

LE TRONG TAN HIGH SCHOOL

ENGLISH 10 WORKBOOK

FIRST SEMESTER



NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

[For Internal Circulation Only- School year 2021-2022]

HƯỚNG DẪN CHỌN WORD FORMS

(1)

SUBJECT +

?

1. A bomb _____ at this corner yesterday. (*explosion*)

2. Snakes _____ on the ground, in trees and in water. (*life*)

(2)

?

+ VERB

1. _____ get medals. (*win*)

2. The _____ hasn't been sent yet. (*invite*)

3. _____ is believing. (*see*)

(3)

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT +

?

1. Tom wrote the letter _____. (*care*)

2. She speaks English _____. (*fluency*)

b) Áp dụng các quy tắc về Verb Forms

3. I smell something _____. (*burn*)

4. The news made him _____. (*smile*)

5. The news made him _____. (*happiness*)

6. He helped these poor boys _____. (*study*)

7. Keep your throat _____. (*warmth*)

8. She kept me _____ long hours. (*wait*)

(4)

SUBJECT + (Động từ thường)

?

1. We have try to increased _____. (*produce*)

2. She dances _____. (*beauty*)

3. Mary enjoys _____. (*cook*) [nhóm "enjoy"]

(5) **VERB (to be) +** _____ ? _____

1. Faraday and Edison were _____. (*invent*)
2. These calculators are _____. (*accuracy*)
3. Don't be noisy. The baby is _____. (*sleep*)
4. Rice is _____ in this country. (*grow*)
5. A great obstacle to happiness is _____ too much happiness. (*expect*)

(6) **VERB (to be) + so, too, very, as +** _____ ? _____

1. The ceiling is too _____ for him to touch. (*height*)
2. She wasn't so _____ as her sister. (*intelligent*)

(7) **VERB (to be) +** _____ ? _____ **V (3) [Passive Voice]**

1. The job has been _____ done. (*care*)
2. The plan was _____ made. (*science*)
3. This actor is _____ known. (*good*)

(8) **LINKING VERB +** _____ ? _____

1. She looks _____ today. (*happy*)
2. I never felt _____ in this room. (*comfort*)

Linking Verbs:

Look, appear, become, seem, grow, get, turn, remain, sound, stay, state, smell...

Lưu ý 1: Một số động từ vừa là Linking Verb vừa là động từ thường (Action Verb)

Ví dụ: grow (Linking Verb = “trở nên”)
 grow (Action Verb = “mọc”, “trồng”)
 appear (Linking Verb = “có vẻ”)
 appear (Action Verb = “xuất hiện”)

turn (Linking Verb = “trở nên”)

turn (Action Verb = “quay lại”, “xoay”)

3. After drinking the old milk, George turned _____. (*green*)
4. She looked _____ at the picture. (*care*)
5. Supper man appeared _____ on Lois Lane’s balcony. (*sudden*)
6. Supper man appeared _____ to see Lois. (*happy*)

Lưu ý 2: become và remain có thể được theo sau bằng **Adjective** hoặc **Noun**.

Ví dụ: He became *rich*.

He became a *millionaire*.

(9)

?	+ NOUN
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1. Switzerland is a _____ country. (*beauty*)
2. Spoken English is easier than _____ English. (*write*)
3. He gave a _____ lecture. (*bore*)
4. David’s baby sister fell in to the _____ pool, but he saved her. (*swim*)
5. No one can help this _____ man. (*disappoint*)

Lưu ý: Đôi khi có **Compound Noun (Noun + Noun)**

6. Mr. Jones Smith is a _____ professor. (*history*)

Khác với:

7. It is a _____ fact. (*history*)

Đôi khi có **Verb (Request)**

8. _____ your feet warm! (*keep*)
9. _____ the best answer. (*choice*)
10. _____ the picture please. (*large*)

(10)

ADJECTIVE +	_____	?
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1. There was a big _____ but no one was there. (*explode*)
2. Careless _____ caused so many accidents. (*drive*)

(11)

	?		+ ADJ/ADV
--	---	--	------------------

1. The sun is _____ hot. (*extreme*)
2. He drove _____ fast. (*hopeless*)

(12)

	?		+ Giới từ (of, in, at, on, by, to, with, from...)
--	---	--	--

The, a, an, this, that, + these, those...

1. She is a _____ of theater programs. (*collect*)
2. The _____ to London wasn't enjoyable. (*fly*)
3. Let's study the _____ of a nation. (*make*)

(13)

	?		+ Giới từ
--	---	--	------------------

Answer: Noun

1. These animals are in _____ of extinction. (*dangerous*)
2. I never feel at _____ in his company. (*easy*)

(14)

	?	
--	---	--

1. He can't say anything with _____. (*certain*)
2. These animals are in danger of _____ completely from the earth. (*disappear*)
3. Farmers enrich their land by _____ fertilizers. (*add*)

(15)

	?		+ MỆNH ĐỀ
--	---	--	------------------

1. _____, as a beginner I am not a good driver yet. (*nature*)
2. _____, my time is limited. (*fortune*)
3. _____, water is composed of one oxygen atom and two hydro-gen atoms. (*science*)

(16)

There is/ are ... +

?

1. There is no _____ on the moon. (*live*)
2. There are _____ between a sea and a river. (*differ*)

(17)

NHỮNG ĐIỀU KHÁC NỮA

1. Tiền tố và hậu tố:

1. She wanted to save her sister from _____. (*happy*)
2. They objected to his _____ conclusion. (*logical*)
3. Thousands of people were left _____ after the earthquake. (*home*)

2. Cấu trúc câu:

4. Everyone finds it _____ to learn English. (*need*)
5. They had the wall _____ down. (*break*)
6. Advertising helps _____ more things. (*sell*)
7. Mrs Brown cooks _____ than her husband. (*bad*)
8. The more we get together, the _____ we'll be. (*happy*)
9. _____ in bed, he felt helpless. (*lie*)
10. This book is worth _____. (*read*)

3. Từ ghép

11. Australia is among English- _____ countries. (*speak*)
12. He had in his hand a three- _____ stick. (*foot*)
13. You can learn it from a _____ book. (*geography*)

4. Từ vay mượn (gốc La – tinh, Hy – Lạp v.v)

14. Many of these _____ are incorrect. (*datum*)
15. Our _____ system has a sun and nine planets. (*sun*)

UNIT 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF ...

◆ **Pronunciation:** / I / - / i: /

◆ **Grammar:**

1. The present simple

2. The past simple

◆ **VOCABULARY:**

- bank (n)	/bæŋk/	: bờ (sông, ruộng)
- buffalo (n)	/'bʌfələʊ/	: con trâu
- content (v)	/kən'tent/	: làm vừa lòng
→ contented (adj)	/kən'tentɪd/	: hài lòng; mãn nguyện
- fellow (n)	/'feləʊ/	: bạn
- go off		: (đồng hồ; chuông) reo
- harrow (v, n)	/'hærəʊ/	: bừa (ruộng), cái bừa
- lead (v)	/li:d/	: dẫn; dắt
- occupation (n)	/ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/	: công việc; nghề nghiệp
- peasant (n)	/'peznt/	: nông dân
- plot (n)	/plɒt/	: mảnh đất; miếng đất
- plough (v)	/plaʊ/	: cày
→ plough (n)		: cái cày
- pump (v)	/pʌmp/	: bơm (nước, dầu,...)
- satisfied (adj)	/'sætɪsfɑɪd/	: cảm thấy hài lòng
- take a rest		: nghỉ ngơi
- tobacco (n)	/tə'bækəʊ/	: thuốc lá
- transplant (v)	/træns'plɑ:nt/	: cấy; trồng
- civic education (n)	/'sɪvɪk/ /ˌedʒu'keɪʃn/	: GD công dân
- class meeting (n)	/kla:s/ /'mi:tɪŋ/	: sinh hoạt lớp
- information technology (n)	/ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn/	: công nghệ
- tenth-grade student (n)		: HS lớp 10
- timetable (n)	/'taɪmteɪbl/	: thời khóa biểu
- cyclo (n)	/'saɪkləʊ/	: xe xích lô
- drop (v)	/drɒp/	: để (ai) xuống xe
- food stall (n)	/fu:d/ /stɔ:l/	: quầy thực phẩm

- immediately (adv)	/ɪ'mi:diətli/	: ngay lập tức
- passenger (n)	/'pæsɪndʒə(r)/	: hành khách
- pedal (v/n)	/'pedl/	: đạp xe đạp, bàn đạp
- purchase (n)	/'pɜ:tʃəs/	: vật/hàng hóa mua được
- choke (v)	/tʃəʊk/	: nghẹt thở (khói)
- cough (v)	/kɒf/	: ho
- dip (v)	/dɪp/	: lao xuống
- discotheque (n)	/'dɪskətek/	: vũ trường
- fire exit (n)	/'faɪə(r) / 'eksɪt/	: lối thoát hiểm
- gain height	/geɪn/ /haɪt/	: tăng độ cao
- in danger	/'deɪndʒə(r)/	: trong tình trạng nguy hiểm
- land safely	/lənd/ /'seɪfli/	: hạ cánh an toàn
- overjoyed (adj)	/,əʊvə'dʒɔɪd/	: vui mừng khôn xiết
- panic (n)	/'pænɪk/	: sự hoảng loạn; sự hốt hoảng
- scream in panic	/skri:m/	: la, hét trong hốt hoảng
- relieved (adj)	/rɪ'li:vɪd/	: bớt căng thẳng
- seat belt (n)	/si:t/ /belt/	: đai an toàn; dây an toàn
- serve (v)	/sɜ:v/	: phục vụ
- shake/ shook/ shaken (v)	/ʃeɪk/	: rung, lắc, giật
- suddenly (adv)	/'sʌdənli/	: đột nhiên
- take off		: (máy bay) cất cánh
- camp fire (n)	/kæmp/ /'faɪə(r)/	: lửa trại
- creep into (v)	/kri:p/	: bò vào
- flow (v)	/fləʊ/	: (nước) chảy
- give up		: từ bỏ
- instead of (prep)	/ɪn'sted/	: thay vì
- leap out of (v)	/li:p/	: nhảy ra khỏi
- put out (v)		: dập tắt
- put up (v)		: dựng lên
- waste of time (n)	/weɪst/	: sự lãng phí thời gian
- wind (its way) (v)		: lượn, uốn (dòng chảy)

TEST

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. pl <u>ou</u> gh | B. h <u>ou</u> se | C. comp <u>ou</u> nd | D. t <u>ou</u> ch |
| 2. A. work <u>e</u> d | B. pump <u>e</u> d | C. watch <u>e</u> d | D. content <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. scre <u>a</u> m | B. de <u>a</u> th | C. r <u>e</u> ady | D. pe <u>a</u> sant |
| 4. A. techn <u>o</u> logy | B. teach <u>ing</u> | C. purch <u>a</u> se | D. lun <u>ch</u> |
| 5. A. fam <u>i</u> ly | B. dr <u>i</u> nk | C. k <u>i</u> tchen | D. sandw <u>i</u> ch |

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. another | B. tobacco | C. buffalo | D. occasion |
| 7. A. water | B. peasant | C. farming | D. alarm |
| 8. A. transplant | B. thirty | C. fellow | D. quarter |
| 9. A. biology | B. mathematics | C. development | D. geography |
| 10. A. literature | B. routine | C. neighbor | D. purchase |

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

11. John isn't **contented with** his present salary.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. excited about | B. satisfied with |
| C. disappointed about | D. interested in |

12. Doing homework is a student's daily **routine**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. thing one rarely does | B. thing one regularly does |
| C. thing one occasionally does | D. thing one never does |

13. We had a nice **chat** over a cup of tea.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. formal talk | B. informal talk | C. serious talk | D. long talk |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|

14. She's upstairs **getting ready** to go out.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. dressing | B. determining | C. planning | D. preparing |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|

15. We _____ the seedlings into peaty soil.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| A. take | B. plough | C. raise | D. transplant |
|---------|-----------|----------|---------------|

16. Before the plane takes off, passengers must _____ their seat belts.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| A. fasten | B. flee | C. emit | D. unbind |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|

17. My morning _____ is to get up at seven, have breakfast, then leave home at eight.
 A. timetable B. habit C. routine D. action
18. When the passengers realized that the ship was flooded with water, they were very upset and _____ in panic.
 A. cheered B. laughed C. screamed D. hurt
19. On his _____ at the airport, John felt a little disappointed when no one came and picked him up.
 A. arrival B. arrive C. arriver D. arrived
20. It was the most _____ experience of my life.
 A. frighten B. frightening C. frightened D. frightful
21. Detroit is renowned for the _____ of cars.
 A. produce B. production C. productive D. productively
22. If you make a good _____ at the interview, you will get the job.
 A. impress B. impression C. impressive D. impressed
23. Teaching and medicine are more than _____, they're professions.
 A. occupied B. occupy C. occupation D. occupations
24. My history teacher has a vast _____ of past events.
 A. know B. knowledgeable C. knowledge D. knew
25. You are never too old to go to college and gain some _____.
 A. qualify B. qualification C. qualified D. quality
26. My greatest _____ was graduating from the university.
 A. achievement B. achieve C. achiever D. non- achiever
27. She got _____ as soon as the alarm clock went _____.
 A. over /on B. up / down C. up / off D. on / off
28. What time do you often get _____ the morning?
 A. up in B. on at C. to at D. up to
29. The meeting is _____ 9 o'clock _____ Monday.
 A. in/ at B. on/ in C. for/ on D. at/ on
30. She always goes for a walk with her dog _____ Sunday mornings.
 A. in B. on C. at D. during

31. Tom's away _____ the moment. He is on holiday _____ France.
 A. in / in B. in / at C. at / at D. at / in
32. He lives in a flat _____ the fifth floor.
 A. on B. in C. at D. above
33. "That's a very nice dress you're wearing." - "_____."
 A. I'm glad you like it. B. That's all right.
 C. That's nice. D. You're quite right.
34. _____ to stay the night? – Oh, that's very kind of you.
 A. Do you feel like B. Would you like
 C. Why don't you D. Do you enjoy
35. Is this the first time that you _____ to this country?
 A. will come B. have come C. came D. had come
36. The boy broke a window when they _____ football.
 A. played B. were playing C. had played D. are playing
37. As soon as the light turned red, she _____ the car.
 A. stopped B. has stopped C. was stopping D. stops
38. John _____ the paper when I _____ him.
 A. was reading / interrupted B. read / was interrupted
 C. has read/ interrupted D. read / interrupted
39. He spent a whole day _____ the radio.
 A. repairing B. to repair C. repaired D. repair
40. The sun _____ in the East and _____ in the West.
 A. rise/ set B. rose/ set C. rises/ sets D. is rising/ sets
41. While I was working in the garden, my son _____ video games.
 A. was playing B. has been played C. has played D. played
42. John _____ at the moment, so he can't answer the telephone.
 A. works B. is working C. has worked D. will work
43. I last saw her when I was a student.
 A. I haven't seen her since I was a student.
 B. I haven't seen her for I was a student.
 C. I didn't see her since I was a student.
 D. While I was student, I have seen her.

