

BÀI TẬP VÀ BÀI GIẢNG

TIẾNG ANH 11

(CÓ HƯỚNG DẪN GIẢI CHI TIẾT)

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH CHUẨN MỚI



VOCABULARY

- acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] (n) : người quen

Ví dụ: The news quickly spread around all our friends and acquaintances.

(Tin tức đó nhanh chóng lan ra khắp bạn bè và những người quen của chúng tôi.)

- acquainted (with) [ə'kweɪntɪd] (adj) : quen thuộc với

- aim [eɪm] (n) : mục đích

- bright [braɪt] (adj) : sáng; vui tươi

- brighten (up) ['braɪtn] (v) : làm sáng lên; vui lên

- changeable ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] (adj) : hay thay đổi

Ví dụ: The weather is very changeable at this time of year.

(Thời tiết rất hay thay đổi vào thời điểm này của năm.)

- common ['kɒmən] (adj) : phổ biến; thông thường

- commonly ['kɒmənli] (adv): thông thường = usually; normally

- concerned with [kən'sɜːnd] (adj) : quan tâm; lo lắng

Ví dụ: As a parent, I'm very concerned with standards in education.

(Với cương vị là một phụ huynh, tôi rất quan tâm đến các tiêu chuẩn trong giáo dục.)

- constancy ['kɒnstənsi] (n): sự kiên trì

Ví dụ: He admired her courage and constancy.

(Ông ta khâm phục lòng quả cảm và kiên trì của cô ấy.)

- constant ['kɒnstənt] (adj) : liên tục

- constantly ['kɒnstəntli] (adv) : thường xuyên

- down [daʊn](adj) : buồn rầu

Ví dụ: She felt down when he had left the town.

(Cô ấy cảm thấy buồn rầu khi anh ta đã rời thành phố.)

- enthusiasm [ɪn'θjuːziæzəm] (n) : lòng nhiệt tình

Ví dụ: She never lost her enthusiasm for teaching.

(Cô ấy không bao giờ mất đi sự nhiệt tình trong việc dạy học.)

- enthusiastic [ɪn,θjuːzi'æstɪk] (adj): nhiệt tình

- enthusiastically [ɪn,θjuːzi'æstɪkli] (adv): một cách nhiệt tình

- give-and-take (n) : sự cho và nhận, sự nhân nhượng

Ví dụ: There has to be some give-and-take for a lasting relationship.
(Cần có sự nhân nhượng thì mối quan hệ mới lâu bền.)

- gossip ['gʊsɪp] (n) : chuyện ngồi lê đôi mách

- incapable [ɪn'keɪpəbl̩] (adj) : không đủ khả năng

Ví dụ: If people keep telling you you're incapable, you begin lose confidence in yourself.

(Nếu mọi người cứ mãi nói rằng bạn không đủ khả năng, bạn sẽ bắt đầu mất lòng tin ở chính mình.)

- influence ['ɪnfluəns] (n) : ảnh hưởng; (v) : có ảnh hưởng

Ví dụ: He was silly and easily influenced by his friends.

(Cậu ta thật ngờ nghệch và dễ dàng chịu ảnh hưởng của bạn bè.)

- influential [ɪnflu'ɛnʃl̩] (adj) : có thế lực; có ảnh hưởng lớn

- joy [dʒɔɪ] (n) : niềm vui

- joyful ['dʒɔɪfl̩] (adj) : vui thích

- lasting ['laːstɪŋ] (adj) : lâu dài

- lifelong ['laɪflʊŋ] (adj) : suốt đời

Ví dụ: Her lifelong dream was to be a famous writer.

(Ước mơ suốt đời của bà ta là trở thành một nhà văn nổi tiếng.)

- loyal (to sb/sth) ['lɔɪəl] (adj) : trung thành (với ai)

- loyalty ['lɔɪəlti] (n) : lòng trung thành

- mutual ['mjuːtʃʊəl] (adj) : cùng chung; hỗ tương

Ví dụ: They soon discovered a mutual interest in music.

(Chẳng bao lâu họ đã tìm ra được sở thích chung về âm nhạc.)

- pursue [pə'sjuː] (v) : theo đuổi (một mục đích)

Ví dụ: She wishes to pursue a medical career.

(Cô ấy mong ước theo đuổi ngành y.)

- pursuit [pə'sjuːt] (n) : sự theo đuổi

Ví dụ: She traveled the world in pursuit of her dream.

(Cô ta đi khắp thế giới để theo đuổi ước mơ của mình.)

- quality ['kwɒləti] (n) : chất lượng, phẩm chất

- rumor / rumour ['rjuːmə] (n) & (v) : (n) tin đồn; (v) phao tin đồn

- secret ['siːkrət] (adj) & (n) : (adj) bí mật; (n) điều bí mật

- selfish ['selfɪʃ] (adj) : ích kỷ

- selfishness ['selfɪʃnəs] (n) : tính ích kỷ

- unselfishness [ʌn'selfɪʃnəs] (n) : tính không ích kỷ

- sorrow ['sɒrəʊ] (n) : nỗi buồn

- suspicion [sə'spɪʃn] (n) : sự nghi ngờ

Ví dụ: He was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the money.

(Hắn bị bắt vì bị nghi là đã đánh cắp tiền.)

- suspicious (of/about sb/sth) [sə'spiʃəs] (adj): nghi ngờ (ai hoặc điều gì)

- sympathy ['sɪmpəθi](n): sự thông cảm

Ví dụ: There was no personal sympathy between the two friends.

(Không có sự đồng cảm cá nhân nào giữa hai người bạn.)

- sympathetic [sɪmpə'tetɪk] (adj) : thông cảm

- sympathize with sb ['sɪmpəθaɪz] (v) : thông cảm với ai

- trouble ['trʌbl] (n) & (v): (n) sự rắc rối; (v) gây rắc rối

- troubled ['trʌbl] (adj) : lo lắng; gặp khó khăn

- trust [trʌst] (n) & (v) : (n) sự tin cậy; (v) tin cậy

- two-sided [tu:'saɪdɪd] (adj) : hai mặt, hai phía

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. There are some _____ characters hanging around outside our house. (suspicion)
2. _____ is one of the most important factors for true friendship. (loyal)
3. The children looked excitedly at the presents that were _____ placed around the pine tree. (attract)
4. Her _____ can compensate for her lack of experience. (enthusiastic)
5. I can't concentrate with that _____ noise by the children. (constancy)
6. She tried her best to get a place at the University of Fine Arts in _____ of her dream. (pursue)
7. The boss was very _____ about my problems when I told him about them yesterday. (sympathy)
8. I hope you'll consider me a friend and not just an _____. (acquainted)
9. He just can't do that job without help. He seems to be totally _____ of doing it by himself. (capable)
10. This newspaper is considered to be the most _____ in the country. (influence)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. It is a _____ belief that a person's friends can affect his/her way of life.
A. loyal B. influential C. common D. lifelong

2. He first met his wife at a party held by a ____ friend of theirs.
A. gossip B. mutual C. changeable D. incapable
3. Some ____ were circulating about her past, but later they were proved to be false.
A. facts B. truth C. concerns D. rumors
4. Everyone expressed their ____ at the death of the highly respected leader.
A. sorrow B. selfishness C. influence D. gossip
5. Her mood is very ____ . She may laugh happily now and then suddenly she may cry bitterly.
A. suspicious B. changeable C. constant D. concerned

GRAMMAR

- A). Infinitive with 'To'
B). Infinitive without 'To'
C). Perfect infinitive

A). Infinitive with 'To'

'To-infinitive' (động từ nguyên mẫu có "To") thường được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Verbs + To-infinitive: 'To-infinitive' được dùng sau một số động từ thông dụng như:

- afford: có đủ tiền	- hope: hy vọng
- agree: đồng ý	- learn: học
- appear: có vẻ như; xuất hiện	- manage: xoay xử
- arrange: sắp xếp	- offer: tự nguyện
- attempt: cố gắng	- plan: dự định
- ask: hỏi; yêu cầu	- pretend: giả vờ
- choose: chọn	- promise: hứa
- decide: quyết định	- refuse: từ chối
- demand: đòi hỏi	- resolve: quyết tâm
- determine: quyết tâm	- seem: dường như
- expect: mong đợi	- threaten: đe dọa
- fail: thất bại	- want: muốn
- happen: xảy ra	- wish: mong muốn
- hesitate: do dự	- would like: muốn

Ví dụ: - I like both of these, but I can't *afford to buy* either of them.

- We've *arranged to meet* the customer tomorrow morning.
- Karen *chose to work* in a shop instead of going to university.
- All the players of the team *are determined to win* the match.
- How did you *manage to get* this part-time job?
- They're *planning to widen* a number of streets in the city.

2). Verbs + object + To-infinitive: 'To-infinitive' cũng được dùng sau một số động từ với cấu trúc 'động từ + túc từ + 'To-infinitive':

- advise sb. (not) to do sth. : khuyên ai làm việc gì
- allow sb. to do sth. : cho phép ai làm việc gì
- ask sb. (not) to do sth. : yêu cầu ai làm gì
- enable sb. to do sth. : tạo điều kiện cho ai làm gì
- encourage sb. to do sth. : khuyến khích ai làm việc gì
- forbid sb. to do sth. : cấm ai làm việc gì
- force sb. to do sth. : bắt ai làm việc gì
- invite sb. to do sth. : mời ai làm gì
- order sb. to do sth. : ra lệnh cho ai làm việc gì
- permit sb. to do sth. : cho phép ai làm gì
- persuade sb. to do sth. : thuyết phục ai làm gì
- remind sb. to do sth. : nhắc nhở ai làm việc gì
- request sb. to do sth. : yêu cầu ai làm việc gì
- tell sb. (not) to do sth. : bảo ai làm việc gì
- urge sb. to do sth. : thúc giục ai làm việc gì
- want sb. to do sth. : muốn ai làm việc gì
- warn sb. (not) to do sth.: cảnh báo ai (đừng) làm gì
- would like sb. to do sth.: muốn ai làm việc gì

Ví dụ: - The tourist guide *advised us to see* the old tower.

- She *forbade her daughter to wear* short skirts.
- The officer *ordered his soldiers to move* forward.
- He *persuaded his parents to lend* him the money.
- Please *remind me to return* the books to the library.
- The police *warned us not to drive* very fast on this road.

3). 'To-infinitive' có thể dùng làm chủ từ cho các động từ *appear, be, seem* và các động từ nối khác (link verbs).

Ví dụ:

- *To drive* on slippery roads is dangerous.
- *To solve* the traffic problems seems impossible.

Tuy nhiên, trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường dùng cách nói bắt đầu bằng chủ từ giả (unreal subject) 'It' và đặt 'To-infinitive' ở sau câu:

- *It is dangerous to drive on slippery roads.*
- *It seems impossible to solve the traffic problems.*

4). 'To-infinitive' được dùng sau một số tính từ (Adjective + To-infinitive), và thường dùng với cấu trúc 'It is + Adjective (for sb.) + To-infinitive'.

Ví dụ:

- This math problem is not easy to solve.
- His explanations were difficult to understand.
- It is necessary to wear a helmet while riding a motorbike.
- Is it convenient for you to work in the evenings?

5). 'To-infinitive' cũng được dùng sau động từ 'cost/take + túc từ'.

Ví dụ:

- It'll cost a lot of money to make a trip around the world.
- It would take many years to rebuild this ancient temple.

6). 'To-infinitive' còn được dùng để giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ (reduced relatives), và dùng sau các từ 'the first / the second / the last / the only (+ noun)'.

Ví dụ:

- She bought some new clothes to wear during the holiday.
(She bought some new clothes which she could wear during the holiday.)
- There was nothing to eat, so we went to a restaurant.
(There was nothing which we could eat,)
- Who was the first student to find out the answer?
(Who was the first student who found out the answer?)
- Jenny was the only schoolgirl to win the competition.
(Jenny was the only schoolgirl who won the competition.)

7). 'To-infinitive' cũng được dùng để chỉ mục đích (To-infinitive for purposes). Trong cách dùng chỉ mục đích, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng các cách nói 'in order to+infinitive' hoặc 'so as to+infinitive' thay cho 'To-infinitive'.

Ví dụ:

- Nick took a part-time job to pay his tuition fees.
(Nick took a part-time job. He wanted to pay his tuition fees.)
- They borrowed the money from the bank in order to buy a car.
(They borrowed the money from the bank. They wanted to buy a car.)

8). 'To-infinitive' được dùng sau 'Too + Adjective/Adverb (for somebody)'.

Ví dụ:

- This job is *too hard for him to do*.
(This job is so hard that he can't do it.)
- I was *too tired to do* any more work.
(I was so tired that I couldn't do any more work.)
- He spoke *too quickly for me to understand*.
(He spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand him.)

9). 'To-infinitive' được dùng sau 'Adjective/Adverb + enough (for somebody)'.

Ví dụ:

- The sea was *warm enough for us to swim in*.
(The sea was warm, so we could swim in it.)
- He didn't speak *slowly enough for me to understand*.
(He didn't speak slowly, so I couldn't understand him.)
- I don't drive well enough to take part in the rally.
(I don't drive well, so I can't take part in the rally.)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng 'enough + noun + To-infinitive'.

Ví dụ:

- She didn't have *enough courage to tell* him the truth.
(She didn't tell him the truth because she didn't have the courage.)
- I didn't have *enough time to visit* my relatives.
(I didn't visit my relatives because I didn't have time.)

10). Verbs + how / what / when / where / which / why + To-infinitive : 'To-infinitive' cũng được dùng sau một số động từ + how / what / when / where / which / why.

Ví dụ:

- I don't remember *when to hand in* the report.
- He couldn't *think what to say*.
- She found out *where to hide* her money.
- He taught me *how to play* the game.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng 'whether + To-infinitive' sau 'want to know' hoặc 'wonder'.

Ví dụ:

- She wanted to know *whether to stay* or leave.
(Cô ta muốn biết là liệu có nên ở lại hoặc ra đi.)
- I wonder *whether to call* her or just wait.
(Tôi phân vân không biết có nên gọi cho cô ấy hay chỉ việc chờ.)

B). Infinitive without 'To'

'Bare infinitive' (động từ nguyên mẫu không "To") thường được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). 'Bare infinitive' được dùng sau các trợ động từ 'do / don't / does / doesn't / did / didn't', và sau các trợ động từ khiếm khuyết như 'can / could / would / may / might / must / should / ought to / would rather / had better'.

