

DẶN DÒ

1. Đối với bài đọc hiểu: 4 bước cần lưu ý trước khi làm bài đọc hiểu rất hữu ích nên áp dụng:

Bước 1: Đọc lướt nắm nội dung

Bước 2: Giải quyết câu hỏi từ vựng

Bước 3: Xử lý các câu hỏi thông tin trong bài

Bước 4: Làm các câu hỏi nội dung

Bước 5: Học từ vựng, nâng cao vốn từ

2. Đối với bài tập rèn luyện ngữ pháp

- Đọc kỹ lý thuyết ngữ pháp và ví dụ minh họa trước khi làm bài tập

- Khi làm bài tập, cần lưu ý cấu trúc thì, thể của động từ và các từ khóa trong câu

- Chú ý loại trừ các đáp án không liên quan đến chủ điểm khi làm bài tập

3. Nếu các em gặp khó khăn cần hỗ trợ từ giáo viên, xin liên hệ thầy cô tổ Tiếng Anh, trường THPT Bình Tân qua số điện thoại: 0986293990, Zalo: 0986293990

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Unit 1: FRIENDSHIP

PART 1: VOCABULARY AND READING

A. NEW WORDS:

1. acquaintance (n) : người quen

→ acquaint (v) : làm quen

= be/ get acquainted **with**

2. friend (n) : bạn bè

→ friendly (a) : thân thiện

→ friendliness (n) : sự thân thiện

→ friendship (n) : tình bạn

3. lasting (a) : bền vững

4. lifelong(a) : suốt đời

5. common (a) : phổ biến

→ commonly (adv) : một cách phổ biến

6. quality (n) : phẩm chất

7. constant (a) : kiên định

→ constancy (n) : sự kiên định

8. give – and – take: cho và nhận

9. enthusiasm(n) : sự hăng hái

→ enthusiastic (a) : hăng hái

→ enthusiastically (adv): một cách hăng hái

10. loyal (a) + **to** : trung thành với

→ loyalty (n) : sự trung thành

11. sympathy (n) : sự thông cảm

→ sympathize (v) + **with** : thông cảm với

→ sympathetic (a) + **to** : biết cảm thông

12. trust (n) : lòng tin

→ trustworthy (a) : đáng tin cậy

13. mutual (a) : lẫn nhau

E.g: mutual understanding: sự thấu hiểu lẫn nhau

mutual respect: sự tôn trọng lẫn nhau

14. attract (v) : thu hút	22. rumor (n) : tin đồn
→ attraction (n) : sự thu hút	23. gossip (n) : chuyện phiếm
→ attractive (a) : thu hút	24. influence (v) : ảnh hưởng
15. joy (n) : niềm vui	→ influence (n) : sự ảnh hưởng
16. sorrow (n) : nỗi buồn	25. secret (n) : bí mật
17. pursuit (n) : sự theo đuổi	26. exist (v) : tồn tại
18. pleasure (n) : niềm vui	27. affair (n) : chuyện, vấn đề
19. change (v/n) : thay đổi	→ two-sided affair : vấn đề từ hai
→ changeable (a) : dễ thay đổi	phía
20. selfish (a) : ích kỷ	28. be incapable of : không có khả năng
→ selfishness (n) : sự ích kỷ	29. be concerned with : nghĩ đến
21. suspicion (n) : sự nghi ngờ	30. base on : dựa vào
→ suspicious (a) : nghi ngờ	

B- READING TEXT:

Everyone has a number of acquaintances, but no one has many friends, for true friendship is not common, and there are many people who seem to be incapable of it. For a friendship to be close and lasting, both the friends must have some very special qualities.

The first quality is unselfishness. A person who is concerned only with his own interests and feelings cannot be a true friend. Friendship is a two-sided affair; it lives by give-and-take, and no friendship can last long which is all give on one side and all take on the other.

Constancy is the second quality. Some people do not seem to be constant. They take up an interest with enthusiasm, but they are soon tired of it and feel the attraction of some new object. Such changeable and uncertain people are incapable of a lifelong friendship.

