

UNIT 8: FILMS

VOCABULARY

1. animation (n)	/'æni'meɪʃən/:	phim hoạt hoạ
2. critic (n)	/'krɪtɪk/:	nhà phê bình
3. direct (v)	/dɪ'rekt/:	làm đạo diễn (phim, kịch...)
4. disaster (n)	/dɪ'zɑ:stə/:	thảm hoạ, tai hoạ
5. documentary (n)	/,dɒkjə'mentri/:	phim tài liệu
6. entertaining (adj)	/,entə'teɪnɪŋ/:	thú vị, làm vui lòng vừa ý
7. gripping (adj)	/'grɪpɪŋ/:	hấp dẫn, thú vị
8. hilarious (adj)	/hɪ'leəriəs/:	vui nhộn, hài hước
9. horror film (n)	/'hɒrə film /:	phim kinh dị
10. must-see (n)	/'mʌst si:/:	bộ phim hấp dẫn cần xem
11. poster (n)	/'pəʊstə/:	áp phích quảng cáo
12. recommend (v)	/,rekə'mend /:	giới thiệu, tiến cử
13. review (n)	/rɪ'vju:/:	bài phê bình
14. scary (adj)	/:skeəri/:	làm sợ hãi, rùng rợn
15. science fiction (sci-fi) (n)	/saɪəns fɪkʃən/:	phim khoa học viễn tưởng
16. star (v)	/stɑ:/:	đóng vai chính
17. survey (n)	/'sɜ:veɪ/:	cuộc khảo sát
18. thriller (n)	/'θrɪlə /:	phim kinh dị, giật gân
19. violent (adj)	/'vaɪələnt/:	có nhiều cảnh bạo lực

GRAMMAR

TỪ NỐI (CONNECTORS): ALTHOUGH/ IN SPITE OF/ DESPITE/ HOWEVER/ NEVERTHELESS.

1. Although/ In spite of/ Despite:

	Although	In spite of	Despite
Chức năng	Chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập giữa hai thông tin trong cùng một câu		
Cấu trúc	Although + mệnh đề 1 (S+V), mệnh đề 2 (S+V),	In spite of +danh từ/ cụm danh từ/ V-ing	Despite +danh từ/ cụm danh từ/ V-ing
Ví dụ	We enjoyed our camping holiday although it rained every day. <i>(Chúng tôi đã rất thích chuyến đi cắm trại mặc dù ngày nào trời cũng mưa)</i>	We enjoyed our camping holiday in spite of the rain. <i>(Chúng tôi đã rất thích chuyến đi cắm trại mặc dù trời mưa)</i> In spite of the traffic, we	We enjoyed our camping holiday despite the rain. <i>(Chúng tôi đã rất thích chuyến đi cắm trại mặc dù ngày nào trời cũng mưa)</i> Despite the pain in his leg, he completed the

Although he worked very hard, he didn't manage to pass the exam. (Mặc dù anh ấy học hành chăm chỉ, nhưng anh ấy đã không thi đỗ)	arrived on time. (Mặc dù giao thông tồi tệ, tôi vẫn đến đúng giờ)	marathon. (Mặc dù đau chân nhưng anh ấy vẫn hoàn thành cuộc thi chạy)
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2. However/ Nevertheless:

	However/ Nevertheless:
Chức năng	Chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập giữa hai câu
Cấu trúc	Mệnh đề 1. However/ Nevertheless, mệnh đề 2. Mệnh đề 1. Chủ ngữ, however/ nevertheless, động từ. Mệnh đề 1. Mệnh đề 2, however/ nevertheless
Ví dụ	I love London. However, the weather is bad. (Tôi yêu Luân Đôn. Tuy nhiên thời tiết thì tệ) I love London. The weather, however, is bad. I love London. The weather is bad, however.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 1: Điền “although/ despite/ in spite of” vào chỗ trống thích hợp.

- _____ she has a good look, everybody hates her.
- Jane seldom sees Jim _____ they go to the same school.
- _____ her illness, Jane went to work yesterday.
- _____ it was chilly outside, we went fishing.
- _____ working hard, Peter failed the test.
- _____ the difficulties, Sarah managed to solve the problem.
- My grandfather was very strong _____ his old age.
- The children slept deeply _____ the noise.
- _____ the high salary, Marey refused the job offer.
- _____ earning a high salary, Sara never wastes her money.
- I find the film boring _____ many people like it.
- _____ the bad weather, we went on our school picnic.
- _____ the congestion, we weren't late for the meeting.
- _____ he's rich, he is always upset.
- I couldn't sleep _____ I was exhausted.

Bài 2: Sử dụng liên từ “however” hoặc “nevertheless” để liên kết hai câu cho sẵn.

- Mrs Smith loves her children so much. She's sometimes very strict

2. We can go there by bus. It is not the only way.

3. Jim is good at English. He is not the best student.

4. My new phone costs a lot of money to buy. It isn't as good as I expected.

5. It's hard to find a parking lot near here on Sunday. I think we can find one.

6. My mother wants to go to Paris in this summer. My dad wants to go to Berlin.

7. Jane doesn't like salads. She likes vegetables.

8. My father loves watching football match. He never plays football.

Bài 3: Hoàn thành câu với một trong những từ nối “although/ despite/ however” sao cho thích hợp.

1. _____ the restaurant's good reputation, the food was terrible.
_____ the restaurant has a good reputation, the food was terrible.
The restaurant has a good reputation. _____, the food was terrible.
2. _____ it didn't stop raining, we didn't cancel our picnic.
_____ the rain, , we didn't cancel our picnic.
It didn't stop raining. We didn't cancel our picnic, _____.
3. Mary still bought the watch, _____ it had a high price.
Mary still bought the watch _____ its high price.
The watch had a high price. Mary, _____, bought it
4. _____ the fact that I was late for school, my teacher didn't punish me.
_____ I was late for school, my teacher didn't punish me.
I was late for school. My teacher didn't punish me, _____.
5. _____ I invited Jim to my party, he didn't come.
_____ my invitation to the party, Jim didn't come.
I invited Jim to the party. _____, he didn't come.
6. I don't want to watch this film _____ it has many good reviews.
I don't want to watch this film _____ its good reviews.

The film has many good reviews. I don't want to watch it, _____.

7. _____ there are many challenges, Tom won't give up his dream.
 _____ many challenges, Tom won't give up his dream.
 There are many challenges. _____, Tom won't give up his dream.
8. _____ I studied very hard, I failed the exam.
 _____ studying very hard, I failed the exam.
 I studied very hard. I, _____, failed the exam.

Bài 4: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng.

- We adore winter _____ the cold.
 A. in spite of B. although C. however
- She went to bed early _____ she didn't finish her work.
 A. despite B. although C. however
- _____ the fact that he is 23 years old, he is so childish.
 A. in spite B. despite C. however
- I go to school by bus every day. I don't like it much, _____.
 A. despite B. although C. however
- _____ Jim owns two cars, he rarely drives to work.
 A. despite B. although C. however
- The athlete completed the race _____ his pain.
 A. despite B. although C. nevertheless
- Jane looks pretty. She, _____, seems to lack personality.
 A. despite B. although C. nevertheless
- _____ we have a slim chance to win, we won't lose hope.
 A. despite B. although C. however
- _____ of his bad luck, he won the medal.
 A. in spite B. despite C. however
- He is friendly _____ the fact that he's very famous.

Bài 5: Nối cột A với cột B sao cho thích hợp.

A	B
1. Although I have many friends,	a. However, I admire her courage.
2. I didn't wake up late	b. Nevertheless, he is good at Literature
3. I don't really like Mary.	c. Living in it, however, is very comfortable.
4. Their project was finally successful	d. he didn't skip the class.
5. Tom is not good at science subjects.	e. although my alarm clock didn't go off.
6. In spite of his headache,	f. I feel lonely sometimes
7. My apartment is quite small.	g. despite all the obstacles
8. I rarely go travelling	h. although many friends want to travel with me.

- 1- _____ 2- _____ 3- _____ 4. - _____
- 5- _____ 6- _____ 7. - _____ 8- _____

Bài 6: Gạch chân lỗi sai trong câu và viết lại cho đúng.

1. Despite of the film's amazing effects, its plot is not so appealing.

.....

2. However she doesn't look very beautiful, she has a kind heart.

.....

3. In spite that I don't like her way of talking, I appreciate her effort.

.....

4. My brother isn't very young, nevertheless, he talks like a middle-aged woman.

.....

5. Although the fact that Mary's recently moved to this city, she is so familiar with it.

.....

6. I often eat fastfood. It is not, however, good for my health.

.....

7. My brother wants to travel around the world. Although he can't afford it.

.....

8. I try to spare some time for my children. I am very busy, although.

.....

Bài 7: Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu thứ nhất, sử dụng từ gợi ý trong ngoặc.

1. Although there was a traffic jam, me managed to arrive at the train station on time (despite)

.....

2. I don't want to buy a new computer although I have enough money. (having)

.....

3. Both of them usually go to school late although they don't live far away from school. (spite)

.....

4. My brother still went to school yesterday although he was sick. (sickness)

.....

5. Although he looks healthy, he has a weak heart. (looking)

.....

6. Despite the fact that Louis is not so rich, he often does charity. (although)

.....

7. In spite of the awful weather, we enjoyed our party last night. (although)

.....

8. She goes shopping every week although she has many clothes. (having)

.....