Ví dụ:

- She doesn't know where to go.
- Did they offer you the job?
- I must write this letter again.
- I would rather work in the morning than in the evening.

2). 'Bare infinitive' được dùng sau động từ 'Make/Let + object'.

Ví dụ:

- The robber made the cashier hand over the money.
- I'll let you borrow my car if you promise to take good care of it.

Khi động từ "Make" được dùng trong câu bị động, nó phải được theo sau bằng "To-infinitive".

Ví dụ:

- The cashier was made to hand over the money by the robber.

CHÚ Ý: Sau 'help' cũng có thể dùng 'Bare infinitive':

- I'll help you clean the floor. Or: I'll help you to clean the floor.

3). 'Bare infinitive' được dùng sau một số động từ chỉ giác quan như sau:

see	}	+ object + bare infinitive
hear		
watch		
notice		
find		
feel		

Ví dụ: - I saw that man take your bike.

- I didn't hear anyone answer my phone.
- She found him steal her money.
- I felt something bite my finger.

CHÚ Ý: Các động từ trên cũng được theo sau bằng 'Verb+ing' với ý nghĩa "nghe hoặc thấy ai đang làm gì".

Ví dụ:

- I saw that man **running** out of the building.
- I hear someone **crying** in the deserted house.

C). Perfect infinitive

"Perfect infinitive" có hình thức "(to) have + past participle" và thường được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Dùng "have + past participle" để diễn tả sự suy đoán trong quá khứ (Deduction for the past) với các động từ khiếm khuyết : **may / might / could / must / can't**.

Ví dụ:

- Jake is not at home. He **may have left**.
(... It is possible that he left.)
- The car David's driving is very nice and comfortable. He **must have paid** a lot of money for it.
(... I'm sure he paid a lot of money for it.)
- You **can't have been** at the swimming pool yesterday! The swimming pool was closed all day yesterday!
(I'm sure you weren't at the swimming pool yesterday. ...)

2). Dùng "have + past participle" với trợ động từ "should (not) / ought (not) to" để diễn tả việc đáng lẽ phải làm (hoặc không nên làm) trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- You knew she was in trouble. You **should have helped** her then.
(Bạn biết là cô ấy gặp khó khăn. Đáng lẽ bạn phải giúp cô ta lúc ấy.)
- There was another accident there again. They **ought to have put** a warning at that bend.
(Lại có một vụ tai nạn nữa ở đó. Lẽ ra họ đã phải đặt một bảng cảnh báo ở khúc cua đó.)
- You **shouldn't have said** to her like that. It made her very upset.
(Lẽ ra anh không nên nói với cô ta như thế. Điều đó làm cô ta rất bực tức.)

3). Dùng "have + past participle" sau trợ động từ "needn't" để diễn tả hành động đáng lẽ không cần làm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- We **needn't have bought** so much food. Now there's so much left.
(Chúng ta không cần phải mua nhiều thức ăn đến thế. Bây giờ còn thừa quá nhiều.)

4). Dùng "have + past participle" sau trợ động từ "would / could / might" trong câu điều kiện loại 3 (Conditional type 3).

Ví dụ:

- If you had taken the test, you would/might have passed it.

5). Dùng "to have + past participle" sau một số động từ ở dạng bị động với cấu trúc "Someone is said / believed / thought + to have done something" với ý nghĩa : Người ta nói hoặc nghĩ rằng ai đó đã làm gì trước đây.

Ví dụ:

- That millionaire is said to have worked as a waiter when he was young.

(Người ta nói rằng ông triệu phú đó đã từng làm công việc hầu bàn khi còn trẻ.)

- Her husband is believed to have been killed in the shipwreck.

(Người ta tin rằng chồng bà ấy đã bị chết trong vụ đắm tàu.)

- Paul is thought to have inherited a big fortune.

(Người ta nghĩ rằng Paul đã thừa hưởng một gia tài lớn.)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We managed _ the car that we wanted. (buy)
2. I think you should _ her some flowers. (give)
3. Bill's parents won't let him _ to the party. (go)
4. We must _ to the invitation at once. (reply)
5. They would really like _ the art gallery on Friday. (visit)
6. Those boys might _ the football club this season. (join)
7. Did the teacher make you _ your homework? (finish)
8. The actress was hoping _ a part in the new play. (get)
9. She finally decided _ the job. (quit)
10. I can't afford _ a holiday abroad. (have)
11. Where did you learn _? (drive)
12. She made the children _ their hands before every meal. (wash)
13. I don't know why Jane refused _ the job. (get)
14. They continued _ despite the heavy rain. (play)
15. Do you intend _ her your invitation? (send)

EXERCISE 2:

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Can you manage ___ the work by yourself?
A. finish B. finishing C. to finish
2. I really can't ___ to travel by plane.
A. enjoy B. afford C. stand
3. They're planning _____ a flyover at this crossroads.
A. building B. to build C. build
4. My parents _____ to send me to a different school.
A. disliked B. decided C. avoided
5. I'm sorry. I've arranged _____ to Susie's birthday this Saturday.
A. go B. to go C. going
6. Bill agreed ___ a speech at the meeting.
A. make B. making C. to make
7. Phil _____ to have a difficult problem.
A. can't stand B. gives up C. seems
8. I failed _____ in touch with him.
A. getting B. got C. to get
9. The workers _____ to have longer holidays.
A. enjoyed B. suggested C. hoped
10. Do you _____ coming back in half an hour?
A. want B. mind C. expect
11. Kate was made _____ the report by Monday.
A. to finish B. finish C. finishing
12. Carl _____ staying one night in the village.
A. suggests B. hopes C. plans
13. Linda _____ to have a headache and left the meeting early.
A. afforded B. offered C. pretended
14. Do you think your father will _____ you to go out at a late time?
A. make B. let C. allow
15. The lifeguard warned all of us _____ too far from the shore.
A. to not swim B. not to swim C. don't swim
16. Why don't you _____ your son go camping with his classmates?
A. let B. permit C. urge
17. Some people saw the man _____ out of the fourth floor window.
A. fall B. to fall C. fell

18. Annie's a nurse, but she'd rather _____ at weekends.
 A. not to work B. not work C. doesn't work
19. You _____ to go today. It may rain tomorrow.
 A. must B. should C. ought
20. Would you like _____ now or shall we wait till the end?
 A. go B. to go C. going

EXERCISE 3: Complete each sentence using the correct form of one of the following verbs. You can use each verb only once.

smoke look do wait accept
 be know not inform see cut

1. I want _____ the house where our president was born.
2. You'll be able _____ it yourself when you are older.
3. Will you help me _____ the grass today?
4. My father used _____ twenty cigarettes a day.
5. The officer refused _____ the bribe.
6. Please let me _____ your decision as soon as possible.
7. They made us _____ in the hall for hours.
8. The kidnappers warned the parents _____ the police.
9. It is easy _____ wise after the event.
10. If you can't remember his number, you'd better _____ it up.

EXERCISE 4: Match a line in column A with a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

A	B
1). I felt the house	a). to get through those gates.
2). Visitors to the zoo are asked	b). believe that she was my cousin.
3). You may as well	c). shake with the explosion.
4). The ladder wasn't long enough	d). leave now or we'll be late.
5). Your new car is too wide	e). not to feed the animals.
6). The captain was the last man	f). have any more money right now.
7). Sorry, but I can't let you	g). to reach the window.
8). She tried to make me	h). to have dinner tonight, Kate?
9). Where would you like	i). to leave the ship.
10). We had better	j). tell us the truth.

EXERCISE 5: Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word given.

1. He's very ill; he can't eat anything.

too

..... *He's too ill to eat anything.*

2. You won't get up early so you never catch the fast train.

enough

.....

3. He was so drunk that he couldn't answer my question.

too

.....

4. There was no place where we could sit.

us

.....

5. Would you be very kind and lend me your dictionary?

as

.....

6. It's not very dark so we can't see the stars clearly.

enough

.....

7. She's very impatient so she never listens to anyone.

too

.....

8. It is better that he should hear it from you.

him

.....

9. He isn't very old, so he can't understand these things.

enough

.....

10. Would you be very kind and tell me the way to the station?

so

.....

EXERCISE 6: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Perfect infinitive: 'have + past participle' or 'to have + past participle'.

1. You should _____ (come) to the party last night. It was great!
2. Two prisoners were thought _____ (escape) from the maximum security prison.

3. I wonder why Simon didn't come to the meeting. He may _____ (forget) about it.
4. The fire is believed _____ (start) in the warehouse of the factory.
5. "Monica walked straight past me without saying hello." "She might _____ (not see) you."
6. "I forgot to lock my motorbike last night." "You were lucky. Someone could _____ (steal) it."
7. Vera ought to _____ (pass) her driving test easily. I was surprised that she failed.
8. Five people are said _____ (be) injured in the accident.
9. You needn't _____ (write) to him because he phoned you shortly afterwards.
10. He must _____ (be) here yesterday. I saw his glasses on the desk.

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Some people tend to view foreigners with _____.
A. suspect B. suspicion C. suspicious D. suspiciously
2. The weather is very _____, so you should take an umbrella with you.
A. incapable B. mutual C. changeable D. unbelievable
3. A(n) _____ is a person that you know but who is not a close friend.
A. intimate B. true friend C. friendship D. acquaintance
4. They knew each other at primary school, and their friendship _____ a lifetime.
A. took B. lasted C. spent D. continued
5. The wine had made him _____ of thinking clearly.
A. unable B. impossible C. incapable D. inaccurate
6. A(n) _____ person is unlikely to keep a secret long.
A. talkative B. quality C. intimate D. selfish
7. Everyone needs a close friend to _____ their joys and sorrows.
A. share B. present C. communicate D. feel
8. She had always been _____ to her husband.
A. sympathetic B. understanding C. enthusiastic D. loyal
9. There is a(n) _____ going around that the minister is going to resign.
A. information B. rumour C. news D. uncertainty
10. Our relationship is based on _____ respect.
A. mutual B. common C. uncertain D. selfish

PROGRESS TEST 1

(Unit 1: FRIENDSHIP)

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.
(4 pts.)

1. I'm going to tell you something, but you must promise to ____ it secret.
A. take B. keep C. make D. have
2. We must do it ____ or it will be too late!
A. slowly B. finally C. immediately D. lately
3. If the weather is ____, it can be sunny now and then suddenly it rains heavily.
A. lifelong B. influenced C. common D. changeable
4. A ____ person is someone who only thinks about himself or herself and does not care about other people's feelings.
A. secret B. selfish C. constant D. loyal
5. Make sure there is no ____ between you and me.
A. quality B. constancy C. suspicion D. pursuit
6. "Thank you so much for your help, Steve." "____"
A. That's right. B. I'm OK. C. My pleasure. D. Forget me not.
7. "Shall I carry that bag for you?" "____"
A. Sorry. I'm late! B. There's no need. Thanks.
C. I never mind. D. You're welcome.
8. Peter is an old friend of mine. We ____ each other ____ ages.
A. know / for B. have known / since
C. are knowing / for D. have known / for
9. This guidebook tells you how ____ business in this country without ____ the law.
A. to do / violate B. to do / violating
C. doing / to violate D. doing / violating
10. I often wonder why she asked that question; it was a very embarrassing question ____.
A. for ask B. to asking C. for to ask D. to ask
11. I ____ believe in his story, even though it may seem strange to many people.
A. do B. am C. very D. have
12. A true friend is not easily ____ by rumor against his / her own friends.
A. influence B. influencing C. influenced D. to influence

Although Hachiko was still a young dog, the friendship between him and his owner was very strong and he continued to wait at the station every day. Sometimes, he would stay there for days at a time, though some believe that he kept returning because of the food he was given by street vendors. He became a familiar sight to commuters over time. In 1934, a statue of him was put outside the station. In 1935, Hachiko died at the place he last saw his friend alive.

* Write 'T' before the number of the sentence if it is true. Write 'F' if the sentence is not true.

1. The professor died at work.
2. The dog waited every day at the station.
3. Nobody gave the dog any food.
4. The dog died before the statue was put outside the station.

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. She seemed to ____ up after she heard my words of encouragement. (bright)
2. We became ____ of the stranger's behavior and called the police. (suspicion)
3. I recently met an old work ____ of mine and I hardly recognized him. (acquainted)
4. Her moods are very ____ ; she may be very friendly now and then she may suddenly become very angry. (change)
5. He prides himself on his ____ to his friends. (loyal)
6. ____ can spoil true friendship. (selfish)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. There is a lot of homework. I have to finish it today.
There is a lot of homework for
2. The man was running out of the bank. Some people saw him then.
Some people saw the man
3. All the food will be gone if you don't hurry.
If you don't hurry, there
4. The robber forced the cashier to hand in the money.
The robber made
5. People cannot become true friends if they often gossip about their own friends.
People who
6. What's your opinion of a true friendship?
What do

VOCABULARY

- affect [ə'fekt] (v) : có tác dụng, có ảnh hưởng

Ví dụ: *The change in climate may affect your health.*

(Sự thay đổi thời tiết có thể ảnh hưởng đến sức khỏe của bạn.)

- appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] (v) : coi trọng, đánh giá cao

Ví dụ: *I'm not altogether sure he would appreciate your efforts.*

(Tôi không hoàn toàn chắc liệu ông ta có coi trọng những nỗ lực của bạn không.)

- appreciation [ə,prɪ:'ʃi:ɪʃn] (n) : sự coi trọng, sự đánh giá cao

Ví dụ: *Children rarely show any appreciation for what their parents do for them.*

(Trẻ con hiếm khi bày tỏ sự coi trọng những gì cha mẹ làm cho chúng.)

- at once [ət 'wʌns] (adv) : ngay lập tức = immediately

Ví dụ: *If I were in your shoes, I will give up the job at once.*

(Nếu là anh, tôi sẽ từ bỏ công việc đó ngay tức thì.)

- attitude [ˈætɪtju:d] (n) : thái độ

- confidence [ˈkɒnfɪdəns] (n) : sự tự tin; sự tin tưởng

Ví dụ: *The students all have confidence in their teacher.*

(Các học sinh hoàn toàn tin tưởng vào thầy của chúng.)

