UNIT 5: INVENTIONS

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. 3d printing	(n)	/θri: di ˈprɪnt̬ɪŋ/	in ba chiều
2. act	(v)	/ækt/	hành động
3. advantage	(n)	/ədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ/	lợi thế
4. allow	(v)	/əˈlaʊ/	cho phép
5. amaze	(v)	/əˈmeɪz/	làm ngạc nhiên
6. app	(n)	/æp/	ứng dụng (trên điện thoại)
7. application	(n)	/ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/	ứng dụng
8. apply	(n)	/əˈplaɪ/	áp dụng
9. artificial intelligence (AI)	(n)	/ˌɑ:rt̬əˈfɪʃəl ɪnˈteləʤəns/	trí tuệ nhân tạo
10. battery	(n)	/ˈbætri/ /ˈbætəri/	pin
11. book	(v)	/bʊk/	đặt trước
12. button	(n)	/ˈbʌtn/	nút bấm
13. charge	(v)	/tʃɑ:dʒ/	sạc pin
14. cheap ≠ expensive	(adj)	/tʃi:p/ ≠ /ɪkˈspensɪv/	rẻ ≠ đắt
15. classmate	(n)	/ˈklɑ:smeɪt/	bạn cùng lớp
16. communicate	(v)	/kəˈmju:nɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp
17. computer	(n)	/kəmˈpju:tə(r)/	máy tính
18. control	(n,v)	/kənˈtrəʊl/	sự điều khiển, điều khiển
19. convenient	(adj)	/kənˈvi:niənt/	thuận tiện
20. customer	(n)	/ˈkʌstəmə(r)/	khách hàng
21. designer	(n)	/dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/	nhà thiết kế
22. develop	(v)	/dɪˈveləp/	phát triển
23. device	(n)	/dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị
24. difficult	(adj)	/ˈdɪfɪkəlt/	khó khăn
25. display	(v)	/dɪˈspleɪ/	hiển thị
26. distance	(n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	khoảng cách
27. document	(n)	/ˈdɒkjumənt/	tài liệu
28. driverless	(adj)	/ˈdraɪvələs/	không người lái
29. effective	(adj)	/ɪˈfektɪv/	hiệu quả
30. emotion	(n)	/ɪˈməʊʃn/	cảm xúc
31. e-reader	(n)	/ˈi: ri:də(r)/	thiết bị đọc sách điện tử
32. example	(n)	/ɪgˈzɑ:mpl/	ví dụ
33. experiment	(n)	/ɪkˈsperɪmənt/	thí nghiệm
34. express	(v)	/ɪkˈspres/	bài tỏ
35. flight	(n)	/flaɪt/	chuyến bay
36. furniture	(n)	/ˈfɜ:nɪtʃə(r)/	đồ nội thất
37. hardware	(n)	/ˈhɑ:dweə(r)/	phần cứng
38. install	(v)	/ɪnˈstɔ:l/	cài đặt
39. invent	(v)	/ɪnˈvent/	phát minh ra
40. invention	(n)	/ɪnˈvenʃn/	phát minh
41. laboratory	(n)	/ləˈbɒrətri/	phòng thí nghiệm

42. laptop	(n)	/ˈlæptɒp/	máy tính xách tay
43. leaner	(n)	/ˈlɜːnə(r)/	người học
44. light ≠ heavy	(adj)	/laɪt/ ≠ /ˈhevi/	nhẹ ≠ nặng
45. machine	(n)	/məˈʃiːn/	máy móc
46. measure	(v)	/ˈmeʒə(r)/	đo đạt
47. perhaps	(adv)	/pəˈhæps/	có thể
48. powerful	(adj)	/ˈpaʊəfl/	mạnh mẽ
49. processor	(n)	/ˈprəʊsesə(r)/	bộ xử lí (máy tính)
50. recognise	(v)	/ˈrekəgnaɪz/	nhận ra
51. route	(n)	/ruːt/	tuyến đường
52. show	(v)	/ʃəʊ/	cho thấy
53. size	(n)	/saɪz/	kích cỡ
54. smartphone	(n)	/ˈsmɑːtfəʊn/	điện thoại thông minh
55. software	(n)	/ˈsɒftweə(r)/	phần mềm (máy tính)
56. stain	(n)	/steɪn/	vết bẩn
57. storage space	(n)	/ˈstɔːrɪdʒ speɪs/	dung lượng lưu trữ (máy tính)
58. store	(v)	/stɔː(r)/	lưu trữ
59. suitable	(adj)	/ˈsuːtəbl/	phù hợp
60. thanks to		/θæŋks tuː/	nhờ vào
61. three dimensional object	(n)	/θriː -daɪmenʃənəl ˈɑːbdʒekt/	vật thể 3 chiều
62. traffic	(n)	/ˈtræfɪk/	giao thông
63. transport	(n)	/ˈtrænspɔːt/	vận chuyển
64. vacuum cleaner	(n)	/ˈvækjuːm ˈkliːnə(r)/	máy hút bụi
65. valuable	(adj)	/ˈvæljuəbl/	có giá trị
66. walk down	(v)	/wɑːk daʊn/	bước xuống
67. weight	(n)	/weɪt/	cân nặng
68. wipe away	(v)	/waɪp əˈweɪ/	quét sạch

