

UNIT 7: THE MASS MEDIA

LANGUAGE FOCUS

A. PRONUNCIATION:

1. /eɪ/ => Play /pleɪ/, Today /tə'deɪ/, radio /'reɪdiəʊ/, newspaper /'nju:zpeɪpə(r)/, they /ðeɪ/
2. /aɪ/ => time /taɪm/, wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/, height /haɪt/, type /taɪp/, buy /baɪ/
3. /ɔɪ/ => voice /vɔɪs/, noise /nɔɪz/, toy /tɔɪ/, enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/, destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/

Exercise: . Which of the following words in each group has the underline part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- 1) A. nation B. badminonton C. radio D. infomation
- 2) A. routine B. violent C. decide D. provide
- 3) A. avoid B. doing C. enjoy D. loyal
- 4) A. change B. plane C. danger D. mature
- 5) A. child B. children C. shine D. final

B. GRAMMAR:

1. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE: (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

1.1) FORM

The diagram illustrates the three forms of the Present Perfect Tense, each in a yellow rounded rectangle with a corresponding symbol in a blue circle to its left:

- +** **S + have/has + past participle**
I have tried sushi.
- **S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle**
I have not tried sushi.
- ?** **Have/Has + subject + past participle?**
Have you tried sushi?

1.2) USE:

a/ diễn tả sự việc hoặc hành động xuất phát từ quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và chưa kết thúc:

- **HOW LONG, FOR, SINCE**

Ex: *They've been married for nearly fifty years.*

- **ALL+ time expression**

Ex: *She has lived in Liverpool all her life.*

- **SO FAR, UP TO NOW, UP TO PRESENT**

Ex: *She has studied 4 languages so far.*

- **TODAY, THIS WEEK,...**

Ex: *I have worked very hard today.*

b/ diễn tả sự việc, hành động hoặc trải nghiệm từ quá khứ cho đến bây giờ:

- **NEVER, EVER, BEFORE**

Ex: *I've seen that film before.*

Have you ever met George?

- **Superlative + EVER**

Ex: *My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.*

- **YET (chưa)**

Ex: *She hasn't finished her homework yet.*

- **Number of times until now (twice, three times,..)**

Ex: *He has visited Da Nang twice.*

c/ diễn tả sự việc, hành động hoặc trải nghiệm vừa mới xảy ra trong quá khứ. (không nói rõ thời gian)

JUST (vừa mới)

Ex: *Jane has just finished her meal.*

ALREADY (xong rồi)

Ex: *He has done the washing-up already.*

RECENTLY, LATELY (gần đây)

Ex: *He has been busy lately.*

Ex: *Scientists have recently discovered a new breed of monkey.*

1.3 NOTES:

a) HAS/ HAVE BEEN vs HAS/ HAVE GONE

- Ta dùng HAS/HAVE BEEN khi ai đó đi và đã trở về :

A: Where have you been?

B: I've just been out to the supermarket.

A: Have you ever been to San Francisco?

B: No, but I've been to Los Angeles.

- Nhưng khi họ chưa về thì ta dùng HAS/ HAVE GONE:

A: Where's Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.

B: She's gone to Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.

b) FOR vs SINCE

- Ta dùng FOR trước 1 khoảng thời gian :

A: How long have you lived in England?

B: I've lived here for 3 years.

- Ta dùng SINCE trước 1 mốc thời gian:

A: How long have you lived in England?

B: I've lived here since 2018.

C: How long have you studied English?

D: I've studied English since I was 12.

1.4 EXERCISE: supply the correct form/ tense of verbs in brackets.

1. He _____ (play) for the national team in 65 matches so far.
2. I _____ (work) for a computer company for a year. That was after college.

3. My sister _____ (run) away from home. But she came back two days later.
4. Prices _____ (go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
5. I'd like to meet a ghost, but I _____ (never/ see) one.
6. _____ (you/ see) the news today?- No, not yet. I'll watch it at ten.
7. Anh _____ (go) to a party at Thu's apartment last Saturday night.
8. The police _____ (arrest) three people, but later they let them go.
9. I _____ (begin) a new diet and exercise program last week.
10. This is the first time we _____ (be) to Scotland, so it's all new to us.

2. BECAUSE OF vs IN SPITE OF

2.1 FORMS:

a) **Because** + S1 + V1 + ..., S2 + V2 + ...

hoặc S2 + V2 + ... **because** S1 + V1 + ...

Ex: *We stay at our house **because** it is raining.*

b) **Because of** Noun/ Noun Phrase/ V-ing, S2 + V2 + ...

hoặc S2 + V2 + ... **because of** Noun/ Noun Phrase/ V-ing

Ex: ***Because of** the rain, we stay at home.*

c) **Although/ Even though/ Though** + S1 + V1 + ..., S2 + V2 + ...

hoặc S2 + V2 + ... **although/ even though/ though** S1 + V1 + ...

