

# Tóm tắt bài

## 1. Pronunciation Language Focus Unit 13 Lớp 10

Phát âm /f/ - /v/

## 2. Grammar Language Focus Unit 13 Lớp 10

### 2.1. Attitudinal Adjective (Tính từ chỉ thái độ)

- Các tính từ chỉ thái độ được thành lập từ quá khứ phân từ (past participle) diễn tả con người cảm thấy như thế nào (how people feel)
- Các tính từ được thành lập từ hiện tại phân từ (present participle) nêu lên cảm giác người hoặc vật tạo ra.
- Ví dụ:
  - I was very interested in the lesson.
  - The lesson is interesting.
- Một số tính từ chỉ thái độ thông dụng
  - Excited (about/at/by) and Exciting
  - Amused (at/by) and Amusing
  - Surprised (at/by) and Surprising
  - Bored (with) and Boring

### 2.2. It was not until that ....(Mãi cho đến khi)

- Mệnh đề khẳng định + until: chỉ ai đó làm việc gì cho đến lúc nào đó thì thôi.
  - Let us wait until the rain stops. (Chúng ta hãy đợi cho đến lúc trời hết mưa.)
  - I lived in New York until I got married. (Tôi sống ở New York cho đến lúc tôi kết hôn.)
- Mệnh đề phủ định + until: chỉ mãi cho đến lúc cái gì đó xảy ra thì cái kia mới xảy ra.
  - You are not going out until you've finish this. (Mãi cho đến lúc làm xong cái này bạn mới được ra ngoài.)
  - I didn't realize she was English until she spoke. (Tôi đã không nhận ra cô ấy là người Anh cho đến lúc cô ấy nói.)
- It was not until + year + that: Mãi cho đến năm nào đó cái gì đó mới xảy ra.
  - It was not until 1985 that I graduated from university. (Mãi cho đến năm 1985 tôi mới tốt nghiệp đại học.)

### 2.3. a/an and the

- Mạo từ không xác định a/an dùng trước danh từ số ít đếm được (a: dùng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm và an: đứng trước danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm)
- Những trường hợp không dùng mạo từ bất định
  - Không dùng trước danh từ số nhiều (chairs, flowers, children...)
  - Không dùng trước danh từ không đếm được (milk, hair, water...)
  - Không dùng trước danh từ trừu tượng (beauty, happiness...)

## 3. Exercise Language Focus Unit 13 Lớp 10

### 3.1. Unit 13 Language Focus Exercise 1

**Write the adjective forms of the verbs below.** (Viết dạng tính từ của các động từ dưới đây.)

#### Guide to answer

1. fascinate --> fascinating
2. excite --> exciting
3. terrify --> terrifying
4. irritate --> irritating
5. horrify --> horrifying
6. bore --> boring

7. surprise --> suprising
8. amuse --> amusing
9. embarrass --> embarrassing
10. frustrate --> frustrating

### 3.2. Unit 13 Language Focus Exercise 2

**Complete two sentences for each situation. Use an adjective ending -ing or -ed form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.** (Hoàn thành hai câu cho mỗi tình huống. Dùng tính từ tận cùng với -ing hoặc -ed của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành mỗi câu.)

1. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress)
  - a. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. This weather makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Astronomy is one of Tan's main interests. (interest)
  - a. Tan is \_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy.
  - b. He finds astronomy very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I turned off the television in the middle of the program. (bore)
  - a. The program was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. I was \_\_\_\_\_ with the program.
4. Lan is going to Singapore next month. She has never been there before. (excite)
  - a. Lan is really \_\_\_\_\_ about going to Singapore.
  - b. It will be an \_\_\_\_\_ experience for her.
5. Huong teaches small children. It's a hard job. (exhaust)
  - a. Huong often finds her job \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. At the end of the day's work she is often \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Guide to answer**

1.
  - a) depressing
  - b) depressed
2.
  - a) interested
  - b) interesting
3.
  - a) boring
  - b) bored
4.
  - a) excited
  - b) exciting
5.
  - a) exhausting
  - b) exhausted

### 3.3. Unit 13 Language Focus Exercise 3

**Rewrite the following sentences.** (Viết lại các câu sau.)

1. She didn't become a teacher until 1990.
2. He didn't know how to swim until he was 30.
3. They didn't begin to learn English until 1980.
4. The boy didn't do his homework until his father came home.
5. The football match didn't start until the lights were on.

