**UNIT 9. A FIRST - AID COURSE**

**Khóa học sơ cứu**

- victim /ˈvɪktɪm/ (n): nạn nhân

- nose bleed / nəʊz - bliːd/(n): chảy máu mũi

- revive /rɪˈvaɪv/(v): xem lại, xét lại, đọc lại

- bee sting (n): vết ong đốt

- shock /ʃɒk/(n): cơn sốc

- emergency /iˈmɜːdʒənsi/(n): cấp cứu, tình trạng khẩn cấp

- overheat /ˌəʊvəˈhiːt/(v): quá nóng

- ambulance /ˈæmbjələns/(n): xe cứu thương

- blanket /ˈblæŋkɪt/(n): cái chăn

- calm down: bình tĩnh

- fall off (v): ngã xuống

- alcohol /ˈælkəhɒl/(n): rượu

- hit /hɪt/(v): đụng, đánh

- minimize /ˈmɪnɪmaɪz/(v): giảm đến mức tối thiểu

- conscious /ˈkɒnʃəs/(a): tỉnh táo

- tissue /ˈtɪʃuː/(n): mô

- bleed /bliːd/(v): chảy máu

- tap /tæp/(n): vòi nước

- handkerchief /ˈhæŋkətʃɪf/(n): khăn tay

- pack /pæk/(n): túi

- wound /wuːnd/(n): vết thương

- sterile /ˈsteraɪl/(a): vô trùng

- tight /taɪt/(a): chặt

- cheer up (v): làm cho vui

- lane /leɪn/(n): đường

- first aid (n): sơ cứu

- ease /iːz/(v): làm giảm

- fall asleep (v): ngủ

- anxiety /æŋˈzaɪəti/(v): mối lo lắng

- awake /əˈweɪk/(a): thức

- inform /ɪnˈfɔːm/(v): thông báo

- condition /kənˈdɪʃn/(n): điều kiện

- schedule /ˈskedʒuːl/(n): kế hoạch

- injured /ˈɪndʒəd/(a): bị thương

- burn /bɜːn/ (n): chỗ bỏng, vết bỏng

- bandage /ˈbændɪdʒ/(n): băng cá nhân

- injection/ɪnˈdʒekʃn/(n): mũi tiêm

- stretcher /ˈstretʃə(r)/(n): cái cáng

- crutch /krʌtʃ/(n): cái nạng

- wheelchair /ˈwiːltʃeə(r)/(n): xe đẩy

- scale /skeɪl/(n): cái cân

- eye chart (n): bảng đo thị lực

- faint /feɪnt/(a): ngất (xỉu)

- elevate /ˈelɪveɪt/(v): nâng lên

**Thì tương lai đơn - The simple future tense**

**\* Cấu tạo:**

shall/ will + bare-infinitive

**\*    Cách dùng:**

+ Thi tương lai đơn diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra tại một thời điểm nào đó ở tương lai.

Ví dụ:

-    He will finish his work tomorrow.

Ngày mai anh ấy sẽ làm xong công việc cùa mình.

-    Manchester United will win the cup.

Đội Manchester United sẽ đoạt cúp vô địch.

+ Chúng ta dùng thì tương lai đơn để dự đoán điều có thể xảv ra trong tương lai.

Ví dụ:

-    According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow.

Theo dự báo thời tiết, ngày mai trời sẽ nhiều mây.

-     Be careful! You’ll hurt yourself! Coi chừng, bạn sẽ bị thương đẩy!