Bài 8: Điền “although/ despite/ in spite of” vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. _____ Peter was not invited to the party, he was the first to come.
2. _____ he promises he won't tell lie again, I won't trust him anymore.
3. This is an old car. _____, it's very reliable.
4. I am exhausted after school. _____, I will help mom do housework.
5. Ted is only 6 years old. He, _____, can play the piano very well.
6. She bought that sweater _____ its high price.
7. They rushed to the cinema. _____, they were too late.
8. _____ Sally hates crowded places, we've invited her to the prom.
9. I didn't like her rude behavior. _____, I said nothing.
10. _____ working slowly, he rarely makes mistakes.
11. I do exercise every day. I haven't lost any weight, _____.
12. My father tried to lift the box. _____, it was too heavy.
13. We won the game _____ having lost two players.
14. I called Jane four times. _____, she didn't answer me.
15. He wants to be a famous actor. His parents, _____, wants him to be a doctor.

Bài 9: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Although/ Anna/ not look/ serious/ she/ worried/ now.

.....

2. In spite of/ get/ up/ late/ this morning/ I not miss/ the bus

.....

3. Despite/ have/ no/ money/ we/ go/ shopping/ tomorrow.

.....

4. Although/ the book/ thick/ Jane/ finish/ it/ yesterday.

.....

5. Jim/ have/ serious/ car/ accident/ last/ month/ however/ he/ recover/ quickly.

.....

6. Although/ I/ fascinated/ to/ know/ the result/ I/ pretend/ I not care.

.....

7. Jim/ not/ usually/ like/ sci-fi movies/ nevertheless/ this one/ be/ exception.

.....

8. Although/ it /sunny/ I / bring/ umbrella/ with me.

.....

PRACTICE

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

1. PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm /ɪə/ và /eə/

I. KHẨU HÌNH MIỆNG

Hai âm là nguyên âm đôi, tức là bao gồm hai nguyên âm đơn ghép với nhau. Nguyên âm đôi được phát âm bằng cách bắt đầu bằng việc luyện phát âm từng nguyên âm đơn rồi ghép lại với nhau (tương tự cách đánh vần trong tiếng Việt). Để luyện được nguyên âm đôi, cần biết cách phát âm nguyên âm đơn trước.

- **Âm /ɪə/:** Phát âm âm /ɪ/ (tương tự chữ cái “i” trong tiếng Việt), sau đó chuyển khẩu hình miệng sang phát âm âm /ə/ (để người học dễ hình dung, âm /ə/ trong tiếng Anh có phần giống với chữ cái “ơ” trong tiếng Việt).

II. NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP PHÁT ÂM LÀ /ɪə/

1. “ea” phát âm là /ɪə/ trong những từ có nhóm ear

Ví dụ:

- fear /fɪə(r)/: sợ hãi
smear /smɪə(r)/: trát, bôi lem nhem
weary /'wiəri/: uể oải, mệt mỏi
- 2. “ee” phát âm là /ɪə/ khi đứng trước tận cùng là “r” của mỗi từ

Ví dụ:

- deer /dɪə(r)/: con nai, hoẵng
leer /lɪə(r)/: liếc trộm
steer /stɪə(r)/: lái xe, tàu

III. NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP PHÁT ÂM LÀ /eə/

1. “a” phát âm là /eə/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng “are” hoặc trong một âm tiết của một từ khi “a” đứng trước “r”

Ví dụ:

- care /keə(r)/: chăm sóc
dare /deə(r)/: dám
fare /feə(r)/: tiền vé
- 2. “ai” phát âm là /eə/ khi đứng trước “r”

Ví dụ:

- hair /heə(r)/: tóc
pair /peə(r)/: cặp, đôi
chair /tʃeə(r)/: cái ghế
- 3. “ea” phát âm là /eə/

Ví dụ:

- bearish /'beəriʃ/: hay câu gắt
wear /weə(r)/" mặc, đội, đeo
swear /sweə(r)/: thề
- 4. “ei” có thể được phát âm là /eə/**

Ví dụ:

- heir /eə(r)/: người thừa kế
their /ðeə(r)/: của họ (đại từ sở hữu)

LUYỆN TẬP

1. Âm /ɪə/

- The meaning isn't really clear.
/ðə 'mi:nɪŋ 'ɪznt 'rɪəli klɪər/
- I have these ears a hundred years.
/aɪ hæv ði:z ɪəz ə 'hʌndrəd jɪəz/

2. Âm /eə/

- The fair hair man ran in the sand.
/ðə feər heər mæn ræn ɪn ðə sænd/
- Where are the spare pairs Stan and Dan wear?
/weər ər ðə speər peəz stæn ən dæn weər/

VOCABULARY

Types of films:

1.action film	Phim hành động	2.comedy (n)	Phim hài
3.science fiction	Khoa học viễn tưởng	4.romantic comedy	Phim hài lãng mạn
5.thriller (n)	Phim rùng rợn	6.horror (n)	Phim kinh dị
7.cartoon (n)	Phim hoạt hình	8.animation (n)	Phim hoạt hình
9.documentary (n)	Phim tài liệu	10.discovery (n)	Chương trình khám phá

Adjectives:

1.interesting	Thú vị	2.boring	Tẻ nhạt
3.entertaining	Có tính giải trí	4.scary	Đáng sợ
5.violent	Bạo lực	6.hilarious	Vui nhộn
7.moving	Xúc động	8.shocking	Gây sốc

9.gripping	Thu hút	10.romantic	Lãng mạn

Ex I: Choose a word that has different sound in the underlined part

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. bored <u>ed</u> | B. acted <u>ed</u> | C. lived <u>ed</u> | D. combined <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. talk <u>ed</u> | B. lik <u>ed</u> | C. kick <u>ed</u> | D. need <u>ed</u> |
| 3. A. mov <u>ing</u> | B. romant <u>ic</u> | C. exc <u>it</u> ing | D. fright <u>en</u> ing |
| 4. A. act <u>ion</u> | B. scar <u>y</u> | C. romant <u>ic</u> | D. animat <u>ion</u> |
| 5. A. fl <u>y</u> | B. craz <u>y</u> | C. stor <u>y</u> | D. comed <u>y</u> |
| 6. A. profess <u>or</u> | B. lorr <u>y</u> | C. horr <u>or</u> | D. actor <u>or</u> |
| 7. A. car <u>ef</u> ful | B. dat <u>e</u> | C. hat <u>e</u> | D. del <u>a</u> y |
| 8. A. ent <u>er</u> | B. direct <u>or</u> | C. viol <u>ent</u> | D. document <u>ar</u> y |
| 9. A. th <u>ough</u> t | B. th <u>ank</u> | C. month <u>th</u> | D. th <u>ese</u> |

Ex II: Match the films with their definitions

a. comedy	b. romantic comedy	c. action film	d. documentary
e. cartoon	f. science fiction	g. horror	i. adventure film

- A film that has humorous drawings or characters.
- A film that is based on scientific discoveries of the future. It deals with space travel and life on other planets.
- A film that is intended to be funny, with a happy ending.
- A film which combines comedy with a love story.
- A film about strange and frightening things.
- A film about dangerous experience, journey or series of events.
- A film that has a lot of exciting actions.
- A film or television program that gives facts about something.

Ex III: Fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective given in the box

scary	boring	romantic	interesting
violent	entertaining	disappointing	moving

- The show was soEvery one left in the middle of the program.
- My son doesn't like horror films because they are
- T.V programs for small children shouldn't includescenes.
- The film was sothat nearly every one cries when they see the ending.
- VTV3 has a lot ofgame shows.
- Titanic is a film famous for itslove story of the two main characters.
- The film is sothat I saw it twice.
- Doing the same thing every day isI want to do the new things.

Ex V: Odd one out

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. thriller | B. scary | C. cartoon | D. comedy |
| 2. A. hilarious | B. entertaining | C. shocking | D. discovery |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 3. A. confusing | B. annoyed | C. terrified | D. interesting |
| 4. A. producer | B. writer | C. documentary | D. actor |
| 5. A. horror | B. director | C. animation | D. wildlife |
| 6. A. radio | B. television | C. exciting | D. internet |
| 7. A. island | B. actress | C. director | D. viewer |
| 8. A. park | B. university | C. museum | D. cinema |
| 9. A. audience | B. spectator | C. viewer | D. action |
| 10. A. show | B. science | C. physics | D. literature |

Ex VI: Choose the best answer

- That horror film is toofor me.
A. hilarious B. frightening C. romantic D. moving
- The films was sothat we almost fell asleep.
A. interesting B. gripping C. boring D. violent
- Critics were allat their performance on the stage yesterday.
A. disappointed B. annoyed C. worried D. bored
- The film is a bigbecause the audience enjoy it a lot.
A. failure B. start C. finish D. success
- The film is based on a book that wasfifteen years ago.
A. read B. opened C. written D. closed
- They haven'twhich film to see tonight.
A. decided B. wanted C. liked D. watched
- That is a film about strange and frightening things that mayin real life.
A. use B. happen C. finish D. take
- I can't take myoff the screen because the film is so interesting.
A. ears B. mouth C. nose D. eyes
- A comedy is a film that tries to make people
A. cry B. dance C. laugh D. sleep
- In spite ofpreparation, they had a lot of difficulties in making the film.
A. slow B. quick C. carless D. careful

Ex VIII: Fill in the gap with a suitable word given in the box

successful	reviews	disaster	romantic
performed	frightening	terrible	directors

- The new film didn't receive goodfrom critics.
- Many Europeanhave gone to Hollywood to make films.
- I love this actor because heexcellently in many films.
- The film shown on T.V yesterday begins with adisaster but it has a happy ending.
- They spent a lot of money on the film but is wasn't asas expected.
- The film is a bitbut I really enjoy it.
- Titanic is a film which was directed by James Cameron.
- At the end of the film, more than a thousand people died in the

Ex X: Complete the second sentence in each pair, using the word in brackets. The meaning of both sentences should be the same.

1. She finds doing housework is boring.

She....

.....

2. Receiving a small present from the teacher makes the boy excited.

The boy

finds.....

