**UNIT 5: THE MEDIA**

**I. SETTINS STARTED**

1. watching TV : xem ti vi 4. reading magazines : đọc tạp chí

2. reading newspapers : đọc báo 5. using the Internet : lên mạng Internet

3. listening to the radio: nghe radio

**II. LISTEN AND READ**

6. media (n): phương tiện truyền thông. 12. vary (v) : làm cho khác

7. cry (v) : kêu, rao. -» variety (n) : nhiều, đủ loại

-» crier (n) : người rao -» various (adj) : khác nhau

8. shout (v) : kêu to, la lớn, hét to 13. channel (n) : kênh (truyền hình)

-» shout (n): tiếng gọi lớn, tiếng la thét 14. interaction (n) : sự tương tác.

9. widely (adv) : rộng lớn. -» interactive (adj) : có tính tương tác

-» wide (adj) : rộng, rộng lớn -» interact (v) : ảnh hưởng lẫn nhau,

-» widen (v) : mở rộng, nới rộng ra tương tác.

-» width (n) : bề rộng 15. remote control (n) : thiết bị điều

10. adult (n) : người lớn khiển từ xa.

11. stage (n) : giai đoạn.

**III. SPEAK**

16. violent (adj) : bạo lực 21. garden (v) : làm vườn

17. documentary (n) : phim tài liệu 22. wildlife (n) : thú vật, chim

18. informative (adj) : cung cấp nhiều muông... hoang dã

thông tin 23. drama (n) : kịch

-» inform (v) : báo, khai báo 24. telegraph (n) : điện báo, máy điện

-» information (n) : thông tin báo

19. folk Music (n) : nhạc dân ca -» telegraph (v) : (gửi) điện báo.

20. battle (n) : trận đánh, cuộc chiến

**IV. READ**

25. forum (n) : diễn đàn -» exploration (n) : hoạt động thăm

26. surf (v) : lướt dò, thám hiểm

27. communicate (v) : liên lạc, trao đổi -» explorer (n) : nhà thám hiểm,

thông tin 35. wander (v) : lang thang

-» communication (n): sự liên lạc, sự giao 36. purpose (n) : mục đích

tiếp 37. limitation (n) : sự hạn chế, giới hạn

-» communicative (a): cởi mở, hoà đồng -» limit (v) : giới hạn, hạn chế

28. increasingly (adv) : ngày càng tăng 38. time-consuming (adj): tốn thời

29. respond to (v) : đáp trả gian

30. means (n) : phương tiện 39. costly (adj) : tốn tiền

31. deny (v) : phủ nhận 40. suffer (v) : chịu, chịu đựng

-» denial (n) : sự phủ nhận. 41. electronic junk mail (n): thư rác

32. benefit (n) : lợi ích 42. leak (n) : lỗ rò, khe hở

-» beneficial (adj) : có ích 43. alert (adj) : tỉnh táo, cảnh giác

33. get access to (exp) : truy cập, tiếp cận 44. disadvantage (n) : bất lợi, khuyết

-» accessible (adj) : có thể tiếp cận. điểm

34. explore (v) : thám hiểm, thăm dò ý -» advantage (n) : tiệm lợi, lợi thế

**V. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**1. TAG QUESTION (Câu hỏi đuôi)**

**a. Definition:**

- Câu hỏi đuôi là câu có dạng cụm từ dùng để hỏi - được đặt ở cuối câu.

**b. Function:**

- Để kiểm tra thông tin hoặc để hỏi ngắn gọn.

**3. Usage:**

- Động từ ở câu hỏi đuôi - sẽ **trái ngược** lại với động từ chính ở vế câu trước.

+ Nếu động từ ở vế trước là **khẳng định** thì động từ ở câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể **phủ định**.

+ Nếu động từ ở vế trước ở thể **phủ định** thì động từ ở câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể **khẳng định**.

