**ÔN TẬP TOÀN BỘ NGỮ PHÁP BÀI 6-7-8**

**UNIT 6. PASSIVE VOICE WITH MODALS (CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT)**

**PART 1. Choose the best answer.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S** | **MODALS** | **BE** | **V3/ED** | **BY + O** |

1. Some people still think (that) married women **shouldn’t allow / shouldn’t be allowed** to work.

S think *(that)* SVO

2. Both men and women **can work / can be worked** as surgeons.

3. Cooking classes **may offer / may be offered** to all students.

4. My sister **could join / could be joined** the air force. She wants to be a fighter pilot.

5. All the food **must prepare / must be prepared** before the guests arrive.

**PART 2. Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.**

**CÔNG THỨC:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S** | **MODALS** | **V** | **O** |
| **S** | **MODALS** | **BE** | **V3/ED** | **BY + O** |
| **Peter can do this task.****1. This task can be done by Peter.****2. This task can be done at home by Peter now.** |

1. They may complete the report on gender equality by April.

=> The report **on gender equality may be completed** (by them) **by April.**

2. Businesses can create more jobs for girls and women.

=> More jobs **can be created for girls and women by businesses.**

3. They must provide all girls with access to education.

=> All girls **must be provided with access to education.**

**1. have/get + access(n) + to + O**

I have/get access to the Internet.

**2. access(v) + O**

I access the Internet.

I have accessed **(x/to)**the Internet.

4. Governments should improve education.

=> Education **in rural areas should be improved by governments.**

5. They ought to give men and women equal rights.

=> Men and women **ought to be given equal rights.**

=> **Equal rights ought to be given to men and women.**

**6.** Should we give men and women equal rights?

=> **Should** **men and women be given equal rights?**

**[give someone something]**

=> **Should** **equal rights be given to men and woment?**

**[give something to someone]**

**PART 3. Each of the following sentences has a mistake. Underline it and write the correct word(s) in the space given.**

1. One paragraph about gender equality ought to write by each student. **be written**

2. Action to stop domestic violence must take immediately. **be taken**

3. Should all people be provide with equal access to information? **provided**

4. Young girls mustn’t force into marriage. **be forced**

5. Can men and women give equal opportunities in the workplace? **be given**

**UNIT 7. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES (SO SÁNH HƠN VÀ SO SÁNH NHẤT CỦA TÍNH TỪ)**

**PART 1. Choose the correct answers.**

1. WTO rules make trade **the easiest / easier** for smaller member countries.

2. This job offer is **more attractive / the most attractive** than the previous one.

3. Because of poorly designed packaging, our products are **less competitive / the least competitive** than foreign products.

4. Over the past few years, Vietnam **has become** one of **more popular / the most popular** destinations for foreign visitors in Southeast Asia.

Over the past + time

Over the last + time

**PART 2. Write another sentences using the word(s) in brackets. Make sure it has the same meaning as the previous one.**

**0.** The ASEAN markets are less competitive than the EU markets. **(more competitive)**

**=> The EU markets are more competitive than the ASEAN markets.**

**1.** No place is more popular with foreign visitors than this city. **(the most popular)**

**=> This city is the most popular with foreign visitors.**

**2.** In many supermarkets, imported goods are not as expensive as locally produced goods. **(cheaper)**

**=> In many supermarkets, imported goods are cheaper than locally produced goods.**

**3.** No international organisation is larger than the United Nations. **(the largest)**

**=> The United Nations is the largest international organisation.**

**4.** **In the past**, our country wasn't as active on the International stage as it is today. **(more active)**

**=> Today, our country is more active on the International stage than it was in the past.**

**PART 3. Write another sentence using the word(s) in brackets. Make sure it has the same meaning as the previous one.**

**1.** Viet Nam wasn’t as attractive to foreign tourists as it is nowadays. **(more attractive)**

=> **Viet Nam is more attractive to foreign tourists nowadays than it was.**

**2.** The United Nations is the largest international organisation. **(larger)**

=> **No other international organisation is larger than the United Nations.**

**3.** The international market wasn’t as competitive as it is now. **(more competitive)**

=> **The international market is more competitive now than it was.**

**4.** No other country is a bigger financial provider to this organisation than Japan. **(the biggest)**

=> **Japan is the biggest financial provider to this organisation.**

**UNIT 8. RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)**

**PART 1. Match the two parts to make complete sentences.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** Mr. Smith was talking to the students  | **d** | **a.** that explains how to use voice recorders. |
| **2.** The film which we saw yesterday | **e** | **b.** is Laura. |
| **3.** The speaker, who will share new learning activities in our workshop, | **b** | **c.** which is in the middle of Viet Nam. |
| **4.** We often go to Da Nang, | **c** | **d.** whose presentations were really impressive. |
| **5.** My cousin gave me an instruction book | **a** | **e.** was quite interesting. |