- confident [ˈkɒnfɪdənt] (adj) : tự tin; tin tưởng

- confidently [ˈkɒnfɪdəntli] (adv) : một cách tự tin

Ví dụ: *Try to act confidently, even if you feel nervous.*

(Hãy cố hành động một cách tự tin, cho dù bạn cảm thấy lo lắng.)

- cotton [ˈkɒtn] (n) : vải bông

- embarrass [ɪm'bærəs] (v) : làm ai bối rối, xấu hổ

- embarrassed [ɪm'bærəst] (adj) : bị bối rối hoặc xấu hổ

- embarrassing [ɪm'bærəsɪŋ] (adj) : gây bối rối hoặc xấu hổ

Ví dụ: *I was grateful to him for rescuing me from an embarrassing situation.*

(Tôi biết ơn anh ta vì đã cứu tôi khỏi một tình huống ngượng ngùng.)

- embarrassment [ɪm'bærəsmənt] (n) : sự bối rối hoặc xấu hổ

- exact [ɪg'zækt] (adj) : chính xác

- exactly [ɪg'zæktli] (adv) : một cách chính xác

- experience [ɪk'spiəriəns] (n) & (v) : (n) kinh nghiệm; (v) trải nghiệm

Ví dụ: I know from past experience that you can't judge someone by their appearance.

(Tôi được biết từ kinh nghiệm bản thân rằng anh không thể phán đoán một người qua vẻ bề ngoài.)

- experienced [ɪk'spiəriənst] (adj) : giàu kinh nghiệm
- extreme [ɪk'stri:m] (adj) : cao độ
- extremely [ɪk'stri:mli] (adv) : cực kỳ

Ví dụ: Outwardly she seemed confident, but in reality she felt extremely nervous.

(Bên ngoài cô ấy có vẻ tự tin nhưng thực ra cô ấy cảm thấy cực kỳ căng thẳng.)

- floppy hat ['flɒpi hæʔ] (n) : mũ mềm
- get on a bus (v) : lên xe buýt
- glance [glæns] (v) & (n) : (v) liếc nhìn; (n) cái liếc mắt

Ví dụ: He glanced nervously at his watch dozens of times while waiting for her.

(Anh ta hồi hộp nhìn đồng hồ cả chục lần trong khi chờ đợi cô ấy.)

- idol ['aɪdl] (n) : thần tượng

Ví dụ: The Beatles were the music idol of young people in the 1960s.

(Ban nhạc Beatles là thần tượng âm nhạc của giới trẻ trong thập niên 1960.)

- idolize ['aɪdlaɪz] (v) : thần tượng hóa người nào
- imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] (v) : tưởng tượng

Ví dụ: Close your eyes and imagine you are on a sunny beach.

(Hãy nhắm mắt lại và tưởng tượng bạn đang ở trên một bãi biển đầy nắng ấm.)

- imaginary [ɪ'mædʒɪnəri] (adj) : được tưởng tượng (không thật)
- imaginative [ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv] (adj) : giàu trí tưởng tượng
- imagination [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn] (n) : sự tưởng tượng hoặc trí tưởng tượng
- make a fuss [fʌs] (v) : làm ầm ĩ lên

Ví dụ: She made a big fuss about not having a window seat on the plane.

(Bà ta làm ầm ĩ lên vì không có chỗ ngồi cạnh cửa sổ trên máy bay.)

- make sure (v) : chắc chắn
- note [nəʊt] (n) : tiền giấy; tờ giấy bạc
- notice ['nəʊtɪs] (v) : để ý; nhận thấy
- point [pɔɪnt] (v) : chỉ tay vào
- protect [prə'tekt] (v) : bảo vệ; che chở

- protection [prə'tekʃn] (n) : sự bảo vệ; sự che chở
- sneak [sni:k] (v) : hành động lén lút

Ví dụ: The thief managed to sneak in through the back door while the family was having dinner.

(Tên trộm đã lén được vào nhà trong khi cả gia đình đang ăn tối.)

- sneaky ['sni:ki] (adj) : lén lút; gian xảo

Ví dụ: You never know what's going on in that sneaky mind of his.

(Bạn không bao giờ biết được chuyện gì đang diễn ra trong đầu óc gian xảo của hắn ta đâu.)

- sneakily ['sni:kili] (adv) : một cách lén lút
- turn away [tɜ:n ə'wei] (v) : quay đi
- wad [wɒd] (n) : một xấp (tiền hoặc giấy)

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The _____ of the environment must be the responsibility of everyone. (protect)
2. We need an _____ accountant to do the job, not a greenhorn. (experience)
3. He _____ looked into her diary while she was out getting dinner. (sneak)
4. It is often very _____ to make a speech in front of a lot of people for the first time. (embarrass)
5. Some children are very _____. They can imagine special friends that they don't really have. (imagine)
6. I'd like to give this bottle of wine as a mark of _____ for all the work you've done for us. (appreciate)
7. Dan is a very good student; I am _____ of his success in the next exams. (confidence)
8. Your rudeness caused a lot of _____ for me at the party. (embarrass)
9. I don't want to make friends with him because I don't like his _____ look. (sneak)
10. You should look the word up in the dictionary to check its _____ meaning. (exactly)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Miss Elena is the only teacher in this school to have lots of ____ in teaching young children.
A. notice B. experience C. attitude D. fuss
2. The boy's ____ has definitely changed for the better since he started to study at this school.
A. attitude B. idol C. protection D. appreciation
3. Jack really admires his older brother; in fact, he considers him to be his ____.
A. confidence B. experience C. imagination D. idol
4. She used a ____ of tissues to wipe out the ink stain on the floor.
A. cotton B. wad C. mark D. note
5. "Look at that!" she said, ____ at the hole in the door.
A. making B. showing C. handing D. pointing

GRAMMAR

- A). Present simple
- B). Present progressive
- C). Past simple
- D). Past progressive
- E). Past perfect

A). Present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)

Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Diễn tả thói quen hoặc sinh hoạt thường ngày trong hiện tại (habitual actions). Trong cách dùng này, Thì hiện tại đơn thường được dùng với các trạng từ : *always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never, how often, every day, once/twice a week, ...*

- "What time do you leave for work every morning?" "At 6.30."
- "How often do you see the dentist?" "Twice a year."
- Sarah never comes home late after work.
- Phil usually has a headache whenever he has trouble.

2). Diễn tả điều gần như luôn đúng:

- Bees make honey.
- Most rivers flow into the seas.
- Whales feed their babies on their breast milk.

3). Diễn tả những hành động trong sách, kịch, phim; hoặc được các phóng viên dùng tường thuật các sự kiện thể thao đang xảy ra:

- In the film, the murderer hits the old man with a hammer and throws his body into the river.

- Rooney passes the ball to Ronaldo. Ronaldo returns it, and now Rooney shoots very hard ... Well! One more goal for Manchester United.

4). Thường được dùng với động từ 'say' để diễn tả các thông báo hoặc thư từ mới nhận được:

- "What does that notice say?"

"It says, 'No smoking'."

- "What does Sylvie say in her letter?"

"She says she's returning home this weekend."

5). Có thể dùng để diễn tả tương lai đối với những hành động đã có kế hoạch theo thời gian biểu :

- The plane leaves Hanoi at 9.30 and arrives in Ho Chi Minh City at 11.30.

- The movie begins at 7.30, so we must leave at 7.00.

6). Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng với câu điều kiện loại 1 (Conditional type 1) và với mệnh đề thời gian (Time clause) theo sau : "*when, as soon as, until, after, before, ...*":

- If I *get* up late, I'll miss the early bus.

- We'll go out when it *stops* raining.

- As soon as I *find* out the answer, I'll let you know.

- I'll phone you before I *leave* for New York.

- I'll wait for you until you *finish* your work.

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng thì hiện tại đơn với ngôi thứ ba số ít (He, She, It) hoặc với chủ ngữ là danh từ số ít, chúng ta phải thêm "s" vào động từ.

Ví dụ:

- He usually *walks* to work.

- Ann *plays* the piano well.

Thêm "es" vào động từ nếu tận cùng nguyên mẫu có : "*ss, sh, ch, x*" hoặc "*o*".

Ví dụ:

- I *cross*, he *crosses* - I *fix*, he *fixes*

- I *finish*, he *finishes* - I *do*, he *does*

- I *watch*, he *watches* - I *go*, he *goes*

Khi nguyên mẫu tận cùng có "y", mà trước nó là phụ âm, chúng ta đổi "y" thành "i+es".

Ví dụ:

- I try, he tries
- I carry, he carries

Nếu trước "y" là nguyên âm, chúng ta không đổi "y" và chỉ thêm "s".

Ví dụ:

- I play, he plays
- I enjoy, he enjoys

B). Present progressive

(Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Diễn tả hành động xảy ra lúc đang nói, hoặc đang làm trong thời gian hiện tại. Chúng ta thường dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với một số trạng từ thời gian như : *now, at the moment, at present, today, this week, these days, ...*

- "Can you help me with my homework, Mom?" "No, I can't. I'm cooking."
- You can't meet the director now. He's talking with someone.
- My cousin is staying with us at the moment.

2). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả hành động tương lai đã được sắp đặt trước :

- I'm leaving tomorrow. I have my plane ticket.
- What time are you coming home this evening?
- "Are you doing anything tomorrow morning?" "Yes, I'm cutting the grass for my Dad."

3). Khi dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với trạng từ "*always*", người ta thường ngụ ý hành động đó xảy ra quá nhiều lần và thường gây bức mình :

- Jake is never pleased. He's always complaining.
- I'm always making that mistake.
- You're always watching TV. You should do something more active.

CHÚ Ý (1) : Non-Progressive Verbs: một số động từ không dùng với thì tiếp diễn (Progressive tenses), và chỉ dùng được với các thì đơn (Simple tenses). Những động từ này là những động từ không có ý nghĩa hành động, mà thường chỉ trạng thái tinh thần, tình cảm, giác quan, hoặc sở hữu. Sau đây là những động từ không dùng với thì tiếp diễn:

* Động từ chỉ tình cảm (Verbs of emotions and feelings):

like, love, hate, want, dislike, wish, prefer, mind

Ví dụ: - I didn't use to eat spaghetti. Now I *like* it very much.

(Sai: ... Now ~~I'm liking~~ it very much.)

* Động từ chỉ hoạt động tinh thần (Verbs of mental activities):

agree, believe, forget, know, mean, remember, realize, suppose, understand, think (that)

Ví dụ: - Do you know that Sue is going to get married?

(Sai: ~~Are you knowing~~ that ...?)

* Động từ chỉ sở hữu (Verbs of possession):

belong, contain, consist, depend, own, owe, possess, have

Ví dụ: - This house was built by my grandfather. Now it *belongs* to my father.

(Sai: ... Now ~~it's belonging~~ to my father.)

* Động từ nối (Linking verbs) và động từ giác quan (Verbs of senses):

look, seem, appear, feel, see, hear, smell, taste, sound

Những động từ giác quan có thể dùng với thì tiếp diễn khi chúng được dùng với ý nghĩa 'hành động'. Ví dụ: "see" có ý nghĩa là "thấy" (giác quan), nhưng cũng có ý nghĩa là "gặp = to meet" (hành động); "hear = nghe" (giác quan), nhưng cũng có ý nghĩa "(quan tòa) nghe xử kiện" (hành động); "smell = có mùi" (giác quan), nhưng cũng có nghĩa "ngửi" (hành động); "taste = có mùi vị" (giác quan), nhưng cũng có nghĩa "nếm" (hành động).

Ví dụ: - The lecturer is speaking, but everybody *seems* very bored.

(Sai: ... but everybody ~~is seeming~~ very bored.)

- Your new perfume *smells* sweet. (động từ giác quan)

- The dog *is smelling* the clothes of the victim. (động từ hành động)

CHÚ Ý (2) : Cách viết "-ing" vào động từ:

Chúng ta thường thêm "-ing" vào hầu hết động từ.

Ví dụ:

sleep - sleeping, eat - eating, study - studying, watch - watching, ...

Nhưng chúng ta cũng cần chú ý một số thay đổi khi thêm "-ing" vào động từ trong các trường hợp sau:

* Bỏ chữ "e" trước khi thêm "-ing":

type - typing, write - writing, drive - driving, argue - arguing, ...

Không bỏ chữ "e" với các động từ sau:

be - being, see - seeing, age - ageing (lão hóa), dye - dyeing (nhuộm)

* Nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm "-ing" nếu trước phụ âm cuối là MỘT nguyên âm:

run - running, stop - stopping, swim - swimming, win - winning,

hit - hitting, rob - robbing, tap - tapping, ...

* Đối với động từ có hai vần (two-syllable verbs), chỉ nhân đôi phụ âm cuối nếu trọng âm cũng được đặt vào vần cuối:

begin - beginning, permit - permitting, forget - forgetting, occur - occurring, prefer - preferring, ...

Không nhân đôi phụ âm nếu trọng âm đặt vào vần đầu:

happen - happening, listen - listening, visit - visiting, ...

Các động từ tận cùng có "l" thì có thể nhân đôi "l" hoặc không cần nhân đôi "l" khi thêm "-ing":

travel - traveling/travelling, cancel - canceling/cancelling, ...

* Không nhân đôi chữ "w" ở cuối động từ:

blow - blowing, row - rowing, show - showing, thaw - thawing, ...

C). Past simple

(Thì quá khứ đơn)

Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ. Thì quá khứ đơn thường được dùng với các trạng từ thời gian như sau: yesterday, last week, two years ago, in 1995, on Sunday, at 6 o'clock, ...

Ví dụ: - Mozart, the famous composer, died at the age of 35.

- They bought this house two years ago.

- "When did you take your driving test?" "I took it last year."

- My sister got married in January, 2002.

2). Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài một khoảng thời gian và chấm dứt trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: - The Taylors lived in Liverpool for five years. Then, they moved to London.

- I waited for Jane for an hour, but she didn't come, so I left.

- My uncle worked here from 1960 to 1995. He's now retired.

CHÚ Ý: Cách viết "-ed" vào động từ:

Ngoài một số động từ có hình thức quá khứ bất qui tắc (Irregular verbs) (ví dụ: *write - wrote, take - took, have - had, bring - brought, ...*), các động từ còn lại đều thuộc loại hợp qui tắc (Regular verbs), nghĩa là thường được thêm "-ed" khi dùng ở thì quá khứ đơn.