**Ex:** The house **is** beautiful, **isn’t** it? Ex: The house **isn’t** cheap, **is** it?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **+ , - ?** |  | **- , + ?** |

khẳng/ phủ - (cộng/ trừ) phủ/ khẳng - (trừ/ cộng)

**\* NOTE:**

- Không dùng câu hỏi đuôi trong câu hỏi **Yes/ No.**

**Ex:** ~~Is she intelligent, isn’t she?~~

- Nếu vế trước câu có **can/ could, may/ might**, hoặc động từ **“Be (is/are/were/was)”,** thì dùng lại chính các động từ này ở đuôi.

**Ex:** (1) He **can** swim, **can’t** he?

(2) There **is** a cat, **isn’t** there?

- Nếu vế trước câu là động từ thường ở thì hiện tại đơn (hoặc quá khứ đơn), thì dùng các trợ động từ **do/ does/ did** - sao cho ứng với thì của động từ vế trước.

**Ex:** (1) He **likes** coffee, **doesn’t** he?

(2) They play football, don’t they?

(3) We **saw** her yesterday, **didn’t** we? (khẳng/ phủ)

**\* Các trường hợp đặc biệt trong câu hỏi đuôi:**

- Nếu vế trước là **“I am”** - thì vế sau: **“aren’t I”**

**Ex:** I am late, **aren’t** I?

- Nếu vế trước câu là **“nobody/ no one”, “somebody/ someone”, “everybody/ everyone”, và “those”,** thì vế sau dùng chủ từ **“they”.**

**Ex:** (1) **Somebody** will do it, won’t **they**?

(2) **Those** are children, aren’t **they**?

- Nếu trong câu có các từ phủ định như **“never, no, nobody, hardly, scarcely, little...”** thì động từ trong câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể khẳng định.

**Ex:** (1) It **is no** good, **is** it?

(2) **Nobody** likes the film, **do** they? (phủ/ khẳng)

- Nếu vế trước **là “nothing”, “everything”, “something”, “this”, “that”,** thì vế sau dùng chủ từ “**it**”.

Ex: (1) **Nothing** is good, is **it**?

(2) **Everything** is good, isn’t **it**?

(3) **This** is a book, isn’t **it**?

- Nếu là câu mệnh lệnh cách, thì dùng **“won’t you”** để mời ai làm gì (giọng lịch sự)

**Ex:** (1) Sit down, **won’t you**?

(2) Go to the beach with me, **won’t you**?

(3) Take care, **won’t you**?

- Nếu là câu mệnh lệnh cách ở dạng phủ định, thì dùng **“will you?”**

**Ex:** (1) **Don’t** give up hope, **will you**?

(2) **Don’t** talk in class, **will you**?

- Sau **“Let’s”** là “**Shall we?**”

**Ex:** **Let’s** go, **shall we**?

- Trường hợp có **“have got / has got”** thì mượn trợ động từ **(do/ does)** hoặc dùng lại chính trợ động từ ở vế trước **(have/ has).**

**Ex**: (1) You **have got** a lot of money, **haven’t/ don’t** you?

(2) She **hasn’t** got a big villa in district 7, **has/ does** she?

