

UNIT 1: FRIENDSHIP

I. VOCABULARY:**READING**

1. Down (a)	[daun]	= Buồn, chán nản, thất vọng
2. Brighten (v)	['braɪtn]	= Làm sáng lên
3. Acquaintance (n)	[ə'kweɪntəns]	= Sự quen biết
4. Common (a)	['kɒmən]	= Chung, phổ biến
5. Capable >< incapable	['keɪpəbl] (of) (a)	= Có thể >< không thể
6. To last → lasting (a)		= Kéo dài = Bền bỉ
7. Quality (n)	['kwɒləti]	= Chất lượng, phẩm chất
8. Selfish >< unselfish (a) → Selfishness >< unselfishness (n)	['selfɪ] (a) ['selfɪnɪs] (n)	= Ích kỷ
9. Be concerned with	[kən'sə:nd]	= Quan tâm
10. Two-sided (a)		= Hai bên, hai chiều
11. Affair (n)	[ə'feə]	= Việc, vấn đề
12. Give-and-take (idm)		= Cho đi và nhận lại
13. Constant (a) → constancy (n)	['kɒnstənt] ['kɒnstənsi]	= Thường xuyên, kiên định = Thường xuyên
14. Enthusiast (a) → Enthusiasm (n)	[in'θju:ziæst] [in'θju:ziæzm]	= Nhiệt tình, hăng hái = Sự nhiệt tình, hăng hái
15. Change (n & v) → Changeable (a)	[tʃeɪndʒ] [tʃeɪndʒəbl]	= Thay đổi = Có thể thay đổi
16. Uncertain (a) >< certain (a)		= Không kiên định >< kiên định
17. Loyal (a) → Loyalty (n)	['lɔɪəl] ['lɔɪəlti]	= Chung thủy, trung thành
18. Suspicious (a) → Suspicion (n)	[sə'spiʃəs] [sə'spiʃən]	= Nghi ngờ sự nghi ngờ
19. Rumor (n)	['ru:mə]	= Lời đồn đại
20. Gossip (n)	['gɒsɪp]	= Chuyện ngồi lê đôi mách
21. To influence	['ɪnfluəns]	= Tác động
22. Mutual (a)	['mju:tʃuəl]	= Lẫn nhau
23. Trust (n)	[trʌst]	= Sự tin cậy
24. Safe (a) → safety (n)	[seɪf] ['seɪfti]	= An toàn
25. Secret (n)	['si:krit]	= Điều bí mật
26. Sympathy (n) → sympathize (v)	['sɪmpəθi] ['sɪmpəθaɪz]	= Sự thông cảm
27. Aim (n)	[eɪm]	= Mục tiêu, mục đích
28. Joy (n)	[dʒɔɪ]	= Niềm vui
29. Sorrow (n)	['sɒrou]	= Nỗi buồn
30. Pursuit (n)	[pə'sju:t]	= Sự theo đuổi
31. Pleasure (n)	['pleʒə]	= Niềm vui thích, điều thích thú
32. Exist (v)	[ɪg'zɪst]	= Tồn tại
33. possible (a)	['pɒsəbl] >< impossible(a)	Có thể >< Không thể

34. Principle (n)	['prinsəpl]	= Nguyên tắc
35. Feature (n)	['fi:tʃə]	= Nét, đặc điểm

SPEAKING

36. Physical characteristic (n)	['fɪzɪkl ,kærɪktə'rɪstɪk]	= Đặc điểm cá nhân
37. Forehead (n)	['fɔ:rid, 'fɔ:hed]	= trán
38. Appearance (n)	[ə'piərəns]	= Diện mạo, sự xuất hiện
39. Care (v)	[keə]	= Chăm sóc
→ Caring (a)		= Chu đáo
40. Hospitable (a)	['hɒspɪtəbl]	= Hiếu khách
41. Modest (a)	['mɒdɪst]	= Khiêm nhường
42. Sincere (a)	[sɪn'siə]	= Chân thành
43. Generous (a)	['dʒenərəs]	= Rộng lượng
44. Honest (a)	['ɒnɪst]	= Lương thiện
45. Pleasant (a)	['pleznt]	= Dễ chịu, vui vẻ
46. Personality (n)	[,pə:sə'næləti]	= Tính cách
47. Humorous (a)	['hju:mərəs]	= Có óc hài hước, hóm hỉnh
48. Quick-witted (a)		= Nhanh trí, nhạy bén
49. Good-natured (a)		= Tốt bụng
50. Studious (a)	['stju:diəs]	= Cần cù, siêng năng
51. Patient (a)	['peɪʃnt]	= Kiên nhẫn
52. Calm (a)		= Điềm tĩnh

LISTENING

53. To admire	[əd'maɪə]	= Khâm phục
54. Apartment building (n)	[ə'pɑ:tmənt]	= Căn hộ chung cư
55. Sense of humour (n)		= Óc hài hước
56. Guitar (n)	[gi'tɑ:]	= Đàn ghi ta
→ Guitarist (n)		= Người chơi đàn ghita
57. Residential Area (n)	[,rezi'denʃl 'eəriə]	= Khu dân cư
58. A rough	[rʌf] time (n)	= Thời khốn khó

WRITING

59. Characteristic	[,ker.ək.tə'rɪs.tɪk]	= tính cách
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LANGUAGE FOCUS

60. calm (a)	[kɑ:m]	= điềm tĩnh
61. constancy (n)	['kɒnstənsi]	= sự kiên định
62. gossip (v)	['gɒsɪp]	= ngồi lê đôi mách
63. personality (n)	[,pə:sə'næləti]	= tích cách, phẩm chất

COMMON EXPRESSION

1. To give sb a ring = to telephone (gọi điện thoại)
2. Sense of humour (n) = tính hài hước

PREPOSITION:

1. Acquaintance **with** = quen thuộc với
2. brighten **up** = làm sáng lên, vui lên
3. Capable >< incapable **of** = Có thể >< không thể
4. Be concerned **with** = Quan tâm

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. Loyal to | = Chung thủy, trung thành |
| 6. Suspicious of/about | = Nghi ngờ |
| 7. sympathize with sb | = thông cảm |
| 8. Take up (an interest) | = theo đuổi một sở thích |
| 9. Be tired of sth | = Chán nản |
| 10. Base on | = Dựa vào, căn cứ vào |
| 11. Help s/o through (v) | = Giúp ai vượt qua khó khăn |
| 12. To introduce A to B | = giới thiệu |
| 13. Hospitable to / towards sb | = welcoming (hiếu khách) |

WORD FORM

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Attract (v) | = lôi cuốn | 10. Exist (v) | = tồn tại |
| Attraction (n) | = sự hấp dẫn | Existence (n) | = sự hiện hữu |
| Attractive (adj) ≠ unattractive | | Existent (adj) | = hiện hữu |
| Attractively (adv) | = lôi cuốn, hấp dẫn | Non-existent | = không tồn tại |
| 2. Befriend (v) | = kết bạn | 11. Generosity (n) | = tính rộng rãi |
| Friend (n) | = bạn | Generous (adj) | = rộng rãi |
| Friendship (n) | = tình bạn | 12. Honesty (n) | = chân thật |
| Friendly (adj) | = thân thiện | Dishonesty (n) | = gian dối |
| Friendless (adj) | = không bạn bè | Honest (adj) | = chân thật |
| Friendliness (n) | = tính thân thiện | Dishonest (adj) | = gian dối |
| Unfriendly (adj) | = không thân thiện | Honestly (adv) | = chân thật |
| 3. Capable (adj) | = có thể | Dishonestly (adv) | = gian dối |
| Incapable (adj) | = không thể | 13. Humour (n) | = hài hước |
| Capability (n) | = khả năng | Humorous (adj) | = hài hước |
| Capably (adv) | = có thể | 14. Influence (v) | = ảnh hưởng |
| 4. Change (n) | = thay đổi | Influence (n) | = ảnh hưởng |
| Change (v) | = thay đổi | Influential (adj) | = có ảnh hưởng |
| Changeable (adj) | = có thể thay đổi | 15. Intelligence (n) | = thông minh |
| Unchanged (adj) | = không đổi | Intelligent (adj) | = thông minh |
| 5. Characterise (v) | = đặc trưng hóa | Unintelligent (adj) | = không thông minh |
| Characteristic (n) | = đặc trưng, đặc điểm | 16. Introduce (v) | = giới thiệu |
| Characteristic (adj) | = tiêu biểu | Introduction (n) | = sự giới thiệu |
| Characteristically | = một cách đặc trưng | 17. Nationalize (v) | = quốc hữu hóa |
| 6. Constancy (n) | = kiên định | Nation (n) | = quốc gia, nước |
| Constant (adj) | = kiên định | Nationality (n) | = quốc tịch |
| Constantly (adv) | = liên tục | National (adj) | = thuộc về quốc gia |
| 7. Describe (v) | = miêu tả | International (adj) | = quốc tế |
| Description (n) | = sự miêu tả | Nationally (adv) | |
| Descriptive (adj) | = miêu tả | Internationally (adv) | |
| 8. Eagerness (n) | = hăm hở | 18. Joy (n) | = niềm hạnh phúc |
| Eager (adj) | = hăm hở | Joyful (adj) | = rất hạnh phúc |
| Eagerly (adj) | = hăm hở | Joyless (adj) | = unhappy |
| 9. Enthuse (v) | = nồng nhiệt với | 19. Last (v) | = kéo dài |
| Enthusiasm (n) | = hăm hở, nhiệt tình | Lasting | = lâu dài |
| Enthusiast (n) | = người nhiệt tình, say mê | 20. Loyalty (n) | = trung thành |
| Enthusiastic (adj) | = hăm hở, nhiệt tình | Loyalist (n) | = người trung thành |
| Enthusiastically (adv) | = hăm hở, nhiệt tình | Loyal (adj) | = trung thành |

21. Patience (n)	= kiên nhẫn	26. Resident (n)	= cư dân
Patient (adj)	= kiên nhẫn	Residential (adj)	= (thuộc về) dân cư
Impatient (adj)	= không kiên nhẫn	27. Sincere (adj)	= chân thật
Patiently (adv)	= kiên nhẫn	Sincerely (adv)	= chân thật
Impatiently (adv)	= không kiên nhẫn	Sincerity	= chân thật
22. Personify (v)	= nhân hóa	28. Self (n)	= bản thân, cái tôi
Person (n)	= người	Selfishness (n)	≠ unselfishness
Personality (n)	= tính cách	Selfish (adj)	≠ unselfish
Personal (adj)	= cá nhân	Selfishly (adv)	≠ unselfishly
Impersonal (adj)	= không có tình người	29. Suspect (v)	= nghi ngờ
Personally (adv)	= đích thân	Suspicion (n)	= nghi ngờ
23. Poet (n)	= nhà thơ	Suspicious (adj)	= nghi ngờ
Poem (n)	= bài thơ	Suspiciously (adv)	= nghi ngờ
Poetry (n)	= thơ ca	30. Sympathize (v)	= thông cảm
Poetic (adj)	= thuộc về thơ ca	Sympathy (n)	= thông cảm
Poetically (adv)		Sympathetic (adj)	≠ Unsympathetic
24. Pursue (v)	= đeo đuổi	Sympathetically (adv)	
Pursuit (n)	= đeo đuổi, sở thích	31. Truth (n)	= sự thật
25. Relate (v)	= có liên quan, kể lại	True (adj)	= thật
Relative (n)	= bà con	Truly (adv)	= thật sự
Relation (n)	= bà con, sự liên hệ		
Relationship (n)	= mối quan hệ		
Relative (adj)	= có liên quan		
Relatively (adv)	= tương đối		

II. GRAMMAR

A. ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU : (Full Infinitive)

- Động từ nguyên mẫu thường có giới từ **to** đứng trước
- Dùng sau một số động từ nhất định như : **afford, agree, arrange, decide, demand, expect, fail, hope, intend, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, threaten, want, wish, would like...**

- They promised *to come* back soon.

- He can't afford *to take* a taxi.

- Dùng sau một số động từ có túc từ (verb + obj + to inf) như: **advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, expect, forbid, force, help, invite, order, permit, persuade, prefer, remind, teach, tell, want, warn...**

- They don't allow us *to smoke* in the office.

- I taught myself *to play* the guitar.

B. ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG “TO”. (Bare Infinitive)

Đây là động từ nguyên thể không đi kèm với **to** (infinitive without to) và được sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau :

- 1/ Dùng sau các động từ khiếm khuyết (Modal verbs) như : **can, could, may, might, must, ought to...**

- You may go now.

- They must finish the work by now.

2/ Dùng sau các động từ : **HAVE, LET, MAKE, HELP...**

- I helped the child tidy his desk.
- He had a painter paint the gate.
- They let him enter the room without a ticket.
- My parents make me go to bed early.

3/ Dùng sau **BUT, EXCEPT** với nghĩa “ngoại trừ”

- Why don't you do anything but complain?
- She agreed to do everything but help him with the homework.

4/ Dùng sau các động từ chỉ giác quan như : **see, watch, hear, notice, observe, spot...**

- We heard them sing all morning.
- He saw the thief enter the hall.

C. DANH ĐỘNG TỪ : (Gerund)

7/ Dùng sau một số động từ và một số cách diễn đạt nhất định như : **admit, advise, avoid, consider, delay, deny, dislike, enjoy, finish, hate, keep, like, mind, practise, postpone, quit, risk, suggest, can't help, can't bear, can't stand, be worth, be busy, it's no use, there's no...**

- We enjoy *listening* to music.
- I can't help *laughing* when she makes jokes.

* **Chú ý** : Một số động từ có thể theo sau bởi danh động từ hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu nhưng có sự khác biệt về nghĩa trong câu.

(*) **Remember + gerund** : nhớ lại việc đã thực hiện.

- I remember posting the letter.

Remember + to infinitive : nhớ để thực hiện.

- I remember to post the letter.

(*) **Stop + gerund** : ngưng thực hiện việc đang làm.

- She stopped mending the dress.

Stop + to infinitive : ngưng làm một việc gì khác để làm việc này.

- He stopped to have a drink.

(*) **Try + gerund** : thử làm việc gì .

- I try writing in blue ink to see if my handwriting is better.

Try + to infinitive : cố gắng làm việc gì.

- They tried to work as hard as they could.

(*) **Mean + gerund** : mang ý nghĩa.

- Failure in the exam means having to learn one more year.

Mean + to infinitive : dự định làm việc gì.

- He means to take the coming exam.

(*) **Forget + gerund** : quên điều gì đã xảy ra.

- I forgot telling her this story.

Forget + to infinitive : quên làm điều gì.

- I forgot to tell her about this.

(*) **Regret + gerund** : hối tiếc việc đã xảy ra.

- She regrets going to a village school.

Regret + to infinitive : hối tiếc sẽ làm việc gì.

- The party was great. He regretted not to go there.

- nothing but (không gì ...nhưng chỉ)
 - would rather (thíchhơn) - Ex: We would rather work than play
 - cannot but (không còn cách nào hơn là) - Had better (nênthì hơn)

1/ WORD FORM:

1. Our relationship is based on _____, not love. (friend)
2. One of the most important qualities for true friendship is _____. (constant)
3. Everyone feels great _____ for the victims of the attack. (sympathize)
4. A dog is capable of great _____ to its master. (loyal)
5. A selfish person is _____ of true friendship. (capable)
6. Jane showed great _____ for the new project. (enthusiastic)
7. His strange behaviour made the police _____. (suspicion)
8. The first quality of friendship is _____. (selfish)
9. Good friendship should be base on _____ understanding. (mutually)
10. Why are _____ and uncertain people incapable of true friendship. (change)

1. A selfish person is incapable _____ true friendship.
2. He was accused _____ being disloyal _____ the government.
3. How much time do you spend _____ homework?
4. Good friendship should be based _____ mutual understanding.
5. Do you keep in touch _____ any school friends?
6. Some adults have a total lack _____ sympathy _____ young people.
7. He's more concerned _____ what people think about him than anything else.
8. She had been briefly acquainted _____ him more than 20 years earlier.
9. She thought _____ him very often.
10. Some people take _____ interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired _____ it.

1. She expects (get) _____ a pay rise next month.
2. His mother wants him (get) _____ t a good result in this semester.
3. I will refuse (work) _____ on Saturday and Sunday if I can't get the double pay.
4. We promise (help) _____ him when he is in trouble.
5. Their friends hope (see) _____ them again.
6. He seemed (be) _____ happy when he saw you.
7. The boss decided (go) _____ abroad.
8. Miss Linda enjoys (work) _____ with young children.
9. I start (work) _____ at 7:00 am every day.
10. He denied (steal) _____ money from my house.
11. I keep (think) _____ of him.
12. Would you like (spend) _____ your holiday with me in Dalat?
13. I like (sit) _____ near you when we studied at University.
14. I'm looking forward to (talk) _____ to you soon.

15. It's obvious he's only interested in (make) _____ money
16. Our teacher managed (book) _____ two seats on the morning flight.
17. Would you mind (open) _____ the window?
18. My father hates (wear) _____ a tie to work.
19. I don't mind (get) _____ up early.
20. I can't stand (laugh) _____ with his joke.
21. Would you like _____ to the movies? (go)
22. I like _____ cartoons. (watch)
23. What about _____ Ha long Bay? (visit)
24. Let's _____ some games . (play)
25. I need _____ you .(measure)
26. They mustn't forget _____ other things. (do)
27. She would like _____ a new house. (buy)
28. Remember _____ your teeth.(brush)
29. I hope _____ you next week. (visit)
30. Don't forget _____ (phone) your mother
31. I love _____ (be) on my own and _____ (listen) to music
32. Would you like _____ (go) to the beach this afternoon?
33. I enjoy _____ (read) your letters very much
34. We like _____ (live) here but we miss _____ (talk) to our old friends
35. Mathew suggested _____ (go) out for a meal but I wanted _____ (stay) at home.

4/ TRANSFORMATION:

1. Shall we go for a walk ?
→ What about _____
2. Why don't we visit our teacher ?
→ I suggest _____
3. I am very pleased that we shall meet again soon.
→ I'm looking _____
4. It is really quite easy to learn English .
→ Learning _____
5. I don't want to go to the movie tonight.
→ I don't feel like _____
6. Complaining about the matter is useless now.
→ It is _____
7. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.
→ It's better to avoid _____
8. I expect that he will get there by lunchtime.
→ I expect him _____
9. I remember someone telling me the news.
→ I remember being _____
10. Could you turn the radio down, please?
→.Would you mind _____
11. They didn't allow us to smoke in here.
→ They didn't let _____

12. My teacher advised buying that book.
→ My teacher advised us _____
13. The thief forced the bank manager to lie on the ground.
→ The thief made _____
14. He has studied English for six years.
→ He began _____
15. It is necessary to master English.
→ Mastering _____
16. He spent two hours writing the essay.
→ It took _____
17. The robber came from the back door.
→ I could feel _____
18. Mary made a sandwich and then sat on the sofa to watch TV. (before)
→ _____
19. Eating nutritious food is important for your health.
→ It is _____
20. The policeman told the thief to empty his pockets.
→ The policeman _____

5/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. It was so relaxing to be _____ old friends.
A. in B. between C. among D. around
2. She's made friends _____ a little girl who lives next door.
A. to B. of C. by D. with
3. The children seem to be totally capable _____ working by themselves.
A. on B. of C. in D. for
4. Your friendship should be based on _____ trust.
A. basic B. fragile C. mutual D. blind
5. The company expects _____ from its employees.
A. constancy B. quality C. interest D. loyalty
6. I've got lots of _____, but only a few are really good friends
A. close friends B. acquaintances C. neighbors D. partners
7. Friendship is a two-sided _____, it lives by give-and-take.
A. affair B. event C. aspect D. feature
8. Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.
A. romantic part B. important part C. difficult part D. interesting part
9. They _____ a close friendship at university.
A. created B. became C. promoted D. formed
10. We stayed friends even after we _____ and left home. A
A. brought up B. turned up C. grew up D. took up
11. He finds it _____ lasting friendships.
A. difficult to make B. difficulty in making
C. is difficult to make D. difficult making
12. You _____ any friends if you _____ talking like that.
A. will win/ carryon B. won't win/ carryon

- C. wouldn't win/ carried on D. would have won/ had carried on
13. The aim of the culture festival is _____ friendship between the two countries
A. promote B. promoting C. to promote D. being promoted
14. People he _____ turned out to be only fair-weather friends.
A. trusted B. has trusted C. was trusting D. had trusted
15. How can you let such a silly incident _____ your friendship?
A. wreck B. to wreck C. wrecking D. that wrecks
16. It has become necessary _____ water in the metropolitan area because of the severe drought.
A. rationing B. ration C. to ration D. to have rationed
17. All the passengers were made _____ their seat belts during the turbulence.
A. buckle B. to buckle C. buckling D. for buckling.
18. _____ good ice cream, you need to use a lot of cream.
A. Make B. Making C. To make D. For make
19. I got my friend _____ her car for the weekend.
A. to let me to borrow B. to let me borrow C. let me borrow D. let me to borrow
20. They _____ good friends, but they've fallen out recently.
A. used to be B. would be C. were D. are
21. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones _____.
A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired
22. It's possible _____ a train across Canada.
A. take B. to take C. taking D to be taken
23. Now that we've finished painting the house, there is nothing left _____.
A. to do B. for doing C. to be done D. for being done
24. Before we leave, let's have Shelley _____ a map for us so we won't get lost.
A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drawn
25. I can hear a cat _____ at the window.
A. scratches B. to scratch C. scratching D. was scratching

Identify the one underlined word or phase - A, B, C or D - that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

26. How many people do you plan inviting to the party?
A B C D
27. He didn't want to tell what to do.
A B C D
28. I saw a shoplifter was stealing something from the shop.
A B C D
29. Please let me doing what I like
A B C D
30. His parents made him to finish all his homework before he watches TV.
A B C D

Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Having a best friend to confide in can bring a positive effect on our emotional health. An evening out with the closest friend may be the best guarantee of a good time. In fact, our best friend can prevent us from developing serious psychological problems such as depression and anxiety. Best friendship evolves with time - we cannot go out and pick our best friend. We become friends with people who share common interests – at school or through hobbies, for example. Best friends have usually known each other for years and stuck together through good

and bad times. If you haven't got **one**, perhaps you are being too distant from people, or focusing too much on your work.

31. A best friend can _____.
A. give us a healthy life B. go out with us in the evening
C. spend much time finding D. share joy and sadness with us
32. Close friends need to _____.
A. study at the same school B. have the same interests
C. pursue the same hobbies D. spend time together
33. According to the passage, _____.
A. it takes a lot of time to make close friendships
B. we can go out and choose a good friend easily
C. best friends have good and bad times
D. It's very difficult to make lasting friendships
34. The word 'one' in the last paragraph refers to _____.
A. good time B. bad time C. a friendship D. a close friend
35. Which of the following sentences is not mentioned?
A. We often have satisfaction being with a close friend.
B. the ties of close friendship will never be broken.
C. An unsociable person may not have a close friend.
D. Friendships need time to develop.

PRACTISE TEST UNIT 1**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (0.2pts/ question)**

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

1. A. machine B. change C. teacher D. choose
2. A. good B. gossip C. game D. geometry

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

3. A. brighten B. quality C. capable D. enthusiasm
4. A. appearance B. personality C. apartment D. pursuit

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

5. Your friendship should be based on _____ trust.
A. basic B. fragile C. mutual D. blind
6. The company expects _____ from its employees.
A. constancy B. quality C. interest D. loyalty
7. They were extremely _____ to my plight.
A. sympathized B. sympathetic C. sympathy D. Sympathetical
8. The school appeared essentially _____ since my day.
A. changed B. unchanged C. changeable D. unchangeable
9. Sarah brightened _____ considerably as she thought of Emily's words.
A. up B. with C. on D. for
10. The children seem to be totally capable _____ working by themselves.
A. in B. at C. of D. to
11. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop _____ lunch.
A. have B. having had C. to have D. having
12. The skiers would rather _____ through the mountains than go by bus.
A. to travel on train B. traveled by train
C. travel by train D. traveling by the train
13. They _____ good friends, but they've fallen out recently.
A. used to be B. were C. have been D. are
14. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing _____ by waiting.
A. accomplishes B. accomplished
C. has accomplished D. will be accomplished
15. "Do you mind if I smoke?"
A. I'd not rather you do B. I'd rather you won't
C. I'd rather you don't D. I'd rather you didn't
16. John: "What kind of job would you like?" - Mike: "....."
A. Is there a good chance of promotion? B. I heard it was very good.
C. Anytime after next week D. Anything to do with computers
17. *It's waste of time to try to explain anything to Tony.*
A. Tony should be given explanation.
B. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony.
C. To save time, explain it to Tony.
D. It's well worth trying to explain things to Tony.
18. *I would rather have an egg for breakfast.*
A. I would eat an egg for my breakfast.
B. I don't want an egg for breakfast.

