

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

❖ VOCABULARY

I/ Listen and read:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. foreign language | (n): ngoại ngữ |
| → foreign | (a): thuộc về nước ngoài |
| → foreigner | (n): người nước ngoài |
| 2. pass | (v): đậu |
| ≠ fail | (v): rớt |
| 3. examine | (v): kiểm tra |
| → examination = exam | (n): bài kiểm tra |
| → examiner | (n): giám khảo |
| → examinee = candidate | (n): thí sinh |
| 4. aspect | (n): khía cạnh |
| 5. find – found – found | (v): tìm thấy |
| 6. passage | (n): đoạn văn |
| 7. exact | (a): chính xác |

II/ Speak:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. attend | (v): tham dự |
| → attendance | (n): sự tham dự |
| 2. be able to = can | : có thể |
| 3. terrible | (a): kinh khủng |
| 4. award | (v): thưởng |
| 5. scholarship | (n): học bổng |
| 6. persuade | (v): thuyết phục |
| → persuasion | (n): sự thuyết phục |
| → persuasive | (a): có tính thuyết phục |
| 7. dormitory | (n): ký túc xá |
| 8. campus | (n): khuôn viên trường |
| 9. approximate | (a): ước chừng |

III/ Listen:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. repute | (v): làm cho nổi tiếng |
| → reputation | (n): sự danh tiếng |
| → (dis)reputable | (a): (không) có tiếng tăm |
| 2. experience | (n)(v): trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm |
| → (in)experienced | (a): có kinh nghiệm |
| 3. agree | (v): đồng ý |
| ≠ disagree | (v): không đồng ý |
| → agreement | (n): sự đồng ý |
| ≠ disagreement | (n): sự không đồng ý |
| 4. culture | (n): văn hóa |
| → cultural | (a): thuộc về văn hóa |
| 5. institute | (n): học viện |
| 6. close to | : gần với |

IV/ Read:

1. scenery	(n): phong cảnh
→ scenic	(a): có cảnh đẹp
2. native speaker	(n): người bản xứ
3. improve	(v): cải thiện
→ improvement	(n): sự cải thiện
5. council	(n): hội đồng
6. academy	(n): học viện
7. tuition	(n): việc dạy thêm
→ tutor	(n): gia sư
8. inform	(v): thông báo
→ information	(n): thông tin
→ informative	(a): thông tin có ích

V/ Write:

1. qualify	(v): đủ điều kiện
→ qualification	(n): phẩm chất, bằng cấp
→ (un)qualified	(a): (không)đủ điều kiện
→ well-qualified teacher	(n): giáo viên đạt chuẩn
2. advertise	(v): quảng cáo
→ advertisement	(n): mẫu quảng cáo
→ advertising	(n): sự quảng cáo
→ advertiser	(n): người quảng cáo
3. edit	(v): xuất bản, biên tập
→ edition	(n): sự xuất bản
→ editor	(n): biên tập viên
4. detail	(v): chi tiết
→ detailed	(a): có chi tiết
5. fee	(n): phí
6. look forward to	: mong muốn
7. supply	(v): cung cấp
8. record of study	(n): phiếu điểm
9. (im)polite	(a): (không)lịch sự
→ (im)politeness	(n): sự(không)lịch sự
10. lose weight	: giảm cân
≠ gain weight	: tăng cân
11. inquire	(v): yêu cầu
→ inquiry	(n): sự yêu cầu

❖ GRAMMAR:

1. **IF CLAUSE** (Mệnh đề điều kiện là mệnh đề phụ chỉ điều kiện, được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi liên từ IF nên còn được gọi là mệnh đề if (*If-clause*). Câu có mệnh đề điều kiện được gọi là câu điều kiện (*conditional sentence*))

TYPE 1: Real in the present or future (*có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai*)

IF CLAUSE (MỆNH ĐỀ ĐIỀU KIỆN)	MAIN CLAUSE (MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH)
S + V(s,es) + 0 (Sử dụng thì Hiện Tại Đơn)	S + will/ can/ have to/ may/ ... + V (nguyên mẫu)

Ex: If I have time, I'll help you. (Nếu tôi có thời gian, tôi sẽ giúp bạn.)
 If you learn your lessons carefully, you can do the coming test. (Nếu bạn học bài cẩn thận, bạn có thể làm được bài kiểm tra sắp tới.)
 If he doesn't slow down, he may cause an accident. (Nếu anh ấy không giảm tốc độ, anh ta sẽ gây ra tai nạn.)