**2. GERUND after SOME VERBS (Danh động từ theo sau một số động từ)**

**\* Một số động từ thường được theo sau bởi một danh đông từ (V-ing)**

1. admit: thừa nhận 14. excuse: tha thứ 27. pardon: tha thứ

2. advise: khuyên 15. face: đối mặt 28. postpone: hoãn lại

3. anticipate: đoán trước 16. fancy: tưởng tượng 29. practice: thực tập

4. appreciate: đánh giá cao 17. feel like: muốn 30. quit: bỏ

5. avoid: tránh 18. finish: hoàn tất 31. recall: nhớ

6. complete: hoàn thành 19. forgive: tha thứ 32. recollect: hồi tưởng

7. consider: xem xét 20. imagine: tưởng tượng 33. recommend: giới thiệu

8. delay: hoãn lại 21. involve: liên quan đến 34. resent: ganh tị

9. deny: phủ nhận 22. keep (on): tiếp tục 35. resist: cưỡng lại

10. detest: ghét 23. mention: đề cập 36. risk: liều

11. discuss: thảo luận 24. mind: phiền 37. suggest: đề nghị

12. endure: chịu đựng 25. miss: nhớ, bỏ lỡ 38. tolerate: dung thứ

13. enjoy: thích 26. omit: bỏ sót 39. understand: hiểu

**Ex:** (1) Harriet suggested **having** a party.

(2) He tried to avoid **answering** my question.

**\* NOTES:**

**V-ing**

1. **Can’t bear, can’t face, can’t stand** (không thể chịu đựng...)

**can’t help** (không thể nhịn...), **can’t resist** (không thể cưỡng lại...)

**V-ing**

2. **It’s no use / It’s no good / There is no point in** (thật vô ích khi...)

**it’s not worth** (thật không đáng để...)

3. **Have a good / hard time + V-ing** (có 1 khoảng thời gian vui vẻ / khó khăn khi...)

**Have + difficulty (in)+ V-ing** (gặp khó khăn trong việc...)

**trouble**

5. **Be busy + V-ing** (bận với việc...)

6. **Be / get used to + V-ing** (quen với / trở nên quen với việc)

7. **Spend / waste + thời gian / tiền + V-ing** (dành ra / lãng phí tiền bạc vào việc...)

8. **Would rather +V1 + than +V1**

thích...hơn...

**Would prefer + to V +rather than +V1**

**Prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing**

9. Một số động từ có thể được theo sau bởi cả **to V** lẫn **V-ing** (nghĩa không thay đổi): **like, love, hate, start, begin, continue,...**

10. Một số động từ có thể được theo sau bởi cả **to V** lẫn **V-ing** (nghĩa thay đổi):

a. **Remember/ forget + to V :** nhớ/quên rằng cần phải... (nhiệm vụ)

**Remember/forget + V-ing :** nhớ/quên rằng trước đó đã... (hồi tưởng).

b. **Try + to V :** cố gắng...

**Try + V-ing :** thử...

c. **Regret + to V :** tiếc vì sắp phải... (đi với tell, inĩorm...)

**Regret + V-ing :** hối hận vì đã...

d. **Stop + to V :** dừng lại dể...

**Stop + V-ing :** ngừng .. .lại.

e. **Need + to V :** cần... (nghĩa chủ động).

**Need + V-ing/to be V3 :** cần... (nghĩa bị động)

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**EXERCISE 1**

**A. TAG QUESTION**

**I. Add question tags to the following statements.**

1. You take sugar in tea, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. Nothing went wrong, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. But you don’t take it in coffee, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. It is a pity Ann didn’t come with us, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. The lift isn’t working today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. There used to be trees here, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. It never works very well, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. There isn’t any point in waiting, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. There was no panic, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

10. He TI hardly come now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

11. Open the door, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

12. She out the bag here, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**B. GERUND ORINFINITIVE**

**II. Put the verbs between brackets ỉn their correct infinitive or gerund form:**

1. The children are busy (collect) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shells on the beach.

2. I don’t much care (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to that restaurant. It’s dirty.

3. Would you be so good as (answer) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the phone when it rings?

4. She had to ask the boys (stop)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise.

5. Our teacher has promised (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the exam.

6. I would love (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an opportunity (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you again.

7. He resents (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ told what (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. I love (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples, but dislike (peel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

9. There is no (deny) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he enjoys (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to radio.

10. Is (boil)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or (fry)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best way of (cook)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this fish?

11. Where there is work (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , you should be ready (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

12. It’s no use (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him (lend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any money.

13. Can you manage (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these reports by yourself?

14. She stopped (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as if waiting for him (speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

15. We regret (say) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the lecture wasn’t worth (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to.

16. You begin (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a language by (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to new sounds.