B. GRAMMAR:

I. PRESENT PERFECT (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH):

a. Công thức:

Thể khẳng định	**S + have / has + V3/ed**
Thể phủ định	**S + have not / has not + V3/ed**
Thể nghi vấn	**(Wh) + have / has (not) + S+ V3/ed ?**

b. Cách sử dụng:

- Dùng để nói đến sự việc *đã xảy ra ở quá khứ* nhưng có *hậu quả* kéo dài đến *thời điểm hiện tại.*

Vd: I HAVE LOST my car key so can't go to work right now. (Tôi đã làm mất chìa khóa xe nên tôi không thể đi làm ngay bây giờ được)

I HAVEN'T EATEN anything. Now, I am hungry. (Tôi chưa ăn bất cứ thứ gì. Bây giờ tôi đói)

- Dùng để nói đến sự việc *xảy ra trong quá khứ* và *vẫn còn diễn ra ở hiện tại.*

Vd: We HAVE LIVED in this house for 10 years. (Chúng tôi đã sống trong căn nhà này được khoảng 10 năm)

Lisa HAS WORKED as an English teacher since 2000. (Lisa đã làm việc như là 1 cô giáo tiếng Anh từ năm 2000)

- Dùng để nói về sự việc *vừa mới hoàn thành gần đây*.

Vd: Dung HAS JUST FINISHED his work. (Dũng chỉ mới vừa hoàn thành công việc của anh ấy)

HAVE YOU SEEN any good films recently?

*** Một số từ nhận dạng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

just (vừa mới đây), already (vừa mới hoàn thành), yet (chưa), recently (mới đây), lately (gần đây)

never ... before (chưa bao giờ trước đó), up to now (tính đến bây giờ), so far (gần đây),
the first / the second/ the third ... time (lần thứ nhất, thứ hai, thứ ba,...), several times (nhiều lần)
for ages (khoảng nhiều năm), for a long time (đã lâu), how long (bao lâu)
since + mốc thời gian (kể từ khi); for + khoảng thời gian (khoảng)

Ví dụ:

I HAVE BROKEN my watch so I don't know what time it is. (tôi đã làm vỡ đồng hồ nên tôi không biết bây giờ là mấy giờ)

She HASN'T ARRIVED yet. (Cô ấy vẫn chưa đến)

This is the second time they HAVE MEET together. (Đây là lần thứ hai họ gặp nhau)

HAVE you SPOKEN to Minh Nhí yet? (Bạn đã nói chuyện với Minh Nhí chưa?)

Up to now we HAVE VISITED 14 countries in the world. (Tính đến bây giờ, chúng tôi đã đi đến 14 quốc gia trên thế giới)

II. GERUND AND TO-INFINITIVE (ĐỘNG TỪ DẠNG V-ING VÀ TO–V0):

1. Gerund (Động từ dạng V-ing):

Động từ dạng V-ing được sử dụng khi:

- Đứng sau 1 số động từ:

admit (thừa nhận)
allow (cho phép)
avoid (tránh)
consider (xem xét)
deny (phủ nhận)
dislike (không thích)
detest (ghét)
enjoy (thích)
finish (hoàn thành)
mind (phiền)
don't mind (không phiền)
miss (bỏ lỡ)
permit (cho phép)
postpone (trì hoãn)
practise (thực hành)
quit (từ bỏ)
recommend (đề nghị)
risk (mạo hiểm)
suggest (đề nghị)