- C. I prefer to have an egg for breakfast.
D. I'll have an egg if there, is nothing else for my breakfast.

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the BOLD part in the following sentences.

19. The music is what makes the movie so **memorable**.
A. incredible B. unforgettable C. eventful D. remarkable
20. The teacher gave some **suggestions** on what could come out for the examination.
A. effects B. symptoms C. hints D. demonstrations

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the following sentences.

21. She is a very **generous** old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.
A. mean B. amicable C. kind D. hospitable
22. She was brought up in a **well-off** family. She can't understand the problems we are facing.
A. poor B. wealthy C. kind D. broke

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.

23. During a curfew it is not possible walking on the streets after a specified hour.
A B C D
24. Clay that has been heated or fired in a kiln cannot to be softened again.
A B C D
25. As they grow older, children in many cultures taught not to rely on their parents.
A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Dear Jane,

I'm sorry for not (26) _____ to you for two months. In my postcard sent to you when I was on vacation in July, I told you about a new friend of mine, Lisa Moran, who lives near my uncle's farm in Napan Valley, California. You may be curious to know what she is (27) _____. Well, Lisa is of our age - 17 - and not very tall or slim. In fact, she has slightly rounded shoulders and a plump face. The best features on Lisa's face are her green eyes and the two dimples on her cheeks. She (28) _____ lively with her hair cut short and dressed in casual clothes - jeans and a T-shirt. When I first met her at my cousin's birthday party, I was attracted by her (29) _____ and pleasingly direct manners. Curiously enough, Lisa has the same taste in music as you and I.

That's (30) _____ about Lisa for the moment. How have you been doing with your school work? Please write soon.

Best wishes

Ann Maxfield

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 26. A. write | B. to write | C. writing | D. wrote |
| 27. A. looking | B. like | C. seen | D. similar |
| 28. A. feels | B. seems | C. appears | D. looks |
| 29. A. light-hearted | B. high-handed | C. self-centered | D. easy-going |
| 30. A. all | B. enough | C. end | D. most |

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

If you are invited to an American friend's home for dinner, remember these general rules for polite behavior. First of all, arrive approximately on time but not early. Americans expect promptness. It will be right to be 10 or 15 minutes late, but not 45 minutes late. When you are invited to someone's home for meal, it is polite to bring a small gift. Flowers and candy are always appreciated. If you have something attractive made in your country, your host or hostess will certainly enjoy receiving that gift. What will you do if you are served some food that you cannot eat or you do not like? Do not make a fuss about it. Simply eat what you can and hope that no one notices it. Be sure to compliment the cook on the food that you are enjoying. Do not leave immediately after dinner, but do not overstay your welcome, either. The next day, call or write a thank-you note to say how much you enjoyed the evening.

31. Which sentence is not true?
- A. You should not compliment the cook on the food.
 - B. You should not leave immediately after the dinner.
 - C. You should not make someone notice that you do not like the food.
 - D. You should not overstay.
32. If you are invited to an American's home, _____
- A. you should be late at least 45 minutes.
 - B. you should go late a bit.
 - C. politeness is not necessary.
 - D. punctuality is appreciated.
33. If there is some food that you cannot eat, _____
- A. make a fuss about it.
 - B. ask the host to cook you another dish.
 - C. do not eat anything.
 - D. do not make a fuss about it.
34. The next day, _____
- A. remember to thank the host for the dinner
 - B. say nothing to the host
 - C. you needn't say thank-you
 - D. invite the host to your house
35. When you come to someone's house for dinner, _____
- A. bring some flowers, candy or something made in your native country.
 - B. bring a lot of gifts.
 - C. you should never offer any gifts.
 - D. do not care about gifts.

B. WRITING:

1. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. It is his _____ that helped me with the financial problems. (generous)
2. Why have you _____ that man's invitation? (acceptance)
3. We appreciate the _____ we've got with them. (friendly)
4. She must be a _____ girl. She always takes good care of people. (care)

2. Complete using the correct tenses of the verbs in the bracket.

1. We seldom _____ before 6:30. (eat)
2. I _____ that film several times because I like it. (see)
3. Do you know that man, who _____ over there? (smoke)
4. The light _____ out while we _____ dinner. (go) (have)
5. Yesterday John _____ to the store before he _____ home. (go) (go)
6. I (stay) _____ here until He (answer) _____ me.

7. She (win) _____ the gold medal in 1986.
8. I'll wait until he (finish) _____ his novel.

3. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given. (0.5pts/ questions)

1. The driver threw a box out of the window and I saw this.
→ I saw _____
2. They permitted me to enter this area.
→ They let _____
3. Their parents told him to stop playing football.
→ Their parents made _____
4. I wish I hadn't sold my bike.
→ I regret _____
5. The doctors succeeded. They save the drive's life.
→ The doctors succeeded _____
6. The car is too expensive for him to buy.
→ He can't afford _____

UNIT 2: PERSONAL EXPERIENCES**I. VOCABULARY****READING**

1. embarrass (v)	/im'bærəs/	: làm lúng túng
→ embarrassing (a)	/im'bærəsɪŋ/	
2. experience (n)	/ɪk'spiəri.əns/	: kinh nghiệm, trải nghiệm
3. idol (n)		: thần tượng
4. floppy (a)	/'flɒpi/	: (nón) mềm
5. glance at (v)	/glɑ:ns/	: liếc nhanh
6. turn away (n)		: ngoảnh đi, quay đi
7. sneaky (a)	/'sni:.ki/	: vụng trộm, lén lút
8. imagine (v)	/ɪ'mædʒ.ɪn/	: tưởng tượng
9. wad (n)	/wɒd/	: nắm, xấp (đơn vị)
10. a wad of dollar		: một xấp tiền
11. complain (v)	/kəm'pleɪn/	: phàn nàn
→ complaint (n)	/kəm'pleɪnt/	: lời phàn nàn
12. imitate (v)	/'ɪm.ɪ.teɪt/	: bắt chước
→ imitation (n)		

SPEAKING

13. appreciate (v)	/ə'pri:ʃi.ɪt/	: đánh giá cao
14. attitude (n)	/'æt.ɪ.tʃu:d/	: thái độ
15. jumble (v)	/'dʒʌm.bəl/	: xáo trộn
16. turtle (n)	/'tɜ:.təl/	: rùa biển
tortoise	/'tɔ:.təs/	: rùa cạn

LISTENING

17. memorable (a)	/'mem.ərə.bəl/	: đáng nhớ
18. unforgettable (a)	/,ʌn.fə'get.ə.bəl/	: không thể quên
19. burn down (v)	/bɜ:n/	: thiêu trụi
20. heat (n)		: độ nóng
21. surround (v)	/sə'raʊnd/	: vây quanh
22. outlook (n)	/'aʊt.lʊk/	: quan điểm, cách nhìn nhận
23. protect (v)	/prə'tekt/	: bảo vệ
24. scream (n)	/skri:m/	: la hét
25. affect (v)	/ə'fekt/	: ảnh hưởng
26. gas stove (n) = gas cooker	/gæs stəʊv/	: bếp ga
27. rescue (v)	/'reskjʊ:/	: giải cứu
28. replace (v)	/rɪ'pleɪs/	: thay thế
29. bake (v)	/beɪk/	: nướng

WRITING

30. Involve	/ɪn'vɒlv/	: liên quan đến
31. Affect	/ə'fekt/	: ảnh hưởng
32. Take sb back to		: đưa ai đó về.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

33. protect (v)	[prə'tekt]	: bảo vệ
34. purse (n)	[pɜ:s]	: cái ví

35. realise (v)	['riəlaiz]	: nhận ra
36. replace (v)	['ri'pleis]	: thay thế
37. rescue (v)	['reskju:]	: cứu nguy, cứu hộ
38. scream (v)	[skri:m]	: la hét
39. set off (v)		lên đường
40. turn away (v)	[tə:n ə'wei]	: quay đi, bỏ đi

EXPRESSIONS

1. To make a fuss	: làm ầm ĩ lên
2. To go on a trip	: đi tham quan
3. To say a word about sth	: nói một lời về điều gì đó

PREPOSITION

1. buy S.T for S.O	: mua thứ gì cho ai đó
2. at once	: ngày lập tức, cùng lúc
3. get on ≠ get off	: lên xe ≠ xuống xe
4. turn away	: ngoảnh mặt đi
5. think about	: suy xét, suy nghĩ về ai, về vấn đề nào đó
6. a wad of dollar	: nắm tiền
7. look into	: nhìn vào trong, nghiên cứu
8. look away	: quay đi
9. take S.T back from	: lấy về, trả về
10. point to	: chỉ vào
11. glance at	: liếc nhìn
12. attitude to	: thái độ với ai, với vấn đề gì
13. complain to ... about ...	: phàn nàn với ai
14. break out	: bùng nổ, xảy ra bất thành linh

WORD FORMS

1. Appreciate (v)	= đánh giá	Carefully (adj)	= cẩn thận
Appreciation (n)	= sự đánh giá	Carelessly (adv)	= bất cẩn
Appreciative (adj)	= biết ơn	4. Imagine (v)	= tưởng tượng
Appreciable (adj)	= có thể đánh giá	Imagination (n)	= trí tưởng tượng
2. Decide (v)	= quyết định	Imaginary (adj)	= ảo, không có thực
Decision (n)	= quyết định	Imaginative (adj)	= giàu trí tưởng tượng
Decisive (adj)	= mang tính quyết định	5. Imitate (v)	= bắt chước
Indecisive (adj)	= không mang tính quyết định	Imitation (n)	= sự bắt chước
3. Care (v)	= chăm sóc	Imitator (n)	= người bắt chước
Care (n)	= sự chăm sóc	Imitative (adj)	= bắt chước
Carefulness (n)	= cẩn thận	6. Memorise (v)	= ghi nhớ
Carelessness (n)	= bất cẩn	Memory (n)	= trí nhớ
Careful (adj)	= cẩn thận	Memorable (adj)	= đáng ghi nhớ
Careless (adj)	= bất cẩn	7. Thief (n)	= kẻ trộm
Caring (adj)	= biết quan tâm đến người khác	Theft (n)	= tội ăn trộm

II. GRAMMAR

A. PRESENT SIMPLE INDICATING PAST TIME

Structure: S + V (s/es)

- Được dùng để kể lại câu chuyện trong quá khứ

E.g: The story is about a girl called Little Red Ridding Hood who lives with her mother.

B. PAST SIMPLE

1. Structure:

- S + V(past)+ O
- S + DID+ NOT + V (infinitive) + O
- DID + S+ V (infinitive)+ O ?

2. Use:

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.
- If loại 2 hoặc một giả thuyết về hiện tại, tương lai

3. Signs:

- yesterday, last (night/ week/ month/ year), ago, ...

C. PAST CONTINUOUS

1. Structure:

- S + was/were + V_ing + O
- S + wasn't/weren't+ V-ing + O
- Was/Were + S+ V-ing + O?

2. Use:

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.
- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động đang xảy ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn.

3. Signs

- while, when, as, at 10:00 last night, yesterday, thời điểm quá khứ,

D. PAST PERFECT

1. Structure:

- S + had + V3/ED + O
- S + had+ not + V3/ED + O
- Had +S + V3/ED + O ?

2. Use:

- Khi hai hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ, ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành cho hành động xảy ra trước và quá khứ đơn cho hành động xảy ra sau.

3. Signs:

- until then, by the time, prior to that time, before, after, for, as soon as, by, before, after, when
by, by the time, by the end of + time in the past, ...

III. EXERCISES**1/ WORD FORM:**

1. The task needs the skills of a suitably _____ engineer. (experience)
2. She smiled to hide her slight _____. (embarrass)
3. The romantic evening cruise will be a _____ experience. (memory)
2. I haven't got a picture of this so you'll just have to use your _____. (imagine)
3. If they were blooming with _____ they wouldn't need me. (confident)
4. Jack _____ a look at his watch to see how long he has got to wait. (sneaky)
5. These laws may not provide enough _____ for some endangered species. (protect)
6. I worry about the _____ that violent movies may have on children. (affect)
7. We've had _____ that you've been playing your radio too loud. (complain)
8. Last night I dreamed _____ about witchdoctors and ghosts. (terrify)

2/ PREPOSITION:

1. She had a quick glance _____ the newspaper as she gulped down her coffee.
2. She got _____ the bus and sit down next _____ an old man.
3. If you don't like the scarf, you can take it _____ to the shop.
4. She showed her new toy _____ her friends.
5. How much did you pay _____ your new car?
6. He pointed _____ the dog when it ran _____ them.
7. Are you interested _____ practicing speaking English?
8. You should have more confidence _____ your own abilities.
9. The fire started in the kitchen because she forgot to turn the light _____.
10. My parents gave me a bicycle _____ my birthday.

4/ VERB TENSE:

1. As Geoff was introduced to Mrs. Snape, he _____ (realize) that he _____ (meet) her before.
2. During the previous week, I _____ (go) to the gym every morning.
3. By the time I _____ (get) back to the bathroom, the bath _____ (overflow).
4. If I _____ the lessons, I could have answered the questions. (study)
5. I was just about to leave when I _____ (remember) my briefcase.
6. She _____ (walk) into the station only to find that the train _____ (leave).
7. At the conference, scientists reported that they _____ (find) a cure for Malaria.
9. On my last visit to Wixton I _____ that the village _____ (not change) much.
10. Two people _____ (take) to hospital after the accident last night.
11. Jane didn't want any dinner. She _____ (already / eat).
12. When she _____ (come) into the hall, everyone _____ (start) cheering.
13. After they _____ (eat) all the food, they _____ (pick) up their bags and left.
14. She _____ a year in the USA if it were easier to get a green card. (spend)
15. By the time I _____ (get) to the party, most people _____ (go) home.
16. The fish _____ properly, so we sent it back to the kitchen. (not / cook)
17. When Jack arrived to the workshop, his car _____. (still / repair)
18. They _____ (wash) their clothes in the bathroom when Sarah came.
19. I thought I would get to the restaurant first, but Jim _____ (arrive) before me.
20. I was sure that I _____ (meet) him before.
21. The boy told me that he _____ (lose) his train ticket.

3/ TRANSFORMATION:

1. Mr. Puncher doesn't allow his children to go out in the evening.
→ Mr. Puncher doesn't let _____
2. We often spend 30 minutes reviewing our lesson before class.
→ It often takes _____
3. I advise you to take a trip before your holiday ends.
→ You'd _____
4. Spending the weekend in the countryside is very exciting.
→ It is _____
5. It isn't necessary to finish the work today.
→ You don't _____
6. She has taught the children in this remote village for five months.
→ She started _____
7. Robert and Catherine have been married for ten years.
→ It's ten years _____
8. He hasn't gone abroad with his family before.
→ This is the first time _____
9. How long have you phoned Jim?
→ When _____
10. The last time we called each other was five months ago.
→ We _____
11. I spent seven years at secondary school and then I went to university.
→ After _____
12. We haven't been to the concert for over a year.
→ The last time _____
13. We haven't seen her since she moved to Korea.
→ We last _____
14. I have worked in this company since I came back from Paris.
→ I started _____
15. This is the first time I had such a delicious meal.
→ I haven't _____
16. The film began at 18:00 and we came to the cinema at 18:15.
→ When we came _____
17. In the middle of our dinner, one of the guests came.
→ While _____
18. I haven't eaten so much pasta since I left Italy.
→ I last _____
19. I haven't had my hair cut for two months.
→ I last _____
20. I have used Facebook since I was 15.
→ I started _____
21. First John sold his old car, and then he bought a new one.
→ After _____
22. I have not been in Nha Trang since 2000.
→ The last time _____

23. How long is it since you broke your arm?

When _____

24. During our meal, John continually texted messages.

While we _____

25. I last smoked a cigarette ten years ago.

I have _____

4/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. As you _____ your car at the moment, can I borrow it?
A. don't use B. didn't use C. aren't using D. haven't used
2. When she saw a snake at her feet, she _____.
A. screamed B. was screaming C. had screamed D. screams
3. When he realised that I _____ at him, he _____ away.
A. looked - was turning B. was looking - turned
C. was looking - was turning D. looked - turned
4. A small stone struck the windshield while we _____ down the gravel road.
A. drive B. were driving C. had driven D. had been driving
5. The minute I got the news about Sue I _____ my parents.
A. phoned B. was phoning C. had phoned D. have phoned
6. How fast _____ when the accident happened?
A. are you driving B. did you drive C. were you driving D. had you driven
7. After Jessica _____ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.
A. will finish B. finishes C. finished D. is finishing
8. Your eyes are red - _____?
A. did you cry B. do you cry C. have you cried D. have you been crying
9. He was busy _____ his homework.
A. doing B. to do C. for doing D. that he was doing
10. Many young people are fond of _____ football and other kinds of sports.
A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
11. They couldn't help _____ when they heard the little boy singing a love song.
A. laughing B. to C. laugh D. laughed
12. I can't bear thinking back of that time. I'd rather _____ equally.
A. treat B. be treated C. have treated D. treating
13. I need _____ what's in the letter. Why don't you let me _____ it?
A. to know/ to read B. know/ read
C. to know/ read D. knowing/ read
14. She had a quick glance _____ the newspaper as she gulped down her coffee.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
15. My parents gave me a bicycle _____ my birthday.
A. in B. with C. on D. of
16. If you don't like the scarf, you can take it _____ to the shop.
A. off B. over C. off D. back
17. How much did you pay _____ your new car?
A. to B. for C. by D. back
18. _____ my experience, very few people really understand the problem.
A. To B. In C. With D. From

19. The girl was so _____ that she didn't look at him in the face.
A. shy B. confident C. impatient D. sneaky
20. There is a growing tendency among singers to _____ some famous singers.
A. imitate B. follow C. reflect D. pursue
21. He rose from his chair and _____ her warmly.
A. protected B. replaced C. embraced D. appreciated
22. I felt my face burning with _____.
A. confidence B. enthusiasm C. pleasure D. embarrassment
23. Teenagers often have their _____ who they admire very much.
A. ideals B. admirers C. images. D. idols
24. She made a big _____ about not having a window seat on the plane.
A. complaint B. fuss C. excitement D. interest
25. He has a very outgoing _____ and makes friends very easily.
A. person B. personal C. personality D. personage
26. An only child often creates an _____ friend to play with.
A. imagery B. imaginable C. imaginary D. imaginative
27. She showed her _____ by asking lots of trivial questions.
A. experience B. experienced C. inexperienced D. inexperience
28. The children were _____ about opening their presents.
A. excited B. excitement C. exciting D. excitingly
29. As a wealthy _____, he couldn't even begin to imagine real poverty.
A. busy B. business C. businessman D. businesswoman

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence:

30. I don't like that man. There is a **sneaky** look on his face.
A. furious B. humorous C. dishonest D. guilty
31. I had a **glance** at the article, but I haven't read it yet.
A. close look B. quick look C. direct look D. furtive look
32. The boy was **embarrassed** when his mother scolded him in public.
A. apprehensive B. humiliated C. funny D. confused

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence:

33. The hotel guests tried their best to **escape** from the burning building.
A. get on B. run away C. come back D. take over
34. An **interesting** feature of this park is the Orphanage where lots of orphaned or abandoned animals are taken care of.
A. bad B. ugly C. weak D. dull
35. Jenifer: "Let's go camping"
Jack: "_____. The weather is not so good today"
A. No problem B. Just bring yourself.
C. Oh, I don't think it's a good idea. D. Yes, let's do that.
36. Mr Brown: "_____"
Tim: "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."
A. What does John look like B. Who does John look like
C. How is John doing D. What does John like

37. Tony: "Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?"

Cindy: "_____."

A. Thanks, but I'm afraid I've got something planned.

B. Sure. Go ahead

C. I'm terribly sorry. But I have to disagree.

D. Thanks. And you?

38. Lucy: "Have a nice day!"

Susan: "_____."

A. Don't worry about it.

B. Thanks. The same to you.

C. That's would be wonderful.

D. You must be joking.

39. Danny: "You look great in this new dress."

Sophie: "_____."

A. With pleasure.

B. Not at all.

C. I am glad you like it.

D. Do not say anything about it.

Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer to each question:

Last year I went to Nepal for three months to work in a hospital. I think it's important to see as much of a country as you can, but it is difficult to travel around Nepal. The hospital let me have a few days' holiday, so I decided to go into the jungle and I asked a Nepalese guide, Kamal Rai, to go with me. We started preparing for the trip at six in the morning, and left camp with two elephants carrying our equipment. It was hot but Kamal made me wear shoes and trousers to protect me from snakes. In the jungle there was a lot of wildlife, but we were trying to find big cats, especially tigers. We climbed onto the elephants' backs to get better view, but it is unusual to find tigers in the afternoon because they sleep in the heat of the day.

Then, in the distance, we saw a tiger, and Kamal told me to be very quiet. We crept nearer and found a dead deer, still bleeding. This was the tiger's lunch! Suddenly I started to feel very frightened.

We heard the tiger a second before we saw it. It jumped out like a flash of lightning, five hundred kilos plus and four meters long. I looked into its eyes and face, and saw right down the animal's throat. It grabbed Kamal's leg between its teeth, but I managed to pull Kamal away. One of our elephants ran at the tiger and made it go back into the grass, so we quickly escaped to let the tiger eat its lunch. That night it was impossible to sleep!

40. The writer went to Nepal _____.

A. for holiday

B. for treatment

C. for business

D. on tour

41. When having a few days off, he decided to go into _____.

A. the remote villages

B. the mountains

C. the seaside

D. the tropical forest

42. It's difficult to find tigers in the afternoon because _____.

A. they usually sleep at this time of day

B. it's so hot at this time

C. the elephants' back wasn't high enough to get view

D. tigers hardly hunt in the heat of the day

43. The writer started to feel frightened when _____.

A. he saw a tiger

B. he saw the tiger's lunch

C. he crept nearer

D. he found a deer

44. The tiger _____.
- A. was like a flash of light
 - B. saw them a second before they saw it
 - C. jumped out very fast
 - D. jumped out of the grass at about four meters.
45. Which of the followings is not true according to the passage?
- A. Tigers are members of the cat family.
 - B. The writer was made to wear shoes and trousers to protect him from the heat of the day.
 - C. Kamal narrowly escaped being killed.
 - D. It was such a terrible experience that the writer couldn't sleep that night.

PRACTICE TEST UNIT 2**A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:**

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. money B. ankle C. notice D. glance
2. A. change B. English C. single D. anger

Choose one word that has the main stress differently from the others:

3. A. experience B. embarrass C. floppy D. embrace
4. A. idol B. video C. birthday D. imagine

Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence; substitutes the underlined part; or has the close meaning to the original one:

5. He pulled a(n) _____ of 10 pounds notes out of his pocket.
A. sum B. amount C. piece D. wad
6. Her _____ has definitely changed for the better since she started this new job.
A. attitude B. memory C. experience D. situation
7. Anger is often caused by frustration or _____, or a mixture of the two.
A. embarrass B. embarrassment C. embarrassing D. embarrassed
8. They like to look back on those _____ years in the army.
A. forget B. forgotten C. forgettable D. unforgettable
9. It was an interesting exhibition, but there was too much to take in _____ once.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
10. If the hotel isn't satisfactory, you should complain _____ the Tourist Office.
A. to B. with C. for D. about
11. The last time I visited London _____.
A. is two years B. two years ago C. was two years ago D. for two years
12. The Smiths used to live in _____ house in suburb.
A. an old wonderful wooden B. a wonderful old wooden
C. a wooden wonderful old D. an old wooden wonderful
13. They _____ small cups of coffee after they _____ dinner.
A. had drunk/ finished B. drank/ finished
C. were drinking/ finished D. drank/ had finished
14. A burglar _____ into the house while we _____ television.
A. broke/ were watching B. broke/ watched
C. had broken/ watched D. broke/ had watched
15. Danny: "Please, lock the door carefully before you leave the room."
Annie: "_____."
A. I won't tell you when I do it. B. I'm thinking of selling the house.
C. That's for sure. D. I'm sorry. I did it last night.
16. Mrs. Barbara: "The test result will be released at 9 a.m tomorrow."
Laura: "Will it? _____."
A. Can I wait for it? B. Could it wait?
C. Yes, please. D. I can't wait!