44. Mr. Vy leaves the house at a quarter to five and arrives in the field at 5.30.

A. It takes Mr. Vy 45 minutes to get ready.

B. Mr. Vy wastes 45 minutes on the way to the field.

C. Fifteen minutes is long enough for Mr. Vy to get to the field.

D. It takes Mr. Vy 45 minutes to get to the field.

45. It took me 10 minutes to go to school.

A. How did you go to school?

B. How many to me did you go to school?

C. How long does it take you to go to school?

D. How long did it take you to go to school?

IV/ Error recognition: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions

46. He sometimes (A) plays badminton or joining (B) a group of (C) workers for talking (D).

47. As soon as (A) the alarm clock had gone off (B), she woke up (C) and got out of (D) bed.

48. It was (A) an extremely (B) frightened (C) experience in (D) my life.

49. The police is (A) looking for the robbers who (B) stole (C) a large sum of money from the bank (D).

50. Thirty minutes (A) after it took on (B) the plane started (C) to shake violently (D).

V. Guided cloze test: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

Farm animals supply (51) _____ estimated thirty percent of all food and agricultural needs. They provide (52) _____ like milk, meat, and eggs. They provide fertilizer to help crops grow. They also help farmers with the farming. They supply us with not only food and labor (53) _____ clothes and tools. There has been concern (54) _____ the loss of many varieties of farm animals as a result of efforts to create new ones. People began to breed animals thousands of years ago. Breeders have looked for animals with high qualities as they expect. Such animals are used to reproduce, so they pass along these qualities to the future generations. Big

farms and modern agriculture often depend on only a few kinds of animals (55)
 _____ have been bred to meet the needs of new technology methods.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. no article |
| 52. A. produce | B. production | C. products | D. productivity |
| 53. A. not | B. also | C. but also | D. nor |
| 54. A. about | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 55. A. who | B. which | C. whose | D. whom |

VI. Reading comprehension: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

ROUTINES

Think about your daily life. Do you follow the same road to work every day? Do you sit in the same place in the class? When you get dressed, do you always put the same leg or arm in first? You probably do, because we all have routines in our lives. Routines save time and energy because you do them without thinking, that's why they are so important in the morning when your brain isn't active. Here's Jo talking about her morning routine.

"Oh yes, I always do exactly the same things. I wake up at seven o'clock every morning, but I don't get up till quarter past seven. I switch on the radio and listen to the news. Then I go to the *loo* and I brush my teeth. I have a shower and dry my hair. Then I choose my clothes and I get dressed, I don't eat anything for breakfast. I just have a cup of coffee. Then I go to work. Yes, it's always the same."

Routines are very useful, but they also make you uncreative. So sometimes it's a good idea to break your routines. Get out of bed on the opposite side. Listen to a different radio station. Take a different route to work. Eat something different for breakfast. Change your routine. You never know, it could change your life.

56. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. our usual ways of doing things | B. our daily activities |
| C. Jo's timetable | D. change our lives |

57. According to the passage, routines are useful because _____.

- A. we can do them in the morning
- B. they make a habit of never thinking

C. they save time and energy

D. we all have them in our lives

58. The word “*loo*” in line 7 can best be replaced with _____.

A. Balcony

B. bedroom

C. sink

D. toilet

59. What is the main disadvantage of routines?

A. Routines make us unable to create things or to have new ideas.

B. Routines may change our life.

C. Routines make a habit of never thinking before doing.

D. Routines make us do the same things day after day.

60. Which of the sentences is true?

A. Routines make our brain creative.

B. People who have routines are unable to think.

C. We shouldn't break our routines.

D. Our lives could be changed if we change our routines.

VII/ Word forms: Use the correct form of the words given in brackets.

61. Her husband pumps water into the plot of land while she does the _____.
(transplant)

62. We are _____ with what we do. (content)

63. During my break I often drink tea with my fellow peasants and smoke _____.
tobacco. (locality)

64. What is Mr. Vy and Mrs. Tuyet's _____ routine? (day)

65. What is Mr. Vy's _____? (occupate)

66. A few minutes later, the pilot _____ that everything was all right.
(announce)

67. It was the most _____ experience of my life. (frighten)

68. His books aren't particularly well-written, but they're always _____.
(entertain)

69. The woman is telling the wonderful stories about her _____. (child)

70. Her mother survived because of recent advances medical _____.
(technique)

VIII/ Sentence transformation: Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

71. They will spend two years building the house.

→ It will take _____.

72. Mr. Vy often spends 15 minutes leading the buffalo to the field.

→ It takes _____.

73. I take a 15-minute walk to school every day.

→ Every day I spend _____.

74. I haven't played football for ages.

→ It's _____.

75. I haven't been to Halong for three years.

→ The last time _____.

76. She hasn't seen her mother since she left for Paris.

→ She last _____.

77. The last time I went to Hanoi was over four years ago.

→ I haven't _____.

78. I last saw her when she returned to her home town.

→ I haven't _____.

79. He started to write the novel three months ago.

→ He has been _____.

80. She hasn't spoken Japanese before.

→ It's the first time _____.

UNIT 2: SCHOOL TALKS

♦ **Pronunciation:** / ^ / - / a: /♦ **Grammar points:**

1. Gerund and to-infinitive
2. WH-questions

♦ **VOCABULARY**

- attitude (n)	/'ætɪtju:d/	: thái độ
- corner shop (n)	/'kɔ:nə(r)/ /ʃɒp/	: cửa hiệu ở góc phố
- crowded (adj)	/'kraʊdɪd/	: đông đúc
- entertainment (n)	/,entə'teɪnmənt/	: sự giải trí
- household task (n)	/'haʊshəʊld/ /tɑ:sk/	: công việc nhà
- mall (n)	/mɔ:l/	: khu buôn bán
- narrow (adj)	/'nærəʊ/	: hẹp
- international (adj)	/,ɪntə'næʃnəl/	: thuộc quốc tế
- profession (n)	/prə'feʃn/	: nghề; nghề nghiệp
→ teaching profession (n)		: nghề giáo
- conversation (n)	/,kɒnvə'seɪʃn/	: cuộc hội thoại
- comfortable (adj)	/'kʌmfəbl/	: thoải mái
- block capital (n)	/blɒk/ /'kæpɪtl/	: chữ in hoa
- employee (n)	/ɪm'plɔɪ:/	: người lao động
→ employer (n)	/ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	: người sử dụng lao động (chủ)
- enrolment form (n)	/ɪn'rɒlmənt/ /fɔ:m/	: mẫu ghi danh
- female (adj)	/'fi:meɪl/	: (thuộc) phái nữ
# male (adj)	/meɪl/	: (thuộc) phái nam
- fill in (v)		: điền vào
- marital status	/'mæɪrɪtl/ /'stetəs/	: tình trạng hôn nhân
- as a result		: kết quả là
- cousin (n)	/'kʌzn/	: anh/chị/em họ
- improve (v)	/ɪm'pru:v/	: cải thiện
- in a hurry	/'hʌrɪ/	: vội vã
- marvellous (adj)	/'mɑ:vələs/	: kỳ diệu
- memory (n)	/'meməri/	: trí nhớ

- nervous (adj)	/'nɜ:vəs/	: hồi hộp
- pay attention to		: chú ý; tập trung
- post (v)	/pəʊst/	: gửi thư
- situation (n)	/,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/	: tình huống
- target (n)	/'tɑ:ɡɪt/	: mục tiêu
- threaten (v)	/'θreɪn/	: đe dọa

TEST

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. h <u>i</u> story | B. f <u>i</u> lm | C. f <u>i</u> le | D. vari <u>u</u> s |
| 2. A. p <u>u</u> lse | B. popu <u>l</u> ar | C. sh <u>u</u> t | D. ru <u>n</u> ner |
| 3. A. coo <u>k</u> ed | B. stop <u>p</u> ed | C. fini <u>s</u> hed | D. visi <u>t</u> ed |
| 4. A. lip <u>s</u> | B. month <u>s</u> | C. rocket <u>s</u> | D. finger <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. miss <u>e</u> d | B. divid <u>e</u> d | C. watch <u>e</u> d | D. look <u>e</u> d |

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. geography | B. memory | C. difference | D. subject |
| 7. A. entertain | B. remember | C. improve | D. decide |
| 8. A. employee | B. holiday | C. bicycle | D. marvelous |
| 9. A. semester | B. chemistry | C. profession | D. consider |
| 10. A. technology | B. biology | C. history | D. geography |

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

11. What is your surname?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. first name | B. second name | C. family name | D. nickname |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|

12. What is your job?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| A. occupation | B. career | C. profession | D. all are correct |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|

13. We were _____ in heavy traffic so we were twenty minutes late.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| A. crowded | B. stuck | C. captured | D. got |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------|

14. _____ is the scientific study of the structure of substances.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. Mathematics | B. Foreign language | C. Literature | D. Chemistry |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|

15. _____ is the scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.
A. Physics B. History C. Geography D. Biology
16. Mathematics is my favorite _____.
A. object B. requirement C. subject D. purpose
17. Mary is interested in teaching _____ because she loves working with children.
A. profession B. semester C. communication D. work
18. Nobody believed the official got the money _____.
A. honest B. dishonest C. honesty D. honestly
19. I'd like to speak to our form teacher about a _____ matter.
A. person B. personal C. personality D. personally
20. He called at midnight while everybody was asleep. It was very _____ time.
A. convenient B. conveniently C. inconvenient D. convenience
21. The weatherman said there is a strong _____ of rain today.
A. possible B. possibility C. possibly D. possibilities
22. Some old laws are no longer _____.
A. effect B. effective C. effection D. effected
23. Athens is _____ for its ancient buildings.
A. fame B. famous C. famously D. famed
24. He was caught shoplifting so now he has a _____ record.
A. criminal B. crime C. criminalize D. criminalistics
25. Despite her severe _____, she fulfilled her goals in life.
A. disable B. disability C. disabled D. disabilities
26. Being _____ is the worst thing that can happen to someone.
A. employ B. employee C. unemployed D. employment
27. Nowadays, email is the best means _____ communication.
A. of B. on C. in D. at
28. During dinner, the family members talked _____ their day.
A. about B. over C. to D. with
29. The shop has plenty _____ flowers today.
A. in B. of C. for D. on
30. Where have you been? I've been waiting _____ you for over half an hour!
A. to B. on C. for D. after

31. My sister is not very good _____ geography.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
32. He was very proud _____ being a champion.
A. of B. over C. with D. for
33. Two friends Diana and Anne are talking about Anne's new blouse.
- Diana: "*That blouse suits you perfectly, Anne.*"
- Anne: "_____."
A. Never mind. B. Don't mention it. C. Thank you. D. You're welcome.
34. Mary is talking to a porter in the hotel lobby.
- Porter: "*Shall I help you with your suitcase?*"
- Mary: "_____."
A. Not a chance. B. That's very kind of you.
C. I can't agree more. D. What a pity!
35. _____ do you have an English lesson? – Three times a week.
A. How often B. How long C. How far D. How many
36. It's better to avoid _____ during the rush hour.
A. traveling B. to travel C. travel D. traveled
37. The rainy season is coming. The roof of our house needs _____.
A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired
38. He is fond of _____ novels but he does not often have enough money _____ the books he likes.
A. read / buy B. reading / for buying C. to read/bought D. reading/to buy
39. - "_____ *Peter leave for London?*"
- "*Two weeks ago.*"
A. Why has B. When did C. Where will D. What did
40. "*I am sure that you cannot have done the work by yourself.* _____?"
A. Who helped you B. Who did helped you
C. Who did you help D. Whom help you
41. - "_____ *as he had promised?*"
- "*Because of some unexpected trouble.*"
A. What didn't John come? B. Why John didn't come
C. Why didn't John come? D. When did John come

42. _____ work as hard as you do now?

A. Were you used to

B. Did you use to

C. Used to you

D. Did you used to

43. My father allowed me to drive his car.

A. My father let me to drive his car.

B. My father was allowed to drive his car.

C. I am allowed to drive my father's car.

D. My father let me drive his car.

44. Let's go swimming.

A. Why not to go swimming?

B. Why do we go swimming?

C. Why don't we go swimming?

D. Why are we go swimming?

45. When did you start learning English?

A. How long have you started to learn English?

B. How long have you been learning English?

C. How long ago have you started to learn English?

D. How long were you starting to learn English?

IV/ ERROR CORRECTING: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions 31-35

46. My brother stopped to smoke (A) because it is (B) very harmful (C) to his health (D).

47. We used to going swimming (A) in the river (B) when (C) we were small (D).

48. Nowadays children are (A) very (B) interested in play (C) computer games (D).

49. I'd rather (A) to stay (B) home than (C) go out (D) tonight.

50. I want to travel (A) because (B) I enjoy to meet (C) people and seeing new places (D).

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

There is usually one important subject missing from most school timetables. Very few students are (51) _____ how to organize their learning, and how to make the best use of their time. Let's take some simple sentences. Do you know how to look (52) _____ words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the (53) _____ the dictionary contains? Can you make notes quickly, and can you understand them later? For some reasons, many schools give learners no (54) _____ with these matters.

Teachers ask students to memorize pages from books, or tell them to write their ten pages, but don't explain (55) _____ to do it. Learning by heart can be useful, but it is important to have a genuine understanding of a subject. You can waste a lot of time memorizing books, without understanding anything about the subject.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 51. A. taught | B. learned | C. educated | D. graduated |
| 52. A. forward | B in | C. over | D up |
| 53. A. advice | B. information | C. subjects | D. themes |
| 54. A. teaching | B. instruction | C. ability | D. help |
| 55. A. what | B. how | C. why | D .it |

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

People used to write with feather pens and then pens with metal points. They had to dip the point into ink after every few letters. Next someone invented a fountain pen, which could hold ink inside it. A fountain pen can write several pages before you have to fill it again.

Two Hungarian brothers, Ladislao and George Biro, invented the ballpoint pen that we all use today. They left Hungary and started making ballpoint pens in England in 1943 during World War II. English pilots liked them. They couldn't use fountain pens to write in airplanes because the ink leaked out. Later, a French company called Bic bought the Biro's company. Today many people called a ballpoint pen a bic, but a Australians still call it a biro.

56. The people who invented the ballpoint pen were born in _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. Hungary | B. England | C. Australia | D. France |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|

57. Many people nowadays call a ballpoint pen a "bic" because _____.

- A. It was invented by the person whose surname was "Bic".
- B. It was like by most English pilots.
- C. It was manufactured by a company called Bic.
- D. It is still used by many Australians.

58. According to the passage, why did English pilots like ballpoint pens?
- A. Because ballpoint pens were produced by an English company.
 - B. Because the ink of ballpoint pens didn't leak out.
 - C. Because they were a new invention.
 - D. Because they were not very expensive.
59. Why is a ballpoint pen still called a "biro" by many Australians?
- A. Because it is very popular in Australia.
 - B. Because a company called "Biro" make it.
 - C. Because it is named after a famous Australian inventor.
 - D. Because it was invented by the people whose family name was Biro.
60. We can infer from the passage all these kinds of pens were invented in the following order of time: _____.
- A. The fountain pen, the ballpoint pen, the feather pen, the metal point pen
 - B. The metal point pen, the fountain pen, the ballpoint pen, the feather pen
 - C. The feather pen the metal point pen, the fountain pen, the ballpoint pen
 - D. The feather pen, the fountain pen, the metal point pen, the ballpoint pen

VII/ Word forms: Use the correct form of the words given in brackets.