17. I’ve come (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peace, not (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another war.

18. There is nothing (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ done about it now.

19. He advised me (consider) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the facts before (decide)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (accept) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job.

20. I appreciate your (want)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my brother, but it’s time he learnt (practice)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his work alone.

21. They don’t want (risk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g(set) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it on fire.

22. I was lonely at first, but after a time I got used to (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone.

23. We stopped once (buy)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ petrol and then we stopped (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone the way.

24. When I caught them cheating me, I stopped (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ petrol there and started (deal) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their station instead.

25. She remembers (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school the first time and (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frightened and (put)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her finger in her mouth.

26. She remembers her teacher (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it out.

27. I’m delighted (hear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.

28. We are all looking forward to (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you. Remember (bring)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your rubber boots.

29. Jack suggested (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me one flat and (keep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other for me.

30. Tom advised me (sell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole house.

31. They don’t allow (smoke)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this room.

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**EXERCISE 2**

**A. TAG QUESTION**

**I. Add question tags to the following statements.**

1. Mary hardly ever cooks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? .

2. They should have planned the expedition more carefully, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. She’d save money if she bought fresh food, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. He ought to have made a note of it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Neither of them offered to help you, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. Nobody has lived in the house for years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. They don’t allow pet dogs in this shop, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. There was a lot of noise, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. He hardly ever leaves the house, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

10. Lions are loose in this safari park, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**B. GERUND ORINFINITIVE**

**II. Put the verbs between brackets in their correct infinitive or gerund form:**

1. They refused (allow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in without (sign) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. You’re too young (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ giving up (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a career.

3. I like (come)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school by bus, but I hate (stand) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and (wait)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rain.

4. My uncle used to (show) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me where (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and what (buy)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. There is nothing like (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a means of (keep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fit.

6. The soldiers were ordered (stand) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at attention.

7. I couldn’t resist (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him why he was trying (avoid) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

8. Your doctor advise (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed early, so I really can’t understand your (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up late.

9. We considered (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her dress for her birthday.

10. I remember (hear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him (say) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the grass needed (cut)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Forgive my (ring) you up so late, but I couldn’t allow your victory (pass)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without (congratulation)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

12. When I travel, I prefer (drive)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to (take)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a plane.

13. I always remember (turn)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off all the lights before I leave my house.

14. Did you remember (give)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jack my message?

15. What do you remember (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you leave for class?

16. What do you remember (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you were a child?

17. What did you forget (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you left for class this morning?

18. I’ll never forget (see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her dance the first time.

19. Don’t forget (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your work tonight.

20. I regret (inform)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you that she has just left for 10 minutes.

21. I regret (lend)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him some money. He never paid me back.

22. I can’t stand (live)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with him anymore.

23. I have to work (earn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

24. I hope (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the good marks in the following exam.

25. Tom begins (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a happy house with new wife.

26. My class stopped (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when my teacher shouted at.

27. I can remember (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very proud and happy when I graduated.

28. I remember (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with dolls when I was a child.

29. I’ll never forget (carry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my wife over the threshold when we moved into our first home.

30. I can’t ever forget (watch)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film “Titanic”.

31. I regret (not listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my father’s advice. He was right.

32. Do you regret (choose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this job? It’s tiring.

33. I forgot (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book back to the library, so I had (pay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fine.

34. Did you remember (lock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the car? - No, I didn’t. I’d better (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back and (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it now.

35. She remembers (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her childhood here very clearly.

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**TEST 1**

**I. Put a question tag on the end of these sentences:**

1. Tom won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, he never late.

2. You're tired, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, a little.

3. You haven't seen Mary today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, I'm afraid not.

4. You've got a camera, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, why?

5. There aren't many people here yet, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, but it’s still quite early.

6. Sue doesn't know Ann, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, they’ve never met.

7. You came in your sports car, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, I came in a taxi.

8. These cakes look good, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? I can’t wait to try them.

9. You can speak German, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, but not very fluently.

10.1'm too impatient, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, you are sometimes.

