed					
Part 5 Read the passage a	nd then fill in each bla	nnk with the best comp	letion					
Water polo originated in England (1)								
medal sport at t			nce 1890. Woman's water polo (15)					
1 A from	B since	C at	D during					
2 A exhibition	B enjoyment	C relaxation	D experience					
3 A again	B also	C only	D even					
4 A tested	B contested	C operated	D supported					
5 A uncertainly	B normally	C especially	D publicly					



6 A from

7 A adopts



B for

B adopted







 ${\bf D}$ in

D adopting



 \mathbf{C} of

C adopt

NO H TUTOR
GIA SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH 8 A touched

B A touched B pointed C carried D kicked

9 A to throw B to seize C to reach D to hold

10 A and B but C nor D for

11 A During B From C Since D At

12 A hurriedly B willingly C slightly D rapidly

13 A celebration B participation C publication D congratulation

14 A participated B issued C established D published

15 A became **B** becomes **C** become **D** has become

PASSAGE 2

When hosting an Olympic Games, a country has to take account of several considerations, among which the financial one is by far the most important. The costs of hosting the Olympics can (1) ______ tens of billions of dollars, and it is commonplace for budgets to double or even triple. In addition to direct costs of hosting the Games (the opening and closing ceremonies, athletes' village, security, etc.), cities often must build expensive new venues (2) ______ lesser-known sports. Once constructed, sports venues often incur additional maintenance costs long after the Games have ended.

While costs are the (3) _____ concern for a host city, there are other factors to consider. For one, an Olympic host city may receive substantial revenue from ticket sales, tourist spending, corporate sponsorship, and television rights. Cities such as Los Angeles (1984) and Seoul (1988) actually made a large profit from the Games they hosted. (4) _____, hosting the Olympic Games confers prestige on a host city and country, which can lead to increased trade and tourism. The Olympics are also an opportunity to invest in projects (5) _____ improve the city's quality of life, such as new transportation systems.

(Trích Đề Thi Tốt Nghiệp THPT Quốc Gia 2018)

Question 1: A. outnumber **B.** exceed **C.** overcharge **D.** surmount

Question 2: A. on **B.** at **C.** in **D.** for

Question 3: A. instrumental **B.** primary **C.** influential **D.** supplementary

Question 4: A. In addition **B.** Otherwise **C.** For example **D.** However

Question 5: A. which B. who C. what D. whom

Part 6 Complete each of the sentences using the correct form of the word.















	The referee had no	o hesitation in awardi	ng the visiting tea	am a	PENAL	
3	Students will be		for mistak	es in spelling and g	rammar. PENAL	
4	Α	player m	ay only hold, blo	ck or pull an oppon	ent who is touching or holdi	ing the
bal	l. DEFEND					
	_		•		play 3-minute overtime ur	ntil the
ref	eree makes his ow	/n	DECII	DE		
6	Standards in educa	ation have received a	lot of	over t	he last few years . PUBLIC	
7		swimming	g was once called	water ballet. SYNC	HRONIZE	
8	The	can also be exc	cluded for twenty	seconds if a major	foul is committed. GOAL	
9	The government's		in the st	rike has been wide	y criticized. INTERFERE	
10	There are good o	pportunities for		if you have	the right skills. ADVANCE	
Pa	rt 7 Fill in each g	jap with a suitable pi	reposition.			
1	Defensive players a	are not allowed to into	erfere	an opponent's mov	ements unless the player is h	nolding
the	ball.					
2	the st	art of each period, bo	oth teams line up	on their own goal li	ne.	
3	It was not until 190	00 that Water polo, th	ne first team spor	t, was added	the Olympic program.	
4	A water polo ball is	s made of waterproof	material to allov	v it to float	the water.	
5	Players can move	the ball by throwing i	t a tea	mmate or swimmir	ig while pushing the ball in f	ront of
the	em.					
6	Most referees ofte	en wear bla	ick.			
7	In water polo gam	e, only the goalie can	hold the ball	two hands.		
8	The mainframe sys	stems range	price from \$1.3	3 million to \$3.6 mi	lion.	
9	The players	defense work to	regain possessio	n of the ball and pr	event a goal.	
10	There are six field	d player positions and	d a goalkeeper	each team		
Pa	rt 8 Complete t	hese sentences with	an appropriate v	vord from the box.		
οр	ponent	penalized	tie	ejected	foul	















