

PART 1. REVISION OF UNIT 6 (Các em ôn tập và làm lần lượt theo các phần từ A, B, C, D)

A. VOCABULARY: (Các em ôn từ vựng theo nghĩa, loại từ, cách phát âm)

UNIT 6. GENDER EQUALITY Bình đẳng giới

1. address/ə'dres/(v): giải quyết
2. affect/ə'fekt/ (v): ảnh hưởng
3. caretaker /'keətəkə(r)/ (n): người trông nom nhà
4. challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/(n): thách thức
5. discrimination/dɪ,skrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/ (n): phân biệt đối xử
6. effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ (adj): có hiệu quả
7. eliminate /ɪ'ɪlɪmeɪt/(v): xóa bỏ
8. encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/(v): động viên, khuyến khích
9. enrol /ɪn'rəʊl/(v): đăng ký nhập học
+ enrolment /ɪn'rəʊlmənt/(n): sự đăng ký nhập học
10. equal /'i:kwəl/ (adj): ngang bằng
+ equality /i'kwɒləti/(n): ngang bằng, bình đẳng
+ inequality /,ɪnɪ'kwɒləti/(n): không bình đẳng
11. force /fɔ:s/(v): bắt buộc, ép buộc
12. gender /'dʒendə(r)/ (n): giới, giới tính
13. government/'gʌvənmənt/(n): chính phủ
14. income /'ɪnkʌm/(n): thu nhập
15. limitation/,lɪmɪ'teɪʃn/ (n): hạn chế, giới hạn
16. loneliness /'lɒŋlɪnəs/ (n): sự cô đơn
17. opportunity/,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ (n): cơ hội
18. personal /'pɜ:sənl/(adj): cá nhân
19. progress /'prɒʊgres/(n): tiến bộ
20. property /'prɒpəti/(n): tài sản
21. pursue/pə'sju:/(v): theo đuổi
22. qualified /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/(adj): đủ khả năng/ năng lực
23. remarkable /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/ (adj): đáng chú ý, khác thường
25. right /raɪt/ (n): quyền lợi
26. sue /su:/(v): kiện
27. treatment/'tri:tmənt/(n): sự đối xử
28. violent /'vaɪələnt/ (adj): có tính bạo lực, hung dữ
+ violence/'vaɪələns/(n): bạo lực; dữ dội
29. wage/weɪdʒ/ (n): tiền lương
30. workforce /'wɜ:kfɔ:s/ (n): lực lượng lao động

B. GRAMMAR:

The passive voice with Modal Verbs (Modals) (Thể bị động của động từ khiếm khuyết)

Active:

S + can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to, must, have to,... + Vo + O

Passive:

S + can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to, must, have to,.. + BE V3/ed + by O

Thể bị động được dùng khi:

a) Không biết hay không cần biết đến tác nhân thực hiện hành động.

Ex: These exercises should be done carefully.

b) Muốn nhấn mạnh người hoặc vật thực hiện hành động bởi một cụm từ bắt đầu với “by”.

Ex: The lessons can be revised and previewed at home by the students.

C. EXERCISES

1. Stress:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. limitation | B. inequality | C. entertainment | D. eliminate |
| 2. A. according | B. successful | C. preference | D. encourage |
| 3. A. prevent | B. firefighter | C. pursue | D. prefer |
| 4. A. housework | B. enrol | C. perform | D. allow |
| 5. A. loneliness | B. different | C. suitable | D. position |
| 6. A. hunger | B. anger | C. affect | D. equal |
| 7. A. satisfy | B. expensive | C. knowlegde | D. primary |

