# PHẦN 1

**UNIT 1: READING & VOCABULARY**

## VOCABULARY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| acquaintance (n)  admire (v) aim (n) appearance (n) attraction (n)  be based on (exp) benefit (n)  calm (a) caring (a) change (n,v) changeable (a) close (a)  concerned (with) (a) condition (n) constancy (n) constant (a)  crooked (a) customs officer (n) delighted (a) enthusiasm (n) | [ə'kweintəns]  [əd'maiə] [eim] [ə'piərəns] [ə'træk∫n] [beis] ['benifit] [kɑ:m] [keəriη] [t∫eindʒ] ['t∫eindʒəbl] [klous] [kən'sə:nd] [kən'di∫n] ['kɔnstənsi] ['kɔnstənt] ['krukid]  ['kʌstəmz 'ɔfisə] [di'laitid] [in'θju:ziæzm] | người quen  ngưỡng mộ mục đích vẻ bề ngoài sự thu hút dựa vào  lợi ích điềm tĩnh chu đáo  (sự) thay đổi  có thể thay đổi gần gũi, thân thiết quan tâm  điều kiện  sự kiên định kiên định cong  nhân viên hải quan vui mừng  lòng nhiệt tình |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| exist (v)  feature (n) forehead (n) generous (a) get out of (v)  give-and-take (n) good-looking (a) good-natured (a) gossip (v)  height (n) helpful (a) honest (a) hospitable (a) humorous (a)  in common (exp) (in) capable (of) (a) influence (v)  insist on (v) jam (n) joke (n,v)  journalist (n) joy (n)  jump (v) last (v) lasting (a) | [ig'zist]  ['fi:t∫ə]  ['fɔ:rid, 'fɔ:hed] ['dʒenərəs]  [get aut əv] [giv ænd teik] [gud 'lukiη] ['gud'neit∫əd] ['gɔsip]  [hait] ['helpful] ['ɔnist] ['hɔspitəbl] ['hju:mərəs]  ['kɔmən] [in'keipəbl] ['influəns] [in'sist] [dʒæm] [dʒouk]  ['dʒə:nəlist] [dʒɔi]  [dʒʌmp] [lɑ:st]  ['lɑ:stiη] | tồn tại  đặc điểm trán  rộng rãi, rộng lượng ra khỏi (xe)  sự nhường nhịn dễ nhìn  tốt bụng  ngồi lê đôi mách chiều cao  giúp đỡ, giúp ích trung thực  hiếu khách hài hước chung  có/ (không) thể ảnh hưởng khăng khăng mứt  (lời) nói đùa phóng viên niềm vui nhảy  kéo dài bền vững |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| lifelong (a)  like (n) loyal (a) loyalty (n) medium (a) mix (v) modest (a)  mushroom (n) mutual (a) oval (a) patient (a) personality (n pleasant (a) pleasure (n) principle (n) pursuit (n) quality (n)  quick-witted (a) relationship (n) remain (v) Residential Area (n) rumour (n)  secret (n) selfish (a)  sense of humour (n) | ['laiflɔη]  [laik] ['lɔiəl] ['lɔiəlti] ['mi:diəm] [miks] ['mɔdist]  ['mʌ∫rum]  ['mju:tjuəl]  ['ouvəl]  ['pei∫nt] [,pə:sə'næləti] ['pleznt]  ['pleʒə] ['prinsəpl] [pə'sju:t] ['kwɔliti] ['kwik'witid] [ri'lei∫n∫ip] [ri'mein] [,rezi'den∫l 'eəriə] ['ru:mə]  ['si:krit]  ['selfi∫]  [sens əv 'hju:mə] | suốt đời  sở thích trung thành  lòng trung thành trung bình  trộn khiêm tốn nấm  lẫn nhau  có hình trái xoan kiên nhẫn  tích cách, phẩm chất vui vẻ  niềm vui thích nguyên tắc mưu cầu phẩm chất nhanh trí  mối quan hệ vẫn (còn) khu dân cư lời đồn  bí mật ích kỷ  óc hài hước |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| share (v)  sincere (a) sorrow (n) studious (a) suspicion (n) suspicious (a) sympathy (n) take up (v) trust (n, v) uncertain (a)  understanding (a) unselfishness (n) | [∫eə]  [sin'siə]  ['sɔrou]  ['stju:diəs] [sə'spi∫n [sə'spi∫əs] ['simpəθi] ['teik'ʌp] [trʌst] [ʌn'sə:tn] [,ʌndə'stændiη] [,ʌn'selfi∫nis] | chia sẻ  thành thật nỗi buồn chăm chỉ  sự nghi ngờ nghi ngờ  sự thông cảm  bắt đầu (thói quen) sự tin tưởng  không chắc chắn thấu hiểu  tính không ích kỷ |