**PART 2. Join the following sentences. Use who, that, which or whose. Add commas where necessary.**

**1.** My brother teaches me how to use a laptop. He is good at computers.

=> My brother**, WHO is good at computers, teaches me how to use a laptop.**

**computer:**

**LAPTOP, DESKTOP (PC = Personal Computer)**

who/whom/which = that

that không dùng khi có dấu phẩy

**2.** Peter is a friend of mine. His sister is taking an online maths course.

=> Peter**, whose sister is taking an online maths course, is a friend of mine.**

**3.** Lan has read the book. I lent her the book.

=> Lan **has read the book which/that I lent her.**

**4.** The boy has designed this invention. He is only 10 years old.

=> The boy **who/that is only 10 years old has designed this invention.**

**5.** That app is easy to use. It can help improve your English pronunciation.

=> That app**, which can help improve your English pronunciation, is easy to use**

**PART 3. Complete the sentences with who, which, that or whose. You may use more than one relative pronoun in some sentences.**

1. That is the teacher **who** has received an award for excellent teaching.

2. We were invited to attend a talk show **which/ that** is popular with teenagers.

3. Their school, **which** offers both face-to-face and online classes, is the beast in the city.

4. The students **whose** names are on the list will join the field trip.

5. Have you finished the project **that/ which** was given by our art teacher?

6. My cousin John, **who** lives in Da Nang, is coming to visit me this weekend.

**ANSWER - [GRADE 10 – GLOBAL SUCCESS] REVIEW 3: UNIT 6-7-8**

**PART 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **active** | **benefits** | **gained** | **international** | **learning** |
| **remote areas** | **responsibility** | **schools** | **selling** | **there** |

**1.** Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to help the children in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Viet Nam is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ member of many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisations.

**3.** Our company has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ local products.

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are many new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

**1.** Our **responsibility** is to help the children in **remote areas**.

*(Trách nhiệm của chúng tôi là giúp đỡ trẻ em vùng sâu vùng xa.)*

**2.** Viet Nam is an **active** member of many **international**

organisations.

*(Việt Nam là thành viên hoạt động tích cực của nhiều tổ chức quốc tế.)*

**3.** Our company has **gained** economic **benefits** from **selling** local product.

*(Công ty chúng tôi đã thu được lợi nhuận kinh tế từ việc bán các sản phẩm địa phương.)*

*gain experience*

 **4.** **There** are many new **learning** activities at **schools** now.

*(Có rất nhiều hoạt động học tập mới tại các trường học hiện nay.)*

**PART 2. Match the words that go together.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1. equal** | **c** | **a. learning** |
| **2. traditional** | **d** | **b. growth** |
| **3. face-to-face** | **a** | **c. opportunities** |
| **4. economic** | **b** | **d. method** |

**PART 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

**1.** Men and women should be treated **equally** at work.

*(Nam giới và nữ giới nên được đối xử bình đẳng tại nơi làm việc.)*

**2.** Joining international **organisations** will bring many benefits to a country.

*(Gia nhập tổ chức quốc tế sẽ mang lại nhiều lợi ích cho một quốc gia.)*

**3.** More men are now taking jobs **traditionally** done by women.

*(Ngày nay, ngày càng có nhiều nam giới làm những công việc mà theo truyền thống là do phụ nữ làm.)*

**4.** **Education** gives girls the opportunity to have a better life.

*(Giáo dục mang đến cho con gái cơ hội có cuộc sống tốt đẹp hơn.)*

**PART 4. Choose the best relative pronoun to complete each sentence.**

**1.** He bought all the books \_\_\_\_\_\_ he needs for his English course.

 A. that B. who C. whose

**2.** This computer, \_\_\_\_\_\_ I often use to learn English, is a birthday present from my father.

 A. which B. that C. whose

**3.** I like working with classmates \_\_\_\_\_\_ are responsible and creative.

 A. whose B. which C. who

**4.** Nam, \_\_\_\_\_\_ father is a famous surgeon, wants to go to medical school.

 A. which B. whose C. who

**PART 5. Rewrite the sentences using COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES or the PASSIVE VOICE without changing their meanings.**

**1.** The United Nations is the largest international organisation.

*(Liên hợp quốc là tổ chức quốc tế lớn nhất.)*

=> No international organisation **is larger than** the United Nations.