2. Word form:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Gender _____ cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job. | DIFFERENT |
| 2. She wasn't aware of gender _____ in favour of boys so she still applied for this job. | PREFER |
| 3. Gender _____ makes women lose a lot of opportunities. | DISCRIMINATE |
| 4. She had to face _____ when she lived far from home. | LONELY |
| 5. Gender _____ brings women more chances in all areas. | EQUAL |
| 6. We are working on the class project "Equal Opportunities in _____." | EMPLOY |
| 7. It is hard to get rid of _____ completely. | POOR |
| 8. _____ at school is more and more common now. It should be eliminated as soon as possible. | VIOLENT |
| 9. Your idea is not practical. Therefore, I _____ with you. | AGREE |
| 10. She was _____ when she was very young. | SUCCESS |

3. Choose the best answer:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. She sued her company _____ race discrimination. | | | |
| A. for | B. of | C. with | D. in |
| 2. The bad weather couldn't prevent us _____ winning this competition. | | | |
| A. of | B. from | C. with | D. to |
| 3. I am _____ favour _____ your ideas. It is very reasonable. | | | |
| A. on/ with | B. in/ to | C. of/ with | D. in/ of |
| 4. _____ a man's job means that a woman has to be patient and hard-working. | | | |
| A. Suing | B. Pursuing | C. Making | D. Falling |
| 5. His dream of becoming a reputed lawyer finally _____ true. | | | |
| A. makes | B. takes | C. comes | D. goes |
| 6. A(n) _____ is a person who you work with. | | | |
| A. firefighter | B. woman | C. employer | D. co-worker |
| 7. She made fun of me because I am from Africa. It was a _____ discrimination. | | | |
| A. gender | B. race | C. education | D. age |

8. There were no limitations on women's service at FDNY. Everyone had to do exactly the same jobs.
 A. restricts B. interests C. subjects D. inequalities

4. Choose the best answer:

1. Gender_____should be eliminated so that people can receive equal opportunities.
 A. equality B. education C. discrimination D. mistake
2. In Vietnam, more women than men earn college_____.
 A. degrees B. gender C. elimination D. papers
3. Gender_____is the equal treatment among men and women.
 A. equality B. education C. discrimination D. mistake
4. I think students should be_____to choose their subjects at school.
 A. allowed B. allow C. to allow D. allowing
5. About 800 girls___in our school this year.
 A. forced B. enrolled C. eliminated D. discriminated
6. Both genders should be provided with equal_____to employment and healthcare.
 A. incomes B. poverty C. colleges D. rights

5. Complete sentences:

allow make eliminate perform encourage

1. The Vietnamese government will_____more progress in gender equality.
2. We should_____women to fight for their rights. This will reduce gender discrimination.
3. It is not easy to_____gender discrimination. It requires a lot of efforts.
4. In Vietnam, we_____women to join the army.
5. Some people think that girls_____worse at school than boys, which is a wrong belief.

6. Find the word whose meaning is of the similar meaning with the underlined word of each sentence:

1. In some rural areas, students don't have many chances to get access to the Internet.
 A. time B. opportunities C. performances D. rights
2. We should get rid of gender and race discrimination in community.
 A. encourage B. reduce C. enrol D. eliminate
3. Women represent 40 percent of the country's workforce.
 A. Females B. Males C. Children D. Adults
4. Women should receive the same rights as men.
 A. unequal B. equal C. different D. exact
5. Some people think that women should stay at home and do household chores.
 A. say B. allow C. suppose D. want

7. Change these sentences into passive voice:

1. Government ought to limit the number of cars.
 The _____
2. Schools should allow students to take fewer tests.
 Students _____
3. You mustn't use phones in the meeting.
 Phones _____
4. Parents can encourage children to join more outdoor activities.
 Children _____
5. We will not accept his apology.
 His _____
6. Government must eliminate hunger as soon as possible.
 Hunger _____
7. Parents shouldn't allow children to play violent games.
 Children _____

8. Women can obtain big achievements.

Big

D. PRACTICE TEST

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. discrimination B. elimination C. television D. instruction
2. A. eliminate B. violence C. right D. childcare
3. A. enrollment B. force C. loneliness D. control
4. A. contribute B. sue C. food D. improve
5. A. inequality B. qualified C. quantity D. equal

