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| SỞ GD VÀ ĐT QUẢNG NGÃI**TRƯỜNG THPT****NGUYỄN CÔNG PHƯƠNG** | **CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM****Độc Lập - Tự Do - Hạnh Phúc**   |
| **Họ và tên học sinh:****Lớp:** **Địa chỉ email**:  | **PHIẾU GIAO NHIỆM VỤ HỌC TẬP** **Môn:** **Tiếng Anh 12** Từ ngày 18/03 đến 11/04/2020  |

**UNIT 13: LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**DOUBLE COMPARATIVE**

**( SO SÁNH KÉP)**

**I. so sánh ngang bằng ( Equal comparison)**

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|  **1.** **S + “be” + as + adj + as + N ( đại từ )** |

Ex: -He is *as tall as* his father.

-Mai is *as beautiful as* her friend.

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|  **2.** **S + V + as + adv + as + N ( đại từ )** |

Ex: - John sings *as well as* his sister.

Notes: \* Có thể dùng “**So”** thay cho **“as”** trong những câu phủ định.

Ex: - His job is not *so difficult as* mine.

* Ý “bằng nhau, như nhau” có thể được diễn đạt cách khác:

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| **S+ V + the same + (N) + as + N (pronoun).** |

Ex. - My house is as high as his.

 → My house is *the same height as* his.

* Tom is as old as Mary.

 → Tom and Mary are *the same age*.

\* Chúng ta dùng “ the same as” chứ không dùng “ the same like”

Chú ý các tính từ sau và các danh từ tương ứng của chúng.

Adj N

- Heavy, light → weight

- wide, narrow → with

- deep, shallow → depth

- long, short → length

- big, small → size

- old → age

**II. So sánh hơn. ( Comparatives)**

**1**. **So sánh hơn ( Comparatives)**

- Adj ngắn 1 âm tiết + **er:** Ex. Thick → thicker, colder → colder….

+ Với những tính từ 1 âm tiết có câu tạo: ***phụ âm + nguyên âm + phụ âm*** thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm **er:**

 Ex. Hot → hotter, big → bigger

- Với những tính từ 2âm tiết có tân cùng là đuôi: **–y, -er, -ow ,-le:** thì ta **t**hem đuôi **er:**

Ex.dirty, simple, clever, narrow → Dirtier, simpler, cleverer, narrower

+ Còn lại những tính từ 2 âm tiết khác ta thêm **more** đằng trước tính từ.

- Với những tính từ 3 âm tiết trở lên ta thêm **more** đằng trước:

EX. More beautiful more intelligent more interesting

|  |
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| **S + be + short Adj +er + than + N ( đại từ)** **More + long Adj**  |

Ex. -Today is *hotter than* yesterday.

 -This chair is *more comfortable than* the other.

|  |
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|  **S + V+ short Adv +er + than + N ( pronouns)** **More + long Adv**  |

 Ex.- She speaks English *better than* me.

 - My father sings *more beautifully* than my brother.

**2. So sánh kép ( double comparatives )**

a) So sánh đồng tiến: ( càng……thì càng)

|  |
| --- |
| T**he+ comparative + S + V +(O), the + comparative + S + V +(O)** |

 Ex. *The hotter* it is, *the more* terrible I feel.

 *The sooner* you leaver, *the earlier* you will arrive at your destination.

 *The more* you study, the *smarter* you will become.

b) So sánh lũy tiến: ( ngày càng…..)

- Tính từ và trạng từ ngắn:

|  |
| --- |
|  **S+ V+ more+ and +more + adj/ adv** |

 Ex. She becomes *more and more beautiful.*

 ( Cô ấy ngày càng xinh.)

Tính từ và trạng từ dài:

|  |
| --- |
|  **S + V + adj/ adv +er and + adj/ adv +er** |

 Ex. Dung is *younger and younger*. ( Dung càng ngày càng trẻ )

**III. So sánh nhất ( Superlatives )**

So sánh nhất bắt buộc phải có từ 3 đối tương trở lên.