Ví dụ:

start - started, wait - waited, cook - cooked, walk - walked, ...

Tuy nhiên, chúng ta cần chú ý một số thay đổi khi thêm "-ed" như trong các trường hợp sau:

* Nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm "-ed" nếu trước phụ âm cuối là MỘT nguyên âm:

stop - stopped, rob - robbed, tap - tapped, drop - dropped, fit - fitted, ...

Đối với động từ hai vắn, chúng ta chỉ nhân đôi phụ âm cuối nếu trọng âm được đặt vào vắn cuối:

*admit - admitted, permit - permitted, regret - regretted,
prefer - preferred, occur - occurred, ...*

Không nhân đôi phụ âm cuối nếu trọng âm được đặt vào vắn đầu:

happen - happened, listen - listened, ...

Các động từ tận cùng là "l" có thể nhân đôi hoặc không cần nhân đôi "l":

travel - traveled/travelled, cancel - canceled/cancelled, ...

* Đối với động từ tận cùng có chữ "y" mà trước nó là một phụ âm, thì đổi "y" thành "i + ed":

try - tried, dry - dried, carry - carried, study - studied, ...

Không đổi "y" khi thêm "-ed" nếu trước "y" là nguyên âm:

play - played, enjoy - enjoyed, obey - obeyed, stay - stayed, ...

D). Past progressive

(Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1). Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một điểm thời gian trong quá khứ:

- At 7.00 o'clock last night, I *was having* dinner.

"I *was having* dinner" có nghĩa là tôi đã bắt đầu dùng bữa tối trước 7.00, và còn tiếp tục đến sau 7.00. Nếu nói rằng: "At 7.00 o'clock last night, I *had* dinner" có nghĩa là tôi bắt đầu ăn tối lúc 7.00.

2). Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xuất hiện. Chúng ta thường nối hai mệnh đề bằng các liên từ thời gian như: "when, as, while, ..." :

- When Bill arrived, we *were having* dinner.

"We *were having* dinner" có nghĩa là chúng tôi đã bắt đầu ăn bữa tối trước khi Bill đến, và có thể còn tiếp tục sau đó. Nếu nói rằng: "When Bill arrived, we *had* dinner" có nghĩa là khi Bill đến chúng tôi mới bắt đầu ăn tối.

3). Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn cũng thường được dùng để giới thiệu một bối cảnh khi kể lại một câu chuyện. Ví dụ:

- Everybody *was sitting* in the living room. Outside it *was raining* hard. Suddenly, the doorbell rang. Everybody looked at the door in fear.

CHÚ Ý: Một số động từ không dùng với thì tiếp diễn, xem phần CHÚ Ý (1) của Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn ở trên.

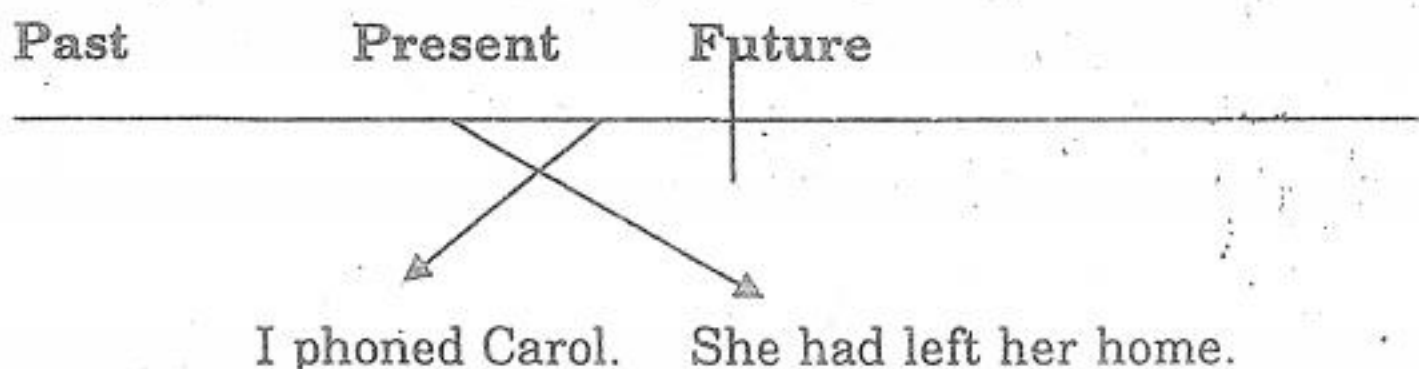
E). Past perfect

(Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và hoàn tất trước một hành động khác hoặc trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- I phoned Carol at 7.30, but she *had left* her home.



- When he arrived at school, all the students *had gone* into the classrooms.

- Tracy was in hospital. She *had broken* her leg in a car accident.

CHÚ Ý : Khi hai hành động xảy ra liên kế nhau, chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn cho cả hai, chứ không dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành. *Ví dụ:*

- When I came, Brenda made some tea.

(Khi tôi đến, Brenda mới đi pha trà.)

- When I came, Brenda *had made* some tea.

(Khi tôi đến, Brenda đã pha trà rồi.)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences, using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. His story to be true. (appear)
2. A famous actress in a play at the local theatre. (appear)
3. I'm sure she pop music to classical music. (prefer)
4. Patrick of visiting Thailand this summer. (think)
5. Mark says the book to him. (belong)
6. There to be something wrong with the printer. (seem)
7. You'd better not drink that milk. It bad. (smell)
8. At present she a nice apartment near her office. (have)
9. You can't talk to her now. She a walk with her dog. (have)
10. Frank me a lot of money now. (owe)

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences, using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. He usually very hard, but he at all today because it's a holiday. (work, not work)

2. Look! That man out of the bank! And he a large bag full of money! (run, carry)
3. I don't mind babysitting for you. Your baby never (cry)
4. Every time he a photo, his hand , and his photos never good. (take, shake, look)
5. "Can you come out for a drink with us later?" "Sorry, I Lisa with her work, and it'll take us hours to finish it." (help)
6. She usually a BMW, but today she her husband's Volvo. (drive, drive)
7. "Where do you live?" "Normally I in Paris with my parents, but at the moment I in London, so I with an English family." (live, study, live)
8. I you because you out of the window! (know, not listen, look)
9. Julia five languages fluently, and at the moment she as a translator. (speak, work)
10. I three pullovers in winter because I always cold. (wear, feel)

EXERCISE 3: Correct the sentences if necessary. Tick [✓] any which are already correct.

1. I'm always forgetting to set the alarm.
2. It sounds a marvellous idea.
3. She's studying hard for her exams at the moment.
4. Are you understanding what the lecturer said?
5. I'm thinking that they made a mistake.
6. I'm seeing my friend Jean tonight.
7. The police aren't knowing why he came here.
8. He's constantly leaving his papers all over the places.
9. She jogs around the park three times a week.
10. He commutes to Paris every day this week.

EXERCISE 4: Complete the sentences, using the Past simple or the Past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. I television when the phone (watch, ring)
2. Pablo a leg when he (break, ski)
3. Last night Amanda to the radio when she strange noise downstairs. (listen, hear)
4. Tom out of the tree when he it. (fall, climb)

5. We Rachel first aid when the ambulance (give, arrive)
6. While I, I an old man lying on the ground. (wait, notice)
7. Sylvia not to go out, because it (decide, rain)
8. The thief my purse while I at the shop window. (steal, look)
9. The other day Kim the road when suddenly a car into a lamp-post in front of her. (cross, crash)
10. The driver a drink in a café when someone his lorry away. (have, drive)

EXERCISE 5:

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

1. After Richard work, he home. (finish, go)
2. By the time the firemen, the fire (arrive, already / go out)
3. Before she the school, Celia goodbye to all her friends. (leave, say)
4. Ann to go to the cinema because she the film. (refuse, already see)
5. When Yuko home, she her friend at once. (reach, phone)
6. After she all the way home, Linda quite exhausted. (run, feel)
7. When a doctor to the scene, the victims to hospital. (come, already / be taken)
8. The ship half the distance when it a huge iceberg. (cover, hit)
9. The plane when the hijackers the pilots to change the course. (just / take off, force)
10. After he from his political life, the politician to write his autobiography. (retire, begin)

EXERCISE 6: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using the Past simple, the Past continuous or the Past perfect.

1. Helena (receive) hospital treatment for a year before the doctors finally (tell) her their diagnosis.
2. Julia (try) several computer dating agencies by the time she (meet) and (fall) in love with George.
3. Sharon eventually (find) the job she (want) last year, although she (graduate) the year before.

4. When the doctor (arrive) at the scene of the accident, he (realize) the victim (still / breathe).
5. The workmen (spend) all morning digging the trench, and by lunchtime they (finish) it.
6. When the ship (hit) the reef, most of the crew (play) cards, and the passengers (have) dinner.
7. When she (be) a child, she always (want) to do the most dangerous things.
8. I suddenly (recognize) the town square. I (be) there ten years before.
9. When Oscar (go) back into the room, his colleagues (still/ quarrel) about the coffee.
10. I (not answer) the phone immediately, because I (try) to finish some work.

EXERCISE 7: Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Water ____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
A. boiling B. boils C. is boiling D. boil
2. Bettie usually ____ television in the evening.
A. watches B. watching C. watch D. has watched
3. Rosemary ____ to agree with us now.
A. is appearing B. appear C. appeared D. appears
4. Look! That man ____ your bike!
A. is stealing B. steals C. stealing D. stolen
5. I'm sorry I ____ to do my homework yesterday.
A. am forgetting B. have forgotten C. forgot D. forget
6. We ____ any interesting films lately.
A. didn't see B. haven't seen C. saw D. have seen
7. Eric ____ a flat yet, so he's still living with his parents.
A. found B. didn't find C. is finding D. hasn't found
8. They ____ running their own company in 1980.
A. started B. have started C. are starting D. start
9. She's a law student and she ____ for four years now.
A. studied B. is studying C. has been studying D. did study
10. I think I ____ my door key. I can't find it anywhere.
A. lost B. have lost C. am losing D. will lose
11. The film ____ when we arrived at the cinema.
A. has begun B. begun C. had begun D. begins

12. I wasn't thirsty because I ____ some milk.
A. drunk B. have just drunk C. just drank D. had just drunk
13. When the match was over, the spectators ____ home.
A. went B. had gone C. were going D. have gone
14. After having a bath, he ____ his supper.
A. had eaten B. ate C. has eaten D. was eating
15. The phone ____ suddenly while Joanne was doing the housework.
A. rang B. was ringing C. had rung D. is ringing
16. It ____ as we drove slowly along the road.
A. has snowed B. had snowed C. was snowing D. is snowing
17. Mrs Edwards ____ history for 35 years, and is retiring soon.
A. teaches B. is teaching C. taught D. has been teaching
18. Did you see John yesterday? He ____ a very old pair of jeans.
A. wears B. didn't wear C. was wearing D. wore
19. Victoria ____ for half an hour when the doctor finally arrived.
A. has been waiting B. had been waiting
C. was waiting D. has waited
20. Anita ____ very hard at the moment.
A. is studying B. studies C. studied D. has studied

EXERCISE 8: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word given. Do not change the word given.

1. I last went shopping two months ago. **GONE**
I two months.
2. Our last holiday was in China. **TO**
We our last holiday.
3. I've been here for two hours, and I'm still waiting. **WAITING**
I two hours.
4. I haven't seen him for ages. **SINCE**
It's saw him.
5. The burglar escaped before the police arrived. **HAD**
When the police escaped.
6. Fred fell off the ladder while painting a wall. **WAS**
While, he fell off the ladder.
7. The workmen finished, and then Mr Jackson came home. **WHEN**
The workmen came home.

8. Alice made an appointment, and went to see the doctor. MAKING
Alice went to an appointment.
9. First he booked the restaurant, and then he invited everybody.
BEFORE
He booked the restaurant everybody.
10. I walked home in heavy rain. AS
It I walked home.

PROGRESS TEST 2

(Unit 2: PERSONAL EXPERIENCES)

- I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.
(4 pts.)
1. Could you please ___ over my essay and see if it is alright?
A. glance B. notice C. watch D. stare
 2. The man stealthily hid a ___ of dollar bills in his inside pocket.
A. grove B. card C. wad D. group
 3. Young fans tried to get closer to their pop ___ while he was getting out of the theater.
A. statue B. idol C. ideal D. interest
 4. He has an unusual taste so you can't ___ what his house looks like.
A. experience B. show C. point D. imagine
 5. "I'm so sorry. I thought you were someone else." "___"
A. That's a nice idea. B. Thanks a lot.
C. Yes, of course. D. No problem.
 6. "How about playing a game of table tennis?" "___"
A. Sounds good! B. Don't worry!
C. Not too bad. Thanks. D. So do I.
 7. We ___ for hours! Let's have a rest.
A. are walking B. were walking
C. have been walking D. had been walking
 8. While I was getting off the bus, a man ___ my handbag.
A. snatch B. snatched C. has snatched D. would snatch
 9. ___ to go to school on foot?
A. Did you used B. Were you used C. Do you use D. Did you use
 10. Who ___ the car at time of the accident?
A. drove B. was driving C. is driving D. has driven

11. He couldn't remember what _____ to him the day before.
A. happened B. was happening C. had happened D. has happened
12. By the time we managed to get a taxi, the play _____.
A. had already begun B. has already begun
C. would already begin D. would have already begun
13. You _____ to work harder if you want to earn more money!
A. must B. should C. would D. have
14. I haven't read any novel _____ because I've been very busy studying for my exams.
A. recently B. finally C. immediately D. already
15. We haven't had a holiday together _____.
A. for three years ago B. since a few years
C. since ago a few years D. for three years
16. I didn't know _____ to say, so I just kept silent.
A. what B. that C. who D. where

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction. (1p.)

2. Both cattle or railroads helped build the city of Chicago.
A B C D
3. My sister promises to give me some money when she got paid.
A B C D
4. She quietly took her money back from the boy's bag because she didn't
A B C
want to take a fuss.

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below. (1 p.)

One day last summer I was walking through the local park. It was a hot day and I was eating an ice cream. As I was walking past the boating lake, I saw my friends, Carol and Jim. They were taking their dog for a walk. When we met, we stopped for a chat. While we were talking, the dog suddenly jumped up and tried to get my ice cream. I pulled my hand away and unfortunately the ice cream came out of the cone. Now there was a bald man behind me. The poor man wasn't doing anything harm. He was just sitting on a bench and reading a newspaper. Well, when I pulled my hand away, the ice cream flew through the air and landed on the man's head. I didn't whether to laugh or to cry, but Carol and Jim did. When I looked at them, they weren't just laughing, they were in hysterics. But I was terribly embarrassed!