61. The _____ authority appealed to the contribution of the community to help the victims of the fire with food, clothes, and money. (location)
62. At last the explorers had to stop their journey because of the _____ rain. (continue)
63. As a child, he received most of his _____ at home. (educate)
64. Newton is not only a great mathematician but also a great _____. (physics)
65. English is important. It is an _____ language. (nation)
66. The streets are _____ with thousands of cars and lorries during rush hour. (crowd)
67. She feels _____ after she failed the final examination. (happy)
68. I am worried about the _____ of the children. (safe)
69. The children are _____ in picture books. (interest)
70. He is an _____ story-teller we all like his jokes. (amuse)

VIII/ Sentence transformation: Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

71. He likes to go to the countryside.

→ He enjoys _____.

72. Can you turn the lights on?

→ Would you _____?

73. They enjoy reading picture books.

→ They are _____.

74. Learning English is not easy.

→ It is not _____.

75. Would you mind opening the door?

→ Would you please _____?

76. She has learnt English in a foreign language center.

→ Where _____?

77. He went to Moscow by plane.

→ _____?

78. Her dress is blue.

→ Wh _____?

79. He has three children.

→ _____?

80. She decided to study English because she wanted to get a good job.

→ Wh _____?

UNIT 3: PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

♦ **Pronunciation:** / e / - / æ /

♦ **Grammar:**

1. The past perfect

2. The past perfect vs. the past simple

♦ **VOCABULARY:**

- ambitious (adj)	/æm'biʃəs/	: có tham vọng; đầy tham vọng
→ ambition (n)	/æm'biʃn/	: tham vọng
- atomic (adj)	/ə'tɒmɪk/	: (thuộc) nguyên tử
→ atomic weight (n)	/weɪt/	: trọng lượng nguyên tử
- award (v)	/ə'wɔ:d/	: trao giải thưởng
- brilliant (adj)	/'brɪliənt/	: rất thông minh; sáng dạ
- degree (n)	/di'ɡri:/	: văn bằng (do trường ĐH cấp)
- determine (v)	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/	: xác định
- ease (v)	/i:z/	: xoa dịu đi
- founding (n)	/'faʊndɪŋ/	: sự thành lập
- from now /then/ that day on		: từ nay trở đi; từ đó trở đi
- general (adj)	/'dʒenrəl/	: chung; không chuyên sâu
→ general education (n)	/ˌedʒu'keɪʃn/	: giáo dục phổ thông
- harbour (v)	/'hɑ:bə(r)/	: ấp ủ; nuôi dưỡng

Ex: She harboured her hope of being a teacher.

- humane (adj)	/hju:'meɪn/	: nhân văn; nhân đạo
→ humanitarian (adj)	/hju:ˌmæni'teəriən/	: nhân đạo
- human suffering (n)	/'hju:mən/ 'sʌfərɪŋ/	: nỗi đau nhân loại
- live on		: sống; tiếp tục tồn tại
- mature (adj)	/mə'tʃʊə(r)/	: trưởng thành; chín chắn
- in spite of = despite (prep)	/dɪ'spaɪt/	: mặc dù
- institute (n)	/'ɪnstɪtju:t/	: học viện
- interrupt (v)	/ˌɪntə'rʌpt/	: gián đoạn
- obtain (v)	/əb'teɪn/	: đạt được
- position (n)	/pə'zɪʃn/	: vị trí

- PhD		: bằng tiến sĩ
- private (adj)	/ˈpraɪvət/	: riêng tư; cá nhân
- professor (n)	/prəˈfesə(r)/	: giáo sư
- radium (n)	/ˈreɪdiəm/	: Radium, nguyên tố kim loại phóng xạ
- realize (v)	/ˈriːəlaɪz/	: thực hiện/đạt được mong muốn
→ realize a goal/dream/ambition		: thực hiện/ đạt được mục đích/ ước mơ/ tham vọng.
- research (v)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	: nghiên cứu
- scientific (adj)	/ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/	: (thuộc) khoa học; có tính khoa học
→ scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	: nhà khoa học
- specializations (n)	/ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	: chuyên ngành; chuyên môn
- suffering (n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	: sự đau đớn; nỗi khổ đau
<i>Ex: There is too much suffering in the world. (Có quá nhiều đau khổ trên cõi đời này)</i>		
- take up		: đảm nhiệm; gánh vác
- tutor (n)	/ˈtjuːtə(r)/	: gia sư
- with flying colours		: một cách vẻ vang; một cách xuất sắc
- strong-willed (adj)	/ˌstrɒŋ ˈwɪld/	: có ý chí
- tragic (adj)	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	: bi thảm; thảm thương
- appearance (n)	/əˈpiərəns/	: vẻ bề ngoài, ngoại hình
- background (n)	/ˈbækgraʊnd/	: lai lịch
- interview (v)	/ˈɪntəvjʊː/	: phỏng vấn
→ interviewee (n)	/ˌɪntəvjʊːˈiː/	: người được phỏng vấn
→ interviewer (n)	/ˈɪntəvjʊːə(r)/	: người phỏng vấn
- champion (n)	/ˈtʃæmpiən/	: nhà vô địch
- Olympic (adj)	/əˈlɪmpɪk/	: (thuộc) thể vận hội Olympic
- attend (v)	/əˈtend/	: tham dự
→ attendance (n)	/əˈtendəns/	: sự tham dự
- tourist guide (n)	/ˈtʊərɪst/ /ɡaɪd/	: hướng dẫn viên du lịch
- telephonist (n)	/təˈlefənɪst/	: nhân viên điện thoại
- travel agency (n)	/ˈtrævl/ /ˈeɪdʒənsi/	: văn phòng du lịch
- work as (v)		: làm việc như là
- carpet (n)	/ˈkɑːpɪt/	: tấm thảm

- drop (v)	/drɒp/	: làm rớt
- mess (n)	/mes/	: sự lộn xộn
- torch (n)	/tɔ:tʃ/	: đèn pin
- vase (n)	/vɑ:z/	: lọ; chậu

TEST

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> mbitious | B. <u>b</u> ackground | C. human <u>i</u> tarian | D. journa <u>l</u> ist |
| 2. A. chem <u>i</u> stry | B. <u>p</u> repare | C. <u>r</u> ecieve | D. <u>d</u> egree |
| 3. A. receiv <u>e</u> d | B. work <u>e</u> d | C. obtain <u>e</u> d | D. harb <u>o</u> red |
| 4. A. mat <u>u</u> re | B. pict <u>u</u> re | C. past <u>u</u> re | D. advent <u>u</u> re |
| 5. A. deat <u>h</u> | B. clothe <u>s</u> | C. <u>th</u> ing | D. birth <u>d</u> ay |

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. Physics | B. History | C. Biology | D. Chemistry |
| 7. A. atomic | B. brilliant | C. determined | D. ambitious |
| 8. A. mature | B. tragic | C. married | D. private |
| 9. A. calculation | B. intelligence | C. information | D. mathematics |
| 10. A. journalist | B. interview | C. diploma | D. telephone |

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

11. These pills will _____ your pain.
 A. ease B. prevent C. simplify D. avoid
12. He was a(n) _____ man who was determined to be rich by any means.
 A. Ambitious B. mature C. brilliant D. romantic
13. Marie Curie realized her humanitarian dream with the _____ of the Radium Institute.
 A. reception B. finding C. establishment D. work
14. I worked as a _____ Tutor to earn money for a summer trip.
 A. general B. private C. secret D. single

15. Oxfam is a _____ organization that helps poor people in the developing countries.
- A. human B. humanitarian C. humanity D. humanized
16. She passed all the exams **with flying colors**.
- A. with an average mark B. with a really high grade
C. with a great success D. with many difficulties
17. The method of heating milk to kill bacteria was named _____ Louis Pasteur, the scientist who invented it.
- A. for B. by C. after D. from
18. Marie Curie received some _____ training from her father.
- A. sciences B. scientists C. scientific D. scientifically.
19. Marie Curie had one of the most **brilliant** minds in the world.
- A. intelligent B. famous C. expensive D. patient
20. As a schoolgirl, she was very **mature** for her age.
- A. intelligent B. very clever
C. behaving like an adult D. behaving like a child
21. Due to the pilot's _____, the copilot managed to land safely.
- A. guide B. guidebook C. guided D. guidance
22. The _____ looked dark and there were hardly any other guests.
- A. enter B. entrance C. enteral D. enteric
23. It's important to also see the less _____ sides of the job.
- A. desire B. desirer C. desirable D. desired
24. I was surprised at his _____ to give up.
- A. refuse B. refusal C. refusenik D. refused
25. Children are by nature _____ of danger.
- A. aware B. awareness C. awared D. unaware
26. She is always _____ towards her parents.
- A. respect B. respected C. respectful D. disrespect
27. Are you successful _____ your experiment?
- A. on B. in C. at D. to
28. She took a degree _____ physics _____ flying colors.
- A. on/ with B. in/ with C. in/ for D. with/ in

29. It was impossible _____ a woman to become a doctor at that time.
A. to B. for C. of D. with
30. The old manager has just retired, so Mr. Brown takes _____ his position.
A. on B. out C. in D. up
31. She was sad _____ my refusal.
A. about B. for C. with D. to
32. Marie Curie was born _____ November 7, 1867.
A. in B. from C. at D. on
33. Alice: "*What shall we do this weekend?*" Carol: "_____."
A. Went out for dinner. B. Oh, that's good.
C. Let's go out for dinner. D. No problem.
34. A: "*How do you do? I'm Peter.*" B: "_____."
A. I'm fine. Thank you. B. How do you do? I'm John.
C. How are you? D. How's thing?
35. We _____ the lesson thoroughly because our teacher _____ it twice.
A. will understand/ was explaining B. had understood/ explained
C. understood/ had explained D. were understanding/ has explained
36. Before he _____ to London last week, Peter _____ in Paris for more than ten years.
A. has moved/ was living B. was moving/ lived
C. would move/ has lived D. moved/ had lived
37. Nothing _____ to improve the working security; therefore, the miners decided to go on a strike.
A. had done B. had been done C. was doing D. would do
38. Since men _____ fire, human civilization _____ with high speed.
A. discovered/ has developed B. discovered/ had developed
C. had discovered/ developed D. discovered/ would have developed
39. While they _____ up the west coast, they ran out of the food.
A. is sailing B. have been sailing C. were sailing D. will be sailing
40. "*What was the matter?*"
"Something strange _____ to me while I _____ home last night."
A. was happened/ was walking B. was happening/ walked
C. happened/ was walking D. was happening/ was walking

41. I _____ to visit you yesterday, but you _____ at home.
A. have come/ are not
B. had come/ were not
C. came/ were not
D. was coming/ have not been
42. The motorcycle _____ to George for years before Tina _____ it.
A. belonged/ had brought
B. had come/ were not
C. had belonged/ bought
D. had been belonging/ bought
43. The exercise is too difficult to do.
A. It's difficult exercise to do.
B. It's an exercise difficult to do.
C. It's difficult to do the exercise.
D. It's difficult do the exercise.
44. He started learning English ten years ago.
A. He has not learnt English before.
B. He has learnt English since ten years.
C. He learnt English ten years ago.
D. He has learnt English for ten years.
45. We could not see Bob anywhere.
A. Bob could be seen by us.
B. Bob was seen by us somewhere.
C. Bob couldn't be seen anywhere.
D. Bob could see by us.

IV/ ERROR RECOGNITION: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions

46. After (A) his death, she got (B) the position which her husband has obtained (C) at (D) the university.
47. I find (A) Jenny an extreme (B) interesting (C) person to be with (D).
48. She was (A) born in (B) Warsaw, so (C) her date (D) of birth is Warsaw.
49. By (A) the time they had come (B), the food had already (C) got cold (D).
50. Lizzie told (A) me that it was (B) the loveliest (C) gift she ever received (D).

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

Marie Curie, the Polish-born French physicist and chemist, was a courageous and determined woman. She left her home for Paris to (51) _____ her interest in science. Living in poverty, she still managed to graduate at the top of her class. She met Pierre Curie soon after graduation and (52) _____ him a year later.

Together, Pierre and Marie formed the most famous husband-and-wife (53) _____ in science history. They (54) _____ the Radioactive elements, Polonium and Radium. They (55) _____ the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 51. A. follow | B. take | C. pursue | D. satisfy |
| 52. A. married | B. left | C. divorced | D. devoted |
| 53. A. couple | B. partnership | C. scientists | D. partners |
| 54. A. discovered | B. invented | C. built | D. made |
| 55. A. had awarded | B. were awarding | C. were awarded | D. awarded |

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

Ernest Hemingway was one of the greatest American writers. He was born in Illinois in a family of a doctor. In his schooldays, Ernest became an excellent sportsman. He played football, was a member of the swimming team, and learned to box, as a result of which his nose was broken and an eye injured. At school he was a successful student. He wrote prose and poetry for the school library magazine, and edited the school newspaper. In 1917, when World War I broke out, he wanted to join the army but was refused because of his eye. Then he left home and went to Kansas City, where he worked as a newspaper reporter. In 1918 he tried to join the army again and was given a job of driving American Red Cross ambulances on the Italian front. Two months later he was badly wounded. In 1920, he returned to the USA. **He began to support himself by his pen.** To get the material for his future stories and novels, Hemingway traveled to many places all over the world. His first work, “Three Stories and Ten Poems”, was written in 1923. Then followed his masterpiece, the novel “A Farewell to Arms”, a protest against war, which was published in 1929 and made the author famous. During World War II, Hemingway was a war-correspondent. Hemingway’s last work, “The Old Man and the Sea”, written in 1952, is about the

courage of an old fisherman, who was fighting a big fish and the sea for many hours and won the victory over them. In 1954, the author was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, and “The Old Man and the Sea” was mentioned as one of his best works. Hemingway passed away in 1961 in the USA.

56. Ernest Hemingway’s father was _____.

- A. a writer B. a sportsman C. a doctor D. a reporter

57. Ernest Hemingway used to be _____ in World War I.

- A. a driver B. a professional boxer C. an army officer D. a doctor

58. Which sentence is not true?

A. Hemingway was a good student when he was at school.

B. Hemingway was a soldier during the World War I.

C. Hemingway won a Nobel Prize for Literature.

D. Hemingway traveled a lot.

59. He began to support himself by his pen.

A. He began to earn money by selling pens.

B. He supported those who sold pens.

C. He supported those who could write.

D. He began to earn money by writing stories and novels.

60. Hemingway _____.

A. had no works about wars.

B. did not write poems.

C. was a driver during the World War II.

D. became famous after publishing “A Farewell to Arms”.

VII/ Word forms: Use the correct form of the words given in brackets. 61-70

61. Marie Curie was an _____ women. (ambition)

62. After the _____ death of Pierre Curie in 1906 Marie Curie took up her husband’s position. (tragedy)

63. As a brilliant and _____ student, Marie harbored the dream of a scientific career. (matureness)

64. Marie was awarded a Nobel Prize in Chemistry for _____ the atomic weight of Radium. (determine)

65. Marie Curie earned a degree in Physics with flying colors, and went on to take another degree in _____. (Mathematic)
66. She had to work as a private tutor, and her studies were _____. (interrupt)
67. In spite of her _____ living conditions, Marie work extremely hard. (difficulty)
68. I will make every _____ to arrive on time. (effortless)
69. The shop is now under new _____. (manage)
70. She completed her formal _____ in 1995. (educate)

VIII/ Sentence transformation: Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

71. My sister had considered what to say. Then she decided to talk to her headmaster.
→ After _____.
72. I had learned my lessons. Then I went out for a walk.
→ Before _____.
73. I had gone over my lesson then went to school.
→ Before _____.
74. Before he watched TV, he had done all his exercises.
→ After _____.
75. After many years of hard work, he decided to retire.
→ After _____.
76. Linda's career as a television presenter began five years ago.
→ Linda has _____.
77. I have never read such a romantic story before.
→ This is the _____.
78. When did your last ride a bike?
→ How long _____?
79. My father stopped smoking 2 years ago.
→ My father hasn't _____.
80. I last saw him when I was a student.
→ I haven't _____.