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence:

17. We really appreciate your help without which we couldn't have got our task done in time.
A. depreciate B. are proud of C. feel thankful for D. request

18. The police are **confident** that this new line of inquiry will lead them to the murderer.

- A. confused B. assertive C. impressive D. afraid

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence:

19. An **interesting** feature of this park is the Orphanage where lots of orphaned or abandoned animals are taken care of.

- A. bad B. ugly C. weak D. dull

20. My four-year-old daughter is always trying to **imitate** her older sister.

- A. differ B. classify C. copy D. reflect

21. I would rather have an egg for breakfast.

- A. I would eat an egg for my breakfast.
B. I don't want an egg for breakfast.
C. I prefer to have an egg for breakfast.
D. I'll have an egg if there, is nothing else for my breakfast.

22. She has cooked for dinner for two hours.

- A. She didn't start cooking for dinner until it was two.
B. She started cooking for dinner two hours ago.
C. She has two hours to cook for dinner.
D. Cooking for dinner took her two hours.

Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting

23. John's friends had celebrated a farewell party for him last Sunday

- A B C D

24. After she bought herself a new motorbike, she sold her bicycle.

- A B C D

25. She did not know where most of the people in the room are from.

- A B C D

Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase:

MARIA'S HOMECOMING

When the bus ____ (26) ____ in a small square, Maria was reading her magazine and didn't realize that she had arrived at her destination. "This is Santa Teresa," Martin said. "You've arrived home!" I suppose your cousin will be waiting ____ (27) ____ us. Come on. I'll carry the bags." Maria thought, "All those years when I ____ (28) ____ in New York, I used to dream of this moment.

And now it's real, I can't believe it! Here I am, I'm really standing in the square." Santa Teresa was Maria's birthplace, but she often left the town at the age of six. She had some ____ (29) ____ of the town, and some photos, but did she belong here still? She didn't know. Nobody was waiting in the square. Perhaps her cousin Pablo hadn't received Maria's letter. "What are we going to do now?" asked Martin. "There isn't ____ (30) ____ a hotel here!"

26. A. reached B. got C. stopped D. came
27. A. for B. with C. to D. on
28. A. live B. have lived C. was living D. am living
29. A. recall B. memories C. thinking D. remembering
30. A. very B. hardly C. too D. even

Read the passage below carefully and choose the best answer to each question:

REMEMBER?

Your mind's ability to bring back experiences you have had is your memory. There are two kinds of remembering, recall and recognition. For instance, you may not be able to recall the poem you read yesterday in class, but if you see it again, you will know it instantly because you recognize it.

Some few people have 'total recall,' often spoken of as photographic memory. A person with total recall can recite a whole page of a book he has read only once, or play a musical composition after hearing it once. This is very unusual, however, and most people have difficulty in remembering even names they heard the day before. This is not because most people lack the ability to remember, but because they had not paid much attention to what they heard. They felt no personal reasons to remember. Having a personal reason for remembering is one of the most important factors in a good memory.

When you have a strong reason for remembering, concentrate as you read or listen, and try to connect the new information to things you already know. A detail is easy to remember when it fits into a whole that makes sense. If you understand the entire history lesson before you try to remember any particular dates, your memory may surprise you.

31. While not directly stated, it may be inferred from the article that _____.
A. details are more easily remembered by fitting them into a whole
B. recall and recognition are the same thing
C. wanting to do a thing is very important to being able to do it
D. if he will try hard enough, one man can remember as well as Mother
32. This article as a whole tells us about _____.
A. people who can remember whole pages
B. people who can't remember names
C. our memory and how to improve it
D. recognition and recall
33. A person with photographic memory is _____.
A. can only remember things if he looks at a photograph
B. can remember every detail of what he sees or hears
C. can be found in mental hospitals
D. brings his camera everywhere he goes
34. One way to improve our memory is _____.
A. to ask other people to repeat something you want to remember.
B. to have a camera with you all the time
C. to concentrate on what you hear or read
D. to learn everything by heart
35. Which sentence is not true?
A. If you can't remember things, you have no memory.
B. Recognition and recall are the two kinds of memory.
C. Total recall is remembering something in its entirety.
D. A person can remember anything better if he has a strong reason for doing it.

B/ WRITING**1. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:**

1. Up to now they have not made a _____ whether they will go or not. (decisive)
2. The new law forces industries to be more _____ with natural resources. (care)
3. _____ is all that human being are looking for. (happy)
4. He has a very outgoing _____ and makes friends very easily. (personal)

2. Complete using the correct tenses of the verbs in the bracket.

1. The earth _____ (move) around the sun.
2. His uncle _____ (teach) English in our school five years ago.
3. Last Monday, while I _____ (read) a book, the phone rang.
4. They _____ (not speak) to each other since they quarreled.
5. After he _____ (clean) the house, he wrote a letter.
6. You _____ (ever/read) this book before?
7. I _____ (walk) along the street when I suddenly heard footsteps behind me.
8. Yesterday I passed by Peter's house, but the front door was closed. He _____ (go) out.

3. Rewrite the following sentences as directed

1. Sam played tennis yesterday and it was his first game. (*never*)
=> _____
2. We haven't had a party since our grandmother's birthday.
=> The _____
3. I met her during my stay in Paris last summer. (*while*)
=> _____
4. We haven't gone to the cinema for over a year.
=> It's _____
5. Mac Kenzie wrote four best-sellers before he was twenty.
=> By the age _____
6. He has played for the national football team since January. (*past simple*)
=> He _____

UNIT 3: A PARTY**I. VOCABULARY****READING:**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. candle | /ˈkændl/ (n) | : đèn cây, nến |
| 2. celebrate | /ˈsel.ə.breɪt/ (v) | : tổ chức, làm lễ kỷ niệm |
| →celebration | /ˌsel.əˈbreɪ.ʃən/ (n) | : lễ mừng, sự ăn mừng |
| →celebrated | /ˈsel.ə.breɪ.tɪd/ (adj) | : nổi tiếng |
| →celebrity | /səˈleb.rə.ti/ (n) | : người nổi tiếng |
| 3. anniversary | /ˌæn.ɪˈvɜː.sər.i/ (n) | : lễ kỷ niệm |
| 4. diamond anniversary (n) | | |
| = diamond wedding = diamond jubilee | | : lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới kim cương (60 năm) |
| 5. golden anniversary (n) | | : lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới vàng (50 năm) |
| = golden wedding = golden jubilee | | |
| 6. silver anniversary (n) | | : lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới bạc (25 năm) |
| = silver wedding = silver jubilee | | |
| 7. milestone | /ˈmaɪlstəʊn/ | |
| = landmark | /ˈlændmɑːk/ (n) | : sự kiện quan trọng |
| 8. guest | /ɡest/ (n) | : khách |
| 9. hold | /həʊld/ (v) | : tổ chức |
| 10. cozy= cozy | /ˈkəʊ.zi/ (adj) | : ấm cúng |
| →cosily = cozily | /ˈkəʊ.zə.li/ (adv) | : một cách ấm cúng |

SPEAKING:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 11. accidentally | /ˌæksɪˈdentəli/ (adv) | : tình cờ |
| 12. decorate | /ˈdekəreɪt/ (v) | : trang trí |
| →decoration | /ˌdekəˈreɪʃn/ (n) | : sự/đồ trang trí |
| →decorator | /ˈdek.ər.ɪ.tər/ (n) | : người trang trí |
| 13. budget | /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ (n) | : ngân sách |
| 14. occasion | /əˈkeɪʒn/ (n) | : dịp, cơ hội |
| 15. host | /haʊst/ (n) | : chủ nhà |
| → the host nation | (n) | : nước chủ nhà |
| → to play host to sb | (v) | : đón tiếp ai |
| → hostess | /ˈhaʊstɪs/ (n) | : bà chủ nhà |

LISTENING:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 16. To organise | /ˈɔːr.gən.aɪz/ (v) | = tổ chức |
| 17. To serve | /sɜːv/ (v) | = phục vụ |
| 18. To gather | /ˈɡæð.ə/ (v) | = to come together (tụ tập) |
| 19. To clap | /klæp/ (v) | = vỗ (tay) |
| 20. To help yourself / sb to sth | | = to give yourself/sb food, drinks, etc.: |
| 21. Mess | /mes/ (n) | = tình trạng bừa bộn |
| → To make a mess (v) | | = làm bừa bộn |
| 22. Icing | /ˈaɪ.sɪŋ/ (n) | = lớp kem phủ lên bánh |
| 23. Eager | /ˈiː.gə/ (adj) | = keen (hăm hở) |
| 24. To bring sth out | | = to make sth appear (đem ra) |
| 25. To come to an end | | = to end, to finish (chấm dứt) |

WRITING:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 26. organise = organize | /'ɔ:gənaiz/ (v) | : tổ chức |
| → organization | /,ɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃn/ (n) | : sự tổ chức |
| → organizer | /'ɔ:gənaɪzə(r)/ (n) | : người tổ chức |
| 27. serve | /sə:v/ (v) | : phục vụ |
| → server | /'sɜ:.və(r)/ (n) | : người phục vụ |
| → servant | /'sɜ:.vənt/ (n) | : người hầu |
| → service | /'sɜ:.vɪs/ (n) | : dịch vụ |

LANGUAGE FOCUS:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 28. jelly | (n) | : rau câu |
| 29. helicopter | /'helɪkɒptə/ (n) | : trực thăng |
| 30. lemonade | /,lemə'neɪd/ (n) | : nước chanh |
| 31. financial | /faɪ'nænʃl/ (adj) | : thuộc tài chính |
| → to be in financial difficulties | | : gặp khó khăn về tài chính |
| 32. library | /'laɪbrəri/ (n) | : thư viện |
| → librarian | /laɪ'breəriən/ (n) | : ng. thủ thư viện |
| 33. refreshment | /rɪ'freʃ.mənt/ | : thức uống |

EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. To have / give a party | = tổ chức một bữa tiệc |
| 2. To help oneself / sb to sth | = to give yourself/sb food, drinks, etc. |
| 3. To make a mess (v) | = làm bừa bộn |
| 4. To take place (v) | = to happen = to occur |
| 5. To come to an end | = to end, to finish (chấm dứt) |

PREPOSITIONS:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. blow <u>out</u> | (v) | thổi tắt |
| 2. count <u>on</u> | (v) | trông chờ vào |
| 3. get <u>into</u> trouble | (exp) | gặp rắc rối |
| 4. slip <u>out</u> | (v) | lỡ miệng |
| 5. tidy <u>up</u> | (v) | dọn dẹp |

WORD FORM

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Act (v) | = hành động | Friendless (adj) | = không bạn bè |
| Actor (n) | = nam diễn viên | Friendliness (n) | = tính thân thiện |
| Actress (n) | = nữ diễn viên | Unfriendly (adj) | = không thân thiện |
| Activist (n) | = nhà hoạt động | 4. Celebrate (v) | = làm lễ kỷ niệm |
| Activity / (n) | = hoạt động | Celebration (n) | = lễ kỷ niệm |
| Inactivity (n) | = tình trạng không vận động | Celebrated (adj) | = nổi tiếng |
| Active (adj) | = tích cực | 5. Decorate (v) | = trang trí |
| Inactive (adj) | = không hoạt động | Decoration (n) | = sự trang trí |
| Actively (adv) | = một cách tích cực | Decorative (adj) | = để trang trí |
| 2. Age (n) | = tuổi | 6. Divide (v) | = chia |
| Old (adj) | = già | Division (n) | = phép chia |
| 3. Befriend (v) | = kết bạn | Divisible (adj) | = có thể chia hết |
| Friend (n) | = bạn | Indivisible (adj) | = không có thể chia hết |
| Friendship (n) | = tình bạn | 7. Eager (adj) | = hăm hở |
| Friendly (adj) | = thân thiện | Eagerness (n) | |

8. Entertain (v)	= giải trí	Occasionally (adv)	= thỉnh thoảng
Entertainment (n)	= giải trí	12. Organise (v)	= tổ chức
Entertainer (n)	= người làm trò tiêu khiển	Organisation (n)	= tổ chức
Entertaining (adj)		13. Relate (v)	= có liên quan, kể lại
9. Give (v)	= cho	Relative (n)	= bà con
Gift (n)	= món quà	Relation (n)	= bà con.
10. Invite (v)	= mời	Relationship (n)	= mối quan hệ
Invitation (n)	= lời mời	Relative (adj)	= có liên quan
Inviting (adj)	= lôi cuốn, hấp dẫn	Relatively (adv)	= tương đối
11. Occasion (n)	= dịp	14. Serve (v)	= phục vụ
Occasional (adj)	= thỉnh thoảng	Service (n)	= dịch vụ
		Servant (n)	= người phục vụ

II. GRAMMAR

A/. INFINITIVE

* Used as a subject:

* Used after VERBS:

1. afford: có đủ tiền	17. learn: học
2. agree: đồng ý	18. manage: xoay xở
3. appear; xuất hiện, có vẻ như	19. need: cần
4. attempt: cố gắng	20. offer: cung cấp, dâng hiến
5. arrange: sắp xếp	21. plan: dự định
6. ask: hỏi	22. prepare: chuẩn bị
7. beg: nài xin	23. Pretend: giả vờ
8. choose: chọn	24. Promise: hứa
9. decide: quyết định	25. Refuse: từ chối
10. demand: đòi hỏi	26. seem: dường như
11. determine: quyết tâm, kiên quyết	27. Struggle: cố gắng để
12. expect: mong chờ/ đợi	28. Threaten: đe dọa
13. fail: thất bại	29. Volunteer (for/ to V): tình nguyện
14. Happen: tình cờ	30. wait: chờ
15. hesitate: do dự	31. want, wish: muốn/mong muốn
16 hope: hy vọng	32. would like: muốn

* Used after BE / LOOK / SEEM / FEEL + ADJECTIVE:

EX : I'm afraid to drive alone at night.

The actress seems eager to go on stage.

Citizens ought to feel lucky to be able to vote.

* Used after BE:

EX : We are to pass the next exam.

My purpose is to win the next English competition.

* Used after NOUN: (Infinitive of Purpose): TO /IN ORDER TO /SO AS TO + V(bare infinitive)

EX : There are lots of things to do today.

EX : He studies hard so as to pass the entrance examination.

B/. GERUND

* Used as a subject:

* Used after VERBS:

1. Admit : thừa nhận Appreciate : coi trọng	16. imagine: tưởng tượng
2. Appreciate: coi trọng	17. involve: dính líu, liên quan
3. Avoid; tránh né	18. keep (on): tiếp tục
3. Consider: xem xét	19. mention: nhắc đến
4. Continue: tiếp tục	20. miss: bỏ lỡ
5. Delay: trì hoãn	21. postpone: hoãn lại
6. Deny: chối, phủ nhận	22. practise: luyện tập
7. Dislike: không thích	23. put off: hoãn lại
8. enjoy: thích, khoái	24. quit: từ bỏ
9. Escape: thoát, tránh	25. prevent: ngăn chặn
10. face: đối mặt	26. risk: đánh liều
11. fancy: muốn, thích	27. spend (time): tốn thời gian
12. feel like: cảm thấy thích	28. suggest: đề nghị
13. finish: hoàn thành	29. waste (time): phí thì giờ
14. forgive; tha thứ	
15. mind: ngại, phiền	

* Used after EXPRESSIONS:

1. It's no use / good (chẳng ích gì)
2. There's no point (in) (không cần thiết)
3. a waste of time / money
4. have fun / difficulty / trouble
5. be worth / busy
6. can't help / resist (không thể không)
7. can't bear / stand (không chịu được)
8. need (passive meaning)
9. be / get used to
10. look forward to

C/. GERUND or INFINITIVE:

GERUND (V – ing)	FULL INFINITIVE (To – V)
1. SPEND / WASTE time / money + V-ing EX: I spent 10 minutes cooking my meal.	1. IT TAKES / TOOK + O + time + to V EX: It took me 10 minutes to cook my meal.
2. TRY = do sth as an experiment (thử) EX: I try mixing these substances to make a new one.	2. TRY = attempt (có gắng) EX: As students, we must try to study well.
3. STOP (ngừng việc đang làm) EX: I'm working. I stop working.	3. STOP (ngừng 1 việc để làm việc khác) EX: I'm working. I stop to smoke.
4. ADVISE / ALLOW / PERMIT / FORBID / RECOMMEND EX: They don't allow smoking here.	4. ADVISE / ALLOW / PERMIT / FORBID / RECOMMEND + O + to V EX: They don't allow us to smoke here.

<p>5. REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET (hành động V-ing đã xảy ra) EX: I remember going to school for the first time.</p> <p>6. LEARN: học môn học EX: She has to learn spelling</p> <p>7. MEAN: có nghĩa là EX: Failure on the exam means having to learn one more year.</p>	<p>5. REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET (hành động To V chưa xảy ra) * REGRET + to tell / to inform EX: Before going out, remember to lock the doors.</p> <p>6. LEARN: học kỹ năng EX: I'm learning to play the piano.</p> <p>7. MEAN: có ý định/ muốn EX: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you.</p>
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GERUND (V – ing)	BARE INFINITIVE (V)
<p>1. SEE / WATCH / HEAR / NOTICE / FEEL / SMELL (hành động dài, chứng kiến 1 phần) EX: Everyday I see them crossing my house on their way home.</p> <p>2. PREFER + V-ing + to + V-ing EX: I prefer reading to watching films.</p>	<p>1. SEE / WATCH / HEAR / NOTICE / FEEL / SMELL (hành động ngắn, chứng kiến từ đầu đến cuối) EX: I see the boy jump down from the window.</p> <p>2. (WOULD) PREFER + to V + rather than + to-V/V WOULD RATHER + V + than + V EX: I'd prefer to read rather than watch films.</p>

A – PASSIVE INFINITIVE AND GERUND

<i>ACTIVE</i>	<i>PASSIVE</i>
1. V (bare)	1. Be + V3/ ed
2. To V (bare)	2. To + be + V3/ ed
3. V-ing	3. Being + V3/ed
<p>1. Example 1: Active: We must <u>write</u> to him. Passive: He must <u>be written</u> to.</p> <p>2. Example 2: Active: Everyone seems <u>to trust</u> that man. Passive: That man seems <u>to be trusted</u> by everyone.</p> <p>3. Example 3: Active: I don't like people <u>telling</u> me what to do in the kitchen. Passive: I don't like <u>being told</u> what to do in the kitchen.</p>	

III. EXERCISE**1/ WORD FORM:**

1. I still remember the whole family sitting (cosy) _____ by the fire on winter nights.
2. Nobody in the office had received a letter of (invite) _____ to Jane's party.
3. Everyone thinks that such good news calls for a (celebrate) _____.
4. Many Americans over the age of 30 don't like to (talkative) _____ about their age.
5. Husbands and wives give (flowery) _____ or gifts to each other.
6. In the United States, people of all ages (celebration) _____ birthday.
7. Laura is a really pretty (library) _____ in the public library.
8. Most married couples in the US celebrate their (wed) _____ anniversaries each year.
9. These anniversaries mark the milestone of a happy and lasting (relate) _____.
10. We are happy to be together for our (gold) _____ anniversary.

2/ PREPOSITIONS:

1. We dislike having to sit _____ small, uncomfortable seats _____ long flights.
2. It's Jane's farewell party _____ Friday night.
3. He blew _____ all 60 candles _____ his birthday cake.
5. We don't know what to give Dad _____ Christmas.
6. People usually give cards and gifts _____ the anniversary couple.
7. My friends stayed after the party to tidy _____ the mess.
1. 7. We are having a big party _____ 7 pm _____ 31st December.
8. Our parents will come to collect us _____ taxi.
9. There will be dancing and some games _____ nice prizes _____ the winners.
10. Thomas got _____ trouble when he refused to open his briefcase _____ the police.

3/ VERB FORMS:

1. I know you have a chance of (elect) _____
2. Your compositions are supposed (write) _____ in ink.
3. She liked (serve) _____ breakfast by her husband when she didn't feel well.
4. Do you mind (call) _____ at home if your patient needs your help?
5. The children are much interested in (praise) _____
6. When I told Tim the news, he seemed (surprise) _____
7. I don't appreciate (interrupt) _____ when I'm speaking.
8. His low test scores kept him from (admit) _____ to the university.
9. Jane doesn't want (call) _____ a stupid girl.
11. Instead of (excite) _____ about the good news, Tom seemed (be) _____ indifferent
12. When I (come) _____ this afternoon, he (repair) _____ this car.
13. A week ago the guilty man (sentence) _____ to five years in prison.
14. I (speak) _____ to you about that matter after the meeting tonight.
15. "How long you (be) _____ able to drive?" – "Since 1990".
16. His health has improved since he (leave) _____ India.
17. We (have) _____ a New Year Eve party at my house at 7 pm on 31st December.
18. - Where are you? - I'm upstairs. I (play) _____ games.
19. My elder brother is a truck driver. He (drive) _____ very carefully.
20. David (finish) _____ his homework before he watched TV.
21. I (listen) _____ to the radio when you rang the bell.

4/ TRANSFORMATION

Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first one.

1. There's no point in persuading her to go with us

It's waste of time _____

2. He couldn't play well in the last match because of his injured knee.

His injured knee made him unable _____

3. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed.

There's no point in _____

4. She has cooked for dinner for two hours.

She started _____

5. He wished he had invited her to his birthday party.

He regretted _____

6. There's no point in persuading him to do this.

It is useless _____

7. I couldn't help laughing when he told me that story.

I couldn't resist _____

8. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer.

After Mr. Brown had been abroad _____

9. It's a long time since I saw a movie.

I haven't _____

10. There's no point in trying to make a friendship with him.

It's no use _____

11. We dislike people making jokes about us.

We dislike _____

12. Supermarkets started to sell fresh pasta only in 1990s.

Fresh pasta was started _____

13. Mastering a second language takes time and patience.

It takes _____

14. Helen said she would go to the party with me.

Helen agreed _____

15. Jane was able to persuade her father to change his mind.

Jane succeeded in _____

16. I hate people staring at me.

I hate _____

17. I can't stand people telling me what to do.

I can't stand _____

18. He enjoys people praising him.

He enjoys _____

19. He doesn't mind people criticizing him.

Helen doesn't mind _____

20. I don't want anyone to disturb me.

I don't want _____

5/ MULTIPLE CHOICE.**Choose the best answer A, B, C or D:**

1. The new students hope _____ in many of the school's social activities.
A. including B. being included C. to include D. to be included
2. Paul didn't mind _____ by his fortieth birthday party held by his friends.
A. surprising B. being surprised C. to surprise D. to be surprised
3. I finally finished _____ at 7.00 p.m and served dinner.
A. to cook B. to be cooked C. cooking D. being cooked
4. Although younger than the other children, she demanded.....in the game.
A. to include B. to be included C. including D. being including
5. The driver was so tired of _____ the same route every day that he asked for a transfer.
A. to drive B. being driven C. driving D. drive
6. Ms Brown expects _____ about any revisions to her story before it is printed.
A. consulting B. being consulted C. to consult D. to be consulted
7. If we want to develop inner tranquility, we have to stop _____ by every little thing.
A. being bothered B. bothering C. to bother D. to be bothered
8. The mouse avoided _____ by coming out only when the two cats were outside.
A. catching B. to be caught C. being caught D. to catch
9. Mary's children are used to _____ up after school every day.
A. picking B. pick C. be picked D. being picked
10. Ann hopes _____ to join the club. She could make business contacts there.
A. inviting B. being invited C. to invite D. to be invited
11. He admitted knowing about the embezzlement of funds from his company, but denied _____ in any way.
A. involving B. being involved C. having involved D. to be involved
12. A friend of mine phoned _____ me to a party.
A. for invite B. inviting C. to invite D. for inviting
13. I couldn't find John at the party last night. If we _____ him, we'd have been very happy.
A. would meet B. met C. had met D. have met
14. Let's have a party to celebrate our third successful win, _____?
A. don't we B. do we C. will we D. shall we
15. My parents wouldn't _____ to the party.
A. allow me go B. allow me to go C. allow me going D. allow to go
16. We are going to have my house _____ tomorrow morning.
A. paint B. painting C. painted D. to be painted
17. We hope that the students themselves will enjoy _____ part in the projects.
A. to take B. taking C. to be taken D. being taken
18. Jim wishes he _____ Jane to his birthday party last night.
A. invited B. would invite C. have invited D. had invited
19. Sally's low test scores kept her from _____ to the university.
A. admitting B. to admit C. to be admitted D. being admitted
20. I meant to get up early but I forgot _____ up my alarm clock.
A. wind B. to wind C. winding D. wound
21. "I grew these carrots myself".
A. He told me that I grew these carrots myself.
B. He told me that he grew these carrots himself.