*(Không có tổ chức quốc tế nào lớn hơn Liên hợp quốc.)*

**2.** We can’t accept your application today.

*(Chúng tôi không thể chấp nhận đơn đăng ký của bạn hôm nay.)*

=> Your application **can’t be accepted** today.

*(Đơn đăng ký của bạn không thể được chấp nhận hôm nay.)*

**3.** Viet Nam wasn’t as active as it is now in the region.

*(Việt Nam đã không hoạt động tích cực như hiện nay trong khu vực.)*

=> Now Viet Nam **is more active** in the region than it was in the past.

*(Hiện nay Việt Nam đang hoạt động tích cực hơn trong khu vực so với trước đây.)*

**4.** I have never taken such an interesting online course.

*(Tôi chưa bao giờ tham gia một khóa học trực tuyến thú vị như vậy.)*

=> This is **the most interesting online course** I have ever taken.

*(Đây là khóa học trực tuyến thú vị nhất mà tôi từng tham gia.)*

**5.** They should provide more job opportunities for women in mountainous areas.

*(Cần cung cấp nhiều cơ hội việc làm hơn cho phụ nữ miền núi.)*

=> More job opportunities **should be provided for women** in mountainous areas.

*(Cần có nhiều cơ hội việc làm hơn được cung cấp cho phụ nữ miền núi.)*

***provide for someone with something***

**TEST YOURSELF 3 [SBT]**

**I. Pronunciation**

**1. Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (4 pts)**

**1.**

A. strategy /ˈstræt.ə.dʒi/ (n) : *chiến lược*

B. expensive /ɪkˈspen.sɪv/ (adj): *đắt tiền*

C. negative   /ˈneɡ.ə.tɪv/ (adj): *tiêu cực*

D. family /ˈfæm.əl.i/ (n): *gia đình*

**2.**

A. possibility /ˌpɒs.əˈbɪl.ə.ti/ (n): *khả năng*

B. international /ˌɪn.təˈnæʃ.ən.əl/ (adj): *quốc tế*

C. organisation /ˌɔː.ɡən.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃən/ (n): *cơ quan*

D. opportunity /ˌɒp.əˈtʃuː.nə.ti/ (n): *cơ hội*

**3.**

A. competitive /kəmˈpet.ɪ.tɪv/ (adj): *cạnh tranh*

B. application /ˌæp.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃən/ (n): *đăng kí*

C. economic /ˌiː.kəˈnɒm.ɪk/ (adj): *thuộc kinh tế*

D. education /ˌedʒ.ʊˈkeɪ.ʃən/ (n): *giáo dục*

**4.**

A. benefit /ˈben.ɪ.fɪt/ (n): *lợi ích*

B. opposite /ˈɒp.ə.zɪt/ (adj): *đối diện*

C. physical   /ˈfɪz.ɪ.kəl/ (adj): *vật lý*

D. develop /dɪˈvel.əp/ (v): *phát triển*

**II. Vocabulary:**

**1. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)**

5. Lack of an education limits women's access \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information and opportunities.

*(Thiếu giáo dục hạn chế khả năng tiếp cận thông tin và cơ hội của phụ nữ.)*

A. to *(với)*       B. with *(với)*     C. about *(khoảng)*       D. from *(từ)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **have/get access**(noun) | **to + noun** |
| **access**(verb) | **noun** |

**I access to the Internet / the Internet**

access to: *tiếp cận, truy cập*

6. Saudi Arabia is one of the last countries to allow women to vote, and this is an important step towards gender **equality.**

*(Ả Rập Xê Út là một trong những quốc gia cuối cùng cho phép phụ nữ bỏ phiếu, và đây là một bước tiến quan trọng để tiến tới bình đẳng giới.)*

A.gap (n): *khoảng cách*

B. distance (n): *khoảng cách*

C. roles (n): *vai trò*

D. equality (n): *bình đẳng*

Cụm từ gender equality: *bình đẳng giới*

7. Using digital devices in class can help students improve their **educational**experience in many ways.

*(Sử dụng thiết bị kỹ thuật số trong lớp học có thể giúp học sinh cải thiện trải nghiệm giáo dục của họ theo nhiều cách.)*

A. education (n): *giáo dục*

B. educational (adj): *giáo dục*

C. educationally (adv): *về mặt giáo dục*

D. educator (n): *nhà giáo dục*

Trước danh từ “experience” *(kinh nghiệm)*cần một tính từ.