Vd: We have *finished* DOING our exercises. (Chúng tôi đã hoàn thành xong việc làm bài tập)
They *dislike* PLAYING soccer. (Họ không thích việc chơi bóng đá)
We *detest* STEALING someone else's files. (Chúng tôi ghét việc ăn cắp tài liệu của người khác)

- Làm chủ ngữ trong câu:

Vd: SWIMMING in a swimming pool is very interesting. (VIỆC BƠI LỘI trong hồ bơi thì rất thú vị)
FLYING on the raining days is very dangerous. (VIỆC BAY vào những ngày mưa thì rất là nguy hiểm)
EATING at night is not good for your health. (VIỆC ĂN vào buổi tối thì không tốt cho sức khỏe của bạn)

2. To-infinitive (Động từ dạng To V0):

Động từ dạng To V0 được sử dụng khi:

- Đứng sau 1 số động từ:

afford (đủ khả năng)
agree (đồng ý)
appear (xuất hiện)
arrange (sắp xếp)
decide (quyết định)
demand (yêu cầu)
deserve (xứng đáng)
expect (mong đợi)
fail (thất bại)
hesitate (do dự)
hope (hi vọng)
learn (học)
manage (xoay sở)
mean (ý định)
need (cần)
offer (đề nghị)
plan (lên kế hoạch)
prepare (chuẩn bị)
pretend (giả vờ)
promise (hứa)
refuse (từ chối)
seem (dường như)
threaten (đe doạ)
volunteer (tình nguyện)
wait (đợi)
want (muốn)
wish (mong)
would like (muốn)
would love (yêu thích)

Vd: I can't *afford* TO BUY that computer. (Tôi không đủ khả năng để mua cái máy tính đó).
I *have decided* TO ATTEND technology school. (Tôi đã quyết định tham gia vào trường công nghệ)
Phat *wants* TO LEARN how to use that laptop. (Phat muốn học để sử dụng chiếc máy tính xách tay đó)
- Sử dụng trong công thức đưa ra ý kiến *"It's (not) + adj + To V0"* (nó thì … để làm gì đó).
Vd: *It's difficult to* raise people awareness about copyright. (Nó thì khó để làm tăng nhận thức của mọi người về vấn đề bản quyền)
It's easy to buy a smartphone nowadays. (Nó thì dễ để mua 1 chiếc điện thoại thông minh ngày nay)
It's fun to learn English. (Nó thì vui để học tiếng Anh)
- Làm chủ từ trong câu.
Vd: To do exercises is very important for him. (tập thể dục thì rất quan trọng cho anh ấy)
To use computer all day will make you feel tired. (sử dụng máy tính cả ngày sẽ làm bạn cảm thấy mệt)
LƯU Ý:
- Một số động từ như **"like, love, hate,…"** có thể được theo sau bởi cả V-ing và To V0.
Vd: I *love* SEARCHING/TO SEARCH for in formation in the Internet. (Tôi thích tìm kiếm thông tin trên mạng)
- Một số động từ như **"allow, permit, advise, recommend,…"** có các trường hợp đặc biệt sau:
● **"allow, permit, advise, recommend,…" + V-ing**
● **"allow, permit, advise, recommend,…" + O + to V0**
Ví dụ:
Sorry, we don't *allow* SMOKING in this room. (Xin lỗi, chúng tôi không cho phép hút thuốc ở phòng này)
My parent *allowed* me TO USE computer at night. (Cha mẹ tôi cho phép tôi để sử dụng máy tính vào buổi tối)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. costly	**B.** mature	**C.** portable	**D.** smartphone
Question 2: A. intelligent	**B.** profile	**C.** science	**D.** versatile
Question 3: A. benefit	**B.** generous	**C.** inventor	**D.** video
Question 4: A. graduate	**B.** communicate	**C.** laptop	**D.** valuable
Question 5: A. company	**B.** compose	**C.** comprise	**D.** computer

E2: Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

Question 1: A. invention	**B.** computer	**C.** holiday	**D.** detective
Question 2: A. Internet	**B.** attention	**C.** invention	**D.** advantage
Question 3: A. average	**B.** document	**C.** computer	**D.** everything
Question 4: A. grandfather	**B.** afternoon	**C.** library	**D.** photograph
Question 5: A. favourite	**B.** tradition	**C.** family	**D.** exercise
Question 6: A. banana	**B.** January	**C.** century	**D.** syllable
Question 7: A. volunteer	**B.** engineer	**C.** Vietnamese	**D.** holiday
Question 8: A. opinion	**B.** energy	**C.** customer	**D.** telephone
Question 9: A. instrument	**B.** confidence	**C.** donation	**D.** orphanage

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Samsung Galaxy Tab _____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.