penalty sprinted referee vertical publicity

1 The booked three players for offensive behaviour.

2 The game finished in a Each team had two scores.

3 There was a lot of negative surrounding the film.

4 She's facing a much more experienced in tomorrow's game.

5 Police a number of English hooligans from the stadium.

6 Foul play will be severely......

7 He committed a second clear and was sent off.

8 Three runners the last few metres.

9 We were awarded a after a late tackle.

10 Players must learn to pass in both the

















Tagrammar INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS

PHẦN 1. CƠ BẢN

To-V (động từ nguyên mẫu – Infinitives) và V-ING (danh động từ - Gerunds) được sử dụng như danh từ và đóng vai trò là:

e.g.1 <i>Walking my dog in the p</i> ark is my hobby.
→ V-ING "walking" đóng vai trò là
e.g.2 <i>I like walking my dog in the p</i> ark.
→ V-ING "walking" đóng vai trò là
e.g.3 <i>Our job is to study hard for the University Entrance Examination</i> .
→ V-ING "to study" đóng vai trò là
e.g.4 <i>To take a holiday at this time of the year is a big mistake.</i>
→ To verb "to take" đóng vai trò là

1) ĐỘNG TỪ ĐƯỢC THEO SAU BỞI INFINITIVE

VERB + INFINITIVE

afford	consent	grow	plan	strive
agree	decide	guarantee	pledge	struggle
aim	decline	hesitate	pretend	swear
appear	demand	hope	prove	tend
arrange	desire	long	refuse	turn out















A 30 TOTET DIMIT						
care=want	endeavor	manage	resolve	volunteer		
claim	fail	offer	seem	wait		

- e.g.1 They **decided** to take a vacation to Vancouver.
- e.g.2 We hope to finish this assignment on Tuesday.

Use ENDEAVOUR; PLEDGE; AFFORD; HESITATE; TURN OUT to fill in the blanks.

- 1 The jobs to be harder than we thought.
- 2 I will to do my best for my country.
- **3** Please do not to contact me if you have any questions.
- 4 Will the government honour its election not to raise taxes?
- **5** We can't to go abroad this summer.

VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

advise	enable	invite	persuade	teach
allow	force	motivate	recommend	tell
command	get	oblige	remind	trust
convince	hire	order	require	urge
encourage	instruct	permit	send	warn

- e.g.1 I advised her not to quit her job now.
- e.g.2 They force me to break into the house.
- e.g.3 I sent **him to buy** some milk.

Use ENABLE; COMMAND; MOTIVATE; CONVINCE; TRUST to fill in the blanks.

1 He was unable tohis men to shoot the enemy.















١.									
	SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH 've been trying to		him to see a doctor.						
3 \	You can	me not to	tell anyone because	e I am reliable.					
4 /	A new programme h	as been launched to	C	older people to st	udy at college.				
5	The plan is designed to employees to work more efficiently.								
~ /	*^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		OBJECT) + INFINITIV						
		Ê CẦN hoặc KHÔNG CẦN mộ	t I AN NGU Khi dung						
ask	desire desire	know	pay	want	help				
beg	g expect	need	prepare	wish	intend	choose			
off	er promis	e would like	dare						
e.g	. I want <u>him</u> to play t	the song again. (có tân ng ũ	r)						
e.g	. The man wants to 0	cross the street. (không có	tân ngữ)						
Use	INTEND; PAY; BEG;	PREPARE; DESIRE to fill in	n the blanks.						
1a	Fewer people	to l	ive in the north of tl	he country.					
1b	What does her boss	5	her to do?						
2a	The writer's aim is t	oh	is readers to identif	y with the main c	haracter.				
2b	I	to pay for the da	image.						
3a	1	her to stay, but she	simply laughed and	put her bags in t	he car.				
3b	I	to be told the tru	uth.						
4a	It will never	to tal	ke risks where huma	an safety is conce	rned.				
4b	I don't	you to sit a	around all day doing	nothing!					
5a	It almost seems as	if they	to die.						
5b	The troops	thems	selves to go into bat	tle.					















2) ĐỘNG TỪ ĐƯỢC THEO SAU BỞI GERUND

VERB + GERUND (V-ING)

acknowledge	finish	report	resent	suggest
admit	consider	imagine	postpone	tolerate
advise	involve	practice	resist	understand
anticipate	delay	keep	prevent	resume
appreciate	deny	loathe	prohibit	risk
avoid	discuss	mention	quit	
(can't) stand	enjoy	mind	recall	
(can't) help	excuse	miss	recommend	

- e.g.1 They discussed selling the company.
- e.g.2 He denied being attacked by his wife.
- e.g.3 They have **considered** buying that house.