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| --- |
| **S + V + the + short adj/ adv +est +( N )+ ( in/ of ) + N** **most + long adj/ adv**  |

\* Các quy tắc khác cũng giống như dạng so sánh hơn. Ex. Hottest, biggest

 Ex. - John is *the tallest* boy in my class.

 - These shoes are *the least expensive* of all.

* Các trường hợp adj/ adv biến đổi đặc biệt.
* Một số adj cũng đồng thời là adv:

 ***Early, soon, hard, fast, long***

**EXERCISE**

**I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.**

1. Of the four dresses, which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_expensive?

A. the best B. the most C. the more D. the greater

2. The larger the apartment, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rent is.

 A. expensive B. more expensive C. expensively D. most expensive

3. The faster we walk, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we will get there.

 A. the soonest B. the soon C. the more soon D. the sooner

4. “Why did you buy these oranges?” “They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I could find”

 A. cheapest B. cheapest ones C. the cheapest ones D. the most cheapest

5. She plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as she sings.

A. as beautifully B. more beautifully C. as beautiful D. the most beautifully

6. The streets are getting more and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these days.

 A. crowded B. less crowded C. more crowded D. most crowded

7. The larger the city, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the crime rate.

 A. highest B. higher C. the highest D. the higher

8. You must explain your problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. as clear as you can B. as clearly as you can

 C. as clear than you are D. as clearly as you are

9. Nobody in this team plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom.

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

10. Which woman are you going to vote for? –I’m not sure. Everyone says that Joan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. smarter B. the smarter C. more smarter D. more smart

11. Bill is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. lazier and lazier B. more and more lazy

 C. lazier and more lazy D. more lazy and lazier

12. It’s too noisy here. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A. noisier B. more quiet C. more noisy D. quieter

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_the time passes, \_\_\_\_\_I feel! The deadline of my thesis is coming, but I have just finished half of it.

 A. The faster / the nervous B. The more fast / the nervous

 C. The fast / the more nervous D. The faster / the more nervous

14. China is the country with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population.

 A. the larger B. the more large C. the largest D. the most large

15. She sat there quietly, but during all that time she was getting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Finally she exploded.

 A. more and more angry B. the more angry

C. angrier and angrier D. the most angry

16. For \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is certain that in the future some things will be very different.

A. the better or the worse B. the good or the bad

C. good or bad D. better or worse

17. Her grandfather’s illness was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we thought at first.

A. more seriously as B. as seriously as

C. more serious than D. as serious than

18. My brother was feeling tired last night, so he went to bed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usual.

 A. more early than B. as early as C more earlier as D. earlier than

19.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you study for these exams, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will do.

A. The harder / the better B. The more / the much

C. The hardest / the best D. The more hard / the more good

1. His house is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

A. twice as big as B. as twice big as C. as two times big as D. as big as twice

21. Today English is \_\_\_\_ international of languages.

A. more B. most C. the most D. the more

22. Is this book more interesting \_\_\_\_ the one you read last week?

A. that B. as C. than D. of

23. The teacher speaks English \_\_\_\_ we do.

A. fluently B. more fluently C. most fluently D. more fluently than

24. John is much \_\_\_\_ I thought.

A. strong B. more strong C. stronger than D. more strong than

25. Thank you! That’s \_\_\_\_ gift I have ever received.

A. the nicer B. a nice C. nicest D. the nicest

26. The little boy spoke English \_\_\_\_ his brother.

A. more fast B. fast than C. the fastest D. faster than

27. Sorry we’re late. Your house is much \_\_\_\_ than we thought.

A. far B. the farthest C. the farther D. farther

28. China is the country with the \_\_\_\_ population.

A. larger B. large C. most large D. largest

29. My sister is much \_\_\_\_ than me.

A. pretty B. prettier C. the prettiest D. more prettier

30. Do you feel \_\_\_\_ today than yesterday?

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

**II. Identify the underlined word that must be changed to make the sentence correct.**

31. Nobody is happy than Miss Snow is.

 A B C D

32. He needs many more sugar than I do.

 A B C D

33. Does Mary feel weller today than she did yesterday?

 A B C D

34. It’s becoming hard and harder to find a job.

 A B C D

35. The more you have, the most you want.

 A B C D

**III. Complete the sentences using a comparative form.**

1. It’s too noisy here. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. My job is a bit boring, sometimes I’d like to do something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be \_\_\_\_\_.