A. supports **B.** offers **C.** displays **D.** provides

Question 2: Facebook is used____ among the young.

A. communicate **B.** communicating **C.** to communicate **D.** to communicating

Question 3: Sophia is a humanoid robot which can communicate _____ people by using human language and expressing emotions.

A. to **B.** for **C.** with **D.** on

Question 4: YouTube ____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.

A. has grown **B.** have grown **C.** grew **D.** grows

Question 5: The screen will _____the username in the top right-hand corner.

A. store **B.** display **C.** install **D.** promote

Question 6: _____ e-readers have become less popular since tablets and smartphones were introduced, they are still used by many book lovers today.

A. Because **B.** Although **C.** When **D.** Until

Question 7: The laptop is not working because you haven't _____ it yet.

A. changed **B.** charged **C.** pressed **D.** put

Question 8: I ____ this washing machine for five years now. It looks old, but it still works well.

A. have **B.** had **C.** is having **D.** have had

Question 9: The scientists _____ important research in the laboratory.

A. put out **B.** go out **C.** hand out **D.** carry out

Question 10: You can send and receive e-mails from a____.

A. charger **B.** printer **C.** smartphone **D.** USB

Question 11: Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and ____.

A. chargeable **B.** economical **C.** portable **D.** transferable

Question 12: Modern smartphones nowadays do not have many _____ to look better.

A. buttons **B.** keyboards **C.** screens **D.** pens

Question 13: Dung spilled his coffee on his desk and so now there is a _____ on the desk.

A. crack **B.** wound **C.** cut **D.** stain

Question 14: Be careful when using electrical _____.

A. equipment **B.** experiment **C.** experience **D.** exception

Question 15: Vu Quynh Lien should install this _____ on her smartphone. It helps to make her photos more beautiful.

A. hardware **B.** software **C.** device **D.** equipment

Question 16: If you have an _____, you don't have to bring all those heavy books in your bag.

A. correction pen **B.** e-book reader **C.** digital camera **D.** earbuds

Question 17: I think this is a _____ problem. The computer screen is broken.

A. hardware **B.** software **C.** device **D.** equipment

Question 18: Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to ____ time while doing housework.

A. kill **B.** save **C.** spend **D.** waste

Question 19: A robot vacuum cleaner is a _____ device in your home. It makes housework less tiring.

A. help **B.** helpless **C.** helpful **D.** helpfully

Question 20: It is convenient for you to read ____ when you travel.

A. e-books **B.** laptops **C.** online game **D.** smartphones

Question 21: Most smartphones now ____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.
A. display **B.** offer **C.** provide **D.** support

Question 22: We can surf the ____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.
A. e-book **B.** internet **C.** laptop **D.** smartphone

Question 23: You can get access ____ the Interne, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.
A. for **B.** in **C.** of **D.** to

Question 24: The two fabrics of Velcro stick together thanks ____ the hooks on the surface and the loops on the other.
A. by **B.** for **C.** of **D.** to

Question 25: If you get a laptop as a reward, what will you use it ____?
A. by **B.** for **C.** to **D.** with

Question 26: Truong Thi Ha _____Chinese, but she quitted because it was too difficult.
A. studies **B.** studied **C.** has studied **D.** will study

Question 27: 3-D is used to produce complex tools and components.
A. print **B.** printing **C.** printer **D.** blueprint

Question 28: Blu-ray was first commercially in 2006 and it uses a blue laser to read or write data to a disc.
A. performed **B.** allowed **C.** introduced **D.** supplied

Question 29: 3-D printing ____ complex tools and components.
A. is used for produce **B.** is used to produce
C. uses for producing **D.** uses to produce

Question 30: A _____ helps save a lot of energy doing housework.
A. washing machine **B.** e-book reader **C.** digital camera **D.** vacuum cleaner

Question 31: Where do you live? – I ____ in Boston. I ____ there for ten years now.
A. live – have lived **B.** live – am living **C.** have lived – live **D.** live – live

Question 32: Have you ever read the Wuthering Heights? - Oh. That's my favourite. I ____ it many times, at least four.
A. read **B.** have read **C.** was reading **D.** used to read