UNIT 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION♦ **Pronunciation:** / ɔ / - / ɔ: /♦ **Grammar points:**

1. The + Adjective
2. Which as a connector

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. make a list (v) | : liệt kê |
| 2. blind (n) [blaɪnd] | : mù |
| 3. deaf (n) [def] | : điếc |
| 4. mute (n) [mju:t] | : câm |
| 5. alphabet (n) ['ælfəbɪt] | : bảng chữ cái |
| 6. work out (v) [wɜ:k, aut] | : tìm ra |
| 7. message (n) ['mesɪdʒ] | : thông điệp |
| 8. doubt (n) [daʊt] | : sự nghi ngờ |
| 9. disabled (a) [dis'eɪbld] | : tàn tật |
| 10. dumb (a) [dʌm] | : câm |
| 11. mentally retarded (a) ['mentəli] [ri'tɑ:did] | : chậm phát triển về trí tuệ |
| 12. prevent sb from doing sth (exp.) | : ngăn cản ai làm gì |
| 13. proper (a) ['prɒpə] | : thích đáng |
| 14. schooling (n) ['sku:lɪŋ] | : sự giáo dục ở nhà trường |
| 15. opposition (n) [ˌɒpə'ziʃn] | : sự phản đối |
| 16. gradually (adv) ['grædʒuəli] | : từ từ |
| 17. make great efforts to do sth (exp.) | : nỗ lực rất nhiều để làm gì |
| [greɪt , 'efət] | |
| 18. time – consuming (a) ['taɪm kən'sju:mɪŋ] | : tốn thời gian |
| 19. open up (v) ['əʊpən, ʌp] | : mở ra |
| 20. demonstration (n) [ˌdeməns'treɪʃn] | : sự biểu hiện |
| 21. add (v) [æd] | : cộng |
| 22. subtract (v) [səb'trækt] | : trừ |
| 23. be proud [praʊd] of sth (exp.) | : tự hào về điều gì đó |
| 24. Braille (n) [breɪl] | : hệ thống chữ nổi cho người mù |
| 25. infer sth to sth (exp.) [ɪn'fɜ:] | : suy ra |

26. protest (v) ['prəʊtest]	: phản đối
27. interview (n) ['intəvjʊ:]	: cuộc phỏng vấn
28. lower secondary school (n) ['ləʊə(r) 'sekəndəri sku:l]	: trường trung học cơ sở
29. upper secondary school (n) ['ʌpə(r) 'sekəndəri sku:l]	: trường trung học phổ thông
30. photograph (n) ['fəʊtəgrɑ:f]	: tấm ảnh
→ photography (n) [fə'tɒgrəfi]	: nhiếp ảnh
→ photographer (n) [fə'tɒgrəfə(r)]	: thợ nhiếp ảnh
→ photographic (a) [ˌfəʊtə'græfɪk]	: như chụp ảnh
→ photogenic (a) [ˌfəʊtəʊ'dʒenɪk]	: ăn ảnh
31. be fascinated by (v) ['fæsɪneɪtɪd]	: say mê
32. to calm (sb) down	: trở nên bình tĩnh, làm cho ai bình tĩnh
33. lens (n) [lenz]	: thấu kính
34. sorrow (n) ['sɒrəʊ]	: nỗi đau buồn
= sadness (n) ['sædnəs]	
35. to comprise (v) [kəm'praɪz]	: bao gồm
= to consist of (v) /kən'sɪst/	
36. labourer (n) ['leɪbə(r)]	: người lao động
37. passion (n) ['pæʃn]	: lòng say mê
38. to stimulate (v) ['stɪmjuleɪt]	: kích thích, khích lệ
39. advertisement (n) [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt]	: mục quảng cáo
40. to complain (to sb about sth) (v)	: phàn nàn
41. air-conditioned (a) ['eə kəndɪʃnd]	: có máy điều hòa không khí
42. quality (n) ['kwɒləti]	: chất lượng
43. to resolve (v) [rɪ'zɒlv] = solve (v) [sɒlv]	: giải quyết
44. refund (n) ['ri:fʌnd]	: số tiền trả lại
→ to refund (v)	: trả tiền lại
45. to enclose (v) [ɪn'kləʊz]	: đính kèm
46. receipt (n) [rɪ'si:t]	: biên nhận, biên lai
47. to care for (v)	: chăm sóc
48. to break down (v)	: (xe) bị hư

TEST

I. Choose the word that has a stress pattern different from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. disable | B. family | C. condition | D. parental |
| 2. A. photographer | B. surroundings | C. sorrowful | D. adventure |
| 3. A. admiration | B. stimulation | C. unemployed | D. subtraction |
| 4. A. professional | B. exhibition | C. photography | D. ability |
| 5. A. sorrow | B. passion | C. children | D. idea |

II. Choose the word that has an underlined part sounded differently from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 6. A. <u>s</u> orrow | B. <u>p</u> ower | C. <u>o</u> pposition | D. <u>l</u> ost |
| 7. A. dea <u>f</u> | B. o <u>f</u> | C. pre <u>f</u> er | D. <u>f</u> ollow |
| 8. A. bli <u>n</u> d | B. di <u>s</u> abled | C. i <u>d</u> ea | D. h <u>i</u> de |
| 9. A. <u>ch</u> ance | B. wat <u>ch</u> ing | C. <u>sch</u> ool | D. <u>ch</u> ild |
| 10. A. add <u>e</u> d | B. subtrac <u>t</u> ed | C. divid <u>e</u> d | D. multipl <u>y</u> ed |

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

11. My brother became a professional _____.
- A. photograph B. photogenic C. photographer D. photography
12. The teaching work in the special class is _____. It takes a lot of time.
- A. time-losing B. time-limit C. time-consuming D. time-taking
13. Bad marks can create feeling of _____.
- A. sorrow B. pleasure C. happiness D. passion
14. Tom is not as intelligent as any child who is at the same age. He has some perceiving troubles. He is _____.
- A. dump B. deaf C. mentally retarded D. lisp
15. Faraday's accomplishments seem more wonderful when we realize that he had very little _____.
- A. school B. schooling C. scholarship D. scholar
16. In spite of her deafness, she played the violin very well.
- A. inability to speak B. inability to hear
- C. inability to see D. mentally impairment

17. _____, we request a deposit of 200 dollars in advance.
 A. added B. addition C. additional D. additionally
18. In Tra Bong District, Quang Ngai province, the class began seven years ago with a mix of children, some dumb, deaf or suffering a lisp and others mentally retarded.
 A. went B. performed C. started D. appeared
19. Their parents were forced to work on farms all day to make money for their family, which robbed them of a chance to give their children an education.
 A. offer B. supply C. suggestion D. opportunity
20. During a small lesson, she raised both arms and opened up her fingers one by one until all ten stood up.
 A. lifted B. went up C. continued D. got
21. The children come from large and poor families, which _____ them from having proper schooling.
 A. differed B. allowed C. prevented D. realised
22. I've always been _____ about football.
 A. passion B. passionate C. passionately D. passionless
23. Delegates expressed strong _____ to the scheme.
 A. expression B. emotion C. opposition D. passion
24. He invented a new kind of wheelchair for _____.
 A. the unemployed B. the poor C. the disabled D. the unhappy
25. He earns his living by taking photographs. He's a/an _____ photographer.
 A. amateur B. professional C. talent D. determined
26. She displayed some of her paintings at the local _____.
 A. commune B. post office C. demonstration D. exhibition
27. The noise prevented her _____ learning her lesson.
 A. with B. from C. out D. off
28. They are proud _____ their efforts.
 A. of B. with C. in D. for
29. Have a brandy; it'll help to calm you _____.
 A. up B. down C. in D. of
30. They know a new world is opening _____ for them
 A. at B. on C. out D. up

31. There's not much opposition _____ the scheme.
A. with B. to C. of D. for
32. Paul seemed very proud _____ his success when everybody congratulated him _____ what he had got.
A. for / with B. as / through C. over / in D. of / on
33. "Would you like to come to my house for dinner tonight?"
- " _____ "
- A. Thanks. I'd love to B. You're welcome
C. No, I wouldn't D. No, I don't
34. -Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
-Jennifer: " _____ "
- A. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
B. Not at all. I'm glad you like it.
C. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.
D. Welcome! It's very nice of you.
35. I didn't like the noise in the city at first. But now _____ here.
A. I got used to living B. I'm used to living
C. I used to live D. I used to living
36. When he was young, he _____ morning exercises.
A. wasn't used to do B. didn't use to do
C. didn't use to doing D. didn't used to doing
37. My father _____ a lot, but he doesn't any more.
A. was used to smoke B. used to smoke
C. used to smoking D. is used to smoking
38. He failed the exam, _____ made his parents angry.
A. which B. what C. that D. who
39. We met in an ancient building, _____ underground room had been converted into a chapel.
A. that B. whose C. whom D. which
40. _____ are they doing that for? Please tell me.
A. whom B. That C. What D. Why

41. There is no reason _____ they shouldn't be successful.
A. that B. what C. why D. when
42. _____ movie would you prefer to see – “Romeo and Juliet” or “Titanic”?
A. What B. Who C. Whom D. Which
43. My brother doesn't serve in the military any more.
A. My brother used to serve in the military any more.
B. My brother used to serve in the military.
C. My brother is used to serving in the military.
D. My brother is used for serving in the military any more.
44. Mrs. Quyen taught the mute but she doesn't do it anymore.
A. Mrs. Quyen used to teach the mute.
B. Mrs. Quyen has used to teaching the mute.
C. Mrs. Quyen gets used to teach the mute.
D. Mrs. Quyen is used to teaching the mute.
45. Tom hasn't returned my books yet.
A. My books hasn't been returned by Tom yet.
B. My books haven't been returned yet by Tom.
C. My books weren't returned by Tom yet.
D. My books haven't been returned Tom yet

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

46. Some (A) children in her class are deaf (B), others children (C) are dumb(D).
47. You don't have (A) her address or telephone number, that (B) makes it impossible (C) to contact her (D).
48. I 've been studying (A) French since (B) I 've (C) started (D) high school.
49. Helen Keller, who (A) was both blind and deafness (B), overcame (C) her inabilities (D) with the help of her teacher, Ann Sullivan.
50. I'm tired (A) because I'm (B) not used to stay (C) up late (D)

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

Louis Braille was the son of a French leather worker. He went blind (51)_____ the age of three when he fell in his father's workroom. But Louis was very clever. He wanted to be a musician, (52) _____ he learned to play the cello,

and at the age of ten he won the scholarship to the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris. He could play cello, but he could not read or write.

In 1819, a French soldier, Charles Barbie, (53) _____ “night writing”. He used special dots on paper so that soldier could read at night. Louis Braille understood the (54) _____ of this invention for the blind, and when he was fifteen, he began to develop it. In 1829, he started to used in at the Institute.

By 1832, “Braille” was in (55) _____ all over the world, but Louis Braille died in 1852, and he never knew the success of his invention.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. by | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 52. A. still | B. so | C. but | D. therefore |
| 53. A. discovered | B. invented | C. used | D. made |
| 54. A. requirement | B. demand | C. opposition | D. importance |
| 55. A. practice | B. demonstration | C. display | D. use |

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

Hearing-impaired people cannot hear sounds well. How do they “hear” words and talk? Many hearing-impaired people use American Sign Language (ASL). They talk with their hands. Sometimes two hearing-impaired people talk to each other. They both use ASL. Sometimes a person who can hear interprets for hearing-impaired people. The person listens to someone talking, and then he or she makes hand signs.

There are two kinds of sign language. One kind has a sign for every letter in the alphabet. The person spells words. This is finger spelling. The other kind has a sign for whole words. There are about five thousand of these signs. They are signs for verbs, things and ideas. Some of the signs are very easy, for example, eat, milk, and hear. You can see what they mean. Others are more difficult, for example, star, egg, or week.

People from any country can learn ASL. They don’t speak words. They use signs, so they can understand people from other countries.

ASL is almost like a dance. The whole body talks. American Sign Language is a beautiful language.

56. How do many hearing-impaired people “talk”?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. by eyes | B. by signals | C. by words | D. by hands |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

57. How does a person interpret for hearing-impaired people?
- A. He listens to someone talking, and then makes hand signs.
 - B. He talks through a special equipment used for a deaf.
 - C. He listens to someone talking and writes down the words.
 - D. He uses hand signs to translate what hearing-impaired people say.
58. How many signs are there for finger spelling?
- A. 2 B. 24 C. 26 D. 32
59. Which of the following sentences is not true?
- A. Hearing-impaired people cannot hear sounds well.
 - B. There are more signs for words than for letters.
 - C. A person who interprets for hearing-impaired people can hear.
 - D. Africans cannot learn ASL because they don't speak English.
60. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. ASL helps hearing-impaired people talk, but it is difficult to learn.
 - B. There are two kinds of sign languages.
 - C. ASL is a beautiful language that helps hearing-impaired people talk to others.
 - D. People in different countries can use American Sign Language to communicate with each other.

VII/ Word forms: Use the correct form of the words given in brackets.

61. We're being _____ by next door's stereo. (deaf)
62. Her proposal met with strong _____. (opposite)
63. How do you _____ that the pressure remains constant. (demonstration)
64. High _____ of animal fat generally leads to risk of heart diseases.
(consume)
65. She is a highly _____ woman. (education)
66. The _____ of policy is not our business - our job is to put it into practice.
(determine)
67. My sister wasn't enjoying the chance so she thought she'd spoil it for everybody else –it was very _____ of her. (children)
68. Travelers to the nation have been asked to fill in a thorough _____.
(question)

69. Last week, my family visited a very _____ countryside. (beauty) →

BEAUTIFUL

70. We should save our country's _____ resources. (nature)

VIII/ Sentence transformation: Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

71. John is always late for class. This annoys the teacher. (which)

→ _____

72. People today put advertisements on TV or in newspapers. This makes it possible to produce more things to sell. (which)

→ _____.

73. He passed the exam with high grades. This made everybody in the family pleased. (which)

→ _____ 7

74. I had a lot of money but I lost it all when my business failed.

→ _____

75. My brother had his hair cut short when he joined the army. (used to)

→ _____

76. My parents lived in the USA when they were young. (used to)

→ _____.

77. Jim was my best friend, but we aren't friends any more. (used to)

→ _____.