Ex: ***Although** it is raining, he goes out to find his dog.*

d) Despite/In spite of Noun/Noun Phrase/V-ing, S2 +V2 + ...
hoặc S2 +V2 + ... **despite/in spite of Noun/Noun Phrase/V-ing.**

Ex: *Despite/In spite of bad weather, we had a wonderful holiday.*

2.2 Chuyển từ BECAUSE => BECAUSE OF và ALTHOUGH => IN SPITE OF

a – Hai chủ ngữ ở 2 mệnh đề giống nhau: Bỏ chủ ngữ ở cấu trúc because/ although , thêm “ing” vào động từ.

Ex: *I failed the exam because I slept over.*

=> *I failed the exam because of sleeping over.*

Ex: *I failed the exam although I studied hard.*

=> *I failed the exam in spite of / despite studying hard.*

b – Tân ngữ trong mệnh đề chứa because/ although là một danh từ: Bỏ đi chủ ngữ, sử dụng danh từ.

Ex: *Because there was a heavy traffic jam, we were late.*

=> *Because of the heavy traffic jam, we were late.*

Ex : *Though there was a heavy traffic jam, we managed to get to school on time.*

=> *Despite/ In spite of the heavy traffic jam, we managed to get to school on time.*

c –trong mệnh đề although / because có chủ ngữ là 1 danh từ và bổ ngữ là tính từ : Đưa tính từ lên trước danh từ, bỏ đi các phần không cần thiết.

Ex : *Because the traffic jam was heavy, we were late.*

=> *Because of the heavy traffic jam, we were late.*

Ex : *Although the traffic jam was heavy, we were able to come to the meeting on time.*

=> *Despite/ In spite of the heavy traffic jam, we were able to come to the meeting on time.*

d – Cách chuyển về dạng sở hữu: Đổi chủ ngữ về dạng tính từ sở hữu và đổi tính từ thành danh từ.

Ex: *Because he is friendly, everyone likes him.*

=> *Because of his friendliness, everyone likes him.*

Ex : *Although he is intelligent, they refuse to let him join the game.*

=> *In spite of/ Despite his intelligence, they refuse to let him join the game.*

e – Sử dụng “the fact that” trong cấu trúc In spite of / despite

- Dùng cụm “the fact that ” đặt trước mệnh đề muốn chuyển.
- Cách làm này chỉ nên sử dụng khi chúng ta khó có thể chuyển đổi được bằng các cách trên .

Ex : *Though Kim is short, she can play volleyball well.*

=> *In spite of/ Despite the fact that Kim is short, she can play volleyball well.*