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| won’t = will not                   shan’t = shall not **to - infinitive”, “so as to - infinitive” hoặc “in order to - infinitive”**Chúng ta dùng “to - infinitive”, “so as to - infinitive” hoặc “in order to - infinitive” để diễn tả mục đích của một hành động.**Ví dụ:**-    I study English to in order to/ so as to communicate with foreigners.Tôi học tiếng anh để giao tiếp với người nước ngoài.-    She has to get up early so as to jog.Cô ấy dậy sớm để chạy bộ.**Will to make requests, offers and promises**Chúng ta dùng will trong các tình huống sau:**\*  Ngỏ ý sẵn lòng muốn giúp ai làm gì: (Offers)***Ví dụ:*-    That bag looks heavy. I’ll help you with it.Cái túi kia trông có vẻ nặng. Tôi sẽ giúp chị xách nó.-     I need some money. - Don't worry! I'll lend you some.Tôi cần ít tiền. Đừng lo. tôi sẽ cho bạn mượn một ít.**\*  Hứa hẹn làm điều gi đó: (Propmise)***Ví dụ:*-    I promise I won't tell any what you said.Mình hứa sẽ không nói cho ai biết điều bạn đã nói.-    Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back soon.Cám ơn bạn đã cho mình mượn tiền. Mình sẽ trà lại bạn sớm.**\*  Yêu cầu ai làm gì: (will you...?) (Request)**Vỉ dụ:- Will you shut the door, please?Bạn làm ơn đóng cửa lợi nhé?- Will you please wait for me here?Vui lòng đợi mình ờ đây nhé?TEST 1**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**1. a. calm b. badly c. flat d. handkerchief2. a. bite b. revive c. promise d. minimize3. a. crutch b. hurt c. hurry d. cup4. a. happened b. helped c. burned d. bored5. a. invite b. faint c. patient d. victim**II. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.**6. Mrs Miles sometimes takes a pill\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sleep.a. go b. going c. to go d. for going7. He is working very hard\_\_\_\_\_\_get poor grades.a. in order to b. in order not to c. to d. not to8. If you move to your left, you\_\_\_\_\_the church.a. will see b. are seeing c. has seen d. see9. \_\_\_\_\_\_quiet? I’m trying to learn.a. Are you please be b. Will you please bec. Are you please being d. Has you please been10. The book fell\_\_\_\_\_the table.a. of b. off c. up d. in11. Why don’t you come \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner?a. across b. over c. at d. down12. Please try\_\_\_\_\_ quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep.a. be b. to be c. being d. to being13. Leave the victim\_\_\_\_\_flat and don’t let him \_\_\_chilled.a. lying/ to become b. to lie/ becomec. lying/ become d. to lie/ to become14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a long thin piece of cloth or paper used for tying round and protecting a wound.a. Water packs b. Bandage c. Handkerchief d. Blanket15. \_\_\_\_\_ the patient’s feet, or lower his/her head below the level of the heart.a. Elevate b. Coo1 c. Cover d. Overheat**III. Choose the words or phrases that are not correct in Standard English.**16. David sang so badly that I had to look away not so as to laugh at him. A B C D17. If you look carefully, you are finding writing scratched on the glass. A B C D18. Matt was trying to calm the baby out by singing to her. A B C D19. I was very tired and I tried keeping my eyes open but I couldn’t. A B C D20. They pulled the boy out of the river and tried reviving him. A B C D**IV. Choose the word (a, b, c, or d) that best fits each of the blank spaces.**A: Wow, you don’t (21) \_\_\_\_\_ very good! Do you feel OK?B: No, I think I’m getting a cold. What should I do (22) \_\_\_\_\_ it?A: You (23) \_\_\_\_ stay at home and go to bed.B: You’re probably right. I’ve got a really, bad cough, too.A: Try (24) \_\_\_\_\_ some hot tea with honey. It really helps.B: Anything (25) \_\_\_\_?A: Yeah, I suggest you get a big box of (26) \_\_\_\_\_!21. a. look b. seem c. feel d. all are correct22. a. to b. for c. of d. of23. a. must b. should c. ought to d. all are correct24. a. drink b. and drink c. drinking d. to drinking25. a. more b. different c. other d. else26. a. bandage b. alcohol c. tissues d. eye chart**V. Read the following passage and choose the item (a, b, c, or d) that best answers each of the questions about it.**I’m in the hospital! I’ve broken my leg! But don’t worry. I’ll be all right. I’ve been here since last Sunday. I had an accident at a football match. I tried to kick the ball but I kicked the goal post! The pain was quite bad, so Dad brought me to the hospital the same day. I had a small operation three days ago. The nurses and doctors have been eally nice, but the food’s ***disgusting***. I prefer Mum’s cooking! goal post (n) *cột gôn* operation (n) *ca phẫu thuật*27. Where is the writer?a. He’s going on a vacation. b. He’s at home.c. He’s in the hospital. d. He’s at school.28. What has happened to him?a. He has had a cold. b. He has broken his leg. c. He has had an accident. d. b & c are correct29. He felt \_\_\_\_\_pain.a. no b. not much c. a lot of d. a&b are correct30. What does the word ‘disgusting’ in line 6 mean?a. delicious b. good c. healthy d. awful31. Which of the following is not true?a. The writer has broken his leg because he kicked the goal post.b. He was brought to the hospital last Sunday.c. He doesn’t like the nurses and the doctors there.d. He had a small operation and he will be all right.