

Hướng dẫn tự học:

- Phần Reading: các em đọc bài text ở SGK và làm các task trả lời câu hỏi vào vở, sau đó tự ghi chú từ mới của bài text vào vở Tiếng Anh (nếu không có đem vở về thì ghi vào giấy tập để sau này dán lại vào vở). các em tự tra từ điển hoặc tham khảo ở phần từ mới cô cho bên dưới
- Phần Language Focus
 - + Pronunciation: tự học và tra từ điển để biết cách phát âm, (gợi ý: cài từ điển TFlat vào điện thoại để tra từ vựng và phát âm)
 - + Grammar: xem phần giải thích ngữ pháp và làm bài tập ở SGK, làm bài tập ở tài liệu này
- Sau đó làm BT ở phía dưới, bạn nào có đem quyển bài tập photo về nhà thì làm thêm
- *Bạn nào làm xong, chụp trang đáp án gửi cô, ví dụ phần I, câu 1A, 2B chứ đừng chụp nguyên trang bài tập nha, (nhớ ghi tên) gửi qua Messenger, zalo 0907.395.396, hoặc email: xuyenvtc36@gmail.com, sẽ có thưởng cho các bạn gửi bài nhanh nha. <3*
- *Khi vào học lại sẽ giải đáp 1 số thắc mắc và làm bài kiểm tra -> TỰ HỌC NGHIÊM TÚC NHA!!!*
- *Cô sẽ soạn tiếp bài 15 và gửi đến các em sớm. (Bài 14 giảm tải)*
- **HẠN CHÓT NỘP BÀI LÀM của Unit 13 là ngày 11/04/ 2020**

UNIT 13 HOBBIES

A. READING

1. accomplished [ə'kɒmplɪʃt] : (adj) : tài hoa, tài năng, hoàn hảo.
2. guitarist [gi'tɑ:rist] (n): người chơi đàn ghi-ta.
3. tune [tju:n] (n): điệu
4. simple ['sɪmpl] (adj): đơn giản.
5. successful [sək'sesfl] (adj) : thành công.
6. regularly ['regjuləri] (adv) : đều đặn.
7. be good at : giỏi về.
8. to accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] đệm (đàn, nhạc).
9. to admire [əd'maɪə] : khâm phục.
10. hobby of mine ['hɒbi] sở thích của tôi.
11. modest ['mɒdɪst] (adj) : khiêm tốn nhất.
12. glass fish tank [tæŋk] (n) : bể cá bằng thủy tinh.
13. to keep a variety of little fish [və'raɪəti]: nuôi nhiều con cá nhỏ khác nhau.
14. rice field (n) : ruộng lúa.
15. avid ['ævɪd] (adj) : khao khát, thèm thuồng,
16. collector [kə'lektə] (n) : người sưu tầm

- avid stamp collector : người say mê sưu tầm tem.
17. actually ['æktʃuəli] (adv) : thực ra.
 18. discarded [di,skɑ:dɪd] (adj) : vứt đi.
 19. envelop [ɪn'veləp](n) : phong bì, bì thư.
 20. relative ['relətɪv] (n) : bà con, họ hàng.
 21. mostly ['məʊstli] (adv) : phần lớn.
 22. local stamp ['ləʊkəl] [stæmp] (n) : tem trong nước.
 23. once in a while (adv) : thỉnh thoảng, đôi khi.
 24. less common ones: những con tem hiếm có hơn.
 25. inside [ɪn'saɪd] (prep) : trong
 26. simply ['sɪmpli] (adv): chỉ đơn giản.
 27. to throw away [θrou] : ném đi.
 28. to indulge [ɪn'dʌldʒ]: đam mê, say mê.
 29. in for a while: trong một thời gian.
 30. occupied ['ɒkjəpaɪd](adj) = busy ['bɪzi]: bận.
 31. glad [glæd] (adj): vui sướng.

E. LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. presence ['prezns](n) : sự có mặt
2. frightened ['fraɪnd](adj) : sợ hãi
3. hit / hit / hit: đụng, đánh
4. postcard ['pəʊstkɑ:d](n) : tấm thiệp, bưu thiếp
5. a strange language [streɪndʒ] ['læŋgwɪdʒ](n) : ngôn ngữ lạ

6. pedestrian [pi'destriən] (n) : người đi bộ, khách bộ hành.
7. to bark at [bɑ:k] : sủa vào
8. stranger ['streɪndʒə](n) : người kì lạ
9. to repair [ri'peə]: sửa chữa
10. to present ['preznt] : thể hiện, trình bày

CLEFT SENTENCES (Câu chẻ)

Câu chẻ được dùng để nhấn mạnh một thành phần nào đó của câu như chủ từ, túc từ hay trạng từ

1. Nhấn mạnh chủ từ (Subject focus)

It + is / was + Noun / pronoun + who/ that + V + O ...

Ex: My brother collected these foreign stamps.

→ It was my brother who collected these stamps. (Chính anh tôi là người sưu tầm những con tem này)

Ex: Her absence at the party made me sad.

→ It was her absence at the party that made me sad. (Chính sự vắng mặt của cô ấy ở bữa tiệc làm tôi buồn)

(Ta dùng WHO cho danh từ chỉ người và THAT cho danh từ chỉ vật, sự việc)

2. Nhấn mạnh túc từ (Object focus)

It + is / was + Noun / pronoun + who(m)/ that + S + V...

Ex: I met Daisy on the way to school.

→ It was Daisy who(m) I met on the way to school.

Ex: My brother usually rides an old motorbike to work.

→ It is an old motorbike that my brother usually rides to work.

Note: Khi nhấn mạnh túc từ ta có thể dùng who thay cho whom nhưng khi nhấn mạnh chủ từ thì không dùng whom thay cho who.

3. Nhấn mạnh trạng từ (Adverbial focus)

It + is / was + Adverbial phrase + that + S + V ...

Ex: - We first met in December.

→ It was in December that we first met.

- Phan Thanh Gian was born in this village.

→ It was in this village that Phan Thanh Gian was born

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. SUBJECT FOCUS (NHẤN MẠNH CHỦ NGỮ)

1. My father usually complains about me.

→ It is my father who usually complains about me. (Dùng IT IS vì động từ complains ở thì hiện tại)

2. The earthquake destroyed everything two years ago.

→ It was the earth quake that destroyed everything two years ago (Dùng IT WAS vì động từ destroyed chia ở thì quá khứ)

3. My neighbors always make noise at night.

→

4. Our English teacher is the greatest teacher in the world.

→

5. My recent computer helps me a lots in preparing tasks for my students.

→

6. My students' bad behavior made me sad yesterday morning.

→

7. The man gave her the book.

→

8. The boy visited his uncle last month.

→

9. Lan and Huong sang together at the party.

→

10. Nam's father got angry with him.

→

EXERCISE 2. OBJECT FOCUS (NHẤN MẠNH TÂN NGỮ)

Example: 1. I love my mother most. (tôi yêu mẹ tôi nhất)

→ It is my mother that I love most. (chính mẹ là người tôi yêu nhất)

2. I bought this motor in 2001. (tôi đã mua chiếc xe máy này vào năm 2001)

→ It was this motor that I bought in 2001. (chính chiếc xe máy này tôi đã mua năm 2001)

1. My younger sister always keeps her doll carefully.

→

2. The woman answered the man rudely.

→

3. The boy played ping pong the whole afternoon.

→

4. The girl gave the boy a special gift on his birthday.

→

5. My wife gave this T-shirt to me on my last birthday party.

→

6. I always keep your picture besides me.

→

Exercise 3. ADVERBIAL FOCUS (NHẤN MẠNH TRẠNG TỪ)

1. I was born in Can Duoc. (tôi được sinh ra ở Cần Đức)

→ It was in Can Duoc that I was born. (chính Cần Đức là nơi tôi được sinh ra)

2. We often gather for our study at her house. (chúng tôi thường tập trung để học tại nhà của cô ấy)

→ It is at her house we often gather for our study. (chính tại nhà của cô ấy là nơi chúng tôi thường tập hợp để học).