3. This question is confusing to students.

Students

.....

4. The boys find playing games interesting.

The

boys.....

5. The ending of the film is quite shocking.

I

was.....

.....

Ex XI: Match

1. tell		a.real-life events
2.see		b.games
3.attend		c.a mistake
4.meet		d.an interesting film
5.play		e.a lot of awards
6.show		f. a story
7.win		g.the party
8. make		h.old friends

Ex XII: Write the correct form of the word given

1. He was stillwhen I saw him at 11 o'clock yesterday evening. **WAKE**

2. A crazy cat and adog help him to find his parents. **FRIEND**

3. In the year 1905, astronauts.....a life on this planet. **DISCOVERY**

4. This is anstory for me. I can't believe it. **BELIEVE**

5. Weto move to a bigger house last month. **DECISION**

6. The film was so interesting that Peter saw it fromto the end. **BEGIN**

7. I waswith the final results of the football match. **AMAZE**
8. Do you like watchingfilms? **ROMANCE**
9. The film is about adventures in theland in America. **MAGIC**
- 10.The film they saw yesterday wasby a famous man. **DIRECT**

Ex XIII: Choose the best answer

1. Let'sa look at the film section of the paper.
A. do B. use C. spend D. take
2. The main characterin love with a poor man in the countryside.
A. has B. makes C. falls D. interests
3. The film.....an exciting story about murder or crime.
A. holds B. reports C. tells D. watches
4. His father likes watching films that show real life.....or stories.
A. events B. projects C. programs D. actions
5. The girl was soby the film that she couldn't sleep last night.
A. bored B. annoyed C. disappointed D. frightened
6. We are allthat he became the champion of the competition.
A. interested B. surprised C. terrified D. worried
7. How do you feel when you watch afilm?
A. lazy B. hard-working C. gripping D. careful
8. Although the story of the film was good, I didn't like the
A. script B. director C. acting D. color
9. My daughtera lot of money on her clothes but she is not satisfied.
A. has B. takes C. learns D. spends
- 10.I can't hear anything because theis terrible.
A. sound B. color C. electricity D. light

1. 9. D 10.A

SKILLS

B. KỸ NĂNG

DO YOU KNOW?

HOW TO MAKE A CARTOON

In a cartoon, instead of taking pictures of real people, the camera takes pictures of drawings. Many drawings have to be made just to show a simple action. Each drawing is again made only slightly different from the others. The drawings are then photographed orderly. When everything is complete and the cartoon is shown, it also looks as though the characters are really moving.

KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)

I - Read the passage and choose the best option to answer each of the following questions.

ANIMATION

The theory of the animated cartoon was introduced before the invention of the cinema by half a century. When working to create conversation pieces for Victorian shops, people discovered the

principle of persistence of vision. If drawings of the stages of an action were shown in fast succession, the human eye would perceive them as a continuous movement.

One of the first commercially successful devices, invented by the Belgian Joseph Plateau in 1832, was the phenakistoscope, a spinning cardboard disk that created the illusion of movement when viewed in a mirror, in 1834, William Horner invented the zoetrope, a rotating drum lined by a band of pictures. The Frenchman Émile Reynaud in 1876 adapted the principle into a form that could be projected before a theatrical audience. Reynaud became not only animation's first entrepreneur but also the first artist to give personality and warmth to his animated characters.

(Animation by Dave Kehr- extracted from Encyclopaedia Britannica)

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Early history of animation
- B. The reason why animation is popular
- C. The invention of Joseph Plateau
- D. The first animation's entrepreneur

2. When was the theory of animation developed?

- A. after the introduction of the cinema
- B. in 1832
- C. about 50 years before the invention of the cinema
- D. in 1876

3. What happens to human eyes when pictures of the stages of an action were shown in fast succession?

- A. They will find the pictures more vivid.
- B. They cannot see the pictures.
- C. They will perceive the pictures as normal.
- D. They will see the pictures as a continuous movement.

4. What is a phenakistoscope?

- A. a popular form of entertainment
- B. a spinning cardboard disk
- C. a rotating drum lined by a band of pictures
- D. a collection of Victorian drawings

5. Who is NOT MENTIONED as an inventor of an animation-making device?

A. Victoria

B. William Horner

C. Émile Reynaud

D. Joseph Plateau

II - Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Jennifer Lawrence is a famous young actress in Hollywood. When she was a child, she liked sports, especially hockey and basketball. She also worked as a model. At the age of 14, she knew she wanted to be an actress, so she went to New York City to look for work. She appeared in advertisements for MTV and the fashion company H&M, and got work as an actress on TV and in films. In 2010, she acted in the film *Winter's Bone* and she was nominated for many awards including an Oscar. In 2012, she starred in the film *The Hunger Games* as Katniss Everdeen. The film went on to become one of the highest-grossing movies ever. One contributing element to Lawrence's success is her fun and optimism. She is often cited as being approachable, with a personality that seems unaffected by Hollywood excesses.

1. Jennifer didn't like sports when she was a little girl. ☐
2. She worked as a model before pursuing a career in acting. ☐
3. Jennifer was nominated for an Oscar in 2010. ☐
4. She starred in the film *Winter's Bone* in 2012. ☐
5. Her personality is affected greatly by Hollywood excesses. ☐

KỸ NĂNG NGHE (LISTENING SKILLS)

Listen and decide whether the statements below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text. (Track 15)

Among many programs and (1) on TV these days such as the current news programs, sport programs, entertaining programs, (2) and movie programs, etc., I like the program "the World of Animals" (3)

This program is usually shown on (4) every day at 8.30 in the evening. It often lasts about (5) minutes. In this program, stories of the life of many animals in the world are told in a very (6) way. For example, people can watch films about (7), snakes, tigers, insects, birds, sea turtles, sharks etc. ... and even the penguins and the polar bears. While watching these films, I find the everyday life activities and habits of these animals very (8) In addition, I also learn that it is very important to protect these animals and their (9) Watching this program makes me very (10) after a day of work.

Exercise 2: Listen and put the phrases under the correct person. (Track 16)

- Likes watching TV in the free time	- Is a student
- Likes comedies	- Has a TV in the bedroom

- Likes game shows on VTV3	- Likes seeing famous people
- Is 19 years old	- Learns many things through TV
- Thinks that the News is helpful	

Phuong	Trung	Thu

KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)

Talk about a film that you have watched recently.

You can use the following questions as cues:

- What is the name of the film? What is its genre?
- What is the film about?
- Do you like the film? Why (not)?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action movie • documentary • animation • horror film • hilarious • interesting • entertaining • gripping • violent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I went to the cinema to see ... • The film that I have watched recently is ... • The film is about... • I really enjoy this film because ...

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
------------------------	------------

What is the name of the film? What is its genre?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
What is the film about?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Do you like the film? Why (not)?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Now you try!

Give your answer using the following cues. You should speak for 1-2 minutes.

1. I went to the cinema to see ...
2. The film is about...
3. I really enjoy this film because ...

Now you tick!

Did you ...

- ☐ answer all the questions in the task?
- ☐ give some details to each main point?
- ☐ speak slowly and fluently with only some hesitation?
- ☐ use vocabulary wide enough to talk about the topic?
- ☐ use various sentence structures (simple, compound, complex) accurately?
- ☐ pronounce correctly (vowels, consonants, stress, intonation)?

Let's compare!

Finally, compare with the sample answer on page 153.

KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)

I- Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

1. Animated character/ can/ animal/ tree/ or/ any household items,/ and/ they/ can/ talk/ like/ human being.

→ _____

2. I/ enjoy/ watch/ film/ made/famous/ Hollywood film producers.

→ _____

3. My favourite/ type/ movie/ comedy/ because/ it/ could/ make/ me/ laugh/ de-stress/ after/ long/ busy day.

→ _____

4. Original name/ worldwide famous/ Mickey Mouse/Mortimer Mouse.

→ _____

5. Some people/ interested/ horror movie/ because/ they/ want/ experience/ complex/ extreme emotions.

→ _____

II - Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your favourite type of film. You can answer some of the following questions:

- What type of film is it?
- What are its main characters?
- Why do you like it?

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 8: FILMS

VOCABULARY

1. animation (n)	/'æni'meɪʃən/:	phim hoạt hoạ
2. critic (n)	/'krɪtɪk/:	nhà phê bình
3. direct (v)	/dɪ'rekt/:	làm đạo diễn (phim, kịch...)
4. disaster (n)	/dɪ'zɑ:stə/:	thảm hoạ, tai hoạ
5. documentary (n)	/,dɒkjə'mentri/:	phim tài liệu
6. entertaining (adj)	/,entə'teɪnɪŋ/:	thú vị, làm vui lòng vừa ý
7. gripping (adj)	/'grɪpɪŋ/:	hấp dẫn, thú vị
8. hilarious (adj)	/hɪ'leəriəs/:	vui nhộn, hài hước
9. horror film (n)	/'hɒrə fɪlm /:	phim kinh dị
10. must-see (n)	/'mʌst si:/:	bộ phim hấp dẫn cần xem

11. poster (n)	/ˈpɒstə:/	áp phích quảng cáo
12. recommend (v)	/ˌrekəˈmend /:	giới thiệu, tiến cử
13. review (n)	/rɪˈvju:/:	bài phê bình
14. scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri:/:	làm sợ hãi, rùng rợn
15. science fiction (sci-fi) (n)	/saɪəns fɪkʃən/:	phim khoa học viễn tưởng
16. star (v)	/stɑ:/:	đóng vai chính
17. survey (n)	/ˈsɜːveɪ/:	cuộc khảo sát
18. thriller (n)	/ˈθrɪlə /:	phim kinh dị, giật gân
19. violent (adj)	/ˈvaɪələnt/:	có nhiều cảnh bạo lực

GRAMMAR

TỪ NỐI (CONNECTORS): ALTHOUGH/ IN SPITE OF/ DESPITE/ HOWEVER/ NEVERTHELESS.