Loyalty is the third quality. Two friends must be loyal to each other, and they must know each other so well that there can be no suspicions between them. We do not think much of people who readily believe rumours and gossip about their friends. Those who are easily influenced by rumours can never be good friends.

Trust is perhaps the fourth quality. There must be mutual trust between friends, so that each can feel safe when telling the other his or her secrets. There are people who cannot keep a secret, either of their own or of others'. Such people will never keep a friend long.

Lastly, there must be a perfect sympathy between friends - sympathy with each other's aims, likes, joys, sorrows, pursuits and pleasures. Where such mutual sympathy does not exist, friendship is impossible.

EXERCISES

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1: Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. arch <u>i</u> te <u>c</u> t | B. <u>ch</u> aracter | C. <u>ch</u> ildren | D. <u>ch</u> emistry |
| 2. A. int <u>i</u> mate | B. stat <u>u</u> s | C. cert <u>a</u> in | D. stat <u>u</u> e |
| 3. A. g <u>oo</u> d | B. goss <u>i</u> p | C. g <u>a</u> me | D. g <u>eo</u> metry |
| 4. A. inv <u>e</u> nt <u>i</u> on | B. stat <u>i</u> on | C. nat <u>i</u> on | D. quest <u>i</u> on |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> icken | B. <u>ch</u> air | C. <u>ch</u> ange | D. <u>sch</u> ool |

Task 2: Choose the word whose main stress is pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 6. A. number | B. eager | C. special | D. affair |
| 7. A. feeling | B. believe | C. ready | D. easy |
| 8. A. unselfish | B. sympathy | C. quality | D. principle |
| 9. A. mutual | B. advantage | C. possible | D. generous |
| 10. A. helpful | B. sincere | C. pleasant | D. earning |

II. Choose the one word or phrase - A, B, C, or D - that best completes the sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

- Your friendship should be based on _____ trust.
A. basic B. fragile C. mutual D. blind
- The company expects _____ from its employees.
A. constancy B. quality C. interest D. loyalty
- Let me know if you see anyone acting _____.
A. properly B. constantly C. suspiciously D. carefully
- The school appeared essentially _____ since my day.
A. changed B. unchanged C. changeable D. unchangeable
- I've got lots of _____, but only a few are really good friends
A. close friends B. acquaintances C. neighbors D. partners
- Unselfishness is the very essence of friendship.
A. romantic part B. important part C. difficult part D. interesting part
- They _____ a close friendship at university.
A. created B. became C. promoted D. formed
- We stayed friends even after we _____ and left home.
A. brought up B. turned up C. grew up D. took up
- Sarah brightened _____ considerably as she thought of Emily's words.
A. with B. on C. up D. for
- Does he tell you how he is getting _____ his new friends?
A. on with B. on of C. away with D. out of
- There is no truth in the _____ that Margaret has lost her job.
A. rumour B. case C. instance D. news

12. Friendship is a two-side _____; it lives by give-and-take.
A. affair B. event C. way D. aspect
13. Jen had confided her secret to Mark; but he betrayed her _____.
A. loyalty B. trust C. constancy D. sympathy
14. It was so relaxing to be _____ old friends.
A. in B. between C. among D. around
15. She's made friends _____ a little girl who lives next door.
A. to B. of C. by D. with
16. The children seem to be totally incapable _____ working by themselves.
A. on B. of C. in D. for
17. They were extremely _____ to my plight.
A. sympathized B. sympathetic C. sympathy D. sympathetical
18. The President expressed his deep sorrow over the bombing deaths.
A. sadness B. anxiety C. disappointment D. interest
19. She found it difficult to get ____ with new friends.
A. acquaint B. acquainted C. acquaintance D. acquaints
20. My friend often shows her _____ whenever I have troubles.
A. sympathy B. sympathize C. sympathetic D. sympathetically
21. He does not know much about the project but he is very _____.
A. enthusiastic B. enthusiast C. enthusiasm D. enthusiastically
22. Daisy is so _____. She only cares about herself, not about other people.
A. helpful B. selfish C. loyal D. talkative
23. She is not determined and often changes her ideas. What a/an _____ girl she is!
A. uncertain B. mutual C. suspicious D. changeable
24. Although we are classmate, I do not have a _____ relationship with him.
A. aimless B. unselfish C. special D. Constant
25. _____ is the quality of being faithful and loyal to a particular person or belief.
A. Acquaintance B. Constancy C. Sympathy D. Sorrow

