

A. TOPICS: Unit 1 – Unit 2 – Unit 3

B. CONTENTS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Local community
- Vocabulary to talk about community.
2. City life
- Vocabulary to talk about life in the city.

II. PRONUNCIATION:

- 1, Sounds /æ/, /ɑ:/, and /e/
- 2, Sounds /aʊ/, /əʊ/, and /eə/
- 3, Sounds /h/ and /r/

III. GRAMMAR:

1. Phrasal verbs
2. Question words before *to*-infinitives and some phrasal verbs.
3. Double comparatives
The comparative + S + V, the comparative + S + V.
4. Modal verbs in the first conditional sentences.

IV. EXERCISES

Ex 1. Choose the correct letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>b</u> ear | B. <u>n</u> ear | C. <u>w</u> ear | D. <u>p</u> ear |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> lowly | B. <u>d</u> owntown | C. <u>p</u> ower | D. <u>c</u> rowded |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> oast | B. <u>u</u> pload | C. <u>a</u> broad | D. <u>r</u> oadside |
| 4. A. ca <u>s</u> tle | B. Chri <u>s</u> tmas | C. bu <u>s</u> tle | D. cor <u>r</u> ect |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> ouble | B. <u>c</u> ouncil | C. <u>s</u> outheast | D. <u>t</u> housand |
| 6. A. co <u>l</u> lection | B. <u>h</u> elper | C. co <u>n</u> test | D. <u>e</u> veryone |
| 7. A. <u>h</u> our | B. <u>h</u> onour | C. <u>h</u> orrible | D. <u>h</u> onest |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> tandard | B. <u>n</u> atural | C. po <u>t</u> ato | D. <u>f</u> actor |
| 9. A. lau <u>g</u> h | B. nau <u>g</u> hty | C. da <u>u</u> ghter | D. tau <u>g</u> ht |
| 10. A. <u>e</u> legant | B. <u>e</u> mail | C. <u>s</u> pecial | D. <u>n</u> etwork |

Ex 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. artisan | B. attractive | C. pollution | D. impatient |
| 2. A. exploration | B. community | C. conventional | D. amenity |
| 3. A. pricey | B. metro | C. suburb | D. preserve |
| 4. A. facility | B. preservation | C. economics | D. entertainment |
| 5. A. 'function | B. bustling | C. itchy | D. downtown |
| 6. A. liveable | B. collector | C. attraction | D. construction |
| 7. A. compulsory | B. technology | C. academic | D. eliminate |

Ex 3. Choose A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

1. There is a market in our area where you can buy all kinds of handmade products. It may be the biggest _____ market in our country.
A. thing B. product C. handicraft D. selling
2. The Tower of London is one of the top _____ in the UK.

- A. tourist places B. tourism places C. guided tours D. tourist attractions
3. The condo is so small and there are not enough _____ for families with young children.
A. facilities B. equipment C. tools D. space
4. City life can be _____ fast-paced than life in smaller towns.
A. much more B. more much C. many more D. more many
5. The _____ you get to know the locals, the _____ comfortable you might feel in a new city.
A. sooner – least B. sooner – more C. later – most D. soonest – much
6. The _____ pollution there is in a city, the _____ the air quality becomes.
A. more – worse B. most – worse C. less - worse D. much – bad
7. He still can't decide on _____ to start the training program, whether in the spring or in the fall.
A. where B. what C. when D. how
8. My neighbour asked me _____ to use the dishwasher.
A. what B. why C. how D. which
9. My parents don't know _____ to put the big sofa in the living room.
A. what B. who C. where D. how
10. They ran _____ of bread when I went to the local bakery yesterday.
A. out B. in C. around D. with
11. The villagers are working hard to _____ the challenges of exporting their handcrafted products overseas.
A. deal for B. take off C. deal with D. make up
12. She thinks _____ the city is, _____ the cost of living gets.
A. the bigger/ higher B. the bigger/ the higher
C. bigger/ the higher D. the bigger/ the high
13. The city is now a big _____ site with many half-finished buildings.
A. waste B. tourist C. storage D. construction
14. The town is overcrowded and lacks public _____.
A. health B. amenities C. education D. places
15. The _____ system runs underground, so it doesn't encounter road congestion.
A. bus B. coach C. metro D. taxi
16. This city looks like a _____ jungle with ugly buildings and almost no parks.
A. green B. loveable C. tropical D. concrete
17. I live in a _____ street which is full of people and vehicles moving around all day.
A. quiet B. bustling C. calm D. empty
18. Bangkok has an excellent _____ system which runs on a railway above the ground.
A. sky train B. underground C. ferry D. taxi
19. Harry: Oh no! I missed the bus to the underground.
Mr Lam: _____
A. You're excellent. Congratulations!
B. Your friends will miss you a lot.
C. The underground is much faster than the bus.
D. Don't worry. I can take you to the station.
20. I used to live in the _____ area, but I moved to a quiet suburb two years ago.
A. downtown B. underground C. outskirts D. village