78. When he was young, my uncle was a national swimming champion. (used to)

→ _____

79. I eat ice-cream now, but I disliked eating it when I was a child. (used to)

→ _____

80. He was an accountant for my company. (used to)

→ _____

UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

♦ **Pronunciation:** / ʊ / - / u: /♦ **Grammar and vocabulary:**

1. The present perfect

2. The present perfect passive

3. *Who, which, that***VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. illustration (n) [ˌɪləs'treɪʃn] | : ví dụ minh họa |
| 2. computer system (n) [kəm'pjʊ:tə,'sɪstəm] | : hệ thống máy tính |
| 3. central processing [ˈprəʊsesɪŋ] unit (CPU) (n) | : thiết bị xử lý trung tâm |
| 4. CD ROM [rɒm] (n) | : đĩa CD |
| 5. keyboard (n) ['ki:bɔ:d] | : bàn phím |
| 6. visual display unit (VDU) (n) | : thiết bị hiển thị |
| [ˈviʃuəl, dɪs'pleɪ, 'ju:nɪt] | |
| 7. computer screen [skri:n] (n) | : màn hình máy tính |
| 8. mouse (n) [maʊs] | : con chuột máy tính |
| 9. floppy ['flɒpi] disk (n) | : đĩa mềm |
| 10. printer (n) ['prɪntə] | : máy in |
| 11. speaker (n) ['spi:kə] | : loa |
| 12. scenic (a) ['si:nɪk] | : thuộc cảnh vật |
| 13. scenic beauty ['bju:tɪ] (n) | : danh lam thắng cảnh |
| 14. miraculous (a) [mɪ'rækjʊləs] | : kì lạ |
| 15. device (n) [dɪ'vaɪs] | : thiết bị |
| 16. turn (sth) on (v) | : bật (cái gì) lên |
| 17. appropriate (a) [ə'prəʊpriət] | : thích hợp |
| 18. hardware (n) ['hɑ:dweə] | : phần cứng |
| 19. software (n) ['sɒftweə] | : phần mềm |
| 20. be capable of doing (sth)(exp.) | : có khả năng làm (cái gì) |
| 21. calculate (v) ['kælkjuleɪt] | : tính toán |
| 22. speed up (v) ['spi:dʌp] | : tăng tốc |
| 23. calculation (n) [ˌkælkju'leɪʃn] | : sự tính toán, phép tính |
| 24. multiply (n) ['mʌltɪplaɪ] | : nhân |

25. divide (v) [di'vaɪd]	: chia
26. with lightning speed ['laɪtnɪŋ, spi:d] (exp.)	: với tốc độ chớp nhoáng
27. perfect (a) ['pɜ:fɪkt]	: hoàn hảo
28. accuracy (n) ['ækjʊrəsi]	: độ chính xác
29. electronic (a) [,ɪlek'trɒnɪk]	: thuộc về điện tử
30. storage (n) ['stɔ:ɹɪdʒ]	: sự lưu giữ
31. manage (v) ['mænɪdʒ]	: trông nom
32. data (n) ['deɪtə]	: dữ liệu
33. magical (a) ['mædʒɪkəl]	: kì diệu
34. typewriter (n) ['taɪp,raɪtə]	: máy đánh chữ
35. memo (n) ['memou]	: bản ghi nhớ
36. request [rɪ'kwest] for leave (exp.)	: đơn xin nghỉ
37. communicator (n) [kə'mju:nɪkeɪtə]	: người/ vật truyền tin
38. interact (v) [ˌɪntər'ækt]	: tiếp xúc
39. entertainment (n) [ˌentə'teɪnmənt]	: sự giải trí
40. relax (v) [rɪ'læks]	: thư giãn
41. computer – played music(n)	: nhạc trong máy tính
42. link (v) [lɪŋk]	: kết nối
43. act on (v) [ækt, ɒn]	: ảnh hưởng
44. mysterious (a) [mɪs'tɪəriəs]	: bí ẩn
45. physical (a) ['fɪzɪkl]	: thuộc về vật chất
46. invention (n) [ɪn'venʃn]	: sự phát minh
47. personal (a) ['pɜ:sənəl]	: cá nhân
48. material (n) [mə'tɪəriəl]	: tài liệu
49. make friends with (sb) (exp.)	: kết bạn với (ai đó)
50. search for (v) [sə:tʃ, fɔ:]	: tìm kiếm
51. scholarship (n) ['skɒləʃɪp]	: học bổng
52. effective (a) [ɪ'fektɪv]	: hiệu quả
53. technology (n) [tek'nɒlədʒi]	: công nghệ học
54. capable (a) ['keɪpəbl]	: có năng lực, giỏi
55. prompt (n) [prɒmpt]	: lời gợi ý
56. transmit (v) [trænz'mɪt]	: truyền

57. participant (n) [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]	: người tham gia
58. rank (v) [ræŋk]	: xếp hạng
59. air-conditioner (n) ['eəkən'diʃənə]	: máy điều hòa nhiệt độ
60. camcorder (n) ['kæ mkɔ:də(r)]	: máy quay phim xách tay
61. memory (n) ['meməri]	: trí nhớ
62. refuse (v) [ri'fju:z]	: từ chối
63. secretary (n) ['sekɹətri]	: thư kí
64. take a lesson in (exp.)	: học về
65. helpful (a) ['helpful]	: có ích
66. shy (a) [ʃai]	: ngại ngùng
67. make an excuse (exp.)	: lý do
68. worried (a) ['wʌrɪd]	: lo nghĩ, bồn chồn
69. in vain (exp.) [ɪn, veɪn]	: vô ích
70. instruction (n) [ɪn'strʌkʃn]	: lời chỉ dẫn
71. public telephone (n) ['pʌblik, 'telɪfoun]	: điện thoại công cộng
72. make a call (exp.)	: gọi điện
73. phone card (n) [foun, kɑ:d]	: thẻ điện thoại
74. operate (v) ['ɒpəreɪt]	: vận hành
75. receiver (n) [ri'si:və]	: ống nghe
76. dial tone (n) ['daɪəl, toun]	: tiếng chuông điện thoại
77. insert (v) ['ɪnsɜ:t]	: nhét vào
78. slot (n) [slɒt]	: khe, rãnh
79. emergency (n) [ɪ'mɜ:dʒensi]	: sự khẩn cấp
80. fire service (n) ['faɪə, 'sɜ:vɪs]	: dịch vụ cứu hỏa
81. ambulance (n) ['æmbjuləns]	: xe cứu thương
82. connector (n)	: từ nối
83. imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] form (n)	: dạng mệnh lệnh
84. remote control (n) [ri'məʊt,kən'trəʊl]	: điều khiển từ xa
85. adjust (v) [ə'dʒʌst]	: điều chỉnh
86. cord (n) [kɔ:d]	: rắc cắm ti vi
87. plug in (v) [plʌg, ɪn]	: cắm vào
88. dial (v) ['daɪəl]	: quay số

89. obtain (v) [əb'tein] : đạt được
 90. make **sure** [ʃuə] of sth/ that (exp.) : đảm bảo
 91. butcher (n) ['butʃə] : người bán thịt
 100. send up (v) ['send, ʌp] : làm đứng dậy
 101. April Fool 's Day (n) ['eiprəl'fu:ldeɪ] : ngày cá tháng tư
 102. man – made (a) ['mæn'meid] : nhân tạo
 103. spill (v) [spil] : đổ ra

TEST

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. comput <u>er</u> | B. t <u>ur</u> n | C. mirac <u>u</u> lous | D. accur <u>a</u> cy |
| 2. A. calculat <u>ion</u> | B. pass <u>ion</u> | C. quest <u>ion</u> | D. ment <u>ion</u> |
| 3. A. softw <u>are</u> | B. welf <u>are</u> | C. sh <u>are</u> | D. <u>are</u> |
| 4. A. l <u>ook</u> | B. t <u>oo</u> th | C. sch <u>oo</u> l | D. aftern <u>oo</u> n |
| 5. A. receiv <u>ed</u> | B. work <u>ed</u> | C. obtain <u>ed</u> | D. harbou <u>re</u> d |

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 6. A. capable | B. personal | C. interact | D. multiply |
| 7. A. electronic | B. entertainment | C. accuracy | D. calculation |
| 8. A. miraculous | B. communicate | C. mysterious | D. calculation |
| 9. A. subtract | B. allow | C. request | D. memo |
| 10. A. beautiful | B. mysterious | C. capable | D. interesting |

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

11. All the data has been _____ on the floppy disk.
 A. packed B. stored C. lost D. hidden
12. She _____ a sheet of paper into the printer when it ran out of paper.
 A. inserted B. took C. torn D. arranged
13. You change the TV channels with this _____ control.
 A. far B. standby C. special D. remote
14. We made a **request** for new equipment but it was not heeded.
 A. demand B. emergency C. decision D. question

15. The **miraculous** invention of telephone has revolutionized the way people communicate.
- A. disturbing B. magical C. normal D. surprising
16. A microwave is a useful **device** for most families nowadays.
- A. number B. food C. cooker D. machine
17. You can use a _____ to make a phone call when you are away from home.
- A. monitor B. magazine
C. cell phone D. calculating machine
18. A computer consists of **hardware** and software.
- A. screen B. physical part C. programs D. keyboard
19. The World Cup matches will be _____ live by satellite to many countries all over the world.
- A. transmitted B. transplanted C. transported D. translated
20. The **data** showed that only young children were affected by the disease.
- A. discussion B. results C. facts D. situations
21. Bill Gates first became rich and famous for his **software**.
- A. computer company B. computer machinery
C. computer programs D. compact discs
22. Because of the _____ in our company, the accountants can save a lot of time working with figures every month.
- A. computer B. computerize C. computerization D. computation
23. The figures he gave were not strictly _____.
- A. miraculous B. important C. accurate D. perfect
24. In large classes, children feel that they cannot _____ with the teacher.
- A. interact B. contact C. transmit D. relax
25. A computer is a _____ typewriter.
- A. convenient B. magical C. appropriate D. informative
26. New telephone lines allow faster data _____ by fax or modem.
- A. calculation B. transmission C. entertainment D. development
27. The port is capable _____ handing 10 million tons of coal a year.
- A. in B. on C. of D. for

28. A computer can do sums _____ lightning speed and perfect accuracy.
A. with B. on C. at D. of
29. The Internet helps us to interact _____ other people around the world
A. to B. from C. of D. with
30. We read newspapers and magazines which have been produced _____ computers.
A. by B. on C. in D. with
31. I don't think I'm envious _____ your success.
A. on B. of C. for D. with
32. You can compress a huge amount _____ data on to a CD-ROM.
A. of B. in C. at D. from
33. "Hello, may I speak to Mr. Black, please?"
" _____ "
A. I think so B. Hold on, please
C. Goodbye D. I'd like to
34. "I'm terribly step on your foot".
" _____ "
A. Don't say that B. Never mind
C. You're welcome D. That's right
35. Bob is the kind of the person to _____ one can talk about anything
A. who B. whom C. that D. him
36. She is _____ I have ever met.
A. the most awful woman that B. the most awful woman, whom
C. the most awful woman, which D. the most awful woman, who
37. Sue intends to spend her summer holidays in Florida although she _____ there three times before.
A. was B. will be C. has been D. had been
38. People _____ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
39. April 1st is the day _____ is called April Fools' Day in the West.
A. who B. which C. when D. where

B. have been show

D. have been showed

41. I _____ that question by anyone before.

B. am never asked

D. had never been asked

42. The secretary _____ I talked to didn't know where the meeting was.

B. whom

D. B & C are correct

43. No one has used this computer for a long time.

A. This computer has not been used for a long time

B. This computer was not used for a long time ago

C. This computer has been used for a long time

D. This computer has not used for a long time.

44. He started learning French six years ago.

A. He has learned French for six years.

B. It was six years ago did he start learning French.

C. He hasn't learnt French for six years.

D. It is six years since he has learned French.

45. No one invited me to the party.

A. I was invited to the party by no one.

B. I was not invited to the party.

C. I was not invited to the party by someone.

D. I were not invited to the party by people.

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

46. The student was too (A) tired (B) that he felt (C) asleep (D) in class

47. I wasn't (A) enjoyed myself (B) so much since I came (C) to your wedding reception in (D) December 2002

48. The disappearance (A) of the (B) millionaire seems really (C) strangely (D)

49. Charlie Chaplin was well known (A) for (B) the amuse (C) characters he portrayed (D).

50. Giggs ran more (A) slow (B) because he had just (C) had (D) an operation

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

The electric computer is the most (51) _____ invention since steam engine. While the industrial revolution previously changed the nature of manual work, the computer revolution is now changing the work done by the brain. Nowadays micro – computers are (52) _____ in hundreds of thousands and are constantly (53) _____ equipped with more and more ingenious devices

Contrary to popular belief, computers (54) _____ cannot make mistakes. The answer will always be correct (55) _____ the program fed up the computer is correct.

51. A. powerful B. significant C. strange D. mysterious

52. A. manufactured B. done C. worked D. performed

53. A. be B. being C. been D. to be

54. A. which B. that C. itself D. themselves

55. A. if B. unless C. whether D. while

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

The computer is a wonderful machine. It is the most important invention since the type of engine used in cars. It has had a great effect on science, industry, business, medicine, and education. Soon it will touch the lives of everyone, even people in distant villages. The computer is a revolutionary invention.

The oldest kind of computer is the abacus, which has been used in China since the sixth century. In the 17th century an adding machine was invented. The first large, modern computer was built in 1937. Computers improved quickly. A few years later a computer could do 5, 000 additions per second. Now the computations are so fast they are measured in nanoseconds. (A nanosecond is one billionth of a second!)

Today all computers are stored – program computers; that is, they have a processing unit, an arithmetic and logic unit, and a memory. Computers are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. Even in a very small computer, the part that does the actual computing is about the size of the end of a finger.