1. Although/ In spite of/ Despite:

	Although	In spite of	Despite
Chức năng	Chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập giữa hai thông tin trong cùng một câu		
Cấu trúc	Although + mệnh đề 1 (S+V), mệnh đề 2 (S+V),	In spite of + danh từ/ cụm danh từ/ V-ing	Despite +danh từ/ cụm danh từ/ V-ing
Ví dụ	<p>We enjoyed our camping holiday although it rained every day.</p> <p>(Chúng tôi đã rất thích chuyến đi cắm trại mặc dù ngày nào trời cũng mưa)</p> <p>Although he worked very hard, he didn't manage to pass the exam.</p> <p>(Mặc dù anh ấy học hành chăm chỉ, nhưng anh ấy đã không thi đỗ)</p>	<p>We enjoyed our camping holiday in spite of the rain.</p> <p>(Chúng tôi đã rất thích chuyến đi cắm trại mặc dù trời mưa)</p> <p>In spite of the traffic, we arrived on time.</p> <p>(Mặc dù giao thông tồi tệ, tôi vẫn đến đúng giờ)</p>	<p>We enjoyed our camping holiday despite the rain.</p> <p>(Chúng tôi đã rất thích chuyến đi cắm trại mặc dù ngày nào trời cũng mưa)</p> <p>Despite the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.</p> <p>(Mặc dù đau chân nhưng anh ấy vẫn hoàn thành cuộc thi chạy)</p>

2. However/ Nevertheless:

	However/ Nevertheless:
Chức năng	Chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập giữa hai câu

Cấu trúc	Mệnh đề 1. However/ Nevertheless, mệnh đề 2. Mệnh đề 1. Chủ ngữ, however/ nevertheless, động từ. Mệnh đề 1. Mệnh đề 2, however/ nevertheless
Ví dụ	I love London. However, the weather is bad. <i>(Tôi yêu Luân Đôn. Tuy nhiên thời tiết thì tệ)</i> I love London. The weather, however, is bad. I love London. The weather is bad, however.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Bài 1: Điền “although/ despite/ in spite of” vào chỗ trống thích hợp.

16. _____ she has a good look, everybody hates her.
17. Jane seldom sees Jim _____ they go to the same school.
18. _____ her illness, Jane went to work yesterday.
19. _____ it was chilly outside, we went fishing.
20. _____ working hard, Peter failed the test.
21. _____ the difficulties, Sarah managed to solve the problem.
22. My grandfather was very strong _____ his old age.
23. The children slept deeply _____ the noise.
24. _____ the high salary, Marey refused the job offer.
25. _____ earning a high salary, Sara never wastes her money.
26. I find the film boring _____ many people like it.
27. _____ the bad weather, we went on our school picnic.
28. _____ the congestion, we weren't late for the meeting.
29. _____ he's rich, he is always upset.
30. I couldn't sleep _____ I was exhausted.

KEY Bài 1: Điền “although/ despite/ in spite of” vào chỗ trống thích hợp.

1. Although	6. despite/ in spite of	11. although
2. Although	7. despite/ in spite of	12. despite/ in spite of
3. despite/ in spite of	8. despite/ in spite of	13. despite/ in spite of
4. Although	9. despite/ in spite of	14. although
5. despite/ in spite of	10. despite/ in spite of	15. although

Giải thích: Liên từ “although” đi cùng một mệnh đề, liên từ “despite/ in spite of” đi với danh từ, cụm danh từ hoặc động từ ở dạng V-ing.

Bài 2: Sử dụng liên từ “however” hoặc “nevertheless” để liên kết hai câu cho sẵn.

1. Mrs Smith loves her children so much. She's sometimes very strict

2. We can go there by bus. It is not the only way.

3. Jim is good at English. He is not the best student.

4. My new phone costs a lot of money to buy. It isn't as good as I expected.

5. It's hard to find a parking lot near here on Sunday. I think we can find one.

6. My mother wants to go to Paris in this summer. My dad wants to go to Berlin.

7. Jane doesn't like salads. She likes vegetables.

8. My father loves watching football match. He never plays football.

KEY Bài 2: Sử dụng liên từ “however” hoặc “nevertheless” để liên kết hai câu cho sẵn.

1. Mrs Smith loves her children so much. However, she's sometimes very strict.

Mrs Smith loves her children so much. She, however, is sometimes very strict.

Mrs Smith loves her children so much. She is sometimes very strict, however.

2. We can go there by bus. However, it is not the only way.

We can go there by bus. It, however, is not the only way.

We can go there by bus. It is not the only way, however.

3. Jim is good at English. However, he is not the best student.

Jim is good at English. He, however, is not the best student.

Jim is good at English. He is not the best student, however.

4. My new phone costs a lot of money to buy. However, it isn't as good as I expected.

My new phone costs a lot of money to buy. It, however, isn't as good as I expected.

My new phone costs a lot of money to buy. It isn't as good as I expected, however.

5. It's hard to find a parking lot near here on Sunday. However, I think we can find one.

It's hard to find a parking lot near here on Sunday. I, however, think we can find one.

It's hard to find a parking lot near here on Sunday. I think we can find one, however.

6. My mother wants to go to Paris in this summer. However, My dad wants to go to Berlin.

My mother wants to go to Paris in this summer. My dad, however, wants to go to Berlin.

My mother wants to go to Paris in this summer. My dad wants to go to Berlin, however.

7. Jane doesn't like salads. However, She likes vegetables.

Jane doesn't like salads. She, however, likes vegetables.

Jane doesn't like salads. She likes vegetables, however, .

8. My father loves watching football match. However, he never plays football.

My father loves watching football match. He, however, never plays football.

My father loves watching football match. He never plays football, however.

Giải thích: liên từ “however” hoặc “nevertheless” dùng để nối 2 câu với nhau. Có cách đặt liên từ như sau:

Mệnh đề 1. However/ Nevertheless, mệnh đề 2.

Mệnh đề 1. Chủ ngữ, however/ nevertheless, động từ.

Mệnh đề 1. Mệnh đề 2, however/ nevertheless.

Bài 3: Hoàn thành câu với một trong những từ nối “although/ despite/ however” sao cho thích hợp.

9. _____ the restaurant's good reputation, the food was terrible.

_____ the restaurant has a good reputation, the food was terrible.

The restaurant has a good reputation. _____, the food was terrible.

10. _____ it didn't stop raining, we didn't cancel our picnic.

_____ the rain, , we didn't cancel our picnic.

It didn't stop raining. We didn't cancel our picnic, _____.

11. Mary still bought the watch, _____ it had a high price.

Mary still bought the watch _____ its high price.

The watch had a high price. Mary, _____, bought it

12. _____ the fact that I was late for school, my teacher didn't punish me.

_____ I was late for school, my teacher didn't punish me.

I was late for school. My teacher didn't punish me, _____.

13. _____ I invited Jim to my party, he didn't come.

_____ my invitation to the party, Jim didn't come.

I invited Jim to the party. _____, he didn't come.

14. I don't want to watch this film _____ it has many good reviews.

I don't want to watcht this film _____ its good reviews.

The film has many good reviews. I don't want to watch it, _____.

15. _____ there are many challenges, Tom won't give up his dream.

_____ many challenges, Tom won't give up his dream.

There are many challenges. _____, Tom won't give up his dream.

16. _____ I studied very hard, I failed the exam.

_____ studying very hard, I failed the exam.

I studied very hard. I, _____, failed the exam.

KEY Bài 3: Hoàn thành câu với một trong những từ nối “although/ despite/ however” sao cho thích hợp.

1. despite/ although/ however	5. despite/ although/ however
2. although/ despite/ however	6. despite/ although/ however
3. although/ despite/ however	7. despite/ although/ however
4. despite/ although/ however	8. despite/ although/ however

Giải thích: Liên từ although đi cùng 1 mệnh đề

Liên từ despite đi với danh từ, cụm danh từ, V-ing

Liên từ however dùng để nối 2 câu với nhau

Bài 4: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng.

11. We adore winter _____ the cold.
A. in spite of B. although C. however
12. She went to bed early _____ she didn't finish her work.
A. despite B. although C. however
13. _____ the fact that he is 23 years old, he is so childish.
A. in spite B. despite C. however
14. I go to school by bus every day. I don't like it much, _____.
A. despite B. although C. however
15. _____ Jim owns two cars, he rarely drives to work.
A. despite B. although C. however
16. The athlete completed the race _____ his pain.
A. despite B. although C. nevertheless
17. Jane looks pretty. She, _____, seems to lack personality.
A. despite B. although C. nevertheless
18. _____ we have a slim chance to win, we won't lose hope.
A. despite B. although C. however
19. _____ of his bad luck, he won the medal.
A. in spite B. despite C. however
20. He is friendly _____ the fact that he's very famous.

KEY Bài 4 : Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng.

1. A. In spite of	5. B. although	8. B. although
2. B. although	6. A. despite	9. A. despite
3. B. despite	7. C. nevertheless	10. A. despite
4. C. nevertheless		
A. despite	B. although	C. however

Bài 5: Nối cột A với cột B sao cho thích hợp.

A	B
---	---

9. Although I have many friends,	i. However, I admire her courage.
10. I didn't wake up late	j. Nevertheless, he is good at Literature
11. I don't really like Mary.	k. Living in it, however, is very comfortable.
12. Their project was finally successful	l. he didn't skip the class.
13. Tom is not good at science subjects.	m. although my alarm clock didn't go off.
14. In spite of his headache,	n. I feel lonely sometimes
15. My apartment is quite small.	o. despite all the obstacles
16. I rarely go travelling	p. although many friends want to travel with me.