 5. Don’t worry. The situation isn’t so bad. It could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Complete the sentences using double comparative form.**

1. It becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a job. (hard)
2. That hole in your pullover is getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (big)
3. As I waited for my interview, I became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (nervous)
4. As the day went on, the weather got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
5. As the conversation went on, he became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (talkative)

**V. Rewrite the following sentences so that their meanings stay the same beginning as shown.**

1. As he grows older, he becomes increasingly cheerful.

The older \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We sit near to the stage. We can see clearly.

The nearer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I feel miserable when it is hot.

The hotter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We live far from our house. We miss it very much.

The farther \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. As TV programs become more popular, they seem to get worse.

The more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Rewrite the sentences, using DOUBLE COMPARATIVE**

 1. The apartment is big. The rent is high.

 - The bigger *the apartment is, the higher the rent is*..

 2. We set off soon. We will arrive soon.

 - The sooner ..........................................................

 3. The joke is good. The laughter is loud.

 - The better *.........................................................*

 4. She gets fat. She feels tired.

 - The fatter *.............................................................*

 5. As he gets older, he wants to travel less.

 - The older *..............................................................................*

 6. The children are excited with the difficult games.

 - The more *......................................................................................*

 7. People drive fast. Many accidents happen.

 - The faster *.......................................................................................*

 8. I meet him much. I hate him much

 - The more *................................................................................*

 9. My boss works better when he is pressed for time,

 - The less..............................................................................................

 10. As he has much money, he wants to spend much.

 - The more.............................................................................................

 11. If you read many books, you will have much knowledge.

 - The more *................................................................................*

 12. He speaks too much and people feel bored.

 - The more *.......................................................................................*

 13. The growth in the economy makes people’s living condition better.

 - The more *.............................................................................................*

 14. He learned a lot of things as he traveled far.

 - The farther *.............................................................................................*

**UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**EXERCISE 1: *Mark the correct option A, B, C or D to fill each of the following blanks.***

1. All payments to the ICRC are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are received as donations.

A. volunteer B. voluntary C. voluntarily D. volunteered

2. One of the tasks of the Red Cross is also to support local \_\_\_\_ care projects.

 A. health B. healthy C. healthful D. healthily

3. The international Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main \_\_\_\_\_\_is to protect human life and health.

 A. mission B. experience C. organization D. rule

4. The international Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on \_\_\_\_, race, religion, class or political opinions.

 A. national B. nationally C. nationality D. native

5. The AIDS \_\_\_\_ continues to spread around the word. Up to 4,000 people are infected with the HIV virus every single day.