- C. He told me that he had grown those carrots himself.
D. He told me that I had grown those carrots myself.
22. _____, I would never have considered getting involved.
A. If I realised the consequences B. Had I realised the consequences
C. Unless I realised the consequences D. When I had realized the consequences
23. Look at the state of the gate. _____.
A. It needs to repair as soon as possible B. It needs being repaired as soon as possible
C. It needs be repaired as soon as possible D. It needs repairing as soon as possible
24. If you delay _____ your bill, you will only incur more and more interest charges.
A. pay B. to pay C. paying D. to be paid
25. My lawyer advised me not _____ anything further about the accident.
A. talking B. talked C. talks D. to talk
26. Maria needs _____ another job. Her present company is going out of business.
A. finding B. found C. to be found D. to find
27. Joan is considering _____ her major from American studies to Psychology.
A. changing B. to change C. to be changed D. changed
28. Steve thought his _____ with Helen was changing.
A. relate B. relative C. relation D. relationship
29. We were made _____ our homework by the teacher.
A. do B. doing C. be done D. to do
30. He is _____ for his elderly parents.
A. paying attention B. looking C. caring D. taking care
31. I hope you won't get _____ trouble because of what I said to your dad.
A. at B. into C. of D. with

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

PREPARING A DINNER PARTY.

Giving a dinner party is a wonderful way of entertain people. You can also make new friends and give others a chance to get to know each other better, but it needs planning. First, make a guest list, with different kinds of people and a mixture of women and men! Don't invite couples because they aren't so much fun! When you know who can come, find out what they like to eat and drink! Note down anybody who is a vegetarian, or who can't eat or drink certain things for religious seasons. Then plan their menu! Include a first course, a choice of main courses and a dessert, plus lots of people's favorite drinks! The next thing to do is the shopping. Make sure that you buy more than enough of everything, and that someone can help you carry it! On this day, start cooking early! Give people appetizers like Greek mezze or Spanish tapas, so they don't get hungry if they have to wait. Serve the delicious meal, sit down with your guests and have a good time – you've earned it!

32. Which of the following is *NOT* mentioned as the purpose of giving a dinner party?
A. to entertain people.
B. to get people to know more about their host and hostess.
C. to make new friends.
D. to help people to know each other better.

33. When giving a dinner party, you should *NOT* invite _____.
A. husbands and wives. B. those who are vegetarians.
C. both women and men. D. those who can't eat or drink certain things.
34. The menu should include these *EXCEPT* _____.
A. a first course B. a supper C. a dessert D. main courses
35. According to the passage, starters should be served _____.
A. because the guests want to have a good time together
B. because the guests like eating them
C. because the guests want to eat them while having to wait
D. because the guests may be hungry while having to wait
36. What should the host do while the guests are having their evening meal?
A. Stand beside the guests without doing anything.
B. Sit down with the guests and have a good time.
C. Sit down with the guests to show your politeness.
D. Only serve the guests with the food.
- 37/ I'm worried _____ my final exam in statistics.
A. about falling B. to fall C. with falling D. to failure
- 38/ _____ the scholarship really surprised me .
A. Mike got B. Mike getting C. Mike's getting D. Mike gets
- 39/ Many northerners look forward _____ a garden in the spring .
A. to plant B. to planting C. with planting D. to planting of
- 40/ "May I have a word with you ,Mrs. Adam ? " – " Is this in regard _____ late yesterday ?"
A. of you coming B. to you coming C. to your coming D. of your coming
- 41/ Who is responsible _____ the garbage – the husband of the wife ?
A. to take out B. for take out C. for taking out D. with taking out
- 42/ I think _____ at the train station will surprise Aunt Kate .
A. your being B. you are C. you being D. you to be
- 43/ " How do I turn on the T.V ? " – " _____ the button at the right ."
A. from pushing B. by pushing C. you pushing D. to push
- 44/ "It's difficult to make money as an artist ."
– " Have you considered _____ a course in business for artists ?"
A. to take B. about taking C. your taking D. taking
- 45/ " Why have you decided to go back to school "
– " I'm tired _____ as a secretary ."
A. for work B. to work C. of working D. about working

PRACTICE TEST UNIT 3

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. adult B. candle C. tak D. flower

Question 2. A. hour B. honest C. vehicle D. happy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. celebrate B. anniversary C. marriage D. gathering

Question 4. A. finish B. prefer C. invite D. enjoy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 5. He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is _____.

A. joyful B. enthusiastic C. reserved D. calm

Question 6. He is smartly _____ when he comes to an interview.

A. dressed B. put on C. worn D. undressed

Question 7. He tried his best to make his birthday party more _____.

A. enjoyed B. enjoying C. enjoyment D. enjoyable

Question 8. In the United States, people of all ages _____ birthday.

A. celebrate B. celebration C. celebrates D. to celebrate

Question 9. Her family gave her _____ and clothes _____ her birthday.

A. dolls/ on B. toys/ for C. money/ about D. gifts/ from

Question 10. I hope you won't get _____ trouble because of what I said to your dad.

A. at B. into C. of D. with

Question 11. Alice didn't expect _____ to Bill's party.

A. asking B. to be asked C. being asked D. to ask

Question 12. I had no _____ a place to live. In fact it was surprisingly easy.

A. difficulty to find B. difficulty in finding
C. difficulty when I find D. difficulty while finding

Question 13. We asked _____ the piano so early in the morning, but she won't.

A. Marie to stop playing B. Marie stop to play
C. that Marie stops playing D. Marie to stop to play

Question 14. Let's leave early. We can't risk _____ in heavy traffic during rush hour.

A. to hold up B. to be held up C. holding up D. being held up

Question 15. John: - "Thank you very much for a lovely party."

Mary: - "_____."

A. Cheers B. Thanks C. You are welcome D. Have a good day

Question 16. Peter: - "What shall we do this evening?"

Carol: - "_____."

A. No problem. B. I went out for dinner.
C. Let's go out for dinner. D. Oh, that's good!

Question 17. There's no point in persuading him to do this.

A. I enjoy persuading him to do this.
B. He is able to do this although he does not want to.
C. It is useless to persuade him to do this.

D. It would be useful to persuade him to do this.

Question 18. If you spend less than \$10, you cannot pay by credit card.

A. If you spend more than \$10, you must pay by credit card.

B. We make a charge if you pay by credit card.

C. We prefer cash payment for large sales.

D. We regret we cannot accept payment by credit card for sales of under \$10.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19. These anniversaries mark the milestones of a happy and lasting relationship between married couples.

A. signs

B. candles

C. landmarks

D. pictures

Question 20. Mai's birthday party was held at home in the evening.

A. invited

B. organized

C. encouraged

D. received

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.

A. uncomfortable

B. responsive

C. calm

D. miserable

Question 22. We had better speed up if we want to get there in time.

A. slow down

B. turn down

C. put down

D. lie down

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 23. In the United States, many Americans of the age of 30 don't like to talk about their age.

A. the

B. of

C. to talk about

D. their age

Question 24. Peter offered to be driven us to the train station yesterday.

A. offered

B. to be driven

C. to

D. station

Question 25. I expected to invite to the party, but I wasn't.

A. expected

B. to invite

C. the

D. wasn't

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner in the United States, you should bring a gift, such as a bunch of flowers or a box of chocolates. If you give your host a (41) _____ gift, he/she may open it in front of you. Opening a present in front of the gift-giver is considered polite. It shows that the host is excited about receiving the gift and wants to show his/her (42) _____ to you immediately. Even if the host doesn't like it, he/she will tell a "(43) _____ lie" and say how much they like the gift to prevent the guest from feeling bad. If your host asks you to arrive at a particular time, you should not arrive (44) _____ on time or earlier than the expected time, because this is considered to be potentially inconvenient and (45) _____ rude, as the host may not be ready.

Question 26. A. unwanted

B. valuable

C. unpacked

D. wrapped

Question 27. A. respect

B. appreciation

C. admiration

D. enjoyment

- Question 28. A. great B. obvious C. deliberate D. white
Question 29. A. gradually B. exactly C. perfectly D. recently
Question 30. A. however B. never C. therefore D. consequently

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

Going to party can be fun and enjoyable. If you are invited to a party, do call your host up early to inform him/ her of whether you are going. If you want to bring someone who has not been invited along with you, you should ask for permission first. Remember to dress appropriately for the party. You will stick out like a sore thumb if you are dressed formally whereas everyone else is in T-shirt and jeans. If you are not sure what to wear, do ask your host. During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's attention. This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend to and cannot spend all his/ her time with you. Instead, learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try “*breaking the ice*” by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly-looking. Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place.

Question 31. If you are invited to a party, you should _____.

- A. take someone with you B. ask for your parents' permission first
C. bring a small gift D. call to confirm your arrival

Question 32. What should you do if you are in a party?

- A. Talk to your host as much as possible. B. Move around and talk to other guests.
C. Try to break the ice up. D. Just make friends with friendly-looking

people.

Question 33. The phrase “*breaking the ice*” means _____.

- A. make friends B. attract people's attention
C. make people feel more relaxed D. establish a relationship

Question 34. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- A. You shouldn't bring someone who hasn't been invited along with you to a party.
B. You should help your host with the wash-up or clean-up.
C. You shouldn't be very clearly different from everyone at the party.
D. You shouldn't leave without showing your gratitude to your host.

Question 35. According to the passage, if you are dressed differently from everybody at the party, _____.

- A. you will make people notice you B. people may be attracted to you
C. you will feel uncomfortable D. you shouldn't pay attention to your clothes

B. WRITING:

1. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. Nobody in the office had received an _____ to the party. (invite)
2. We wish them every _____ in their new life. (happy)
3. She was wearing a beautiful _____ dress on her birthday party last night. (flower)
4. I'm not having much success in _____ with her at the moment. (communicate)

2. Complete using the correct tenses of the verbs in the bracket.

- 1/ She said that she (already see) _____ Doctor Rice.
- 2/ They had sold all the books when we (get) _____ there.
- 3/ My mother sometimes (buy) _____ vegetables at this market.
- 4/ It (rain) _____ much in summer. It (rain) _____ now.
- 5/ Mr. Jone (be) _____ principle of our school since last year.
- 6/ I saw a car accident While I (wait) _____ for you on this corner yesterday.
- 7/ Sen (be) _____ born in 1980.
- 8/ He (not be) _____ here since Christmas. I wonder where he has been living since then.

3. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given.

1. Polly didn't do her homework. She forgot it.
→ Polly forgot _____
2. We eagerly expect to meet them again.
→ We look _____
3. He dislikes people calling him "the liar"
→ He dislikes _____
4. She always wants everybody to admire her.
→ She always wants _____
5. He can't stand her parents watching her all day.
→ He cant stand _____
6. We hate people cheating us.
→ We hate _____

UNIT 4: VOLUNTEER WORK**I.VOCABULARY****READING**

1. Voluntary (adj)	/ˈvɑː.lən.ter.i/	= tình nguyện
≠ compulsory (bắt buộc)		
Volunteer	/ˌvɑː.lənˈtɪr/ (n)	= người tình nguyện
2. To take care of		= chăm sóc
3. Orphanage	/ˈɔːr.fən.ɪdʒ/ (n)	= trại mồ côi
4. Aged	/ˈeɪ.dʒɪd/ (adj)	= elderly
→ The aged	(n)	= elderly people:
5. Problem	/ˈprɑː.bləm/ (n)	= điều khó khăn
6. To mow – mowed – mown		= to cut (cắt cỏ)
7. Lawn	/lɑːn/ (n)	= an area of grass (sân cỏ, bồn cỏ)
8. Organization	(n)	= tổ chức
9. College	/ˈkɑː.lɪdʒ/ (n)	= Trường cao đẳng
10. University	/ˌjuː.nəˈvɜː.sə.ti/ (n)	= trường đại học
11. Baseball	(n)	= bóng chày
12. To take part in sth		= To participate in sth (tham gia)
13. Advantage	/ədˈvæn.tɪdʒ/ (n)	= thuận lợi
≠ Disadvantage, drawback		= điều bất lợi
14. Handicapped	/ˈhæ.n.dɪ.kæpt/ (adj)	= tàn tật
15. Comfort	/ˈkʌm.fəʔ/ (n)	= sự an ủi
16. To overcome	/ˌoʊ.vəˈkʌm/ (v)	= khắc phục
17. To suffer	/ˈsʌf.ə/ (v)	= đau khổ
18. War	/wɔːr/ (n)	= chiến tranh
19. Disaster	/dɪˈzæ.s.tə/ (n)	= catastrophe (thảm họa)
20. Remote	/rɪˈmoʊt/ (adj)	= distant, faraway (hẻo lánh, xa xôi)
21. Mountainous	/ˈmaʊn.tən.əs/ (adj)	= having many mountains (có núi)
22. Area	/ˈer.i.ə/	= region (vùng, khu vực)
23. Education	(n)	= giáo dục
24. To donate	/ˈdoʊ.neɪt/ (v)	= to contribute (đóng góp)
Donation	(v) (n)	= sự hiên tặng
25. Happiness	(n)	= hạnh phúc
26. To retire	/rɪˈtaɪr/ (v)	= nghỉ hưu
27. Service	/ˈsɜː.vɪs/ (n)	= dịch vụ, phục vụ
28. To fire	/faɪr/ (v)	= to sack, dismiss (sa thải)
29. Flooded	/faɪr/ (adj)	= bị lũ lụt
30. To sew	/soʊ/ (v)	= may vá

SPEAKING

31. Invalid (n, a)	/ˈɪnvəlɪd/	= Người tàn phế
32. Martyr (n)	/ˈmɑː.tə/	= Liệt sĩ
33. Charity (n)	/ˈtʃærɪti/	= Lòng từ thiện
34. Intersection(n)	/ˌɪntəˈsekʃn/	= Giao lộ

LISTENING

35. Support (v)	/səˈpɔːt/	= Đóng góp, ủng hộ
36. Craft	/kraːft/	= Thủ công
37. Co-operate(v)	/kouˈɒpəreɪt/	= Hợp tác
38. Co-ordinate(n)	/kouˈɔːdɪneɪt/	= Phối hợp xếp đặt
39. Raise money (v)		= Quyên góp tiền

40. Fund-raising(n) = Việc gây quỹ
 41. Sponsor(n) /'spɒnsə/ = Nhà tài trợ
 42. Expand (v) /iks'pænd/ = Mở rộng

WRITING

43. Extensive(a) /iks'tensiv/ = Rộng về diện tích
 44. Donor(n) /'daʊnə/ = Người tặng
 45. Objection(n) /əb'dʒekʃn/ = Sự phản đối

LANGUAGE FOCUS

46. Modernize (v) /'mɒdənaɪz/ = Hiện đại hóa
 47. Snatch up(v) /'snætʃ/ = Vồ lấy
 48. Fire extinguisher(n) = Dụng cụ chữa cháy

EXPRESSIONS

1. To take care of chăm sóc
 2. To do the shopping mua sắm
 3. To take part in sth tham gia
 4. To have objection to sb / sth phản đối
 5. Place of interest nơi nổi tiếng

PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. To take sb to a place đưa ai đi đến
 2. To clean (sb/sth) up to make sb / sth clean and tidy
 3. Be good at sth giỏi
 4. To provide sth for sb cung cấp cái gì cho ai
 5. To provide sb with sth cung cấp ai cái gì
 6. Be ashamed of sb for sth hổ thẹn về ai về điều gì
 7. To prevent sb / sth from sth ngăn cản .. không
 8. To object to sb/ sth phản đối
 9. to donate sth to sb to contribute sth to sb
 10. Grateful (to sb for sth) (a) biết ơn

WORD FORMS

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Age (n) | tuổi | Unco-operative (adj) | không hợp tác |
| Old (adj) | già | 5. Disaster (n) | thảm họa |
| Aged (adj) | rất già | Disastrous (adj) | thảm họa |
| 2. Advantage (n) | thuận lợi | 6. Difficult (adj) | khó khăn |
| Disadvantage (n) | bất lợi | Difficulty (n) | khó khăn |
| Advantageous (adj) | | 7. Donate (v) | tặng, biếu |
| Advantageously (adv) | | Donation (n) | sự hiếng tặng |
| Disadvantageous (adj) | bất lợi | 8. Expand (v) | mở rộng |
| Disadvantaged (adj) | bị thiệt thòi | Expansion (n) | sự mở rộng |
| 3. Assist (v) | giúp đỡ | 9. Educate (v) | giáo dục |
| Assistance (n) | giúp đỡ | Education (n) | giáo dục |
| Assistant (n) | phụ tá | Educator (n) | nhà giáo dục |
| 4. Co-operate (v) | hợp tác | Educated (adj) | có học thức |
| Co-operation (n) | hợp tác | Educational (adj) | thuộc về giáo dục |
| Co-operative (n) | hợp tác xã | Educationally (adv) | thuộc về giáo dục |
| Co-operative (adj) | hợp tác | | |

10. Happiness (n)	hạnh phúc	16. Organize (v)	tổ chức
Unhappiness (n)	không hạnh phúc	Organization (n)	tổ chức
Happy (adj)	hạnh phúc	Organizer (n)	người tổ chức
Unhappy (adj)	không hạnh phúc	17. Orphan (v)	làm trẻ mồ côi
Happily (adv)	hạnh phúc	Orphan (n)	trẻ mồ côi
Unhappily (adj)	không hạnh phúc	Orphanage (n)	trại mồ côi
11. Gratitude (n)	lòng biết ơn	Orphan (v)	to make sb an
Grateful (adj)	biết ơn	18. Participate (v)	tham gia
Gratefully (adv)	biết ơn	Participant (n)	người tham gia
12. Mountain (n)	núi	Participation (n)	sự tham gia
Mountaineer (n)	người leo núi	19. Perform (v)	biểu diễn
Mountaineering (n)	thể thao leo núi	Performance	cuộc biểu diễn
Mountainous (adj)	có nhiều núi	Performer	người biểu diễn
13. Nation (n)	quốc gia	20. Require (v)	yêu cầu
Nationality	quốc tịch	Requirement (n)	yêu cầu
Nationalize (v)	quốc hữu hóa	21. Retire (v)	giải nghệ, nghỉ hưu
National (adj)	thuộc về quốc gia	Retiree (n)	người nghỉ hưu
Nationally (adv)	thuộc về quốc gia	Retirement (n)	giải nghệ, nghỉ hưu
14. Nature (n)	tự nhiên	Retired (adj)	giải nghệ, nghỉ hưu
Natural (adj)	thuộc về tự nhiên	22. Serve (v)	phục vụ
Naturally (adv)		Service (n)	dịch vụ
15. Modern (adj)	hiện đại	Servant (n)	người phục vụ
Modernize (v)	hiện đại hóa	23. Volunteer (v)	tình nguyện
Modernization (n)	hiện đại hóa	Volunteer (n)	người tình nguyện
		Voluntary (adj)	tình nguyện
		Voluntarily (adv)	tình nguyện

II. GRAMMAR

A. GERUND AND PRESENT PARTICIPLE

GERUND : V-ing	PRESENT PARTICIPLE : V-ing	
Được dùng như noun : 1. Subject : <i>Dancing bored him.</i> 2. complement cho verb <i>Her hobby is <u>painting</u>.</i> 3. sau preposition : <i>He is fond of <u>reading</u>.</i> 4. Sau 1 số động từ như : <i>admit, advise, avoid, delay, deny, dislike,...</i>	Được dùng : 1. như adjective : 2. trong các thì tiếp diễn : 3. sau các verbs of perception : <i>see, hear, feel, smell, listen to, notice, watch</i> } + O + V-ing 4. <i>catch, find, leave</i> 5. <i>go, come</i> } + V-ing 6. <i>be busy</i> } 7. <i>spend, waste + time / money</i> + V-ing	Examples : 1. <i>an interesting film, running water.</i> 2. <i>He is working.</i> 3. <i>They saw him running / run away.</i> 4. <i>I left him talking to Bob.</i> 5. <i>go shopping, come dancing</i> 6. <i>She was busy cleaning the floor.</i> 7. <i>I spend much time reading books.</i>

Phân biệt GERUND và PRESENT PARTICIPLE	
GERUND (tạo thành danh từ kép) a <u>sleeping</u> – car : một toa xe <u>đang</u> ngủ. <u>drinking</u> – water : nước <u>(đang)</u> uống.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE a <u>sleeping</u> child : một đứa bé <u>đang</u> ngủ a <u>drinking</u> buffalo : một con trâu <u>đang</u> uống nước.

B. PERFECT GERUND AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE

PERFECT GERUND : having + Ved / 3	PERFECT PARTICIPLE : having + Ved / 3
1. Có thể được dùng thay cho gerund (V-ing) khi nói về một hành động quá khứ. <u>Ex:</u> He was accused of <u>deserting</u> / <u>having deserted</u> his ship. * Notes : dạng V-ing (deserting) thường được dùng nhiều hơn 2. Thường đứng sau deny . <u>Ex:</u> He denied <u>having been</u> / <u>being</u> there.	1. Có thể được dùng thay cho present participle (V-ing) khi nói về một hành động được theo sau liên tục khác bởi một hành động khác. (cùng một chủ từ) <u>Ex:</u> <u>Locking</u> / <u>Having locked</u> the door, he went out. * Notes : dạng having locked nhấn mạnh hành động thứ nhất đã hoàn tất trước khi hành động thứ hai bắt đầu. 2. Cần thiết dùng perfect participle khi : có một khoảng thời gian phân cách hai hành động. <u>Ex</u> : <u>Having failed</u> twice, he didn't want to try again.

III. EXERCISE

1/ WORD FORM:

- Full _____ by all members is compulsory. (participate)
- The local authority asked for a _____ contribution from the community. (voluntary)
- As a teacher and a leader, she wanted us to study _____. (effect)
- Jill _____ to decorate the hall for the get-together. (volunteer)
- A _____ is someone who serves in a community primarily. (voluntary)
- Several world _____ have come to help poor people and orphans. (organize)
- His _____ made her feel unloved (remote)
- They went hiking in a _____ region. (mountain)
- One _____ of living in the town is the lack of safe places for the children to play. (advantage)
- If you bring _____ to others, you are also a happy person. (happy)

2/ PREPOSITION:

- He left his job to take care _____ his sick daughter.
- They will have the opportunity to participate actively _____ the process.
- The government plans to set _____ a regional library system.
- He waited until they had carried _____ his orders to the fullest.
- I volunteered _____ service in the Air Force.
- He is very good _____ playing games.

7. Some students volunteer to work in remote areas to provide education _____ children.
8. Have you ever taken part _____ volunteer works?
9. All the students like joining _____ the Green Saturday Movement.
10. At the end of her life she suffered _____ Alzheimer's disease.