Ex4. Four phrases/ sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Nowadays delivery people are commonly seen in our city. Of all the delivery people who deliver us parcels, (1) _____. Mr Nam is about 40 years old and usually wears a yellow uniform. He is a kind, friendly, and responsible person. (2) _____, he always calls to check if we are at home. (3) _____ when we were in Ho Chi Minh City, Mr Nam called my father several times until my father answered his call. He told us that we had a parcel. As we were not at home, my father asked him to leave the parcel with our neighbour. Mr Nam found our neighbour and called us before giving the parcel to her. He also allowed us (4) _____. My father sometimes talks to him and he happily shares about his life and work.

- A. to transfer money to him by online banking
- B. our family likes Mr Nam the most
- C. Before he brings a parcel to our house
- D. I still remember one day

Question 1 _____ **Question 2** _____ **Question 3** _____ **Question 4** _____

Ex5. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

1/ We decided to have a picnic by the lake last Sunday. Everything was perfect until something unexpected happened. _____

- a. As soon as we finished setting up, dark clouds appeared in the sky.
- b. We packed all the food and drinks and headed to the lake early in the morning.
- c. Suddenly, it started raining heavily, and we had to rush back to the car.

- A. b-a-c
- B. c-b-a
- C. a-c-b
- D. b-c-a

2/ Choose the sentence that you can end the text (in Question 01) most appropriately.

- A. The rain stopped, and we enjoyed the rest of the day by the lake.
- B. Despite the rain, we still managed to have fun indoors.
- C. We didn't let the rain ruin our day, so we continued the picnic in the rain.
- D. We decided to drive home and have the picnic inside instead

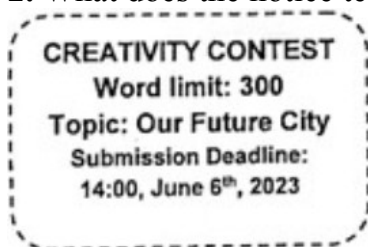
Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What does the sign say?



- A. You should honk your car horn here all the time.
- B. You are not allowed to use your car horn in this area.
- C. You should use horn to drive your car as fast as possible.
- D. You can only use your horn in an emergency.

2. What does the notice tell us about?



- A. Candidates will design their future in 300 words.
- B. Candidates will talk about their city in the future in 5 hours.
- C. Candidates will create their future city within 300 minutes.
- D. Candidates will write about their future city within 300 words.

Ex 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The local newspaper carried out a survey with city dwellers about how to make the city a more (1) _____ place. Most participants in the survey talked about the city's traffic. First, they wanted stricter traffic (2) _____ to stop drivers from ignoring traffic lights and breaking speed limits. This would help reduce road accidents. In addition, they hoped their city would improve its (3) _____ system. For example, buses should be clean and have air conditioners. There should be bus lines that reach almost all areas in the city, so it would be easy for people to (4) _____. They said that good public transport could also (5) _____ the city money. The local authority wouldn't need to construct new parking lots and (6) _____ roads to cater for the increasing number of private cars. Finally, the survey (7) _____ suggested the local authority build traffic apps. The apps could recommend to drivers the best routes to avoid traffic (8) _____. The sooner the government started implementing these, the more convenient it would be to travel around the city.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. lifelong | B. living | C. lively | D. liveable |
| 2. A. jams | B. laws | C. lights | D. safety |
| 3. A. public transport | B. underground | C. amenity | D. parking |
| 4. A. go away | B. move in | C. get around | D. come out |
| 5. A. earn | B. make | C. save | D. spend |
| 6. A. narrow | B. widen | C. reduce | D. block |
| 7. A. participants | B. people | C. government | D. police |
| 8. A. signs | B. flow | C. accidents | D. congestion |