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the others

1. A. affect B. address C. challenge D. enroll
2. A. healthcare B. gender C. income D. pursue
3. A. proceed B. project C. protect D. promote
4. A. treatment B. perform C. become D. complete
5. A. firefighter B. caretaker C. designer D. housekeeper

III. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences :

1. Detroit.....as the first capital city of Michigan, but now Lansing is the capital city of Michigan.
A. chosen B. was chosen C. have been chosen D. is chosen
2. The university of Michigan is one of the best universities in the United States and it..... in Ann Arbor
A. located B. location C. is located D. locates
3. There.....be a fire over there as I see smoke from here.
A. must B. should C. might D. could
4. Our organization seeks to improve the social.....of disable people.
A. stand B. seat C. status D. place
5. There.....a new law to protect endangered species if we don't want them to disappear from the earth.
A. must to be B. needs to be C. might be D. may be
6. The role of women of society has been greatly.....in the last few years.
A. overtaken B. overcome C. overcast D. overlookd
7. "....." in the sentence below is not correct. You (A) mustn't take (B) the test if you don't (C) want to. It's (D) optional.
8. Wage.....exists when workers are equally qualified and perform the same work but one group of worker is paid more than another.
A. equality B. payment C. discrimination D. income
9. For many.....parents, balancing their jobs and their family obligations can be a challenge.
A. worked B. working C. work D. career
10. After her parents died, she.....by her uncle and aunt.
A. was grown up B. was brought up C. brought up D. was brought
11. Siobhan and Ray have just.....engaged.
A. been B. become C. get D. got
12. Although males seem to have.....in many ancient cultures, ancient Egypt still had female rulers, such as Cleopatra.
A. dominating B. domination C. dominated D. dominate
13. Each district was.....up into a number of sub-divisions.
A. split B. splitted C. divided D. dividing
14. Recent laws that prohibit specific types of job discrimination in certain workplaces have promoted.....in the USA.
A. equal property B. equal opportunity in annual income
C. equal income D. equal employment opportunity
15. Most of the space in his room.....by an enormous wardrobe.
A. has taken up B. took up C. is taken up D. takes up
16. ~ **Tom**: "Does it bother you if I go out late tonight?" ~ **Mummy**: "....."
A. Yes, go ahead B. It doesn't matter to me

- C. No. I want you to stay at home D. I'm tired of being with you
17. Mark gets special.....because he knows the boss
 A. treatment B. cure C. treat D. instruction
18. Fathers tend to.....more household chores and responsibilities than ever before
 A. take up B. take in C. take off D. take on
19. I'm against.....
 A. violating B. violent C. violence D. violate
20. Hundreds of people.....the job in the company but only five workers were employed.
 A. asked for B. appointed C. recruited D. applied for

IV. Choose the best answers to complete the sentences:

1. In some companies, it is suggested that female officers should be supported by their male co-workers
 A. colleges B. colleagues C. villages D. collectors
2. ~ **John**: "I suppose that working mothers are good educators for their children."
 ~ **Mary**: "....."
 A. I agree with you. They know little about educating
 B. I couldn't agree more. They are able to teach them at home
 C. That's true. They don't know how to teach their children
 D. Because educators are teachers
3. In order to be..... or this position, candidates must have not only an MA degree but also work experience.
 A. qualify B. quality C. qualified D. qualification
4. Taking part in social activities and interacting with different cultures widen their knowledge and gradually.....them.
 A. nature B. mature C. future D. picture
5. "*The protestors couldn't persuade the president to change the law*" has the closest meaning to:
 A. The president couldn't be persuaded to change the laws
 B. The president couldn't persuade to change the laws
 C. The president couldn't be persuaded to change the laws
 D. The president couldn't persuade to change the laws
6. The afternoon meeting.....because three of the five committee members were unable to attend
 A. might postpone B. might postponed C. might be postpone D. might be postponed
7. dental appointments.....so as not to conflict with school commitments
 A. should be arranged B. should not be arranged
 C. should be arrange D. should not arrange
8. This beer can be served.....beersteak.
 A. from B. by C. with D. as
9. Many parents think that food.....in schools
 A. should not sold B. should not be sell
 C. should be not sold D. should not be sold
10. Jenny and Jim have been looking for a **caretaker** to look after their parents who are both old and sick in their house
 A. test taker B. caregiver C. test giver D. checker