III. Complete the following sentences with words in the box

personality

mutual

changeable

affair

selfish

friendship

loyal

sympathy

humour

constancy

- There should be a _____ trust between friends.
- Suddenly she recognized the _____ of the situation that made her laugh.
- If you want to get a good result in every work, you should have a _____
- Two friends should be _____ to each other.
- Friendship is a two- sided _____ , it lives by give- and- take.
- My friend often shows her _____ whenever I have troubles.
- Daisy is so _____. She only cares about herself, not about other people.

8. She is s not determined and often changes her ideas. What a / an _____ girl she is!
9. Their professional relationship developed into a lasting _____
10. Mary has a very easy-going _____, which is why she is so popular.

IV. Choose the best form of the word in bracket

- Thinking for your own sake all the time will soon make you a _____ person. (SELF)
- When tourists visit Sapa , a beauty spot in the north of VN , they will feel overwhelmed by the _____ of the local ethnic minorities here.(HOSPITABLE)
- By bringing _____ to other people , you will be happy, too (HAPPY)
- We all have great _____ for the victims of the flood. (SYMPATHIZE)
- It was very _____ of him to offer us his room. (SELFISH)
- The wine had made him _____ of thinking clearly. (CAPABLE)
- Playing a game with the children is a good way of getting them _____. (ACQUAINT)
- His _____ for music has stayed strong, throughout his 23 years in radio. (ENTHUSIAST)
- He showed unswerving _____ to his friends. (LOYAL)
- Inform the police immediately if you see anything _____. (SUSPICION)
- _____ need time to develop. (FRIEND)
- If you lose interest in the job soon , you are thought to lack _____. (CONSTANT)

V. READING

READING 1: Choose the correct words or phrases that best complete the passage.

Dear Jane,

I'm sorry for not (1) _____ to you for two months. In my postcard sent to you when I was on vacation in July, I told you about a new friend of (2) _____, Lisa Moran, who lives near my uncle's farm in Napan Valley, California. You may be curious to know what she is (3) _____.

Well, Lisa is of our age - 17 - and not very tall or slim. In fact, she has (4) _____ rounded shoulders and a plump face. The best (5) _____ on Lisa's face are her green eyes and the two dimples on her checks. She (6) _____ lively with her hair cut short and dressed in (7) _____ clothes - jeans and a T-shirt. When I first met her at my cousin's birthday party, I was attracted by her (8) _____ and pleasingly direct manners. Curiously enough, Lisa has the same (9) _____ in music as you and I.

That's (10) _____ about Lisa for the moment. How have you been doing with your school work? Please write soon.

Best wishes

Ann Maxfield

1. A.wrote B. to write C. writing D. write

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2. A.I | B. mine | C. my | D. me |
| 3. A.like | B. looking | C. seen | D. similar |
| 4. A.hardly | B. slightly | C. scarcely | D. reasonably |
| 5. A.aspects | B. points | C. features | D. marks |
| 6. A.feels | B. seems | C. appears | D. looks |
| 7. A.casual | B. formal | C. sports | D. trendy |
| 8. A.light-hearted | B. high-handed | C. self-centered | D. easy-going |
| 9. A.taste | B. hearing | C. sense | D. way |
| 10. A.all | B. enough | C. end | D. most |

READING 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

BACK TO SCHOOL

There goes the alarm again. I guess I should get up, but I am dreading this day. I always hate going back to school after a holidays break. I am not sure why I am anxious to see my friends, I don't have any overdue school assignments, but I still get that funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. Has something changed? Do all my friends still feel the same way? What clothes should I wear today? Everyone will wear something new. I am sure of that.