56. A stored – program computer has _____.

A. a brain B. a robot C. an abacus D. a memory

61. He finds the new computer game so _____. (excite)
62. The computer is a _____ machine which helps you to add, subtract, multiply and divide with lightning speed and perfect accuracy. (calculate)
63. CPU stands for central _____ unit. (process)
64. The best of the journey was the _____. (scene)
65. Our _____ from London to Sydney took 24 hours. (fly)
66. _____ films should be made for school. (education)
67. We can _____ say that he will accept the job. (safe)
68. Walking alone in the street at night is very _____. (danger)
69. She was no longer able to distinguish between _____ and reality. (imagine)
70. I haven't had any _____ with him for several years. (communicate)

71. The Browns are always willing to help us. You can rely on them. (whom)
→

72. The boy and the dog have just been found by the police. They were lost in a forest during a camping trip. (that)

→ _____

73. The music sounds strange to us. We are listening to it. (which)

→ _____

74. There are 30 students. They come from poor families. (who)

→ There are _____

75. My brother is very kind to everyone. You met his wife last week. (whose)

→ My brother _____

76. No one has paid the bill.

→ _____

77. Our teachers have explained the English grammar.

→ _____

78. The students have discussed the pollution problems since last week.

→ _____

79. Has your friend read the materials yet?

→ _____

80. Have you finished the above sentences?

→ _____

UNIT 6: AN EXCURSION♦ **Pronunciation:** / ə / - / 3: /♦ **Grammar points:**

The present progressive (with a future meaning) and be

VOCABULARY

1. in the shape of	: có hình dáng
2. lotus (n) ['ləʊtəs]	: hoa sen
3. picturesque (a) [ˌpɪktʃə'resk]	: đẹp như tranh vẽ
4. site (n) [saɪt]	: cảnh quan
5. wonder (n) ['wʌndə]	: kỳ quan
6. resort (n) [rɪ:'zɔ:t]	: khu nghỉ mát
7. altitude (n) ['æltɪtju:d]	: độ cao
8. excursion (n) [ɪks'kɜ:ʃn]	: chuyến tham quan
9. pine (n) [paɪn]	: cây thông
10. waterfall (n) ['wɔ:təfɔ:l]	: thác nước
11. valley ['væli] of love	: thung lũng tình yêu
12. bank (n) [bæŋk]	: bờ sông
13. hill (n) [hɪl]	: đồi
14. (a piece [pi:s] of) news (n) [nju:z]	: tin tức
15. come to an end	: kết thúc
16. have a day off [ɔ:f]	: có một ngày nghỉ
17. occasion (n) [ə'keɪʒn]	: dịp
18. cave (n) [keɪv]	: động
19. recently (adv) ['ri:sntli]	: mới đây
20. rock (n) [rɒk]	: đá
21. formation (n) [fɔ:'meɪʃn]	: hình thành, kiến tạo
22. suppose (v) [sə'pəʊz]	: tin rằng
23. campfire (n) [kæmp,'faɪə]	: lửa trại
24. a two-day trip [trɪp]	: một chuyến tham quan hai ngày
25. school-day (n) ['sku:l'deɪ]	: thời học sinh
26. get someone's permission [pə'mɪʃn]	: xin phép ai đó

27. stay the night away from home	: ở xa nhà một đêm
28. persuade (v) [pə'sweɪd]	: thuyết phục
29. that's all for now	: đó là tất cả cho tới giờ
30. destination (n) [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃn]	: điểm đến
31. anxious (a) ['æŋkʃəs]	: nôn nóng, lo lắng
32. with one's own eyes	: tận mắt mình
33. boat trip (n)	: chuyến đi bằng tàu thủy
34. sundeck (n) ['sʌndeɪk]	: boong tàu
35. get sunburnt ['sʌnbʊnt]	: bị cháy nắng
36. travel sickness (n) ['trævl, 'sɪknɪs]	: say tàu xe
37. car -sickness (n) [kɑː, 'sɪknɪs]	: say xe
38. plenty ['plenti] of	: nhiều
39. fresh air (n) [freʃ, eə]	: không khí trong lành
40. by one's self [self]	: một mình
41. suitable (a) ['suːtəbl] for sb	: phù hợp với ai đó
42. refreshments (n) [rɪ'freʃmənts]	: bữa ăn nhẹ và đồ uống
43. occupied (a) ['ɒkjʊpaɪd]	: đã có người (sử dụng)
44. stream (n) [stri:m]	: dòng suối
45. pleasure (n) ['pleʒə]	: niềm vui thích
46. temple (n) ['templ]	: đền
47. sacred (a) ['seɪkrɪd]	: thiêng liêng
48. feature (n) ['fi:tʃə]	: nét đặc biệt
49. associated (a) [ə'souʃɪɪt]	: kết hợp
50. pay a visit ['vɪzɪt]	: đi thăm
51. Botanical garden [bə'tænɪkəl]	: Vườn Bách Thảo
52. glorious (a) ['glɔːrɪəs]	: rực rỡ
53. gate (n) [geɪt]	: cổng
54. on time	: đúng giờ
55. a long way to	: một quãng đường dài tới (một địa điểm)
56. merrily (adv) ['merɪli]	: say sưa
57. all the way	: suốt dọc đường
58. spacious (a) ['speɪʃəs]	: rộng rãi

59. grassland (n) ['grɑ:slænd]	: bãi cỏ
60. delicious (a) [di'liʃəs]	: ngon lành
61. sleep soundly (v)	: ngủ say
62. pack up (v)	: gói ghém
63. left-overs (n) ['left'ouvəz]	: những thứ còn thừa lại
64. assemble (v) [ə'sembl]	: tập hợp lại
65. confirmation (n) [ˌkɒnfə'meɪʃn]	: xác nhận
66. pick up (v): tới đón	
67. convenient (a) [kən'vi:njənt] for sb	: phù hợp với ai đó
68. as soon as possible ['pɒsəbl]	: càng sớm càng tốt
69. certainly (adv) ['sə:tnli]	: nhất định
70. fortunately (adv) ['fɔ:tʃnitli]	: thật may
71. bunch (n) [bʌntʃ]	: nải (chuối)

TEST

I. Choose the word that has an underlined part sounded differently from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. pict <u>u</u> resque | B. anti <u>q</u> ue | C. di <u>s</u> cotheque | D. mi <u>l</u> e |
| 2. A. chu <u>r</u> ch | B. stu <u>d</u> y | C. <u>u</u> mbrella | D. <u>u</u> nderstand |
| 3. A. ca <u>m</u> ping | B. ba <u>n</u> ana | C. <u>a</u> chieve | D. phot <u>o</u> graph |
| 4. A. <u>o</u> range | B. to <u>d</u> ay | C. <u>o</u> ccasion | D. co <u>m</u> plain |
| 5. A. pe <u>r</u> mission | B. be <u>t</u> ter | C. pre <u>f</u> er | D. wa <u>r</u> mer |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. altitude | B. excursion | C. waterfall | D. terminal |
| 7. A. occasion | B. pagoda | C. permission | D. understand |
| 8. A. impossible | B. geography | C. information | D. convenience |
| 9. A. wonder | B. weather | C. return | D. never |
| 10. A. botanic | B. together | C. pagoda | D. cinema |

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

11. We were enjoying dancing and singing around the _____ when it began to rain.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. camping | B. campsite | C. camper | D. campfire |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|

12. We are going on a _____ to Da Lat next week.
 A. three day trip B. three-days trip C. three-day trip D. three days trip
13. A _____ is a bag with straps that go over your shoulders, so that you can carry things on you back when you are walking or climbing.
 A. sleeping bag B. container C. schoolbag D. backpack
14. _____ participate in fishing, swimming, wildlife watching, plant study, and nature photography.
 A. Campers B. Cookers C. Computers D. Recorder
15. For the excursion you'd better _____ some canned food and fresh fruits.
 A. get B. fetch C. bring D. carry
16. We are going to _____ good weather with lots of sunshine.
 A. enjoy B. play C. like D. delight
17. She was born and grew up in a picturesque fishing village in Ha Long Bay.
 A. pretty B. dangerous C. poor D. wealth
18. We are lying on the beach enjoying the _____.
 A. sunshine B. sundeck C. suntan D. sunburn
19. Fortunately, I'm having a day off tomorrow. Shall we go to the cinema?
 A. Lucky B. Unlucky C. Unluckily D. Luckily
20. I'll try to _____ her to go with us.
 A. persuade B. suggest C. offer D. propose
21. We've recently studied the _____ of stones in the kidneys.
 A. building B. formation C. structure D. block
22. Your tour includes a one-day _____ to the Grand Canyon by air.
 A. camping B. travel C. excursion D. visit
23. The cheese is soft and white and absolutely _____.
 A. tasteful B. glorious C. delicious D. interesting
24. He did finally come with us, although it took a long time to _____ him.
 A. believe B. permit C. take D. persuade
25. You are not allowed to camp here without _____.
 A. permission B. persuasion C. protection D. decision
26. The town is a popular _____ for art lovers.
 A. destination B. arrival C. department D. visitation

27. _____ this occasion, my class is visiting some caves near Hanoi as we have recently studied rock formations.
- A. At B. On C. In D. During
28. Lan's parents don't let her stay the night away _____ home.
- A. at B. for C. about D. from
29. I'll pick you _____ at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.
- A. in B. for C. up D. from
30. The students decided to go _____ an excursion to relax after the final exam.
- A. in B. on C. at D. with
31. The students are busy _____ their assignments.
- A. in B. at C. with D. about
32. Have you found anywhere suitable _____ our picnic.
- A. for B. in C. out D. to
33. Bill: "Ms Young always grades fairly."
Bob: "_____."
- A. I can't say that it does. B. Actually, she is the second best.
C. Really? How could that be? D. I couldn't agree with you more.
34. - "Can you make it at 3 p.m. on Friday for our meeting?"
- "_____."
- A. OK, that's fine. B. You have a point there, but I don't think so.
C. Very well, thanks. D. That's not true. I met him three days ago.
35. Please be quiet while the teacher _____ the lesson.
- A. explains B. was explaining C. explained D. is explaining
36. Before I go to England next year, I _____ some English.
- A. have learnt B. learnt
C. had learnt D. am going to learn
37. We're arranged to meet you at 8 a.m. tomorrow. We _____ to discuss some problems.
- A. are meeting B. will meet
C. have met D. were going to meet
38. The man _____ I was waiting for didn't turn up.
- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
-

49. Look! That (A) plane is flying (B) towards (C) the airport. It had landed(D).

50. Many insects make (A) sound because (B) they have (C) no vocal apparatus in their throats (D).

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

Camping is an activity (51) _____ people live temporarily in the outdoors. Campers (52) _____ fishing, hunting, swimming, plant study, wildlife watching, and nature photography. It (53) _____ physical benefits when it (54) _____ hiking to, from, and around the campsite, and many people believe that camping makes youngsters feel more (55) _____.

51. A. in which B. in where C. at which D. on which
52. A. take part B. participate in C. take place D. enter
53. A. provides B. takes C. goes D. puts
54. A. contains B. consists C. involves D. includes

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

How many times have you come back from what was meant to be a relaxing holiday and said, “If only I had stayed at home!” Why are holidays often more stressful than staying at home? It is not actually very surprising that foreign travel is tiring and it is not just because of the distances involved. A successful trip needs planning and very careful preparation – this is **hard work**. Having set off, you will probably have to spend hours in **stuffy** airports because of endless delays. Flying, as everyone knows, is itself a stressful experience for most people. Finally, you arrive in an unfamiliar environment with perhaps no knowledge whatsoever of the local language. It is almost like becoming a child again: one feels so helpless and stupid. Image not being able to explain what you want to eat to a waiter or where you are staying to a taxi driver!

56. The causes of holiday stress are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT _____.

- A. the distance
B. the local language
C. the luggage
D. the flight
57. What does “hard work” refer to?
A. a trip’s careful preparation
B. a trip’s planning
C. A & B
D. none of these above

75. They have booked a tennis court for tomorrow afternoon. (play)

→ _____

76. You feel awful. There's a terrible feeling in your stomach. (sick)

→ _____

77. Laura has agreed to be in the office on Saturday. (work)

→ _____

78. You can see a plane coming down. It's out of control and falling to the ground.
(crash)

→ _____

79. Mary has just bought a plane ticket to Cairo dated 15 May. (fly)

→ _____

80. There's a party at Mary's house next week. (have)

→ _____

UNIT 7: THE MASS MEDIA

- ◆ **Pronunciation:** / eɪ / - / aɪ / - / I /
 ◆ **Grammar:** 1. The present perfect
 2. *Because of and in spite of*

VOCABULARY

- Mass media (n) /mæs 'mi:diə/	Phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng
- Channel ['tʃænl] (n):	Kênh truyền hình
- Population and Development: [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn [di'veləpmənt]:	Dân số và phát triển
- TV series (n) ['siəri:z]:	Phim truyền hình dài tập
- Folk songs (n) [fouk]:	Nhạc dân tộc
- New headlines (n) ['hedlain]:	Điểm tin chính
- Weather Forecast (n) ['fɔ:kæ:st]:	Dự báo thời tiết
- Quiz show [kwiz]:	Trò chơi truyền hình
- Portrait of life (n): ['pɔ: trit]	Chân dung cuộc sống
- Documentary (n) [dɒkjʊ'mentri]:	Phim tài liệu
- Wildlife World (n) ['waildlaɪf]:	Thế giới thiên nhiên hoang dã
- Around the world:	Vòng quanh thế giới
- Adventure (n) [əd'ventʃə(r)]	Cuộc phiêu lưu
- Road of life:	Đường đời
- Punishment (n) ['pʌniʃmənt]:	Sự trừng phạt
- People's Army (n) ['a:mi]:	Quân đội nhân dân
- Drama (n) ['dra:mə]:	Kịch
- Culture (n) ['kʌltʃə]:	Văn hóa
- Education (n) [edju'keɪʃn]:	Giáo dục
- Comment (n): ['kɒment]:	Lời bình luận
- Comedy (n) ['kɒmɪdi]:	Hài kịch
- Cartoon (n) [ka:'tu:n]:	Hoạt hình
- Provide (v) [prə'vaɪd]:	Cung cấp
- Orally (adv) ['ɔ:rəli]:	Bằng miệng, bằng lời
- Aurally (adv) ['ɔ:rəli]:	Bằng tai
- Visually (adv) ['viʒuəli]:	Bằng mắt

- Deliver (v): [di'livə]	Phát biểu, bày tỏ
- Feature (n) ['fi:tʃə]:	Nét đặc trưng
- Distinctive (a) [dis'tɪŋktɪv]:	Nổi bật
- In common ['kɒmən]:	Chung
- Advantage (n) [əd'vɑntɪdʒ]:	Sự thuận lợi
- Disadvantage (n) [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	Sự bất lợi
- Memorable (a) ['memərəbl]:	Đáng ghi nhớ
- Present (v) ['preznt]:	Trình bày
- Effective (a) ['ɪfektɪv]:	Hữu hiệu
- Entertain (v) [entə'teɪn]:	Giải trí
- Enjoyable (a) [ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl]:	Vui thích
- Increase (v) [ɪn'kri:s]:	Tăng thêm
- popularity (n) [pɒpju'lærəti]:	Tính đại chúng, tính phổ biến
- Aware (+ of) (a) [ə'weə]:	Nhận thấy
- Global (a) ['gləʊbl]:	Toàn cầu
- Responsibility (n) [rɪspɒnsə'bɪləti]:	Trách nhiệm
- Passive (a) ['pæsɪv]:	Thụ động
- Encourage (v) [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ]:	Khuyến khích
- Violent (a) ['vaɪələnt]:	Hung tợn, bạo lực
- Interfere (v) [ɪntə'fɪə]:	Can thiệp vào, xen vào
- Communication (n) [kəmju: nɪ'keɪʃn]:	Sự giao tiếp
- Destroy (v) [dɪ'strɔɪ]:	Phá hủy
- Statue of Liberty (n) ['stætʃu:] ['lɪbəti]:	Tượng nữ thần tự do ở mỹ
- Quarrel (v) ['kwɒrəl]:	Cãi nhau
- Appointment (n) [ə'pɔɪntmənt]:	Cuộc họp, cuộc hẹn
- Manage (v) ['mænɪdʒ]:	Trông nom, quản lý
- Council (n) ['kaʊnsɪl]:	Hội đồng
- Demolish (v) [dɪ'mɒlɪʃ]:	Phá hủy
- Shortage (n) ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ]:	Sự thiếu hụt
- Condition (n) [kən'dɪʃn]:	Điều kiện

TEST

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. plays <u>u</u> | B. stays <u>u</u> | C. says <u>u</u> | D. pays <u>u</u> |
| 2. A. me <u>d</u> ia | B. te <u>l</u> evision | C. sc <u>e</u> ne | D. se <u>c</u> ret |
| 3. A. cartoo <u>n</u> | B. moo <u>n</u> | C. floo <u>d</u> | D. too <u>o</u> |
| 4. A. document <u>a</u> ry | B. sta <u>y</u> | C. educat <u>i</u> on | D. wa <u>y</u> |
| 5. A. pa <u>p</u> er | B. fa <u>m</u> ous | C. ra <u>i</u> n | D. cha <u>n</u> nel |

II. Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. channel | B. media | C. cartoon | D. comment |
| 7. A. documentary | B. advantage | C. magazine | D. popularity |
| 8. A. newspaper | B. encourage | C. responsible | D. effective |
| 9. A. beautiful | B. television | C. Internet | D. interfere |
| 10. A. enjoy | B. relax | C. recommend | D. intend |