Note: Mệnh đề If có thể đứng trước hoặc sau trong câu mà không làm đổi nghĩa câu.

Ex: I'll help you if I have time.
 You can do the coming test if you learn your lessons carefully.
 He may cause an accident if he doesn't slow down.

Unless = If ... not ...: Trong mệnh đề điều kiện, ta có thể thay liên từ IF bằng UNLESS (*nếu... không, trừ phi*).

- Ex:** If you don't study hard, you'll fail in the exam.
☐ Unless you study hard, you'll fail in the exam.
 If she doesn't water these trees, they will die.
☐ Unless she waters these trees, they will die.

2. **REPORTED SPEECH (CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT):** Khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý đến một số thay đổi sau:

A. Thay đổi thì động từ (changes in tenses of verbs)

DIRECT SPEECH (Trực tiếp)	REPORTED SPEECH (Gián tiếp)	EXAMPLES
Simple Present	Simple Past	"I feel sick" He said he <u>felt</u> sick.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	"I'm writing a letter." He said he <u>was writing</u> a letter.
Simple Past	Past Perfect	"I arrived at 5p.m." He said he <u>had arrived</u> at 5p.m.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect.	"I have seen that film." He said he <u>had seen</u> that film.

Past Continuous/ Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Cont.	“I was living in Vienne then.” He said he <u>had been living</u> in Vienne then.
Simple Future	Future in the Past	“I shall go to Japan in July.” He said he <u>would go</u> to Japan in July.

- Ta có thể dùng thì *simple present* thay vì *simple past* trong lời nói gián tiếp khi diễn tả một thói quen hay một chân lý.

Ex: “I work late every evening.” → He said he works/ worked late every evening.

“The sun rises in the East.” → The teacher said the sun rises/ rose in the East.

- Đối với các động từ khiếm khuyết (modal verbs) không có dạng quá khứ, ta có thể mượn các động từ có cùng nghĩa.

must	→ had to/ would have to
must not	→ was/ were not to
can	→ could/ be able to
may	→ might
will/ shall	→ would/ should/ be going to

B. Thay đổi tính từ và trạng từ (changes in adjectives and adverbs)

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp	Ví dụ
This	That	“I need <u>this</u> book.” He said he needed <u>that</u> book.
These	Those	“I’ll take <u>these</u> with me.” He said he would take <u>those</u> with him.
Here	There	“I’ll return <u>here</u> at 3 o’clock.” He said he would return <u>there</u> ...
Now	Then	“I’m going <u>now</u> .” He said he was going <u>then</u> .
Today	That day	“I’ll do it <u>today</u> ” He said he would do it <u>that day</u> .
Yesterday	The day before The previous day	“I was in Hue <u>yesterday</u> ” He said he had been in Hue <u>the day before</u> .
Tomorrow	The day after The following day	“We’ll wait until <u>tomorrow</u> .” They said they would wait until <u>the day after</u> .
Ago	Before	“I was in Dalat three weeks <u>ago</u> .”

Next week	The week after	He said he had been in Dalat three weeks <u>before</u> .
	The following week	“I’ll come to see her <u>next week</u> .” He said he would come to see her <u>the week after</u> .

■ Cách đổi câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

I. Câu mệnh lệnh và câu yêu cầu (orders and requests)

Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, đề nghị được đổi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thường được mở đầu bằng những động từ như: *order; command, tell, ask, request, ...* và theo sau là tân ngữ trực tiếp chỉ người nhận lệnh + động từ nguyên mẫu (object + to-infinitive).

Ex: “Hurry up, Lan.” → He told Lan to hurry up.

“Shut the door.” → He ordered them to shut the door.

“Don’t leave the room.” → He ordered them not to leave the room.

“Please don’t tell anybody what happened.” → She asked me not to tell anybody what (had) happened.

