UNIT : EDUCATION



# VOCABULARY

***Lesson 1***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Words** | **Class** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| 1 | **essay** | (n) | /ˈɛˌseɪ/ | bài tiểu luận |
| 2 | **homework** | (n) | /ˈhoʊmˌwɜrk/ | bài tập về nhà |
| 3 | **presentation** | (n) | /ˌprɛzənˈteɪʃən/ | buổi thuyết trình, bài thuyết trình |
| 4 | **project** | (n) | /ˈprɑʤɛkt/ | dự án, đồ án |
| 5 | **report** | (n) | /rɪˈpɔrt/ | bài báo cáo |
| 6 | **test** | (n) | /tɛst/ | bài kiểm tra |

***Lesson 2***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Words** | **Class** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| 7 | **annoyed** | (adj) | /əˈnɔɪd/ | bực bội, khó chịu |
| 8 | **delighted** | (adj) | /dɪˈlaɪtəd/ | vui mừng, hài lòng |
| 9 | **disappointed** | (adj) | /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ | thất vọng |
| 10 | **fail** | (v) | /feɪl/ | thi rớt |
| 11 | **pass** | (v) | /pæs/ | thi đậu |
| 12 | **pleased** | (adj) | /plizd/ | hài lòng |
| 13 | **surprised** | (adj) | /sərˈpraɪzd/ | ngạc nhiên |
| 14 | **upset** | (adj) | /əpˈsɛt/ | buồn bã, đau khổ |

***Lesson 3***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Words** | **Class** | **Transcription** | **Meaning** |
| 15 | **abroad** | (adj) | /əˈbrɔd/ | ở/ ra nước ngoài |
| 16 | **although** | (conj) | /ˌɔlˈðoʊ/ | mặc dù |
| 17 | **experience** | (n) | /ɪkˈspɪriəns/ | trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm |
| 18 | **however** | (adv) | /ˌhaʊˈɛvər/ | tuy vậy, tuy nhiên |
| 19 | **lonely** | (adj) | /ˈloʊnli/ | cô đơn, lẻ loi |
| 20 | **negative** | (adj) | /ˈnɛgətɪv/ | tiêu cực, xấu |
| 21 | **positive** | (adj) | /ˈpɑzətɪv/ | tích cực, tốt |

1. **GRAMMAR**
2. **have to + infinitive**

We use **have to + infinitive** to talk about an action that somebody tells you to do. I **have to do** my homework. *(My teacher told me to do my homework.)*

We add **do not** to talk about an action we can choose not to do if we don’t want to. I **don’t have to** clean my room. *(My room is not untidy.)*

# Note:

(+) S (**I/ You/ We/ They/…**) + have to + infinitive

(-) S (**I/ You/ We/ They/…**) + don’t have to + infinitive (?) Do + S (**I/ you/ we/ they/…**) + have to + infinitive? *Examples:*

I/ You/ We/ They **have to** study for a test.

I/ You/ We/ They **don’t have to** write essays.

**Do** I/ You/ We/ They **have to** clean the classroom?

(+) S (**He/She/It/…**) + has to + infinitive

(-) S (**He/She/It/…**) + doesn’t have to + infinitive (?) Does + S (**he/she/it/…**) + have to + infinitive? *Examples:*

He/ She **has to** do homework.

He/ She **doesn’t have to** pay for the book.

**Does** he/ she **have to** give presentations?

# Conjunction: Because

We use the subordinating conjunction **because** to connect two clauses in a sentence. The clause beginning with because answers the question “Why” and used to give a reason for the other clause.

*Examples:*

I failed my math test (Why?) **because** I didn’t study.

I’m delighted (Why?) **because** I got 100% on my science test.

# So and really

We use the intensifiers **so** and **really** to make adjectives stronger.

We can use **so** to show surprise about something being more than you expect it to be.

We can use **really** before adjectives or some verbs to make them stronger. It is a little stronger than “**very**”

*Examples:*

He is **so** happy because he passed his test. Why are you **so** angry? I was trying to be nice.

Mr. Thi is **so** sad because some people are cheating him. They sell his English materials illegally. My teacher is **really** annoyed because I lost my math book.

I **really** want to buy that computer game.

NQT is **really** angry because some teachers are buying and selling his English materials again and again.