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

Women in Families

Role reversal has not really become popular. Couples who **swap** roles are still few and far between. Is that because women are better at rearing children? Or are men just afraid to **resist** tradition?

The isolation was the worst thing, said Andrew Timpson, who left teaching to take care of his home and children for two and a half years.

The idea of swapping roles - for the father to stay at home while mum goes out to work - is still a relatively new one. In the 70s it sounded like a great idea. Let the newly liberated women make progress with her career while the New Man stays at home and takes care of the house and children.

Now, 10 years or so later, it seems as if we were a little premature. A recent report by the Family Policy Studies Center concludes: "Despite important social changes, particularly greater female employment, it is still women in families who undertake the great bulk of house-work, cooking, child-care and taking care of elderly relatives - The much *hyped* New Man remains a rare species. Certainly some would argue that a man cannot replace a mother - that mum is the natural homemaker, while dad is the provider. Some men might give help with shopping

and cooking, but most would do little more. Some men even believe that doing housework is an insult to their masculinity. Others, like Andrew, want to stay at home - but with reservations. Andrew, who is now about to return to work, says, "I don't know that I could have continued doing it for the rest of my life. I enjoyed it, but I do want to support my family and I do want to work. I thought I could handle being dependent on Maureen, but it proved to be tough for both of us." Maureen says, "I've got a job I really love. Continuing working has allowed me to **fulfill my potential**."

For many couples who swap roles, traditional attitudes are a **major** problem. Frank and Joan Roberts found that they were confronted with strong views when Frank left his job to look after Michael, five, while Joan continued with her career. Frank says, "It is not socially acceptable where we live. People here are reared to believe that the man goes out to work and woman stays at home."

1: *According to the passage, couples who change roles has been.....*

a. still rare b. very popular C. popular d. not happened

2: *Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?*

A. Women should not go out to work because they are better rearing children.

B. Men don't want to change roles because they are traditionally weak.

C. Andrew Timpon left teaching to take care of his home and children for two and a half year.

D. Fathers have to stay at home to take care of thefr children because they are no longer the provider.

3: *The Family Policy Studies Center concluded that.....*

A. at present, women still do most of the housework

B. many women change their traditional roles, because there are many jobs created for them

C. the men stay at home to take care of the house and children

D. A and C are correct

4: *In the last paragraph, Frank and Joan Roberts were confronted with strong views because.....*

A. Frank went out to work and Joan Roberts looked after her child

B. both of them went out to work

C. Frank was unable to look after his child

D. Frank left his job to look after his child, while his wife went on with her career.

5: *The word "swap" in the passage most nearly means.....*

A. improve B. make better C. share D. change

6: *Choose the best expression to replace the phrase "fulfill my potential" in the passage.*

A. fulfill myself B. improve myself C. improve my potential D. gain success

7: *The word "major" in the passage most nearly means.....*

A. big B. primary C. important D. best

8: *Frank said that.....*

A. his society encourages men to stay at home to look after children

B. men where he lives are brought up to do the housework

C. it is very common for women to go out to work where he lives

D. his society does not accept the fact that women go out to work while men stay at home

9 : *The word "resist" in the passage most nearly means.....*

A. follow B. oppose C. eliminate D. realize

10: *The topic of this paragraph might be.....*

A. stay-at-home fathers B. stay-at-home mothers

C. taking care of children D. women's careers.

VI. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. It's not necessary for you to do the test.

=> You.....

2. Nobody can deny that she has a beautiful voice.

=> It.....