1. **Reading**

**1. Phrases**

* You’re down and troubled: khi bạn buồn phiền và chán nản
* Need a helping hand: Cần một bàn tay giúp đỡ
* give-and-take (n) sự cho và nhận
* take up an interest: bắt đầu một sở thích/ mối quan tâm
* Tired of: chán # tired with: mệt mỏi - (be) loyal to: trung thành với
* Be easily influenced by: dễ bị ảnh hưởng bởi
* Mutual trust: sự tin tưởng lẫn nhau
* A perfect sympathy between friends: sự thông cảm tuyệt vời với nhau

**Bản dịch tham khảo: Bạn có một người bạn** *Carole King*

Khi bạn buồn phiền chán nản Bạn cần sự quan tâm giúp đỡ

Và chẳng có gì đúng đường cả Hãy nhắm mắt và nghĩ về tôi

Tôi sẽ sớm đến bên bạn

Để làm sáng lên màn đêm đen tối nhất nơi bạn Chi cần gọi tên tôi

Bạn biết dù tôi có ở nơi nào nữa Tôi sẽ chạy đến bên bạn

Dù là xuân, hạ, thu, đông

Tất cả những gì bạn cần làm chỉ là gọi tên tôi Tôi sẽ chạy đến bên bạn, tôi sẽ ở đó

Vì bạn còn có một người bạn.

## Bài đọc:

Mọi người ai cũng có nhiều người quen biết, nhưng không ai có nhiều bạn cả. Bởi vì tình bạn thân thiết thật sự thì không có nhiều; và có nhiều người dường như không thể có được tình bạn. Để cho tình bạn được thân thiết và bền vững, cả hai người bạn phải có một số phẩm chất rất đặc biệt. Phẩm chất đầu tiên là tính không ích kỉ. Một người chỉ biết quan tâm đến lợi ích và cảm nghĩ của riêng mình không thể là một người bạn

thật sự được. Tình bạn là mối quan hệ hai phía, nó tồn tại dựa trên cơ sở cho và nhận, và không có tình bạn nào có thể trường tồn, nếu như chỉ có một bên cho và một bên nhận. Tính kiên định là phẩm chất thứ hai của tình bạn. Một số người dường như không có tính kiên định. Họ nhiệt tình theo đuổi một sở thích, nhưng chẳng bao lâu sau họ cảm thấy chán nó và bắt đầu cảm thấy bị cuốn hút bởi một mục tiêu mới nào đó. Những người không lập trường và không kiên định như vậy thì không thể có được tình bạn bền lâu được.

Lòng trung thành là phẩm chất quan trọng thứ ba. Hai nsười bạn phải trung thành với nhau, và họ phải biết nhau quá tường tận đến nỗi không có điều gì nghi ngờ giữa họ. Chúng ta đừng nghĩ nhiều về những người sẵn sàng tin vào những lời đồn đại, những chuyện ngồi lê đôi mách nói xấu bạn bè. Những ai dễ dàng bị ảnh hưởng bởi những lời xì xào không thể nào là những người bạn tốt.

Sự tin tưởng có lẽ là phẩm chất thứ tư. Bạn bè phải có sự tin tưởng lẫn nhau để mỗi người có thể cảm thấy an toàn khi kể cho nhau về những bí mật riêng tư của mình, Nhưng lại có những người nhiều chuyện không thể giữ kín chuyển của mình hoặc của người khác. Những người như vậy sẽ không bao giờ kết bạn dài lâu.

Cuối cùng, giữa bạn bè phải có sự cảm thông hoàn toàn, cảm thông vì mục đích, sở thích, niềm vui, nỗi buồn, mưu cầu và ước mơ của nhau. Và ở đâu không có sự thông cảm nhau, thì ở đó không có tình bạn.

## Task 1. Fill each blank with a suitable word /phrase.

1. mutual
2. incapable of
3. Unselfish
4. acquaintance
5. friend
6. give-and-take
7. loyal to
8. suspicious

## Task 2. Which of the choices A, B, C or D most adequately sums up the ideas of the whole passage?

A friend in need is a friend indeed

1. Conditions of true friendship
2. Features of a good friend
3. Friends and acquaintances

**Key: B.** Conditions of true friendship. ***(Điều kiện để có một tình bạn chân thật.)***

## Task 3. Answer the questions.

* 1. What is the first quality for true friendship and what does it tell you?

 The first quality for true friendship is unselfishness, it tells us (me) that a man who is concerned only with his own interests and feelings cannot be a true friend.

* 1. Why are changeable and uncertain people incapable of true friendshi

 Changeable and uncertain people are incapable of true friendship because they take up an interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired of it, and they feel the attraction

of some new objects.

* 1. What is the third quality for true friendship and what does it tell you

 The third quality for true friendship is loyalty. It tells us (me) that the two friends must be loyal to each other, and they must know each other so well that there can be

no suspicion between them.

* 1. Why must there be a mutual trust between friends?

 There must be a mutual trust between friends because he/ she wants to feel safe when telling the other his/ her most intimate secrets.

* 1. Why can’t people who talk too much keep a friend long

 Talkative people can't keep friendship long because they cannot keep secrets either their own or those of others.

* 1. What is the last quality for true friendship and what does it tell you?

