**NAME:** .............................................

**CLASS:** ......................

# UNIT 5: ACHIEVE

## A. VOCABULARY

| N | ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS | VIETNAMESE WORDS |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Achieve (v-T) | Đạt được |
| | Achievement (n) [C] | *Thành tựu* |
| 2 | Distance (n) [C] | Khoảng cách |
| | A short distance (n) [C] | *Khoảng cách gần* |
| 3 | Astronaut (n) [C] | Phi hành gia |
| 4 | Incredible (adj) | Khó tin |
| | An incredible story (n) [C] | *Một câu chuyện khó tin* |
| 5 | Successful (adj) | Thành công |
| | Success (n) | Sự thành công |
| | To succeed in (phrasal verb) | *Thành công* |
| 6 | Wealth (n) [U] | Sự giàu có, tài sản |
| | Wealthy (adj) | *Giàu có* |
| 7 | To gain weight | *Tăng cân* |
| | To lose weight | *Giảm cân* |
| 8 | Medal (n)[C] | Huy chương |
| 9 | Bodybuilder (a) | Người tập thể hình |
| | Bodybuilding (n) [U] | *Môn tập thể hình* |
| 10 | Calorie (n) [C] | Calo |
| 11 | Contain (v-T) | Chứa, đựng |
| | A banana contains lots of vitamins. | *Một quả chuối chứa nhiều vitamin.* |
| 12 | Muscle (n) [C] | Cơ bắp |
| 13 | Nutrient (n) [C] | Chất dinh dưỡng |
| | Nutrition (n)[U] | *Dinh dưỡng* |
| 14 | Energy (n)[U] | Năng lượng |
| | A healthy diet (n)[C] | *Chế độ ăn khỏe mạnh* |
| 15 | Record (n) [C] | Kỉ lục |
| | To set a record | *Lập kỉ lục* |
| 16 | Genius (n) [C] | Thiên tài |
| | Expert (n) [C] | Chuyên gia |
| 17 | Scientist (n) [C] | Nhà khoa học |
| 18 | Science (n) [C] | *Môn khoa học* |

| 19 | Talent (n) [C] | Tài năng |
|---|---|---|
| | Talented (adj) | *Có tài năng* |
| 20 | Publish (v-T) | Xuất bản, phát hành |
| | To publish a book | *Xuất bản một quyển sách* |
| | A publisher (n) [C] | *Nhà xuất bản* |

## B. GRAMMAR

### I. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

**1. Comparative adjectives** (So sánh hơn của tính từ)

| Adj – ngắn | Adj – dài |
|---|---|
| **S + be + Adj-er + than + noun/pronoun** | **S + be + more + Adj + than + noun/pronoun** |
| **E.g:** Bikes are <u>slower</u> than cars. | **E.g:** A lion is <u>more dangerous</u> than a dog. |
| **\*\*\* Cách thêm "er" vào tính từ ngắn** | **\*\*\* Cách thêm more vào trước tính từ dài** (*gồm 2 âm tiết trở lên*) |
| Quy tắc chung là thêm **"er"** vào sau tính từ | |
| slow → slower | beautiful → more beautiful |
| tall → taller | delicious → more delicious |
| strong → stronger | difficult → more difficult |
| Tuy nhiên có những ngoại lệ không theo quy tắc trên | ➕ *Những tính từ đặc biệt* |
| - Tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng là **"y"** thì đổi **"y"** thành **"i"** rồi thêm **"er"** | Một số tính từ có **2 hình thức só sánh: er và more** |
| dirty → dirtier | clever → cleverer/ more clever |
| easy → easier | common → commoner/ more common |
| happy → happier | likely → likelier/ more likely |
| - Tính từ tận cùng có 1 âm tiết tận cùng bằng **y** thì **giữ nguyên y** rồi **thêm er** | pleasant → pleasanter/ more pleasant |
| shy → shyer | polite → politer/ more polite |
| - Tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng bằng: **er, le, ow** → ta chỉ cần thêm **"er"** | quiet → quiter/ more quiter |
| clever → cleverer | simple → simpler/ more simple |
| simple → simpler | stupid → stupider/ more stupid |
| narrow → narrower | subtle → subtler/ more subtle |
| | sure → sure/ more sure |
| - Tính từ tận cùng bằng **e** ta chỉ cần thêm **r** | |
| larger → larger | |
| - Tính từ tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước phụ âm là nguyên âm **(u,e,o,a,i)** thì gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm *er* | |
| big → bigger | |