1- _____ 2- _____ 3- _____ 4. - _____
 5- _____ 6- _____ 7. - _____ 8- _____

KEY Bài 5: Nối cột A với cột B sao cho thích hợp.

1-f 2-e 3-a 4. -g
 5-b 6-d 7. -c 8-h

Bài 6: Gạch chân lỗi sai trong câu và viết lại cho đúng.

1. Despite of the film's amazing effects, its plot is not so appealing.

.....

2. However she doesn't look very beautiful, she has a kind heart.

.....

3. In spite that I don't like her way of talking, I appreciate her effort.

.....

4. My brother isn't very young, nevertheless, he talks like a middle-aged woman.

.....

5. Although the fact that Mary's recently moved to this city, she is so familiar with it.

.....

6. I often eat fastfood. It is not, however, good for my health.

.....

7. My brother wants to travel around the world. Although he can't afford it.

.....

8. I try to spare some time for my children. I am very busy, although.

.....

KEY Bài 6: Gạch chân lỗi sai trong câu và viết lại cho đúng.

1. Despite of the film's amazing effects, its plot is not so appealing.
→ **Despite** the film's amazing effects, its plot is not so appealing.
2. **However** she doesn't look very beautiful, she has a kind heart.
→ **Although** she doesn't look very beautiful, she has a kind heart.
3. **In spite that** I don't like her way of talking, I appreciate her effort.
→ **Although** I don't like her way of talking, I appreciate her effort.
4. My brother isn't very young, **nevertheless**, he talks like a middle-aged woman.
→ My brother isn't very young. **Nevertheless**, he talks like a middle-aged woman.
5. **Although the fact that** Mary's recently moved to this city, she is so familiar with it.
→ **Despite the fact that** Mary's recently moved to this city, she is so familiar with it.
6. I often eat fastfood. **It is not, however**, good for my health.
→ I often eat fastfood. **It, however, is not** good for my health.
7. My brother wants to travel around the world. **Although** he can't afford it.
→ My brother wants to travel around the world. **However**, he can't afford it.
8. I try to spare some time for my children. I am very busy, **although**.
→ I try to spare some time for my children. I am very busy, **however**.

Bài 7: Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu thứ nhất, sử dụng từ gợi ý trong ngoặc.

9. Although there was a traffic jam, me managed to arrive at the train station on time (despite)
.....
10. I don't want to buy a new computer although I have enough money. (having)
.....
11. Both of them usually go to school late although they don't live far away from school. (spite)
.....
12. My brother still went to school yesterday although he was sick. (sickness)
.....
13. Although he looks healthy, he has a weak heart. (looking)
.....

14. Despite the fact that Louis is not so rich, he often does charity. (although)

15. In spite of the awful weather, we enjoyed our party last night. (although)

16. She goes shopping every week although she has many clothes. (having)

KEY Bài 7: Hoàn thành câu thứ hai sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu thứ nhất, sử dụng từ gợi ý trong ngoặc.

17. Despite traffic jam, me managed to arrive at the train station on time.
18. Despite having enough money, I don't want to buy a new computer
19. In spite of not living far away from school, both of them usually go to school late
20. Despite his sickness, my brother still went to school yesterday.
21. Despite looking healthy, he has a weak heart.
22. Although Louis is not so rich, he often does charity.
23. Although the weather was awful, we enjoyed our party last night.
24. She goes shopping every week despite many clothes.

Bài 8: Điền “although/ despite/ in spite of” vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau.

16. _____ Peter was not invited to the party, he was the first to come.
17. _____ he promises he won't tell lie again, I won't trust him anymore.
18. This is an old car. _____, it's very reliable.
19. I am exhausted after school. _____, I will help mom do housework.
20. Ted is only 6 years old. He, _____, can play the piano very well.
21. She bought that sweater _____ its high price.
22. They rushed to the cinema. _____, they were too late.
23. _____ Sally hates crowded places, we've invited her to the prom.
24. I didn't like her rude behavior. _____, I said nothing.
25. _____ working slowly, he rarely makes mistakes.
26. I do exercise every day. I haven't lost any weight, _____.
27. My father tried to lift the box. _____, it was too heavy.
28. We won the game _____ having lost two players.
29. I called Jane four times. _____, she didn't answer me.
30. He wants to be a famous actor. His parents, _____, wants him to be a doctor.

KEY Bài 8: Điền “although/ despite/ in spite of” vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. Although	5. However	9. However	13. Despite
2. Although	6. Despite	10. Despite	14. However
3. However	7. However	11. however	15. however
4. However	8. Although	12. However	

Bài 9: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Although/ Anna/ not look/ serious/ she/ worried/ now.

2. In spite of/ get/ up/ late/ this morning/ I not miss/ the bus

.....

3. Despite/ have/ no/ money/ we/ go/ shopping/ tomorrow.

.....

4. Although/ the book/ thick/ Jane/ finish/ it/ yesterday.

.....

5. Jim/ have/ serious/ car/ accident/ last/ month/ however/ he/ recover/ quickly.

.....

6. Although/ I/ fascinated/ to/ know/ the result/ I/ pretend/ I not care.

.....

7. Jim/ not/ usually/ like/ sci-fi movies/ nevertheless/ this one/ be/ exception.

.....

8. Although/ it /sunny/ I / bring/ umbrella/ with me.

.....

KEY Bài 9: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Although Anna does not look serious, she is worried now.

2. In spite of getting up late this morning, I did not miss the bus

3. Despite having no money, we will go shopping tomorrow.

4. Although the book was thick, Jane finished it yesterday.

5. Jim had a serious car accident last month. However, he recover quickly.

6. Although I am fascinated to know the result, I pretend I do not care.

7. Jim does not usually like sci-fi movies. Nevertheless, this one be exception.

8. Although it is sunny, I bring an umbrella with me.

PRACTICE

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

1. PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm /ɪə/ và /eə/

I. KHẤU HÌNH MIỆNG

Hai âm là nguyên âm đôi, tức là bao gồm hai nguyên âm đơn ghép với nhau. Nguyên âm đôi được phát âm bằng cách bắt đầu bằng việc luyện phát âm từng nguyên âm đơn rồi ghép lại với nhau (tương tự cách đánh vần trong tiếng Việt). Để luyện được nguyên âm đôi, cần biết cách phát âm nguyên âm đơn trước.

- **Âm /ɪə/:** Phát âm âm /ɪ/ (tương tự chữ cái “i” trong tiếng Việt), sau đó chuyển khẩu hình miệng sang phát âm âm /ə/ (để người học dễ hình dung, âm /ə/ trong tiếng Anh có phần giống với chữ cái “ơ” trong tiếng Việt).

II. NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP PHÁT ÂM LÀ /ɪə/

1. “ea” phát âm là /ɪə/ trong những từ có nhóm ear

Ví dụ:

- fear /fɪə(r)/: sợ hãi
smear /smɪə(r)/: trát, bôi lem nhem
weary /'wɪəri/: uể oải, mệt mỏi

2. “ee” phát âm là /ɪə/ khi đứng trước tận cùng là “r” của mỗi từ

Ví dụ:

- deer /dɪə(r)/: con nai, hoẵng
leer /lɪə(r)/: liếc trộm
steer /stɪə(r)/: lái xe, tàu

III. NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP PHÁT ÂM LÀ /eə/

1. “a” phát âm là /eə/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng “are” hoặc trong một âm tiết của một từ khi “a” đứng trước “r”

Ví dụ:

- care /keə(r)/: chăm sóc
dare /deə(r)/: dám
fare /feə(r)/: tiền vé

2. “ai” phát âm là /eə/ khi đứng trước “r”

Ví dụ:

- hair /heə(r)/: tóc
pair /peə(r)/: cặp, đôi
chair /tʃeə(r)/: cái ghế

3. “ea” phát âm là /eə/

Ví dụ:

- bearish /'beəriʃ/: hay cáu gắt
wear /weə(r)/: mặc, đội, đeo
swear /sweə(r)/: thề

4. “ei” có thể được phát âm là /eə/

Ví dụ:

- heir /eə(r)/: người thừa kế
their /ðeə(r)/: của họ (đại từ sở hữu)
- LUYỆN TẬP**

1. Âm /ɪə/

- The meaning isn't really clear.
/ðə 'mi:nɪŋ 'ɪznt 'rɪəli klɪə/
 - I have these ears a hundred years.
/aɪ hæv ði:z ɪəz ə 'hʌndrəd jɪəz/
- 2. Âm /eə/**

- The fair hair man ran in the sand.
/ðə feər heər mæn ræn ɪn ðə sænd/
- Where are the spare pairs Stan and Dan wear?
/weər ər ðə speər peərz stæn ən dæn weər/

VOCABULARY

Types of films:

1.action film	Phim hành động	2.comedy (n)	Phim hài
3.science fiction	Khoa học viễn tưởng	4.romantic comedy	Phim hài lãng mạn
5.thriller (n)	Phim rùng rợn	6.horror (n)	Phim kinh dị
7.cartoon (n)	Phim hoạt hình	8.animation (n)	Phim hoạt hình
9.documentary (n)	Phim tài liệu	10.discovery (n)	Chương trình khám phá

Adjectives:

1.interesting	Thú vị	2.boring	Tẻ nhạt
3.entertaining	Có tính giải trí	4.scary	Đáng sợ
5.violent	Bạo lực	6.hilarious	Vui nhộn
7.moving	Xúc động	8.shocking	Gây sốc
9.gripping	Thu hút	10.romantic	Lãng mạn