Ex7. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Twenty years ago, people tried to leave the suburbs for cities but nowadays many people are reluctant to make such a move. They say that compared to suburban areas, city life has many **drawbacks**.

The high cost of living is the first disadvantage. The bigger the city is, the higher the living cost is. Accommodation and petrol are expensive. Food and drinks are also pricey. Apart from that, city people seem to suffer from more noise and air pollution. The densely populated neighbourhoods, busy traffic, and big construction sites make cities noisy and dusty. These are harmful to people's health, such as increasing their stress levels, disturbing their sleep and making **them** suffer from breathing problems.

Lack of space is another drawback of city life. House prices are high in the city, so people tend to live in smaller houses or in apartment blocks. Many cities lack spaces for outdoor activities; therefore, teenagers often hang out at shopping malls or in entertainment complexes instead of doing sports outdoors.

The cities' authorities are trying to overcome these problems. However, they still have a long way to go before they can reduce living costs and pollution, and increase green space to make all cities in the world more liveable places.

- What is the passage mainly about?
A. The reasons for moving to the suburbs. B. The disadvantages of city life.
C. The high cost of living in cities. D. The causes of pollution in cities.
- The word **drawbacks** in paragraph 1 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.
A. advantages B. disadvantages C. problems D. difficulties
- Why does the author mention "accommodation, petrol, food, and drinks" in paragraph 2?
A. To give examples of high living costs. B. To explain how convenient city life is.

C. To describe what city people often lack. D. To suggest city people save money.

4. What does the word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. bad effects B. stress levels C. city people D. construction sites

5. According to the passage, teenagers often hang out at shopping malls because _____.

A. they find shopping malls interesting B. they have few places outdoor to play

C. they prefer them to entertainment complexes D. their houses are too small

6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about city authorities?

A. They are trying to find solutions to city problems.

B. They all want to solve problems for all the world’s cities.

C. They hope to lower the costs of living in cities.

D. They reduced pollution levels in cities by half last year.

Ex8. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D which has the same meaning as the original sentence.

1. It’s difficult to get around the city at rush hours due to congested roads.

A. Moving to the city at rush hours is not a good idea.

B. It’s not easy at rush hours because the downtown is congested.

C. Traffic congestion makes it difficult to travel in the city at rush hours.

D. Don’t get around the city because all roads are congested.

2. The city council will cut down on electricity used for public lighting.

A. According to the city council, there will soon be no public lighting in the city.

B. The city council intends to reduce energy used to light public places.

C. The city council will cut down on investment in public amenities.

D. Public lights use up much electricity so the city council will remove them.

3. “I enjoy the variety of food the city offers,” said Maria.

A. Maria said she enjoys the variety of food the city offers.

B. Maria said she enjoyed the variety of food the city offered.

C. Maria said she will enjoy the variety of food the city offers.

D. Maria asked if she enjoys the variety of food the city offers.

4. Jack caught a cold after walking home in the rain.

A. Jack felt cold because he had to walk home in the rain.

B. The rain was cold, so Jack tried to walk home as quickly as possible.

C. The heavier the rain, the more quickly Jack walked to his home.

D. Jack came down with a cold because he walked home in rainy weather.

5. Tom conducted research to find out how much food his friends were throwing away.

A. Tom’s research was about wasting food at his friends’ home.

B. Tom did research on how to throw away food without harming the environment.

C. Tom’s friends carried out research because he was throwing away too much food.

D. Tom carried out a study on his friends' food wasting habit.

Ex9. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

1. My area / famous / some specialties / such / bun cha, banh cuon / and bun oc.

A. My area is famous some specialties such as bun cha, banh cuon, and bun oc.

B. My area is famous as some specialties such as bun cha, banh cuon, and bun oc.

C. My area is famous for some specialties such as bun cha, banh cuon, and bun oc.

D. My area is famous for some specialties such bun cha, banh cuon, and bun oc.

2. The pottery artisan / can make / beautiful / pot / vase / local clay.

A. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pots and vases from local clay.

B. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pots and vases by local clay.

- C. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pot and vase from local clay.
 D. The pottery artisan can make beautiful pots and vases from a local clay.
 3. As firefighters, / they / ready / put out / fires / and save / people.
 A. As firefighters, they ready to put out fires and save people.
 B. As firefighters, they are ready put out fires and save people.
 C. As firefighters, they ready put out fires and save people.
 D. As firefighters, they are ready to put out fires and save people.
 4. She/ ask/ what / give/ her new neighbour/ his house-warming party.
 A. She ask what she should give to her new neighbour at his house-warming party.
 B. She asked what to give to her new neighbour at his house-warming party.
 C. She asked what should she give to her new neighbour at his house-warming party.
 D. She asked what to giving to her new neighbour in his house-warming party.
 5. The / famous / city/ be, high number of tourists/ it/ can/ attract.
 A. The more famous the city is, the higher number of tourists it can attract
 B. The famouser the city is, the higher number of tourists it can attract
 C. The more famous the city is, the more higher number of tourists it can attract
 D. The famous the city is, the higher number of tourists it can attract

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ GIẢI CHI TIẾT

A. ĐÁP ÁN NHANH

Exercise 1 – Pronunciation

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	D
5	A	6	D	7	C	8	C
9	A	10	B				

Exercise 2 – Stress

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	A	2	A	3	D	4	A
5	D	6	A	7	C		

Exercise 3 – Vocabulary & Grammar

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	C	2	D	3	A	4	A
5	B	6	A	7	C	8	C
9	C	10	A	11	C	12	B
13	D	14	B	15	C	16	D
17	B	18	A	19	D	20	A

Exercise 4 – Missing sentences

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	A

Exercise 5 – Logical text & signs

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1a	A	1b	D	Biển 1	B	Notice 2	D

Exercise 6 – Cloze text

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	D	2	B	3	A	4	C
5	C	6	B	7	A	8	D

Exercise 7 – Reading

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	B	2	A	3	A	4	C
5	B	6	D				

Exercise 8 – Same meaning

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	C	2	B	3	B	4	D
5	D						

Exercise 9 – Sentence building

Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA	Câu	ĐA
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B
5	A						

B. GIẢI CHI TIẾT**Exercise 1. Pronunciation**

- B. near:** bear /beə/, wear /weə/, pear /peə/ có phần “ea” phát âm /eə/; near /niə/ có /iə/.
- A. slowly:** slowly có “ow” /əʊ/, còn downtown, power, crowded có /aʊ/.
- C. abroad:** coast, upload, roadside có “oa” /əʊ/; abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ có “oa” phát âm /ɔ:/.
- D. correct:** Chữ t trong castle, Christmas, bustle không được phát âm; trong correct, t phát âm /t/.
- A. double:** “ou” trong double phát âm /ʌ/; trong council, southeast, thousand phát âm /aʊ/.
- Đáp án: D. everyone.**
 - collection:** /kə'lek.ʃən/: phần chữ e được hỏi phát âm /e/.
 - helper:** /'hel.pə(r)/: chữ e phát âm /e/.
 - contest:** /'kɒn.test/ (danh từ): chữ e phát âm /e/. Nếu dùng như động từ /kən'test/, âm e vẫn là /e/.
 - everyone:** /'ev.ri.wʌn/: trong phần được gạch chân, chữ e thứ hai không tạo thành một âm /e/ độc lập; âm tiết được đọc là /ri/. Vì vậy cách phát âm khác ba từ còn lại.