★ Chú ý:

- 1. Một số động từ trong nhóm này có thể được theo sau bởi một hoặc hoặc
- e.g.1 I can **imagine his/him** walking on the stage now.
- e.g.2 The job **involves you/your** handing out flyers at the bus stop.
- 2. Ngoài V-ing, những động từ này còn có thể đứng trước
- e.g.1 He admitted having stolen the bike.
- e.g.2 He **denied** having been attacked by his wife.

Use RESISTED; ACKNOWLEDGED; APPRECIATE; LOATHED; RECALLED to fill in the blanks.

- **1** She having been at fault.
- **2** She seeing him outside the shop on the night of the robbery.
- 3 I once doing housework, but now I'm fond of it.
- 4 I don't being treated like a second-class citizen.
- **5** The bank strongly cutting interest rates.















VERB + PREPOSITION + GERUND

adapt to	care about/for	dream about/of	plan on
agree (with sb) on	complain (to sb) about	feel like	put up with
apologize (to sb) for	confess to	get on with	rely on
approve of	concentrate on	insist on	specialize in
argue (with sb) about	consist of	look forward to	succeed in
ask about	count on	object to	think of
believe in	decide on	pay for	
benefit from/by	depend on	persist in	

Use OBJECT; THINK; CARE; SPECIALIZE; APOLOGIZE to fill in the blanks.

1	l to he	er for t	oeing l	late fo	or the	meeting	this mo	rning.

- **2** We will about making the plan more practical.
- **3** People don't about destroying the environment.
- **4** The directors to producing the new products.
- **5** They in breeding large dogs such as Irish wolfhounds.

VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION + GERUND

accuse of	forgive for	stop from
blame for	help with	strike as
charge with	inform about/of	tell about
congratulate on	prevent from	thank for
deter from	punish for	use for
discourage from	remind about/of	warn about/against
excusefor		















Use ACCUSE; STRIKE; INFORM; DISCOURAGE; PURNISH to fill in the blanks.

1	They me of	revealing the company's secret.
2	She tried to	. him for making the same mistake again
3	He was kind to	me of taking the make-up test.
4	His parents tried to	him from being an actor.
_	Sho used to	me as a very efficient person

3) ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU INFINITIVE HOẶC GERUND

INFINITIVE/GERUND ÍT HOẶC KHÔNG LÀM THAY ĐỔI Ý NGHĨA

Các động từ như, ,, ,
được theo sau bởi cả infinitive hoặc gerun
mà ý nghĩa ít hoặc không thay đổi.
e.g.1 started to work /working there five years ago.
e.g.2 He intended to take /taking a painting class.
★Chú ý: Khi các động từ này ở thể tiếp diễn thì thường dùng infinitive.
e.g. I was starting to rain.

INFINITIVE/GERUND LÀM THAY ĐỔI Ý NGHĨA

	INFINITIVE	GERUND
REMEMBER/ FORGET	Quên/nhớ (chưa diễn ra) Don't forget/remember <u>to turn</u> off the	Quên/nhớ (đã diễn ra rồi) Did you turn off the lights? - I don't
	lights before going out.	remember <u>turning</u> them off or not.
REGRET	(dùng để thông báo tin xấu)	đã (không) làm điều gì đó trong quá khứ















NOH	TUTOR
GIA SƯ TUY	/ỆT ĐỈNH

	We regret to tell you that you have failed	I regret going to that party. It was so boring.
	the Test.	
TRY/	làm điều gì đó	làm điều gì đó
ATTEMPT	I tried <u>to open</u> the door with my key,	Why don't you try <u>using</u> another key?
	but I couldn't.	
	Dùng	Dùng
STOP		
	I stopped <u>to do</u> my homework. I have to	The doctor said that I should stop <u>smoking</u> .
	submit it tomorrow.	It's not good for my heath.
	Tiếp tục	Tiếp tục
GO ON	After they received the test paper, they	
	went on to do it.	They went on <u>knocking</u> at the door after a
	went on <u>to do</u> /t.	
		short pause.
NEED/	Diễn tả ý	Diễn tả ý
NEED,	Dicti ta y	Dicti ta y
WANT	l need <u>to cut</u> this paper.	My hair needs <u>cutting</u> .
		,
MEAN		
	She means to work for that company.	I need the report tomorrow. It means
		<u>staying</u> up late tonight to finish it.
LIKE/	~ .	~
LOVE/	Diễn tả một điều thích làm	Diễn tả một
HATE	I like <u>to go</u> to fishing in this weather.	l like going fishing in summer.
	to go to noming in this weather.	e <u>genig</u> rishing in summer.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH















- 1 It was a good time. We always remember **to celebrate / celebrating** our silver anniversary on that island back in 2005.
- 2 I'll never forget to have / having fun that night. That was the most memorable moment in my life.
- **3** The teacher has disagreed with our plan, which means **to prepare / preparing** a new one right away.
- **4** Please stop **to complain / complaining** and prepare for the meal tonight at once.
- **5** On the way to the ceremony, we stopped **to wait / waiting** for Jean, Danny and Randy.
- **6** Why isn't John at the wedding? Someone tries **to ring / ringing** his cell, please!
- 7 I apologize for what happened at the stag night. I didn't mean to insult / insulting you.
- **8** I regret **to behave / behaving** so childishly at the party. I wish it hadn't happened.
- **9** The police tried very hard **not to let / not letting** anything go wrong during the election.
- **10** Sue went on **to talk / talking** about her love affair until we all went to sleep.

PRACTICE

Part 1 Put the verbs in the correct forms.

1	What a disaster! Who did suggest here? CAMP
2	She continued even thou her leg had just broken. WALK
3	Don't believe him. He just pretended tired. BE
4	My mother can't bear dogs in the house. HAVE
5	The suspect has confessed to murdered the lady. HAVE
6	The coach declined any question after the match. ANSWER
7	They don't mind during the holiday. WORK
8	She started when I told her about the accident. CRY
9	The government proposed two industrial sites in this area. OPEN
1(He turned off the TV and resumedhis presentation. PREPARE
11	The company has ceased products to Middle East countries. EXPORT
12	2 After the disaster, the governor promised more attention to the deforestation. PAY
13	The supplier has guaranteed our products within one week. DELIVER















14	14 Don't bother back.	We can manage here. CO	ME
15	15 I can't afford that	luxurious car. BUY	
16	16 I always avoid with t	the boss because I don't li	ike him. MEET
17	17 My secretary has arranged	him this ev	ening. MEET
18	18 They are beginning	high technology in teachi	ng and learning. APPLY
19	19 Our family is struggling	a living in the	new land. MAKE
20	20your pronunciation is an esse	ntial part of your learning	g English. IMPROVE
21	21 We chose Evergreen Company	our annual conferer	nce this year. HOLD
22	22 They required the tickets	booked online. BE	
23	23 The captain commanded all the chew	out of the	e ship. NOT, JUMP
24	24 I can't imagine Danny	that far. WALK	
25	25 We have invited a well-known presenter	in the wor	kshop next week. SPEAK
26	26 They reminded me ticke	ets for the concert before	they are sold out. BUY
27	27 The residents are charging the governor with	to solve t	raffic problems. NOT, TRY
28	28 The school has informed all the students about .	punct	ual for the exams. BE
29	29 Alaskan people have used dogs for	for a long time. H	IUNT
30	30 He put up with treated	d as a child. BE	
Pa	Part 2 Choose the best answer to complete each s	sentence.	
1	1 Nobody knows how he managed the c	hildren after his wife's de	eath
	A to support B to be supported	C supporting	D having supported
2	2 He will never forget in traffic this mor	ning. That was a horrible	experience.
	A to be stuck B to stick	C sticking	D being stuck
3	My professor recommended more that	n twenty articles for the	assignment.
	A to read B reading	C to be reading	D to have read
4	4 My annoying neighbors just keep the	music loud at night.	
	A to be playing B to play	C playing	D to have played
5	Most students are hoping to sit the ex	am again	















SƯ TUYỆT ĐỈNH			
A to allow	B to be allowed	C allowing	D being allowed

5	Activists are trying to	prevent rhinoceroses fro	m for their horns.
•	rictivists are trying to	prevent minoceroses no	

A hunting B being hunted C to hunt D to be hunted

7 The principal said that he wanted the course possible as soon as

A to hold B to have held C to be held D to be holding

8 The students complained about from wearing short skirts to school.

A having banned B to ban

C having been banned **D** to be banned.