Question 33: Vu Quynh Lien ____ volleyball at high school but she didn't like it.
A. has played **B.** played **C.** was playing **D.** has been playing

Question 34: Thomas ____ for the Google since 2014.
A. has worked **B.** is working **C.** was working **D.** worked

Question 35: A smartwatch can be used for _____ your exercise efforts.
A. connecting **B.** controlling **C.** protecting **D.** measuring

Question 36: The first actual robot ____ invented in 1961.
A. was **B.** has been **C.** used to **D.** were

Question 37: We do not like _____on animals.
A. experiences **B.** experiments **C.** exercises **D.** expressions

Question 38: ' _____' means 'made by humans'.
A. valuable **B.** useful **C.** artificial **D.** helpful

Question 39: Liverpool football club ____ 18 Premier League titles so far.
A. won **B.** used to win **C.** win **D.** has won

Question 40: A correction pen is used for ____ your writing mistakes.

A. cover **B.** covered **C.** covering **D.** to cover

Question 41: I'm sorry. Mark isn't here now. He ____ to the post office.

A. went **B.** goes **C.** has been **D.** has gone

Question 42: This device _____ people to communicate by using voice commands.

A. allows **B.** makes **C.** applies **D.** lets

Question 43: ____ you ____ the shoplifter to the police yet?

A. Do – report **B.** Have – reported **C.** Are – reporting **D.** When – reported

Question 44: It's no good ____ him the truth now.

A. not to tell **B.** tell **C.** telling **D.** to tell

Question 45: People's lives ____ a lot thanks to the inventions of these devices.

A. was changed **B.** has been changed **C.** have changed **D.** is changed

Question 46: Most of my friends enjoy_____football on television.

A. watch **B.** to watch **C.** watching **D.** watched

Question 47: My parents decided _____ a taxi because it was late.

A. take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** took

Question 48: He reminded me_____to give the book back to John

A. not forget **B.** not to forget **C.** forgot **D.** forgetting

Question 49: _____is not part of a computer.

A. Hardware **B.** Software **C.** Process **D.** RAM

Question 50: Dave _____Chinese for six years now. He likes it.

A. studies **B.** studied **C.** has studied **D.** will study

Question 51: We have worked here _____2002.

A. for **B.** since **C.** in **D.** to

Question 52: Until now, the disease ____ over thirty thousand people worldwide.

A. has killed **B.** killed **C.** kills **D.** is killing

Question 53: It's important ____ too much about your failure.

A. not to worry **B.** not worry **C.** not worrying to **D.** don't worry

Question 54: Thao Nguyen Xanh admitted _____a mistake because she has fooled her customers.

A. make **B.** to make **C.** making **D.** to making

Question 55: The restaurants on the island are expensive, so it's worth _____ a packed lunch.

A. taken **B.** taking **C.** to take **D.** take

Question 56: Did you remember ____ Mr. Green my message?

A. be given **B.** giving **C.** have given **D.** to give

Question 57: Mary often watches YouTube videos to study how ____ a dish or make a cake.

A. cook **B.** cooking **C.** to cook **D.** to cooking

Question 58: Truong Thi Ha hoped _____ to join the club. She could make friends with many people here.

A. being invited **B.** to invite **C.** to be invited **D.** inviting

Question 59: How long ____ your best friend?

A. did you know **B.** do you know **C.** have you known **D.** are you knowing

Question 60: "Would you like a coffee?" - "No thanks. ____ one."

A. I just had **B.** I just have **C.** I was just having **D.** I've just had

Question 61: Don't forget ____ your homework before coming to class.

A. doing **B.** having done **C.** to be done **D.** to do

Question 62: An e-book reader is convenient; it is used _____ electronic books, newspapers or magazines.

A. read **B.** to read **C.** reading **D.** to reading

Question 63: Vu Quynh Lien is not coming to class today. She _____ back to her hometown.

A. goes **B.** go **C.** has gone **D.** will go

Question 64: _____ artificial intelligence, the phone's voice-recognition system converts the sound into numerical data.

A. According to **B.** Instead of **C.** Apart from **D.** Thanks to

Question 65: AI has been applied _____ various areas of life.

A. for **B.** to **C.** from **D.** of

Question 66: You should _____ the batteries fully before using the smartphones.

A. apply **B.** display **C.** store **D.** charge

Question 67: It was not until people became interested in e-books that e-readers became_____ around the world.