Ex 1: Choose a word that has different sound in the underlined part

10. A. bored

B. acted

C. lived

D. combined

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. A. talk <u>e</u> d | B. lik <u>e</u> d | C. kick <u>e</u> d | D. need <u>e</u> d |
| 12. A. mov <u>i</u> ng | B. romant <u>i</u> c | C. exc <u>i</u> ting | D. fright <u>e</u> ning |
| 13. A. act <u>i</u> on | B. scar <u>y</u> | C. romant <u>i</u> c | D. animat <u>i</u> on |
| 14. A. fl <u>y</u> | B. craz <u>y</u> | C. stor <u>y</u> | D. comed <u>y</u> |
| 15. A. profess <u>o</u> r | B. lorr <u>y</u> | C. horr <u>o</u> r | D. act <u>o</u> r |
| 16. A. car <u>e</u> ful | B. dat <u>e</u> | C. hat <u>e</u> | D. del <u>a</u> y |
| 17. A. ent <u>e</u> r | B. direct <u>o</u> r | C. viol <u>e</u> nt | D. document <u>a</u> ry |
| 18. A. th <u>o</u> ught | B. than <u>k</u> | C. month | D. the <u>s</u> e |

Ex II: Match the films with their definitions

a. comedy	b. romantic comedy	c. action film	d. documentary
e. cartoon	f. science fiction	g. horror	i. adventure film

9. A film that has humorous drawings or characters.
10. A film that is based on scientific discoveries of the future. It deals with space travel and life on other planets.
11. A film that is intended to be funny, with a happy ending.
12. A film which combines comedy with a love story.
13. A film about strange and frightening things.
14. A film about dangerous experience, journey or series of events.
15. A film that has a lot of exciting actions.
16. A film or television program that gives facts about something.

Ex III: Fill in the gaps with a suitable adjective given in the box

scary	boring	romantic	interesting
violent	entertaining	disappointing	moving

9. The show was so Every one left in the middle of the program.
10. My son doesn't like horror films because they are
11. T.V programs for small children shouldn't includescenes.
12. The film was sothat nearly every one cries when they see the ending.
13. VTV3 has a lot ofgame shows.
14. Titanic is a film famous for itslove story of the two main characters.
15. The film is sothat I saw it twice.
16. Doing the same thing every day isI want to do the new things.

Ex V: Odd one out

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 10. A. thriller | B. scary | C. cartoon | D. comedy |
| 11. A. hilarious | B. entertaining | C. shocking | D. discovery |
| 12. A. confusing | B. annoyed | C. terrified | D. interesting |
| 13. A. producer | B. writer | C. documentary | D. actor |
| 14. A. horror | B. director | C. animation | D. wildlife |
| 15. A. radio | B. television | C. exciting | D. internet |
| 16. A. island | B. actress | C. director | D. viewer |
| 17. A. park | B. university | C. museum | D. cinema |
| 18. A. audience | B. spectator | C. viewer | D. action |
| 10.A. show | B. science | C. physics | D. literature |

Ex VI: Choose the best answer

10. That horror film is toofor me.
 B. hilarious B. frightening C. romantic D. moving
11. The films was sothat we almost fell asleep.
 B. interesting B. gripping C. boring D. violent
12. Critics were allat their performance on the stage yesterday.
 B. disappointed B. annoyed C. worried D. bored
13. The film is a bigbecause the audience enjoy it a lot.
 B. failure B. start C. finish D. success
14. The film is based on a book that wasfifteen years ago.
 B. read B. opened C. written D. closed
15. They haven'twhich film to see tonight.
 B. decided B. wanted C. liked D. watched
16. That is a film about strange and frightening things that mayin real life.
 B. use B. happen C. finish D. take
17. I can't take myoff the screen because the film is so interesting.
 B. ears B. mouth C. nose D. eyes
18. A comedy is a film that tries to make people
 B. cry B. dance C. laugh D. sleep
10. In spite ofpreparation, they had a lot of difficulties in making the film.
 A. slow B. quick C. carless D. careful

Ex VIII: Fill in the gap with a suitable word given in the box

successful	reviews	disaster	romantic
performed	frightening	terrible	directors

9. The new film didn't receive goodfrom critics.
10. Many Europeanhave gone to Hollywood to make films.
11. I love this actor because heexcellently in many films.
12. The film shown on T.V yesterday begins with adisaster but it has a happy ending.
13. They spent a lot of money on the film but is wasn't asas expected.
14. The film is a bitbut I really enjoy it.
15. Titanic is a film which was directed by James Cameron.
16. At the end of the film, more than a thousand people died in the

Ex X: Complete the second sentence in each pair, using the word in brackets. The meaning of both sentences should be the same.

6. She finds doing housework is boring.
 She....

7. Receiving a small present from the teacher makes the boy excited.

The boy
finds.....

8. This question is confusing to students.
Students
.....

9. The boys find playing games interesting.
The
boys.....

10. The ending of the film is quite shocking.
I
was.....
.....

Ex XI: Match

1. tell		a.real-life events
2.see		b.games
3.attend		c.a mistake
4.meet		d.an interesting film
5.play		e.a lot of awards
6.show		f. a story
7.win		g.the party
8. make		h.old friends

Ex XII: Write the correct form of the word given

10. He was stillwhen I saw him at 11 o'clock yesterday evening. **WAKE**
11. A crazy cat and adog help him to find his parents. **FRIEND**
12. In the year 1905, astronauts.....a life on this planet. **DISCOVERY**
13. This is anstory for me. I can't believe it. **BELIEVE**
14. Weto move to a bigger house last month. **DECISION**
15. The film was so interesting that Peter saw it fromto the end. **BEGIN**
16. I waswith the final results of the football match. **AMAZE**
17. Do you like watchingfilms? **ROMANCE**
18. The film is about adventures in theland in America. **MAGIC**
- 10.The film they saw yesterday wasby a famous man. **DIRECT**

Ex XIII: Choose the best answer

10. Let'sa look at the film section of the paper.

- B. do B. use C. spend D. take
11. The main characterin love with a poor man in the countryside.
B. has B. makes C. falls D. interests
12. The film.....an exciting story about murder or crime.
B. holds B. reports C. tells D. watches
13. His father likes watching films that show real life.....or stories.
B. events B. projects C. programs D. actions
14. The girl was soby the film that she couldn't sleep last night.
B. bored B. annoyed C. disappointed D. frightened
15. We are allthat he became the champion of the competition.
B. interested B. surprised C. terrified D. worried
16. How do you feel when you watch afilm?
B. lazy B. hard-working C. gripping D. careful
17. Although the story of the film was good, I didn't like the
B. script B. director C. acting D. color
18. My daughtera lot of money on her clothes but she is not satisfied.
B. has B. takes C. learns D. spends
- 10.I can't hear anything because theis terrible.
A. sound B. color C. electricity D. light

KEY VOCABULARY

Ex I:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B
7. A 8. C 9. D

Ex II:

1. E 2. F 3. A 4. B 5. G
6. I 7. C 8. D

Ex III:

1. Disappointing 2. Scary 3. Violent 4. Moving
5. entertaining 6. Romantic 7. Interesting 8. Boring

Ex V:

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

Ex VI:

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

Ex VIII:

1. Reviews 2. Directors 3. Performed 4. Terrible
5. successful 6. Frightening 7. Romantic 8. Disaster

Ex X:

2. She is bored with doing the housework.
3. The boy finds receiving a small present from the teacher exciting.
4. Students are confused by this question.
5. The boys are interested in playing games.
6. I was shocked by the ending of the film.

Ex XI:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. D | 3. G | 4. H |
| 5.b | 6. A | 7. E | 8. C |

Ex XII:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Awake | 2. Friendly | 3. Discovered | 4. Unbelievable |
| 5.decided | 6. Beginning | 7. Amazed | 8. Romantic |
| 9. magical | 10. Directed | | |

Ex XIII:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 7. B | 7.C | 8.C | 9. D | 10.A |

SKILLS

B. KỸ NĂNG

DO YOU KNOW?

HOW TO MAKE A CARTOON

In a cartoon, instead of taking pictures of real people, the camera takes pictures of drawings. Many drawings have to be made just to show a simple action. Each drawing is again made only slightly different from the others. The drawings are then photographed orderly. When everything is complete and the cartoon is shown, it also looks as though the characters are really moving.

KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)

I - Read the passage and choose the best option to answer each of the following questions.

ANIMATION

The theory of the animated cartoon was introduced before the invention of the cinema by half a century. When working to create conversation pieces for Victorian shops, people discovered the principle of persistence of vision. If drawings of the stages of an action were shown in fast succession, the human eye would perceive them as a continuous movement.

One of the first commercially successful devices, invented by the Belgian Joseph Plateau in 1832, was the phenakistoscope, a spinning cardboard disk that created the illusion of movement when viewed in a mirror, in 1834, William Horner invented the zoetrope, a rotating drum lined

by a band of pictures. The Frenchman Émile Reynaud in 1876 adapted the principle into a form that could be projected before a theatrical audience. Reynaud became not only animation's first entrepreneur but also the first artist to give personality and warmth to his animated characters.

(Animation by Dave Kehr- extracted from Encyclopaedia Britannica)

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Early history of animation
 - B. The reason why animation is popular
 - C. The invention of Joseph Plateau
 - D. The first animation's entrepreneur
2. When was the theory of animation developed?
 - A. after the introduction of the cinema
 - B. in 1832
 - C. about 50 years before the invention of the cinema
 - D. in 1876
3. What happens to human eyes when pictures of the stages of an action were shown in fast succession?
 - A. They will find the pictures more vivid.
 - B. They cannot see the pictures.
 - C. They will perceive the pictures as normal.
 - D. They will see the pictures as a continuous movement.
4. What is a phenakistoscope?
 - A. a popular form of entertainment
 - B. a spinning cardboard disk
 - C. a rotating drum lined by a band of pictures
 - D. a collection of Victorian drawings
5. Who is NOT MENTIONED as an inventor of an animation-making device?