8. Teachers are looking for **new** ways to encourage learning and improve their teaching methods.

*(Giáo viên đang tìm kiếm những cách thức mới để khuyến khích học tập và cải tiến phương pháp giảng dạy của họ.)*

A. new (adj): *mới*

B. traditional (adj): *truyền thống*

C. usual (adj): *bình thường*

D. shocking (adj): *gây sốc*

“new” *(mới) là đáp án phù hợp nhất với nghĩa của câu.*

9. Viet Nam is a member of many international **organisations.**

*(Việt Nam là thành viên của nhiều tổ chức quốc tế.)*

A. businesses (n): *doanh nghiệp*

B. communities (n): *cộng đồng*

C. programmes (n): *chương trình*

D. organisations (n): *tổ chức*

*Cụm từ international organisations: các tổ chức quốc tế*

10. Women and men must have equal **rights** so that they make the most of their lives and talents.

*(Phụ nữ và nam giới phải có quyền bình đẳng để họ tận dụng tối đa cuộc sống và tài năng của mình.)*

A. choices (n): *sự lựa chọn*

B. ways (n): *cách*

C. behaviours (n): *hành vi*

*bad/good bahavior*

D. rights (n): *quyền lợi*

*Cụm từ equal rights: quyền bình đẳng*

11. UNICEF has helped many **disadvantaged** teenagers continue their education by offering them job training advice.

disabled people

the disabled are …

*(UNICEF đã giúp nhiều thanh thiếu niên có hoàn cảnh khó khăn tiếp tục đi học bằng cách cung cấp cho họ lời khuyên đào tạo việc làm.)*

A. active (adj): *tích cực*

B. advantaged (adj): *thuận lợi*

C. disadvantaged (adj): *khó khăn*

D. talented (adj): *tài năng*

**2. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (5 pts)**

12. The government has done a lot to promote gender **equality** in education and healthcare.

*(Chính phủ đã làm rất nhiều để thúc đẩy bình đẳng giới trong giáo dục và y tế.)*

***gender equality: bình đẳng giới.***

13. Many schools put computer skills into their programmes to **prepare** students for the future.

*(Nhiều trường đưa các kỹ năng máy tính vào chương trình của họ để chuẩn bị cho tương lai của học sinh.)*

***Cần một động từ đứng sau giới từ “to”.***

14. **Education** helps women realise their dreams of having jobs with the same pay as men.

*(Giáo dục giúp phụ nữ thực hiện ước mơ có việc làm với mức lương tương đương nam giới.)*

***Một danh từ đứng đầu câu làm chủ ngữ.***

15. Viet Nam has become an active **participant** in the international community.

*(Việt Nam đã trở thành một thành viên tham gia tích cực vào cộng đồng quốc tế.)*

**Cần một danh từ đứng sau tính từ “active” *(tích cực).***

16. Recent changes in the national **economy** has helped Viet Nam attract more foreign investors.

*(Những thay đổi gần đây của nền kinh tế quốc dân đã giúp Việt Nam thu hút nhiều nhà đầu tư nước ngoài hơn.)*

**economy** (n): [nền] kinh tế

**economic** (adj): thuộc về kinh tế

**economical** (adj): tiết kiệm

**economics** (n): môn kinh tế học

**III. Grammar:**

**1. There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it. (7 pts)**

17. The flowers who he paints are always very beautiful. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. The speed of light is much faster the speed of sound. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Your package has to wrap carefully before it is mailed. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Ms Lan had an old photo album whose she often showed to her grandchildren. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. You'd better not drink the tap water. It could polluted. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22. Which is the country that economy is growing the fastest in the world? 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. Health and happiness are important than money. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **17.who** **=> that / which** | **18. faster** **=> faster than** | **19. to wrap** **=> to be wrapped** | **20. whose** **=> which** |
| **21. could polluted** **=> could be polluted** **/ is polluted** | **22. that** **=> whose** | **23. important** **=> more important** |  |

**2. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)**

24. I think everybody **should provide / should be provided** with equal access to health services.

25. WTO rules have made trade **easier / more easily** for developing countries

26. The organic products are now becoming **more popular/ the most popular** than they were in the past.

27. The man **who / whose** injury is serious has been taken to hospital.

28. Girls **may face / may be faced** serious health problems if they get married young.

**IV. Reading Câu 1: (Bài 1)**

**1. Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)**

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on (29) **International** Organisation to approve the United Nations Charter. The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries who agreed to (30) **keep** peace through international cooperation and shared mutual security. Today, about 190 nations in the world belong (31) **to** the UN.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly - a group of nations, which (32) **meets** to discuss the world's most urgent problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on important matters, such as international peace and (33) **security**, new member admissions, the UN budget and the budget for peacekeeping, are decided by two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority.