 A. treatment B. epidemic C. tsunami D. damage

6. In times of war, the Red Cross is dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

 A. mounted B. excited C. devoted D. interested

7. During the flood, Army helicopters came and tried to evacuate\_\_\_ injured.

 A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

8. Go\_\_\_\_ this book because it has the information you need.

 A. over B. by C. off D. on

9. The passengers had to wait because the plane\_\_\_ off one hour late.

 A. took B. turned C. cut D. made

10. Be careful! The tree is going to fall.

 A. Look out B. Look up C. Look on D. Look after

11. They decided to postpone their journey till the end of the month because of the epidemic.

 A. take up B. turn round C. put off d do with

12. Frankly speaking, your daughter does not take\_\_\_ you at all.

 A. after B. along C. up D. over

13. She is not really friendly. She does not get on well \_\_\_\_\_ her classmates.

 A. from B. with C. for D. to

14. I would be grateful if you kept the news \_\_\_\_\_ yourself. Do not tell anyone about it.

 A. from B. to C. for D. at

15. I do not use those things any more. You can \_\_\_\_\_them away.

 A. get B. fall C. throw D. make

16. They were late for work because their car \_\_\_\_\_ down.

 A. got B. put C. cut D. broke

17. It took me a very long time to recover from the shock of her death.

 A. turn off B. take on C. get over D. keep up with

18. Boy! \_\_\_\_\_away your toys and go to bed right now.

 A. Come B. Lie C. Put D. Sit

19. The music is too loud. Could you turn \_\_\_\_\_\_ the volume, please?

 A. down B. up C. round D. on

20. The Red Cross gives medical aid and other help to victims of major disasters such as floods, earthquakes, epidemics, and famines.

 A. shortage of water B. serious droughts

 C. serious shortage of food D. poverty

**EXERCISE II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5:**

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April, 1948, and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization.

The WHO's constitution, states that its objective is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Its major task is to combat diseases, especially key infectious diseases, and to promote the general health of the people of the world. The WHO also sponsors programs to prevent and treat serious epidemics such as SARS, malaria, and AIDS. The WHO supports the development and distribution of safe and effective vaccines, pharmaceutical diagnostics, and drugs. After over 2 decades of fighting smallpox, the WHO declared in 1980 that the disease had been eradicated - the first disease in history to be eliminated by human effort.

The WHO is nearing success in developing vaccines against malaria and aims to eradicate polio within the next few years. The organization has already endorsed the world's first official HIV/AIDS Tool kit for Zimbabwe making it an international standard. In addition to its work in eradicating disease, the WHO also carries out various health-related campaigns, for example, to boost the consumption of fruits and vegetables worldwide and to discourage tobacco use.

Experts met at the WHO headquarters in Geneva in February, 2007, and reported that their work on pandemic influenza vaccine development had achieved encouraging progress. More than 40 clinic trials have been completed or are ongoing. Most have focused on healthy adults. Some companies, after completing safety analyses in adults, have initiated clinical trials in the elderly and in children. All vaccines so far appear to be safe arid well-tolerated in all age groups tested.

1. The World Health Organization (WHO) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. works on international public health B. has no relation to the United Nations

C. only takes care of Swiss people D. has no predecessor

2. Which is not mentioned in the second paragraph 'as the tasks of the World Health Organization?

A. to promote the general health of everyone in the world

B. to support pharmaceutical diagnostics, and drugs

C. To combat diseases

D. To supply food for patients.

3. According to the text, which disease has been eradicated?

A. Malaria B. AIDS C. SARS D.Smallpox

4. According to the third paragraph, the World Health Organization \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.has not developed vaccines against malaria yet.

B. doesn’t try to eradicate polio.

C. is not concerned about polio.

D. doesn’t carry out various health-related campaigns.

5. Influenza vaccine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has only been used for adults

B. cannot be used for children

C. has appeared to be safe in all age groups tested

D. causes bad effects on children and elderly people

**UNIT 14: LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Phrasal verbs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **take after** (sb) : look like; resemble : giống
2. **take sth/sb on:** (of a bus, plane or ship) to allow sb/sth to enter: cho ai leân xe, taøu …
3. **take up**: learn or start doing sth: baét ñaàu laøm ñieàu gì …
4. **take off**: **a/** to remove sth, especially a piece of clothing from your/sb's body: côûi boû ( muû , quaàn aùo) ≠ put on

 **b/** to leave the ground and begin to fly : ( maùy bay) caát caùnh 1. **take sth off sth:**  to remove an amount of money or a number of marks, points, etc. in order to reduce the total: ruùt bôùt (tieàn, ñiểm ) cho ít ñi
2. **take (sth) in** : thu naïp, hieåu, nhôù ñöôïc ñieàu gì
3. **Take part in**: participate in: to be involved in: tham gia
4. **Take sth out:** vay tieàn cuûa ngaân haøng
5. **take sth away**: gôõ boû, laøm maát buoàn phieàn ñau ñôùn
6. **take over:** ñaûm nhaän vò trí ( cuûa ai), ñaûm traùch coâng vieäc
7. **take place**: dieãn ra, xaûy ra theo keáâ hoaïch.