II. Câu hỏi (questions)

Có hai loại câu hỏi: Câu hỏi Yes - No và câu hỏi Wh-

1. Câu hỏi Yes - No (Yes - No questions)

- Trong lời nói gián tiếp loại câu hỏi này được mở đầu bằng các động từ *ask, inquire, wonder; want to know, ...*

- Dùng **if** hoặc **whether** ngay sau động từ giới thiệu của mệnh đề chính.

- Đổi trật tự câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật và đổi các đại từ, tính từ, thì của động từ, ...

Ex: “Have you seen that film?” □ He asked **if/ whether** she had seen that film.

“Will Tom be here tomorrow?” □ She wondered **if/ whether** Tom would be there the day after.

2. Câu hỏi Wh- (WH – Questions: mở đầu bằng các nghi vấn từ như *who, what, where, when, ...*)

- Trong lời nói gián tiếp loại câu hỏi này được mở đầu bằng các động từ *ask, require, wonder, want to know,*

- Lặp lại từ để hỏi (*what, when, where, ...*) sau động từ giới thiệu.

- Đổi trật tự câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật và đổi các đại từ, tính từ, thì của động từ,...

Ex: “**What time** does the film begin?”

→ He wanted to know **what time** the film began.

“**What** will happen if she cannot find her passport?”

→ He wondered **what** would happen if she could not find her passport.

III. Câu trần thuật (statements)

- Câu trần thuật được đổi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thường được mở đầu bằng các động từ *SAID*, *TOLD*

- Đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ hoặc đại từ sở hữu sao cho tương ứng với chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ mệnh đề chính.

- Đổi thì của động từ thành thì quá khứ tương ứng.

- Đổi một số tính từ chỉ định và trạng từ hoặc cụm trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn

Ex: "I saw her yesterday"

□ He said he had seen her the day before/ the previous day.

♦ Trường hợp đặc biệt (Special cases)

Khi đổi từ câu nói trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta không đổi thì trong mệnh đề phụ ở các trường hợp sau dù mệnh đề chính ở thì quá khứ.

1. Động từ trong câu nói trực tiếp có thời gian xác định.

Ex: He said, "I was born in 1980". → He said that he was born in 1980.

2. Câu điều kiện loại 2, 3.

Ex: He said, "If I were you, I wouldn't come here."

→ He said if he were me he wouldn't come there.

3. Quá khứ giả định (trong wish-clause, as if, ...)

Ex: Mary said, "I wish I were a boy".

→ Mary said that she wished she were a boy.

4. Trong lời nói trực tiếp có: *could, would, should, might, used to, ought to, would rather, had better, ...*

Ex: Tom said to me, "You had better not contact her."

→ Tom said to me I had better not contact her.

5. Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một tình huống không đổi

Ex: My teacher said, "The sun rises in the East."

→ My teacher said the sun rises in the

❖ EXERCISES:

I. Supply the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses:

1. If I'm sad, I (cry) _____.
2. If you (not hurry) _____, we (miss) _____ the film.
3. What you (do) _____ if you (be) _____ tired?
4. She (punish) _____ you if she finds out.
5. I (be) _____ very happy if I (pass) _____ my test.
6. If you (win) _____ the competition, we'll have a party.
7. They (have) _____ a picnic if it (be) _____ sunny tomorrow.

8. Dan might (help) _____ you if you (understand) _____ English.
9. If Daisy (want) _____ to get good marks, she must study hard.
10. David should (get) _____ up early if she (not, want) _____ to miss the plane.
11. If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, I (not / go) _____ to the beach.
12. We can (help) _____ you if you want (improve) _____ your English.
13. If he (study) _____ new subjects, he (get) _____ a good job.
14. Mary (give) _____ you some money if she (go) _____ to the bank.
15. If Jim (not, study) _____ hard he (not, get) _____ better grades.
16. If you (want) _____ to see clearly, you (wear) _____ your glasses.
17. If you (not / understand) _____ the lesson, I (help) _____ you with your homework.
18. If Jane (be) _____ still ill tomorrow, she (stay) _____ at home.
19. Mark (leave) _____ early if he (want) _____ to get to Mexico on time.
20. If the wind (be) _____ strong enough, we (go) _____ sailing, but I'm not sure.
21. If I see him, I (give) _____ him a lift.
22. If he (wash) _____ my car, I'll give him \$10.
23. I find your passport, I (telephone) _____ you at once.
24. If she (need) _____ a radio, she can borrow mine.
25. If you (not go) _____ away, I'll send for the police.
26. If he (eat) _____ all that he will be ill.
27. I'll be very angry if he (make) _____ any more mistakes.
28. If he (be) _____ late, we'll go without him.
29. If you study this school, you can (live) _____ in dormitory on campus.
30. You (take) _____ your baby to the doctor's, if his temperature (go) _____ up again.