**2. Superlative adjectives** (So sánh nhất của tính từ)

| Adj – ngắn | Adj – dài |
|---|---|
| **S + be + the + Adj-est + noun** | **S + be + the most + Adj + noun** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **E.g:** Russia is <u>the largest</u> country in the world. | **E.g:** This exercise is <u>the most difficult</u>. |
| **\*\*\* Cách thêm "est" vào tính từ ngắn** | **\*\*\* Cách thêm the most vào trước tính từ dài** |
| - Phần lớn các tính từ ngắn **có một vần: thêm -est** | *(gồm 2 âm tiết trở lên)* |
|   clean          → cleanest |   beautiful       → the most beautiful |
|   new            → newest |   delicious         → the most delicious |
|   cheap         → cheapest |   difficult         → the most difficult |
| - Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng **er: thêm -est** | |
|   clever        → cleverest | |
| - Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng **ow: thêm –est** | |
|   narrow      → narrowest | |
| - Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng **y**: đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **–est** | |
|   happy        → happiest | |
|   dirty          → dirtiest | |
|   easy          → easiest | |
| - Tính từ có một vần kết thúc bằng **y giữ nguyên y rồi thêm -est** | |
|   shy            → shyest | |
| Tính từ kết thúc bằng **e**: chỉ thêm **–st** | |
|   simple        → simplest | |
| - Tính từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và một phụ âm: **gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm –est** | |
|   thin           → thinnest | |

**3. Các tính từ và trạng từ đặc biệt**

| Tính từ/ trạng từ | So sánh hơn | So sánh nhất |
|---|---|---|
| far | farther/ further | farthest/ furthest |
| little | less | least |
| much/ many | more | most |
| good /well | better | best |
| bad/ badly | worse | worst |

## II. ABILITY: CAN AND COULD

**Cấu trúc chung:** S + **can/ could** (not) + V (bare infinitive)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ABILITY** *(khả năng)* | **Can – Can't**<br>Khả năng, năng lực có thể làm gì ở hiện tại | ◆ My sister <u>can</u> play the guitar.<br>◆ I <u>can't</u> speak Chinese. |
| | **Could – Couldn't**<br>Khả năng, năng lực có thể làm gì ở quá khứ | ◆ He <u>could</u> swim at the age of five.<br>◆ She <u>couldn't</u> talk when she was two. |

## III. QUESTIONS WITH HOW…?

**HOW HIGH**

- How high is Mount Everest? – 8848 m.

**HOW DEEP**

- How deep is the sea? – 1800 m

## HOW TALL

- How tall is your brother? – 1.98m

- How tall is this building? – 198 meters.

## HOW OLD

- How old are you? – Eleven.

- How old is your sister? – Thirty.

## HOW MUCH

- How much coffee do you drink a day? – Some coffee.

How much is this? - €77.

## HOW MANY

- How many flowers are there? – Eighteen.

- How many Cds have you got? – Twenty.

## HOW OFTEN

- How often do you go to cinema? – Every Saturday.

- How often does he drink coke? - Sometimes

## HOW FAR

- How far is it from here to Can Gio? – About 60 kimometres.

- How far is your school? – 1 mile

## HOW LONG

- How long have you known her? – Since 2019.

- How long has she lived in Ha Noi? – For two years.