12. **put up with** : tolerate: chòu ñöïng  **Ex**: I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer.1. **go off** : **+** noå ; vang leân **Ex:** The bomb went off in a crowded street.  **+** ñi laøm ñieàu gì Ex: He went off to get a drink. **+** thöïc phaåm, nöôùc uoàng hö hoûng;chaát löôïng xaáu ñi Ex: You shouldn’t drink it. It goes off.
2. **go out** : taét ( ñeøn löûa)
3. **go away: ñi xa** ( qua 01 ñeâm trôû leân )
4. **go over :** oân laïi baøi; xem laïi, kieåm tra laïi
5. **look after sb / sth:** chaêm soùc
6. **look up :** tra tìm töø , vaán ñeà gì trong töï ñieàn, trong saùch .
7. **look up to sb:** to admire or respect sb : ngöôõng moä ai
8. **look up at sth:** ngöôùc nhìn leân caùi gì ( V+ pre.)
9. **put on:** maëc quaàn aùo, ñeo, mang
10. **put sth out :** Boû … ra ngoaøi - Ex: I put the rubbish out.
11. **put off**= delay: hoaõn laïi

 Ex: He keeps putting off going to the dentist.1. **turn ( sth ) on :** môû ñeøn , …..
2. **turn (sth) off :** taét ……
3. **turn up:** xuaát hieän , ñeán

 **Ex:** Do you think many people will turn up? 1. **turn down: refuse:** từ chối, bác bỏ không xrm xét đơn …

 : vặn nhỏ âm thanh, thiết bị …. Ex: Why did she turn down your invitation? Please turn the volume down.1. **try sb / sth out :** thöû nghieäm, duøng thöû xem coù toát hay khoâng. Ex: They're trying out a new presenter for the show.
2. **try sth on :** maëc thöû, mang thöû xem coù vöøa khoâng

 **Ex:** Try the shoes on before you buy them.1. **hold sth / sb up :** ( often passive): laøm hoaõn , caûn trôû söï tieán trieån , di chuyeån …

Ex: \*An accident is holding up traffic. 1. **get over sth**: overcome: vöôït qua, thaéng ñöôïc

 Ex: She can’t get over her shyness.1. **catch up with :** baét kip, ñuoåi theo kip
2. **keep up with:** theo kip ai, naém baét kip thoâng tin; vaãn tieáp tuïc lieân laïc vôùi ai
3. **keep sth up**: tieáp tuïc duy trì möùc ñoä

 **Ex**: The high cost of raw materials is keeping prices up.1. **cool sb off / down:** laøm cho ai bình tónh laïi
2. **speak up :** noùi to leân
3. **Bring sth out**: make sth noticable

 **Ex**: A crisis can bring out the best and the worst in people. 1. **bring sth back**: to remind : gôïi nhôù
2. **Bring sb in sth / bring in sth** : to make or earn a particular amount of money: kieám tieàn, thu nhaäp

Ex:\* His freelance work brings him in about $20000 a year. * 1. **bring sth about**: to make sth happen

= cause: gaây ra **Ex**: What brought about the change in his attitude?* 1. **bring sth off** : to succeed in doing sth difficult: Ñaït ñöôïc thaønh coâng ( qua khoù khaên)

 Ex: \* It was a difficult task but we brought it off.  The goalie brought off a superb save * 1. **wash up / wash sth up:** to wash plates, glasses, … after a meal: röûa cheùn
	2. **calm (sb / sth) down :** bình tónh – laøm ai bình tónh
 | 1. **bring (sb) up ( often in passive):** to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc: chaêm soùc , daïy doã

 Ex: \* She brought up five children. \* He was brought up by his aunt. 1. **take sth down**: to write sth down: **a**/ ghi cheùp;

 **Ex:** \* Reporters took down every word of his speech **b/**  to remove a structure: thaùo dôõ -  Ex: \* The students are taking the tent down before leaving. 1. **wake sb up :** laøm ai tænh taùo **/** ñaùnh thöùc ai

Ex: A cold shower will soon wake you up.1. **Take advantage of :** taän duïng , lôïi duïng .

