

**Unit 9: THE POST OFFICE**

- be equipped with: \_\_\_\_\_
- surface mail – EMS(Express Mail Service) mail; \_\_\_\_\_
- distribute – deliver; \_\_\_\_\_
- transmit - transmission: \_\_\_\_\_
- original shape; \_\_\_\_\_
- install – installation; \_\_\_\_\_
- advantage – disadvantage; \_\_\_\_\_
- commune – communal; \_\_\_\_\_
- reduce – reduction; \_\_\_\_\_
- capable of - capacity: \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Cách sử dụng đại từ quan hệ và trạng từ quan hệ****1. Đại từ quan hệ: who, whom, whose, which, that.**

- **Who:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người và làm chủ ngữ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

(..... N + who + V)

**The man who is standing** over there is my father.

N                  who                  V

- **Whom:** thay thế cho một danh từ chỉ người và làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

(.....N + whom + S + V)

**The man whom you met** yesterday is my brother.

N                  whom                  S                  V

- **Whose:** là đại từ quan hệ sở hữu, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc danh từ chỉ vật (thay cho: his, her, its, their, Tom's...)

**The house whose windows are broken is mine.**

N                  whose                  N                  V1                  V2

+ Danh từ chỉ vật có thể thay thế bằng **the + N + of which**

Example: The house the window of which are broken is mine

- **Which:** Làm chủ ngữ hoặc túc từ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ đồ vật, con vật hoặc sự việc.

Example: This is **the book which** I like best.

- **That:** Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc chỉ vật, hoặc chủ ngữ gồm cả người và vật, sau những đại từ khưng xác định, hoặc sau dạng so sánh nhất...

Example: - That is the bicycle **that/ which** belongs to Tom.

- The architect **who/ that** designed this building is very famous.

**2. Trạng từ quan hệ: why, where, when.**

- **Why:** mở đầu cho một mệnh đề quan hệ để chỉ nguyên nhân, lí do

I don't know the **reason why** that you didn't go to school yesterday.

- **Where (=on, in, at which)** mở đầu cho một mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ địa điểm nơi chốn.

The **hotel where** we stayed wasn't very clean.

= The hotel **in which** we stayed wasn't very clean.

- **When (=on/ in/ at which)** mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ thời gian. (cý thể thay thế bằng That)

I will never forget **the day when/ that** I first met my husband

**II. Vị trí của giới từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ**

- Trong MĐQH, khi ĐTQH làm **túc từ cho giới từ** thì thường được đặt ở **2 vị trí**: trước ĐTQH **WHOM, WHICH** hoặc sau **động từ**.

- Chú ý: \* **Không** dùng **giới từ** với **THAT** hoặc **WHO**

### III. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ

#### 1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining Relative Clause):

Ex: The man who robbed you has been arrested.

- Trong MĐQH xác định có thể bỏ ĐTQH làm túc từ : **whom, which, that**

Ex: The book....Ø.... you lent me was very interesting.

#### 2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Non – defining relative clause):

- Cung cấp thêm thông tin
- Có dấu phẩy
- **Không** dùng **THAT**
- **Không** thể bỏ các ĐTQH **who/whom/ which**
  - Các cụm từ chỉ số lượng: all of/ most of/ neither of/ many of... có thể được dùng với

## UNIT 9: THE POST OFFICE

### A. PHONETICS

#### I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- |                         |                      |                        |                     |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) A. <u>f</u> acsimile | B. <u>t</u> ransfer  | C. <u>s</u> pacious    | D. <u>f</u> ax      |
| 2) A. <u>e</u> quipped  | B. <u>d</u> elivered | C. <u>t</u> ransferred | D. <u>r</u> eceived |
| 3) A. <u>h</u> elps     | B. <u>p</u> rovides  | C. <u>d</u> ocuments   | D. <u>t</u> exts    |

#### II. Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- |                          |                         |                     |                      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 4) A. <u>c</u> ourteous  | B. <u>s</u> ubscribe    | C. <u>s</u> ervice  | D. <u>c</u> ustomer  |
| 5) A. <u>t</u> echnology | B. <u>d</u> istribution | C. <u>d</u> elivery | D. <u>f</u> acsimile |
| 6) A. <u>a</u> dvanced   | B. <u>t</u> echnology   | C. <u>e</u> xpress  | D. <u>s</u> pacious  |