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

11. The trip to Europe was truly a memorable experience.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| A. interesting | B. expensive | C. unforgettable | D. useful |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|

12. Britain has no rights to _____ the internal affairs of other countries.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| A. discuss | B. quarrel | C. operate | D. interfere |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|

13. People are more _____ of the risk of smoking.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| A. bored | B. aware | C. worried | D. amazed |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|

14. _____ is a film or a radio or television program giving facts about something.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| A. documentary | B. comedy | C. cartoon | D. news |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------|

15. They are enjoying a _____ and they laugh a lot.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| A. comedy | B. tragedy | C. weather forecast | D. concert |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------|

16. His strange behaviour aroused _____ from his workmates who did not approved of what he had done.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. comment | B. entertainment | C. encouragement | D. document |
|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|

17. I don't like watching TV with Anna. She keeps changing the _____ all the time.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| A. films | B. programs | C. channels | D. videos |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|

18. Do you mind if I listen to the news _____ before we leave?
A. headlines B. forecast C. soap D. comment
19. VTV1 is Vietnam's _____ channel while HTV is a local one.
A. national B. international C. global D. general
20. The lack of public transport in a big city is a great **disadvantage**.
A. difference B. convenience C. inconvenience D. comfort
21. The doctor told me that I would have to **rest** at least one week.
A. relax B. regain C. redo D. reenter
22. Which channel would you _____ to someone who likes animals?
A. talk B. recommend C. demand D. introduce
23. Some television programmes may make people _____.
A. violent B. violence C. violently D. violate
24. The film "Punishment" is _____ at 4.15 p.m. on VTV1.
A. shown B. played C. made D. done
25. Television helps us broaden our **awareness** of cultures and societies around the world.
A. news B. communication C. knowledge D. entertainment
26. Tom and Jerry is a famous _____, children like it a lot.
A. documentary B. comedy C. cartoon D. drama
27. A computer can do sums _____ lightning speed and perfect accuracy
A. with B. on C. at D. of
28. The Internet helps us to interact _____ other people around the world
A. to B. from C. of D. with
29. We read newspapers and magazines which have been produced _____ computers.
A. by B. on C. in D. with
30. I don't think I'm envious _____ your success.
A. on B. of C. for D. with
31. You can compress a huge amount _____ data on to a CD-ROM
A. of B. in C. at D. from
32. **Be careful!** The tree is going to fall.
A. Look out B. Look up C. Look on D. Look after

33. Mark: "Can you give me a hand?"

John: "_____"

- A. Sorry. My hands are dirty. B. Why? I'm busy now
C. I'd like a cup of tea. D. I'd be glad to

34. Trang: "What is the public transportation like near your apartment?"

Laura: "_____"

- A. There's a bus stop within walking distance.
B. I cycle to school with my friends everyday.
C. I like the public transportation very much.
D. We go by bus on Monday and by tram on Friday.

35. Since Mr. Hassan _____ president, both taxes and unemployment _____.

- A. has become/ increased B. became/ increased
C. became/ have increased D. has become/ have increased

36. _____ all my warnings, he tried to fix the computer himself.

- A. Although B. In spite of C. Because D. Instead of

37. This is the fifth time you _____ me the same question.

- A. ask B. asked C. are asking D. have asked

38. We can't go to Julia's party _____ We're going away that weekend.

- A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of

39. She walked home by herself _____ she knew that it was dangerous.

- A. because B. although C. and D. but

40. He always did well at school _____ having his early education disrupted by illness.

- A. because of B. in addition to C. even though D. in spite of

41. _____ the bad weather, several flights had to be delayed.

- A. Although B. In spite of C. Because D. Because of

42. _____ the bad weather, several flights had to be delayed.

- A. Although B. In spite of C. Because D. Because of

43. Although Mary was sad, she managed to smile.

- A. In spite of Mary's sadness, she managed to smile.
B. Despite of Mary's sadness, she managed to smile.

C. Despite Mary sadness, she managed to smile.

D. Because of Mary was sad, she managed to smile.

44. In spite of their poverty, they live happily under the same roof.

A. They are enough poor to live happily under the same roof.

B. Because of living happily under the same roof, they are poor.

C. Though they are poor, they live happily under the same roof.

D. Though their poverty are, they live happily under the same roof.

45. I have not read a newspaper since Sunday.

A. I never read a newspaper on Sunday.

B. I only read a newspaper on Sunday.

C. The last time I read a newspaper was on Sunday.

D. It is Sunday on which I read a newspaper.

IV/ ERROR RECOGNITION: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions

46. Although (A) practicing for many hours (B), Derek failed (C) his driving test again (D).

47. More (A) Vietnamese woman (B) have begun (C) to work (D) because of financial necessity.

48. An advantage (A) of Internet news reports is (B) that they can be (C) constant (D) updated.

49. I have been (A) very patient with (B) you since (C) several years. That's enough (D)!

50. Because of (A) applying for (B) hundreds of jobs, he is (C) still out of (D) work.

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

In the first part of the twentieth century, before a television set became an important device of entertainment of most households, radio program was different (51) _____ what it is now. Children rushed home from school to listen to "Story Hour". Someone was reading (52) _____ exciting story or a part of a story while the children's imaginations provided visual images to fit the spoken ones. People listened to serials or stories (53) _____ were broken into one-hour segments. Because each hour ended with suspense, listeners have to turn in at the same time the next day to find out what would happen. Families gathered around the radio at

night to listen to important news or favorite programs. However, because there is the appearance of television, radio programming has changed. Radio stories have become a thing of the past (54) _____ the fact that people prefer both to watch and to hear. Radio is now a medium that is used more often in a car than in a home. Because music and news are (55) _____ types of programs to listen to in a car, they are the most common. Radio, in fact, has become the music medium. It provides music for all tastes.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. on | B. with | C. in | D. from |
| 52. A. A | B. an | C. the | D. no article |
| 53. A. that | B. who | C. whom | D. whose |
| 54. A. because | B. because of | C. as | D. since |
| 55. A. the easier | B. easiest | C. more easier | D. the easiest |

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

Television has an *enormous* effect on Americans. Politicians know all about this so they try to make their big public speeches at times when they get the largest audiences on the evening news programs. Advertisers also understand the power of television. They are willing to spend billions of dollars a year on television advertising. On average, American people watch TV for about 30 hours a week. By the age of eighteen, an American child will have spent between 15,000 and 18,000 hours in front of the television, meanwhile only 11,000 hours at school. Many people admit that watching violence on TV leads to greater violence on the streets. However, television programs have not been much better and they are more interested in what is shown on TV than its bad effects. The majority of TV viewers say that they prefer to see fewer soap operas and crime series, and more history, drama and science. One reason for the poor quality is that the TV companies make most of their money by selling advertising. Advertisers pay more money for time during popular show, especially in the evening, when the audiences are the biggest.

56. There are the largest TV viewers _____.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| A. in the morning | B. in the afternoon | C. in the evening | D. at night |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
57. The word enormous in the first sentence has a close meaning to _____.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| A. great | B. low | C. small | D. bad |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|

58. TV _____.

- A. has no effects on Americans' life
- B. is used by both politicians and advertisers
- C. has no advertisements
- D. has no power in advertising

59. TV gets most of the money from _____.

- A. TV viewers
- B. politicians
- C. advertisers
- D. film makers

60. The majority of TV viewers prefer to see _____.

- A. violence
- B. advertisements
- C. soap operas and crime series
- D. history, drama and science

VII/ Word forms: Use the correct form of the words given in brackets.

61. You should take an umbrella. It is raining _____ outside. (heavy)

62. English people spent 18 hours per week _____ TV. (watch)

63. Is it OK if we meet at 9 o'clock? Is the time _____ for you? (convenience)

64. You'll find cold drinks there whenever you felt _____ (thirst)

65. There are no significant _____ between the education systems of the two countries. (differ)

66. If you want to sell your house, you should put an _____ in the local paper. (advertise)

67. The judge highly appreciates his _____ (music)

68. Vietnam is a member of community of _____ countries. (develop)

69. _____ film show the lives of working people. (document)

70. There is a _____ exchange between the two countries. (culture)

VIII/ Sentence transformation: Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

71. We went out in spite of the heavy rain

→ Although _____.

72. Despite his injured foot, he managed to walk to the nearest town.

→ Although _____.

73. Even though we live on the same street, we hardly ever see each other.

→ Despite _____.

74. Although he took a taxi, Bill still arrived late for the concert.

→ In spite of _____.

75. Rice grows well here because of the warm and wet climate.

→ Because _____.

76. She didn't go to school because she was seriously ill.

→ Because of _____.

77. He gave up his job because of being old to continue.

→ Because _____.

78. The football match had to be called off because of the bad weather.

→ Because _____.

79. Because of his good behaviour, everybody likes him

→ Because _____.

80. Although he didn't speak Dutch, Bob decided to settle in Amsterdam.

→ In spite of _____.

UNIT 8: THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

♦ **Pronunciation:** / aʊ / - / əʊ /♦ **Grammar points:**

1. Reported speech: statements
2. Conditional sentence type 1

VOCABULARY

- harvest (v) ['hɑ:vɪst]:	thu hoạch
- rice field (n) ['raɪs'fi:ld]:	cánh đồng lúa
- make ends meet (v):	kiếm đủ tiền để sống
- to be in need of (a) :	thiếu cái gì
- straw [strɔ:]:	rơm
- mud [mʌd]:	bùn
- brick [brɪk]:	gạch
- manage ['mænɪdʒ] (v) to do sth :	giải quyết , xoay sở.
- villager ['vɪlɪdʒə]:	dân làng
- technical high school (n):	trường trung học kỹ thuật
- result in (v) [rɪ'zʌlt]:	đưa đến, dẫn đến.
- introduce (v) [ˌɪntrə'dju:s]:	giới thiệu
- farming method [fɑ:mɪŋ, 'meθəd]:	phương pháp canh tác
- bumper crop (n):	mùa màng bội thu
- cash crop ['kæʃkrɒp]:	vụ mùa trồng để bán
- export (v) ['eksɒ:t]:	xuất khẩu
- thanks to (conj.):	nhờ vào
- knowledge (n) ['nɒlɪdʒ]:	kiến thức
- bring home [brɪŋ, haʊm]:	mang về
- lifestyle (n) [laɪfstɑɪl]:	lối sống
- better (v) ['betə]:	cải thiện, làm cho tốt hơn
- medical centre (n) ['medɪkl,'sentə]:	trung tâm y tế
- canal (n) [kə'næl]:	kênh
- lorry (n) ['lɒrɪ]:	xe tải
- resurface (v) [ˌrɪ:'sə:fɪs]:	trải lại (mặt đường)

- muddy (a) ['mʌdi]:	lầy lội
- flooded (a) [flʌded]:	bị ngập lụt
- cart (v) [kɑ:t]:	chở bằng xe bò, chở bằng xe ngựa kéo.
- loads ['ləʊdz] of (n):	nhiều
- Suburbs (n) ['sʌbə:bz]:	khu vực ngoại ô
- pull down (v) [pul, daʊn]:	phá bỏ
- peaceful (a) ['pi:sfl]:	yên tĩnh
- enclose (v) [in'kləʊz]:	gửi kèm
- entrance (n) ['entrəns]:	lối vào, cổng vào
- go straight [streit] ahead (exp.):	đi thẳng về phía trước
- crossroads (n) ['krɒsrəʊdz]:	giao lộ, bùng binh
- Traffic lights (n) :	đèn giao thông
- Slippery /'slipəri/ (adj):	trơn, khó đi
- Announce /ə'naʊns/ (v):	thông báo
- Have a rest (exp):	nghỉ ngơi
- Cure /kjʊə[r]/ (v):	điều trị
- Disease /di'zi:z/ (n):	căn bệnh
- Queue /'kju:/ (v):	xếp hàng
- Heavy traffic (n):	mật độ xe cộ đông

TEST

I. Choose the word that has an underlined part sounded differently from that of the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cow</u> | B. <u>know</u> | C. <u>coach</u> | D. <u>blow</u> |
| 2. A. <u>round</u> | B. <u>found</u> | C. <u>allow</u> | D. <u>slow</u> |
| 3. A. villag <u>e</u> r | B. long <u>e</u> r | C. orang <u>e</u> | D. technolog <u>y</u> |
| 4. A. crop <u>s</u> | B. hope <u>s</u> | C. live <u>s</u> | D. cat <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. stud <u>y</u> | B. beaut <u>y</u> | C. nearb <u>y</u> | D. stor <u>y</u> |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 6. A. television | B. introduction | C. entertainment | D. education |
| 7. A. village | B. college | C. shortage | D. produce |
| 8. A. educate | B. product | C. technology | D. manage |

9. A. resurface B. knowledge C. technical D. export
 10. A. result B. bumper C. knowledge D. manage

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

11. In the city, there is always a serious _____ of water in summer.
 A. absence B. lacking C. shortage D. inefficient
12. Although farmers worked very hard, they could hardly _____ ends meet.
 A. take B. catch C. put D. make
13. The road has recently been _____ so that its surface is higher and no longer muddy in the rainy season.
 A. degraded B. resurfaced C. lengthened D. enriched
14. The farmers in this village can earn a lot of money thanks to _____ crops.
 A. few B. crumble C. poor D. cash
15. I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the _____.
 A. village B. community C. town D. country
16. They tried to find a way of **bettering** their lives.
 A. moving B. changing C. achieving D. improving
17. Last year we had a **bumper crop** of strawberries.
 A. large crop B. poor crop C. early crop D. record crop
18. I don't like quizzes because my general _____ is so poor.
 A. appearance B. memory C. knowledge D. thinking
19. Is all this technology making our _____ simpler?
 A. life B. lifes C. livings D. lives
20. Nowadays parents make their children _____ too hard.
 A. working B. work C. worked D. to working
21. This tractor is no longer _____ and worth keeping. We should throw it away and buy a new one.
 A. proper B. helpless C. running D. useful
22. After harvesting the _____, the farmers plough their land to prepare for another one.
 A. frogs B. crop C. fields D. farms

23. I think your clothes are not **proper** for a job interview. You should not wear jeans and a T-shirt.

- A. helpful B. useless C. suitable D. accurate

24. They could not **risk** the crops and their children's health for money.

- A. endanger B. catch C. improve D. better

25. Many peasants find it difficult to **make ends meet**.

- A. earn enough money for living B. apply new farming methods
C. better their life D. get plenty of food

26. Primary _____ is very important.

- A. educate B. educator C. education D. educational

27. Vungtau is _____ the east coast of Vietnam.

- A. in B. on C. at D. of

28. Many trees have been cut _____ recently.

- A. of B. off C. down D. away

29. It was all a great success thanks _____ a lot of hard work.

- A. for B. to C. by D. of

30. Earthquake has resulted _____ many thousands of deaths.

- A. in B. by C. from D. with

31. Most villagers are now _____ need of good schools and health care.

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

32. My hometown is not famous _____ anything.

- A. On B. in C. for D. to

33. - Waiter: "May I take your order now, sir?"

- Mr. Smith: "_____."

- A. Thanks, I've really had enough B. Ok, here is my bill
C. Yes, I'd like some fish and chips D. Sure, it's delicious

34. - Nam: "This is a souvenir for you. I bought it when I was in Scotland."

- Hoa: "_____".