 Ex: \* We took full advantage of the hotel facilities. \* She took advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms.1. **give up** : [nopassive] to stop doing or having sth: töø boû Ex: She didn't give up work when she had the baby.
2. **go on**: tieáp tuïc
3. **go up ≠ go down**: leân giaù ≠ xuoáng giaù

20. **go after sb**: to chase or follow sb: chaïy theo; ñuoåi theo 1. **stay on :** tieáp tuïc laøm … = **keep on; carry on**
2. **fall behind sb/sth :** khoâng theo kòp möùc ñoä vôùi ai, rôùt laïi phía sau … Ex: She soon fell behind the leaders.
3. **give in (to sb / sth) :** ñaàu haøng , chòu thua …

 Ex: The rebels (quaân noåi loaïn) were forced to give in. 1. **wait up : haõy chaäm laïi, chôø …**

 Ex: Wait up – you're walking too fast for me.1. **wait up for sb: thöùc khuya chôø ai.**

 Ex: I'll be back very late so don't wait up for me.1. **grow up : tröôûng thaønh**
2. **watch out ( for sth / sb)**: coi chöøng !

 **Ex:** Watch out! There's a car coming!1. **fill sth in (out): ñieàn ñôn**
2. **break down : maùy moùc hö; thaát baïi**

 Ex: The telephone system has broken down.  \* The car broke down on the freeway.  \*Negotiations between the two sides have broken down.1. **set off ( for)** : to begin a journey: khởi hành chuyến đi

 Ex: We set off for London just after ten.1. **drop out (of sth)** : boû cuoäc: He drooped out of the English class . \* She started an engineering degree but dropped out after only a year.
2. **show sth / sb off**: khoe khoang

 Ex: She wanted to show off her new dress at the party.1. **cross sth out** : gaïch boû chöõ sai
2. **close sth down** : ngöøng hoaït ñoäng ( kinh doanh)

**Ex**: All the firms around here were closed down in the 1980s.1. **move in** / into sth: baét ñaàu chuyeån vaøo (nhaø môùi) ñeå ôû
2. **doze off** : go to sleep: ñi nguû -

 **Ex:** She dozed off in front of the fire.1. **see sb off**: tieãn ai ñi xa
2. **give sth away to sb** : taëng caùi gì cho ai
3. **give sth/sb away:** tieát loä bí maät ; tieát loä taâm tö cuûa ai

 **Ex:** She gave away state secrets to the enemy  Her eyes when she said gave her away.1. **give sb back sth / give sth back to sb :** traû gì cho ai
2. **hand sth in** ( to sb): giao noäp

 Ex: Please give your work in before Monday.1. **turn round/ around** : quay laïi

**Ex**: Turn around and let me look at your back.1. **make oneself / sb up**: trang ñieåm

Ex: She always makes up when going to the office.1. **make sth up**: taïo neân,nghó ra ñieàu gì;bòa ra caâu chuyeän

 Ex: \*They made up a little poem and wrote it in the card. \*Women make up 40 per cent of the workforce. \* She always makes up a story for her lateness. 1. **make sth out : +** to write out or complete a form or document: vieát ra hoaëc ñieàn vaøo ….