**TEST 2****I. Tìm từ có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại ở phần gạch chân.**1. A. hit B. sting C. bite D. victim2. A. crutch B. hurt C. drug D. hurry3. A. mountain B. found C. loud D. wounder4. A. chorus B. stretcher C. handkerchief D. cheer5. A. head B. treatment C. please D. overheat**II. Chọn một đáp án đứng để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**1.Put the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the handkerchief over the bleeding.A. press                  B.  pressing            C. presses D. pressue2. The wound is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . What should I do now?A. bleed                  B. bleeding           C. blood                        D. blooded3. Describe the condition of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person carefully.A. injury                B. injuring             C. injured                         D. injure4. Someone must\_\_\_\_\_\_ for an ambulance immediately.A. arrange               B. to arrange         C. arrangement            D. arranging5. You should put the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part under a running cold tap.A. affect                B.  affecting            C. affected D. affectation6. Don’t let the victim get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or he’ll get worse.A. cold                  B.  coldly                C. coldness D. coldish7. Hold the bleeding\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .A. tighten              B.  tightly                C. tightener D. tight8. You need to cool the bums immediately so as to\_\_\_\_A. minimize          B.  minimizing        C. minimum D. minimus**III. Chọn một từ thích hợp trong ngoặc để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.**1.- Could someone please open the window?-I (will, shall) do it.2. (Shall, Will) I help you stand up? – Thanks.3. (Will, Shall) you please send an ambulance to Kim Lien School?4. We’ve got no money. What (shall, will) we do now?5. (Would\ Will) you like a cup of tea?6. I promise I (will, would) work harder.7. We have a day off! Where (shall, would) we go?8. You must meet Ann. 1’m sure you (shall, will) like her.9.- Can you phone me later?-Sure. I (would, will) phone you tonight.10. – What (shall, would) you like to drink?-I’ll have an orange juice, please.**IV. Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi ô trống.** 1.The ambulance will be there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about 10 minutes. 2. Don’t overheat the victim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_blankets or coats.3. The policeman asked me to phone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ambulance.4. The girl fell\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her bike and hit her head\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road. 5. You’d better put pressure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the wound. 6. Elevate the patient’s feet, or lower his head\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the level\_\_\_\_\_ the heart.**V. Đọc hướng dẫn sử dụng thuốc sau đây rồi xác định xem các câu bên dưới là đúng (T) hay sai (F).****PARATECIL TABLETS**For headaches, colds and influenza**Dose:** (Unless told otherwise by a doctor) Adults and children over 12 years one to two tablets. Take the tablets three or four times daily every four hours. Don’t continue to take the tablets for more than three days. If you do not get better after this time, see your doctor.**Do not take more than the dose**Keep out of the reach of young children. 1.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   Children over 12 years old take two or three tablets. 2.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   Take two Paratecil tablets every four hours for at least two days.3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Don’t take Paratecil tablets for longer than three days.4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ See a doctor for help if the Paratecil tablets do not cure you.5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The label advises people to put the medicines where children cannot reach them.**VI. Combine each pair of sentences, using so that; in order (not) to or so as (not) to.