Kết luận: Ba từ A, B, C có phần chữ e được xét phát âm là /e/, còn D khác. Vì vậy chọn D. everyone.

- C. horrible:** h trong hour, honour, honest là âm câm; horrible phát âm /h/.
- C. potato:** a trong standard, natural, factor phát âm /æ/; a trong potato thuộc âm tiết /teɪ/ nên phát âm /eɪ/.
- A. laugh:** gh trong laugh phát âm /f/; gh trong naughty, daughter, taught không phát âm.
- B. email:** e đầu trong email phát âm /i:/; elegant, special, network có e phát âm /e/.

Exercise 2. Stress

- A. artisan:** artisan nhấn âm cuối (/ɑ:ti'zæn/), còn attractive, pollution, impatient nhấn âm 2.
- A. exploration:** exploration nhấn ở âm “ra” (/ˌeksplə'reɪʃn/), còn community, conventional, amenity nhấn âm 2.
- D. preserve:** pricey, metro, suburb nhấn âm 1; preserve nhấn âm 2.
- A. facility:** facility nhấn âm 2; preservation, economics, entertainment nhấn âm 3.
- Đáp án: D. downtown.**
 - function:** /'fʌŋk.ʃən/ → trọng âm chính rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
 - bustling:** /'bʌs.lɪŋ/ → trọng âm chính rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
 - itchy:** /'ɪtʃ.i/ → trọng âm chính rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
 - downtown:** /ˌdaʊn'taʊn/ → trọng âm chính rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

Kết luận: A, B, C đều nhấn âm 1; D nhấn âm 2. Vì vậy chọn D. downtown.

6. **A. liveable:** liveable nhấn âm 1; collector, attraction, construction nhấn âm 2.
 7. **C. academic:** academic nhấn âm 3; compulsory, technology, eliminate nhấn âm 2.

Exercise 3. Choose A, B, C, or D

1. **C. handicraft:** handicraft market = chợ thủ công mỹ nghệ.
2. **D. tourist attractions:** tourist attraction = điểm thu hút khách du lịch; “one of the top + plural noun”.
3. **A. facilities:** “there are not enough facilities” đúng cả nghĩa lẫn ngữ pháp. “space” là không đếm được nên phải dùng “there is not enough space”.
4. **A. much more:** So sánh hơn: much + comparative → much more fast-paced.
5. **B. sooner – more:** Cấu trúc so sánh kép: The sooner..., the more comfortable...
6. **A. more – worse:** The more pollution..., the worse the air quality... = càng nhiều ô nhiễm, chất lượng không khí càng tệ.
7. **C. when:** decide on when to start = quyết định khi nào bắt đầu.
8. **C. how:** how to use = cách sử dụng.
9. **C. where:** where to put the sofa = đặt ghế sofa ở đâu.
10. **A. out:** run out of = hết, cạn.
11. **C. deal with:** deal with challenges = giải quyết/đối phó với khó khăn.
12. **B. the bigger / the higher:** So sánh kép: The + comparative..., the + comparative...
13. **D. construction:** construction site = công trường xây dựng.
14. **B. amenities:** public amenities = tiện ích/công trình công cộng.
15. **C. metro:** metro system chạy dưới lòng đất.
16. **D. concrete:** concrete jungle = “rừng bê tông”, chỉ đô thị dày đặc nhà cửa, ít cây xanh.
17. **B. bustling:** bustling street = con đường nhộn nhịp, đông đúc.
18. **A. sky train:** sky train chạy trên đường ray trên cao.
19. **D:** Lời đáp phù hợp khi Harry lỡ xe buýt: “Don’t worry. I can take you to the station.”
20. **A. downtown:** downtown area = khu trung tâm thành phố.

Exercise 4. Fill the missing phrases/sentences

1. **B:** Sau “Of all the delivery people...” cần mệnh đề chính: “our family likes Mr Nam the most”.
2. **C:** “Before he brings a parcel to our house” nối hợp lý với “he always calls to check if we are at home”.
3. **D:** “I still remember one day” mở đầu cho một kỉ niệm cụ thể.
4. **A:** allow + O + to V → “allowed us to transfer money to him by online banking”.