My biggest conflict is in my head. Part of me says, "Be your own person!" Another part of me just wants to fit into the crowd. My mom says that high school is like this, but college will be the opposite. She says I'll meet many people with different interests, and find groups that I want to be with. I am looking forward to that freedom, but I have one more year of high school and this is my reality right now.

As much as my friends and I like to think we are above all the peer pressures and social "rules" of our school, we all know we are very much controlled by it. We wear our hair the same way, wear the same brand clothes, and even have to use the same perfume. We basically clone ourselves because we don't want to be different. Yet, deep down we would like to shout, "Look at me! This is who I am!" Sigh, there goes the alarm again. What should I wear today? I think I will call Clara and see what she is wearing.

1. How does the author describe how her body is reacting to her uneasiness about returning to school?

- A. She has a horrible headache. B. Her eyes are burning.
C. She has a funny feeling in the pit of her stomach. D. She has an awful earache.

2. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The author is dreading studying for finals.
B. The author is anxious to see her friends.
C. The author feels college and high school will be the same.
D. The author always hates going back to school after a holiday break.

3. Which of the following did the author state would be for sure when she returns to school?

- A. She will meet new and interesting people in high school.
B. Everyone feels strange now.
C. Everyone will be wearing something new.

- D. She wants to make sure she is different from everyone else.
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Most high school students want to be exactly like their peers.
 B. High school students have more freedom than college students do.
 C. The author has one more year of high school.
 D. Most high school students are controlled by peer pressure.
5. The author believes her greatest conflict is in her _____.
 A. closet B. friends C. school D. head

PART 2: LANGUAGE FOCUS

A. Infinitive with to:

* **Động từ nguyên mẫu có to được dùng làm:**

- Chủ ngữ của câu: **To become** a famous singer is her dream.
- Bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ: What I like is **to swim** in the sea and then **to lie** on the warm sand.
- Tân ngữ của động từ: It was late, so we decided **to take** a taxi home.
- Tân ngữ của tính từ: I'm pleased **to see** you.

* **V + to-inf:**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| - hope: hy vọng | - offer: đề nghị | - expect: mong đợi |
| - plan: lên kế hoạch | - refuse: từ chối | - want: muốn |
| - promise: hứa | - pretend: giả vờ | - fail: thất bại, hỏng |
| - attempt: cố gắng, nỗ lực | - tend: có khuynh hướng | - threaten: đe dọa |
| - intend: định | - seem: dường như | - decide: quyết định |
| - manage: xoay sở, cố gắng | - agree: đồng ý | - ask: yêu cầu |
| - afford: đáp ứng | - arrange: sắp xếp | - tell: bảo |
| - appear: hình như | - learn: học/ học cách | - invite: mời |
| - would like | - offer: cho, tặng, đề nghị | |

* **Trong các cấu trúc:**

+ **It takes / took + O + thời gian + to-inf**

+ **chỉ mục đích**

+ bổ ngữ cho danh từ hoặc đại từ: **S + V + Noun / pronoun + to-inf**

I have some letters **to write**.

Is there anything **to eat**?

+ **It + be + adj + to-inf:** thật ... để ..

Ex: It is interesting **to study** English

+ **S + be + adj + to-inf**

Ex: I'm happy **to receive** your letter.

+ **S + V + too + adj / adv + to-inf**

+ **S + V + adj / adv + enough + to-inf**

+ **S + find / think / believe + it + adj + to-inf**

Ex: I find it difficult **to learn** English vocabulary.

* **Sau các từ nghi vấn: what, who, which, when, where, how, ... (nhưng thường không dùng sau why)**

Ex: I don't know what *to say*.

* **Note:**

- allow / permit / advise / recommend + O + to-inf

Ex: She *allowed me to use* her pen.