3/ VERB FORMS:

1. Excuse me for _____ late. I got stuck in a traffic jam for more than 1 hour. (be)
2. Listen! I hear someone _____ the gate. (open)
3. _____ photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there. (see)
4. _____ the museum, we decided to have lunch in the park. (visit)
5. _____ the story before, she didn't want to hear the story again. (hear)
6. You can't prevent him from _____. (drink)
7. He had good marks at his exam because he spent almost his time _____ his lesson. (revise)
8. I saw her _____ the staff room. (enter)
9. I've been in this city for a long time. I _____ here sixteen years ago. (come)
10. While I _____ TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor (watch)
11. The secretary _____ the report by 10:00 yesterday. (not finish)
12. They all denied _____ her. (see)
13. Tom was accused of _____ her valuable vase. (steal)
14. No one can prevent us from _____ good things. (do)
15. As a teacher and a leader, she wanted us _____ how to learn effectively .(know)
16. Mary said, "I regret _____ him earlier in my life". (meet)
17. They all denied _____ her. (see)
18. Tom was accused of _____ some top secret document. (steal)
19. No one can prevent us from _____ good things. (do)
20. As a teacher and a leader, she wanted us to know how _____ effectively. (learn)

3/TRANSFORMATION:

1. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
→ _____
2. He had escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food.
→ _____
3. They found the money. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.
→ _____
4. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his school fees.
→ _____
5. She became tired of my complaints about the program. She turned it off.
→ _____
6. He had found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.
→ _____
7. He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground.
→ _____
8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
→ _____
9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.
→ _____

10. She had heard the story before. She didn't want to hear it again.
→ _____
11. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
→ _____
12. We had visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
→ _____
13. He thought we were lost. He offered to show us the way home.
→ _____
14. She realized that she couldn't move it alone. She asked me to help her.
→ _____
15. The man had fed the dog. He sat down for his own dinner.
→ _____
16. We were soaked to the skin. We finally reached the station.
→ _____
17. I knew that there were ants in the grass. I didn't like to sit down.
→ _____
18. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't like to go any further without a light.
→ _____
19. I had looked through the fashion magazines. I realized that my clothes were out of date.
→ _____
20. She had spent the night in the water. She swam to the shore.
→ _____

4/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

- She had no _____ of selling the clock.
A. intention B. meaning C. interest D. opinion
- Each nation has many people who _____ take care of others?
A. voluntary B. volunteer C. voluntarily D. volunteerism
- Do volunteers in your country go and work _____ the homes of sick or old people?
A. for B. at C. on D. in
- In my country, volunteers often _____ in helping handicapped people.
A. participating B. participated C. participate D. to participate
- _____ summer vacations, the students voluntarily go and work in remote areas.
A. At B. Of C. By D. During
- If you bring _____ to others, you are also a happy person.
A. happy B. happiness C. happily D. happiest
- How do volunteers help disadvantaged children _____ their difficulties?
A. to get B. to overcome C. to know D. to pass
- How _____ times have you taken part in volunteer work?
A. much B. many C. long D. often
- About 150 children with special difficulties _____ attend classes.
A. regular B. usual C. frequency D. regularly
- Children in these classes often take part _____ fundraising performances.
A. on B. at C. in D. of
- You should judge people with _____.
A. charity B. charitable C. charitably D. charities

12. _____ all over the country sent money to help the victims of the famine.
A. Charity B. Charitable C. Charitably D. Charities
13. _____ societies set up shops to sell low-priced goods to poor people.
A. Co-operate B. Co-operative C. Co-operator D. Co-operation
14. You need the perfect _____ of hand and eye.
A. co-ordinator B. co-ordination C. co-ordinating D. co-ordinative
15. The campaign needs an effective _____.
A. co-ordinator B. co-ordination C. co-ordinating D. co-ordinative
16. Nobody can stand such _____ criticism.
A. wound B. wounded C. wounding D. woundless.
17. I have no objection to your using my desk while I'm away.
A. objection B. intention C. suggestion D. complaint
18. Many students in my country _____ go to remote areas to help the people there.
A. volunteer B. voluntarily C. voluntary D. voluntarily
19. In the US, the boys who _____ have fathers can join an organization called Big Brother.
A. no longer B. not any longer C. aren't longer D. don't longer.
20. The volunteers help disadvantaged children to _____ their difficulties.
A. struggle B. overcome C. fight D. receive
21. These _____ come from a high school near here.
A. volunteer B. volunteers C. voluntarily D. voluntary
22. There are a lot of _____ children living in this area.
A. advantage B. disadvantages C. disadvantaged D. advantages
23. Students go to remote villages to provide education and _____ services for people.
A. medicine B. medicare C. medical D. medicated
24. You should give _____ and comfort to help them overcome their difficulties.
A. careful B. careless C. care D. caring
25. Name some kinds of volunteer work you are _____ in.
A. participating B. working C. joining D. doing
26. _____ to help old and sick people can be difficult.
A. Volunteering B. Volunteers C. Volunteered D. Volunteer
27. Volunteers find that _____ old and sick people has its rewards.
A. to help B. helped C. helping D. help
28. What is one of the most difficult aspects of _____ volunteer work?
A. doing B. done C. do D. to do
29. The government spent a lot of money _____ roads joining the countries.
A. building B. built C. to build D. built
30. _____ money is a simple way to do charity.
A. Donating B. Having donated C. Donation D. Donor
31. She thought that she was the _____ bride in the world.
A. happy B. most happy C. happier D. happiest
32. _____ being ill, she still went to class on time.
A. Although B. In spite of C. Even D. Though
33. It's important for children to get a good _____.
A. educate B. education C. educator D. educational
34. She stays _____ home to take care _____ her sick mother.
A. in / for B. from / at C. at / of D. for /with.

35. Mary spent most of her money _____ the help for the poor.
A. on B. with C. in D. to
36. Although she studied English at University, she is working _____ an accountant now.
A. for B. as C. at D. over
37. He has smoked for more than 20 years, and eventually he _____ from a lung cancer now.
A. suffers B. takes C. participates D. enters
38. It is not easy to _____ our bad habit.
A. suffer B. take care C. overcome D. spend
39. The _____ have to suffer from a serious physical or mental disability.
A. educated B. handicapped C. aged D. orphans.
40. One _____ of living in the town is the lack of safe places for the children to play.
A. disadvantage B. disadvantaged C. disadvantageous D. disadvantageously.
41. Full _____ by all members is compulsory.
A. participate B. participation C. participator D. participant
42. There are many places of _____ to visit in London.
A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interestingly
43. I often take part _____ social activities every weekend.
A. in B. for C. against D. over
44. The local authorities are conducting _____ campaign to help _____ disabled.
A. a / the B. the / X C. X / X D. X / the
45. The local authority asked for a _____ contribution from the community.
A. volunteer B. voluntary C. voluntarily D. voluntariness.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 km from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a rich country, I got quite a shock as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I soon got used to living there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and soon I began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village with water. The well was a long walk away. And the women used to spend a long time every day carrying heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted organization and arranged to have some pipes delivered. We built a simple pipeline and a pump, and it worked first time. *It wasn't perfect* - there were a few leaks, but it made a great difference to the villagers, who had never had running water before. And not only did we have running water, but in the evenings it was hot, because the pipe had been lying in the sun all day. All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not well-paid, it was well worth doing, and I would recommend it to anyone who was considering working for a charity.

46. The author _____.
A. has been working for OV for a year
B. is living in the capital N'Djamena
C. was born in a rich family
D. used to be a volunteer working in a remote village
47. How did the author feel when he arrived in the village?
A. surprised B. impressed C. disappointed D. depressed

48. Which of the following is not true?
- A. It took a lot of time to take water home from the well.
 - B. The villagers used to live in conditions without running water.
 - C. A pipeline was built to carry clean water to homes.
 - D. Solar energy was used to heat water.
49. The word '*It*' in line 13 refers to _____.
- A. running water
 - B. the pump
 - C. the pipeline
 - D. the supply of water
50. What does the author think about his time with OV?
- A. It was paid a lot of money.
 - B. It was not worth working.
 - C. It wasted time.
 - D. It provided good experience.

PRACTICE TEST UNIT 4

A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions. communities

Question 01. A. whale B. wheel C. whether D. who

Question 02. A. handicapped B. visited C. decided D. wanted

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 03. A college B. nation C. volunteer D. hospital

Question 04. A. orphanage B. participate C. vacation D. remote

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 05. More and more young people are _____ voluntary work abroad

A. doing B. making C. taking D. getting

Question 06. The work may _____ of helping the local

A. consist B. include C. contain D. involve

Question 07. New-born children always need special _____.

A. careful B. care C. careless D. carefully

Question 08. The local authority asked for a _____ contribution from the community to repair roads and bridges.

A. volunteer B. voluntary C. voluntarily D. voluntariness

Question 09. Each nation has many people who voluntarily take care _____ others.

A. in B. on C. to D. of

Question 10. They give care and comfort _____ disadvantaged children.

A. for B. to C. on D. at

Question 11. They all denied _____ her.

A. to see B. of seeing C. having ever seen D. ever having seen.

Question 12. Tom was accused _____ some top secret document.

A. to steal B. of having stolen C. of stealing D. to have stolen.

Question 13. Listen! I hear someone opening the gate. It can't be Peter because he _____ at work at present.

A. is being B. was C. is D. was being

Question 14. She wishes she _____ the house last week.

A. had not sold B. have not sold C. didn't sold D. wouldn't sold

Question 15. "I'm sorry about that!" _ "_____!"

A. That's right B. Of course C. It's so cold D. It's OK

Question 16. "Would you like tea or coffee?" _ "I'd _____ drink tea than coffee."

A. hate B. prefer C. rather D. wish

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 17. The lawn needs mowing again.

A. repairing B. making C. bending D. cutting

Question 18. We were involved in the anti-drug campaign up until the last minute.

A. included B. affected C. interested D. taken part

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19. There individuals can deposit voluntary donations if they so desire

- A. Honorary B. Purposeful C. Willingly D. Compulsory

Question 20. Her computer training gave her an advantage over the other students

- A. Drawback B. Ascendancy C. Prepotency D. Benefit

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 21. He found no one at home. He left the house in bad temper.

- A. Having found no one at home, he left the house in bad temper.
B. Finding no one at home, he left the house in bad temper.
C. Founding no one at home, he left the house in bad temper.
D. Having find no one at home, he left the house in bad temper.

Question 22. I was learning. My mother was cooking at that time.

- A. While I was learning, my mother cooked at that time.
B. While I was learning, my mother was cooking at that time.
C. While I learnt, my mother was cooking at that time.
D. While I learnt, my mother cooked at that time.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 23. Each nation has many people who voluntary take care of others

- A B C D

Question 24. We are looking forward to see you again.

- A B C D

Question 25. I would rather doing any job than be out of work.

- A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

VOLUNTEERS ABROAD

More and more young people are (26) ____ voluntary work abroad. The wide variety of jobs and destinations available is making it an increasingly attractive option for those (27) ____ have just left school and have a year free before university. Many choose to spend these twelve months working in poor countries. There they will earn little (28) ____ no money, but they will be working something useful and enjoying the experience.

The work may (29) ____ of helping local communities, for example by helping to build new roads or provide water supplies to isolated rural villages. Other projects may concentrate more on conservation or environmental protection. (30) ____ kind of job it is, though, it is certain to be challenging and worthwhile, and experience that will never be forgotten.

Question 26 .A. doing B. making C. taking D. getting

Question 27 .A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

Question 28 .A. with B. but C. or D. and

Question 29 .A. consist B. include C. contain D. involve

Question 30 . A. Any B. What C. However D. Whatever

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

Volunteering can be the experience of a lifetime and for some people it is a life changing experience. Volunteer Bolivia is the international volunteer organization that combines a volunteer service learning experience with a program for an unforgettable intercultural experience. They offer an affordable way for you to experience a foreign country while lending a hand. Their variety of community volunteer positions provide you with the opportunity to make new friends, define a new career, develop new skills, and share your skills with others. Short-term volunteers are a **crucial** part of their program allowing you to fulfill the needs of a variety of children's centers scattered around the region. These centers provide services for children. Long-term volunteers are those who stay with them more than five months, speak intermediate Spanish and are specialized volunteers who have an expertise that matches their Bolivian colleagues' needs.

Many long-term volunteers contribute in a collaboratively designed volunteer position such as helping in the office, translating, and working with the Bolivian staff. If you have a specialized skill, they can place you in your profession. Long-term volunteers have also contributed as healthcare workers, physical therapists, graphic designers, by teaching advanced computer skills or in project development.

Question 31. According to the writer, volunteer work is _____.

- A. a combination B. an experience C. an organization D. a lifetime

Question 32. If you take part in volunteer Bolivia, you have a chance _____.

- A. to work in a foreign country B. to lose your career
C. to work in your hometown D. to change experience

Question 33. According to the passage, _____.

- A. there is only one kind of volunteers
B. there are two kinds of volunteers: long-term volunteers and short-term volunteers
C. volunteers are not allowed to make friends
D. if you are a short-term volunteer you will work with patients

Question 34. The word **crucial** means _____.

- A. necessary B. not easy C. very difficult D. important

Question 35. Long-term volunteers work as _____.

- A. designers B. professors C. healthcare workers D. teachers of English

B. WRITING

1. Supply the correct form of the word:

- All the teachers work on an entirely _____ basic. (volunteer)
- the work of the charity is funded by voluntary _____. (donate)
- his kind words brought some _____ to the grieving parents. (comfortable)
- un is one of the greatest _____ of the world. (organize)

2. Complete using the correct tenses of the verbs in the bracket.

- 1/ People _____ English in most of Canada. (speak)
- 2/ Daisy _____ some cakes at the kitchen. She always makes this on Sundays. (make)
- 3/ John _____ TV at 8 last evening. (watch)
- 4/ What did you do after you _____ home yesterday? (go)
- 5/ How long Bob and Mary _____ married? (be)

- 6/ Will you remember my name or you _____ it someday. (forget)
7. My friend _____ me for what I had done for him. (thank)
8. Mr. Jones _____ (be) principal of our school since last year. (be)

3. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

Question 36. Would you like to go to the beach?

→ Do you fancy _____

Question 37. Why don't we wait for the bus?

→ He suggested _____

Question 38. There's something burning in the kitchen

→ I can smell _____

Question 39. "You cheated in the exam" said the teacher

→ The teacher accused me _____

Question 40. Because I had already read this book many times, I didn't borrow it

→ Having _____

Question 41. She had not slept for two days and therefore she wasn't able to concentrate.

→ _____

UNIT 6: COMPETITIONS

I. VOCABULARY**READING**

1. To take part in sth = To participate in : tham gia
2. Contest = competition /'kɒn.test/ (n) : cuộc thi
3. Representative = delegate /,rep.rɪ'zen.tə.tɪv/ : người đại diện
4. Annual = yearly /'æn.ju.əl/ (adj) : hằng năm
→ Annually (adv)
5. Aim = purpose /eɪm/ (n) : mục đích
6. To stimulate = to encourage /'stɪmjuleɪt/ (v) : khuyến khích
7. Spirit /'spɪrɪt/ (n) : tinh thần
8. To sponsor /'spɒn.sər/ (v) : tài trợ
9. To explain (v) ~ sth (to sb) : giải thích
→ Explanation /,ek.splə'nei.ʃən/ (n)
10. Rule /ru:l/ (n) : luật
11. To participate in /pɑ:'tɪs.ɪ.peɪt/ (v) : tham gia
= to take part in
→ Participation (n)
12. Activity /æk'tɪv.ə.ti/ (n) : hoạt động
13. Worksheet /'wɜ:k.ʃi:t/ (n) : phiếu câu hỏi
14. Judge /dʒʌdʒ/ (n) : giám khảo
15. To observe /əb'zɜ:v/ (v) : quan sát
16. To score /skɔ:r/ (v) (n) : ghi điểm, ghi bàn / điểm số
17. To award /ə'wɔ:d/ (v) ~ sb sth / ~ sth to sb : trao giải thưởng
Award (n) : phần thưởng
18. Performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ (n) : phần trình bày
19. Smoothly /'smu:ð.li/ (adv) : suôn sẻ
20. To be up = to be finished
21. To recite /rɪ'saɪt/ (v) ~ sth to sb : đọc thuộc lòng, ngâm thơ
22. To apologise /ə'pɒl.ə.dʒaɪz/ ~ to sb for sth : xin lỗi
= be sorry for sth
23. To achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ (v) : đạt được
24. To patter /'pæt.ər/ (v) : rơi lộp độp (mưa)
25. Windowpane /'wɪn.dəʊ.peɪn/ (n) : ô cửa kính

SPEAKING

26. Quiz /'kwɪz/ (n) : chương trình đố vui
27. General knowledge /,dʒen.ər.əl 'nɒl.ɪdʒ/ (n) : kiến thức phổ thông
28. Sculpture /'skʌlp.tʃər/ (n) : điêu khắc
29. Athletics meeting /æθ'let.ɪks/ (n) : cuộc thi điền kinh
30. Opportunity /,ɒp.ə'tju:.nə.ti/ (n) = chance : cơ hội
31. Chance /tʃɑ:ns/ (n)
32. Creative /kri'eɪ.tɪv/ (adj) : sáng tạo
33. Physical training /'fɪz.ɪ.kəl/ (n) : rèn luyện thân thể

LISTENING

34. Marathon /'mær.ə.θən/ (n) : cuộc đua ma-ra-tông

35. Race	/ reɪs / (n)	: cuộc đua
36. Association	/əˌsəʊ.si'eɪ.ʃən/ (n)	: hội liên hiệp
37. Formally	/'fɔː.mə.li/ (adv)	: một cách chính thức
38. To clock	/klɒk/ (v)	: bấm giờ, đạt được thời gian
39. Official	/ə'fɪʃ.əl/ (adj)	: chính thức

WRITING

40. Detail	/ 'di:teɪl / (n)	: chi tiết
41. Entry procedure	/'en.tri prə'si:.dʒər/ (n)	: thủ tục nhập cảnh
42. Venue	/ 'venju: / (n)	: nơi tổ chức sự kiện

LANGUAGE FOCUS

43. Twinkle	/'twɪŋ.kəl/ (n)	: nháy mắt, ánh mắt lấp lánh
44. Congratulate	/kən'grætʃ.ə.leɪt/ (v)	: To praise : chúc mừng
45. Congratulations (n)		: lời chúc mừng
46. To pay attention to = to take notice of	/ə'ten.ʃən/	: chú ý, quan tâm
47. To warn	/wɔːn/ (v)	: báo trước, cảnh báo

EXPRESSIONS

1. To win a competition : thắng cuộc thi
2. To take part in sth : tham gia
3. To pay attention to : chú ý, quan tâm

PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. To participate in sth : tham gia
2. To explain to sth about sth : giải thích cho ai cái gì
3. To award sth to sb : trao giải ... cho ai
4. To provide sb with sth : cung cấp cho ai cái gì
5. To congratulate sb on doing sth : chúc mừng ai về việc gì
6. To apologize (to sb) for doing sth : xin lỗi ai về điều gì
7. To insist on doing sth : khẳng định làm gì đó
8. To accuse sb of doing sth : buộc tội ai làm gì
9. To dream of doing sth : mơ về, hi vọng về
10. To warn sb against doing sth : cảnh báo ai khỏi cái gì
11. To prevent sb / sth from doing sth : ngăn cản ai làm gì
12. To thank sb for doing sth : cảm ơn ai vì điều gì
13. To look forward to doing sth : mong muốn, mong chờ
14. To think of / about doing sth : xem xét

WORD FORMS

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Act (v) | : hành động | 2. Achieve (v) | : đạt được |
| Actor (n) | : nam diễn viên | Achievement (n) | : thành tựu |
| Actress (n) | : nữ diễn viên | 3. Aim (v) | : nhằm vào |
| Activist (n) | : nhà hoạt động | Aim (n) | : mục đích |
| Activity (n) | : hoạt động | Aimless (adj) | : không có mục đích |
| Inactivity (n) | : tình trạng không vận động | Aimlessly (adv) | |
| Active (adj) | : tích cực | 4. Announce (v) | : tuyên bố, thông báo |
| Inactive (adj) | : không hoạt động | Announcement (n) | : thông báo |
| Actively (adv) | : một cách tích cực | 5. Apology (n) | : lời xin lỗi |
| | | Apologize (v) | : xin lỗi |

Apologetic (adj)	: cảm thấy hối tiếc	15. Explain (v)	: giải thích
Apologetically (adv)		Explanation (n)	: lời giải thích
6. Award (v)	: trao giải	16. Inform (v)	: thông báo
7. Award (n)	: phần thưởng	Information (n)	: thông tin
8. Choose (v)	: chọn lựa	Informative (adj)	: nhiều thông tin
Choice (n)	: sự lựa chọn	17. Judge (v)	: phân xử
9. Complete (v)	: hoàn thành	Judgement (n)	: sự phân xử
Completion (n)	: sự hoàn thành	Judge (n)	: giám khảo
10. Compete	: ganh đua, thi đấu	18. Lose (v)	: mất, thua
Competition (n)	: cuộc thi đấu	Loss (n)	: sự mất mát
Competitor (n)	: người dự thi	19. Observe (v)	: quan sát
Competitive (adj)	: mang tính thi đua	Observation (n)	: sự quan sát
11. Create (v)	: sáng tạo, tạo ra	20. Participate (v)	: tham gia
Creation (n)	: sự sáng tạo	Participation (n)	: sự tham gia
Creativity (n)	: tính sáng tạo	Participant (n)	: người tham gia
Creative (adj)	: sáng tạo	21. Perform (v)	: biểu diễn
12. Disappoint (v)	: làm thất vọng	Performer (n)	: người biểu diễn
Disappointment (n)	: sự thất vọng	Performance (n)	: phần biểu diễn
Disappointed (adj)	: cảm thấy thất vọng	22. Represent (v)	: đại diện
Disappointing (adj)	: làm thất vọng	Representation (n)	: sự đại diện
13. Encourage (v)	: động viên	Representative (n)	: người đại diện
Courage (n)	: sự can đảm	Representative (adj)	: đại diện, tiêu biểu
Encouragement (n)	: sự động viên	Unrepresentative (adj)	: không đại diện,
Courageous (adj)	: dũng cảm	không tiêu biểu	
14. Enjoy (v)	: thích, thưởng thức	23. Sponsor (v)	: tài trợ
Enjoyment (n)	: niềm vui	Sponsor (n)	: nhà tài trợ
Enjoyable (adj)	: thú vị	Sponsorship (n)	: sự tài trợ

TEST YOURSELF

LISTENING

1. Olympic Games	/ə'lim.pɪk/ (n) [pl.]	
2. To honour	/'ɒn.ər/ (v)	: kính trọng
3. Greek	/gri:k / (adj)	: người Hy Lạp
4. God	/gɒd/ (n)	: vị thần
5. To hold – held – held (v)		: tổ chức
6. To emphasize	/'em.fə.saɪz/ (v)	: nhấn mạnh
7. Discus	/'dɪs.kəs/ (n)	: đĩa (ném)
8. Javelin	/'dʒæv.lɪn/ (n)	: lao (ném)
9. Chariot	/'tʃær.i.ət/ (n)	: xe ngựa
10. Wreath	/ri:θ/ (n)	: vòng hoa
11. Deed	/di:d / (n)	: chiến công
12. Originally	/ə' rɪdʒ.ən.əl.i/ (adv)	: lúc đầu
13. War	/wɔ:r/ (n)	: chiến tranh
14. To halt	/hɒlt/ (v)	: tạm ngưng, dừng lại
15. To attach	/ə'tætʃ/ (v)	: gắn chặt
16. To date from	/ə'tætʃ/ (v)	: đã tồn tại từ ...