3. They will catch all the prisoners again tonight.

=> all the prisoners.....

4. They haven't cleaned the street this week.

=> The streets.....

5. He could repafr the broken vase

=> The broken vase.....

6. The could not trace who had supplied the information in the first place.

- => The course.....
- 7.1 gave Tom the message, but he already knew about it.
- => I needn't.....
8. It's a pity you didn't come to the party because you'd have loved it.
- => You.....
9. It is essential that no one be told about our plans.
- => You.....
10. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor at once
- => You.....

PART 2. PREPARATION FOR UNIT 7

1. Vocabulary : UNIT 7. CULTURAL DIVERSITY (Đa dạng văn hóa)

1. alert /ə'li:t/(adj): tỉnh táo
2. altar /'ɔ:lɔ:(r)/(n): bàn thờ
3. ancestor /'ænsɛstə(r)/(n): ông bà, tổ tiên
4. Aquarius /ə'kwɛəriəs/(n): chòm sao/ cung Thủy bình
5. Aries /'eəri:z/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Bạch dương
6. assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/ (n): bài tập lớn
7. best man /bestmæn/(n): phù rể
8. bride /braɪd/ (n): cô dâu
9. bridegroom/groom/'braɪdgru:m/ (n): chú rể
10. bridesmaid /'braɪdzmeɪd/ (n): phù dâu
11. Cancer /'kænsə(r)/(n): chòm sao/ cung Cự giải
12. Capricorn /'kæprɪkɔ:n/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Ma kết
13. complicated /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/(adj): phức tạp
14. contrast /'kɒntrɑ:st/(n): sự tương phản, sự trái ngược
+ contrast /kən'trɑ:st/ (v): tương phản, khác nhau
15. crowded /'kraʊdɪd/(adj): đông đúc
16. decent /'di:snt/ (adj): đàng hoàng, tử tế
17. diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/ (n): sự đa dạng, phong phú
18. engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/(adj): đính hôn, đính ước
+ engagement /ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/(n): sự đính hôn, sự đính ước
19. export /'ekspɔ:t/ (n) : sự xuất khẩu, hàng xuất
+ export /ɪk'spɔ:t/ (v): xuất khẩu
20. favourable/'feɪvərəbl/ (adj): thuận lợi
21. fortune /'fɔ:tʃu:n/(n): vận may, sự giàu có
22. funeral /'fju:nərəl/ (n) : đám tang
23. garter /'gɑ:tə(r)/: (n) nịt bít bắt
24. Gemini /'dʒemɪnaɪ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Song tử
25. handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ (n): khăn tay
26. high status /haɪ 'steɪtəs/(np): có địa vị cao, có vị trí cao
27. honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/(n): tuần trăng mật
28. horoscope/'hɒrəskəʊp/ (n): số tử vi, cung Hoàng đạo
29. import /'ɪmpɔ:t/ (n): sự nhập khẩu, hàng nhập
+ import /ɪm'pɔ:t/ (v): nhập khẩu
30. influence /'ɪnfluəns/ (n): sự ảnh hưởng
31. legend /'ledʒənd/(n): truyền thuyết, truyện cổ tích
32. lentil/'lentl/ (n): đậu lăng, hạt đậu lăng
33. Leo/'li:əʊ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Sư tử