 Ex: \* He made out a cheque for pound100. + **make sth out**:to understand sth; to see the reasons for sth: Hieåu ñöôïc Ex: I can't make out what she wants1. **show sb round**: höôùng daãn ai thaêm quan

 Ex: Has anyone shown you round yet? 1. **try sth on:** thöû - Try the shoes on before you buy them.
 |

**B. BÀI TẬP**

**I/ Choose the most appropriate preposition to fill in each blank.**

|  |
| --- |
| **up after on off in** |

1. I’d like to listen to some music. Would you please turn the radio….................?

2. Please try to give…....... smoking. It is not good for your health.

3. Don’t put…............. your homework anymore. The deadline is coming.

4. When I was young, my uncle looked…........... me because my parents were abroad.

5. Before you enter the class, you need to fill… ........this form so that we can have your personal information.

**II. Choose one of the following phrasal verbs to complete the sentneces***look up look after find out go on*

*turn down give up grow up break down*

1. We'll buy a smaller house when the children and left home.
2. The computer isn't working - it this morning.
3. It was not problem. We his number in the telephone book.
4. Who the cats when we go away on holiday?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where he lived by checking in the local library.
6. My headaches have been much better since I drinking coffee.
7. 'What here? What are you doing?'
8. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their offer because they weren't going to pay me enough money

**III- Choose from the four options given(marked A,B,C or D) one best answer to complete each sentence.**

1. The driver skidded and ….a dog.

 A. ran B. ran in to C. ran after D. ran over

2. Aren’t you going to …the dress…before you buy it?

 A. try/ X B. try/ up C. try/ on D. try /in

3. I’m sorry, sir. But you’ve already worn these dress. That’s why we can’t…it…..

 A. take/ back B. take /after C. take/ in D. take/ again

4. Are you telling the truth? Or are you …. this story.

 A. making B. making up C. making for D. doing

5. Perhaps important supplies of food and minerals were suddenly…………………….

A. cut out B. cut off C. cut down D. cut back

 6. His alarm clock is always set for six o'clock. He *arises* at the same time every day.

 A. turns off B. gets up C. puts on D. puts in

 7. She *telephoned* her friend to tell him about the meeting. They decided to drive there together.

 A. turned on B. took off C. called up D .called on

8 Some old friends of mine *visited* us last night.

 A. called on B. called up C. wore out D. wore in

9. Fortunately, Marie is *associating well with* her new co-workers.

 A. calling on B. talking over C. getting along with D. calling in

**IV. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the phrasal verb in brackets. You may have to change the form.**

1. Peter is just like his father! (take after)

Peter . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. Quite by chance, Brenda met Philip at the station, (run into)

 Brenda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. Tina's car stopped working on the way to Scotland, (break down)

 Tina's car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ruth's party has been postponed until next month, (put off)

Ruth's party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. It would be a good idea to stop drinking coffee, (give up)

It would be a good idea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. I saw their number in the phone directory, (look up)

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. We offered them £250,000 for the house but they refused our offer, (turn down)

We offered them £250,000 for the house\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 8. It took me a long time to recover from my illness, (get over)
It took me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. I’m thinking about my next holiday with pleasure. (look)

 I’m looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. You don’t need to wear your rain coat. it is so hot here. ( take)

You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Unit 15 : READING**

***Choose the best answer a,b,c or d .***

1. A child receives his early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from their parents.

a. educate b. education c. educator d. educative

1. Birth control methods have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women from the endless cycle of childbearing and rearing.

a. free b. freely c. freedom d. freed

1. Thanks to the women's liberation women can take part in \_\_\_\_ activities.

a. social b. society c. socially d. socialize

1. In some most Asian countries women are undervalued and they never have the same \_\_\_ as men.

a. formality b. basis c. limit d. status

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live.

a. Politics b. Physics c. Business d. Philosophy

1. Mrs. Pike is a feminist, who \_\_\_\_ that women should be offered the same job opportunities as men.

a. varies b. advocates c. leads d. votes

1. It is against the law to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the basis of sex, age, marital status, or race.

a. suit b. discriminate c. believe d. gain

1. Women's status \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in different countries and it depends on the cultural beliefs.

a. varies b. employs c. fixes d. establishes

1. Women's contribution to our society has been \_\_\_\_\_\_ better these days.

a. differently b. naturally c. intellectually d. significantly

1. Many of young people between the ages of 16 and 18 who are neither in education nor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are in danger of wasting their lives.