READING

1. Champion /'tʃæm.pi.ən/ (n) : nhà vô địch
Championship (n) : giải vô địch, chức vô địch
2. To govern /'gʌv.ən/ (v) : điều hành
3. FIFA /'fi:fe/ (n) : Liên đoàn bóng đá thế giới
= (from French) Fédération Internationale de Football Association
4. Tournament /'tuə.nə.mənt/ (n) : vòng đấu
5. To host /həʊst/ (v) : đăng cai, chủ nhà
6. Spectator /spek'teɪ.tər/ (n) : khán giả
7. Viewer /'vju: ər/ (n) : người xem TV
8. To estimate /'es.ti.meɪt/ (v) / (n) : ước lượng/ sự ước lượng
9. To equal /'i:.kwəl/ (v) : bằng
10. Outbreak /'aʊt.breɪk/ (n) : sự bộc phát
11. SARS : Hội chứng suy hô hấp cấp tính
= (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)
12. To organize /'ɔ:.gən.aɪz/ (v) : tổ chức

II. GRAMMAR**UNIT 5**

I. INFINITIVE(S) (động từ nguyên mẫu)	II. CÁCH ĐỔI TỪ CÂU TRỰC TIẾP SANG GIÁN TIẾP Dùng động Từ Nguyên Mẫu
1. agree, promise, want,... + to inf. 2. advise, ask, encourage, invite, remind, tell, want, warn... + O. + to inf.	1. Ngôi của các đại từ và tính từ sở hữu → đổi 2. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn → đổi 3. Thì của động từ → đổi

UNIT 6

I. GERUND (Danh Động Từ): V-ing	
A. sau giới từ : 1. accuse..... of 2. apologise (to so.) + for sth. 3. congratulate..... on 4. dream of 5. insist on 6. prevent..... from 7. stop..... (from)..... 8. thank..... for 9. warn..... against + V-ing / not + to inf.	B. sau một số động từ : admit, deny, mind, suggest, look forward to, + V-ing

III. EXERCISE**UNIT 5**

1. Joe said, “ Please come to my party.”
→ Joe invited me _____
2. My teacher said, “ I think you should take another English course.”
→ My teacher advised _____
3. The doctor said, “ Take a deep breath.”
→ The doctor told _____
4. My mother said, “ Make an appointment with the dentist.”
→ My mother reminded _____
5. My friend said, “ I think you should take a long vacation.”
→ My friend encouraged _____
6. The Smiths said, “ Would you like to come to our house for dinner ?”
→ The Smiths invited _____
7. My friend said, “ You should see a doctor about the pain in your knee.”
→ My friend advised _____
8. Sue said, “ Don’t buy a used car.”
→ Sue advised _____
9. Mr. Gray said, “ Don’t play in the street.”
→ Mr. Gray warned _____
10. Bill said, “ Don’t touch the hot pot .”
→ Bill warned _____
11. The secretary said to me, “ Please give the note to Sue.”
→ The secretary asked _____
12. My advisor said to me, “ You should take Biology 109.”
→ My advisor advised _____
13. When I went to traffic court, the judge said to me, “ You must pay a thirty-dollar fine.”
→ When I went to traffic court, the judge asked _____
14. During the test, the teacher said to Greg, “ Keep your eyes on your own paper.”
→ During the test, the teacher warned _____
15. During the test, the teacher said to Greg, “ Don’t look at your neighbor’s paper.”
→ During the test, the teacher warned _____
16. At the meeting, the head of the department said to Mary, “ Don’t forget to turn in your grade reports by the 15th.”
→ At the meeting, the head of the department reminded _____
17. Mr. Lee said to the children, “ Be quiet “
→ Mr. Lee told _____
18. The hijacker said to the pilot, “ You must land the plane.”
→ The hijacker asked _____
19. The teacher said to the students, “ Speak slowly and clearly.”
→ The teacher encouraged _____
20. The teacher said to the students, “ You are supposed to come to class on time.”
→ The teacher advised _____

UNIT 6**1/ WORD FORM:**

1. These _____ come from a high school near here. (volunteer)
2. There are a lot of _____ children living in this area. (advantage)
3. Students go to remote villages to provide education and _____ services for people. (medicine)
4. Her _____ include tennis and painting. (act)
5. _____ of births, marriages and death appear in some newspapers. (Announce)
6. _____, he had nothing new to show us. (Disappoint)
7. Everyone was attracted by her graceful _____ (perform)
8. He was _____ because she didn't arrive at his birthday party. (disappoint)
9. They worked hard together, _____ and under pressure. (compete)
10. How many _____ are there in the competition? (participate)

2/ PREPOSITION

1. The teacher explained the competition's rules _____ the students very carefully.
2. I've always dreamed _____ living in a small house by the sea.
3. Mike apologized _____ being so rude to me.
4. The driver of the other car accused me _____ causing the accident.
5. We invited Jane _____ stay for lunch.
6. I congratulated Liz _____ getting a new job.
7. My bag wasn't very heavy, but Dan insisted _____ carrying it for me
8. We don't approve _____ hunting animals for sport.
9. Kevin thanked us _____ inviting him to our party.
10. Brian advised me _____ study economics at university.
11. The women blamed me _____ breaking her glasses.
12. No one can prevent him _____ attending the meeting.

3/ VERB FORM:

1. It is easy (see) _____ animals on the road in daylight.
2. I asked him (explain) _____ but he refused (say) _____ any thing.
3. It is pleasant (sit) _____ by the fire at night.
4. There was no way of (get) _____ out of the building except by (climb) _____ down a rope.
5. It's no good (write) _____ to him; he never answers letters.
6. Ask him (come) _____ in. Don't keep him (stand) _____ at the door.
7. We watched the children (jump) _____ from a window and (fall) _____ into a blanket held by people below.
8. Did you hear him (go) _____ out?
9. The first man (set) _____ foot on the moon is Neil Armstrong.
10. I'm pleased (see) _____ you.

4/ VERB TENSE

1. When my father got to the airport, he realized he _____ (leave) his passport at home.
2. Mary kept trying to talk to me while my hair _____ (cut).
3. A lot of trees _____ (blow) down in the storm last summer.
4. Any tests _____ (do) since last month?

5. Marie Curie and Pierre Curie _____ (award) the Nobel prize for Physics in 1903.
6. The whole class (be) _____ listening attentively.
7. Why are you under the table? _____ you (look) _____ for something?
8. Until last year, the government (not concern) _____ itself with the problem of unemployment.

3/TRANSFORMATION:

1. “ I must have made a mistake in the calculations.”
→ Mr. Forest admitted _____
2. “ It was nice of you to invite me to your birthday party. Thanks very much.”
→ Mike thanked _____
3. “ I’ll pay for the meal.”
→ Sarah insisted _____
4. “ Perhaps we can go to Paris for the weekend.”
→ Neil suggested _____
5. “ I’m sorry I couldn’t come to visit you the summer.”
→ Kate apologized _____
6. “ I hear you won the championship. Congratulations!”
→ Dane congratulated _____
7. “ You’re selfish.”
→ Jane accused _____
8. “ You mustn’t drink too much caffeine.”
→ Marta warned _____
9. “ I’m sorry I didn’t phone you earlier.” Jill said to me.
→ Jill apologized _____
10. “ Why not decorate the baby’s room ? “ Ann said.
→ Ann suggested _____
11. The tourist guide said, “Don’t walk alone in the street at night.”
→ The tourist guide _____
12. “ I can’t go to your birthday party next Saturday evening, Jack”, said Mary.
→ Mary apologized _____
13. The manager said to the workers, “You have done excellent work this month.”
→ The manager congratulated _____
14. “ I always want to run my own business”, she said to me.
→ She dreamed _____
15. “ You told a lie, Tom”, she said.
→ She accused _____
16. “ To tell the truth, I have driven my car without insurance.” , she said.
→ She admitted _____
17. “ Shall we have dinner somewhere after the theater ?” said Peter.
→ Peter suggested _____
18. “ I didn’t break the windows.” Bill said.
→ Bill denied _____

19. “ You can’t run out of the garden,” Ms Kelly said to the children.

→ Ms Kelly prevented _____

20. “ I feel like seeing you soon, Susan,” said her mother.

→ Her mother looked _____

4/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Her _____ include tennis and painting.

- A. actives B. acts C. actions D. activities

2. _____ of births, marriages and death appear in some newspapers.

- A. Announces B. Announcers C. Announcements D. Announcing

3. _____, he had nothing new to show us.

- A. Disappointed B. Disappointedly C. Disappointing D. Disappointingly

4. Is a questionnaire answered by 500 people truly _____ of national opinion?

- A. represent B. represented C. representative D. representation

5. The recent immigrants to the country are not fully _____.

- A. socials B. socialists C. socialisms D. socialized

6. The Pope is the _____ of many Christians.

- A. spirit B. spiritual C. spirits D. high-spirit

7. Be careful with the _____ effect of coffee.

- A. stimulus B. stimulate C. stimulating D. stimulated

8. A _____ is a person chosen to speak on behalf of a group.

- A. monitor B. representative C. president D. member

9. Everyone was attracted by her graceful _____.

- A. perform B. performing C. performance D. performer

10. Are you willing to take _____ in our project?

- A. part B. participation C. role D. contribution

11. He was _____ because she didn’t arrive at his birthday party.

- A. disappoint B. disappointing C. disappointed D. disappointment

12. _____ are the ones to decide who wins a competition.

- A. Audience B. Spectators C. Judges D. Competitors

13. The last World Cup was _____ in Germany.

- A. broken B. taken place C. held D. happened

14. Everyone congratulated Jim _____ his success.

- A. for B. about C. with D. on

15. The workers have made _____ to the boss but he just doesn’t seem to be listening.

- A. represents B. representations C. representatives D. representing

16. They worked hard together, _____ and under pressure.

- A. compete B. competitive C. competitively D. competition

17. How many _____ are there in the competition?

- A. participates B. participants C. participations D. participative

18. The instructor is explaining the competition’s rules _____ the competitors.

- A. to B. for C. with D. at

19. To participate _____ the contest, you must be under 25 years old.

- A. for B. at C. in D. about

20. The teacher divided the class into 3 groups _____ ten.
A. of B. with C. into D. for
21. How many contestants were there **in all**?
A. as a total B. as a result C. as respected D. as usual
22. The transition from school to work doesn't happen **smoothly** to everybody.
A. without difficulties B. full of troubles
C. with problems D. plenty of challenges
23. When someone _____ a poem or other piece of writing, they say it aloud.
A. recites B. takes part in C. completes D. competes
24. The role of scientists is to **observe** and describe the world.
A. obey B. determine C. watch D. keep
25. What was the _____ of match? _ Three goals to nil.
A. representation B. participation C. member D. score
26. Next month the students of our country will take part in a server _____ for university places.
A. performance B. competition C. activity D. completion
27. At _____ end of the competition, the judge announced the results to everybody.
A. a B. an C. the D. X
28. _____ the end of the program, a student would offer flowers to the lecturer.
A. On B. At C. For D. In
29. Have you got any difficulty _____ learning these answers?
A. in B. for C. about D. with
30. In tonight's quiz, our **contestants** have come from all over the country.
A. losers B. judges C. competitors D. winners
31. A referee must know all the _____ of the game.
A. events B. disciplines C. laws D. rules
32. A _____ is a piece of paper with questions and exercises for students.
A. worksheet B. competition C. question D. poem
33. Don't write anything until the instructor finishes his _____.
A. explain B. explanatory C. explanation D. explainer
34. The program began with an _____ that it was 8:00.
A. announce B. announcer C. announcement D. announcing
35. There is a wide variety for you to choose. You can take part in _____ from canoeing to bird watching.
A. acts B. actions C. activities D. acting
36. He doesn't speak English fluently because he has some difficulty _____ the English consonants.
A. to pronounce B. pronouncing C. with pronouncing D. pronounced
37. Peter should have apologized _____ being late this morning.
A. about B. at C. for D. up
38. There are 20 questions _____ all.
A. of B. with C. in D. for
39. The trainer made a public _____ for the team's poor performance.
A. apologize B. apologizing C. apology D. apologist
40. University are very _____ for the best students.
A. compete B. competition C. competitor D. competitive

41. Most of the students enjoyed the mental _____ of that exercise.
A. stimulate B. stimulation C. stimulus D. stimulative
42. Companies will now be able to _____ programs on ITV.
A. judge B. sponsor C. recite D. announce
43. The students are nervous because results of the final exam will be _____ tomorrow.
A. participated B. competed C. completed D. announced
44. Lan is one of the talented _____ in the competition.
A. performant B. performers C. performer D. performance
45. He is the only _____ that has not run this race before.
A. competition B. competitive C. competitor D. compete
46. He took part in this sport _____ with his friends.
A. enthusiastically B. enthusiastic C. enthusiastical D. enthusiasm

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

During the Olympic games, people from all over the world come together in peace and friendship. Some of these people compete for medals. Several million people attend the games, and millions of other people watch them on television.

Why do we have the Olympic games? How did they begin? The first Olympic Games that we have records of were in Greece in 776 B.C. The games lasted one day. The only event in the first thirteen Olympic Games was a race. Men ran the length of the stadium (about 192 meters). Then, longer running races were added. Through the years, a few other kinds of events, like the long jump, were also added. During this time, the games were for men only, and women could not even watch them. In the year 393, a Roman emperor ended the Olympic Games because the quality of the games became very low. The Olympics did not take place again for 1500 years!

In 1894, Pierre de Coubertin of France helped form the International Olympic Committee, and the modern Olympic Games began. In 1896 the games were held again in Athens, Greece. The Greeks built a new stadium for the competition. Three hundred and eleven athletes from thirteen countries competed in many events. The winners became national heroes.

After 1896, the games were held every four years during the summer in different cities around the world. In 1900, the Olympics were in Paris, France, and women competed for the first time. In 1908, in London, England, the first gold medals were given to winning athletes. Before that time, the winners received only silver and bronze medals.

The Olympic flag was first introduced in 1920 in Antwerp, Belgium. The flag has five rings on it. The rings represent the continents of Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, and North and South America. Each ring is a different color blue, yellow, black, green, or red - because the flag of each of the countries that compete in the games has at least one of these colors in it.

The Olympic Winter Games began in 1924 in Chamois, France. Athletes competed in winter events such as skiing, ice skating, and ice hockey. Today, the Winter Games take place every four years. The Summer Games also take place every four years, but not in the same year as the winter events. Both the Summer Games and the Winter Games must have at least fifteen events, and they cannot last more than sixteen days.

Until recently, Olympic competitors could not be professional athletes. All of the athletes in the Olympic Games were amateurs. Today, however, many of the Olympic athletes are professionals who play their sports for money during the year. Some people disagree with this idea. They believe that the Olympic Games are for amateur athletes, not paid professionals. Other people think that anyone can play in the Olympic Games. No matter who the athletes are,

millions of people throughout the world enjoy watching the greatest athletic competitions, the Summer games and the Winter Games of the Olympics.

1. Which of the following is not true of the first 13 Olympic Games in Greece?

- A. They lasted only one day.
- B. The men competed while the women watched.
- C. They consisted of only one event, which was race running.
- D. They were for men only.

2. Pierre de Coubertin _____.

- A. was the first athlete from France to take part in the modern Olympic Games
- B. helped the Greeks build a new stadium for the modern Games.
- C. helped to revive the Games.
- D. became a national hero of France.

3. The International Olympic Committee was set up _____.

- A. with Pierre de Coubertin as chairman
- B. according the wish of a Roman emperor
- C. every four years starting from 1894
- D. two years before the modern Olympic Games were held

4. Women first competed in the Games _____.

- A. in 1908 in London, England
- B. in the Paris Olympics of 1900
- C. as soon as the Olympic Games were resumed
- D. in 1896 at Pierre de Coubertin's suggestion

5. What was special about the 1920 Olympics?

- A. The Olympic flag was introduced.
- B. Gold medals were given to winning athletes for the first time.
- C. Women were allowed to compete for the first time.
- D. The Olympic Winter Games were held.

PRACTICE TEST UNIT 6

A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 01. A. earning B. learning C. searching D. clearing
Question 02. A. candy B. sandy C. many D. handy

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 03. A. award B. winner C. spirit D. total
Question 04. A. announce B. complete C. practice D. advance

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 05. At first, things went smoothly. They almost _____ the five activities.
A. completed B. knew C. planned D. saw
Question 06. In Activity 5, Hung had difficulty _____ the poem.
A. of recording B. in reciting C. to renew D. to reacting
Question 07. Do not write anything until the instructor finishes his _____.
A. explain B. explanatory C. explanation D. explainer
Question 08. The trainer made a public _____ for the team's poor performance.
A. apologize B. apologizing C. apology D. apologist
Question 09. Peter should have apologized _____ being late this morning, but he did not.
A. at B. about C. for D. up
Question 10. We shall be competing _____ some of the best teams in the country.
A. over B. against C. between D. beside
Question 11. Peter _____ on driving Linda to the station.
A. thanked B. warned C. insisted D. apologized
Question 12. Philip suggested _____ to the amusement park in his car.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
Question 13. Why are you under the table? You (look)..... for something?
A. are looking B. look C. looking D. looked
Question 14. A lot of trees.....(blow) down in the storm last summer.
A. blew B. were blown C. blow D. have blown
Question 15. Lisa: "What do you think of the competition, Helen?" Helen: "_____."
A. It's great B. I'm OK C. I don't know D. It's held every year.
Question 16. "How many students took part in the last English Eloquence Contest?" - "_____."
A. Not too much B. About two weeks C. Not too many D. About average

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

- Question 17. In tonight's quiz, our contestants have come from all over the country.
A. losers B. judges C. competitors D. winners
Question 18. All students can take part in the annual English-speaking Competition.
A. Happening once a year B. Happening once a term
C. Happening once a month D. Happening once every six months

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19. We apologize for the late departure of this flight

- A. Sorry B. My bad C. Thank you D. Please forgive me

Question 20. Please pay attention to what I am saying

- A. Listen carefully B. Take notice of C. Watch and listen D. Ignore

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 21. "I'm sorry. I broke the vase," my little son said.

- A. My little son said that he was sorry and he would break the vase.
B. My little son refused breaking the vase and said sorry.
C. My little son threatened to break the vase.
D. My little son admitted having broken the vase.

Question 22. "Please give me some more money, Mum," Daisy said.

- A. Daisy protected her mother from giving her some more money.
B. Daisy insisted her mother on giving her some more money.
C. Daisy dream of her mother giving her some more money.
D. Daisy looked forward to giving her mother some more money.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 23. He changed such much that we could hardly recognize him immediately.

- A B C D

Question 24. You can congratulate yourself about having done an excellent job.

- A B C D

Question 25. There were so much books in the library that I didn't know which one to choose.

- A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

For many young people, sport is a part of school life and (26)_____ in one of the school teams and playing in matches is very important. If someone is in a team, it means a lot of (27)_____ practice and often spending a Saturday or Sunday away from home since many matches are played then. It might also involve traveling to other towns to play (28)_____ other school teams and then staying on after the match for a meal or a drink. Sometimes, parents, friends or other students will travel with the team to (29)_____ their own side. When a school team wins a match, it is the whole school that feels proud, not only the players. It can also mean that a school becomes (30)_____ for being good at certain sports and students from that school may end up playing for national and international teams so that the school has some really famous names associated with it.

Question 26. A. having B. being C. taking D. putting

Question 27. A. extra B. much C. huge D. less

Question 28. A. to B. with C. again D. against

Question 29. A. take B. win C. defeat D. support

Question 30. A. well-done B. well-prepared C. well-known D. well-off

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

If you plan to visit in October, don't miss the Harvest Festival. The festival offers a variety of activities for all age groups and interests. Children will enjoy listening to traditional stories and learning folk dances. Adults will enjoy the antique show and the crafts fair. Other attractions include a celebration of musical heritage and demonstrations of traditional skills such as candle making, butter churning, and bee keeping. The festival is held at County Fairgrounds, ten miles outside of town on Highway 64 West. Space is available for you to park your car at the festival at no extra charge. The admission fee of \$ 2 for adults and \$ 1 for children is donated to the Preserve Our History Fund.

Question 31. What does this notice describe?

- A. A lecture B. A festival C. A school D. A parade

Question 32. What activity is available for children?

- A. Dancing B. Painting C. Ball playing D. Singing

Question 33. Which of the following activities isn't mentioned in the notice?

- A. Butter churning and bee keeping B. Candle making
C. Cooking D. Dancing

Question 34. How does the advertisement assume that people get to the fairgrounds?

- A. Walk B. Drive a car C. Take the subway D. Fly

Question 35. What happens to the admission fee?

- A. It is used to rent the fairgrounds. B. It pays the performers.
C. It pays for supplies. D. It is donated to charity.

B. WRITING:

1. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. The company has decided to withdraw from some of its _____. (sponsor)
2. Over 30,000 _____ will run in the New York marathon. (compete)
3. The survey was based on direct _____ of over 500 schools. (observe)
4. She finds writing poetry deeply _____. (satisfy).

2. Complete using the correct tenses of the verbs in the bracket.

1. This house _____ 35,000 pounds in 1980. (cost)
2. I don't remember where and when I _____ her. (meet)
3. At this time yesterday I _____ to music. (listen)
4. It (rain) _____ heavily while I (sleep) _____ yesterday afternoon.
5. After they (visit) _____ Paris, they (go) _____ to Manchester.
6. David (wash) _____ his hands. He (just, repair) _____ the TV set
7. It is 2 years since I (last give) _____ presents on Christmas day.
8. Look at those black clouds. It (rain) _____.

Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stay the same.

Question 36. "You shouldn't go out tonight, Jack" said Jack's mother.

→ Jack's mother advised _____

Question 37. We didn't go swimming because the weather was so bad.

→ If _____

Question 38. It took the secretary 20 minutes to sort all the letters.

→The secretary spent _____

Question 39. “When is your birthday?” Mai said to Hoa.

→Mai asked _____

Question 40. “Please, open the door!” he said.

→He told me _____

Question 41. “I have learnt English for six years,” Miss Hoa said.

→Miss Hoa told that _____

UNIT 7: WORLD POPULATION**I. VOCABULARY****READING**

1. Scene	/si:n/ (n)	picture (cảnh)
2. Population (n)	/,pɒpjəleɪʃn/	dân số
3. To increase	/ in `kri:s / (v)	to rise, to go
4. To reach	/ri:tʃ/ (v)	to get to (lên đến)
5. Probably	/'prɒbəbli/ (av)	có thể
6. A.D. = Anno Domini:		
7. Figure	/ 'fɪgjər/ (n)	= number (con số)
8. To support	/sə'pɔ:t/	provide (cung cấp)
9. Resource	/ 'ri:sɔ:rs/ (n)	tài nguyên
10. Growth	/grəʊθ/ (n)	increase (gia tăng)
11. To limit	/ `limit / (v)	giới hạn
12. To raise	/ reiz / (v)	to breed (nuôi)
13. Amount	/ə'maunt/ (n)	quantity (số lượng)
14. Petroleum	/pə'trəʊliəm/ (n)	dầu mỏ
15. The Third World	the poor or developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America,	
16. Research	/'ri:sɜ:tʃ/	nghiên cứu
17. Average	/'ævərɪdʒ/ (adj)	trung bình
18. Birth-control method		phương pháp hạn chế sinh đẻ
19. Family planning (n)		kế hoạch hóa gia đình
20. Available	/ə'veɪləbl/ (adj)	có sẵn
21. decrease	/ di `kri: s / (v)	to become less (giảm) (nghĩa trong bài)
22. Journalist	/'dʒɜ:nəlist/(n)	reporter (nhà báo)
23. → Journalism	/'dʒɜ:nəlizəm/ (n)	ngành báo chí
24. To turn sth in	hand sth in (nộp)	
25. SPEAKING		
26. Be aware of		be conscious of nhận thức
27. Religion	/ri'lɪdʒən/ (n)	tôn giáo
28. → Religious (n)		tôn giáo
29. Insurance	/in'ʃʊərəns/ (n)	sự bảo đảm
30. Standard	/'stændəd/(n)	tiêu chuẩn
31. To Implement	/'impliment/ (v)	carry out (thực hiện)
32. → Implementation	/,implimen'teɪʃn/	sự thi hành, sự thực hiện
33. → Implement	/'impliment/ (n)	dụng cụ
34. LISTENING		
35. Be feel honoured (to do sth)		to feel proud and happy
36. Expert	/'ekspɜ:t/ (n)	chuyên gia
37. Rate	/ reit / (n)	tỉ lệ
38. To rank	/ræŋk/ (v)	xếp vị trí
39. reason	/ 'ri:zn / (n)	lý do
40. Population explosion		bùng nổ dân số
41. Policy	/'pɒləsi/ (n)	chính sách

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. To exercise | / `eksesaiz / (v) | To use something (sử dụng) |
| 2. Reward | (n) | tiền thưởng |

WRITING

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3. To distribute | /di`stribju:t/ (v) | phân bố |
| 4. Unevenly | /,ʌn'i:vnli/ (adv) | không đồng đều |
| 5. To account for sth (v) | | to make sth up (chiếm) |

EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. To do research | ngiên cứu |
| 2. To make a suggestion on sth | đề nghị về điều gì |

PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Be aware of | nhận thức |
| 2. Answer to sth (n) | câu trả lời cho điều gì |
| 3. Limit to sth | giới hạn cho cái gì |
| 4. Instead of | thay vì |
| 5. To account for (v) | chiếm |
| 6. According to | theo như |