* Write answers to the following questions.

1. Why did the writer stop while he was walking through the park?

.....

2. Why did he suddenly pull his hand away?

.....

3. What was the man behind him doing then?

.....

4. What happened when he pulled his hand away?

.....

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. I'm sure those boys are trying to make a ____ plan. (sneak)

2. He thought he could have died of ____ when his wife stood up to sing a song. (embarrass)

3. This is the sort of work that he is really ____ in. (experience)

4. The girl seemed to be ____ by all the praise. (embarrass)

5. Young children often have good _____. (imagine).

6. My most ____ moment was trying to introduce a woman whose name I couldn't remember. (embarrass)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. Jenny left the office when I arrived there.

When I arrived at the office

2. During dinner, someone knocked at the door.

While we

3. This is my first visit to this coastal town.

This is the first time

4. This island has a large population.

There are a lot of

5. I can't drink coffee so late at night.

It's

6. Dennis started that job five years ago.

Dennis has been

Unit 3

A PARTY

VOCABULARY

- adult ['ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt] (n) : người lớn

- anniversary [ˌæniˈvɜːsəri] (n) : lễ kỷ niệm

Ví dụ: On this anniversary of the tragedy we remember the living as well as the dead.

(Nhân dịp lễ kỷ niệm thảm kịch này chúng ta nhớ lại những người còn sống cũng như những người đã chết.)

- birthday card ['bɜːθdeɪ kɑːd] (n) : thiệp sinh nhật

- blow out ['bləʊ aʊt] (v) : thổi tắt

Ví dụ:

You have to blow out all the candles or your wish won't come true.

(Bạn phải thổi tắt tất cả các ngọn nến, nếu không điều ước của bạn sẽ không trở thành sự thật.)

- candle ['kændl] (n) : nến

- celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] (v) : ăn mừng

Ví dụ: Next year, they will celebrate fifty years of marriage.

(Sang năm, họ sẽ ăn mừng năm mươi năm ngày cưới.)

- celebration [ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn] (n) : lễ mừng; sự ăn mừng

- celebrated ['selɪbreɪtɪd] (adj) : nổi tiếng

- celebrity [səˈlebrəti] (n) : người nổi tiếng

- clap [klæp] (v) : vỗ tay

- cosy (= cozy) ['kəʊzi] (adj) : ấm cúng

Ví dụ: The room looked cosy and inviting in the firelight.

(Căn phòng trông thật ấm cúng và quyến rũ trong ánh sáng lò sưởi.)

- cosily (= cozily) ['kəʊzɪli] (adv) : một cách ấm cúng
- each other [i:tʃ 'ʌðə] (pronoun) : lẫn nhau

Ví dụ: They looked at each other and burst out laughing.
(Họ nhìn nhau và cười phá lên.)

- get divorced [get dɪv'ɔ:st] (v): li hôn

Ví dụ: It's widely rumored that they are getting divorced.
(Người ta đồn ẩm lên rằng họ sắp li hôn.)

- get married [get 'mærid] (v) : kết hôn

Ví dụ: All she wanted was to get married and live happily ever after.
(Tất cả những gì cô ấy muốn là kết hôn và sống hạnh phúc mãi mãi.)

- gift [gift] (n) : quà tặng
- golden ['gəʊldən] (adj): giống như vàng; bằng vàng

Ví dụ: He seized the golden opportunity to work in the United States.
(Anh ấy nắm bắt ngay cơ hội bằng vàng được làm việc ở Hoa Kỳ.)

- golden wedding ['gəʊldən 'wedɪŋ] (n): lễ cưới vàng (kỷ niệm 50 lễ cưới)
- guest [gest] (n): khách mời
- joke [dʒəʊk] (v) & (n) : nói đùa; lời nói đùa

Ví dụ: For Pat to lose his job is nothing to joke about.
(Đối với Pat, mất việc làm không phải là chuyện để đùa.)

- last [la:st, læst] (v) : tồn tại; kéo dài
- lasting ['la:stɪŋ, 'læstɪŋ] (adj) : lâu dài

Ví dụ: Did any of your teachers make a lasting impression on you?
(Có thấy, cô nào gây được ấn tượng lâu dài đối với bạn không?)

- mark [ma:k] (v) : đánh dấu; ghi nhớ

Ví dụ: A festival will be held to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the school.

(Một cuộc liên hoan sẽ được tổ chức để đánh dấu lễ kỷ niệm 20 năm thành lập ngôi trường.)

- married couple ['mærid 'kʌpl] (n) : cặp vợ chồng
- milestone ['maɪlstəʊn] (n) : cột mốc; biến cố quan trọng
- relationship [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] (n): mối quan hệ

Ví dụ: Her relationship isn't very good with her mother, but she's very close to her sister.

(Mối quan hệ với người mẹ thì không được tốt, nhưng cô ấy lại rất gần gũi với người chị.)

- wedding anniversary ['wedɪŋ ænɪ'vɜ:səri] (n) : kỷ niệm ngày cưới

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. She was interested in reading about the lives of movie _____.
(celebrate)
2. I still remember the whole family sitting _____ by the fire on winter nights. (cosy)
3. The school has a very close _____ with the students' parents. (relate)
4. This medicine can make you feel better for a while, but the effect isn't _____. (last)
5. Her fiancé later turned out to be a _____ man with three children.
(marry)
6. Everyone thinks that such good news calls for a _____! (celebrate)
7. Nha Trang, a coastal town in Central Vietnam, has a long _____ beach fringed by coconut trees. (gold)
8. "Just forget his remarks! He's only _____!" (joke)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. A ceremony was held to _____ the 50th anniversary of the death of the great science.
A. mark B. remind C. know D. recall
2. The school rules state that no child will be allowed out of the school during the day, unless accompanied by a(n) _____.
A. person B. people C. adult D. couple
3. The wind suddenly blew out the _____ and the room was plunged into darkness.
A. electricity B. light C. sunlight D. candle
4. The audience _____ respectfully as the guest speaker stood up to speak.
A. clapped B. screamed C. handed D. stared
5. He felt that leaving the country for the city was a real _____ in his life.
A. gift B. milestone C. action D. work

GRAMMAR

- | |
|--|
| A). Gerund
B). Passive infinitive
C). Passive gerund |
|--|

A). Gerund (Danh-động-từ)

1). Gerund là hình thức "Verb+ing" được dùng tương tự như danh từ. Gerund có thể làm các chức năng trong câu như sau:

a). Chủ ngữ (subject): dùng 'gerund' đầu câu như một chủ ngữ.

Reading books in poor light can harm your eyesight.

b). Tân ngữ (object) : dùng 'gerund' sau động từ như một tân ngữ.

You must avoid eating too much fatty food.

c). Sau giới từ (prepositions): dùng 'gerund' sau hầu hết giới từ.

- *She left the party without saying goodbye to anyone.*

- *He took the bus to work instead of driving his car.*

2). VERBS + GERUND : Sau đây là những động từ thông dụng mà động từ theo sau chúng được dùng ở dạng 'gerund'.

- admit : thừa nhận	- imagine : tưởng tượng
- appreciate : coi trọng	- involve : dính líu
- avoid : tránh	- keep (on) : tiếp tục
- consider : xem xét	- mention : nhắc đến; nói đến
- contemplate : cân nhắc; xem xét	- miss : bỏ lỡ
- delay : trì hoãn	- postpone : hoãn lại
- deny : phủ nhận	- practise : luyện tập
- detest : ghét	- put off : hoãn lại
- dislike : không thích	- quit : từ bỏ
- enjoy : thích; khoái	- resent : bực tức; uất ức
- face : đối mặt với	- resist : chống lại
- fancy : muốn; thích	- risk : đánh liều
- feel like : cảm thấy thích	- spend (time) : dùng thì giờ
- finish : hoàn thành	- can't stand : không chịu nổi
- forgive : tha thứ	- suggest : đề nghị
- (not) mind : không ngại	- waste (time) : phí thì giờ
- give up : từ bỏ	

Ví dụ: - *Susie considered looking for another job.*

- *Some wanted to go by train. The others suggested going by bus.*

- *Workers really enjoy having one more national holiday in April.*

- *Would you mind not smoking in this room?*

- *I can't face working in such bad conditions.*

- *Do you fancy going out for a meal after work?*

- *Angela mentioned seeing you the other day.*

- *He resented being treated like a child.*

- *He has decided to quit smoking for several times.*

* CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng thường dùng động từ “go + verb-ing” khi nói về những hoạt động thể thao hoặc giải trí.

- go camping: đi cắm trại	- go sailing: đi chơi thuyền
- go dancing : đi khiêu vũ	- go shopping : đi mua sắm
- go fishing : đi câu cá	- go sightseeing : đi ngắm cảnh
- go hiking : đi bộ (đường dài)	- go skiing : đi trượt tuyết
- go hunting : đi săn	- go swimming : đi bơi
- go jogging : chạy bộ	- go window shopping : đi xem hàng hóa trưng bày
- go mountain climbing: đi leo núi	

3). Những động từ sau đây có thể theo sau bằng Gerund hoặc To-infinitive mà ý nghĩa không thay đổi:

start	begin	continue	intend	like	love	hate
t	n	e	d	e	e	e

Ví dụ: - They started *building* / *to build* that bridge two months ago.

- He continued *working* / *to work* even though it was very late.

4). VERBS + Gerund or To-infinitive: Những động từ sau đây có thể theo sau bằng Gerund hoặc To-infinitive, nhưng ý nghĩa khác nhau:

a). They *stopped working* because it was too late.

(Stop + Gerund : ngừng việc đang làm)

- On his way to the office, he *stopped to buy* a newspaper.

(Stop + To-infinitive : ngừng lại để làm một việc khác)

b). My grandmother still *remembers looking* after me when I was a baby.

(Remember + Gerund : nhớ lại việc đã xảy ra)

- Please, *remember to post* my letter on your way to work.

(Remember + To-infinitive : nhớ việc cần phải làm)

c). "I've got a bad headache." "Why don't you *try taking* an aspirin?"

(Try + Gerund : thử làm việc gì)

- He's *trying to work* very hard to earn more money.

(Try + To-infinitive : cố gắng làm việc gì)

d). If we catch the early train, it'll *mean getting* up at 5:30.

(Mean + Gerund : có nghĩa là)

- I'm sorry, but I didn't *mean to hurt* you.

(Mean + To-infinitive : có ý định làm gì)

e). The room is too dirty. It *needs cleaning*. (= It needs *to be cleaned*)

(Need + Gerund : (việc gì) cần phải được làm)

- You *need to clean* the room. It's too dirty. (= You *have to clean* ...)

(Need + To-infinitive : (người nào) cần phải làm việc gì)

f). She *regretted telling* him a lie.

(Regret + Gerund : ân hận vì đã làm gì)

- I *regret to inform* you that your application has been unsuccessful.

(Regret + To-infinitive : lấy làm tiếc khi nói điều gì)

g). She *went on talking* about her holiday all evening.

(Go on + Gerund : tiếp tục làm điều đang làm)

- She spoke about her son, and then *went on to talk* about her daughter.

(Go on + To-infinitive : tiếp tục chuyển sang làm một việc khác)

5). Những động từ có dạng thức: "verb + preposition + gerund"
(động từ + giới từ + 'gerund'):

- adapt to doing sth: thích nghi với
- adjust to doing sth : thích ứng với
- admit to doing sth: thừa nhận việc gì
- confess to doing sth : thú nhận việc gì
- look forward to doing sth : trông chờ việc gì
- resort to doing sth : vận dụng tới việc gì
- be/get used to doing sth: quen với việc gì
- be accustomed to doing sth: quen với việc gì
- be capable of : có khả năng
- to insist on : cứ khẳng khẳng
- to succeed in : thành công về
- It's no use/good doing something : Không ích gì ...
- There's no point in doing something : Không cần thiết ...
- It's (not) worth doing something : Không đáng để làm ...

Ví dụ : - You must *get used to working* on the personal computer.

- Sheila *is capable of taking* care of the children.

- Their only son can't *adjust to living* in the dormitory.

- The man strongly *objected to being charged* for parking.

- *There's no point in getting* angry.

- *It's not worth queuing* for the tickets.

B). Passive infinitive

Passive infinitive là hình thức câu bị động trong đó quá khứ phân từ (Past participle) theo sau "be" hoặc "to be" với dạng thức : "(to) be + past participle". Passive infinitive được dùng sau các trợ động từ khiếm khuyết (modals): will, can, must, may, should, would rather, had better, ...; hoặc sau các động từ : be going to, have to, want to, would like to, ought to,

Ví dụ:

Active	Passive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You must keep the room tidy. - They can't solve the problem. - They're going to pass the law. - You have to rewrite this report. - I don't want anyone to disturb me. - She would like someone to post this letter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The room must <i>be kept</i> tidy. - The problem can't <i>be solved</i>. - The law is going to <i>be passed</i>. - This report has to <i>be rewritten</i>. - I don't want to <i>be disturbed</i>. - She would like this letter <i>to be posted</i>.

C). Passive gerund

Passive gerund là hình thức câu bị động trong đó quá khứ phân từ theo sau "being" với dạng thức: "being + past participle". Passive gerund được dùng với các động từ theo sau bằng Gerund (Verbs + gerund) hoặc sau giới từ. *Ví dụ:*

Active	Passive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He enjoys people admiring him. - I don't mind you shouting at me. - We dislike people cheating us. - You can't stand people hating you. - She can't get used to people criticizing her. - He'd like to do it himself instead of people helping him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He enjoys <i>being admired</i>. - I don't mind <i>being shouted at</i>. - We dislike <i>being cheated</i>. - You can't stand <i>being hated</i>. - She can't get used to <i>being criticized</i>. - He'd like to do it himself instead of <i>being helped</i>.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the following verbs. Use each verb only once.

write	look	tidy	learn	steal	keep
	go	work	meet	surf	

1. I can't stand ____ with such a rude man.
2. Ken spends most of his spare time ____ the Net.
3. Susan considers ____ for another job.
4. Why do you put off ____ to see the dentist?
5. We look forward to ____ our cousins again.
6. I don't mind ____ up the room with you.
7. It's no use ____ a foreign language if you don't practise it.