**II. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct verb form: the gerund or the inflictive.**

1. We plan (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our holidays abroad this year.

2. The headmaster doesn’t permit (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the meetings.

3. He remembered (pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on most of the information, but omitted (mention) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one or two of the most important facts.

4. The reporters asked many questions which the freed men declined (answer) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. “I'm trying (repair) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my radio, but it doesn't work.” - “Why don't you try (change) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the batteries. I think the batteries in the radio need (change) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. We stopped (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner on the way home.

7. Mary needs (find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another job. Her company is going out of business.

8. He tried (avoid / answer) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my question.

**III. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.**

1. The farmhouse is remote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any other buildings.

2. Don’t worry- everything’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control!

3. Did you see the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 p.m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HBO channel last night?

4. You can e-mail me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pd@freeserve.co.uk.

5. There was nothing interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , so I turned the TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**IV. Read the passage carefully, then decide whether the following statements are True or False.**

It is estimated that about 200 million people who use the Internet Computer network around the world. Most people use the Internet to get information or for entertainment. A new study, however, says that almost 6% of internet users are using it so often that it is seriously harming their lives. The study says these people may find it difficult to stop using the Internet because they have become addicted. Someone who is addicted finds it extremely difficult to stop an activity. According to Mr. Greenfield, a psychologist, 30% internet users say that they use the internet to escape from problems or emotions. The study also shows that having discussions with strangers in internet areas called chat room is one of the most addictive activities.

1. An estimated 200 million people get access to the Internet every year.

2. Most people like to go on the Internet for information or entertainment

3. Using the Internet so often can do more harm than good.

4. Someone who is addicted to the Internet spends just a little time going on it.

5. Some people use the Internet to get away from their unpleasant situations. .

6. One of the most addictive activities is chatting.

**V. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. What benefit does interactive television bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people’s life?

a. along b. around c. among d. about

2. Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the internet useful?

a. think b. guess c. find d. wish

3. Viewers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ask questions about shows on TV by using their remote Controls.

a. capable b. possible c. enable d. able

4. It’s convenient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to stay here.

a. to b. about c. for d. when

5. Viewers can watch a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of programs on TV nowadays.

a. lots b. many c. variety d. plenty

6. This program will help you learn English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popular songs.

a. to b. through c. from d. for

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, don’ts waste time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and playing games on line.

a. for/ chatting b. in/ chatting c. in/ to chat d. from/ to Chat

8. I don't like watching action films. I think they are so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. violent b. romantic c. peaceful d. funny

9. A computer can help us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with people around the world.

a. respond b. transmit c. interact d. contact

10. While you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the internet, be alert.

a. responding b. surfing c. consuming d. waving

**VI. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. I can do what I want and you canh stop me.

You can't

2. Please don't interrupt me all the time.

Would you mind

3. My father said I could use his car.

My father allowed

4. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.

It's better to avoid

5. Michael laughed when I told him the joke.

The joke

6. Don't stop him doing what he wants.

Let

7. We like to lie on the beach all day.

We enjoy

8. I wish I hadn't taken your advice.

I regret

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**TEST 2**

**I. Put a question tag on the end of these sentences:**

1. Jack's on holiday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, he's in Portugal.

2. You couldn't do me a favor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? It depends what it is.

3. Let's go out tonight, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, let's.

4. Don't drop that vase, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, don't worry.

5. He won't mind if I use his phone, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? No, of course not.

**II. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct verb form: the gerund or the intensive.**

1. He’d prefer you (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his place, if that’s convenient.

2. The film was so terrifying that she could hardly bear (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

3. Would you mind (lend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $5? I need (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pen.

4. An instructor is corning (show) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us how (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the machine.

5. I suggest (telephone) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hospitals before (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the police (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him.