A. Victoria	B. William Horner
C. Émile Reynaud	D. Joseph Plateau

II - Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Jennifer Lawrence is a famous young actress in Hollywood. When she was a child, she liked sports, especially hockey and basketball. She also worked as a model. At the age of 14, she knew she wanted to be an actress, so she went to New York City to look for work. She appeared in advertisements for MTV and the fashion company H&M, and got work as an actress on TV and in films. In 2010, she acted in the film *Winter's Bone* and she was nominated for many awards including an Oscar. In 2012, she starred in the film *The Hunger Games* as Katniss Everdeen. The film went on to become one of the highest-grossing movies ever. One contributing element to Lawrence's success is her fun and optimism. She is often cited as being approachable, with a personality that seems unaffected by Hollywood excesses.

1. Jennifer didn't like sports when she was a little girl. ☐
2. She worked as a model before pursuing a career in acting. ☐
3. Jennifer was nominated for an Oscar in 2010. ☐
4. She starred in the film *Winter's Bone* in 2012. ☐
5. Her personality is affected greatly by Hollywood excesses. ☐

KỸ NĂNG NGHE (LISTENING SKILLS)

Listen and decide whether the statements below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text. (Track 15)

Among many programs and (1) on TV these days such as the current news programs, sport programs, entertaining programs, (2) and movie programs, etc., I like the program "the World of Animals" (3)

This program is usually shown on (4) every day at 8.30 in the evening. It often lasts about (5) minutes. In this program, stories of the life of many animals in the world are told in a very (6) way. For example, people can watch films about (7), snakes, tigers, insects, birds, sea turtles, sharks etc. ... and even the penguins and the polar bears. While watching these films, I find the everyday life activities and habits of these animals very (8) In addition, I also learn that it is very important to protect these animals and their (9) Watching this program makes me very (10) after a day of work.

Exercise 2: Listen and put the phrases under the correct person. (Track 16)

- Likes watching TV in the free time	- Is a student
- Likes comedies	- Has a TV in the bedroom
- Likes game shows on VTV3	- Likes seeing famous people
- Is 19 years old	- Learns many things through TV
- Thinks that the News is helpful	

Phuong	Trung	Thu
--------	-------	-----

KEY + TAPES**Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text. (Track 15)**

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. channels | 2. educational programs | 3. most |
| 4. VTV2 | 5. 45 | 6. lively |
| 7. monkeys | 8. interesting | 9. living environments |
| 10. relaxed | | |

Exercise 2: Listen and put the phrases under the correct person. (Track 16)

Phuong	Likes watching TV in the free time, Thinks that the News is helpful, Learns many things through TV
Trung	Has a TV in the bedroom, Likes comedies, Is a student
Thu	Is 19 years old, Likes game shows on VTV3, Likes seeing famous people

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the text. (Track 15)

Among many programs and channels on TV these days such as the current news programs, sport programs, entertaining programs, educational programs and movie programs, etc., I like the program “the World of Animals” most.

This program is usually shown on VTV2 every day at 8.30 in the evening. It often lasts about 45 minutes. In this program, stories of the life of many animals in the world are told in a very lively way. For example, people can watch films about monkeys, snakes, tigers, insects, birds, sea turtles, sharks etc. ... and even the penguins and the polar bears. While watching these films, I find the everyday life activities and habits of these animals very interesting. In addition, I also learn that it is very important to protect these animals and their living environments. Watching this program makes me very relaxed after a day of work.

Exercise 2: Listen and put the phrases under the correct person. (Track 16)

Hello. I’m Phuong and I’m 31. Watching TV is one of the activities I like to do in my free time. The program I like most is the News at 7 p.m. on VTV3. The reason why I like this program is that it’s very informative. It seems to be a “window to the world” with me. By watching it, I can learn about many things that are happening in the world without going there. Thanks to the News, I can proudly say I am not just a “frog in the well”.

Hi. My name is Trung and I’m 20. I watch TV every day and I have a television in my bedroom, living room and in my kitchen. I watch TV whenever I can. My favorite programs are comedies. I like them because I like to laugh. After studying hard for hours, it’s time for me to relax and refresh myself.

Hi. I'm Thu. I'm 19. Among all the TV programs, I like the game shows on VTV3 such as X-Factor, Your Face Sounds Familiar, and Who Wants to Be a Millionaire. They are all really interesting, entertaining and exciting. I can also see many famous people in these programs. I like sitting on my sofa and enjoying these game shows; it's so comfortable.

KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)

Talk about a film that you have watched recently.

You can use the following questions as cues:

- What is the name of the film? What is its genre?
- What is the film about?
- Do you like the film? Why (not)?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action movie • documentary • animation • horror film • hilarious • interesting • entertaining • gripping • violent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I went to the cinema to see ... • The film that I have watched recently is ... • The film is about... • I really enjoy this film because ...

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
What is the name of the film? What is its genre?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
What is the film about?	<hr/> <hr/>

Do you like the film? Why (not)?	_____

Now you try!

Give your answer using the following cues. You should speak for 1-2 minutes.

1. I went to the cinema to see ...
2. The film is about...
3. I really enjoy this film because ...

Now you tick!

Did you ...

- ☐ answer all the questions in the task?
- ☐ give some details to each main point?
- ☐ speak slowly and fluently with only some hesitation?
- ☐ use vocabulary wide enough to talk about the topic?
- ☐ use various sentence structures (simple, compound, complex) accurately?
- ☐ pronounce correctly (vowels, consonants, stress, intonation)?

Let's compare!

Finally, compare with the sample answer on page 153.

KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)

I- Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

1. Animated character/ can/ animal/ tree/ or/ any household items,/ and/ they/ can/ talk/ like/ human being.

→ _____

2. I/ enjoy/ watch/ film/ made/famous/ Hollywood film producers.

→ _____

3. My favourite/ type/ movie/ comedy/ because/ it/ could/ make/ me/ laugh/ de-stress/ after/ long/ busy day.

→ _____

4. Original name/ worldwide famous/ Mickey Mouse/Mortimer Mouse.

→ _____

5. Some people/ interested/ horror movie/ because/ they/ want/ experience/ complex/ extreme emotions.

→ _____

II - Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your favourite type of film. You can answer some of the following questions:

- What type of film is it?
- What are its main characters?
- Why do you like it?

KEY KỸ NĂNG

KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC (READING SKILLS)

I - Read the passage and choose the best option to answer to each of the following questions.

Dịch nghĩa toàn bài:

HOẠT HÌNH

Lý thuyết về phim hoạt hình ra đời trước khi rạp chiếu phim được tạo ra cả nửa thế kỉ. Trong quá trình tạo ra các đoạn hội thoại cho những cửa hàng thời Victoria, người ta đã khám phá ra nguyên lý quán tính của thị giác. Nếu ta chiếu nhanh, liên tiếp những hình ảnh về các giai đoạn của một hành động, mắt người sẽ cảm nhận chúng như một chuyển động liên tục.

Một trong những thiết bị thương mại thành công đầu tiên, được phát minh bởi Joseph Plateau - quốc tịch Bỉ, vào năm 1832, là máy phenakistoscope, đó là một đĩa các tông quay tròn tạo ra ảo ảnh chuyển động nếu được chiếu qua gương. Năm 1834, William Horner đã phát minh ra zoetrope, một chiếc trống quay bên trong là một dải hình ảnh. Nhà phát minh người Pháp Émile Reynaud, vào năm 1876, đã điều chỉnh nguyên lý này khiến nó có thể được áp dụng để chiếu trước khán giả ở sân khấu. Reynaud không chỉ trở thành doanh nhân làm phim hoạt hình đầu tiên mà còn chính là nghệ sĩ đầu tiên tạo ra tính cách cũng như hơi ấm cho các nhân vật hoạt hình của mình.

1. Đáp án: A. Early history of animation

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Đoạn văn chủ yếu nói về điều gì?

- A. Lịch sử ban đầu của phim hoạt hình B. Lý do tại sao phim hoạt hình phổ biến
C. Phát minh của Joseph Plateau D. Doanh nhân đầu tiên sản xuất phim hoạt hình

Giải thích: Các đoạn văn trong bài đều bổ sung thông tin cho một ý chung - lịch sử ban đầu của phim hoạt hình. Phương án C và D chỉ là ý nhỏ trong bài. Phương án B không được nhắc đến trong bài đọc.

2. Đáp án: C. about 50 years before the invention of the cinema

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Khi nào thì lý thuyết về phim hoạt hình được hình thành?

- A. Sau sự ra đời của rạp chiếu phim
B. Năm 1832
C. Khoảng 50 năm trước sự ra đời của rạp chiếu phim
D. Năm 1876

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu đầu tiên đoạn 1: “The theory of the animated cartoon preceded the invention of the cinema by half a century”, “half a century” (nửa thế kỉ) chính là 50 năm.

3. Đáp án: D. They will see the pictures as a continuous movement.

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Điều gì xảy ra với mắt người khi hình ảnh về các giai đoạn của một hành động được chiếu liên tiếp?

- A. Chúng ta sẽ thấy những bức ảnh sinh động hơn.
B. Chúng ta không nhìn thấy ảnh.
C. Chúng ta sẽ thấy hình ảnh như bình thường.
D. Chúng ta sẽ thấy hình ảnh như một chuyển động liên tục.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu 3 đoạn 1: “If drawings of the stages of an action were shown in fast succession, the human eye would perceive them as a continuous movement”.

4. Đáp án: B. a spinning cardboard disk

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Phenakistoscope là cái gì?