- allow / permit / advise / recommend + V-ing

Ex: She didn't *allow smoking* in her room

II. Bare infinitive / Infinitive without to:

* **let / make / had better / would rather + O + bare infinitive (V0)**

Ex: My parents *let me go* camping with my friends.

* **Động từ chỉ tri giác:**

- Các động từ chỉ tri giác:

hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice, see, listen, find .. + O + V0

(chỉ sự hoàn tất của hành động – nghe hoặc thấy toàn bộ sự việc diễn ra)

Ex: I *saw her get* off the bus.

- Các động từ chỉ tri giác:

hear, sound, smell, taste, feel, watch, notice, see, listen, find .. + O + V-ing

(chỉ sự việc đang diễn ra)

Ex: I *smell something burning* in the kitchen.

Note: be + made + to-inf

- **help + V0 / to-inf**

- **help + O + V0 / to-inf**

- **help + O + with + N**

Ex: My brother helped me *do* my homework.

My brother helped me *to do* my homework.

My brother helped me with my homework.

III. GERUND (V-ing)

* **Danh động từ có thể được dùng làm:**

- Chủ từ của câu: *Swimming* is my favourite sport.

- Bổ ngữ của động từ: My hobby is *collecting* stamps.

- Tân ngữ của động từ: I enjoy *traveling*.

* **V/ phrases + V-ing:**

- mention: đề cập đến

- quit: từ bỏ

- risk: có nguy cơ

- fancy: thích

- deny: phủ nhận

- involve: liên quan

- detest: ghét

- encourage: khích lệ

- consider: xem xét

- imagine: tưởng tượng

- miss: bỏ lỡ

- It is no use: không có ích

- It is no good: không tốt

- postpone: hoãn lại

- suggest: đề nghị

- practice: luyện tập

- finish

- admit: thừa nhận

- avoid: tránh

- mind: ngại

- delay: hoãn

- hate: ghét

- waste / spend: lãng phí, bỏ ra (thời gian, tiền bạc)

- have difficulty / trouble: gặp khó khăn/trở ngại
- can't help: không thể không
- can't stand / can't bear: không chịu đựng nổi
- feel like: cảm thấy thích
- look forward to: mong chờ, mong đợi
- It is (not) worth: đáng / không đáng
- keep / keep on: tiếp tục
- be busy
- be used to / get used to

* *Sau các liên từ: after, before, when, while, since,...*

Ex: After **finishing** his homework, he went to bed.

* *Sau các giới từ: on, in, at, with, about, from, to, without,*

Ex: My sister is interested in **listening** to pop music.

IV. INFINITIVE OR GERUND (To-inf / V-ing)

1. Không thay đổi nghĩa:

- begin / start / continue/ like / love + To-inf / V-ing

Ex: It started *to rain* / *raining*.

2. Thay đổi nghĩa:

+ **remember / forget / regret + V-ing**: nhớ / quên/ nuối tiếc việc đã xảy ra rồi (trong quá khứ)

+ **remember / forget / regret + to-inf**: nhớ / quên/ nuối tiếc việc chưa, sắp xảy ra (trong tương lai)

Ex: Don't forget *to turn* off the light when you go to bed.

I remember *meeting* you some where but I can't know your name.

Remember *to send* her some flowers because today is her birthday.

+ **stop + V-ing**: dừng hẳn việc gì

+ **stop + to-inf**: dừng để ...

Ex: He stopped *smoking* because it is harmful for his health.

On the way home, I stopped at the post office *to buy* a newspaper.

+ **try + V-ing**: thử

+ **try + to-inf**: cố gắng

+ **need + V-ing = need + to be + V3**: cần được (bị động)

+ **need + to-inf**: cần (chủ động)

Ex: I need *to wash* my car.

My car is very dirty. It needs *washing* / *to be washed*.

+ **Cấu trúc nhờ vả:**

S + **have/ get** + O người + V0 + O vật ...

S + **have/ get** + O vật + V3/-ed + (by + O người) ...