- A. Thank you very much. It's so beautiful. B. My pleasure. It's really nice.
C. Don't mention it. It must have cost a lot. D. Thanks anyway.

35. I'll pay you double _____ you get the work finished by Friday.

- A. unless B. if C. even if D. as if

36. You can't get a job _____ you've got experience.
A. unless B. so long as C. if D. in case
37. _____ you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.
A. As long as B. Unless C. Supposing D. While
38. I don't know why Susan didn't go to the meeting. She said _____.
A. she will definitely go B. she was definitely going
C. she had definitely gone D. she is definitely going
39. "Today is the happiest day of my life."
→ At the reception last night, the groom said _____.
A. today was the happiest day of his life.
B. that day was the happiest day of my life.
C. today is the happiest day of his life.
D. that day was the happiest day of his life.
40. Peter said he _____ football but he could not play it.
A. likes B. liked C. was liking D. has like
41. She said she _____.
A. was a teacher B. will be a teacher C. can be a teacher D. is a teacher
42. _____ you work harder, you are going to pass your exams.
A. If B. Unless C. Although D. Because
43. The boss said, "Peter, I will be away for some days."
A. The boss said to Peter that he will be away for some days.
B. The boss told Peter that he will be away for some days.
C. The boss said Peter that he would be away for some days.
D. The boss said to Peter that he would be away for some days.
44. Mary said, "I have not seen Peter since last month."
A. Mary said she has not seen Peter since the previous month.
B. Mary said she had not seen Peter since the previous month.
C. Mary said she was not seen Peter since the previous month.
D. Mary said she doesn't see Peter since the previous month
45. I strongly disapproved of your behavior, however, I will help you this time.
A. Although I strongly disapproved of your behavior, but I will help you this time.
B. Despite I strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

C. Because of your behavior, I will help you this time.

D. In spite of my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

IV/ ERROR RECOGNITION: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions

46. If (A) I have to fly (B), I would get (C) very nervous, so I usually drive (D).

47. Unless we (A) work harder (B), we will finish (C) on time (D).

48. If (A) we continue to use (B) fuels at the current rate, we would (C) soon have to face (D) a fuel crisis.

49. My car, that (A) I have owned (B) for (C) five years, is a Ford (D).

50. The teacher (A) told to us (B) not to make (C) much (D) noise in class.

V. Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

The country and the city have advantages and disadvantages. People in the country live in more beautiful (51) _____. They enjoy peace and quiet, and their neighbors are more (52) _____ and ready to help them when they need it. However, their life can be tiresome and they can be isolated.

The city has all the services the country lacks, but it also has a lot of (53) _____. Cities are often ugly and (54) _____. They not only have bad air but are also noisy. Everyone is always in haste and this means that people have no time to know each other and (55) _____ friends.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 51. A. surroundings | B. view | C. sightseeing | D. scenery |
| 52. A. friend | B. friendly | C. friendship | D. friends |
| 53. A. disadvantage | B. benefits | C. disadvantages | D. advantages |
| 54. A. polluted | B. pollutant | C. pollution | D. polluting |
| 55. A. make | B. making | C. having | D. has |

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

Last week I made the mistake of visiting the village where I grew up. It was a small, friendly community with two farms and a number of old cottages round the village green. I realized very quickly that although in many ways it appears unchanged, in reality hardly anything is the same. All the pretty cottages are there, of course, and both the picturesque farmhouses. But none of the inhabitants are country people. All of them are commuters, who leave early every morning for the nearby

town. Neither of the farmhouses is attached to a farm these days; the land has been sold and is managed by somebody in an office somewhere who has little interest in the village itself. There are a few new houses, but they have no local character; you can see the same style anywhere in the country. The whole of the village, in fact, has been tidied up so much that it has become nothing more than just another suburb.

56. The writer _____

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. like living in a farmhouse. | B. used to live in a cottage. |
| C. grew up in a small rural community. | D. came back from the village. |

57. When he revisited his village, he quickly realized that _____.

- A. the village changed a lot in appearance
- B. everything has almost changed
- C. all the pretty cottages as well as the farmhouses have been rebuilt
- D. the residents of the village are all commuters

58. Neither of the farmhouses _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. has a connection with a farm | B. has been sold |
| C. is attached to the farmers | D. is managed by the commuters |

59. According to the writer, _____.

- A. the village now has no local character
- B. all the new houses are the same style
- C. the village is more tidy than it used to
- D. the village has become nothing but a suburb

60. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. The writer has visited the village several times before.
- B. The writer revisited his village last week.
- C. The village has undergone significant changes.
- D. The village nowadays has become another suburb.

VII/ Word forms: Use the correct form of the words given in brackets.

61. Many Vietnamese farmers are living in _____ (poor)

62. I spent two weeks on my uncle's farm and felt better when enjoying the _____ climate here. (health)

63. Tom went off in one _____ and Harry in another. (direct)

64. He wants to _____ his knowledge of the subject. (wide)

65. The article is full of _____ terms. (technique)
66. He works in this hospital as a _____ examiner. (medicine)
67. For miles you could see nothing but _____ fields. (flood)
68. He is working in the _____ field. (mud)
69. The new model will be in _____ by the end of the year. (produce)
70. He found the house without _____ (difficult)

VIII/ Sentence transformation: Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

71. "They were here three months ago," he said
→ He said _____.
72. "I've lost the map and I don't know the way," said Jack.
→ Jack said _____.
73. "You will have to report this to the teacher, Dave," she said.
→ She told _____.
74. "I'm hungry. I want a big hamburger now," said the little boy.
→ The little boy said _____.
75. She said to me: "I can't do it by myself"
→ She told me that _____.
76. "The weather may get much worse tomorrow," said the reporter.
→ The reporter said _____.
77. Study harder or you will fail the next exam.
→ If _____.
78. He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a car.
→ If _____.
79. I will get a work permit. I will stay for another month.
→ If _____.
80. If you don't rest yourself, you will be ill.
→ Unless _____.

PHỤ LỤC : ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Nghĩa Tiếng Việt
abide	abode/abided	abode / abided	lưu trú, lưu lại
arise	arose	arisen	phát sinh
awake	awoke	awoken	đánh thức, thức
be	was/were	been	thì, là, bị. ở
bear	bore	borne	mang, chịu đựng
become	became	become	trở nên
befall	befell	befallen	xảy đến
begin	began	begun	bắt đầu
behold	beheld	beheld	ngắm nhìn
bend	bent	bent	bẻ cong
beset	beset	beset	bao quanh
bespeak	bespoke	bespoken	chứng tỏ
bid	bid	bid	trả giá
bind	bound	bound	buộc, trói
bleed	bled	bled	chảy máu
blow	blew	blown	thổi
break	broke	broken	đập vỡ
breed	bred	bred	nuôi, dạy dỗ
bring	brought	brought	mang đến
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	phát thanh
build	built	built	xây dựng
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	đốt, cháy
buy	bought	bought	mua
cast	cast	cast	ném, tung
catch	caught	caught	bắt, chụp
chide	chid/ chided	chid/ chidden/ chided	mắng chửi
choose	chose	chosen	chọn, lựa
cleave	clove/ cleft/ cleaved	cloven/ cleft/ cleaved	chẻ, tách hai

cleave	clave	cleaved	dính chặt
come	came	come	đến, đi đến
cost	cost	cost	có giá là
crow	crew/crewed	crowed	gáy (gà)
cut	cut	cut	cắt, chặt
deal	dealt	dealt	giao thiệp
dig	dug	dug	dào
dive	dove/ dived	dived	lặn; lao xuống
drew	drew	drawn	vẽ; kéo
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	mơ thấy
drink	drank	drunk	uống
drive	drove	driven	lái xe
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	trú ngụ, ở
eat	ate	eaten	ăn
fall	fell	fallen	ngã; rơi
feed	fed	fed	cho ăn; ăn; nuôi;
feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
fight	fought	fought	chiến đấu
find	found	found	tìm thấy; thấy
flee	fled	fled	chạy trốn
fling	flung	flung	tung; quang
fly	flew	flown	bay
forbear	forbore	forborne	nhịn
forbid	forbade/ forbad	forbidden	cấm đoán; cấm
forecast	forecast/ forecasted	forecast/ forecasted	tiên đoán
foresee	foresaw	forseen	thấy trước
foretell	foretold	foretold	đoán trước
forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
forgive	forgave	forgiven	tha thứ
forsake	forsook	forsaken	ruồng bỏ
freeze	froze	frozen	(làm) đông lại

get	got	got/ gotten	có được
gild	gilt/ gilded	gilt/ gilded	mạ vàng
gird	girt/ girded	girt/ girded	đeo vào
give	gave	given	cho
go	went	gone	đi
grind	ground	ground	nghiền; xay
grow	grew	grown	mọc; trồng
hang	hung	hung	móc lên; treo lên
hear	heard	heard	nghe
heave	hove/ heaved	hove/ heaved	trục lên
hide	hid	hidden	giấu; trốn; nấp
hit	hit	hit	đụng
hurt	hurt	hurt	làm đau
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	cẩn; khảm
input	input	input	đưa vào (máy điện toán)
inset	inset	inset	dát; ghép
keep	kept	kept	giữ
kneel	knelt/ kneeled	knelt/ kneeled	quỳ
knit	knit/ knitted	knit/ knitted	đan
know	knew	known	biết; quen biết
lay	laid	laid	đặt; để
lead	led	led	dẫn dắt; lãnh đạo
leap	leapt	leapt	nhảy; nhảy qua
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned	học; được biết
leave	left	left	ra đi; để lại
lend	lent	lent	cho mượn (vay)
let	let	let	cho phép; để cho
lie	lay	lain	nằm
light	lit/ lighted	lit/ lighted	thắp sáng
lose	lost	lost	làm mất; mất

make	made	made	chế tạo; sản xuất
mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa là
meet	met	met	gặp mặt
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	để lạc mất
misread	misread	misread	đọc sai
misspell	misspelt	misspelt	viết sai chính tả
mistake	mistook	mistaken	phạm lỗi, lầm lẫn
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	hiểu lầm
mow	mowed	mown/ mowed	cắt cỏ
outbid	outbid	outbid	trả hơn giá
outdo	outdid	outdone	làm giỏi hơn
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	lớn nhanh hơn
output	output	output	cho ra (dữ kiện)
outrun	outran	outrun	chạy nhanh hơn; vượt quá
outsell	outsold	outsold	bán nhanh hơn
overcome	overcame	overcome	khắc phục
overeate	overate	overeaten	ăn quá nhiều
overfly	overflew	overflown	bay qua
overhang	overhung	overhung	nhô lên trên, treo lơ lửng
overhear	overheard	overheard	nghe trộm
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	phủ lên
overpay	overpaid	overpaid	trả quá tiền
overrun	overran	overrun	tràn ngập
oversee	oversaw	overseen	trông nom
overshoot	overshot	overshot	đi quá đích
oversleep	overslept	overslept	ngủ quên
overtake	overtook	overtaken	đuổi bắt kịp
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	lật đổ
pay	paid	paid	trả (tiền)

prove	proved	proven/proved	chứng minh(tỏ)
put	put	put	đặt; để
read	read	read	đọc
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	xây dựng lại
redo	redid	redone	làm lại
remake	remade	remade	làm lại; chế tạo lại
rend	rent	rent	toạc ra; xé
repay	repaid	repaid	hoàn tiền lại
resell	retold	retold	bán lại
retake	retook	retaken	chiếm lại; tái chiếm
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	viết lại
rid	rid	rid	giải thoát
ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi
ring	rang	rung	rung chuông
rise	rose	risen	đứng dậy; mọc
run	ran	run	chạy
saw	sawed	sawn	cưa
say	said	said	nói
see	saw	seen	nhìn thấy
seek	sought	sought	tìm kiếm
sell	sold	sold	bán
send	sent	sent	gửi
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	may
shake	shook	shaken	lay; lắc
shear	sheared	shorn	xén lông cừu
shed	shed	shed	roi; rụng
shine	shone	shone	chiếu sáng
shoot	shot	shot	bắn
show	showed	shown/ showed	cho xem
shrink	shrank	shrunk	co rút

shut	shut	shut	đóng lại
sing	sang	sung	ca hát
sink	sank	sunk	chìm; lặn
sit	sat	sat	ngồi
slay	slew	slain	sát hại; giết hại
sleep	slept	slept	ngủ
slide	slid	slid	trượt; lướt
sling	slung	slung	ném mạnh
slink	slunk	slunk	lén đi
smell	smelt	smelt	ngửi
smite	smote	smitten	đập mạnh
sow	sowed	sown/ sewed	gieo; rải
speak	spoke	spoken	nói
speed	sped/ speeded	sped/ speeded	chạy vọt
spell	spelt/ spelled	spelt/ spelled	đánh vần
spend	spent	spent	tiêu sài
spill	spilt/ spilled	spilt/ spilled	tràn đổ ra
spin	spun/ span	spun	quay sợi
spit	spat	spat	khạc nhổ
spoil	spoilt/ spoiled	spoilt/ spoiled	làm hỏng
spread	spread	spread	lan truyền
spring	sprang	sprung	nhảy
stand	stood	stood	đứng
stave	stove/ staved	stove/ staved	đâm thủng
steal	stole	stolen	đánh cắp
stick	stuck	stuck	ghim vào; dính
sting	stung	stung	châm ; chích; đốt
stink	stunk/ stank	stunk	bốc mùi hôi
strew	strewed	strewn/ strewn	rắc , rải
stride	strode	stridden	bước sải
strike	struck	struck	đánh đập

string	strung	strung	gắn dây vào
strive	strove	striven	cố sức
swear	swore	sworn	tuyên thệ
sweep	swept	swept	quét
swell	swelled	swollen/ swelled	phồng ; sưng
swim	swam	swum	bơi; lội
swing	swung	swung	đong đưa
take	took	taken	cầm ; lấy
teach	taught	taught	dạy ; giảng dạy
tear	tore	torn	xé; rách
tell	told	told	kể ; bảo
think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
throw	threw	thrown	ném ; liệng
thrust	thrust	thrust	thọc ; nhấn
tread	trod	trodden/ trod	giẫm ; đạp
unbend	unbent	unbent	làm thẳng lại
undercut	undercut	undercut	ra giá rẻ hơn
undergo	underwent	undergone	kinh qua
underlie	underlay	underlain	nằm dưới
underpay	undercut	undercut	trả lương thấp
undersell	undersold	undersold	bán rẻ hơn
understand	understood	understood	hiểu
undertake	undertook	undertaken	đảm nhận
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	bảo hiểm
undo	undid	undone	tháo ra
unfreeze	unfroze	unfrozen	làm tan đông
unwind	unwound	unwound	tháo ra
uphold	upheld	upheld	ủng hộ
upset	upset	upset	đánh đổ; lật đổ
wake	woke/ waked	woken/ waked	thức giấc
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	mai phục

wear	wore	worn	mặc
weave	wove/ weaved	woven/ weaved	dệt
wed	wed/ wedded	wed/ wedded	kết hôn
weep	wept	wept	khóc
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	làm ướt
win	won	won	thắng ; chiến thắng
wind	wound	wound	quấn
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	rút lui
withhold	withheld	withheld	từ khước
withstand	withstood	withstood	cầm cự
work	wrought / worked	wrought / worked	rèn (sắt)
wring	wrung	wrung	vặn ; siết chặt
write	wrote	written	viết