WORD FORM

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Aware (adj) | nhận thức | 10. Populate (v) | định cư |
| Awareness (n) | nhận thức | Population (n) | dân số |
| 2. Distribute (v) | phân bố, phân phối | Overpopulation (n) | đông dân quá mức |
| Distribution (n) | sự phân bố | 11. Reason (v) | tranh luận (với) |
| Distributor (n) | người phân phối | Reason (n) | lý do |
| 3. Implement (v) | thực hiện | Reasonable (adj) | hợp lý |
| Implementation | | Unreasonable (adj) | không hợp lý |
| Implement | dụng cụ | Reasonably (adv) | hợp lý |
| 4. Improve (v) | cải thiện | 12. Religion (n) | tôn giáo |
| Improvement (n) | sự cải thiện | Religious (adj) | thuộc về tôn giáo |
| 5. Increase (v) | gia tăng | 13. Research (v) | ngiên cứu |
| Increase (n) | gia tăng | Research (n) | ngiên cứu |
| Increased (adj) | đang gia tăng | Researcher (n) | nhà nghiên cứu |
| Increasingly (adv) | càng lúc càng | 14. Reward (v) | thưởng |
| 6. Grow (v) | phát triển | Reward (n) | tiền thưởng |
| Growth (n) | phát triển | Rewarding (adj) | xứng đáng |
| 7. Journalist (n) | nhà báo | 15. Safety (n) | an toàn |
| Journalism | ngành báo chí | Safe (adj) | an toàn |
| 8. Limit (v) | giới hạn | Safely (adv) | an toàn |
| Limit (n) | giới hạn | 16. Scene (n) | cảnh |
| Limited (adj) | giới hạn | Scenic | có cảnh đẹp |
| Unlimited (adj) | không giới hạn | 17. Solve (v) | giải quyết |
| 9. Method (n) | phương pháp | Solution (n) | cách giải quyết |
| Methodical (adj) | có phương pháp | 18. Suggest (v) | đề nghị |
| Methodically (adv) | có phương pháp | Suggestion (n) | đề nghị |

II. GRAMMAR**A. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1,2,3, AND UNLESS (Revision)****B. CONDITIONAL IN REPORTED SPEECH**

CÁCH ĐỔI CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN TỪ TRỰC TIẾP SANG GIÁN TIẾP		
1. Ngôi của các đại từ và tính từ sở hữu	→ đổi	* Chú ý: Nếu câu điều kiện ở thể nghi vấn nhớ đổi sang thể xác định khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp.
2. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn	→ đổi	
3. Thì của động từ: Điều kiện loại 1 → V2/ed Điều kiện loại 2,3 → không đổi		

III. EXERCISE**1. Transformation**

1. The bus was so crowded that she had to walk to the office.

→ *If* _____

2. He gets up early. This is why he gets good health .

→ *If* _____

3. She is weak, so she doesn't go out very often.

→ *If* _____

4. As the sun was in the right direction, the photographs came out very well.

→ *If* _____

5. He watches video film by night. Therefore, he feels asleep by day.

→ *If* _____

6. He failed in the examination because he was too lazy.

→ *If* _____

7. He drives carelessly so he will have a serious accident.

→ *If* _____

8. I missed the meeting because my car broke down.

→ *If* _____

9. He doesn't study hard so he will fail the final exam.

→ *If* _____

10. Susan is overweight because she eats too much.

→ *If* _____

2. Use "unless" instead of "if" and vice versa

1. If he doesn't hurry, he'll be late for school.

→ *Unless* _____

2. Unless it stops raining, we won't go out.

→ *If* _____

3. Unless he studied harder, he would fail the final exam.

→ *If* _____

4. Unless he had drunk alcohol, he would have passed the contest.

→ *If* _____

5. You'll get success if you are patient.

→ Unless _____

6. These flowers will die if nobody waters them.

→ Unless _____

7. No one can help him if he doesn't tell the truth.

→ Unless _____

8. You will catch a cold unless you keep your feet dry.

→ If _____

9. Unless he phoned immediately, he wouldn't meet Mary.

→ If _____

3/ Word form:

1. It is believed that safe birth-control _____ (method) for family planning be available to the women who are in the Third World.

2. The majority of countries are in the project to control the _____ (populate)growth.

3. No one is perfect. Human being has our _____. (limit)

4. They are conducting an _____ survey. (educate)

5. Population _____ (explode)is considered as a threat for our world.

6. _____ (populate) can be seen as one of the most dangerous features of the future of human being.

7. Her _____ (grow) in thinking came as no surprise to us.

8. “ _____ (safety) and sound ” means that we are in a secure situation.

9. My daddy has been doing a lot of _____ (science) research on climate change.

4/ Verb forms:

1. If the earth suddenly _____ (stop) spinning we all _____ (fly) off it.

2. If you _____ (smoke) in a non-smoking compartment the other passengers _____ (object).

3. _____ (your parents/ not/ be) proud if they could see you now?

4. If she _____ (not/ fail) one of her final exams she wouldn't have had to spend part of the summer in college.

5. I'll lend you War and Peace if I _____ (finish) it before you go on holiday.

6. If we _____ (work) all night we _____ (finish) in time; but we have no intention of working all night.

7. If you had worked harder, you _____ (pass) your final exam.

8. If you want to learn a musical instrument, you _____ (practice).

9. There have been a lot of thefts from cars in the city center. If you _____ (leave) your car there, _____ (not leave) any valuables in it.

10. I don't have enough money to buy that house. But if I _____ (have) more money, I _____ (buy) it.

11. I got wet because I didn't take my umbrella. However, I _____ (not/ get) wet if I _____ (remember) to take my umbrella with me.

12. I'm broke, but I _____ (have) plenty of money now if I _____ (not/ spend) so much yesterday.

13. Tom's hobby is collecting stamps from all over the world. If he _____ (travel) to a new country, he _____ (spend/ always) time looking for new stamps.

14. I'm doing the test very well now. I _____ (not/ do) the test well if I _____ (not/ revise) thoroughly last night.

15. _____ (you/ take) that job if you _____ (know) that you had to work nights?

16. I'm sure we _____ (get) lost if we _____ (have) a map.
17. If you _____ (drive) more carefully, the accident _____ (happen).
18. If you _____ (grow up) in Japan, you _____ (learn) Japanese.
19. I _____ (consider) taking the job if the salary _____ (be) higher.
20. The child _____ (hit) by a car if her mother _____ (pull) her out of the street

5/ Transformation

1. 'If I had any money I'd buy you a drink,' she said to me.
→ _____
2. 'If I catch the plane I'll be home by five,' he said.
→ _____
3. 'You should stay in bed if you feel unwell.' my mother said.
→ _____
4. 'What would you do if you were having a problem with grammar, Jane?' Anne asked.
→ _____
5. 'If I'd had my mobile yesterday, I could have contacted you,' Matthew said.
→ _____
6. 'If I were you, I'd stop smoking,' she said to her brother.
→ _____
7. 'If you happen to be in our area, drop in and see us,' they said.
→ _____
8. 'If call the baby is a girl what will they her? he wondered.
→ _____
9. 'If I don't practise my English I won't get any better,' she said.
→ _____
10. 'If you press this switch, the computer comes on,' he said to his students
→ _____
11. 'I'd have been in bad trouble if Jane hadn't helped me,' he said.
→ _____
12. 'If you have time, wash the floor,' he said.
→ _____
13. 'If the door is .clocked what shall I do?' she asked.
→ _____
14. 'If we had a calculator, we could work this out a lot quicker,' they said.
→ _____
15. 'If you don't apologize, I'll never speak to you again.' he said.
→ _____
16. Jack was late to the meeting because his watch was slow.
→ _____
17. Heinrich regret not having gone to art school when he was younger.
→ _____
18. We don't live in a big city, so we can't easily get access to the Internet.
→ _____
19. 'If your job is so bad, why don't you leave?' she said.
→ _____
20. 'If my car was working I would drive you to the station,' Tom said to his mother.
→ _____

6/ Multiple choice:

1. People are not aware of the problem of _____.
A. populate B. population C. populous D. overpopulation
2. We must limit population _____ because our resources are limited.
A. grow B. grown C. growth D. growing
3. We need a _____ and reliable birth control option to decrease population growth.
A. safe B. safely C. safety D. safeness
4. The explosion of population has caused shortage of foods, lack of hospitals and schools, _____ and low living standards.
A. literacy B. literate C. illiteracy D. illiterate
5. Professor Hopkins has been doing a lot _____ research on the effects on brain damage.
A. science B. scientific C. scientifically D. scientist
6. If you _____ up too late, you'll be very tired tomorrow.
A. stay B. will stay C. stayed D. had stayed
7. Daisy said that if she _____ me she would not buy that dress because it was too expensive.
A. is B. been C. were D. had been
8. The teacher said that if John had studied harder, _____ the his exam
A. wouldn't fail B. won't have passed C. won't fail D. wouldn't have failed
9. When someone _____ you a present, it is a custom to give them in return.
A. give B. will give C. gives D. has given
10. " _____ you give me the money, I will help you", the man said.
A. Unless B. Or C. If D. Otherwise
11. If I had time, I _____ to the beach with you this weekend.
A. will have gone B. would go C. would have gone D. will go
12. The doctor said that if the patient _____ smoking, he _____ seriously ill.
A. doesn't stop/will be B. didn't stop/would be
C. hadn't stopped/will be D. doesn't stop/would be
13. The poor little girl was made _____ very hard.
A. work B. to work C. working D. worked
14. We set off early _____ we wouldn't get stuck in the traffic.
A. because B. so that C. although D. in case
15. Sam's bike has been broken. He's going to have it _____.
A. repaired B. to repaired C. repair D. repairing
16. The teacher _____ two students do the exercises on the board.
A. had B. asked C. told D. forced
17. I would like to offer a small reward to _____ who finds my missing dog.
A. someone B. no one C. one D. anyone
18. The governments should do something to help the women in the Third World _____ the world population growth can start to decrease.
A. so as to B. in order to C. so that D. so as that
19. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) _____ in 1967.
A. founds B. is founding C. founded D. was founded
20. For the time being, the students' papers _____.
A. are marking B. are being marked C. have marked D. will be marked
21. Mrs. Brown always takes good care _____ her children.
A. for B. of C. to D. with

22. I think your idea is quite different _____ mine.
A. in B. with C. on D. from
23. It is _____ time governments and organization did something to control birthrate.
A. a B. an C. the D. Þ
24. **Harry:** “How many brothers and sisters do you have, Mike?” **Mike:** “_____.”
A. I boy and 2 girls B. My mom and dad
C. Two children D. I sister and no brothers
25. **Paul:** What do your parents do, Hoa? **Hoa:** “_____.”
A. They both do teachers B. They both work teachers
C. They are both teachers D. They both make teachers
26. If you had taken my advice, _____.
A. you won't be in such difficulties B. you hadn't been in such difficulties
C. you wouldn't be in such difficulties D. you won't have been in such difficulties
27. Safe birth-control _____ for family planning should be available to the women in the Third World.
A. method B. methodical C. methods D. methodically
28. Many governments are trying to control the _____ growth.
A. population B. populous C. populate D. populated
29. No educational system is perfect. Each one has its _____.
A. limits B. limited C. limitations D. limitless
30. We should carry out population _____ programs.
A. education B. educate C. educated D. educational
31. Scientists say that the main reason for population _____ is a decrease in death rates.
A. explode B. explosion C. explosive D. exploded
32. The doctor said _____ the patient did not stop smoking, he would be seriously ill.
A. that if B. whether C. if that D. as if
33. If you don't take my advice, you _____ get into trouble.
A. will be B. will C. would D. would have
34. _____ waiting to hear the results.
A. Someone were B. Everyone were C. Everyone was D. Anyone was
35. She told me that she would not have enjoyed the party if I _____ there.
A. am not B. was not C. were not D. had not been
36. _____ more information, please telephone our main office.
A. If you will need B. If you should need C. If you need D. If you needed
37. Lan said that if she had practiced more, she _____ such mistakes.
A. couldn't make B. can't make C. couldn't have make D. couldn't have made
38. Can you please check that _____ has got a ticket?
A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone
39. We have just finished an important project. It couldn't _____ without the help of our teachers.
A. can't finish B. can't be finished C. couldn't finished D. couldn't be finished
40. My father _____ our house whitewashed every year.
A. has B. does C. lets D. makes
41. The librarian told us not _____ reference books out of the library.
A. taking B. take C. to take D. took
42. Jane had her new pen _____ two days ago and she hasn't been able to find it.

- A. lose B. loses C. losing D. lost
43. I think more money _____ in education.
A. should be invested B. should invest C. should invested D. should be investing
44. Some scientists say that population growth must _____ because our resources are limited.
A. limit B. is limited C. be limited D. to be limited
45. He takes a great interest _____ community activities.
A. for B. at C. in D. about

The dramatic growth of the world's population in the twentieth century was on a scale without parallel in human history. Most of this growth had occurred since 1950 and was known as the population 'explosion'. Between 1950 and 1980 the world population increased from 2.5 to over 4 billion, and by the end of the twenty century the figure had risen to about 6.6 billion. Growth of this size cannot continue indefinitely. Recent forecasts suggest that the total population will *level out* at between 10 and 15 billion in the mid twenty first century. Already there are encouraging signs that the rate of increase in many less developed countries is beginning to slow down.

1. According to the passage, at no period in human history has there been _____.
A. a population explosion of the magnitude as the one in the twenty century
B. a universal fear about the future of man
C. as comprehensive a study of population problems as the one envisaged now
D. so much consensus among nations concerning the population of the world
2. In 2000, the world's population was about _____.
A. four billion B. six billion C. ten billion D. fifteen billion
3. It is pointed out in the passage that the increase in the world population _____.
A. is expected to continue even faster until 2050
B. will not continue into the next century
C. has been going on noticeably since 1950
D. has been much faster in the industrialized countries
4. The phrasal verb 'level out' in line 8 means _____.
A. to make something equal B. to make amounts be of higher level
C. to stop moving up or down D. to stay at a steady level
5. It has been forecast that, by the middle of the twenty-first century _____.
A. various measures will have been taken to encourage population growth
B. the world population will be stabilized at around 10 to 15 billion
C. the population growth rate in less developed countries will be much higher
D. the rate of population increase will have doubled the 1950 rate

PRACTICE TEST UNIT 7

A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 01. A. limit B. figure C. iron D. billion

Question 02. A. great B. available C. raise D. said

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 03. A. different B. average C. organize D. however

Question 04. A. method B. women C. something D. support

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 05. If you _____ up too late, you'll be very tired tomorrow.

A. stay B. put C. take D. see

Question 06. The teacher said that if John had studied harder, _____ the his exam

A. wouldn't have come into B. would not have passed
C. would have been in term of D. wouldn't have failed

Question 07. The explosion of population has caused shortage of foods, lack of hospitals and schools, _____ and low living standards.

A. literacy B. literate C. illiteracy D. illiterate

Question 08. We must limit population _____ because our resources are limited.

A. grow B. grown C. growth D. growing

Question 09. Mrs. Brown always takes good care _____ her children.

A. for B. of C. to D. with

Question 10. I think your idea is quite different _____ mine.

A. in B. with C. on D. from

Question 11. If I had time, I _____ to the beach with you this weekend.

A. will have gone B. would go C. would have gone D. will go

Question 12. The doctor said that if the patient _____ smoking, he _____ seriously ill.

A. doesn't stop/will be B. didn't stop/would be
C. hadn't stopped/will be D. doesn't stop/would be

Question 13. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) _____ in 1967.

A. founds B. is founding C. founded D. was founded

Question 14. For the time being, the students' papers _____.

A. are marking B. are being marked C. have marked D. will be marked

Question 15. "_____?" "In 1928"

A. When did penicillin discovered B. When penicillin was discovered
C. When did penicillin discover D. When was penicillin discovered

Question 16. Paul: What do your parents do, Hoa? Hoa: "_____."

A. They both do teachers B. They both work teachers
C. They are both teachers D. They both make teachers

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.

Question 17. The population of the world is growing at a dangerous figure

A. number B. amout C. way D. rate

Question 18. He has only one aim in life, which is to become wealthy

- A. sponsor B. purpose C. contest D. score

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19. The population is increasing at about 6% per year.

- A. Rise B. Go up C. Accession D. Reduce

Question 20. I was honoured to have been mentioned in his speech.

- A. Feel proud and happy
B. To show great respect for someone or something
C. To give someone public praise or a reward
D. Disparage

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 21. He had spent his money carelessly and he became broke.

- A. If he does not spend his money carelessly, he will not become broke.
B. If he does not spend his money carelessly, he would not become broke.
C. If he had not spent his money carelessly, he would not have become broke.
D. If he did not spend his money carelessly, he would not have become broke.

Question 22. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.

- A. If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.
B. Unless you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.
C. If you don't stop talking, you will understand the lesson.
D. If you stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 23. If (A) you were (B) here yesterday, you would have (C) seen (D) Jean.

Question 24. She brought (A) a lot of money with (B) her for that (C) she could buy (D) some duty-free goods.

Question 25. If I will have (A) to make (B) a difficult decision, I will discuss (C) it with (D) my friends.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Although huge progress has already been (26)_____ in solving global poverty, there is still a widening gap between the rich and the poor. The unfair distribution of wealth means that while the world as the whole is getting richer, many poor people are (27)_____ from their share of this wealth.

One sign of hope is that rich nations are starting to consider (28)_____ Third World debt. Governments now recognize that without debt relief, there is little chance of poor countries like Rwanda and Tanzania achieving the growth necessary to lift their (29)_____ out of absolute poverty.

Charities now have the ambitious target of cutting the world's poverty by half (30)_____ the next fifteen years. They believe that this target will only be reached when governments and development agencies work together to achieve it.

Question 26. A. done B. made C. achieve D. carried out

Question 27. A. kept B. included C. excluded D. prevented

Question 28. A. asking B. cutting C. raising D. delaying

Question 29. A. population B. pollution C. industry D. economy

Question 30. A. during B. for C. within D. in

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

The world's population increased from 3 billion in 1959 to 6 billion by 1999, a doubling that occurred over 40 years. The Census Bureau's latest projections imply that population growth will continue into the 21st century, although more slowly. The world's population is projected to grow from 6 billion in 1999 to 9 billion by 2042, an increase of 50 percent that will **require** 43 years.

The world's population growth rate rose from about 1.5 percent per year from 1950 to 1951 to a peak of 2 percent in the early 1960s due to reductions in mortality. Growth rates thereafter started to decline due to rising age at marriage as well as increasing availability and use of effective contraceptive methods. Note that changes in population growth have not always been steady. A dip in the growth rate from 1959-1960, for instance, was due to the Great Leap Forward in China. During that time, both natural disasters and decreased agricultural output in the wake of massive social reorganization caused China's death rate to rise sharply and its fertility rate to fall by almost half.

Question 31. How many people did the world's population increase between 1956 and 1999?

- A. 3 billion B. 6 billion C. 40 million D. 9 million

Question 32. Which sentence is true?

- A. Population growth in the 20th century was more than that in the 21st century
B. Population growth in the 21st century was more than that in the 20th century.
C. The world's population is dramatically decreasing.
D. In 1999, there are about 6 billion people all over the world.

Question 33. The word **require** in line 4 means _____.

- A. spend B. demand C. pass D. take

Question 34. The population growth rate decrease was due to _____.

- A. reductions in mortality B. early marriage
C. early health care D. the effective use of birth control methods

Question 35. In 1959-1960, the population growth in China _____

- A. increased rapidly B. decreased C. was steady D. was unchangeable

B. WRITING:

Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stay the same.

Question 36. The bus was so crowded that she had to walk to the office.

→If _____

Question 37. He gets up early. This is why he gets good health .

→If _____

Question 38. She is weak, so she doesn't go out very often.

→If _____

Question 39. "If I had any money, I'd buy you a drink," she said to me.

→She _____

Question 40. " If I catch the plane, I'll be home by five," he said.

→He said _____

Question 41. " You should stay in bed if you feel unwell." My mother said.

→ My mother said _____

UNIT: 8 CELEBRATIONS

I. VOCABULARY**READING**

1. Fireworks (n)	/ˈfaɪəwɜːks/	pháo hoa, pháo bông
2. relative (adj)	/ˈrelatɪv/	họ hàng, bà con
3. Lunar year (n)	/ˈluːnəˈjɜː/	năm âm lịch
4. grand (adj)	/grænd/	rất quan trọng, rất lớn
5. western (adj)	/ˈwestən/	thuộc phương tây
6. mark (n,v)	/mɑːk/	dấu, nhãn hiệu, đánh dấu, ghi dấu
7. important (adj)	/ɪmˈpɔːtənt/	quan trọng; trọng yếu; hệ trọng
8. calendar (n)	/ˈkælɪndə/	lịch
9. agrarian (adj)	/əˈgreəriən/	(thuộc) ruộng đất
10. spread (v)	/spred/	trải, căng, giăng ra, kéo dài
11. preparation → prepare(n) (v)	/prepəˈreɪʃn / ˈpriˈpeə/	sự chuẩn bị, chuẩn bị
12. celebration; celebrate(n) (v)	/ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn / ˈselɪbret/	lễ kỷ niệm, kỷ niệm
13. excitement (n)	[ɪkˈsaɪtmənt]	sự nhộn nhịp, sự náo động, sự sôi nổi
14. build up (v)	/ˈbɪld ʌp/	xây dựng nên, tăng dần lên
15. decorate (v)	/ˈdekəreɪt/	trang hoàng, trang trí
16. banner (n)	[ˈbænə]	biểu ngữ, băng rôn
17. peach (n)	/ [piːtʃ/	quả đào
18. peach blossom(n)	[ˈblɒsəm]	hoa đào
19. apricot (n)	/ˈeɪprɪkɒt/	quả mơ, cây mơ
20. Kumquat tree (n)		/ˈkʌmkwɒt tri/ cây quả quất vàng
21. ripe (adj)	[raɪp]	chín
22. deep (adj)	[diːp]	sâu xa, sâu sắc
23. throughout (prep)	θruːˈaʊt]	ở khắp nơi; từ đầu đến cuối; suốt
24. sticky rice (n)	/ˈstɪki raɪs/	gạo nếp
25. green bean (n)	/ˈɡriːn biːn/	đậu xanh
26. fatty (adj)	[ˈfæti]	béo; như mỡ; có nhiều mỡ
27. pork (n)	[pɔːk]	thịt lợn
28. candied=sugared (adj)	/ˈkændɪd= ˈʃʊɡəd/	Tẩm đường, ướp đường
29. plum (n)	[plʌm]	quả mận
30. polite (to) (n)	/pəˈlaɪt/	lễ độ, lịch sự
31. Influence (n)	[ˈɪnfluəns]	ảnh hưởng
32. positive comment (n)	/ˈpɒzətɪvˈkɒment/	lời nhận xét/ bình luận tích cực
33. exchange wishes (n)	/ɪks,tʃeɪndʒ wɪʃɪz/	chúc nhau
34. lucky Money (n)		/ˈlʌkiˈmʌni/ tiền lì xì
35. receive (v)	/ rɪˈsiːv/	nhận, lĩnh, thu
36. adult (n)	/ˈædʌlt, əˈdʌlt/	người trưởng thành,
37. entertainment (n)		/,entəˈteɪnmənt/ sự giải trí
38. envelope (n)	ˈenvɪləʊp]	bao lì xì, bao thư
39. pagoda (n)	pəˈɡɒdə]	chùa
40. various (adj)	[ˈveəriəs]	khác nhau, nhiều
41. take part in	/ teɪk pɑːt ɪn/	tham gia, tham dự
42. Pray for (v)	/preɪ/	cầu nguyện
43. build up (v)	/ˈbɪld ʌp/	xây dựng nên, tăng dần lên

44. decorate with (v) /'dekəreit/ trang hoàng, trang trí
 45. A great deal of rất nhiều
 46. Make from: làm từ

SPEAKING

47. dress up (v) / dres ʌp/ ăn mặc chỉnh tề
 48. thanksgiving /'θæŋks,givɪŋ/ lễ tạ ơn
 49. Valentine's Day (n) /'væləntain's dei/ lễ tình nhân
 50. mask (n) / [mɑ:sk/ mặt nạ
 51. parade (v) / pə'reit/ diễu hành
 52. Mid-Autumn Festival (n) Mid 'ɔ:təm 'festɪvəl tết trung thu
 53. harvest (v) /'hɑ:vɪst/ thụ hoạch
 54. roast turkey (n) /'roust 'təki/ thịt gà tây quay, nướng