Exercise 5. Logical text + sign/notice

1. **A. b – a – c:** Trình tự thời gian: mang đồ đến hồ → vừa bày xong thì mây đen xuất hiện → mưa lớn và chạy về xe.
 2. **D:** Vì đã phải chạy về xe do mưa lớn, kết thúc hợp lý nhất là về nhà và tổ chức picnic trong nhà.
- Sign 1: B:** Biển cấm còi: không được sử dụng còi xe trong khu vực này.
Notice 2: D: Thông báo yêu cầu thí sinh viết về “future city” trong giới hạn 300 từ.

Exercise 6. Cloze text

1. **D. liveable:** a more liveable place = nơi đáng sống hơn.
2. **B. laws:** traffic laws = luật giao thông.

3. **A. public transport:** public transport system = hệ thống giao thông công cộng.
4. **C. get around:** get around = đi lại quanh thành phố.
5. **C. save:** save the city money = giúp thành phố tiết kiệm tiền.
6. **B. widen:** widen roads = mở rộng đường.
7. **A. participants:** survey participants = những người tham gia khảo sát.
8. **D. congestion:** traffic congestion = ùn tắc giao thông.

Exercise 7. Reading comprehension

1. **B:** Toàn bài tập trung vào các nhược điểm của cuộc sống thành phố: chi phí cao, ô nhiễm, thiếu không gian.
2. **A. advantages:** drawbacks = disadvantages, nên từ trái nghĩa là advantages.
3. **A:** Các ví dụ accommodation, petrol, food, drinks được đưa ra để minh họa chi phí sinh hoạt cao.
4. **C. city people:** “making them suffer...” → them chỉ những người sống ở thành phố.
5. **B:** Đoạn 3 nói nhiều thành phố thiếu không gian cho hoạt động ngoài trời nên thanh thiếu niên thường đến trung tâm mua sắm.
6. **D:** Bài không hề nói chính quyền đã giảm ô nhiễm một nửa trong năm ngoái; họ vẫn đang cố gắng giải quyết.

Exercise 8. Same meaning

1. **C:** congested roads = traffic congestion; “difficult to get around” = khó đi lại.
2. **B:** cut down on = reduce; public lighting = việc chiếu sáng nơi công cộng.
3. **B:** Đổi câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp ở quá khứ: enjoy → enjoyed; offers → offered.
4. **D:** catch a cold = come down with a cold; after walking in the rain = because he walked home in rainy weather.
5. **D:** conduct research = carry out a study; nội dung nghiên cứu là thói quen lãng phí thức ăn của bạn bè.

Exercise 9. Sentence building

1. **C:** be famous for + noun; such as + examples.
2. **A:** make + plural nouns + from + material → make beautiful pots and vases from local clay.
3. **D:** be ready to + V → are ready to put out fires and save people.
4. **B:** ask + question word + to-infinitive → asked what to give...
5. **A:** So sánh kép: The more famous the city is, the higher the number of tourists it can attract. Phương án A là tốt nhất; tự nhiên hơn nên viết “the greater/larger the number of tourists”.

C. CÔNG THỨC CẦN NHỚ

Question word + to-infinitive: what/where/when/how + to V. Ví dụ: I don't know where to go.

So sánh kép: The + comparative + S + V, the + comparative + S + V. Ví dụ: The bigger the city is, the higher the cost of living is.

Phrasal verbs: run out of = hết; deal with = giải quyết; get around = đi lại; cut down on = cắt giảm; come down with = mắc bệnh.

Reported speech: said + (that) + S + V lùi thì khi cần: “I enjoy...” → She said she enjoyed...

be famous for: be famous for + noun/N-ing = nổi tiếng về...

Ghi chú sửa lỗi nguồn: Ex1 câu 6 và Ex2 câu 5 không có đáp án duy nhất. Ex9 câu 5 dùng “the higher number of tourists” chưa tự nhiên; cách chuẩn hơn là “the greater/larger the number of tourists”.