6. Come over here I’d like you (see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this.

7. Children should start (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language at primary school.

8. The Union leaders urged their members (think)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again before (decide)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strike)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

9. I can’t stand (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his complaints any longer.

10. Tom avoids (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his lessons as long as possible.

**III. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. Alice didn't expect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Bill's party.

a. asking b. being asked c. to ask d. to be asked

2. I regret all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that money. I've got none left.

a. to spend b. spend c. spending d. being spent

3. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home as soon as you arrive at your destination.

a. to call b. calling c. having called d. to be called

4. The new students hope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many of the schools social activities.

a. including b. to include c. being included d. to be included

5. Please forgive me. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

a. upsetting b. to upset c. being upset d. to be upset

6. Jack got into trouble when he refused\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his briefcase for the customs officer.

a. opening b. to open c. being opened d. to be opened

7. “What should I tell the mechanic?” The oil needs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. changing b. to change c. being changed d. to changing

8. The children enjoy to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the countryside on weekends.

a. taking b. to take c. being taken d. to be taken

9. I really dislike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to answer questions in class when I haven't prepared my lessons.

a. asking b. to ask c. being asked d. to be ask

10. Would you mind not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the radio until I have finished with this phone call?

a. turning on b. to tum on c. being turned on d. to be turned on

**IV. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting**.

1. If a drop of oil is placed in a glass of water, it would float to the top.

A B C D

2. The Tuoi Tre is a daily newspaper that is wide read by both teenagers and adults.

A B C D

3. My parents wouldn't let me staying up late when I was a child.

A B C D

4. Her children are used to picking-up after school every day. They don't have to walk home.

A B C D

5. I’m usually right about the weather, amn’t I?

A B C D

**V. Supply the correct form of the word in bold.**

1. Is there too much sex and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV? (VIOLENT)

2. Language games are usually intended to encourage students’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (INTERACT)

3. It’s about 10 meters in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (WIDE)

4. She has to make a difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (DECIDE)

5. The prime minister issued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the report that she is about to resign (DENY)

6. Putting these files in order is a very time -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ task. (CONSUME)

7. Using these machines with care because they are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (COST)

8. There is an interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on VTV1 tonight. (DOCUMENT)

**VI. Choose the correct answer to fill each gap.**

Television is one of man's most important (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of communication. It brings (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the President (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a speech or visit a foreign country. Through television, home (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can see and learn about people, places, and things in (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lands. Television even takes its viewers out of this world. It brings them coverage of American's astronauts as the astronauts (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outer space.

In (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programs that are (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to entertain. In fact, television provides many more (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programs than any other kind. The programs include action-packed dramas, light comedies, sporting (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and motion pictures.