 The last quality for true friendship is sympathy. It tells us (me) that to be a true friend, you must sympathize with your friend. If there's no mutual sympathy between

friends, there's no true friendship

## UNIT 1: READING & VOCABULARY

**(Đề bài tập tự luyện)**

* + 1. **PRONUNCIATION**

**Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. machine 2. a. condition | b. change  b. option | c. teacher  c. suggestion | d. choose  d. relation |
| 3. a. believe | b. readily | c. friend | d. pleasure |
| 1. a. good 2. a. trust | b. gossip  b. mutual | c. game  c. number | d. geometry  d. uncertain |

## Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in the box.

constant capable selfish loyal suspicion acquaint enthusiast sympathize hospitable friend

1. His for music has stayed strong, throughout his 23 years in radio.
2. He showed unswerving to his friends.
3. We all have great\_\_ for the victims of the flood.
4. is very important because uncertain people cannot have a lifelong friendship.
5. It was very \_of him to offer us his room.
6. We were delighted by the wonderful of the local people.

Best friends have usually known each other for years and stuck together through good and bad times. If you haven't got one, perhaps you are being too distant from people, or focusing too much on your work.

11. A best friend can \_ .

a. give us a healthy life b. go out with us in the evening

c. spend much time finding d. share joy and sadness with us 12.Close friends need to \_.

a. study at the same school b. have the same interests

c. pursue the same hobbies d. spend time together 13.According to the passage, .

1. it takes a lot of time to make close friendships
2. we can go out and choose a good friend easily
3. best friends have good and bad times
4. It’s very difficult to make lasting friendships

14.The word 'one' in the last paragraph refers to \_.

a. good time b. bad time

c. a friendship d. a close friend 15.Which of the following sentences is not mentioned?

1. We often have satisfaction being with a close friend.
2. the ties of close friendship will never be broken.
3. An unsociable person may not have a close friend.
4. Friendships need time to develop.

## UNIT 1: READING & VOCABULARY

**(Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

* 1. **PRONUNCIATION**

**Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. machine 2. a. condition | b. change  b. option | c. teacher  c. suggestion | d. choose  d. relation |
| 1. a. believe 2. a. good | b. readily  b. gossip | c. friend  c. game | d. pleasure  d. geometry |
| 5. a. trust | b. mutual | c. number | d. uncertain |

## Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in the box.

constant capable selfish loyal suspicion acquaint enthusiast sympathize hospitable friend

1. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong, throughout his 23 years in radio.
2. He showed unswerving loyalty to his friends.
3. We all have great sympathy for the victims of the flood.
4. Intimate is very important because uncertain people cannot have a lifelong friendship.
5. It was very unselfish of him to offer us his room.
6. We were delighted by the wonderful hospitality of the local people.
7. The wine had made him incapable of thinking clearly.
8. Inform the police immediately if you see anything suspicious.
9. Friendships need time to develop.

## Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. A selfish person is incapable of true friendship.
2. He was accused of being disloyal to the government.
3. How much time do you spend on homework?
4. Good friendship should be based on mutual understanding.
5. Do you keep in touch with any school friends?
6. Some adults have a total lack of sympathy for (towards) young people.
7. He's more concerned about (for) what people think about him than anything else.
8. She had been briefly acquainted with him more than 20 years earlier.
9. She thought of him very often.
10. Some people take up interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired of it.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **READING**   1. a. write 2. a. I | b. to write  b. me | c. writing  c. my | d. wrote  d. mine |
| 3. a. looking | b. like | c. seen | d. similar |
| 1. a. slightly 2. a. aspects | b. hardly  b. points | c. scarcely  c. features | d. reasonably  d. marks |
| 1. a. feels 2. a. casual | b. seems  b. formal | c. appears  c. sports | d. looks  d. trendy |
| 8. a. light-hearted | b. high-handed | c. self-centered | d. easy-going |
| 1. a. taste 2. a. all | b. hearing  b. enough | c. sense  c. end | d. way  d. most |

## Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Having a best friend to confide in can bring a positive effect on our emotional health. An evening out with the closest friend may be the best guarantee of a good time. In fact, our best friend can prevent us from developing serious psychological problems such as depression and anxiety.

Best friendship evolves with time - we cannot go out and pick our best friend. We become friends with people who share common interests – at school or through hobbies, for example.

Best friends have usually known each other for years and stuck together through good and bad times. If you haven't got one, perhaps you are being too distant from people, or focusing too much on your work.

1. A best friend can \_ .

a. give us a healthy life b. go out with us in the evening

c. spend much time finding d. share joy and sadness with us

1. Close friends need to \_.

a. study at the same school b. have the same interests

c. pursue the same hobbies d. spend time together 13.According to the passage, .

1. it takes a lot of time to make close friendships
2. we can go out and choose a good friend easily
3. best friends have good and bad times
4. It’s very difficult to make lasting friendships
5. The word 'one' in the last paragraph refers to \_.

a. good time b. bad time

c. a friendship d. a close friend

1. Which of the following sentences is not mentioned?
2. We often have satisfaction being with a close friend.
3. the ties of close friendship will never be broken.
4. An unsociable person may not have a close friend.
5. Friendships need time to develop.