1. We were born in this place.

→

2. We often gather for dinner in this restaurant.

→

3. He bought the book from that corner shop.

→

4. She makes some cakes for tea.

→

5. His father repaired the bicycle for him.

→

6. The meeting started at 8.00 a.m.

→

7. We all bought those things from Susu shop.

→

8. My mom presented a lap top on my birthday party.

→

Exercise 4 CLEFT SENTENCES (SUBJECT/ OBJECT/ ADVERB)

Rewrite these sentences into cleft sentences

1. The boy visited his uncle last month.

→

2. I and she sang together at the party.

→

3. Nam's father got angry with him.

→

4. The boys played football all day long.

→

5. The girl received a letter from her friend yesterday.

→

6. His presence at the meeting frightened the children.

→

7. My mother bought me a present on my birthday party.

→

8. The neighbor told them about it.

→

9. My friend came to see me late last night.

→

10. That boy scored the goal for his team.

→

11. The strong wind blew the roof off.

→

12. The police arrested the man at the railway station.

→

OBJECTIVE PRACTICE TEST OF UNIT 13

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions:

1. A. finished

B. marched

C. stopped

D. robbed

2. A. attracted

B. collected

C. decided

D. arrived

3. A. places

B. ages

C. lives

D. pages

4. A. thanks

B. shows

C. suggests

D. stops

5. A. letters B. books C. pets D. stamps

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions.

6. There are number of things I like to do in my free time.
A. leisure B. precious C. busy D. idle
7. My uncle, who is an accomplished guitarist, taught me how to play.
A. unimpaired B. skilled C. ill-educated D. unqualified
8. Now I can play a few simple tunes.
A. compound B. plain C. easy D. complicated
9. 'How do you do. I'm Bill Thomson. ' _____',
A. Very well. Thank you. B. I'm fifteen years old. C. I'm fine. D. How do you do.
10. I have a modest little glass fish tank where I keep a variety of small fish.
A. limited B. excessive C. conceited D. moderate
11. 'Thank you very much for the lovely flowers.' ' _____',
A. You're welcome. B. You like flowers, don't you?
C. Yeah, the flowers are nice. D. It was an excellent choice.
12. The singer was _____ on the piano by her sister.
A. played B. performed C. accompanied D. helped
13. The most important thing is to keep yourself occupied.
A. busy B. relaxed C. comfortable D. free
14. _____ who was elected the first woman mayor of Chicago in 1979.
A. It was Jane Byrne B. Jane Byrne C. That Jane Byrne D. When Jane Byrne
15. 'Would you like a drink?' ' _____',
A. Yes, I want to. B. Yes, please. C. Thank you. I don't want. D. No, I won't.
16. _____ that the capital of South Carolina was moved from Charleston to Columbia
A. In 1790 was B. There was in 1790 C. In 1790 D. It was in 1790
17. 'Nice to meet you.' ' _____',
A. This is Peter White. B. Nice to meet you, too.
C. I'm fine, thanks. D. It was nice to you to say so.
18. The man _____ on the chair behind me kept talking during the film, _____ really annoyed me.
A. having sat/ that B. sitting/ which C. to sit/ what D. to be sitting/ who
19. 'Thank you very much.' ' _____',
A. Yes, of course. B. I like it a lot. C. You're alright. D. You're welcome.
20. He advised me to practise playing the guitar regularly.
A. frequently B. commonly C. freely D. completely
21. Neil Armstrong was the first person _____ foot on the moon.
A. set B. setting C. to set D. who was set
22. In the novel by Peter, _____ the film is based, the main character is a teenager.
A. on that B. who C. on which D. which
23. Who was the first person _____ the South Pole?
A. reached B. to reach C. who reaches D. had reached
24. It is in Quebec _____ French is used as an official language .
A. which B. where C. in where D. that
25. Mrs White, _____ taught me English 5 years ago, is a good teacher.
A. who B. that C. whom D. whose.
26. _____ that the capital of South Carolina was moved from Charleston to Columbia.
A. In 1790 was B. There was in 1790 C. In 1790 D. It was in 1790
27. It was Mr. Harding _____ the bill to yesterday.
A. who sent my secretary B. to whom my secretary sent
C. that my secretary sent D. my secretary sent
28. _____ Ruth St. Dennis turned to Asian dances to find inspiration for her choreography.
A. It was the dancer that B. The dancer C. That the dancer D. The dancer was
29. _____ I bought the golden fish.
A. It was from this shop that B. I was from this shop where
C. It was this shop which D. It was this shop that
30. It was Tom _____ to help us.
A. comes B. who comes C. to come D. that came

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35

Stamp collecting is the collecting of postage stamps and related objects, such as envelopes or packages with stamps on them. It is one of the world's most popular hobbies, with estimates of the number of collectors ranging up to 20 million in the United States alone.