8. I've just finished ____ the report.
9. Kate accused Tom of ____ her best CDs.
10. I really apologize for ____ you waiting.

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. I can't stand people ____ me questions all the time. (ask)
2. Tracy promised ____ Owen with his packing. (help)
3. Her brother is very keen on _____. (swim)
4. It's not worth ____ for the tickets because you can book them by telephone. (queue)
5. The company seems ____ good progress this year. (make)
6. I'm afraid I'm very bad at ____ languages. (learn)
7. It was a difficult exam, but Jennifer managed ____ it. (pass)
8. She forgave her sister for ____ her. (deceive)
9. Although we tried to stop him, he kept on _____. (talk)
10. I failed ____ in touch with him. (get)
11. The snow prevented the train from ____ on time. (arrive)
12. Jane is looking forward to ____ three weeks in California. (spend)
13. It's no use ____ him. He isn't interested. (tell)
14. I happened ____ this old photograph while I was tidying my room. (find)
15. Since coming here, I've got used to ____ to bed early. (go)

EXERCISE 3: Match a line in column A with a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

A	B
1. I wonder why she tried to avoid	a). to quit the job.
2. Can you manage	b). answering my question.
3. Hopefully, he kept	c). to see the director in person.
4. Elma finally decided	d). proposing marriage to her.
5. Carol can't get used to	e). to have a holiday abroad.
6. They're planning	f). working under high pressure.
7. It's not worth	g). paying for the meal.
8. I can't afford	h). to build a flyover at this place.
9. Edward insisted on	i). applying for that job.
10. We demand	j). to finish the work by yourself?

EXERCISE 4: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Her aunt remembers ____ the first car in her village. (see)
2. Will he remember ____ the bill? I told him he should do it today. (pay)
3. She had a cold, so she couldn't help ____ (sneeze) all the time.
4. Everybody helped ____ (clean up) after the party.
5. He needs ____ (work) harder if he wants to make progress.
6. The grass is very long. It needs ____ (cut).
7. You don't need ____ (iron) that shirt. It doesn't need ____ (iron).
8. He stopped ____ because he was sleepy. (drive)
9. They stopped the car ____ a chat with their friends. (have)
10. Don't forget ____ him for coffee when you see him. (invite)
11. He'll soon forget ____ involved in the accident. (be)
12. They tried ____ their way, but they were lost. (find)
13. Why don't you try ____ your breath, or ____ a glass of water? (hold, drink)
14. First he repaired the radio, then he went on ____ the television. (repair)
15. Go on _____. It's very interesting. (explain)

EXERCISE 5: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Jolie and Brad are going to get married.
Jolie and Brad have decided to get married.
2. Pamela danced without stopping for an hour.
Pamela continued _____.
3. I want to sit in the front row.
I'd rather _____.
4. Richard thinks he's going to do well.
Richard expects _____.
5. What are your plans for the summer?
What do you intend _____.
6. Clearing up my room is something I dislike.
I hate _____.
7. Helen said she'd go to the party with me.
Helen agreed _____.
8. My boss wouldn't let me leave early.
My boss refused _____.

9. I really expect to hear from you soon.
I really look
10. What do you fancy doing this evening?
What do you want
11. The manager would speak to you about this; he promised.
The manager promised
12. Fiona was able to persuade her father to change his mind.
Fiona succeeded
13. Where would you like to go this evening?
Where do you feel
14. The detective discovered the secret accidentally.
The detective happened
15. It was very late, but she continued to tidy up the kitchen.
It was very late, but she went

EXERCISE 6: Put these sentences into the passive.

1. Someone will clean the room today.
.....
2. Someone might steal the car.
.....
3. They had to cut down that tree.
.....
4. They're going to demolish the old houses.
.....
5. We can't restore the picture.
.....
6. You must make an appointment in advance.
.....
7. I don't want people to make me a fool.
.....
8. Someone has to look after the garden.
.....
9. He wants everybody to serve him.
.....
10. They're going to interview him next week.
.....

EXERCISE 7 : Put these sentences into the passive gerund.

1. I don't like people shouting at me.
.....
2. I hate people staring at me.
.....
3. I can't stand people telling me what to do.
.....
4. I don't like people interrupting me.
.....
5. I dislike people making jokes about me.
.....
6. He enjoys people praising him.
.....
7. She can't stand her parents watching her all day.
.....
8. He doesn't mind people criticizing him.
.....
9. She hates people asking her about her past.
.....
10. We dislike people cheating us.
.....

EXERCISE 8: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Carol always wants ____ by everyone she meets.
A. be admired B. being admired
C. to being admired D. to be admired
2. I dislike ____ by my friends.
A. deceiving B. being deceived
C. to be deceived D. to deceive
3. The garden has to ____ after.
A. look B. be looked C. being looked D. be looking
4. Last summer we ____ to travel overland through Australia.
A. enjoyed B. decided C. didn't mind D. suggested
5. Why are you leaving now? You don't need ____ yet, do you?
A. go B. to go C. going D. of going
6. It's a difficult problem. It needs ____ about very carefully.
A. think B. to think C. thinking D. being thought

7. The company ____ holding that workshop until the next month.
A. planned B. arranged C. postponed D. was able
8. Did she apologize ____ late?
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. for being
9. "What shall we do this evening?" "How ____ to that pop concert?"
A. to go B. we going C. about going D. about we go
10. There's a good film on TV tonight. I'm really looking forward ____ it.
A. to seeing B. to see C. for seeing D. for to see
11. ____ breakfast, I did the washing-up.
A. After have B. After had C. After I have D. After having
12. Why don't you let your son ____ camping with his classmates?
A. go B. going C. to go D. to going
13. Please do not hesitate ____ me if you have any queries.
A. contact B. contacting C. to contact D. to contacting
14. Some critics didn't think the book ____ to win the prize.
A. deserved B. was worth C. needed D. should
15. She ____ the children wash their hands before every meal.
A. forced B. permitted C. got D. made

EXERCISE 9: Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

1. Get up early can be very difficult for some people.
A B C D
2. She can't stand being tell what to do.
A B C D
3. David's life often attracts criticism from the Press, but he doesn't
A B C
mind being criticizing.
D
4. Some of my classmates spend most of their spare time to surf the Net.
A B C D
5. While I was looking for my keys, I remembered I left them at home.
A B C D
6. When I got into bed, I was falling asleep immediately.
A B C D
7. The fine weather helped making it a very enjoyable holiday.
A B C D

8. It's not worth to buy such substandard goods.

A B C D

9. I didn't feel like to go out last night, so I stayed at home.

A B C D

10. She suddenly left the meeting room without to say anything.

A B C D

EXERCISE 10: Use the words given below the text to form a word that fits the numbered space.

The house I grew up was in the old part of Singapore. It was some (1) _____ from the city center and had an (2) _____ story. It belonged to an old lady who lived next door with her daughter and grandchildren. Her family had owned it since before the war. My parents rented the house from her and she was always very kind to me.

The house was made of solid brick and had a little garden which looked out on the jungle. This was (3) _____ as the (4) _____ Singaporean house is made of wood, and often stands on stilts to protect it from the floods, which (5) _____ occur in the (6) _____ season.

Last year I returned to Singapore in the hope of finding the house again, but it was (7) _____. Perhaps it had been pulled down to make way for the modern high-rise buildings which now predominate on the island. I am (8) _____ that it is a sign of the times.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. DISTANT | 5. REGULAR |
| 2. INTEREST | 6. RAIN |
| 3. USUAL | 7. POSSIBLE |
| 4. TRADITION | 8. CONVINCED |

PROGRESS TEST 3

(Unit 3: A PARTY)

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.
(4 pts.)

1. They always celebrate their wedding with dinner in an expensive restaurant.

A. birthday B. memory C. souvenir D. anniversary

2. The audience got up and _____ when the violinist finished her performance.

A. slapped B. clapped C. slashed D. crashed

3. The child is so excited; she can't wait to ____ the candles on the birthday cake.
A. blow out B. turn off C. put out D. get off
4. The whole family went to a restaurant to ____ his return from abroad.
A. congratulate B. celebrate C. memorize D. decorate
5. The 20th wedding is called the " ____ anniversary", so what do you call the 30th wedding?
A. golden B. copper C. wooden D. silver
6. "Can I use your telephone?" " ____ "
A. I'm glad you did it. B. That's what you did.
C. Sure. Go ahead. D. Don't worry about it.
7. "Mr. Rose, could you spare me a minute?" " ____ "
A. Sure. I'll be there. B. Yes. What do you need?
C. Thanks anyway. D. It doesn't matter.
8. He expected ____ for an Oscar, but he wasn't.
A. to nominate B. to be nominated
C. nominating D. being nominated
9. She is always fond ____ by all people around her.
A. to praise B. to be praised
C. of praising D. of being praised
10. Instead ____, she was dismissed after all of her efforts.
A. of promoting B. to being promoted
C. to be promoted D. of being promoted
11. In America, husbands and wives give flowers and gifts to ____ on their anniversary.
A. one another B. other each C. another one D. each others
12. This is exactly ____ I was looking for.
A. the job B. some job C. a job D. job
13. "When are you planning to submit your essay?" "I ____ it already."
A. submit B. am submitting
C. have submitted D. had submitted
14. The longest fish in the contest ____ by Mr. Henry from Arizona.
A. caught B. was catching C. has caught D. was caught
15. "Did you play chess with your Dad?" "Yes. I ____ by him every time we played."
A. used to beat B. used to beating
C. used to be beaten D. used to being beaten

16. Of all the suspects, the butler is ____ person I suspect.

- A. last B. a last C. some last D. the last

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each sentence. (1 p.)

1. A. card B. dark C. care D. mark

2. A. blow B. mow C. tow D. cow

3. A. special B. species C. secret D. recent

4. A. silver B. river C. rider D. shiver

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction. (1p.)

1. My grandmother hardly understands anything writing in English.

A B C D

2. He sat idly on a bench and watched the sun went down.

A B C D

3. Today Wendy and Bill are having an anniversary party: they get

A B C

married twenty-five years ago.

D

4. On a very young age, children should be taught to distinguish between

A B C

right and wrong.

D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below. (1 p.)

Sam, Molly, and Mom decide to throw a surprise birthday party for Dad. They are getting ready for it while he is at work. They invite Uncle Mel, Aunt Carrie, Aunt Joanna, and their cousins, Noah and Kayla. Sam calls them all on the phone and says, "Please arrive by 4:30. Dad will be home at 5 o'clock."

Mom puts a chocolate cake in the oven, then makes snacks for everyone to eat. Sam is making his Dad a birthday card. Molly runs to the store to buy balloons and birthday candles.

"We'd better make sure the house is clean before everyone comes," says Mom. Molly vacuums the living room. Sam dusts all the furniture. Mom sweeps the kitchen, then takes her cake out of the oven. After the cake has cooled down, Molly puts frosting on it and decorates it. Sam blows up balloons, puts streamers on the ceiling, and hangs a sign on the wall that says, "Happy Birthday". All of the guests arrive on time for the surprise party. Molly and Sam play video games with their cousins until Dad gets home.

When Dad pulls in the driveway, everyone hides in the living room. When Dad walks in the house everyone jumps up and yells, "Surprise!"

"Wow!," Dad says. "This is a real surprise! My birthday is still two months away!" Dad was surprised, but so was everyone else in the family. Even though the party was two months early, everyone had a spectacular time.

* Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Who puts up the decorations?

.....

2. How many guests came to the party?

.....

3. What do Molly and Sam do while they are waiting for Dad to come home?

.....

4. What mistake did the family make?

.....

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. Lack of trust is very destructive in a _____. (relate)

2. A _____ is held for the boy at the age when he is considered to have reached manhood. (celebrate)

3. All of their children are now _____ with children of their own. (marry)

4. Adults often look back on their childhood as a _____ age. (gold)

5. Everyone was working _____ when, all of a sudden, Bill started shouting and swearing. (quiet)

6. The success of his movie has made him a _____ throughout the country. (celebrate)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. He dislikes being called "the liar".
He dislikes people

2. The police are following the suspects.
The suspects

3. She always expects to be admired by everybody.
She always expects everybody

4. Someone stole his car two days ago.
He had

5. They made all students sign up for the course before September.

Each

6. Do you mind watering the plants for me?

Is it

Unit 4

VOLUNTEER WORK

VOCABULARY

- baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] (n) : môn bóng chày
- care [keə(r)] (n) & (v) : (n) sự chăm sóc; (v) quan tâm

Ví dụ: She was full of admiration for the care she had received.

(Bà ta vô cùng cảm phục trước sự chăm sóc bà ta nhận được.)

- clean up ['kli:n ʌp] (v) : dọn dẹp (nhà cửa)
- college student ['kɒlɪdʒ 'stju:dnt] (n) : sinh viên đại học
- comfort ['kʌmfət] (n) : nguồn an ủi

Ví dụ: The children have been a great comfort to me through all of this.

(Con cái là nguồn an ủi lớn lao để tôi có thể vượt qua tất cả những điều này.)

- comfort ['kʌmfət] (v) : an ủi
- comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] (adj) : thoải mái; đủ tiện nghi
- disadvantage [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] (n) : sự bất lợi
- disadvantaged [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd] (adj) : thiếu thốn; chịu thiệt thòi

Ví dụ: Many children in the remote areas are disadvantaged by poor schooling.

(Nhiều trẻ con ở các vùng xa chịu thiệt thòi vì chất lượng giáo dục kém.)

- the disadvantaged [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd] (n) : những người thiếu thốn
- disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] (n) : tai họa

Ví dụ: The trip was a disaster from start to finish.

(Chuyến đi là một tai họa từ đầu cho đến cuối.)

- disastrous [dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs] (adj) : gây tai họa; tệ hại
- do shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] (v) : đi mua sắm
- drought [draʊt] (n) : hạn hán
- educate ['edʒukeɪt] (v) : giáo dục; dạy dỗ
- education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃn] (n) : sự giáo dục

Ví dụ: A child receives its early education at home.

(Đứa trẻ nhận được sự giáo dục ban đầu ở nhà.)