II. Combine sentences using IF:

- 1) She wants to attend the course. She has to pass the written examination.
If _____
- 2) You want to get good marks. You should study harder.
If _____
- 3) The children must go now. They don't want to be late for class.
If _____
- 4) You should stay in bed. You want to get better.
If _____
- 5) He can fix his toys. He has some glue.
If _____
- 6) I will give you her phone's number. I have her phone's number.
If _____
- 7) The weather is not fine. We ought to stay at home.
If _____
- 8) You want to go out tonight. You must finish your homework.
If _____
- 9) He walks slowly. He may miss the last bus.
If _____
- 10) They needn't read this letter. They all know the truth.
If _____
- 11) Try hard and you can pass the exams.
If _____

12) Keep silent or you'll wake the baby up.

If _____

13) Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.

If _____

14) I'll buy a book. I'll give you.

If _____

15) Practice speaking English every day or you can't improve your English.

If _____

III. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first:

1) He told her "Finish your meal before you leave."

He told her _____

2) She told me "Be careful when you are swimming."

She told me _____

3) He asked me "Don't look at me."

He asked me _____

4) Mary said to John, "Can you carry my suitcase, please?"

Mary told John _____

5) Mrs. Jackson said to Tim, "Could you give me a hand, please?"

Mrs. Jackson asked Tim _____

6) My friend said to us: "Come to my birthday party."

My friend invited us _____

7) "Help me carry my bags" she asked him.

She offered him _____

She asked him _____

8) She advised me "Don't run too fast."

She advised me _____

9) "I know a lot about cameras," she said.

She said _____

10) "I'm a hard worker."

She said _____

He said _____

11) "I have worked for three years," she said.

She said _____

12) "I like these roses."

The woman said that _____

The man said that _____

13) My teacher said: "My name is Elisabeth Parker."

My teacher said that _____

14) The boy said: "I don't play soccer."

The boy said that _____

15) "There will be a good cartoon on TV tomorrow evening."

Peter told me (that) _____

- 16) The teacher said to them: "You will have a test tomorrow."
The teacher told them _____
- 17) "We can find a lot of good English books in this bookshop."
Peter said (that) _____
- 18) He said to me: "I must finish these exercises on time"
He told me _____
- 19) She asked me; "Are you a doctor?"
She asked me _____
- 20) She asked me, "Can you read this letter?"
She asked me _____
- 21) "Is your mother at home now?"
She asked me _____
Nam asked Lien _____
Mary asked Peter _____
- 22) She asked me, "Do you speak any other languages?"
She asked me _____
- 23) He asked me, "Will you write letters to me?"
He asked me _____
He asked Lan _____
- 24) He asked me, "What's your name?"
He asked me _____
- 25) He asked me, "Why are you learning English?"
He asked me _____
- 26) He asked me, "When will you leave here for Hue?"
He asked me _____
- 27) He asked me, "How far is it from here to your home?"
He asked me _____
- 28) He asked me, "How long have you learnt English?"
He asked me _____
- 29) The doctor said to her "You should stay in bed for a few days ."
The doctor said (that) _____
The doctor advised _____
- 30) My mother said "You should take these medicines every four hours."
My mother said (that) _____
My mother advised _____
- 31) The doctor said "You ought to keep your body warm, Minh."
The doctor said (that) _____
The doctor advised _____
- 32) His father said "You shouldn't drink alcohol or smoke."
His father said (that) _____
His father advised _____

- 33) She said to them "You ought not to eat fatty food."
She said (that) _____
She advised _____
- 34) Sandra said "You should take the job, Frank"
Sandra advised _____
Sandra said (that) _____
- 35) Ann said to John "I'll take you to town"
Ann offered _____
- 36) He said "I'll finish it by the end of this week"
He promised _____
- 37) Mike said to me "Would you like to come on a picnic with us"
Mike invited me _____
- 38) Why don't we go to the countryside this weekend?"
Minh suggested _____
Minh suggested (that) _____
- 39) "Shall we take a shower instead of a bath?"
I suggested _____
I suggested that _____
- 40) "Why don't you work harder on your pronunciation?"
I suggested _____
I suggested that _____