A. convenient **B.** popular **C.** helpful **D.** cheap

Question 68: I have lost my mobile phone. Someone ____ it.

A. has steal **B.** has stole **C.** has stolen **D.** have stole

Question 69: _____cars can work with little human control.

A. Driver **B.** Driven **C.** Driverless **D.** Non-driver

Question 70: Her children ____ their homework yet. They arc still working on it.

A. hasn't finished **B.** hasn't finishing **C.** haven't finished **D.** haven't finishing

Question 71: This device is not _____for children.

A. suitable **B.** valuable **C.** various **D.** artificial

Question 72: They _____a new camera in the classroom to monitor the activities.

A. applied **B.** installed **C.** displayed **D.** stored

Question 73: The door and the window are open. I think someone_____ into our house!

A. breaks **B.** broke **C.** has broken **D.** will break

Question 74: The company _____a new kind of smartphone. It looks fantastic!

A. just introduces **B.** just introduced **C.** has just introduced **D.** will just introduce

Question 75: E-readers are often more _____ than printed books because an e-reader allows us to store thousands of books while it is only as heavy as a single book.

A. expensive **B.** inexpensive **C.** convenient **D.** inconvenient

Question 76: Nancy was sitting up in bed listening to the radio on the_____.

A. velcros **B.** laptops **C.** headphones **D.** chargers

Question 77: Truong Thi Ha has had this smartphone _____ 10 years.

A. for **B.** since **C.** from **D.** in

Question 78: This is a delicious cake, but we have _____ had a big dinner and feel very full.

A. only **B.** just **C.** since **D.** for

Question 79: An e-reader is a small _____ on which you can store and read texts downloaded from the Internet.

A. device **B.** hardware **C.** software **D.** vehicle

E4: Give the correct form of the words in CAPITAL to complete the sentences.

Question 1: Smartphone can be a great learning tool but you need to think of how to use it _____. (EFFECT)

Question 2: Some personal computer are not _____ for outdoor use because they are not portable. (SUIT)

Question 3: Velcro has _____ become a familiar fastener for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits. (GRADUAL)

Question 4: Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest _____ of all time. (INVENT)

Question 5: Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and _____. (ENTERTAIN)

Question 6: According to computer scientists, artificial _____ can be divided into two different categories: weak and strong. (INTELLIGENT)

Question 7: People use this _____ device to connect with other people all over the world. (ELECTRICITY)

Question 8: This mobile _____ is used for recording and sending distress signals. (APPLY)

Question 9: Vaccination has been considered among the most important _____ in medicine. (INVENT)

Question 10: People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new _____. (PRODUCE)

Question 11: The Internet has become a very _____ learning tool. (VALUE)

Question 12: The uses of Artificial - Robot Intelligence are very _____. (DIVERSITY)

Question 13: Scientists have invented _____ intelligent computer systems capable of answering questions posed in natural language. (ARTIFICIAL)

Question 14: _____ has been used for a long time for prevent diseases. (VACCINATE)

III-SPEAKING:

E5: Talk about touchscreen, use the outline and suggested ideas below.

- **INTRODUCTION:** What is it? (touchscreen / used on many smartphones, laptops, tablets, etc)
- **DEVELOPMENT:**

- What are its uses? What are some examples?
+ allow people to use and interact with devices easily
+ reduce number of buttons on devices + make devices look more attractive
+ (Your own ideas)
- Have you ever used it? When / Where / How (often) do you use it? + (Your own ideas)

- **CONCLUSION:** How important is it to our life? Do you like using it? + (Your own ideas)

E6: Talk about an important invention you know:

You can use the following questions as cues:

• What is it?
• How does it work?
• What do you use it for?
• What benefits does it bring?

Useful languages:

Useful vocabulary	Useful structures

• microwave, mobile phone, laptop, tablet, air- conditioning, car, airplane, ... • handy, portable, light, convenient, ... • playing games, listening to music, cooking, travelling to work and school, cooling hot weather, ... • contacting easily, serving well for entertaining purposes, travelling more quickly, saving time on cooking, ...	• ... is one of the most important inventions of human beings. • I would like to talk about ... which is one of the most revolutionary creations in my opinion. • It is used for many different purposes such as ... • ... can help us in many ways such as ... • There are a lot of benefits brought about by ... • ... has changed people's lives by ...