- educational [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl] (adj) : thuộc về giáo dục
- educationally [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl] (adv) : về giáo dục
- handicapped [ˈhændɪkæpt] (adj) : tàn tật

Ví dụ: Bringing up a handicapped child can be a long and hard road.
(Nuôi dưỡng một đứa trẻ tàn tật quả là một chặng đường dài và gian nan.)

- the handicapped [ˈhændɪkæpt] (n) : những người tàn tật
- home for the aged (n): viện dưỡng lão = old people's home

Ví dụ:

What I didn't want was to see my mother sent to a home for the aged.
(Điều tôi không muốn là nhìn thấy mẹ mình bị gửi vào viện dưỡng lão.)

- lawn [lɔːn] (n) : bãi cỏ
- mountainous [ˈmaʊntənəs] (adj) : núi
- mow [məʊ] (v) : cắt cỏ

Ví dụ: In summer we have to mow the lawn twice a week.
(Vào mùa hè chúng tôi phải cắt cỏ hai lần một tuần.)

- organise / organize [ˈɔːɡənaɪz] (v) : tổ chức
- organization [ˌɔːɡənɪˈzeɪʃn] (n) : một tổ chức
- orphan [ˈɔːfn] (n) : trẻ em mồ côi
- orphanage [ˈɔːfənɪdʒ] (n) : trại mồ côi
- overcome [ˌəʊvəˈkʌm] (v) : khắc phục; vượt qua

Ví dụ: She tried hard to overcome her fear of flying.
(Cô ấy cố gắng hết mình để vượt qua nỗi sợ hãi khi đi máy bay.)

- participate in [pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt] (v) : tham gia = take part in
- participation [pɑːˈtɪsɪˈpeɪʃn] (n) : sự tham gia
- provide [prəˈvaɪd] (v) : cung cấp

Ví dụ: The local authorities promised to provide the best possible medical care for people.

(Chính quyền địa phương hứa cung cấp sự chăm sóc sức khỏe tốt nhất cho người dân.)

- remote [rɪˈmɔʊt] (adj) : xa xôi
- suffer (from sth.) [ˈsʌfə] (v) : chịu đựng; bị (bệnh)

Ví dụ: He made a rash decision and now he is suffering for it.
(Anh ta đã quyết định vội vàng và nay đang phải chịu đựng vì nó.)

- summer vacation [ˈsʌmə vəˈkeɪʃn] (n) : kì nghỉ hè
- take part in (v): tham gia = participate

Ví dụ: She could sing a bit and agreed to take part in the show.
(Cô ta có thể hát được đôi chút và đồng ý tham gia buổi diễn.)

- volunteer [ˌvɒləntɪə] (v) & (n) : tình nguyện; người tình nguyện
- voluntarily ['vɒləntərɪli] (adv) : tự nguyện
- voluntary ['vɒləntəri] (adj) : tình nguyện

Ví dụ: She works for a voluntary organization helping homeless people.

(Cô ta làm việc cho một tổ chức tình nguyện giúp đỡ những người vô gia cư.)

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The minister is said to have been brought up in an ____ before being adopted by a rich married couple. (orphan)
2. Many ethnic groups live in the ____ region of the country. (mountain)
3. Since retiring from the company, she has done ____ work for a charity. (volunteer)
4. A new educational program has been set up for ____ children. (advantage)
5. Pollution can have ____ effects on the balanced ecosystem. (disaster)
6. His sudden sickness prevented him from active ____ in the competition. (participate)
7. I never feel ____ when I stay in other people's house. (comfort)
8. The local government has asked various voluntary ____ to help raise money for the new orphanage. (organize)
9. We need more and better ____ programs on television for young children. (educate)
10. Did he help you ____ or did anyone force him to do so? (volunteer)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The car accident left her physically ____ ; she has had to move around in the wheelchair ever since.
A. handicapped B. suffered C. disadvantaged D. uncared
2. Many people ____ from mental illness at some point in their lives.
A. catch B. obtain C. include D. suffer
3. They live in a(n) ____ area, which is accessible only by helicopter.
A. disadvantaged B. educational C. remote D. disastrous
4. We decided to ____ the mess right after the party before going to sleep.
A. participate in B. clean up
C. get up D. work out

5. More and more young people are willing to _____ in voluntary work.
A. take part B. get used C. look forward D. catch up

GRAMMAR

- A). Gerund and Perfect gerund
B). Present participle and
Perfect participle

A). Gerund and Perfect gerund

I). Gerund (Danh-động-từ) là hình thức "Verb+ing", nhưng được dùng như danh từ. Có nghĩa là Gerund được dùng ở các vị trí mà danh từ có thể được dùng trong câu. Như vậy, Gerund có thể dùng:

1. Làm chủ ngữ (subject):

- Reading can help broaden your knowledge.

2. Làm 'complement' sau động từ 'Be':

- My hobby is cycling.

3. Theo sau một số động từ với chức năng như tân ngữ (object):

- She always avoids eating fatty food.

4. Theo sau giới từ (preposition):

- Jane is very good at cooking.

* Xem phần Grammar của Unit 3.

II). Perfect gerund là hình thức "Having + past participle" được dùng khi nói đến sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ. Chúng ta thường dùng "Perfect gerund" sau giới từ và sau động từ "deny". Ví dụ:

- I still feel tired in spite of having slept ten hours.

- My father congratulated me on having passed the final exam.

- The secretary was accused of having stolen the money.

- The man denied having robbed the bank.

Tuy nhiên, hình thức Gerund bình thường cũng được dùng thay cho "Perfect gerund", nhất là trong văn nói (spoken English). Ví dụ:

- My father congratulated me on passing the final exam.

- The secretary was accused of stealing the money.

B). Present participle and Perfect participle

I). Present participle (Hiện-tại phân-từ) cũng là hình thức "Verb+ing", nhưng không được dùng như chức năng của danh từ; trái lại, Present participle vẫn mang chức năng của động từ và được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

1. Dùng với các thì tiếp diễn (Continuous tenses):
 - The children are **playing** in the yard.
 - Eric has been **staying** with his aunt for a week.
 2. Dùng như tính từ để mô tả danh từ:
 - Air pollution is really a **worrying** problem.
(Ô nhiễm không khí thực sự là một vấn đề đáng lo.)
 - **Boiling** water turns to steam.
(Nước sôi biến thành hơi nước.)
 - I must call for a plumber to mend the **leaking** pipes.
(Tôi phải gọi thợ ống nước sửa mấy ống nước rò rỉ.)
 3. Dùng để giản lược mệnh đề quan hệ (Reducing relative clauses):
 - The woman **answering** my phone call was very polite.
(The woman who answered my phone call was very polite.)
 - Isabel is engaged to a man **working** in the same office.
(Isabel is engaged to a man who works in the same office.)
 4. Dùng sau "động từ giác quan + túc từ" (Verbs + object + V-ing). Những động từ được dùng với cấu trúc này gồm có : "see, hear, feel, smell, notice, watch" và các động từ : "catch, find". Ví dụ:
 - I saw Mr. Norris **driving** past my house this morning.
 - Did you hear the alarm clock **ringing**?
 - They watched the two boxers **fighting**.
 - I felt something **creeping** on my foot.
 - She caught her boyfriend **reading** her diary.
 - I found the boy **hiding** behind the door.
 5. Dùng sau các động từ "spend/waste + time"; sau động từ "go" và "be busy".
Ví dụ:
 - He spends an hour **walking** through the park every morning.
 - Don't waste your time **playing** computer games all day!
 - "Where's your wife?" "She's busy **preparing** dinner."
 - Kate goes **shopping** once a week.
- Chúng ta có thể dùng "go + V-ing" với các động từ sau:
Go fishing / sailing / camping / hiking / jogging / skiing / shopping ...
6. Dùng Present participle trong các "Participle phrases" (Cụm phân từ) để thay thế cho một mệnh đề trong các trường hợp sau:

a). Khi hai hành động xảy ra liên nhau và cùng một chủ từ, chúng ta có thể dùng "Participle phrase" cho một trong hai hành động đó.

Ví dụ:

(She took some money from her purse and threw it into the bowl.)

- She took some money from her purse, **throwing** it into the bowl.

Hoặc :

- **Taking** some money from her purse, she threw it into the bowl.

(He took off his shoes and walked quietly into the room.)

- He took off his shoes, **walking** quietly into the room.

Hoặc: - **Taking** off his shoes, he walked quietly into the room.

b). Có thể dùng "Participle phrase" sau các liên từ: "when, while, after, before, ...".

Ví dụ:

- He had a fight **while** eating in a restaurant.

- You should wear gloves **when** using an electric saw.

- **After** taking a secretarial course, she began to look for a job.

c). "Participle phrase" cũng được dùng để diễn tả lý do cho hành động trong mệnh đề chính.

Ví dụ:

- **Being** rather busy, she completely forgot the time.

(Because she was rather busy, she completely forgot the time.)

- Crowds were waiting at the airport, **hoping** to see the pop star arrive.

(Crowds were waiting at the airport because they hoped to see the pop star arrive.)

- **Not feeling** well, Carol decided to lie down.

(Because she didn't feel well, Carol decided to lie down.)

d). "Participle phrase" cũng có hình thức "being + past participle" để diễn tả ý nghĩa bị động (passive).

Ví dụ:

- **Being treated** by the best doctors, the patient recovered quickly.

(Because he was treated by the best doctors, the patient recovered quickly.)

- In summer the ducks have it easy, always **being** fed by tourists.

(In summer the ducks have it easy, because they are always fed by tourists.)

II). Perfect participle có hình thức "Having + past participle" được dùng để thay thế cho một mệnh đề trong đó diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn tất trước khi hành động trong mệnh đề chính xảy ra. *Ví dụ:*

- **Having spent** two hours over dinner, they left the restaurant.
(They had spent two hours over dinner before they left the restaurant.)
- **Having finished** the housework, she decided to take a rest.
(She had finished the housework, so she decided to take a rest.)
- **After having left** the building, the man hailed a taxi.
(After he had left the building, the man hailed a taxi.)

Trong cấu trúc này, chúng ta cũng dùng hình thức "Having been + past participle" khi muốn diễn tả ý nghĩa bị động (passive). *Ví dụ:*

- **Having been turned down** so many times, Jeff got tired of looking for a job.

(Because he had been turned down so many times, Jeff got tired of looking for a job.)

- **Having been bitten** by our dog twice, the postman refused to deliver our mail.

(Because he had been bitten by our dog twice, the postman refused to deliver our mail.)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Don't keep him ____ (stand) at the gate!
2. There was no way of ____ (get) over the obstacle.
3. He made me ____ (repeat) every word of his instructions.
4. Sonia often wastes her time ____ (chat) with her friends.
5. Would you like to go ____ (sail) with me this weekend?
6. He offered ____ (give) a lift in his new car.
7. She had to spend so much time ____ (look) after the baby that she hardly ever went out.
8. The man ____ (talk) to our teacher is a reporter.
9. Anita is very busy ____ (write) her annual report, so she can't go out with us.
10. Wang advised me ____ (sell) my old motorbike.

EXERCISE 2: Complete each sentence using the '-ing' form of one of the following verbs. Use each verb only once.

make	ring	search	walk	sit
wave	burn	do	have	climb

1. I caught him ____ through the kitchen window.
2. I found this woman ____ your suitcase.
3. He spent all morning ____ in that café reading magazines.
4. She tried to stop the children ____ noise, but couldn't.
5. We heard the doorbell ____, but didn't see anyone at the door.
6. When he smelled something ____, he rushed out of the room.
7. Did you see Mr. Wood ____ past your house this morning?
8. What about ____ a picnic in the countryside next Sunday?
9. I didn't notice you ____ to me, so I didn't wave back.
10. I never waste my time ____ crossword puzzles.

EXERCISE 3: Use the Perfect gerund or the Perfect participle of one of the following verbs to complete each sentence. Use each verb only once.

be	not invite	hear	take	damage
walk	break	not ride	read	work

1. ____ the book twice, I found the film rather boring.
2. ____ in foreign countries for such a long time, he decided to return home for good.
3. Rachel accused Tony of ____ her new lap top.
4. Jenny, ____ of a job in Canada, decided to go there.
5. ____ all the way through the forest, they felt totally exhausted.
6. ____ on a horse before, Sarah found it difficult to get on its back.
7. The boy denied ____ my window on purpose.
8. Mr. Wood resigned from his office after ____ there for nearly twenty years.
9. Paul regrets ____ Carol to his birthday party.
10. ____ the wrong bus, Maud found herself in an unfamiliar town.

EXERCISE 4: Use a participle phrase to replace the relative clause in each sentence.

1. The people who live next to your house are from South Korea.
.....*The people living next to your house are from South Korea.*.....
2. The taxi that took us to the airport broke down halfway.
.....
3. There are a lot of people in the hall who want to speak to you.
.....
4. The woman who manages this bookstore used to be a publisher.
.....

5. The man who took part in the robbery refused to give any information.
.....

6. At the end of the road there is a path that leads to the river.
.....

7. All the people who work in your office are very pleasant.
.....

8. The travel agent gave me a brochure which contained all the needed information.
.....

9. During our holidays, we stayed in a nice room which overlooked the beach.
.....

10. The men who walked alongside the president were his bodyguards.
.....

EXERCISE 5:

Rewrite the sentences using the perfect participle "Having + past participle".

1. I did all the housework, then I went out for a walk.

.....*Having done all the housework, I went out for a walk.*.....

2. He got out of bed, then he took a bath.
.....

3. She turned off the lights, then she got to sleep.
.....

4. They ate dinner, then they looked for a café to pass the time.
.....

5. Joan read the job advertisement in the paper, then she wrote an application letter.
.....

6. James typed all the letters, then he put them all in envelopes.
.....

7. They bought the house, then they asked an architect to redecorate it.
.....

8. He wrote the book, then he looked for a publishing house to print it.
.....

9. He had drunk a bottle of wine. He couldn't drive home.
.....

10. Anna has visited many European cities. She's planning to travel to South-east Asia this year.
-

EXERCISE 6: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. _____ old bottles is a strange hobby.
A. Collect B. Collecting C. Collection D. Being collected
2. Did he _____ taking your mobile phone?
A. admit B. refuse C. expect D. want
3. Sorry, but I don't feel like _____ this evening.
A. go out B. going out C. to go out D. to going out
4. She didn't want to see him, so she _____ to be ill.
A. suggested B. considered C. pretended D. made
5. Their house really needs _____.
A. paint B. to paint C. painting D. painted
6. He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help _____.
A. smile B. to smile C. me smiling D. smiling
7. He helped her, but it wasn't necessary. He needn't _____ her!
A. help B. to help C. be helping D. have helped
8. _____ the language, Stephen found it hard to get a job.
A. Not know B. Not knowing C. Not to know D. Don't know
9. We saw the lorry _____ on the ice and hit the wall.
A. skid B. skidded C. to skid D. was skidding
10. We were informed of the landslide while _____ along the pass.
A. drove B. driving C. to drive D. driven

EXERCISE 7: Choose the underlined in each sentence that should be corrected.