a. power b. ability c. nature d. employment

1. On 18 December 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ United Nations General Assembly.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. When they are at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work, employed men work about an hour more than employed women.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. The women's movement has brought light to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas in which women do not have equality with men.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. My husband spends far more time helping our three kids \_\_\_\_\_\_ homework and studying for tests than I do.

a. on b. to c. with d. in

1. My husband and I take turns cleaning \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen depending \_\_\_\_\_\_ who gets home from work earlier.

a. away / to b. from / in c. up / on d. with / for

1. The efforts for the advancement of women have resulted \_\_\_\_ several respectively achievement in women's life and work.

*a. at b. with c. for d. in*

1. The women's movement has affirmed women's rights to non-discrimination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education, employment and economic and social activities.

*a. in b. of c. from d. about*

1. The small white flowers are my favorite. They **give off** a wonderful honey smell that scents the entire garden.

*a. release b. stop c. end d. melt*

1. I couldn't **make out** what he had talked about because I was not used to his accent.

a. stand b. understand c. write d. interrupt

1. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you. Please, **go on** and finish what you were saying.

a. talk b. quit c. continue d. stop

1. The firefighters fought the blaze while the crowd was **looking on** it.

a. blowing b. watering c. preventing d. watching

1. I cannot believe Peter and Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_ up last week. They have been married for almost fifteen years. I hope they get back together.

 *a. went b. gave c. looked d. broke*

1. It took us over twelve hours to hike over the mountain. By the time we got back to our campsite, I was completely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out.

 *a. worn b. went c. put d. knocked*

1. If you don't have the telephone number now, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me up later and give it to me then.

a. call b. stop c. give d. hold

1. What does "www" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for? Is it short for “world wide web?”

a. sit b. stand c. lie d. point

1. To preserve that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it was necessary to preserve the people that had created it.

a. civil b. civilize c. civility d. civilization

1. The Prime Minister is to consider changes to sexually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws to enforce equal opportunities.

a. discriminate b. discrimination c. discriminatory d. discriminated

1. In former days, women were considered not to be suitable for becoming a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. politics b. political c. politically d. politician

1. At any competition, everyone is \_\_\_\_\_.

 *a. the same b. equal c. common d. significant*

1. If you have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an election, you have the legal right to indicate your choice.

a. status b. individual c. vote d. equality

1. When a women works outside the home and makes money herself, she is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independent from her husband

. *a. financially b. politically c. philosophically d. variously*

1. Not all women can do two jobs well at the same time: **rearing** children and working at office.

a. educating b. taking care of c. homemaking d. giving a birth

1. There have been **significant** changes in women's lives since the women's liberation movement.

a. controlled b. economic c. important d. natural

1. **Childbearing** is the women's most wonderful role.

a. Giving birth to a baby b. Having no child c. Bring up a child d. Educating a child

1. The forces behind the women's liberation movement **vary** from culture to culture, from individual to individual.

a. advocate b. equalize c. power d. change

1. Many people still think that women should stay at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home and do housework.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. It is considered women are suited for \_\_\_\_\_ childbearing and homemaking rather than social activities.

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. Farming had been invented by women, not by men, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture remained the women's responsibility.

*a. a b. an c. the d. no article*

1. Before we had kids, I used to do more housework than my husband did, but he was working thirteen hour days at the office compared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my eight-hour ones.

a. with b. about c. for d. on

1. Thomas has often boasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his son's golfing ability.

a. on b. to c. about d. over

**Lưu ý: Học sinh sau khi theo dõi bài học trực tuyến, vận dụng kiến thức để hoàn thành phần bài tập trong thời gian ở nhà từ 18/3 đến 11/4. Học sinh nộp bài qua địa chỉ mail của giáo viên bộ môn kèm theo trên Website hoặc in ra nộp lại cho GVBM sau khi đi học trở lại để lấy điểm kiểm tra thường xuyên .**