1. a. ways b. means c. aspects d. kinds

2. a. voices b. portraits c. pictures d. films

3. a. make b. do c. speak d. take

4. a. spectators b. observers c. students d. viewers

5. a. close b. faraway c. nearby d. isolated

6. a. explore b. discover c. develop d. exploit

7. a. increase b. development c. addition d. advantage

8. a. responded b. published c. broadcasted d. designed

9. a. entertain b. entertaining c. entertained d. entertainment

10. a. events b. programs c. channels d. Teams

**VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. It was difficult for me to stop laughing at Wendy's letter.

I couldn't help

2. Shall I phone you this evening?

Do you want

3. It will be good to see them again.

I'm looking

4. I'd prefer not to go out tonight.

I'd rather

5. You'd better put your money in the bank, Jack.

I advised

6. I haven’t eaten this kind of food before.

This is

7. He can repair this machine.

This machine

8. Watching TY consumes a lot of time.

Watching TV is

9. Seeing Nelson Mandela will always stay in my memory.

I’ll never forget

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**TEST 3**

**I. Vocabulary and expressions:**

1. Have you read this article \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the website?

a. in b. at c. on d. for

2. There is a comedy on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10: 15 and 11:00.

a. from b. at c. between d. since

3. The BEC World Service broadcasts all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world.

a. over b. around c. through d. throughout

4. You need a password to get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the computer system.

a. access b. information c. programs d. connection

5. The information is freely available on the Internet.

a. taken b. stored c. passed d. contained

6. She spends hours every day just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Net.

a. making b. breaking c. surfing d. looking

7. What benefits does TV bring about to people's life?

a. events b. advantages c. programs d. information

8. Some people think using - the internet is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it takes a lot of time.

a. convenient b. informative c. interesting d. time-consuming

**II. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

I. My friend promised (return) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book very soon.

2. Most people enjoy (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letters to their friends.

3. David finished (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the report about four o’clock.

4. How soon do you expect (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for South America?

5. Have you considered (try)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something different?

6. Are you going to suggest (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by plane or not?

7. I’d rather Mỹ Tâm (sing) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Ước gì”.

**III. Supply the correct form of the word in bold.**

1. Watching TV has become one of the most popular forms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (ENTERTAIN)

2. Nowadays, the internet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_used. We can see many Products advertised on it. (COMMERCE)

3. Computer are becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popular. They make everything faster and more reliable. (INCREASE)

4. Although the laptop is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , I will buy it. (COST)

5. My brother would like to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (JOURNAL)

**IV. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first.**

1. I was surprised I passed the exam.

I didn’t expect

2. My teacher allowed me to wear casual clothes last Sunday.

My teacher let

3. I think you should use the English dictionary.

What about

4. Most students like Chinese more than Tamil.

Most students prefer

5. It isn’t necessary for you to learn all these expressions by heart.

You don’t

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**TEST 4**

**I. Grammar and structures:**

1. People use the Internet for many purposes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

a. do they b. don't they c. does it d. doesn't it

2. Did you congratulate Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam?

a. of passing b. on passing c. passing d. to pass

3. You don't know where Karen is, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

a. don't you b. do you c. is she d. isn’t she

4. Look at these trees! They really need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. to water b. watering c. to be watered d. b and c

5. Let's go to the movie, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

a. do we b. don't we c. shall we d. shan’t we

6. Jack made me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him next week.

a. to promise to call b. promise to call c. to promise calling d. promise calling

7. I'm angry because you didn't tell me the truth. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. deceiving b. to deceive c. being deceived d. having deceived

8. Please remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your hand if you have a question.

a. to raise b. raising c. being raised d. to be raised

9. Are you looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on your vacation?

a. you go b. going c. to going d. to go

10. We advised Virginia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV all time.

a. don't watch b. not watching c. not to watch d. not watch

**II. Put in the right prepositions.**

1. Was there anything good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last night?

2. Remote Controls are used to interact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.

3. I prefer sports programs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others, but there is no sports programs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Saturday afternoon.

4. The information is posted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 December 2002.

5. It's not easy to get access \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the countryside.

**III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets**

1. My father is retired. He stops (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

2. We had the water pipe (repair) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the plumber.

3. Mrs. Baker got them (keep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her house.

4. My children have to (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lesson now.

5. I look forward to (hear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from you.

6. Andrew doesn't mind (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home, but his sister would like (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.

7. Sandra gave up (try) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a job in this country and decided (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

8. The teacher told everybody (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quiet, but they just went on (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**IV. Use the correct forms of the words given to complete each sentence.**

1. I watch the news every day because it's very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (INFORM)

2. I enjoy the constant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with students from other classes. (INTERACT)

3. The show brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to millions of viewers. (ENJOY)

4. The Internet is a very useful means of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (COMMUNICATE)

5. There is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ documentary on Channel 4 tonight. (INTEREST)

**V. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first.**

1. Your parents’ house is still in Nha Trang, isn’t it?

Your parents still

2. My brother spends three hours surfing the Net every night.

It takes

3. She asked Joanna how she thought of her new dress.

“How ?”

4. The stick is too hard for him to break. (so ... that)

5. “Do you like watching documentary?” he said to me.

He asked

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