# PHẦN 2

**UNIT 1: SPEAKING AND LISTENING**

**(Tài liệu bài giảng)**

## SPEAKING.

* physical characteristics: đặc điểm ngoại hình
* medium (a): trung bình
* square (a): vuông
* oval (a): hình oval
* forehead (n): cái trán
* crooked (a): khoắm
* caring (a): tận tuy, chăm sóc
* hospitable (a): hiếu khách
* modest (a): khiêm tốn
* sincere (a): chân thành
* generous (a): hào phóng
* understanding (a): hiểu người khác
* personality (n): tính cách
* humourous (a): hài hước
* quick-witted (a): nhanh trí
* good-natured (a): bản chất tốt
* studious (a): chăm chỉ
* keenly (adv): nhiệt tình, hăng hái
  + calm (a) bình tĩnh

## Task 1. Work in pairs. Look at the people below and describe their physical characteristics.

**STRUCTURE:**

S+ BE+ ADJ

S+ HAS (GOT) + …

### Example:

A: Can you describe the boy in the picture?

B: The boy is wearing glasses, so maybe he is shortsighted. He is medium height, with short black hair and a small nose. He’s carrying a bag, that’s the reason why I guess

he is a student.

A: Can you describe the girl in the picture?

B: The girl is not very tall. She is wearing glasses and carrying a school bag, so I guess she is a student. She has got shoulder- length hair, small nose and thin lip. She is wearing a green skirt, sneakers and she is quite lovely.

A: Can you describe the man in the picture?

B: The man is tall. He has a square face, with a broad forehead, brown hair and a crooked nose. He is wearing suit. He is quite good looking.

A: Can you describe the woman in the picture?

B: The woman is about 22. She is wearing long dress (ao dai), she has long curly hair. She has an oval face with a straight nose, a broad forehead and black eyes. She is quite pretty.

## LISTENING.

**Vocabulary for Listening.**

- apartment building: nhà chung cư

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | * They used to live in the same   residential area in Hanoi.   * Lan went on a holiday to Do Son and Ha went there to visit | * Ha's very friendly and helpful. * Ha's sociable. She's got many friends in Do Son and she introduced Lan around. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lan | her. |  |
| Long | * They met in college. * Minh played the guitar. Long was a singer. * They worked together. | * Minh has a sense of humour. * Minh likes to no to plass and movies. * Mirth is a sood listener. * Minh is friendly and helpful |

## UNIT 1: SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**(Bài tập tự luyện)**

**I. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

1. **Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best completes the sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.**
   1. It was so relaxing to be old friends.
      1. in b. between c. among d. around
   2. She's made friends \_ a little girl who lives next door.
      1. to b. of c. by d. with
   3. The children seem to be totally capable \_ working by themselves.
      1. on b. of c. in d.for
   4. Your friendship should be based on trust.
      1. basic b. fragile c. mutual d. blind
   5. The company expects \_ from its employees.
      1. constancy b. quality c. interest d. loyalty
   6. I've got lots of , but only a few are really good friends
      1. close friends b. acquaintances c. neighbors d. partners 7.

## Choose the word or phrase -a, b, c, or d -that best completes the sentence.

1. He finds it lasting friendships.
   1. difficult to make b. difficulty in making

c. is difficult to make d. difficult making

1. You \_ \_ any friends if you \_ talking like that.
   1. will win/ carryon b. won't win/ carryon

c. wouldn't win/ carried on d. would have won/ had carried on

1. The aim of the culture festival is \_ friendship between the two countries
   1. promote b. promoting c. to promote d. being promoted
2. People he

\_ turned out to be only fair-weather friends.

* 1. trusted b. has trusted c. was trusting d. had trusted

1. How can you let such a silly incident \_ your friendship?
   1. wreck b. to wreck c. wrecking d. that wrecks
2. It has become necessary water in the metropolitan area because of the severe drought.
   1. rationing b. ration

c. to ration d. to have rationed

1. All the passengers were made \_ \_ their seat belts during the turbulence.
   1. buckle b. to buckle c. buckling d. for buckling.
2. good ice cream, you need to use a lot of cream.
   1. Make b. Making c. To make d. For make
3. I got my friend her car for the weekend.
   1. to let me to borrow b. to let me borrow

c. let me borrow d. let me to borrow

1. They \_ good friends, but they've fallen out recently.
   1. used to be b. would be c. were d. are

## Identify the one underlined word or phase - A, B, C or D - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. Whatever happened, I didn't want to lose friendship of Vera.

A B C D

1. The basic aims of science and magic are very similar - to understand and to

A B C

control nature.

D

1. It was a period of her life when she made some lifelong friendship.

A B C D

1. Simon finds it hard for making friends with other children.

A B C D

1. Not longer are contributions to the advancement of industry made primarily by

A B C D

individuals.