9 The girl claimed by the young boy.

A to attack B being attacked

C to be attacked D having been attacked

1a I just remembered to that rock concert. How amazing it was!

Part 3 Put the verbs in the correct forms.

ıa	Tjust remembered to that rock concert. How amazing it was:	do
1b	The student will never remember their homework. I'm sure.	DO
2a	Don't forget the books to return to the library.	BRING
2b	We will never forget with you during that wonderful time.	WORK
3a	I'm trying my best my assignment, but I don't think there's enough time.	FINISH
3b	I'll try him on the phone if he's not at the office.	GET
4a	We regret you that your application has been turned down.	INFORM
4b	He told me he had regretted in that university.	STUDY
5a	They stopped some groceries on their way home.	BUY
5b	The secretary stopped the email when the guests came in.	TYPE
6a	I don't think she likes this book at the moment.	READ
6b	Nobody here likes computer games. They are all very active peopl	e. PLAY
7a	The singer went on even after it had rained very heavily.	SING
7b	After winning two gold medals in 1996, Sharon went on the nation	ial team in
199	97.	COACH













GO

TELL



Part 4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 When you see Professor Donald, please send him my notes.
 - A Remember to send Professor Donald my notes when you see him.

9b Do you want us what happened last night?

- **B** Remember sending Professor Donald my notes when you see him.
- **C** Remember to send Professor Donald my notes when see him.
- **D** Remember sending Professor Donald my notes when seeing him.
- 2 I took the course on doing sculpture last year, which was really disappointing.
 - A I regret to take the course on doing sculpture last year
 - **B** I regret to have taken the course on doing sculpture last year
 - C I regret taking the course on doing sculpture last year
 - **D** I regret being taken the course on doing sculpture last year.
- 3 Why don't you call your instructor to ask about that math problem? I think he can help
 - **A** Try to call your instructor to ask about that math problem.
 - **B** Try to be calling your instructor to ask about that math problem.
 - C Try calling your instructor to ask about that math problem
 - **D** Try having called your instructor to ask about that math problem
- 4 While I was doing my homework, a friend of mine came, so I had to talk with him for a while
 - **A** I had to stop doing my homework to talk with a friend of mine.
 - **B** I had to stop to do my homework and talk to a friend of mine when he came
 - **C** I had to stop to do my homework and talking with a friend of mine.
 - **D** I had to stop doing my homework and talking with a friend of mine when he came.
- **5** How about eating pizza tonight? No more hamburgers, please!
 - A I like eating pizza tonight. I'm fed up with eating hamburgers.















- **B** I like to eat pizza tonight. I'm fed up with eating hamburgers.
- **C** I like eating pizza tonight. I'm fed up to eat hamburgers.
- **D** I like to eat pizza tonight. I'm fed up to eat hamburgers.















PHẨN NÂNG CAO A (INFINITIVE)

BẢNG TỔNG HỢP CÁC CẤU TRÚC NHỎ LẢ NHƯNG QUAN TRỌNG SỬ DỤNG VỚI INFINITIVE

STT	CẤU TRÚC	VÍ DŲ
_		e.g.1 It is easy to send an email.
1		e.g.2 It is impossible to fly around the world in one day.
		e.g. I was glad to see you again.
2		e.g. We were sorry to hear that.
		e.g. The Yellowstone National Park is perfect to visit.
_		e.g. It was <u>a good story</u> to tell.
3		e.g. He is <u>an interesting person</u> to talk with.
		e.g. I find <u>it</u> inconvenient to drive there.
4		e.g. The storm made <u>it</u> impossible for the rescuers to find
		the missing girl.
5		e.g. It was nice <u>of Tony</u> to help me.
		e.g.1 The soup was too (for me) hot to eat right away.
6		e.g.2 The watch was too expensive (for me) to buy .
_		e.g.1 The teacher's question was <u>easy enough</u> to answer.
7		e.g.2 I don't have <u>enough money</u> to buy that laptop.
		e.g.1 She doesn't know what to do.
8		e.g.2 They haven't decided where to go yet.
0		e.g.3 We will see whether to buy it. (or not)
		e.g.4 I don't know who to take this business trip with.
_		e.g. It will <u>take</u> me two days to finish this assignment.
9		=













BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 1

Knowing how to write a business letter is very important for your job.			
→ It is			
I think speaking in front of a lot of people is embarra			
→ I think it			
B Eating lots of vegetable is essential if you want to be	e healthy		
→ It is			
Finding a solution to this problem can be difficult.			
→ It can			
Finishing this work by tomorrow is important.			
→ It is			
5 Exporting rice to other countries is essential if this c	ountry wants to develop its economy.		
→ It is			
, Ki3			
BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 2			
I Kim was really reluctant			
A to be accepting the offer	B to being accepted the offer		
C accepting the offer	D to accept the offer		
2 He was surprised when he discovered the truth.			
A It was surprised for him to discover the truth.	B He was surprised when discovered the truth.		
• He was surprised to discover the truth.	D It was surprising when discovering the truth.		
BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 3			
I Traveling to Spain this summer is not a good idea.			
→ It ic			
→ It is			
Property of the second			
→ Egypt is because			















BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 4

1 Some countries consider protecting the environment is not important.				
→ So	me countries find it			
2 Sci	entist found it really hard			
	to communicate with aliens communicating with aliens	B to be communicated with aliensD having been communicated with aliens		
3 Ha	ving tried many times, the tiger realized that it coul	dn't jump over the fence. it		
B C	 A After the tiger had tried many times, it was impossible for jumping over the fence B After trying many times, the tiger found it impossible jump over the fence. C After tried many times, the tiger was impossible to jump over the fence. D After giving many tries, the tiger stopped to jump over the fence. 			
BÀ	I TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 5			
	ank you for showing me the way. It was very kind.			
2 He	shouldn't have pressed the emergency button.			
→ It	was stupid			
3 Th	at you returned the money you found to its owner v	vas really honest.		
→ It	was really honest			
BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 6 TOOTO" → "SOTHAT"				
1 The laptop was too expensive for us to buy.				
The laptop				
2 The exercises are too difficult for the students to do				
The exercises				
3 Th	e car is too small to hold many people.			

The car















4 It rained too heavily for us to go out.

5 Betty was too arrogant. She didn't apologize for what she had done. **6** We had too little evidence to accuse him of committing that crime. We had 7 This English test was too difficult for the students to do. This English test _____ **8** This program is too silly for the viewers to watch. This _____ **9** He drank too much at the party to go home. He drank **10** The student made too many mistakes to be forgiven. The student_____ 11 Timmy run too slowly to win the contest

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 6 + 7

Timmy _____

- **1** People are not growing
 - A forest enough to prevent flood in some areas
 - **B** forest enough for flood being prevented in some areas
 - **C** enough forest to prevent flood in some areas
 - **D** enough forest for flood being prevented in some areas
- **2** The lesson is
 - A so long that we can study in only one day
 - **B** not too long enough for us that study in only one day
 - **C** enough long for us to studying in only one day















- **D** too long for us to study in only one day
- **3** The new sport is too difficult for the athletes to practice.
 - A Practice the new sport is not easy for the athletes
 - **B** It is difficult for the athletes practicing the new sport
 - **C** The new sport is not easy enough for the athletes to practice.
 - **D** The new sport is so difficult that the athletes can practice it.

4 We can't use these photographs. They are not detailed. ENOUGH
These
5 It's really late now. We can't do anything to change the situation. T00
It's
6 The lesson was too complicated for all the students to understand. ENOUGH
The lesson
7 Your hand luggage is so big. You can't bring it onto the plane. T00
Your hand luggage
8 The news reporter didn't get close to the coach. She couldn't hear his answers. ENOUGH
The news reporter
9 The new plan is not practical enough for us to apply. T00
The new plan
10 They were too poor to afford that beautiful house. ENOUGH
They
11 We don't have enough time to take a vacation this year. T00
We are
12 The room was so hot that we couldn't stay any longer. ENOUGH
The room
13 My brother is not old enough to travel to the USA by himself. T00
My brother















BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 9

He has spent _____

1	They will need at least 3 months to finish this project

It will take	
2 He has bought this T-shirt for 70 dollars. What a price!	

- **3** It took those reporters a lot of time
 - A to follow the story about drug smugglers
 - **B** following the story about drug smugglers
 - C to be followed by the story about drug smugglers
 - **D** having followed by the story about drug smugglers
- 4 Nobody can spend
 - A such a big sum of money for charity B such a lot of time doing charity work
 - **C** such a lot of money to do charity work. **D** such a large amount of time to doing charity work
- **5** If you want me to produce a good report, please give me a week.
 - A It will take me a week to produce a good report.
 - **B** It is necessary for me to produce a good report in a week.
 - **C** I think it is impossible to produce a good report in a week.
 - **D** A week is not enough for me to produce a good report.