34. Libra /'li:brə/(n): chòm sao/ cung Thiên bình
 35. life partner /laɪf 'pɑ:tnə(r)/(np) : bạn đời
 36. magpie /'mæɡpaɪ/(n) : chim chích chòe
 37. majority/mə'dʒɔrəti/ (n): phần lớn
 38. mystery /'mɪstri/ (n) : điều huyền bí, bí ẩn
 39. object /əb'dʒekt/(v): phản đối, chống lại
 + object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/(n) đồ vật, vật thể
 40. Pisces /'paɪsi:z/(n): chòm sao/ cung Song ngư
 41. present /'preznt/ (adj): có mặt, hiện tại
 + present /prɪ'zent/(v): đưa ra, trình bày
 + present /'preznt/(n) : món quà
 42. prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/(adj): có uy tín, có thanh thế
 43. proposal /prə'pəʊzl/ (n): sự cầu hôn
 44. protest/'prəʊtest/; /prə'test/ (n,v): sự phản kháng, sự phản đối
 45. rebel /'rebl/; /rɪ'bel/ (v,n): nổi loạn, chống đối
 46. ritual/'rɪʃuəl/ (n): lễ nghi, nghi thức
 47. Sagittarius /,sædʒɪ'teəriəs/ (n) : chòm sao/ cung Nhân mã
 48. Scorpio /'skɔ:piəʊ/(n) : chòm sao/ cung Thiên yết
 49. soul /səʊl/(n) : linh hồn, tâm hồn
 50. superstition /,su:pə'stɪʃn/(n): sự tin ngưỡng, mê tín
 + superstitious/,su:pə'stɪʃəs/ (adj): mê tín
 51. sweep /swi:p/(v): quét
 52. take place /teɪkpleɪs/ (v): diễn ra
 53. Taurus /'tɔ:rəs/ (n) : chòm sao/ cung Kim ngưu
 54. veil /veɪl/(n): mạng che mặt
 55. venture /'ventʃə(r)/(n): dự án hoặc công việc kinh doanh
 56. Virgo/'vɜ:gəʊ/ (n): chòm sao/ cung Xử nữ
 57. wealth /welθ/(n) : sự giàu có, giàu sang, của cải
 58. wedding ceremony /'wedɪŋ'serəməni/ (np): lễ cưới
 59. wedding reception / 'wedɪŋrɪ'sepʃn/ (np): tiệc cưới

2. Grammar: (Các em ôn lại 3 cấp độ so sánh, và xem dạng so sánh kép; ôn cách dùng 3 mạo từ a/an/ the)

LESSON 1 – COMPARISONS

1/. So sánh bằng:

- | |
|--|
| a) Bằng nhau : S + V(khẳng định) + (O) + As + Adj/Adv + As + S' + aux.V |
| b) Không bằng: S + V (phủ định) + (O) + So/As + Adj/Adv + As + S' + aux.V |

Ex : Tom is as carefull as his brother (is)

Jane doesn't study Vietnamese as well as Alice does.

* **THE SAME + Noun + AS**

2/. So sánh hơn:

- Tính từ ngắn: short adj + **ER + THAN**
- Tính từ dài: **MORE + long adj + THAN**

* **much, far, very much, a lot, a bit, a little, slightly** trước adj/adv ss hơn để nhấn mạnh.

3/. So sánh nhất:

- Tính từ ngắn : **THE short Adj + EST**
- Tính từ dài : **THE most + long adj.**

4/ So Sánh Kép:

- diễn tả ý “càng lúc càng...” hoặc “càng ngày càng...”.

Form :

Tính từ ngắn : **S + V + short adj +er AND short adj+-er**
Tính từ dài : **S + V + more and more + long adj.**
less and less

- **Càng....., càng.....**

Form: **The + ss hơn + S +V, the + ss hơn + S + V**

Ex: **The more dangerous** it is, **the more** I like it.

The harder you study, **the better** results you get.

The older I get, **the happier** I feel.

The more I know him, **the less** I like him

• **ADJ (2 vần) – ER, ET, OW, LE, Y -> Short adj.**

• **Một số tính từ bất qui tắc :**

good / well – better - the best

bad / badly – worse – the worst

little – less – the least

many / much – more – the most

far – farther / further – the farthest / furthest

LESSON 2– ARTICLES

Indefinite articles (Mạo từ không xác định "a" và "an")

Dùng "an" trước một danh từ bắt đầu bằng:

- 4 nguyên âm **A, E, I, O.**
- 2 bán nguyên âm **U, Y. (uncle, unnatural, umbrella)**
- Những danh từ bắt đầu bằng "h" câm (**an heir/ hour/ herbal** (Adj: thảo mộc)/ **honor**)
- Những từ mở đầu bằng một chữ viết tắt (**an S.O.S/ an M.P**)
- **Lưu ý:** Đứng trước một danh từ mở đầu bằng "uni..." phải dùng "a" (**a university/ a uniform/ universal/ union**) (**Europe, eulogy** (lời ca ngợi), **euphemism** (lời nói trại), **eucalyptus** (cây khuynh diệp))

Dùng "a" trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

Được dùng trước một danh từ không xác định về mặt vị trí/ tính chất/ đặc điểm hoặc được nhắc đến lần đầu tiên trong câu.

Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng nhất định như: **a lot of/a great deal of/a couple/a dozen.**

Dùng trước những số đếm nhất định thường là hàng ngàn, hàng trăm như **a/one hundred - a/one thousand.**

Dùng trước "**half**" (một nửa) khi nó theo sau một đơn vị nguyên vẹn: **a kilo and a half**, hay khi nó đi ghép với một danh từ khác để chỉ nửa phần (khi viết có dấu gạch nối): **a half - share, a half - holiday** (ngày lễ chỉ nghỉ nửa ngày).

Dùng với các đơn vị phân số như **1/3 a/one third - 1/5 a /one fifth.**

Dùng trong các thành ngữ chỉ giá cả, tốc độ, tỉ lệ: **\$5 a kilo, 60 kilometers an hour, 4 times a day.**

Dùng trước các danh từ số ít đếm được. trong các thán từ **what a nice day/ such a long life.**

A + Mr/ Mrs/ Ms + family name = một ông/ bà/ cô nào đó (không quen biết).

Definite articles: (Mạo từ xác định "The")

Dùng trước một danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể về mặt tính chất, đặc điểm, vị trí hoặc được nhắc đến lần thứ hai trong câu.

The + danh từ + giới từ + danh từ

The girl in blue, the Gulf of Mexico.

Dùng trước những tính từ so sánh bậc nhất hoặc **only**.

The only way, the best day.

Dùng cho những khoảng thời gian xác định (thập niên): **In the 1990s**

The + danh từ + đại từ quan hệ + mệnh đề phụ

The man /to whom you have just spoken /is the chairman

Trước một danh từ ngụ ý chỉ một vật riêng biệt

She is in the (= her) garden

The + danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm thú vật hoặc đồ vật

The whale = whales (loài cá voi), the deep-freeze (thức ăn đông lạnh)

Lưu ý: Nhưng đối với **man** khi mang nghĩa "loài người" tuyệt đối không được dùng **the**.

Since man lived on the earth (kể từ khi loài người sinh sống trên trái đất này)

Dùng trước một danh từ số ít để chỉ một nhóm, một hạng người nhất định trong xã hội.

The small shopkeeper: Giới chủ tiệm nhỏ/ The top official: Giới quan chức cao cấp

The + adj: Tượng trưng cho một nhóm người, chúng không bao giờ được phép ở số nhiều nhưng được xem là các danh từ số nhiều. Do vậy động từ và đại từ đi cùng với chúng phải ở ngôi thứ 3 số nhiều.

The old = The old people/ The unemployed/ The disabled are often very hard in their moving

The + tên các vùng/ khu vực đã nổi tiếng về mặt địa lý hoặc lịch sử

The Sahara (desert)/ The Siberia (tundra)/ The Normandic

The + East/ West/ South/ North + Danh từ

used as adjective

The North/ South Pole (Bắc/ Nam Cực), The East End of London (Khu đông Lôn Đôn)

Lưu ý: Nhưng không được dùng **THE** trước các từ này nếu nó đi liền với tên châu lục hoặc quốc gia:

West Germany, North America...

The + tên gọi các đội hợp xướng/ dàn nhạc cổ điển/ ban nhạc phổ thông

The Back Choir/ The Philharmonic Philadelphia Orchestra/ The Beatles.