LISTENING

55. kimono (n) / ki'mounou/ áo kimono (Nhật)
 56. similarity → similar (adj) (n) /,simə'lærəti/ /'similə/ sự giống nhau, giống nhau
 57. shrine (n) /ʃraɪn/ miếu thờ, đền thờ
 58. longevity (n) /lɒn'dʒevɪti/ tuổi thọ
 59. pine tree (n) /paɪn tri/ cây thông
 60. constancy (n) /'kɒnstənsi/ tính kiên định, sự thủy chung
 61. represent (v) /,repri'zent/ tượng trưng cho
 62. bell (n) / bel/ cái chuông, tiếng chuông
 63. housewife (n) /'waɪf/ bà nội trợ
 64. household (n) /'haus hould/ hộ gia đình
 65. wine (n) / wain/ rượu
 66. card (n) / kɑ:d/ bài
 67. wine rice (n) / wain rais/ rượu xà kê

WRITING

68. description (n) dis'kripʃn diễn tả, mô tả
 69. Nation Independence Day/,ɪndi'pendəns dei/ ngày Quốc Khánh
 70. Teacher's Day /'ti:tʃə:z'dei/ ngày nhà giáo
 71. Women's Day /'wɪmɪnz 'dei/ ngày phụ nữ
 72. include (v) / in'klu:d/ bao gồm, gồm có
 73. purpose (n) 'pə:pəs mục đích, ý định

LANGUAGE FOCUS

74. fry (v) / frai/ rán, chiên
 75. thrive (v) / θraɪv/ thịnh vượng, phát đạt
 76. frozen (v) / frauzən/ đóng băng, đông lạnh
 77. threaten (v) /'θretn/ đe dọa
 78. overflow (v) /'ouvəfləu/ chảy tràn nước hay chất lỏng
 79. French fried (n) / frentʃ fraɪd/ khoai tây chiên
 80. fried fish (n) /fraɪ fɪʃ/ cá rán
 81. cauliflower (n) /'kɒlɪflaʊə/ súp lơ
 82. dessert (n) / di'zə:t/ tráng miệng
 83. throat (n) / θraʊt/ cổ họng, thanh quản
 84. manage (v) /'mænɪdʒ/ quản lý, trông nom
 85. crop (n) / krɒp/ vụ, mùa

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| 86. Tet tree | (n) | /tet tri/ | cây nêu |
| 87. good spirit | (n) | / gud 'spirit/ | hiền thần, linh tốt |
| 88. evil spirit | (n) | /'i:vl 'spirit/ | ác thần, linh ác |

PREPOSITION:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. decorate with (v) | /'dekəreit/ | trang hoàng, trang trí |
| 2. A great deal of | | rất nhiều |
| 3. Make from: | | làm từ |
| make of | | làm từ |
| make in | | làm ở |
| 4. dress up | | ăn mặc chỉnh tề |
| 5. spread over | | trải/ lan rộng trên |
| 6. To build 'up (to sth) | | to become greater |
| 7. Be polite to sb | | lịch sự với ai |
| 8. To exchange sth with sb | | trao đổi |
| 9. To pray for sth | | cầu nguyện |
| 10. Be full of sth | | đầy cái gì |

WORD FORMS

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Celebrate (v) | = làm lễ kỷ niệm | Household (n) | = hộ gia đình |
| Celebration (n) | = lễ kỷ niệm | Household (adj) | = có liên quan gia đình |
| Celebrated (adj) | = nổi tiếng | 8. Polite (adj) | = lịch sự |
| 2. Decorate (v) | = trang trí | Impolite (adj) | = bất lịch sự |
| Decoration (n) | = trang trí | Politeness (n) | = lịch sự |
| Decorative (adj) | = trang trí | Impoliteness | = bất lịch sự |
| 3. Describe (v) | = miêu tả | 9. Occasion (n) | = dịp |
| Description (n) | = sự miêu tả | Occasional (adj) | = thỉnh thoảng |
| Descriptive (adj) | = miêu tả | Occasionally (adv) | = thỉnh thoảng |
| 4. Entertain (v) | = giải trí | 10. Popularise (v) | = phổ biến, làm ưa thích |
| Entertainment (n) | = giải trí | Popularity (n) | = tính phổ biến |
| Entertainer (n) | = người làm trò tiêu khiển | Popular (adj) | = được yêu thích |
| Entertaining (adj) | | Unpopular (adj) | = không được yêu thích |
| Excite (v) | = làm phấn khởi | 11. Pray (v) | = cầu nguyện |
| Excitement (n) | = hào hứng | Prayer (n) | = lời cầu nguyện |
| Excited (adj) | = hào hứng, hân hoan | 12. Prepare (v) | = chuẩn bị |
| Exciting (n) | = hào hứng, hân hoan | Preparation (n) | = sự chuẩn bị |
| 5. Express (v) | = diễn tả | 13. Similar (adj) | = giống nhau |
| Expression (n) | = cụm từ, biểu hiện | Similarity (n) | = giống nhau |
| 6. Fat (n) | = mỡ | 14. Vary (v) | = khác |
| Fatty (adj) | = có mỡ | Variety (n) | = đa dạng |
| 7. House (v) | = chứa, cung cấp nhà | Various (adj) | = khác nhau |
| House (n) | = căn nhà | | |

II. GRAMMAR**ONE, ONES, SOMEONE, ANYONE, NO ONE, EVERYONE, NONE**

1. **ONE ,ONES** (cái ,ngườimà ,những cái ,những người)
 - Chúng dùng để thay thế danh từ đã được nhắc đến trước đó và tùy theo danh từ đó số ít hay số nhiều mà dùng ONE (thế cho danh từ số ít) hay ONES (thế cho danh từ số nhiều)

e.g. There are three books on the table.

Which **one** do you like?

I like the **red one**.

- **ONE/ONES** dùng sau các từ “ **this, that, these, those...**”

Which is your suitcase, Madam? This one or that one over there?

These hats are nice, but those ones are nicer.

*****Không dùng ONE trong trường hợp dưới đây:**

a. Không dùng ONE sau mạo từ “a” khi không có tính từ đi kèm.

Ex: I have many pens. You can take one if you want.

“one” = a pen; không thể nói “~~a-one~~”

b. Không dùng ONE thay thế cho danh từ không đếm được. Thay vào đó, chúng ta chỉ cần dùng tính từ mà thôi, nếu không muốn lặp lại danh từ

Ex: There was no hot water. I had to wash in cold’.

Cold= cold water; không thể nói: “~~cold-one~~”

2. SOMEONE/SOMEBODY (một người nào đó)

- Động từ chia số ít

- Thường dùng trong câu xác định

Someone has stolen my sandals:

Keep calm! Somebody will help you with this!

3. ANYONE/ANYBODY (bất cứ ai)

- Động từ chia số ít

- Thường dùng trong câu phủ định, nghi vấn

Someone is responsible for this mistake.

Don't believe anyone in the house

4. NO ONE (lưu ý chữ này viết rời ra): không ai

- Động từ chia số ít

- Thường dùng trong câu xác định

No one likes him:

The bus hit a lamp-post, but there was no one injured.

Không nói: There was ~~injured no-one~~

- **Lưu ý:** Cách dùng trong câu xác định hay phủ định, nghi vấn là chỉ mang tính tương đối

5. EVERYONE (mọi/ mỗi người)

- Động từ chia số ít

- Thường dùng trong câu xác định

We need everyone's name and address.

Everyone has to sign this form.

III. EXERCISE:

1/ Word forms:

1. Children receive their “_____ money “ inside red envelopes. (**luck**)

2. Many people go to the pagoda or church to _____ for a happy year for themselves and their family prayer (**prayer**)

3. People believe that what they do on the first day of the year will _____ their luck during the whole year (**influential**)
4. Mứt is _____ fruit
5. Streets are _____ white coloured lights and red banners on the day of Tet (**decoration**)
6. Tet is the _____ and most important occasion in the year (**grand**)
7. People are busy _____ gifts, cleaning and decorating their houses, and cooking _____ food (**buy/tradition**)
8. Peach _____ is traditional at Tet in the north (**blossomy**)
9. Tet's preparations and _____ used to be spread over months (**celebrate**)
10. Bánh Chung is made from _____ rice, green beans, and _____ pork (**stickiness/fat**)

2/ Verb forms:

1. My father _____ the living room with his favorite sports pictures. (to decorate)
2. He didn't stop _____ although he failed the test many times. (to try)
3. They don't let the office telephone _____ used for personal purpose by workers. (to be)
4. I would rather _____ out for a meal than stay at home. (to go)
5. She threatened _____ him to the police if he did it again. (to report)
6. He said that if he _____ rich he would have already bought that car. (to be)
7. She told me that if she saw him, she _____ (give) him a gift.
8. He said that if she had loved Tom she _____ him. (not to leave)
9. He said that if he had time, he _____ her. (to visit)
10. He said that if he had met her, he _____ her the truth. (to tell)
11. He said that if he caught the plane he _____ home by five. (to be)
12. He said that if he _____ a permit he could get a job. (to have)
13. Would you go out more often if you _____ so much in the house? (not to have to do)
14. She wouldn't have yawned the whole day if she _____ late last night. (to stay up)
15. We _____ John if we'd known about his problems. (to help)

3/ Transformation:

- Rewrite sentence, use pronoun ONE or ONES

1. Of the two T-shirt I love the red T -shirt.
Of the _____
2. My mom is cooking a chicken soup. Your mom is cooking a chicken soup, too.
My mom _____
3. I like listening to music, especially the music of Britney Spears.
I like _____
4. I didn't have cell phone in high school because my father didn't want me to have a cell phone.
I didn't _____
5. My parents let me choose a bicycle, and I took the white bicycle.
My parents _____
6. There are so many celebrations in Vietnam, but I think the most important and meaningful celebration is Lunar New Year holiday.
There are _____

7. We are close friends, we can share each other both our happy stories and sad stories about our life.

We are _____

8. These are the pencils of mine, those are the pencils of my younger sister.

These _____

9. If I were you, I would choose the big back bag instead of the small back bag.

If I were you, _____

10. My father want me to study at a private university, but my mother want me to study me to study at a public university.

My father _____

- Rewrite sentences so that it has similar sentence to the first sentence

11. My son didn't do anything for me last week.

My son _____

12. All the things in the room were in bright colors

Everything _____

13. There was nothing Tom could do.

Tom couldn't _____

14. No one was on time the for last meeting

Everyone _____

15. I have got one book and Xuan has got three books.

I have got _____

16. All of people like pop music.

Everyone _____

17. Social isolation days there was nobody on the streets.

Social isolation days there was _____

18. There was no reply, when I questioned.

No one _____

19. He was out of work, he hasn't got anything to do.

He was out of work, _____

20. The refrigerator is empty.

There is _____

4/ Multiple choice:

1. Jane is a very sociable girl. She likes parties and _____.

A. rituals B. ceremonies C. traditions D. celebrations

2. I shook hands and _____ a few words with the manager.

A. uttered B. expressed C. exchanged D. converted

3. _____ is a day or time of the year when people have a holiday from work and celebrate some special event, often a religious event.

A. Festival B. picnic C. celebration D. entertainment

4. Tet's preparations and celebrations used to be _____ over months.

A. looked B. made C. built D. spread

5. There is a _____ mood everywhere on New Year's Day.

- A. popular B. good C. optimistic D. festive
6. At Tet, areas of amusement and entertainment are _____ of any times throughout the year..
- A. most crowded B. the more crowded C. more crowded D. the most crowded
7. Both children and adults take part in games and various form of entertainment.
- A. participate B. get C. celebrate D. enter
8. Tet is the grand and most important occasion in the year
- A. great B. interested C. colored D. large
9. On Christmas Eve children go to bed full _____ excitement.
- A. of B. with C. up D. in
10. Most towns put _____ a Christmas tree, a fir tree decorated with colored lights, shiny balls, tinsel and bows
- A. on B. up C. with D. of
11. Family members who live apart try to get together _____ Tet.
- A. with B. at C. over D. to
12. *Banh Chung* is made _____ sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork.
- A. of B. from C. with D. by
13. In Britain and America, it is _____ for everybody to sing 'Auld Lang Syne' on New Year's Eve.
- A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalism
14. Three hours _____ a long time to take on the homework.
- A. seems B. seem C. seemed D. has been
15. A few months before Tet, they _____ pigs and chickens to prepare for traditional food.
- A. fatty B. fat C. fattish D. fatten
16. Children are always _____ about Tet holiday.
- A. excited B. interested C. keen D. concerned
17. _____ was the day before yesterday.
- A. The France's Independence day B. The day of the French independence
- C. French's Independence D. France's Independence Day
18. Many people go to the pagoda to _____ for a happy year for themselves and their family.
- A. pray B. long C. desire D. ask
19. Their house _____ with apricot and peach blossoms.
- A. decorated B. had decorated C. has decorated D. was decorated
20. _____ the furniture _____ arrived yet.
- A. None ... has B. None ... have C. None of ... has D. None of ... have
21. Having a good diet gives me a sense that I am doing _____ positive and that I am in control.
- A. one B. someone C something D. anything
22. I threw my old trainers and bought some new _____ .
- A. ones B. one C. some D. any
23. There's _____ waiting outside to see you. She didn't tell me her name.
- A. no one B. anyone C. someone D. everyone
24. There are two films on TV this evening. Which _____ would you prefer to see?
- A. one B. ones C. someone D. anyone
25. Do you need thick paper or thin _____?
- A. anyone B. everyone C. one D. ones

26. She was _____ to leave without saying goodbye.
 A. the only one B. only one C. ones D. the ones
27. Can you please check that has got a ticket?
 A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone
28. I would like to offer a small reward to who finds my missing dog.
 A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. one

Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

29. There isn't no one waiting for me, isn't there?
 A B C D
30. Someone spoke to me, but I can't remember its name.
 A B C D
31. Anyone stole the money, but we don't know who.
 A B C D
32. Someone would tell me the answer, so I guessed.
 A B C D
33. There are someone wanting to see you outside.
 A B C D
34. There's hardly no sugar left, so we must get some when we go shopping.
 A B C D
35. If someone phones while I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back at 11.30?
 A B C D

Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

I am going to a wedding (36)_____ Saturday. My great friend, Marie, and her fiancée, George, are getting married. They have known each other for five years, but they have only been going out together a short time. I must say, we were all rather (37)_____ when they announced that they were engaged.

The wedding will be in the church near Marie's home and afterwards there will be a party in the Church Hall. There will be almost a hundred (38)_____ at the party. Besides both (39)_____ families, all Marie's friends from college will be at the wedding and Marie and George have also (40)_____ a lot of people from the office where they both work. The party should be great fun. There will be lots of food and drinks. There is also going to be a band. We all expect that it will go on until late in the evening.

36. A. last B. next C. at D. from
37. A. delightful B. surprised C. amazing D. shocking
38. A. visitors B. guests C. members D. crowds
39. A. my B. their C. her D. his
40. A. called B. discussed C. met D. invite.

PRACTICE TEST UNIT 8

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (0.2pts/ question)

Pick out the word whose underlined and bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

1. A. some B. come C. love D. home
2. A. than B. theater C. theory D. thorough

Pick out the word that has the stress differently from that of the other words.

3. A. sticky B. blossom C. throughout D. country
4. A. discharge B. honey C. decide D. appoint

VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.

5. _____ is a small device containing powder that burns or explodes and produces bright coloured lights and loud noises, used especially at celebrations.
A. Lightning B. Lighting C. Firework D. Fireworks I don't
6. Her parents no longer have any real _____ over her.
A. influence B. effect C. request D. permission
7. Tet is a _____ occasion for all members of family to gather.
A. specially B. special C. specialize D. specializaing
8. Kids love _____ up.
A. dress B. dressing C. dressed D. to dress
9. What exactly is the influence of television _____ children?
A. in B. on C. over D. to
10. I could not go shopping with you because I was busy _____ preparing the lesson.
A. for B. on C. over D. with
11. The students _____ to come and visit their teachers every summer.
A. are used B. have used C. used D. were used
12. Mary told me _____ she would leave for Paris to find a job.
A. that if she were me B. if that she were me
C. that had she been me D. that if she had been me
13. Listen! I hear _____ knocking at the door.
A. anybody B. no one C. anyone D. someone
14. He _____ for her for nearly two hours last night before she _____.
A. was waiting/ came B. had been waiting/ came
C. has waited/ comes D. waited/ will come
15. We all know the man is a thief, don't we?
– Yes, _____ knows, but _____ dares to say so publicly.
A. someone/ no one B. everyone/ no one
C. anyone/ no one D. anyone/ someone
16. Were there any calls for me?
– Yes, _____ rang while you were out.
A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. A & B

Choose the word that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the **BOLD** part in the following sentences.

17. Tet marks the beginning of spring and, for **agrarian people** the start of the new year.

- A. gardeners B. planters C. farmers D. highlanders

18. Thank you very much for your **gift** on my birthday.

- A. Flowers B. candies C. present D. diary

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the BOLD part in the following sentences.

19. In remote communities, it's important to **replenish** stocks before the winter sets in.

- A. remake B. empty C. refill D. repeat

20. He was so **insubordinate** that he lost his job within a week.

- A. fresh B. disobedient C. obedient D. understanding

21. The man had his dirty car washed at last.

- A. The car got dirty last week.
B. The man's dirty car did not last.
C. The man got dirty when he washed his car.
D. Someone finally washed the man's car.

22. I've done next to nothing today.

- A. I've done close to nothing today. B. I've hardly done anything today
C. I have to do nothing next day. D. I've done nothing next day.

Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

23. When I was a small, I used to go fishing with my father and my brother .

- A B C D

24. Never before I have visited this fascinating place .

- A B C D

25. According with John, it is motivation that plays an important role in his success.

- A B C D

Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage:

Since the Vietnamese believe that the first visitor a family receives in the year determines their fortune for the (26) _____ year, people never enter any house on the first day without (27) _____ first. The act of being the first person to enter a house on Tet is called xong dat or dap dat. Usually, a person with a happy demeanor or who has experienced good luck during the previous year is invited first into the house. In some cases any person with names such as Phuc (happy) Tai (wealth), Loc (luck), will be invited to (28) _____ this act of xong dat.

However, just to be safe the owner of the house will leave the house a few minutes before midnight and come back just as the clock 29) _____ midnight to prevent anyone else from entering the house first who might potentially bring any unfortunate events in the new year to the household. Sweeping during Tet is taboo, since it symbolizes sweeping the luck away. It is also taboo for (30) _____ who experienced a recent loss of a family member to visit anyone else during Tet.

26. A. all B. whole C. round D. around
27. A. to be view B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting
28. A. take B. perform C. do D. make
29. A. hits B. knocks C. strikes D. shows
30. A. the one B. anyone C. no one D. each one

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

The New Year is an event that happens when a culture celebrates the end of one year and the beginning of the next year. Cultures that measure yearly calendars all have New Year celebrations. Tet Nguyen Dan pronunciation, more commonly known by its shortened name Tet, is the most important and popular holiday and festival in Vietnam. It is the Vietnamese New Year which is based on the Chinese calendar, a lunisolar calendar. The name Tet Nguyen Dan is Vietnamese for Feast of the First Morning.

Tet is celebrated on the same day as Chinese New Year though exceptions arise due to the one-hour time difference between Hanoi and Beijing. Tet shares many of the same customs of its Chinese counterpart. It is celebrated from the first day of the first month of the Chinese calendar, around late January or early February, until at least the third day. Many Vietnamese prepare for Tet by cooking special holiday foods, decorating and cleaning the house. During Tet holiday, Vietnamese visit their families, pagodas and temples, forgetting about the troubles of the past year and hoping for a better upcoming year. Tet traditionally marks the coming of Spring, so Spring is sometimes used interchangeably with Tet in Vietnamese. Vietnamese people usually return to their families during Tet. Some return to worship at the family altar or visit the graves of their ancestors.

Others return to where they grew up. Although Tet is a main holiday among all Vietnamese, each region and religion has its own customs.

31. Tet is a _____ holiday in Vietnam.
A. crucial B. lunisolar C. unpopular D. uncommon
32. Vietnamese New Year is based on _____.
A. the Vietnamese calendar B. the Chinese calendar
C. Chinese culture D. New Year celebrations
33. Tet is celebrated at least _____.
A. one day B. two days C. three days D. a fortnight
34. Which is NOT done to prepare for Tet?
A. cooking special foods B. cleaning houses
C. decorating houses D. visiting relatives and friends
35. Tet _____.
A. has the same customs throughout the country
B. has different customs, which are up to region and religion
C. is not celebrated throughout the country
D. is at end of spring

B. WRITING: (0.5pts/ questions)

1. I'm not a billionaire. I can't travel around the world.
If _____
2. Tom asked Mary, "Why are you late for the class?"
Tom asked Mary _____
3. The police have arrested three men.
Three men _____
4. The man we are talking about is my teacher.
The man about _____
5. The man who is standing over there is my father.
→ The man _____
6. Mr. Brown is a nice teacher. We studied with him last year.
→ Mr. Brown, _____

IRREGULAR VERBS**Cả ba hình thức giống nhau:**

1) cost	cost	cost	trị giá
2) cut	cut	cut	cắt
3) hit	hit	hit	đánh
4) hurt	hurt	hurt	làm bị thương
5) let	let	let	cho phép
6) put	put	put	đặt, để
7) read	read	read	đọc
8) set	set	set	để, lặn
9) shut	shut	shut	đóng
10) upset	upset	upset	lật đổ

A) Nguyên thể giống quá khứ

11) beat	beat	beaten	đánh đập
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B) Nguyên thể giống quá khứ phân từ

12) become	became	become	trở nên
13) come	came	come	đến
14) run	ran	run	chạy
15) overcome	overcame	overcome	khắc phục

C) Quá khứ giống quá khứ phân từ

16) build	built	built	xây dựng
17) bend	bent	bent	cúi xuống
18) lend	lent	lent	cho mượn
19) spend	spent	spent	tiêu xài
20) send	sent	sent	gửi
21) mean	meant	meant	nghĩa
22) learn	learnt	learnt	học
23) deal	dealt	dealt	buôn bán ,
24) spoil	spoilt	spoilt	làm hỏng
25) dream	dreamt	dreamt	ước mơ
26) sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
27) keep	kept	kept	giữ
28) smell	smelt	smelt	ngửi
29) spell	spelt	spelt	đánh vần
30) feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
31) sweep	swept	swept	quét
32) meet	met	met	gặp
33) feed	fed	fed	cho ăn
34) catch	caught	caught	bắt, tóm
35) bring	brought	brought	mang
36) buy	bought	bought	mua
37) find	found	found	tìm
38) fight	fought	fought	chiến đấu
39) teach	taught	taught	dạy
40) think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
41) hold	held	held	cầm nắm

42) sell	sold	sold	bán
43) tell	told	told	bảo, kể
44) stand	stood	stood	đứng
45) understand	understood	understood	hiểu
46) have	had	had	có
47) hear	heard	heard	nghe
48) leave	left	left	rời khỏi
49) lead	led	led	dẫn đường
50) lose	lost	lost	mất
51) make	made	made	làm
52) pay	paid	paid	trả
53) say	said	said	nói
54) shine	shone	shone	chiếu sáng
55) sit	sat	sat	ngồi
56) shoot	shot	shot	bắn
57) win	won	won	thắng
58) get	got	got	nhận

D) Cả ba hình thức khác nhau

59) begin	began	begun	bắt đầu
60) drink	drank	drunk	uống
61) ring	rang	rung	reo
62) sing	sang	sung	hát
63) speak	spoke	spoken	nói
64) break	broke	broken	vỡ
65) write	wrote	written	viết
66) ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi
67) drive	drove	driven	lái xe
68) bite	bit	bitten	cắn
69) fall	fell	fallen	rơi
70) eat	ate	eaten	ăn
71) give	gave	given	cho
72) steal	stole	stolen	ăn cắp
73) choose	chose	chosen	chọn lựa
74) shake	shook	shaken	lay, lắc
75) take	took	taken	mang
76) forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
77) wake	woke	woken	đánh thức
78) know	knew	known	biết
79) throw	threw	thrown	ném
80) grow	grew	grown	mọc
81) see	saw	seen	trông thấy
82) go	went	gone	đi
83) draw	drew	drawn	vẽ
84) lie	lay	lain	nằm
85) sew	sewed	sewn	may vá
86) show	showed	shown	cho xem

87) sow	sew	sown	gieo (hạt)
88) wear	wore	worn	đeo, mặc
89) fly	flew	flown	bay

THE END