The Assembly holds its annual regular meetings from September to December. When necessary, it may hold a special or emergency meeting on subjects of (34) **particular** concern.

**2. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (5 pts)**

 In spite of recent efforts to promote gender equality in the workplace, women continue to find it hard to balance work and family. Many women think that they have to be the best at everything. Being the best mother, the best employee, the best partner, and the best homemaker is unrealistic. They seem to leave no time for looking after themselves. It is also harder for them to get ahead in their careers. A lack of work-life balance can cause women a lot of stress because they are trying to achieve at work as well as in other areas of their life, and this can affect their health and relationships. Poor balance between work and personal life also hurts the employees who may lose interest and leave their jobs quickly

Fortunately, many companies recognise that both men and women should take care of family matters. They offer suitable working hours to remain competitive, let their female staff work from home, and build up a healthy workplace which doesn't force people to work long hours.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **35.** Women can now manage their family life and careers very well. |   |   |
| **36.** Society expects women to be excellent at everything they do. |   |   |
| **37.** Achievements at work can cause stress to women. |   |   |
| **38.** Many employees quit their jobs because they can't balance work and personal life. |   |   |
| **39.** Many companies try to improve working conditions so that both men and women can have more family time. |   |   |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35.F | 36.T | 37.F | 38.T | 39.T |

**V. Speaking:**

**1. Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)**

40. Peter: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the movies tonight? - Mai: Yes, I'd love to.

 A. Do you want to               B. What about              C. Do you feel like

41. Lan: I think extreme sports aren't for women as they are quite dangerous.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Women can do them if they get proper training

 A. You're right                      B. I'm sorry                  C. I'm afraid I disagree

42. Nam: Dad, I need a help. My phone stopped working. - Dad: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Wait for a second and then turn it on again.

 A. You can turn it on              B. Turn it off      C. You shouldn't turn it off

43. Phong: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go camping. - Nam: Yes, let's do that. Then we can rest and enjoy in the quiet countryside.

Ba: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it's a good idea. We're so busy now.

 A. Let / I don't think               B. Let's / I think            C. Let's / I don't think

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40.A | 41. C | 42. B | 43. C |

**VI. Writing Câu 1: (Bài 1)**

**1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (7 pts)**

**44.** They must stop child marriage because it limits children's access to education and training.

*(Họ phải chấm dứt nạn tảo hôn vì nó hạn chế khả năng tiếp cận giáo dục và đào tạo của trẻ em.)*

**→** Child marriage **must be stopped because it limits children's access to education and training.**

**45.** Blended learning is becoming more popular now than it was in the past.

*(Học kết hợp đang trở nên phổ biến hơn so với trước đây.)*

**→** In the past, **blended learning wasn't so / as popular as it is now / blended learning was less popular than it is now.**

**46.** I have never received such an attractive job offer before.

*(Tôi chưa bao giờ nhận được một lời mời làm việc hấp dẫn như vậy trước đây.)*

**→** This is the most **attractive job offer I have ever received.**

**47.** Women should be provided with more job opportunities to reduce gender inequality.

*(Phụ nữ cần được cung cấp nhiều cơ hội việc làm hơn để giảm bất bình đẳng giới.)*

**→** More job opportunities **should be provided for women to reduce gender inequality.**

**48.** Some teachers may not want to use electronic devices; their computer skills are very poor.

*(Một số giáo viên có thể không muốn sử dụng thiết bị điện tử; kỹ năng máy tính của họ rất kém.)*

**→** Some teachers whose **computer skills are very poor may not want to use electronic devices.**

**49.** Do you know the boy siting next to me at Nam's birthday party?

*(Bạn có biết cậu bé ngồi cạnh tôi trong bữa tiệc sinh nhật của Nom không?)*

**→** Do you know **the boy who sat next to me at Nam's birthday party?**

**50.** They'll have to change the date of the meeting again.

*(Họ sẽ phải thay đổi ngày họp một lần nữa.)*

**→** The date **of the meeting will have to be changed again.**