## Guide to answer

1. It was not until 1990 that she became a teacher.
2. It was not until he was so that he knew how to swim.
3. It was not until 1980 that they began to learn English.
4. It was not until his father came home that the boy did his homework.
5. It was not until the lights were on that football match started.

### 3.4. Unit 13 Language Focus Exercise 4

**Put a(n) or the in the numbered blanks.** (Điền a(n) hoặc the vào các chỗ trống đã được đánh số.)

1. This morning I bough (0) **a** newspaper and (1) \_\_\_ magazine. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where I put (3) \_\_\_\_\_ magazine.
2. I saw (4) accident this morning. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ car crashed into (6) \_\_\_\_\_ tree. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ driver of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ car wasn't hurt, but (9) \_\_\_\_\_ was badly damaged.
3. There are two cars parked outside: (10) \_\_\_\_\_ blue one and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ grey one. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who (13) \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the grey car is.
4. My friends live in (14) \_\_\_\_\_ old house in (15) \_\_\_\_\_ small village. There is (16) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful garden behind (17) \_\_\_\_\_ house. I would like to have (18) \_\_\_\_\_ garden like that.

## Guide to answer

1.  
(1) a  
(2) The  
(3) the
2.  
(4) an  
(5) a  
(6) a  
(7) the  
(8) the  
(9) the
3.  
(10) the  
(11) the  
(12) the  
(13) the
4.  
(14) an  
(15) a  
(16) a  
(17) the  
(18) a

## Bài tập minh họa

**Complete the passage with the correct article (a, an, the) or leave the blanks empty (X)**

### Motion Picture

Motion Picture, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ series of images that are projected onto (2) \_\_\_\_\_ screen to create (3) \_\_\_\_\_ illusion of motion. Motion pictures- also called (4) \_\_\_\_\_ movies, films, or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ cinema- are one of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ most popular forms of entertainment, enabling people to immerse themselves in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ imaginary world for (8) \_\_\_\_\_ short period of time. But movies can also teach people about (9) \_\_\_\_\_ history, science,

human behavior, and many (10) \_\_\_\_\_ other subjects. Some films combine entertainment with instruction, to make (11) \_\_\_\_\_ learning process more enjoyable. In all its forms, cinema is (12) \_\_\_\_\_ art as well as (13) \_\_\_\_\_ business, and those who make motion pictures take great pride in their creations.

(14) \_\_\_\_\_ images that make up (15) \_\_\_\_\_ motion picture are all individual photographs. But when they appear rapidly in succession, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ human eye does not detect that they are separate images. This results from persistence of vision, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon whereby (18) \_\_\_\_\_ eye retains (19) \_\_\_\_\_ visual image for (20) \_\_\_\_\_ fraction of (21) \_\_\_\_\_ second after (22) \_\_\_\_\_ source has been removed. Although we do not experience (23) \_\_\_\_\_ images as individual photographs, we do notice (24) \_\_\_\_\_ differences between them. (25) \_\_\_\_\_ brain then perceives these differences as motion.

(26) \_\_\_\_\_ Motion pictures are recorded using specially designed cameras that capture (27) \_\_\_\_\_ images on rolls of film. After being processed and printed, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ film is run through (29) \_\_\_\_\_ projector, which shines light through (30) \_\_\_\_\_ film so that (31) \_\_\_\_\_ the images are displayed on (32) \_\_\_\_\_ screen. Most movies have accompanying sound.

This article concerns (33) \_\_\_\_\_ technical aspects of motion-picture production. For information about (34) \_\_\_\_\_ artistic and historical development of motion pictures and (35) \_\_\_\_\_ motion-picture industry.

### Key

1/ a ; 2/ a ; 3/ the ; 4/ X ; 5/ the ; 6/ the ; 7/ an ; 8/ a ; 9/ X ; 10/ X  
11/ the ; 12/ an ; 13/ a ; 14/ The ; 15/ a ; 16/ the ; 17/ a  
18/ the ; 19/ a ; 20/ a ; 21/ a ; 22/ the ; 23/ the ; 24/ the  
25/ The ; 26/ X ; 27/ the ; 28/ the ; 29/ a ; 30/ the  
31/ the ; 32/ a ; 33/ the ; 34/ the ; 35/ the