## Choose the word that has main stress placed differently from the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. generous | b. suspicious | c. constancy | d. sympathy |
| 1. a. sorrow 2. a. acquaintance | b. mutual  b. unselfish | c. pursuit  c. attraction | d. influence  d. humorous |
| 4. a. intelligent | b. interesting | c. hospitable | d. favourite |
| 5. a. loyalty | b. success | c. incapable | d. sincere |

## Choose the one word or phrase- a, b, c, or d - that best completes the sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

1. Sarah brightened considerably as she thought of Emily's words.
   1. with b. on c. up d. for
2. Does he tell you how he is getting his new friends?
   1. on with b. on of c. away with d. out o
3. There is no truth in the that Margaret has lost her job.
   1. rumour b. case c. instance d. news
4. Friendship is a two-side ; it lives by give-and-take.
   1. affair b. event c. way d. aspect
5. Jen had confided her secret to Mark; but he betrayed her \_.
   1. loyalty b. trust c. constancy d. sympathy
6. They were extremely to my plight.
   1. sympathized b. sympathetic c. sympathy d. sympathetieal
7. The President expressed his deep sorrow over the bombing deaths.
   1. sadness b. anxiety c. disappointment d. interest
8. Let me know if you see anyone acting \_ .
   1. properly b. constantly c. suspiciously d. carefully
9. Business leaders gave an welcome to the proposal.
   1. official b. exciting c. enthusiastic d. warmly
10. The school appeared essentially since my day.
    1. changed b. unchanged c. changeable d. unchangeable

## UNIT 1: SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**( Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**
2. **Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best completes the sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.**
   1. It was so relaxing to be old friends.
      1. in b. between c. among d. around
   2. She's made friends \_ a little girl who lives next door.
      1. to b. of c. by d. with
   3. The children seem to be totally capable \_ working by themselves.
      1. on b. of c. in d.for
   4. Your friendship should be based on trust.
      1. basic b. fragile c. mutual d. blind
   5. The company expects \_ from its employees.
      1. constancy b. quality c. interest d. loyalty
   6. I've got lots of , but only a few are really good friends
      1. close friends b. acquaintances c. neighbors d. partners

a. affair b. event c. aspect d. feature

1. Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.
   1. romantic part b. important part c. difficult part d. interesting part
2. They a close friendship at university.
   1. created b. became c. promoted d. formed
3. We stayed friends even after we and left home.
   1. brought up b. turned up c. grew up d. took up

## Choose the word or phrase -a, b, c, or d -that best completes the sentence.

1. He finds it lasting friendships.
   1. difficult to make b. difficulty in making

c. is difficult to make d. difficult making

1. You \_ \_ any friends if you \_ talking like that.
   1. will win/ carryon b. won't win/ carryon

c. wouldn't win/ carried on d. would have won/ had carried on

1. The aim of the culture festival is \_ friendship between the two countries
   1. promote b. promoting c. to promote d. being promoted
2. People he \_ turned out to be only fair-weather friends.
   1. trusted b. has trusted c. was trusting d. had trusted
3. How can you let such a silly incident \_ your friendship?
   1. wreck b. to wreck c. wrecking d. that wrecks
4. It has become necessary water in the metropolitan area because of the severe drought.

# PHẦN 3

**UNIT 1: GRAMMAR**

Unit 1: FRIENDSHIP

Lesson 3: Grammar: TO-INFINITIVES / BARE INFINITIVES /

(Động từ nguyên mẫu có “to”, nguyên mẫu không “to”)

## 1. To-infinitive / Infinitive with to

\* Động từ nguyên mẫu có “to” được dùng làm:

* + Chủ ngữ của câu: To become a famous singer is her dream.
  + Bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ: What I like is to swim in the sea and then to lie on the warm sand.
  + Tân ngữ của động từ It was late, so we decided to take a taxi home.
  + Tân ngữ của tính từ I’m pleased to see you.

## V + to V

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * hope: hy vọng * plan: lên kế họach | * offer: đề nghị * refuse: từ chối - | - expect: mong đợi  want: muốn |
| - promise: hứa | - pretend: giả vờ | - fail: thất bại, hỏng |
| * attempt: cố gắng, nỗ lực * intend: định | * tend: có khuynh hướng * seem: dường như | - threaten: đe dọa  - decide: quyết định |
| - manage: xoay sở | - agree: đồng ý | - ask: yêu cầu |
| * afford: đáp ứng * appear: hình như | * arrange: sắp xếp * learn: học/ học cách | * tell: bảo * invite: mời |
| - dare: dám làm gì | - would like | - offer: cho, tặng, đề nghị |

## Chúng ta dùng TO V trong các cấu trúc:

**+ Chỉ mục đích:**

*I come here to meet him*

*She comes back to take the children to the zoo*

## + Bổ ngữ cho danh từ hoặc đại từ: S + V + Noun / pronoun + to V

I have some letters *to write.*

Is there anything *to eat?*

+ Sau các từ dùng để nghi vấn: What/ Where/ How/ When/ Who Example:

I don’t know what to do

I’m not so sure where to go

Do you know when to submit this report?

