

I. Vocabulary:

Ôn tập toàn bộ các từ vựng đã học trong các unit 6, 7, 8 và tham khảo thêm các từ vựng thuộc các chủ đề sau: Gender Equality, Viet Nam and International Organisations, New Ways to Learn.

II. Grammar:

- Passive voice with modals
- Comparative and superlative adjectives
- Relative clauses: Defining and Non-defining relative clause with *who*, *that*, *which*, and *whose*

1. Passive voice with modals

Các động từ khuyết thiếu (modals):

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

Chú ý:

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

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

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

	Câu chủ động	Câu bị động
Cấu trúc	S + modal (not) + V (nguyên thể)	S + modal (not) + be V3/ed
Ví dụ	Engineers <u>may build</u> a new bridge. (Các kỹ sư có thể xây một cây cầu mới.)	A new bridge <u>may be built</u> (by engineers). (Một cây cầu mới có thể được xây bởi các kỹ sư.)

2. Comparative and superlative adjectives

Cách sử dụng:

- ❖ Chúng ta sử dụng tính từ so sánh hơn để:

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

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

+ thể hiện sự thay đổi

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

- ❖ Chúng ta sử dụng so sánh nhất để so sánh một người hoặc vật với một nhóm trong đó có người hoặc vật được so sánh.

Ví dụ: This trade organization includes two of **the largest** economies in the world: the United States and China. (Tổ chức thương mại này bao gồm hai trong số những nền kinh tế lớn nhất thế giới: Mỹ và Trung Quốc.)

UNICEF supports **the most disadvantaged** children all over the world. (UNICEF hỗ trợ trẻ em thiệt thòi nhất trên toàn thế giới.)

Cấu trúc:

Loại tính từ (Adjectives)	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Tính từ ngắn (1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết tận cùng: y, er, ow, le, et)	S1 + tobe + Adj ngắn- ER + than + S2. Ex: Viet Nam is smaller than Russia. Ex: This road is a lot narrower than that one.	S1 + tobe + THE Adj ngắn- EST + in/of... Ex: Mount Everest is the highest (mountain) in the world.
Tính từ dài (2 âm tiết trở lên)	S1 + tobe + MORE Adj dài + than + S2. Ex: Price in Japan is more expensive than that in Viet Nam.	S1 + tobe + THE MOST Adj dài + in/of... Ex: China is the most populated country in the world.
Đặc biệt ngoại lệ	Good better than the best Bad worse than the worst Little less than the least Much/many more than the most Ex: Traffic in the city is worse than that in the countryside.	

3. Relative clauses: Defining and Non-defining relative clause with **who**, **that**, **which**, and **whose**

Định nghĩa:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns):

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Who	- chỉ người, làm S hoặc O	The little boy who is riding a horse is my cousin.
Whom	- chỉ người, làm O	The man whom I met this morning is a vet.
Which	- chỉ vật, làm S hoặc O	Have you seen the letter which Mary gave me this morning?
That	- có thể thay thế cho who, whom, which (không dùng sau dấu phẩy)	This is the book that I like best. The man and his car that were supposed to be destroyed by the fire have been found alive.
Whose	- thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu (theo sau là một danh từ)	Can you see the girl whose mother is a nurse?

III. PRACTICE**PRONUNCIATION:**

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

- Question 1: A. equal B. allow C. patient D. adore
 Question 2: A. physical B. domestic C. kindergarten D. pilot
 Question 3: A. commit B. promote C. economic D. poverty

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

- Question 4: A. domestic B. dependent C. officer D. assistant
 Question 5: A. organize B. medical C. engineer D. negative
 Question 6: A. equally B. parachute C. violence D. important

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY:

Question 7: Education is important in fighting ____ gender equality.

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

Question 8: ____ might be seen as a way to protect young girls from violence.

- A. Child benefit B. Child marriage C. Child mother D. Child labour

Question 9: In the past, many young girls were victims of ____.

- A. flexible working hours B. domestic violence
C. housework D. a low-paying job

Question 10: Viet Nam is a member of many international ____.

- A. businesses B. communities C. programmes D. organisations

Question 11: UNICEF has helped many ____ teenagers continue their education by offering them job training.

- A. active B. advantaged C. disadvantaged D. talented

Question 12: Our teachers always encourage us to prepare ____ lessons before class.

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

Question 13: This way of learning gives him a chance to discuss with his classmates, who may have ____ ideas on the topic.

- A. interested B. negative C. honest D. original

Question 14: ____ learning allows us to communicate with teachers immediately and directly.

- A. Face-to-face B. Online C. Blended D. indirect

Question 15: My youngest son, ____ may be quiet or shy in a classroom, may become active in a social learning situation made possible by digital devices.

- A. that B. who C. whose D. whom

Question 16: Mr. Forbes teaches a class for students ____ native language is not English.

- A. which B. who C. whose D. those who

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

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

Question 18: Child marriage ____ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.

- A. must stop
- B. will be stopped
- C. must be stopped
- D. can be stop

Question 19: According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute ____.

- A. poor
- B. poorer
- C. poorly
- D. poverty

Question 20: Mary speaks English very ____.