### B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

#### VOCABULARY: Choose the best answer

- The hotel staff are friendly and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unhelpful                      B. courteous                      C. discourteous                      D. impolite
- A person who receives something is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. receive                      B. receipt                      C. recipe                      D. recipient
- Fax transmission has now become a cheap and \_\_\_\_\_ way to transmit texts and graphics over distance.  
A. inconvenient                      B. convenient                      C. uncomfortable                      D. comfortable
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ to your favourite newspapers and magazines, they will be delivered to your house early in the morning.  
A. buy                      B. book                      C. pay                      D. subscribe
- The post office offers the \_\_\_\_\_ Mail Service which is particularly fast  
A. Secure                      B. Efficient                      C. Express                      D. Reliable
- There was no mention of the incident in the national \_\_\_\_\_  
A. television                      B. newspapers                      C. Internet                      D. radio
- We are proud our \_\_\_\_\_ staff, who are always friendly and efficient.  
A. well-done                      B. well-appointed                      C. well-behaved                      D. well-trained
- You can choose to send your letters by air or surface mail  
A. have                      B. like                      C. select                      D. get
- Prices are going to \_\_\_\_\_ in a worry way

- A. up                                      B. over                                      C. away                                      D. off
10. People can buy daily \_\_\_\_\_ in many local post office in early morning.
- A. newspapers                                      B. books                                      C. postcards                                      D. letters

1. The girl is sitting by Jack. She is Mary.

### Exercise 2: Choose the best answer

- A. where                      B. what              C. that                      D. when
12. The kind of music \_\_\_\_\_ my group plays is hard to describe.  
A. that                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. whom
13. John always left the milk out of the fridge, \_\_\_\_\_ really annoyed her.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. where                      D. which
14. She is a writer \_\_\_\_\_ books I always like to read.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. whose                      D. that
15. They lost the game, \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed their supporters.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. when                      D. why

**III. WRITING \* Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.**

- 1) The waiter whom served us yesterday was polite and friendly.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 2) This class is only for people who's first language is not Chinese.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 3) The man with who I spoke in the meeting used to work here.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 4) He is moving to Lang Son city, that is in the north-east of Viet Nam.  
A                      B                      C                      D

**C. READING: \* Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Between the Revolutionary period and the World War I, the United States post office was set out to improve transportation of the post office mails. From those early days to the present, the post office has helped develop and subsidize every new mode transportation in the United States. Transportation has been the most important element in mail delivery. Even when the general public had still suspected of the security of a new means of transportation, the post office experimented with inventions that offered potential for moving the mail faster, occasionally suffering embarrassment, ridicule, or even abuse in the process.

As mail delivery evolved from foot to horseback, stagecoach, steamboat, railroad, automobile, and airplane, with intermediate and overlapping use of balloons, and helicopters, post office mail contracts ensured the income necessary to build the great highways, rail lines, and airways that eventually spanned the continent.

By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the U.S. Post Office had purchased a number of stagecoaches for operation on the nation's better post roads – a post road being any road on which the mail travels – and continued to encourage new designs to improve passenger comfort and carry mail safely.

- 28) The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. transportation of the Post Office in the US  
B. the Post Office in the Revolutionary period  
C. the Post Office in the World War I                      D. transportation and public ideas
- 29) According to the passage, the main purpose of the Post Office is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to develop transportation                      B. to apply new mean of transportation  
C. to deliver mail as safely and fast as possible  
D. to subsidize every new mode of transportation
- 30) Which means of transportation used in the Post Office is NOT referred in the passage?  
A. train                      B. car                      C. plane                      D. motorcycle
- 31) The Post Office \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has never used helicopters in deliver B. makes no contribution to build roads  
C. contributes income to build highways, railroads, and airways  
D. has never been the first to use a new means of transportation

## Unit 10: NATURE IN DANGER

### VOCABULARY:

- be in danger – endangered species: \_\_\_\_\_
- human beings – human race – humanity – mankind – human; \_\_\_\_\_
- have an influence on – affect; \_\_\_\_\_
- water supply; \_\_\_\_\_
- cut down trees; \_\_\_\_\_
- pollute – pollution – polluted – pollutant; \_\_\_\_\_
- make an effort to do sth; \_\_\_\_\_
- set up – establish – found(ed); \_\_\_\_\_
- raise a fund; \_\_\_\_\_
- prohibit – ban; \_\_\_\_\_
- produce offspring – reproduce; \_\_\_\_\_
- survive - survival, \_\_\_\_\_
- fertilizer – \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 10: NATURE IN DANGER

### I. PHONETICS

Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. supply                      B. dirty                      C. energy                      D. happy
2. A. decreaseded                      B. influenced                      C. endangered                      D. established
3. A. answer                      B. sweater                      C. swim                      D. switch
4. A. hopes                      B. takes                      C. tastes                      D. arrives
5. A. worked                      B. forced                      C. caused                      D. matched

### II. VOCABULARY:

Exercise 1: Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box.

endangered	scatter	coexist	polluted	
devastation	discharging	prohibit	survive	protect
captured				

1. Many birds didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the severe winter.
2. Animals shouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ for recreation and entertainment.
3. The health of our children are being \_\_\_\_\_ by exhaust fumes.
4. The factory was fined for \_\_\_\_\_ chemicals into the river.
5. Laws have been introduced to \_\_\_\_\_ killing endangered animals.
6. The air in the city is heavily \_\_\_\_\_ with traffic fumes.
7. The government should do more to \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.
8. It is possible for local wildlife to \_\_\_\_\_ with industry.