Complete the notes:

Structures of the talk	Your notes
What is it?	_____ _____ _____
How does it work?	_____ _____ _____
What do you use it for?	_____ _____ _____

IV-LISTENING:

E7: Listen to the information about Thomas Edison and choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences:

Question 1: Thomas Edison was born in_____.

A. Ohio **B.** Michigan **C.** New Jersey **D.** Washington

Question 2: His two favourite pastimes are_____.

A. reading and painting **B.** experimenting and cycling

C. reading and experimenting **D.** painting and cycling

Question 3: His first patent was granted in_____.

A. 1867 **B.** 1869 **C.** 1876 **D.** 1899

Question 4: He_____in 1876.

A. established his first laboratory **B.** collaborated with some politicians

C. invented a phonograph **D.** got married

Question 5: He had_____children.

A. 3 **B.** 4 **C.** 5 **D.** 6

V- READING:

E8: Read the following passage and decide which option A, B, C or D best fits each sentence.

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's **(1)** ____ are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer while today **(2)** ____ people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an every day event.

These developments have brought many **(3)** ____ to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World

Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now **(4)** ____ to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the **(5)** ____ use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. With ever increasing use of information technology these **(6)** ____elements are likely to increase in the future.

In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost **(7)** ____ to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children **(8)** ____ unsuitable websites. Yet perhaps the biggest threat to IT in years to come will be the computer **(9)** ____ -more sophisticated or more destructive strains are almost inevitable.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, **(10)** ____ I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

Question 1: A. live	**B.** lives	**C.** living	**D.** life
Question 2: A. most	**B.** most of	**C.** most of the	**D.** almost
Question 3: A. services	**B.** uses	**C.** benefits	**D.** effects
Question 4: A. free	**B.** convenient	**C.** unused	**D.** available
Question 5: A. particular	**B.** immediate	**C.** widespread	**D.** continued
Question 6: A. positive	**B.** negative	**C.** careless	**D.** trivial
Question 7: A. possible	**B.** impractical	**C.** likely	**D.** impossible
Question 8: A. accessing	**B.** approaching	**C.** entering	**D.** getting
Question 9: A. disease	**B.** program	**C.** virus	**D.** software
Question 10: A. so	**B.** moreover	**C.** therefore	**D.** yet

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philipines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

Question 1: The word "**substitute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. addition **B.** alternative **C.** imitation **D.** solution

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla's invention?

A. It happens at atmospheric temperature. **B.** It imitates something in nature.

C. It requires no electricity. **D.** It uses enzymes to break down water.

Question 3: The word "**it**" in the passage refers to ____.

A. enzyme **B.** molybdenum **C.** petrol **D.** water

Question 4: The word "**vanished**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.

A. appeared **B.** produced **C.** introduced **D.** invented

Question 5: It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to ____.

A. save energy **B.** save environment **C.** save money **D.** save time

VI-WRITING:

E10: Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

Question 1: Ms Hoa started teaching English in 2000.

→ Ms Hoa has

_____

.

Question 2: Learning Japanese is very difficult but interesting.

→ It is

_____

.

Question 3: 3D printing is used to make three-dimensional objects.

→ 3D printing allows

_____

.

Question 4: Driverless cars can help reduce road traffic accidents.

→ Driverless cars can be useful

_____

.

Question 5: We should not leave the door open.

→ We should avoid

_____

.

Question 6: The Internet helps us communicate easily among other things

→ Easy communication is one of

_____

.

E11: 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:

Question 1: Television / be / indispensable / part / people's lives / today.

→

_____

.

Question 2: Thanks / television, we / be / aware / what / happen / in / world.

→

_____

.

Question 3: Watch / TV / help / entertain / when / we / get stressful / after / work / and / study.

→

.

Question 4: There / be / various / types / quiz shows / TV / help / us / widen / horizons.

→

.

Question 5: I / spend / two hours / watch / TV/ programs / my family / everyday.

→

.

E12: Write about these topics (120 -150 words). Use the suggested questions below to help you.

Write about an invention which could be useful for everyone in your family. The invention could be imaginary.

✓ What is the invention?

✓ What are its benefits? Give some explanation and / or examples.

✓ How important / useful is the invention / will the invention be for your family?

Write a about a famous inventor that you admire a lot.

You can use the following questions as cues:

• Who is she/ he?

• What did she/ he invent?

• How important is his/ her invention?

• What were some interesting facts about him/ her?

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