**1. He always drives carefully. He doesn't want to cause accidents. 2. Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time. 3. I went to the college. I wanted to sec Professor Taylor. 4. She wore warm clothes. She didn't want to get cold. 5. I closed the window. l didn't want anybody to look at my mum. 6. We turned out the lights. We didn't want to waste electricity. 7. He moved to the from row. He could hear the speaker better. 8. I left Dave my phone number. l wanted him to be able to contact me. 9. Thanh and Nga are going to Australia. They want to learn English. 10. We hurried to school. We didn’t want to be late. **VII. Give the right form of the verbs in brackets: Simple Future or Simple Present.**1. We (go) out when the rain…………………………(stop).2. She..... (not come) until you……………………………….. (be) ready3. I.... (come) and see them before I…………………… (leave) here.4. We..... (phone) you as soon as we ……………….(arrive) in Ha Noi.5. When I... (see) Mr. Pike tomorrow. I ……… (give) him your message.6. He promises he (leave) before the sun ……………(rise).7. They (move) to their new house at Christmas this year.8. Who ..... (look after) the children when your sister (be) away?9. You (be) late if you (not/ hurry)10. Thank you for letting me borrow your camera. I (bring) it back to you after I (return) from my holiday.**VIII. Which is correct?**1. "Did you phone Ruth?“ “Oh, no, I forgot. I’m going to phone/ I'll phone her now."2. I can't meet you tomorrow morning. I am playing/ will play tennis.3. We meet/ will meet you outside the theater in half an hour. OK?4. “I need some money.” "Well. I am lending/ will lend you some.”5. I am having/ will have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.6. "Remember to lock the door before leaving." “OK. I don't forget/ won’t forget".7. What time does your train leave/ will your train leave tomorrow?8. Are you doing/ Will you do anything tomorrow evening?9. I don’t want to go to the movies alone. Do you go/ Will you go with me?10. It’s a secret between us. I promise I won’t tell/ don't tell anybody.**IX. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**1. Where is the nearest post office’?Could you 2. Open the door, pleaseWill you 3. Hanh is studying very hard because she doesn't want to fail in the exam.Hanh is studying very hard in order 4. Do you want me to drive?Shall 5. I want you to help me carry my bags.Can 6. He climbed the tree because he wanted to get a better view.He climbed the tree so as 7. I have decided to help him revise his lessons.I am 8. We are willing to drive you to the airport.We'll 9. You can get off this train at Bath.This train 10. ‘Please send an ambulance to Quang Trung School,’ Lan said to the nurse.Lan asked **X. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence by using so as to or in order to.**1. I enter the room quietly. I don’t want to wake my younger sister up. 2. He is staying up late. He wants to see the ﬁnal football match. 3. I have to put on my glasses. I want to see that ﬁlm. 4. I am studying hard. I don’t want to fail the examination. 5 She’s on a diet. She wants to lose her weight.. 6. I try my best to study. I want to get a good job. 7. I spend much time practicing English. I want to speak English well. 8. I checked my test carefully. I don’t want to make any mistakes. 9. Steve is going to the bank. He wants to cash a check. 10. I’m going to the hospital. I want to visit a friend. 11. Mr. Ba stopped at a news-stand on his way to the ofﬁce. He wanted to buy a newspaper. 12. When I saw Tim, I touched his shoulder. I wanted to fet his attention. 13. I reached into my pocket. I wanted to iget the door key. 14. My father often plays badminton. he wants to keep fit. 15. I stayed up very late last night. I wanted to finish my homework. 16. I opened the window. I wanted to get some fresh air. 17. We’re going on holiday. We want to relax after so many days of hard work. 18. She turned down the TV. She didn’t want to disturb her roommate. 19. They’re going to a restaurant. They want to celebrate their wedding anniversary. 20. I ran all the way to school. I didn’t want to be late for the first lesson. 21. He didn’t tell the truth. He didn’t want to disappoint her. 22. She hid the present. She wanted to give me a surprise. 23. She’s going on a diet. She doesn’t want to put on weight. 24. I’m learning very hard. I don’t want to fail my final exams. 25. I set my alarm clock. I wanted to get up at five a.m **XI. Use expressions for requests or offers. (Sử dụng những thành ngữ để đưa ra lời yêu cầu hay đề nghị)**1. I’d like some eggs and bread. (offer) 2. You are driving too fast. (request) 3. The book is on the shelf but it’s high. (request) 4. I missed the bus. (offer) 5. The room is very hot. I can't sleep. (request)  |
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