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### ✚ PHONETICS

**Exercise 1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

**1.** A. act**o**r        B. invent**o**r        C. comp**o**ser        D. profess**o**r

**2.** A. writ**e**r        B. sp**e**lling        C. v**e**ry        D. t**e**n

**3.** A. play**e**r        B. wh**e**n        C. th**e**n        D. t**e**n

**Exercise 2. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

**1.** A. contain        B. helpful        C. body        D. muscle

**2.** A. vitamin        B. banana        C. average        D. calorie

**3.** A. record        B. metre        C. medal        D. event

### ✚ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1. Funny Quiz. Choose the correct words.**

**1.** The average American throws out over 2 **grams / kilograms / tons** of rubbish every day.

**2.** Americans read about 10 **seconds / minutes / hours** a day.

**3.** The average American eats nearly 6 **grams / kilograms / tons** of ice cream per year.

**4.** More than half of a **hundred / thousand / million** people in America experience homeless one night.

**5.** Each family in the USA gets 2 pieces of personal mail every **day / month /year**.

**6.** The USA has got more than 1 **dozen / hundred / thousand** gold medals in the history of the Olympic Games.

**Exercise 2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.**

**1.** Eating at home is _____ eating in restaurants.

    A. cheaper than        B. more cheap        C. than cheaper        D. more cheaper

**2.** People in cities work _____ hours _____ in the past.

    A. than/ longest        B. longer/ than        C. than/ longer        D. long/ than

**3.** There is more traffic now, so the streets are _____.

    A. noisier than        B. noise        C. noisier        D. than noisier

**4.** History is much _____ they were ten years ago.

    A. expensive more than                                B. than more expensive

    C. more expensive                                       D. more expensive than

**5.** Archie was _____than Carl

    A. fast                    B. faster                C. more fast              D. fast more

**6.** A _____ has ten years.

    A. decade              B. century             C. billion               D. millennium

**7.** A good _____ contains a lot of vegetables.

    A. snack               B. health              C. diet                  D. height

**8.** She is _____than her brother.

    A. more short           B. shorter             C. short more         D. short

**9.** Anna doesn't play baseball _____ her sister.

    A. as good as          B. as well as         C. as best as        D. as better as

**10.** A century has _____years.

    A. 5                       B. 10                  C. 100               D. 1000

**11.** Bananas contain many helpful _____.

    A. beans               B. sticks             C. muscles           D. nutrients

**12.** At what ages _____ most people talk?

    A. can                 B. do can           C. could             D. did could

**13.** Beethoven couldn't hear when he composed his 9ᵗʰ symphony, but he _____ imagine music.

    A. can                 B. do can           C. could             D. did could

**14.** Agatha Christie _____ spell very well, but she wrote eighty detective books.

    A. can                 B. could             C. can't              D. couldn't

**15.** The actor Ben Affleck lived in Mexico when he was a teenager. Now he _____ speak English and Spanish.

    A. can                 B. do can           C. could             D. did could

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with can, can 't, could, or couldn't and the correct form of the verb.**

**1.** If you try hard, you _____ **(pass)** your examinations.

**2.** when I was five, I _____ **(swim)**.

**3.** Dennis _____ **(play)** the trumpet after four months.

**4.** Luke has passed his driving test, now he _____ **(drive)** a car.

**5.** Nick and David are brilliant cooks - they _____ **(make)** really tasty food.

**6.** I can use a computer, but I _____ **(programme)** one.

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with question words: How many, how much, how often, how height, how tall, how much, how old, how.**

**1.** _____ is she? 1m45

**2.** _____ is a bottle of cooking old? 25,000 dong

**3.** _____ do you go to school? By bus.

**4.** _____ does Mr. Hung go to the cinema? Twice a week.

**5.** _____ apples do you want? Half a dozen.

**6.** _____ is this mountain? 30 meters high.

**7.** _____ is Ba? He is 12 years old.

**8.** _____ rice does Mr. Hai produce? He produces a lot of rice.

### 🔸 WRITING

**Exercise 1. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences.**

**1.** You should / a good diet / practise bodybuilding / like this / regularly and have /. /

➔ You should _____

**2.** animal over there / looks like / that big / an elephant /. /

➔ That big _____

**3.** on the internet / of information / about people / there's a lot /. /

➔ There's a lot _____

**4.** Mozart / music / when he was / couldn't compose / eight /. /

➔ Mozart _____

**5.** is different / that one / from / this book /. /

➔ This book _____

**Exercise 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.**

**1.** This book is not similar to that one.

➔ This book _____

**2.** She studies the best in this class.

➔ No one else in _____

**3.** He looks different from his brother.

➔ He doesn't _____

**4.** Peter was born in 1982. Nancy was born in 1985.

➔ Nancy is _____

**5.** Nothing else is as precious as independence.

➔ Independence _____

**6.** Kevin is often slower than Andy.

➔ Andy _____

**7.** Whales have got bigger brains than humans.

➔ Humans _____

**8.** This rucksack is more expensive than that bag.

➔ That bag _____

**9.** Fruit is better for you than sweets.

➔ Sweets _____

**10.** The new sports centre is more modern than the old stadium.

➔ The old stadium _____