PHẨN NÂNG CAO B (GERUND)

❖ ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION + GERUND

bored with	good at	responsible for
capable of	grateful for	satisfied with
dependent on	happy about/with	sorry about/for
different from	successful in	surprised at
excited about/at	interested in	worried about
famous for	keen on	wrong with
fed up with	nervous about	ready for
fond of	pleased about/with	
	capable of dependent on different from excited about/at famous for fed up with	capable of grateful for dependent on happy about/with different from successful in excited about/at interested in famous for keen on fed up with nervous about

e.g. They are <u>responsible</u> **doing** the survey.

e.g. She was <u>famous</u> **eating** 24 hotdogs in one sitting.

❖ NOUN + PREPOSITION + GERUND

advantage of	danger of/in	job of	purpose of/in
amazement at	difficulty (in)	matter of	question about/of
anger about/at	effect of/on	objection to	reason for
apology for	fear of	pleasure of/in	satisfaction of
awareness of	gratitude for	point of/in	success in
belief in	idea of	possibility of	surprise at
boredom with	interest in	problem of/in	worry about

e.g.1 What was the <u>reason</u> **preparing** so much food?

e.g.2 She expressed her <u>apology</u> **having** been late for the meeting.

❖ PREPOSITIONS + GERUND

e.g.1 You shouldn't leave the classroom $\underline{\text{without}}$ asking your teacher for permission.

e.g.2 In spite of having eaten lots of food, I still feel hungry.















Gerund có thể đứng sau các giới từ như about, after, against, because of, before, besides, by, despite, for, in, in spite of, instead of, on, since, through, with, without.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH

1	He looks worried because he is about to meet his girlfriend's family for the first time.					
Н	He looks worried					
2	2 It was admirable that she could overcome economic bar	It was admirable that she could overcome economic barriers.				
Н	Her success					
3	Online shoppers are really nervous					
	A about having their credit card number stolen					
	B to have stolen their credit card number					
	C of having stolen their credit card number					
	D in having their credit card number stolen					
4	4 They are enjoying their satisfaction					
	A for be grandparents of two grandsons	A for be grandparents of two grandsons				
	B of being grandparents of two grandsons					
	C for becoming grandparents of two grandsons					
	D of become grandparents of two grandsons					
5	5 but I'm afraid I'm not in agreement with yo	u.				
	A Excuse me for being interrupted.	Excuse me to interrupting				
	C Excuse me for interrupting D	Excuse me to be interrupted				
6	6 He's fed up					
	A to teach the same students all the time					
	B with teaching the same students all the time					
	C by having taught the same students all the time					
	D about being taught the same students all the time					





7 He is promoted to a higher position, which really satisfies him.











- **A** It is satisfactory for him to be promoted to a higher position.
- **B** He has a satisfaction of to be promoted to a higher position.
- **C** Having promoted to a higher position really satisfies him.
- **D** He is really satisfied with being promoted to a higher position.
- 8 He likes doing research on European history very much
 - A Do research on European history is what he likes to do
 - **B** It is a pleasure for him to doing research on European history
 - C He has great pleasure of doing research on European history
 - **D** He gets used to doing research on European history.
- **9** What are some advantages if you send me to work in another country?
 - A What benefit about moving to work in another country will I got?
 - **B** What are some advantages if working in another country?
 - **C** What can I get by sending to work in another country?
 - **D** What can I benefit from working in another country?















CÁC CẦU TRÚC KHÁC

BẢNG TỔNG HỢP CÁC CẤU TRÚC NHỎ LẢ NHƯNG QUAN TRỌNG SỬ DỤNG VỚI GERUND

STT	CẤU TRÚC	VÍ DŲ
		e.g. I am <u>used/habituated/accustomed</u> living in this city.
1		★ Chú ý: used to + V. e.g. She used to walk to school when she was young. ()
		e.g.1 <u>It's no use/good</u> negotiating with him about money. Nghĩa:
2		e.g.2 <u>It's not worth</u> trying to persuade him to change his mind. Nghĩa:
_		e.g.3 <u>There's no point (in)</u> trying to persuade him to change his mind. Nghĩa:
		e.g.4 <u>It was fun</u> riding the roller coaster.
		Nghĩa:

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 1

1 He had smoked a lot until the doctor advised him not to do it anymore.			
He used			
2 I don't think it will be easy for me to study at this new so	hool at first.		
I don't think I can get used	-		
I usually sleep more than 8 hours every day. It's difficult to change this habit.			
l'm accustomed			
4 My grandfather used			
A to competing at the Olympic Games	for competing at the Olympic Games		















C to be competed at the Olympic Games

- **D** to compete at the Olympic Games
- **5** Cooking Japanese food was a little difficult for me at first, but now it's OK to me.
 - A I am used to cook Japanese food.
 - **B** I took me a little time cooking Japanese food
 - **C** I am acquainted with cooking Japanese food used to cook Japanese food.
 - **D** I used to cook Japanese food.

BÀI TẬP LÀM NHANH SỐ 2

I don't think we can do anything even when we can contact him.
lt's no good
You should book the tickets months in advance, or you can't find any seats.
t's worth
It would be useless to learn English without using it.
There's no

TỔNG HỢP CÁC CÂU GERUNDS/INFINITIVES TỪ ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC

Đề thi Tốt nghiệp THPT - năm 2023

1. She promisedt	_ to my birthday party, but she didn't.			
A. to come	B. come	C. coming	D. to coming	
2. My sister wants	a second foreign language while she is studying at school.			
A. learn	B. learned	C. to learn	D. to learning	
	Đề thi T	ốt nghiệp THPT - năm 202	0	
1. Most women expect	xpect more help with the housework from their husbands.			
A. to getting	B. get	C. getting	D. to get	
	Đề thi	ΓΗΡΤ Quốc Gia - năm 2019		
1. As they remembered _ guide.	about the danger	of getting lost in the fores	st, the tourists closely followed the tour	
A. being warned	B. warning	C. to be warned	D. to warn	
	Đổ thi :	THDT Auốc Gia - năm 2018		















1. He promised	his daughter a new bicycle as	a birthday present.	
A. buy	B. to buy	C. buying	D. to buying
	Đề thi THPT	Quốc Gia - năm 2016	
1. Most teenagers enjoy	the Internet for i	nformation and entert	ainment
A. surfing	B. surf	C. surfed	D. to surf
	Đề thi THPT	Quốc Gia - năm 2015	
1. Although MERS (Middl	e East Respiratory Syndrome)	spreads through close	e contact with sick people, not
through the air, many pe	ople still avoid	to crowded places.	
A. to go	B. gone	C. having gone	D. going
	Đề thi Tốt ng	hiệp THPT - năm 2014	k
1. She wrote her essay c	arefully to avoid mista	akes.	
A. make	B. making	C. being made	D. to make
	Đề thi Đại H	ọc Khối D - năm 2014	
1. We need to talk more	about for the summe	er vacation before July	
A. where to go	B. how to make	C. when to use	D. why to choose
2. My secretary will book	x you an afternoon flight and h	nave you at the	e airport.
A. picked up	B. to pick up	C. picking up	D. pick up
	Đề thi Đại Họ	oc Khối A1 - năm 2014	
1. Do you remember	to help us when we we	re in difficulty?	
A. you offer	B. being offered	C. once offering	D. to offer
2. The girl was used	birthday presents fron	n her mothers.	
A. to receive	B. to receiving	C. to being received	D. to receiving
	Đề thi Đại H	ọc Khối D - năm 2013	
 She had no difficulty _ 	at her new school.		
A. to making friends	B. to make friends	C. make friends	D. makings friends
3. I decided the b	oook you told me about some	days ago.	
A. to buying	B. buy	C. buying	D. buy
	Đề thi Đại Họ	oc Khối A1 - năm 2013	
1. No one can avoid	_ by advertisements.		
A. to be influenced	B. having influenced	C. influencing	D. being influenced
	Đề thi Đại Họ	oc Khối A1 - năm 2012	
1. The students stopped	when their teacher ca	me into the classroom	1.
A. talk	B. talked	C. to talking	D. talking
2. The doctor advised hir	n up smoking.		
A. giving	B. gave	C. to give	D. gives
	Đề thi Đại H	ọc Khối D - năm 2012	















1. Working as a volunteer gives her a chance to develop her interpersonal skills, promote friendship, and _____ her own talent.

A. discovering

B. discover

C. to discover

D. discovered

2. The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth_____ packed lunch.

A. take

B. taken

C. to take

D. taking















BÍ KÍP HACK NHỆ NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 12