**+ It + be + adj + to V:** thật … để .. Ex: It is interesting *to study* English

## + S + be + adj + to V

Ex: I’m happy to receive your latter

She is **too** young **to get married**.

He runs **too fast** for **me to catch up with.**

## + S + V + adj / adv + enough (for Sb) + to V

He speaks **clearly enough** for me **to understand** that he doesn’t love me anymore.

## + S + find / think / believe + it + adj + to V

Ex: I find it difficult to learn English vocabulary.

## + It takes / took + O + time + to V

It takes me 20 minutes **to drive** to my office.

## Note:

* + allow / permit/ advise /forbid/ prohibit/ recommend + O + to-inf She allowed me to use her pen.
  + allow / permit / advise forbid/ prohibit / recommend + V-ing She didn’t allow smoking in her room

## - Ta dùng V+ O+ to V Với các động từ:

 Tell/ ask: bảo, yêu cầu

 Advise: khuyên

 Remind: nhắc nhở

 Force: ép buộc

 Enable: làm cho có khả năng

 Persuade: thuyết phục

 Invite: mời

 Teach: dạy

 Warn: cảnh báo

* The doctor advised him to have some rest
* Cars enable us to travel a long distance.
* They persuaded me to take the project

## Bare infinitive / Infinitive without to

* **V + O + Vo**

### -let - make - have

**Example:**

Please, let me go ( hãy để tôi đi)

I have him fix my laptop (tôi nhờ anh ta sửa cho tôi cái máy tính)

The teacher makes the students work hard (Cô giáo khiến cho các học sinh học tập chăm chỉ)

### help + O+ Vo / to-inf

* ***help + O + with + N***

Ex: My brother helped me **do** my homework My brother helped me **to do** my homework. My brother helped me **with my homework**.

## Động từ chỉ giác quan

* Các động từ chỉ tri giác**: hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice, see, listen, find .. + O + Vo** (chỉ sự hoàn tất của hành động – nghe hoặc thấy toàn bộ sự việc diễn ra)

Ex: I saw her get off the bus.

* Các động từ chỉ tri giác: **hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice, see, listen, find .. + O + Ving** (chỉ sự việc đang diễn ra)

Ex: I smell something burning in the kitchen.

## Trong thức mệnh lệnh: Vo, please

Please, come in.

## Sau các Modal Verb (Can, could, had better, should, may, might, must…) S+ Modal Verb+ Vo.

I must go now. He can do it.

## UNIT 1: GRAMMAR

**(Bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**
   1. I didn't have enough time (finish) my work yesterday.
   2. As she drove past his house, she noticed him (run) away from home.
   3. I was relieved (find out) that I had passed the exam.
   4. She made her son (wash) the windows before he could go outside (play) with his friends.
   5. She lets her children (stay) up very late.
   6. We had nothing (do) except look at the cinema posters.
   7. We both heard him \_ (say) that he was leaving.
   8. It made him angry \_ \_ (wait) for people who were late.
   9. I couldn't understand what the passage said, so I had my friend (translate) it for me. 10. It's important \_ (start) the meeting on time.
2. There are too many people here for me \_\_ (talk) to all of them.
3. It took ages (download) the pictures from the Internet.
4. Whenever I have free time, I like (watch) the basketball team (practice).
5. She sent me an e-mail (inform) me that the meeting had been canceled.
6. It was a thrill \_ \_ (see) my brother \_ (win) the chess tournament last year.
7. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones \_ .
   1. repair b. to repair c. repairing d. repaired
8. It's possible \_\_ a train across Canada.
   1. take b. to take c. taking d. to be taken
9. Now that we've finished painting the house, there is nothing left .
   1. to do b. for doing c. to be done d. for being done
10. Before we leave, let's have Shelley a map for us so we won't get lost.
    1. draw b. to draw c. drawing d. drawn
11. I can hear a cat \_ at the window.
    1. scratches b. to scratch c. scratching d. was scratching
12. I think your mother should let you your own mind.
    1. make up b. to make up c. making up d. made up
13. The police never found the money in the robbery.
    1. stealing b. be stolen c. steal d. stolen
14. Do you know what made so many people \_ their home?
    1. evacuate b. to evacuate c. evacuated d. be evacuated 9. \_ bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.

a. Make b. To make c. Making d. For make

1. We saw our favorite ballet at the theater last night.
   1. perform b. performing c. performed d. in performing
2. He was never heard \_ 'thank you' in his life.
   1. say b. to say c. saying d. said
3. I was delighted my old friends again.
   1. to see b. seeing c. seen d. to be seen

13.

to friends is nice but

alone is also enjoyable.

a. Talk / to be b. To talk / be

c. Talk / be d. Talking / being

1. I'd rather \_ to Elvis than the Beatles.
   1. listen b. to listen c. listening d. listened
2. I can make myself \_ pretty well in English.
   1. understand b. to understand c. understanding d. Understood

## Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. A selfish person is incapable \_ true friendship.
2. He was accused \_ being disloyal \_ the government.
3. How much time do you spend \_ \_ homework?
4. Good friendship should be based \_ mutual understanding.
5. Do you keep in touch any school friends?
6. Some adults have a total lack sympathy young people.
7. He's more concerned what people think about him than anything else.
8. She had been briefly acquainted him more than 20 years earlier.
9. She thought him very often.
10. Some people take \_ \_ interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired

it.