2.3. EXERCISE:

1. She couldn't get a better job because she had a poor education.

=> Because of _____

2. They had to put off building the new road because there was a shortage of money.

=> Because of _____

3. She couldn't come to class because of her illness.

=> Because _____

4. We had to postpone the trip because of the heavy rain.

=> Because _____

5. I was very tired but I couldn't sleep.

=> In spite _____

6. The story was silly but I enjoyed the film.

=> Despite _____

7. In spite of my injured foot I managed to walk to the nearest village.

=> Although _____

8. I accepted the job in spite of the low salary.

=> Though _____

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SUPPLEMENT

A. **Wordforms:**

1. **adventure** noun /əd'ventʃə(r)/ Sự phiêu lưu mạo hiểm, cuộc phiêu lưu

adventurer noun /əd'ventʃərə(r)/ Người phiêu lưu mạo hiểm

adventurous adjective /əd'ventʃərəs/ Thích phiêu lưu mạo hiểm

2. **culture** noun /'kʌltʃə(r)/ Văn hoá, nền văn hoá

subculture noun /'sʌbkʌltʃər/ Tiểu văn hoá

cultured adjective /'kʌltʃəd/ Có học thức, có văn hoá

cultural adjective /'kʌltʃərəl/ Thuộc văn hoá

culturally adverb /'kʌltʃərəli/ Về phương diện văn hoá

3. **drama** noun /'dra:mə/ Kịch nghệ

dramatic adjective /drə'mætɪk/ Thuộc về kịch; Đột ngột, kịch tính

dramatically adverb /drə'mætɪkli/ Một cách kịch tính

4. **development** noun /di'veləpmənt/ = **growth** : phát triển

develop verb /di'veləp/ phát triển

developed adjective /di'veləpt/ đã phát triển

developing adjective /di'veləpɪŋ/ đang phát triển

undeveloped adjective /,ʌndi'veləpt/ chưa phát triển

5. **fun** noun /fʌn/ Niềm vui

funny adjective /'fʌni/ Buồn cười

funnily adverb /'fʌnəli/ Nực cười

6. **music** noun /'mju:zɪk/ Âm nhạc

musician noun /mju'zɪfn/ Nhạc sĩ

musical adjective /'mju:zɪkl/ Du dương; Thuộc âm nhạc

musically adverb /'mju:zɪkli/ Một cách du dương

7. **nature** noun /'neɪtʃə(r)/ Tự nhiên, bản chất

natural adjective /'nætʃrəl/Thuộc tự nhiên, bản chất < **unnatural** adjective

naturally adverb /'nætʃrəli/Một cách tự nhiên, bản chất

8. **popularity** noun /,pɒpjə'ləreɪti/Tính đại chúng, tính phổ biến

popularize verb /'pɒpjələraɪz/Truyền bá, phổ cập

(British English also **popularise**)

popular adjective /'pɒpjələ(r)/ Phổ biến

unpopular adjective /ʌn'pɒpjələ(r)/ Không được ưa chuộng

popularly adverb /'pɒpjələli/Một cách phổ biến

B. Tasks:

Exercise 1: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

- 1) Prices of electronic goods have fallen _____ due to the economic secession. (drama)
- 2) Private school system has greatly contributed to the development of the city, socially and _____ (culture)
- 3) Professor Tran Van Khe is an expert in Vietnamese _____ instruments. (music)
- 4) _____ enough, he found the wallet which he had lost twenty years before. (fun)
- 5) I took a very _____ trip last years and had very interesting experiences. (adventure)
- 6) Smoking can increase the risk of _____ heart disease. (develop)
- 7) At the age of five, he showed an exceptional talent as a _____. (music)
- 8) Saigon, which used to be _____ known as the “Pearl of the Far East”, has a history of more than 300 years. (popularity)
- 9) You must have been a great _____ to go on such a dangerous trip. (adventure)
- 10) _____ speaking, their latest album is nothing special. (music)
- 11) This piece of equipment is an exciting new _____. (develop)
- 12) The orchestra is very important for the _____ life of the city. (culture)

13) Football's _____ continues to grow. (popular)

14) Sugar occurs _____ in fruit. (nature)

15) The appearance of Ronaldo in the second half had brought a _____ result of the match. (drama)

Exercise 2: Which of the following words in each group is stressed on the second syllable?

1. A. drama B. cartoon C. program D. funny
2. A. channel B. theatre C. deliver D. radio
3. A. nature B. culture C. feature D. mature
4. A. animal B. mountainous C. national D. development
5. A. distinctive B. weather C. media D. comedy

Exercise 3: Write for or since

1. It's been raining _____ lunchtime.
2. The weather is dry. It hasn't rained _____ a few weeks.
3. I haven't been to a party _____ ages.
4. Pedro has changed his major three times _____ he started school.
5. I've had my Seiko quartz watch _____ two years.
6. I have known Mark Miller _____ we were in college.
7. I wonder where Joe is. I haven't seen him _____ last week.
8. I'm tired of waiting. We've been sitting here _____ an hour.
9. It's two years _____ I last saw Jack.
10. Sarah has lived in Paris _____ 1995.

Exercise 4: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. **The last time Nancy came here was in 1986. (since)**

⇒ Nancy hasn't 1986.

2. **This is my first visit to Japan. (time)**

⇒ This is the to Japan.

3. This is my first game of water-polo. (played)

⇒ I..... before.

4. It's a long time since our last conversation. (spoken)

⇒ We..... long time

5. How long have Helen and Robert married? (get)

⇒ When..... married?

6. Mrs. Rice started to teach at this school in September 2001. (since)

⇒ Mrs. Rice has September

7. Ted and Erica has played tennis since two o'clock (started)

⇒ Ted and Erica.....

8. Ann and Sue are friends. They first met years ago (known)

⇒ They've years.

Exercise 5: Decide with answer A, B, C or D best first each space.

1. It looks like they are going to succeed their present difficulties.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

2. Mr. Quang felt very tired a sleepless night.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

3. The teacher told me that I was doing well..... the fact that my grade wasn't high.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

4. Carol showed up for the meeting..... I asked her not to be there.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

5. I turned on the fan the terrible heat in the room.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

6. the sky was gray and cloudy, they went camping on the beach.

A. Because of

B. Although

C. Because

D. In spite of

7. Mr. Dung used to be an active person, but now he has to limit activities..... problems with his health.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

8. I can't ride my bicyclethere isn't any air in one of the tires.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. in spite of

9. all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.

A. Because of

B. Although

C. Because

D. In spite of