Exercise 2: Choose the best answer:

1. Many rare \_\_\_\_\_ animals are in danger of extinction.  
A. species                      B. classes                      C. beings                      D. pairs
2. People are destroying the environment by adding \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. pollutes                      B. pollutions                      C. pollutives                      D. pollutants
3. The Earth will be a planet where human beings, animals and plants live in peaceful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cooperation                      B. coordination                      C. corporation                      D. coexistence
4. We continue to \_\_\_\_\_ rainforests and increase the dangers of global warming.  
A. cut off                      B. cut in                      C. cut out                      D. cut down
5. Dinosaurs became \_\_\_\_\_ millions of years ago.  
A. disappear                      B. extinct                      C. lost                      D. endangered
6. The war brought death and \_\_\_\_\_ to the city.  
A. destruction                      B. destruct                      C. destroyed                      D. destroy

7. Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ rivers left in the world?  
 A. pollutions                      B. unpolluted                      C. pollutant                      D. polluted
8. The waste from the chemical factory is extremely \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. harm                      B. harmful                      C. unharmed                      D. harmless

### III. GRAMMAR: Relative pronouns with preposition:

#### Exercise 1: Combine the following pairs or groups of sentences using relative pronouns.

- Her many friends gave her encouragement. I like to be considered among them.  
 Her many friends \_\_\_\_\_
- Her father died last year. She looked after him for over twenty years.  
 Her father \_\_\_\_\_
- The bed has no mattress. I sleep on this bed.  
 The bed \_\_\_\_\_
- There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.  
 There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_
- I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly collapsed.  
 The chair \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come specially to see him.  
 Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_
- I saw several houses. Most of them were quite unsuitable.  
 I \_\_\_\_\_
- Graham took us to his office. It was filled with books.  
 The office \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Marks is unhappy about the plans for the new dam. The stream flows across his farm.  
 Mr Marks \_\_\_\_\_
- They picked up five boat-loads of refugees. Some of them had been at sea for several months.  
 They \_\_\_\_\_

#### Exercise 2: Choose the best answer:

- Peter is the boy which/ whose/ who/ whom rides the blue bike.
- This is the boy which/ whose/ who/ whom had an accident.
- Yesterday I saw a car which/ whose/ who/ whom was really old.
- Mandy is the girl which/ whose/ who/ whom I met on Friday.
- I haven't seen Peter, which/ whose/ who/ whom brother is five, for a long time now.
- The robber stole the car which/ whose/ who/ whom the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
- This is the man which/ whose/ who/ whom house is on fire.
- Can I talk to the girl which/ whose/ who/ whom is sitting on the bench?
- The book which/ whose/ who/ whom you gave me is great.
- An aeroplane is a machine where/ whom/ whose/ who/ which flies.

#### Exercise 3: Choose the best answer

- "Hurry up!"  
 "\_\_\_\_\_ a minute – I'm just coming."  
 A. Hold up                      B. Hang on                      C. Back up                      D. Hold off
- "Are we going to the movies tonight?"  
 "Not today, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ tired."  
 A. rather                      B. reasonably                      C. partly                      D. far
- The woman \_\_\_\_\_ I was looking smiled.  
 A. at whose                      B. for whom                      C. at whom                      D. at which
- The flat \_\_\_\_\_ he lived was dirty.  
 A. in which                      B. in what                      C. to which                      D. to whom
- He is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ I went to school.  
 A. with which                      B. to whom                      C. with whom                      D. to which

6. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ I told you works in our school.  
 A. about which                      B. to which                      C. to whom                      D. about whom
7. Pam is the friend \_\_\_\_\_ she lives.  
 A. to whom                      B. with whom                      C. who                      D. whom
8. The music \_\_\_\_\_ we are listening is very wonderful.  
 A. which                      B. to which                      C. with which                      D. who
9. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ I go to work is very fast.  
 A. on which                      B. to which                      C. that                      D. to that
10. The man \_\_\_\_\_ I work is very nice.  
 A. whose                      B. who                      C. for whom                      D. which

### III. WRITING: Write completed sentences

1. I / not /be/ to /the dentist/ for two years.  
 ↳.....
2. Cat Ba / be / located / Cat Ba island / 120 km east of Ha Noi / 20 km east of Hai Phong  
 ↳.....
3. All kinds / animals / and / plants / should / be / ptotect  
 ↳.....
4. Decreasing / the use / fertilizer / pesticides / farming / should / encourage  
 ↳.....