The + tên gọi các tờ báo (không tạp chí)/ tàu biển/ các khinh khí cầu.

The Times/ The Titanic/ The Hindenberg

The + họ một gia đình ở số nhiều = gia đình nhà

The Smiths = Mr/ Mrs Smith and children

Dùng trước tên họ của một người để xác định người đó trong số những người trùng tên.

Không được dùng "**the**" trước các danh từ chỉ bữa ăn trong ngày trừ các trường hợp đặc biệt.

We ate breakfast at 8 am this morning

The dinner that you invited me last week were delicious.

Không được dùng "**the**" trước một số danh từ như **home, bed, church, court, jail, prison, hospital, school, class, college, university v.v...** khi nó đi với các động từ và giới từ chỉ chuyển động chỉ đi

↑ đến đó là mục đích chính hoặc ra khỏi đó cũng vì mục đích chính.

Students go to school everyday.

The patient was released from hospital.

Nhưng nếu đến đó hoặc ra khỏi đó không vì mục đích chính bắt buộc phải dùng "**the**".

Students go to the school for a class party.

The doctor left the hospital after work

Lưu ý: Trong American English, "Hospital" và "University" bắt buộc phải dùng với **the**

He was in the hospital (in hospital as a patient)

She was unhappy at the University (At University as a student)

Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

- Go to work = Go to the office.
- To be at work
- To be hard at work (làm việc chăm chỉ)

- To be in office (đương nhiệm) ⇔ To be out of office (Đã mãn nhiệm)
- Go to sea = đi biển (như những thủy thủ)
- Go to the sea = ra biển, thường để nghỉ
- To be at the sea: ở gần biển
- To be at sea (ở trên biển) trong một chuyến hải hành.
- go to town: Đi vào trung tâm/ Đi phố - To be in town (ở trung tâm) khi town là của người nói.

Bảng sử dụng "the" và không sử dụng "the" trong một số trường hợp điển hình

Có "The"	Không "The"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ oceans, rivers, seas, gulfs, plural lakes <i>The Red Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Great Lakes</i> ➤ mountains <i>The Rocky Mountains</i> ➤ danh từ đã được xác định, vật thể duy nhất <i>The earth, the moon</i> ➤ schools, colleges, universities + of + danh từ riêng <i>The University of Florida, the college of Art and Sciences</i> ➤ the + số thứ tự + danh từ <i>The third chapter.</i> ➤ Trước tên các cuộc chiến tranh khu vực với điều kiện tên khu vực đó phải được tính từ hoá <i>The Korean War (=> The Vietnamese economy)</i> ➤ Countries/ groups of countries (except Great Britain) <i>The United States, the Phillipines</i> ➤ Trước tên các tài liệu hoặc sự kiện lịch sử <i>The Constitution, The Magna Carta</i> ➤ Trước tên các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số <i>the Indians</i> ➤ Trước tên các môn học cụ thể <i>The Solid matter Physics</i> ➤ Musical instruments <i>The violin is difficult to play</i> <i>Who is that on the piano</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ singular lakes <i>Lake Geneva</i> ➤ mounts <i>Mount Vesuvius</i> ➤ planets <i>Venus, Mars</i> ➤ schools, colleges, universities <i>Can Tho University</i> ➤ cardinal number after nouns <i>Chapter three</i> ➤ countries preceded by NEW or an adjective such as a direction <i>New Zealand, North Korean, France</i> ➤ countries with only one word, states <i>Europe, Florida</i> ➤ sports <i>baseball, basketball</i> ➤ abstract nouns <i>freedom, happiness</i> ➤ general areas of subject matter <i>mathematics</i> ➤ n <i>Christmas, Thanksgiving</i> ➤ Trước tên các loại hình nhạc cụ trong các hình thức âm nhạc cụ thể (Jazz, Rock, classical music..) <i>To perform jazz on trumpet and piano</i>

---GOOD LUCK!---