## Rewrite the sentence or join the pairs of sentences beginning with the word(s) given.

1. He worked out the answer. It was clever of him. It was
2. Marie always pays her bills regularly. She's careful that way Marie is always \_
3. He was crossing the road. I caught sight of him. I noticed
4. When we finally heard that David had arrived, we were very relieved. We were relieved
5. Why have you thrown up your job? You're mad. You are
6. Jimmy got into his car and drove away. I saw this. I saw \_
7. It is disappointing that we haven't heard from Molly. We are \_
8. Contacting her at work is usually quite easy. She is
9. The house shook violently and all of us felt that. All of us felt
10. Can you sign the papers please? They are ready now. The papers are
11. Don't lend Tom any money. That would be most unwise. You

\_

1. Mr. Pinchley doesn’t allow his teenage children to go out in the evenings. Mr. Pinchley makes
2. What I want to do is start my own business. I’m keen. I am
3. Harry couldn’t get his parents’ permission to buy a motorbike. Harry’s parents didn’t let \_ \_
4. We can’t possibly work in this noise. It’s

## UNIT 1: GRAMMAR

**(Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**
   1. I didn't have enough time to finish (finish) my work yesterday.
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(play)with his friends.

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  8. It took ages to download (download) the pictures from the Internet.
  9. Whenever I have free time, I like to watch (watch) the basketball team practicing

(practice).

* 1. She sent me an e-mail to inform ( inform) me that the meeting had been canceled.
  2. It was a thrill to see ( see) my brother win ( win) the chess tournament last year.

## Choose the correct answers.

1. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones \_ .
   1. repair b. to repair c. repairing d. repaired
2. It's possible \_\_ a train across Canada.
   1. take b. to take c. taking d. to be taken
3. Now that we've finished painting the house, there is nothing left .
   1. to do b. for doing c. to be done d. for being done
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   1. evacuate b. to evacuate c. evacuated d. be evacuated
9. \_ bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.
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    1. perform b. performing c. performed d. in performing
11. He was never heard \_ 'thank you' in his life.
    1. say b. to say c. saying d. said
12. I was delighted my old friends again.
    1. to see b. seeing c. seen d. to be seen
13. to friends is nice but alone is also enjoyable.
    1. Talk / to be b. To talk / be

c. Talk / be d. Talking / being

1. I'd rather \_ to Elvis than the Beatles.
   1. listen b. to listen c. listening d. listened
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## Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

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4. Good friendship should be based on mutual understanding.
5. Do you keep in touch with any school friends?
6. Some adults have a total lack of sympathy for (towards) young people.
7. He's more concerned about (for) what people think about him than anything else.
8. She had been briefly acquainted with him more than 20 years earlier.
9. She thought of him very often.
10. Some people take up interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired of it

## Rewrite the sentence or join the pairs of sentences beginning with the word(s) given.

1. He worked out the answer. It was clever of him.

It was clever of him to work out the answer.

1. Marie always pays her bills regularly. She's careful that way.

Marie is always careful of paying her bills regularly.

1. He was crossing the road. I caught sight of him.

I noticed him crossing the road.

1. When we finally heard that David had arrived, we were very relieved.

We were relieved to hear that David had arrived.

1. Why have you thrown up your job? You're mad.

You are mad to throw up your job.

1. Jimmy got into his car and drove away. I saw this.

I saw Jimmy get into his car and drive away.

1. It is disappointing that we haven't heard from Molly.

We are disappointed not to hear from Molly.

1. Contacting her at work is usually quite easy.

She is usually quite easy to contact at work.

1. The house shook violently and all of us felt that.

All of us felt the house shaking violently.

1. Can you sign the papers please? They are ready now.

The papers are ready for you to sign.

1. Don't lend Tom any money. That would be most unwise.

You would be unwise to lend Tom any money.

1. Mr. Pinchley doesn’t allow his teenage children to go out in the evenings.

Mr. Pinchley makes his teenage children stay home in the evenings.

1. What I want to do is start my own business. I’m keen.

I am keen on starting my own business.

1. Harry couldn’t get his parents’ permission to buy a motorbike.

Harry’s parents didn’t let him buy a motorbike.

1. We can’t possibly work in this noise.

It’s impossible for us to work in this noise.

# PHẦN 4

**UNIT 1: WRITINNG**

**(Tài liệu bài giảng)**

## Lesson 4: WRITING

Write about a friend, real or imaginary, following these guidelines.