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the following sentences using “bare infinitive” or “to infinitive”

1. He made me (do) _____ it all over again.
2. I felt the house (shake) _____ with the explosion
3. You ought (go) _____ today. It may (rain) _____ tomorrow.
4. I want (see) _____ the house where our president was born.
5. He should (know) _____ how (use) _____ the film projector, but if he doesn't had better (show) _____ him.
6. You'll be able (do) _____ it yourself when you are older.
7. Before I went away to college, my mother remind me (write) _____ her a letter once a week.
8. Would you like (go) _____ now or shall we (wait) _____ till the end?
9. Will you help me (move) _____ the bookcase?
10. He wouldn't let my baby (play) _____ with his gold watch.
11. They refused (accept) _____ the bribe.
12. It is easy (be) _____ wise after the event.
13. Do you wish (make) _____ a complaint?
14. They decided (not/ go) _____ to the park because it was raining hard.
15. The sea wasn't warm enough for us (go) _____ swimming.
16. I was too tired (do) _____ any more work.
17. You seem (know) _____ this area very well. ~Yes, I used (live) _____ here.
18. My group leader expects me (complete) _____ this paper as soon as possible.
19. Mrs. Snow has warned her young children not (touch) _____ the hot stove.
20. I was surprised (see) _____ Mr. Jay at the meeting.

EXERCISE 2: Complete the following sentences using “gerunds” or “to infinitive”

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy (watch) _____ television. It's relaxing.
2. It was a nice day, so we decided (go) _____ for a walk.
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy (go) _____ for a walk.
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait) _____.
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford (go) _____ out very often.
6. I wish that dog would stop (bark) _____. It's driving me mad.
7. Our neighbor threatened (call) _____ the police if we don't stop the noise.
8. We were hungry, so I suggested (have) _____ dinner early.
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk (miss) _____ the train.
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope (find) _____ a well-paid job soon.
11. The headmaster begins (arrange) _____ the matter at one.
12. She loves (swim) _____ in the early morning.

13. They agreed (be) _____ present at the opening ceremony.
14. I don't want (force) _____ you (do) _____ what I say.
15. Most people prefer (drive) _____ to (ride) _____

**EXERCISE 3: Choose the word or phrase A, B, C, or D that best completes the sentence.
(to V/ V-ing/ V0)**

1. _____ good ice cream, you need to use a lot of cream.
A. Make B. Making C. To make D. For make
2. I got my friend _____ her car for the weekend.
A. to let me to borrow B. to let me borrow C. let me borrow D. let me to borrow
3. He finds it _____ lasting friendships.
A. difficult to make B. difficulty in making
C. is difficult to make D. difficult making
4. You _____ any friends if you _____ talking like that.
A. will win/ carry on B. won't win/ carry on
C. wouldn't win/ carried on D. would have won/ had carried on
5. They _____ good friends, but they've fallen out recently.
A. used to be B. would be C. were D. are
6. 'How about going to the theater?' 'OK,' but I would rather _____ a concert.'
A. attend B. to attend C. attending D. have attended
7. Jim doesn't speak very clearly _____.
A. It's difficult to understand him B. It's difficult for understanding him
C. He's difficult in understand him D. It's difficult to understand.
8. Last night, we saw a meteor _____ through the sky.
A. streaked B. to streak C. streak D. to have streaked
9. The skiers would rather _____ through the mountains than go by bus.
A. to travel on train B. traveled by train
C. travel by train D. traveling by the train
10. _____ bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.
A. Make B. To make C. Making D. For make
11. I was delighted _____ my old friends again.
A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. to be seen
12. I'd rather _____ to Elvis than the Beatles.
A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened
13. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop _____ lunch.
A. having B. to have C. having had D. for having
14. It's possible _____ a train across Canada.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
15. Before we leave, let's have Shelley _____ a map for us so we won't get lost.
A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drawn