PHẦN NỘP LẠI CHẤM ĐIỂM

Choose the suitable word and circle A, B, C or D:

- 1) Please read the _____ carefully then answer the questions.
A. news B. note C. passage D. information
- 2) The _____ asked me many difficult questions.
A. examine B. exam C. examination D. examiner
- 3) You'd better learn by _____ all new words.
A. mind B. heart C. work D. read
- 4) What _____ of learning English do you find difficult?
A. aspect B. field C. face D. kind
- 5) He put a / an _____ on newspaper to sell his car.
A. advertisement B. notice C. paper D. writing
- 6) She works in an _____ bank in Ha Noi.
A. nation B. foreigner C. international D. England
- 7) I saw your school's _____ in today's edition of the Vietnam News.
A. introduction B. institute C. advertisement D. information
- 8) She needs to _____ her writing.
A. work B. improve C. qualify D. learn
- 9) Could you please send _____ of courses and fees?
A. massage B. details C. class D. legs
- 10) In order to _____ your writing, you have to read a lot and write English as much as possible.
A. pass B. do C. succeed D. improve
- 11) We must study our lesson carefully _____ we want to get good marks.
A. so B. if C. whether D. or
- 12) She asked me _____ I could speak any other languages.
A. so B. if C. whether D. B & C are correct
- 13) My sister works _____ a big law firm in the city.
A. in B. at C. for D. with
- 14) What's your address? ~ We live _____ 23 Brookfield Avenue.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- 15) The first courses were offered _____ 3rd January 2007.
A. in B. at C. on D. since
- 16) If you want to _____ your speaking, you should speak English with friends.
A. pass B. describe C. express D. improve
- 17) Students will _____ a two hour examination at the end of the year
A. take B. make C. do D. come
- 18) The perfume has been _____ in all the women's magazines.
A. recognized B. advertised C. impressed D. read
- 19) Learning a foreign language also includes learning the _____ of that country.
A. reputation B. scenery C. culture D. nature
- 20) The university has an international _____ as a center of excellence.
A. academy B. experience C. impressed D. reputation
21. "Bill is late again". "I wish he _____ on time more often"
A. were B. are C. have been D. will be

22. I _____ you a call if I need some help.
A. give B. will give C. have given D. can give
23. If you don't answer all of my questions, you _____ anything to help you.
A. will do B. mustn't do C. can't do D. can do
24. If she finished work early, she _____ home.
A. will go B. would go C. could go D. went
25. If the weather _____, we'll go for a walk.
A. clears B. will clear C. be clear D. cleared
26. Students who complete the training successfully _____ a diploma.
A. be awarded B. award C. awarded D. awards
27. Mary asked him _____ Stella was his sister.
A. if B. when C. where D. what
28. If it _____ fine tomorrow, we may go for a picnic.
A. will B. is C. was D. will be
29. Tony promised _____ his homework later.
A. do B. doing C. to do D. for doing
30. If she has too much to do, she must ask someone _____ her.
A. to help B. help C. helping D. helps
31. If he isn't coming tonight, he might _____ next week.
A. came B. coming C. comes D. come
32. Tom asked her where she _____.
A. was going B. go C. goes D. is going
33. The teacher told us _____.
A. not to talk B. not talk C. not talking D. don't talk
34. If you are ill tomorrow, you _____ to stay at home.
A. should B. need C. ought D. has
35. Greg _____ me if I liked rock music.
A. told B. said to C. ordered D. asked
36. Some students learn _____ heart all the new words.
A. by B. to C. with D. from
37. I'm looking forward _____ from my brother, who is living abroad.
A. to hear B. to hearing C. hears D. hear
38. She asked him how he _____ English in the future.
A. will B. used C. uses D. would use
39. He asked me how many students _____ in my class.
A. are there B. there are C. there were D. was there
40. What aspect _____ learning English do you find the most difficult?
A. in B. of C. off D. for