* give your friend’s name, age, sex and home address, when and where you met him or her
* describe his her physical characteristics (height, hair, eyes, face, clothes,...) and his/her personalities (helpful, sincere....)
* say what you like about him or her

### Sample essay.

I have a lot of good friends who are always by my side and help me whenever I need. Among them it is Nhung who is my best friend now. She is 17 now and we have known each other since we started to study at high school. She was my classmate and sat next to me. She is beautiful with long black hair and clear brown eyes. She’s got an oval face and looks very gentle and cute. Moreover, she is very lovely, caring and amazing girl. She is the person who always shares with me anything, secrets also. She always stands by me through good times and bad times. She always understands me, listens to me and gives me good advices. I feel how lucky I am to have her. She is

such an optimistic girl that I can learn from her a lot. I always believe that she and I will be best friends forever. Although life can be tough or not, it is great to have a best friend. Do you have a best friend?

## UNIT 1: WRITINNG

**(Bài tập tự luyện) Exercise 1: Choose the best answer**

1. the promotion of health and to helping people avoid injury and disease.
   1. To commit the Red Cross b. The Red Cross to commit

c. Committed to the Red Cross is d. The Red Cross is committed to

1. It is possible \_ may assist some tree in saving water in the winter.
   1. the leaves are lost b. when leaves have lost

c. that the loss of leaves d. to lose leaves

1. It can sometimes a home.
   1. to take months to sell b. take several months to sell

c. selling takes several months d. to sell taking several months

1. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and \_
   1. so do their children b. neither did the children

c. also the children d. so did their children Exercise

## 2: Choose the sentence - a, b, c, or d - which is closest in meaning to the sentence above.

1. At the factory he likes people to let him have his own way.
   1. He doesn't like it when people tell him what to do.
   2. He often needs the help of other people in his work.
   3. He doesn't accept help from people he dislikes.
   4. He likes people to think all good ideas are his own.
2. I would rather have an egg for breakfast.
   1. I would eat an egg for my breakfast.
   2. I don't want an egg for breakfast.
   3. I prefer to have an egg for breakfast
   4. I'll have an egg if there, is nothing else for my breakfast.
3. It would have been a perfect paper except for some mistakes.
   1. It was a perfect paper
   2. The word was spelt perfectly.
   3. The paper had some mistakes
   4. The teacher did not accept the paper
4. It's waste of time to try to explain anything to Tony.
   1. Tony should be given explanation.
   2. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony.
   3. To save time, explain it to Tony.
   4. It's well worth trying to explain things to Tony.
5. The workers are threatening to go on strike unless the company raises the hourly wage.
   1. If their wages are not increased, the workers plan to strike.
   2. The company raised the workers' wages to avoid a strike.
   3. The company demands that the workers strike.
   4. The company threatened to pay the workers less.

## Exercise 3: Choose the best sentence -a, b, c, or d - made from the given cues.

1. I/ had/ An/ clean/ bedroom/ before/ let/ her/ go out/ play//
   1. I had An clean up her bedroom before I let her going out to play.
   2. I had An cleaned her bedroom before letting her go out for playing.
   3. I had An clean up her bedroom before I let her go out to play.
   4. I had An to clean her bedroom before letting her go out to play.
2. It/ wonderful/ hear/ magnificent performance//
   1. It was wonderful to hear such a magnificent performance.
   2. It was wonderful of hearing a magnificent performance.
   3. It's wonderful to hear such magnificent performance.
   4. It will be wonderful to hear a such magnificent performance.
3. He/ not keep/ promise/ visit me/ regularly//
   1. He doesn't keep promising and visiting me regularly.
   2. He didn't keep his promise to visit me regularly.
   3. He hasn't kept to promise to visit me regularly.
   4. He doesn't keep his promise to visit to me regularly.
4. We/ listen/ old man/ say/ his story/ beginning/ end//
   1. We listened to the old man saying his story from beginning to end.
   2. We listened the old man say his story from the beginning to the end.
   3. We listened to the old man say his story from beginning to end.
   4. We listened to the old man to say his story from beginning to end.
5. boys/ clever/ see/ solution/ problem/ so quickly//
   1. The 'boys were clever to see the solution to the problem so quickly.
   2. Boys are clever to see the solution of problem so quickly.
   3. The boys are clever at seeing the solution to the problem so quickly.
   4. The boys were clever to see the solution of the problem so quickly.

## Exercise 4: Identify the one underlined word or phase - A, B, C or D - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. Whatever happened, I didn't want to lose friendship of Vera.

A B C D

1. The basic aims of science and magic are very similar - to understand and to control

A B C D

nature

1. It was a period of her life when she made some lifelong friendship.

A B C D

1. Simon finds it hard for making friends with other children.

A B C D

1. Not longer are contributions to the advancement of industry made primarily by

A B C D

individuals.

## UNIT 1: WRITINNG

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   1. I had An clean up her bedroom before I let her going out to play.
   2. I had An cleaned her bedroom before letting her go out for playing.
   3. I had An clean up her bedroom before I let her go out to play.

nature (and control nature)

1. It was a period of her life when she made some lifelong friendship. (friendships)

A B C D

1. Simon finds it hard for making friends with other children. (to make friends)

A B C D

1. Not longer are contributions to the advancement of industry made primarily by

A B C D

individuals. (no longer)