Many casual collectors enjoy accumulating stamps without worrying about the tiny details, but the creation of a large or comprehensive collection generally requires some philatelic knowledge. This is especially important for those who intend to spend large amounts for stamps.

Stamp collectors are an important source of revenue for some small countries that create limited runs of elaborate stamps designed mainly to be bought by stamp collectors. The stamps produced by these countries far exceed the postal needs of the countries.

Some collectors, observing the generally rising prices of rare stamps, have taken to Philatelic Investment. Rare stamps are among the most portable of tangible investments, and are easy to store. **They** offer an attractive alternative to art, other collectible investments, and precious metals.

31. The estimated number of stamp collectors in the United States is _____
A. 30 million B. 20 million C. 10 million D. 15 million
32. Philatelic knowledge is especially important for _____
A. many casual collectors enjoy B. some small countries C. those who intend to spend large amounts for stamps
D. the postal needs of the countries
33. Why have some collectors taken to Philatelic investment? – Because they _____
A. have observed the generally rising prices of stamps.
B. have observed the generally rising prices of rare stamps.
C. have observed the generally low prices of stamps.
D. haven't observed the generally rising prices of stamps.
34. The word *they* in paragraph 4 refers to _____
A. Stamp collectors B. Small countries
C. Rare stamps D. The prices of rare stamps
35. Which of the following is NOT true about rare stamps? - _____
A. They are among the most portable of tangible investments.
B. It's easy for us to store rare stamps.
C. They are an important source of revenue.
D. They offer an attractive alternative to art.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 36 to 40

Hobbies are activities in which one participates strictly for ____36_____. They help one to maintain a mental and emotional balance. A hobby can be almost anything.

Music is most popular. For example, many people all over the world play piano simply for relaxing and ____37 _____ in their free hours, and they do not play professionally.

Sports provide other ____38 _____ hobbies. Bicycling, running, tennis, ping-pong, and countless other sports are enjoyed by millions of people ____39 _____ their leisure time.

Some people collect things as a hobby. Stamps, coins, and fine art are all popular collections, and valuable, too. There are still hundreds of others, not necessarily valuable but still interesting, such as doll collections, bottle collections, seashell collections, butterfly collections, and so on.

As you can see, hobbies can be relaxing, challenging, interesting, enjoyable or ____40 _____, so everyone should have one or two hobbies.

36. A. amusement B. working C. researching D. investigating
37. A. funny B. fun C. rest D. resting
38. A. liking B. likely C. favorite D. loving
39. A. for B. during C. of D. on
40. A. education B. non-education C. educational D. educationally

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

41. There's the woman who she told me about the handbag.
A B C D
42. The man that you are looking for living next door.

43. The man for who the police are looking robbed the bank yesterday.
 A B C D
44. The actor about that I told you is coming here tomorrow.
 A B C D
45. It was many students some of who were playing in the schoolyard.
 A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

46. Hung bought Lan a golden ring for her birthday.
 A. It was a golden ring that was bought to Lan for her birthday by Hung.
 B. It was a golden ring that was bought Lan for her birthday by Hung.
 C. It was a golden ring that was bought for Lan her birthday.
 D. It was a golden ring that Hung bought Lan for her birthday.
47. The girl gave the boy a special gift on Christmas.
 A. It was the boy who the girl gave him a special gift on Christmas.
 B. It was the boy who was gave a special gift on Christmas by the girl.
 C. It was the boy who was given a special gift on Christmas by the girl.
 D. It was a special gift that was given the boy in Christmas by the girl.
48. We have done a lot of exercises on Relative Clauses.
 A. It was a lot of exercises that we have done on Relative Clauses.
 B. It is a lot of exercises that are have done on Relative Clauses by us.
 C. It is a lot of exercises that has been done on Relative Clauses by us.
 D. It is a lot of exercises that have been done on Relative Clauses by us.
49. Columbus sailed to America in 1492.
 A. That was in 1492 that Columbus sailed to America
 B. In 1492 that Columbus sailed to America
 C. It was in 1492 that Columbus sailed to America
 D. It is in 1492 that Columbus sailed to America
50. The book is very expensive. My father is interested in it.
 A. The book in which my father is interested is very expensive.
 B. The book which in my father is interested is very expensive
 C. The book which my father is interested is very expensive
 D. The book in that my father is interested is very expensive