- A. Một hình thức giải trí phổ biến B. Một đĩa các tông quay
C. Một chiếc trống quay bên trong là một dải hình ảnh D. Một bộ sưu tập các bản vẽ thời Victoria

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu đầu tiên đoạn 2: “[...] was the phenakistoscope, a spinning cardboard disk that created the illusion of movement when viewed in a mirror”.

5. Đáp án: A. Victoria

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Ai không được nhắc đến như một nhà phát minh ra một thiết bị làm phim hoạt hình?

A. Victoria
Plateau

B. William Horner

C. Émile Reynaud

D. Joseph

Giải thích: Các phương án B, C và D dễ dàng được loại trừ.

- Phương án B sai vì trong bài có nhắc đến William Horner ở câu 2 đoạn 2: “In 1834 William George Horner invented the zoetrope

- Phương án C sai vì trong bài có nhắc đến Émile Reynaud ở câu 3 đoạn 2: “The Frenchman Émile Reynaud in 1876 adapted the principle into a form that could be projected before a theatrical audience.”

- Phương án D sai vì trong bài có nhắc đến Joseph Plateau ở câu đầu đoạn 2: “One of the first commercially successful devices, invented by the Belgian Joseph Plateau in 1832

II - Read the passage and decide whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

Dịch nghĩa toàn bài:

Jennifer Lawrence là một nữ diễn viên trẻ nổi tiếng tại Hollywood. Khi còn nhỏ, cô thích thể thao, đặc biệt là khúc côn cầu và bóng rổ. Cô cũng từng làm người mẫu. Năm 14 tuổi, cô biết mình muốn trở thành một nữ diễn viên, vì vậy cô đã đến thành phố New York để tìm việc làm. Cô xuất hiện trong các quảng cáo cho MTV và công ty thời trang H&M, và là một nữ diễn viên trên truyền hình và trong các bộ phim. Năm 2010, cô đã tham gia bộ phim Winter's Bone và được đề cử nhiều giải thưởng, trong đó có giải Oscar. Năm 2012, cô đóng vai chính Katniss Everdeen trong bộ phim The Hunger Games. Bộ phim đã trở thành một trong những phim có doanh thu cao nhất từ trước đến nay. Một yếu tố góp phần làm nên thành công cho Lawrence là sự vui vẻ và lạc quan của cô. Cô thường được trích dẫn là người dễ gần, với tính cách dường như không bị ảnh hưởng bởi sự thái quá của Hollywood.

1. Đáp án: False

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Jennifer không thích thể thao khi còn nhỏ.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu sau: “When she was a child, she liked sports, especially hockey and basketball.”

2. Đáp án: True

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Cô ấy đã từng làm người mẫu trước khi theo đuổi sự nghiệp diễn xuất.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở hai câu sau: “She also worked as a model. At the age of 14, she knew she wanted to be an actress, so she went to New York City to look for work.”

3. Đáp án: True

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Jennifer được đề cử giải Oscar vào năm 2010.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu sau: “In 2010, she acted in the film *Winter’s Bone* and she was nominated for many awards including an Oscar.”

4. Đáp án: False

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Cô đã đóng vai chính trong bộ phim *Winter’s Bone* vào năm 2012.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu sau: “In 2012, she starred in the film *The Hunger Games* as Katniss Everdeen.” Vào năm 2012, Jennifer đóng vai chính trong bộ phim *The Hunger Games* chứ không phải *Winter’s Bone* (2010).

5. Đáp án: False

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi: Tính cách của cô bị ảnh hưởng rất nhiều bởi sự thái quá của Hollywood.

Giải thích: Thông tin ở câu sau: “She is often cited as being approachable, with a personality that seems unaffected by Hollywood excesses.”

KỸ NĂNG NÓI (SPEAKING SKILLS)

Talk about a film that you have watched recently.

Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi:

Nói về bộ phim bạn mới xem gần đây.

Bạn có thể sử dụng các câu hỏi sau đây làm gợi ý:

- Tên bộ phim là gì? Nó thuộc thể loại gì?
- Bộ phim nói về vấn đề gì?
- Bạn có thích bộ phim đó không? Tại sao (tại sao không)?

Gợi ý trả lời:

MAIN IDEAS (Ý chính)

Types/genres (Thể loại)

- superhero film (*n. phr.*) (phim siêu anh hùng)
- documentary (*n. phr.*) (phim tài liệu)
- action movie (*n. phr.*) (phim hành động)
- romance film (*n. phr.*) (phim tình cảm)

Content (Nội dung)

- hilarious (*adj.*) (hài hước)

- romantic (*adj.*) (lãng mạn)
- interesting (*adj.*) (thú vị)
- boring (*adj.*) (nhàm chán)

Reasons (Lý do)

- entertain (*v.*) (giải trí)
- inspire (*v.*) (truyền cảm hứng)
- gain knowledge (*v. phr.*) (lấy kiến thức)
- waste time (*v. phr.*) (lãng phí thời gian)

Bài mẫu:

Last Sunday morning, my friend and I went to the cinema to see Aquaman. It is an American superhero movie.

The film is directed by James Wan, and stars Jason Momoa. It is about Aquaman, the son of a human and the queen of the ocean. He was born with the power to communicate with marine creatures. In the movie, with his power, Aquaman managed to defend the ocean and maintain peace between the terrestrial world and the ocean.

The movie has great special effects and the content is so interesting that we both want to see it again.

Sáng chủ nhật tuần trước, tôi và bạn tôi đã đến rạp chiếu phim để xem phim Aquaman. Đây là một bộ phim siêu anh hùng của Mỹ.

Bộ phim được đạo diễn bởi James Wan, và diễn viên chính là Jason Momoa. Bộ phim nói về Aquaman, con trai của một con người và nữ hoàng của đại dương. Anh ấy được sinh ra với khả năng giao tiếp với các sinh vật biển. Trong phim, với sức mạnh của mình, Aquaman đã cố gắng bảo vệ đại dương và duy trì hòa bình giữa thế giới trên cạn và đại dương.

Bộ phim có hiệu ứng đặc biệt tuyệt vời và nội dung thú vị đến nỗi cả hai chúng tôi đều muốn xem lại nó.

KỸ NĂNG VIẾT (WRITING SKILLS)

I - Complete each of the following sentences using the cues given. You can change the cues and use other words in addition to the cues to complete the sentences.

1. Đáp án: An animated character can be an animal, a tree or any household items, and they can talk like a human being

Dịch nghĩa: Một nhân vật hoạt hình có thể là một con vật, một cái cây hoặc bất kỳ vật dụng gia đình nào và chúng có thể nói chuyện như một con người.

2. Đáp án: I enjoyed watching films made by famous Hollywood film producers.

Dịch nghĩa: Tôi thích xem những bộ phim được làm bởi các nhà sản xuất phim nổi tiếng của Hollywood.

3. Đáp án: My favorite type of movie is comedy because it can make me laugh and de-stress after a long and busy day.

Dịch nghĩa: Thể loại phim yêu thích của tôi là hài kịch vì nó có thể khiến tôi cười và giảm căng thẳng sau một ngày dài và bận rộn.

4. Đáp án: The original name of the worldwide famous Mickey Mouse was Mortimer Mouse.

Dịch nghĩa: Tên ban đầu của chú chuột Mickey nổi tiếng trên toàn thế giới là chú chuột Mortimer.

5. Đáp án: Some people are interested in horror movies because they want to experience complex and extreme emotions.

Dịch nghĩa: Một số người thích phim kinh dị vì họ muốn trải nghiệm những cảm xúc phức tạp và cực độ.

II - Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your favourite type of film. Dịch nghĩa câu hỏi:

Viết một đoạn văn ngắn (80-100 từ) để nói về thể loại phim yêu thích của bạn. Bạn có thể sử dụng các câu hỏi sau đây làm gợi ý:

- Đó là thể loại phim gì?
- Đặc trưng của thể loại đó là gì?
- Tại sao bạn thích nó?

Gợi ý trả lời:

MAIN IDEAS (Ý chính)

Types (Thể loại)

- horror film (phim kinh dị)
- animation/ cartoon (phim hoạt hình)
- comedy (phim hài)
- action movie (phim hành động)

Characteristics (đặc trưng)

- scary (*adj.*) (đáng sợ)
- thrilling (*adj.*) (li kì)
- hilarious (*adj.*) (hài hước)
- funny (*adj.*) (vui nhộn)

Reasons (Lý do)

- to experience extreme emotions (để trải nghiệm những cảm xúc cực độ)
- to get knowledge (để lấy kiến thức)
- to entertain (để giải trí)
- to appreciate art (để thưởng thức nghệ thuật)

Bài mẫu:

I like watching cartoons the most. Although this type of movie is mostly made for kids, I think it is also suitable for teenagers and adults. Children see these films to get fun, and adults may watch cartoons to relax and unwind after a long day. A cartoon is always funny with various animated characters. They can be animals, trees, or even some household items which can talk like human beings. Besides, these characters are always lively, vigorous and sometimes have supernatural powers and abilities that I cannot imagine. Therefore, I never get bored with watching cartoons.

Tôi thích xem phim hoạt hình nhất. Mặc dù loại phim này chủ yếu được làm cho trẻ em nhưng tôi nghĩ nó cũng phù hợp với thiếu niên và người lớn. Trẻ em xem những bộ phim này để lấy niềm vui, còn người trưởng thành có thể xem phim để thư giãn sau một ngày dài. Một bộ phim hoạt hình luôn vui nhộn với nhiều nhân vật. Chúng có thể là động vật, cây cối, hoặc thậm chí một vật dụng gia đình nhưng có thể nói chuyện như con người. Bên cạnh đó, những nhân vật này luôn sống động, mạnh mẽ và đôi khi có những năng lực và khả năng siêu nhiên mà tôi không bao giờ tưởng tượng nổi. Do đó, tôi không bao giờ thấy chán khi xem phim hoạt hình.