16. We regret _____ you that we cannot approve your suggestion.
A. inform B. to inform C. informing D. informed
17. The driver stopped _____ coffee because he felt sleepy.
A. have B. to have C. having D. had
18. Have you ever considered _____ a pharmacist?
A. become B. becoming C. to become D. became
19. You had better _____ at home until you feel better.
A. staying B. stayed C. to stay D. stay
20. I remember _____ my mother said the grass in the garden needed _____.
A. to hear/cutting B. hear/cut C. heard/to cut D. hearing/ cutting
21. Peter sometimes help his sister _____.
A. do homework B. to do homework C. with homework D. all are correct
22. Please don't touch anything before the police _____.
A. will come B. comes C. come D. would come
23. By next month, I _____ my first novel.
A. will finish B. will have finished C. have finished D. finish
24. The doctor examined him and _____ that he _____ his arm.
A. found/ broke B. had found/ broke
C. found/ had broken D. would find/ broke
25. It is very dangerous. We couldn't risk _____ him alone.
A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. left

EXERCISE 4: Rewrite each sentence as directed (using the structures with To Infinitive and Bare Infinitive above)

1. I felt nervous when I traveled by air.
→ Travelling by air made _____
2. He could not afford to buy the car.
→ The car was too expensive _____
3. I advised you to put your money in the bank.
→ You had better _____
4. The house shook violently and all of us felt that
→ All of us felt the house _____
5. We can't possibly work in this noise
→ It's impossible _____
6. Mr. Puncher doesn't allow his children to go out in the evening
→ Mr. Puncher doesn't let _____
7. Contacting her at work is usually quite easy.
→ It's quite easy _____
8. Harry's parents didn't allow him to smoke and drink.
→ Harry's parents didn't let _____
9. The customs officer told him to open his briefcase.
→ The custom officer made _____

EXERCISE 5: Rewrite the following sentences with the given words. (to V / V-ing)

1. What shall we do? We could go to the cinema.
→ Linda suggested _____
2. Do you want to play tennis? No, not really.
→ Tony didn't fancy _____
3. You were driving too fast. Yes, it's true. Sorry.
→ She admitted _____
4. Why don't we go for a swimming. Good idea!
→ They suggested _____
5. You broke into the shop. No, I didn't.
→ The boy denied _____
6. Can you wait a few minutes? Sure, no problem.
→ They didn't mind _____
7. I can do what I want and you can't stop me.
→ You can't stop me from _____
8. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.
→ It's better to avoid _____
9. Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today?
→ Shall we postpone _____ ?
10. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a license.
→ The driver of the car admitted _____
11. Could you turn the radio down, please?
→ Would you mind _____ ?
12. Please don't interrupt me all the time?
→ I don't want _____
13. Shall we get married? Yes, let's
→ They decided _____
14. Please help me. Ok
→ She agreed _____
15. Can I carry this heavy bag for you, Joe? No, thanks. I can manage.
→ Peter offered _____

SAMPLE TEST FOR UNIT 1

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>tr</u> ust | B. <u>mut</u> ual | C. <u>num</u> ber | D. <u>unc</u> ertain |
| 2. A. <u>g</u> ood | B. <u>goss</u> ip | C. <u>g</u> ame | D. <u>g</u> eometry |
| 3. A. <u>mach</u> ine | B. <u>ch</u> ange | C. <u>teach</u> er | D. <u>ch</u> oose |
| 4. A. <u>condi</u> tion | B. <u>opti</u> on | C. <u>sugges</u> tion | D. <u>relati</u> on |
| 5. A. <u>belie</u> ve | B. <u>read</u> ily | C. <u>friend</u> | D. <u>pleas</u> ure |

II. Choose the word that has main stress placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. generous | B. suspicious | C. constancy | D. sympathy |
| 7. A. sorrow | B. mutual | C. pursuit | D. influence |
| 8. A. acquaintance | B. unselfish | C. attraction | D. humorous |
| 9. A. intelligent | B. interesting | C. hospitable | D. favourite |
| 10. A. loyalty | B. success | C. incapable | D. sincere |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