- A. fluent
- B. fluently
- C. more fluently
- D. most fluently

Question 21: Letting students use their own digital devices in class can improve the ____ experience in many ways.

- A. educated
- B. educational
- C. uneducated
- D. educator

Question 22: Women can be as ____ strong as men.

- A. mentally
- B. mental
- C. spiritual
- D. spiritually

Question 23: It is important that boys and girls should be treated ____.

- A. equally
- B. unequally
- C. equal
- D. unequally

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 24: Gender and racial inequality are still widespread throughout society.

- A. preferentiality
- B. unfairness
- C. regularity
- D. impartiality

Question 25: Governments, organisations and individuals must work together to win gender equality.

- A. achieve
- B. lose
- C. attempt
- D. respect

Question 26: The aim of the programme is to better prepare children for the challenges in the future.

- A. difficult tasks
- B. easy tasks
- C. new tasks
- D. interesting tasks

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.

Question 27: I (A) believe I can work well (B) with pressure and I don't mind (C) working long (D) hours.

Question 28: (A) Women are (B) more likely (C) to be victims of domestic (D) violent.

Question 29: If (A) women (B) have to do much (C) housework, they can't focus (D) for their jobs.

Choose the sentence that best rewrite the given one.

Question 30: They can open this exit door in case of emergency.

- A. This exit door can be open in case of emergency.
- B. This exit door can't be opened in case of emergency.
- C. This exit door can be opening in case of emergency.
- D. This exit door can be opened in case of emergency.

Question 31: He smokes cigarettes. They are very strong.

- A. He smokes cigarettes which are very strong.
- B. He smokes cigarettes who are very strong.
- C. He smokes cigarettes which they are very strong.
- D. He smokes cigarettes that he thinks are very strong.

Question 32: Viet Nam wasn't as attractive to foreign tourists as it is nowadays.

- A. Viet Nam wasn't more attractive to foreign tourists as it was.
- B. Viet Nam wasn't as more attractive to foreign tourists as it was.
- C. Viet Nam is more attractive to foreign tourists than it was.
- D. Viet Nam is the more attractive to foreign tourists than it was.

READING:

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

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

continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

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

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

Question 33: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Men being the bread winners B. Traditional roles of women
C. Women being the home makers D. Reversed roles between men and women

Question 34: Catherine decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because ____.

- A. she had a badly paid job B. she was not good at childcare
C. she had a reliable job D. she wanted her husband to stay at home

Question 35: In paragraph 1, the word "**him**" refers to ____.

- A. their son B. her husband C. Derek D. her colleague

Question 36: They decided that Derek would look after their son because they ____.

- A. couldn't afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
B. didn't want to put their child in care for long periods each day
C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
D. worried about their son's health problems

Question 37: In paragraph 2, the word "**reversal**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. stability B. modification C. rehearsal D. switch

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

The attitude against women had its **(38)** ____ from the beginning of mankind's history when men lived in caves and went hunting for food. The task of hunting needed great strength of body. **(39)** ____, the best place for women was not in forests, but at home where they could satisfactorily do their job, such as doing household chores and looking after children. In our modern time, there are more and more jobs which do not need the strength of **(40)** _____. It is a consequence that women have played a/an **(41)** _____ important role in the society. However, there are still many backward places, especially in Asian countries. Most illiterates are females. A man often expects his wife and daughters to stay at home, serve him, and obey him in all things. Women are considered as **(42)** _____ to men. Young girls are educated to tolerate and accept intimate partner violence as a part of tradition.

- Question 38:** A. evolution B. origin C. organization D. effect
Question 39: A. Therefore B. But C. Nevertheless D. And
Question 40: A. brains B. heads C. will D. muscles
Question 41: A. increasingly B. extensively C. tiringly D. repeatedly
Question 42: A. inferior B. superior C. major D. higher

WRITING:

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

Question 43: In many places, parents may see child ____ as a way to protect their daughters from violence. (MARRY)

Question 44: If girls are knowledgeable and ____, they won't choose to get married early. (DEPEND)

Rewrite the following sentences, using the passive voice.

Question 45: Our class might choose Lan to represent us in the School Youth Union.

⇒

Question 46: Will they teach Korean in our school next year?

⇒

Question 47: The students must follow the instructions strictly.

⇒

Combine these sentences using relative clauses:

Question 48: The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.

⇒

Question 49: His grandmother had a great influence on his life. She was a hard – working woman.

⇒

Question 50: Mai is interested in physics. I don't like it.

⇒

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

Question 51: The ASEAN markets are less competitive than the EU markets. (*more competitive*)

⇒

Question 52: African countries are not as rich as other countries. (*poorer*)

⇒

Question 53: This imported car is 5 million dollars while the locally produced one is only 2 million dollars.

⇒ (*more expensive*)

Use the words given and add some more where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

Question 54: United Nations / largest / international / organization / world.

⇒

Question 55: Her mother / most powerful / person / her family.

⇒

Question 56: Mr Trung / believe / blended learning / best / way / learning / his students.

⇒

LISTENING: Nghe lại các bài nghe trong các unit 6, 7, 8 (SGK) và luyện nghe thêm các bài nghe cùng chủ đề (dạng True/False và Multiple choice).

*****GOOD LUCK TO YOU !*****

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