11. People say that there must be _____ trust between true friends.
A. common B. shared C. social D. mutual
12. We always admire the _____ between the two scientists.
A. difference B. harmony C. contribution D. friendship
13. His father's death was a great _____ to him.
A. sorrow B. happiness C. pursuit D. demand
14. At work, she has many business _____ but very few true friends.
A. customers B. relatives C. acquaintances D. friends
15. If you only care about your interests and feelings, you are very _____.
A. happy B. loyal C. friendly D. selfish
16. Where such mutual _____ does not exist, friendship is impossible.
A. sympathy B. relation C. relationship D. sincere
17. Don't believe all the _____ you hear or you will lose trust in life.
A. tales B. talks C. rumors D. speeches
18. Is there a _____ friendship between selfish people?
A. true B. truthful C. truly D. truth
19. A (an) _____ is someone you know but he/ she is not your close friend.
A. friend B. acquaintance C. neighbor D. classmate
20. His _____ helps him win his friends' trust.
A. success B. happiness C. sorrows D. enthusiasm
21. Caring for a sick relative is a task that brings both _____ and pain.
A. please B. pleasant C. pleasure D. pleased
22. The museum staff requested her not _____ the exhibits in the hall.
A. touch B. to touch C. touching D. to touching
23. I saw the picture _____ behind the piano, I couldn't reach it.
A. fall B. to fall C. fell D. fallen
24. The woman refused _____ the strange man.

- A. help B. to help C. helped D. helping
25. We are incapable _____ finishing the work on time.
A. at B. of C. in D. on
26. She is in a hurry. She has a train _____.
A. catch B. to catch C. catching D. caught
27. This dress makes me _____ fat.
A. look B. looking C. to look D. looked
28. The children cheered wildly when the teacher let them _____ a game.
A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
29. Don't let her _____ your children.
A. upset B. to upset C. upsetting D. to upsetting
30. It was difficult for the police _____ the truth within 2 days.
A. to find B. finding C. finding out D. to find out

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

31. Simon finds it hard for making friends with other children.
A B C D
32. Not longer are contributions to the advancement of industry made primarily by individuals.
A B C D
33. It is educational for children to observe adults to perform their daily tasks
A B C D
34. Whatever happened, I didn't want to lose friendship of Vera.
A B C D
35. It was a period of her life when she made some lifelong friendship.
A B C D
36. During a curfew it is not possible walking on the streets after a specified hour.
A B C D
37. Clay that has been heated or fired in a kiln cannot to be softened again.
A B C D
38. As they grow older, children in many cultures taught not to rely on their parents.
A B C D
39. Where mutual sympathy does not exist, friendship is impossibility.
A B C D
40. It is comfortable to work with such an understood person like him.
A B C D

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

Why do people think? Often because they (41) _____, but this can't be the only reason there must be other reasons, too. In many countries, when friends see (42) _____, they often have a drink while they sit and talk. Many English people don't need anyone else, they

drink tea several times a day even if they are alone. In most countries, people say (43) _____ when they drink together. The English (44) _____ “Cheers”. In all countries, there are many places (45) _____ main purpose is to sell drinks. Since there are so many of those places, it seemed that many people drink more often than they really need to.

41. A. have thirsty B. have thirst C. are thirsty D. are thirst
 42. A each other B. themselves C. them D. another
 43. A. something specially B. something special
 C. anything specially D. anything special
 44. A. often say B. often says C. say often D. says often
 45. A. of which B. that the C. what's D. where the

VI. Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Having a best friend to confide in can bring a positive effect on our emotional health. An evening out with the closest friend may be the best guarantee of a good time. In fact, our best friend can prevent us from developing serious psychological problems such as depression and anxiety.

Best friendship evolves with time - we cannot go out and pick our best friend. We become friends with people who share common interests – at school or through hobbies, for example. Best friends have usually known each other for years and stuck together through good and bad times. If you haven't got *one*, perhaps you are being too distant from people, or focusing too much on your work.

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