1. Fell from such a height, Derek was miraculously unhurt.
A B C D
2. Having fed the dog, he was sat down to his own dinner.
A B C D
3. She didn't know how to get to the station, so she stopped asking the
A B C D
way.
4. A large crowd gathered to watch the men to saw the great tree.
A B C D

5. The workmen had difficulty to keep the roads clear because the snow kept falling.
- A B C
- D

PROGRESS TEST 4

(Unit 4: VOLUNTEER WORK)

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.
(4 pts.)

1. We need more volunteers to help ____ in this neighborhood.
A. aged B. aging C. the olds D. the aged
2. It's difficult for her to make friends because she can hardly ____ her shyness.
A. mow B. suffer C. overcome D. hold
3. People in this region suffer natural ____ like storms and floods year after year.
A. comforts B. disasters C. difficulties D. tasks
4. You can't ____ the grass if it is still wet.
A. mow B. clean C. care D. organize
5. "Where do you suggest I stay?" " ____ "
A. Let's stay at the Hilton. B. I recommend the Hilton.
C. I suggest to stay at the Hilton. D. I never mind.
6. "Have a nice weekend, Darren!" " ____ "
A. Yes, go ahead. B. Not at all. There you are.
C. You too! D. Of course not!
7. The company may have to resort ____ untrained staff.
A. to use B. using C. to using D. with using
8. Do you have any objection ____ to stay with us?
A. to his coming B. to he comes
C. to him come D. that he comes
9. The nicotine patches are designed to help people quit ____ .
A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. to smoking
10. He bitterly resents ____ like a child.
A. treating B. to treat C. to be treated D. being treated
11. "Are we about to have lunch?" "Yes, it ____ in the dining room."
A. being served B. is serving
C. is being served D. will be serving

12. "The police are still looking for the missing boy." "Hasn't ____ yet?"

- A. he been found B. he found
C. been he found D. found him

13. For Romeo and Juliet it was love ____ first sight.

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

14. We walked on tiptoe for fear of ____.

- A. discover B. discovering
C. being discovered D. to be discovered

15. I'm sure ____ was last week that I paid the bill.

- A. it B. that C. when D. I

16. Strange as it ____ seem, I have never drunk coffee!

- A. may B. will C. is D. must

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each sentence. (1 p.)

1. A. orphanage B. difficulty C. participate D. handicapped
2. A. voluntary B. volunteer C. educate D. mountainous
3. A. baseball B. college C. nation D. remote
4. A. organize B. understand C. happiness D. interest

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction. (1p.)

1. To everybody's disappointment, the bank strongly resisted to cut

- A B C D

interest rates.

2. The United States, unlike many another countries, receives a large

- A B

number of immigrants yearly.

- C D

3. Couples celebrate their golden wedding anniversary when they have

- A B C

been marriage fifty years.

D

4. Automobiles began to equip with built-in radios around 1930.

- A B C D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below. (1 p.)

English Volunteer Teachers in Vietnam

There is a serious shortage of English teachers in high schools, colleges and universities. Many students have only had the chance to

learn English from a local Vietnamese teacher, who is responsible for around 50 students. Volunteers from English speaking countries are needed to assist Vietnamese teachers to teach the students correct English pronunciation and conversational skills as it is considered a valuable asset. Please note that if you wish to volunteer during the school holidays in July and August you will be teaching English to 6-18 year olds as a part of the Children's Program.

In Vietnam, the English language is considered as a gateway to the students' future and a chance to escape poverty. Effective use of the English language will provide students with confidence and improve their future employment opportunities.

Volunteers in the Teaching program are not required to be a qualified teacher or have any previous teaching experience. All we ask is that you give 100% effort and enthusiasm in your work with the students.

* Write 'T' before the sentence if it is true. Write 'F' if the sentence is not true.

1. Volunteer teachers will help Vietnamese teachers to teach the students pronunciation and conversational skills.
2. Each volunteer teacher will have to be responsible for a class of 50 students.
3. Volunteers in this teaching program must be qualified and experienced in teaching English.
4. Volunteer teachers should be enthusiastic about their work with students.

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. This organization relies entirely on ____ contribution. (volunteer)
2. Some people choose to work in the ____ on weekends as a way of spending their leisure time. (orphan)
3. A new educational program has been set up to help economically ____ children. (advantage)
4. There is a shortage of schools and hospitals in the ____ region. (mountain)
5. A college ____ is often the best route to a good job. (educate)
6. More and more college students are participating in charitable work ____ . (volunteer)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. I really expect to meet you again soon.
I'm looking

2. Please, don't mention this matter to the children!
Would you mind
3. The clerk was stealing the money. The manager caught him at that time.
The manager caught
4. Do you want to go out for a cup of coffee?
Do you feel
5. She really doesn't want you to call her your "old lady".
She objects
6. Nobody has mowed the lawn for weeks.
The lawn

Unit 5

ILLITERACY

VOCABULARY

- campaign [kæm'peɪn] (v): chiến dịch

Ví dụ: The aim of the campaign is to inform the public of the dangers of cigarette smoking.

(Mục đích của chiến dịch là cảnh báo cho công chúng về mối hiểm họa của việc hút thuốc lá.)

- complete [kəm'pli:t] (v) : hoàn thành

- decrease [dɪ'kri:z] (v) : làm giảm; giảm xuống

Ví dụ: The number of new students has decreased from 210 to 160 this year.

(Năm nay, số lượng học sinh mới giảm từ 210 xuống còn 160.)

- effect [ɪ'fekt] (n): hiệu quả; hậu quả

- effective [ɪ'fektɪv] (adj) : có hiệu quả

- effectively [ɪ'fektɪvli] (adv) : một cách hiệu quả

- eradicate [ɪ'rædɪkeɪt] (v): xóa bỏ; bài trừ

Ví dụ: The school's management board was very successful in eradicating evils from their school.

(Ban giám hiệu đã rất thành công trong việc xóa bỏ những thói hư tật xấu trong trường.)

- eradication [ɪ,rædɪ'keɪʃn] (n): sự xóa bỏ

- ethnic minority ['eθnɪk maɪ'nɒrəti] (n): dân tộc thiểu số

Ví dụ: Schools need to do more to help students of ethnic minorities.
(Trường học cần làm nhiều điều hơn để giúp đỡ những học sinh dân tộc thiểu số.)

- expand [ɪk'spænd] (v) : mở rộng

Ví dụ: They are designing some plans to expand the residential area.
(Họ đang thiết kế dự án mở rộng khu dân cư.)

- expansion [ɪk'spænjən] (n) : sự mở rộng

- family planning ['fæmɪli 'plæniŋ] (n): kế hoạch hoá gia đình

Ví dụ: The government has provided a good education about family planning for people from ethnic minorities.

(Chính phủ đã cung cấp một sự giáo dục tốt về kế hoạch hoá gia đình cho mọi người ở các dân tộc thiểu số.)

- fight [faɪt] (n) : cuộc đấu tranh; trận đánh

- gradually ['grædʒuəli] (adv) : dần dần

Ví dụ: The climate is gradually becoming drier and warmer.
(Thời tiết đang dần dần trở nên khô hơn và ấm áp hơn.)

- highland ['haɪlənd] (n) : cao nguyên

- honor / honour ['ʊnə] (n) : danh dự

- honorable ['ʊnərəbl] (adj) : đầy vinh dự; đáng kính

Ví dụ: It was very honorable to become a student of the college.

(Thật vô cùng vinh dự khi trở thành sinh viên của trường đại học đó.)

- honorably ['ʊnərəbli] (adv) : một cách có phẩm cách

- illiteracy [ɪ'lɪtərəsi] (n) : nạn mù chữ; sự thất học

Ví dụ: Illiteracy is a major problem in some developing countries.

(Tình trạng thất học là một vấn đề lớn ở một số nước đang phát triển.)

- illiterate [ɪ'lɪtərət] (adj) : mù chữ; thất học

- material [mə'tɪəriəl] (n): tài liệu (để dạy hoặc học)

- population [ˌpɒpjʊ:'leɪʃn] (n) : dân số

- primary school ['praɪməri sku:l] (n) : trường tiểu học

Ví dụ: He began his career as a primary school teacher, and later became professor of the university.

(Ông ấy khởi nghiệp là một giáo viên tiểu học, và về sau trở thành giáo sư đại học.)

- relevant ['reləvənt] (adj) : thích hợp

Ví dụ: The content of any article needs, first of all, to be relevant to readers.

(Nội dung của bất cứ bài báo nào, trước tiên là cần phải thích hợp đối với độc giả.)

- skill [skɪl] (n) : kĩ năng

Ví dụ: To some students, listening is the most difficult of the four skills in learning English.

(Đối với một số học sinh, nghe là khó nhất trong bốn kĩ năng khi học tiếng Anh.)

- struggle ['strʌgl] (n) : cuộc đấu tranh

Ví dụ: After a long struggle, they were successful in eradicating illiteracy.

(Sau một cuộc đấu tranh lâu dài, họ đã thành công trong công cuộc xóa mù chữ.)

- technical ['teknɪkl] (adj) : thuộc về kỹ thuật

- technique [tek'ni:k] (n) : kĩ thuật

- throughout [θru:'aʊt] (prep) : ở khắp nơi

Ví dụ: People throughout the world are watching the big match on television.

(Nhiều người trên khắp thế giới đang dõi theo trận bóng quan trọng qua truyền hình.)

- universalisation [ˌju:nəˌvɜ:səlaɪ'zeɪʃn] (n) : sự phổ cập

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The company is making plans for ____ into European markets. (expand)
2. After three years of the campaign, it is reported that only 10% of the population are still _____. (literate)
3. Brazil has just announced its _____ of polio, an infectious disease that affected thousands of children each year. (eradicate)
4. It's hard to understand this article thoroughly because it is full of _____ terms. (technique)
5. Despite his poverty, the man acted _____ and returned the wallet to its owner. (honor)
6. The office needs four more computers in order to work more _____. (effect)
7. The fight against _____ in the rural areas was not as easy as expected. (literate)
8. Some people think that aspirin is a(n) _____ cure for headache. (effect)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Education should be _____ to the needs of the children.
A. relevant B. skilled C. honorable D. good

2. There is an eternal ____ between good and evil.
A. eradiation B. expansion C. struggle D. illteracy
3. The company has just launched a new advertising ____ for their new product.
A. population B. campaign C. technique D. fight
4. I took an aspirin and the pain ____ went away.
A. gradually B. relevantly C. technically D. honorably
5. The wave of rural people coming to look for work has made the ____ of the city grow quickly.
A. campaign B. combat C. honor D. population

GRAMMAR

- A). Reported speech : statements
B). Reported speech with infinitive

A). Reported speech : statements (Revision)

(Ôn tập: Tường thuật câu nói thông thường)

1. Reported speech là câu nói dùng để tường thuật lại điều mà một người nào đó đã nói trước đó. Trong tiếng Anh, câu nói nguyên văn được gọi là Direct speech (Câu trực tiếp) và được viết giữa hai dấu ngoặc kép: " ... ".

Ví dụ:

Direct : "I'm teaching English at a high school," said Miss Nga.

Reported : Miss Nga said she was teaching English at a high school.

2. Những điều cần làm khi đổi câu trực tiếp sang câu tường thuật:

- a). Câu tường thuật thường được bắt đầu bằng :
(He) said that ..., hoặc (He) told me that ...
- b). Phải bỏ dấu ngoặc kép khi tường thuật.
- c). Thường phải thay đổi thì của động từ trong câu tường thuật.
- d). Các đại từ trong câu trực tiếp như "I, We" thường được đổi thành "He, She, They"; và "me, my, us, our" đổi thành "him, his, her, them, their".
- e). Thay đổi một số cách nói thời gian và nơi chốn:

DIRECT	REPORTED
today	that day
tonight	that night

now	then
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
next (week)	the next (week) / the following (week)
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last (week)	the (week) before / the previous week
(three days) ago	(three days) before
this / these	that / those
here	there

3. Thay đổi Thì của động từ trong câu tường thuật:

DIRECT	REPORTED
<i>Present simple</i> : "I do it."	<i>Past simple</i> : He said he did it.
<i>Past simple</i> : "I did it."	<i>Past perfect</i> : He said he had done it.
<i>Present perfect</i> : "I've done it."	<i>Past perfect</i> : He said he had done it.
<i>Present continuous</i> : "I'm doing it."	<i>Past continuous</i> : He said he was doing it.
<i>Past continuous</i> : "I was doing it."	<i>Past perfect continuous</i> : He said he had been doing it.
<i>Present perfect continuous</i> : "I've been doing it."	<i>Past perfect continuous</i> : He said he had been doing it.
<i>Modals</i> : will/can/may (do) "I will/can/may do it."	<i>Past modals</i> : would/could/might (do) He said he would/could/might do it.

4. Những trường hợp không thay đổi Thì của động từ :

a). "must" có thể giữ nguyên hoặc đổi thành "had to". Ví dụ:

Direct : "I must find a part-time job," Nam said.

Reported : Nam said he *must find* / *had to find* a part-time job.

b). "should" và "ought to" thường được giữ nguyên. Ví dụ:

Direct : "You should do morning exercise regularly," said my friend.

Reported : My friend told me I *should do* morning exercise regularly.

(Hoặc: My friend *advised me to do* morning exercise regularly.)

c). Không thay đổi hình thức động từ đối với câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3.

Ví dụ:

Direct : "If I had a car, I would drive you home," Ba said.

Reported : Ba said if he had a car he would drive me home.

Direct : "If you had come to the party, you would have met many old friends," said Lan.

Reported : Lan said if I had come to the party I would have met many old friends.

B). Reported speech with infinitive

(Câu tường thuật với động từ nguyên mẫu)

Với một số câu nói trực tiếp (Direct speech), thay vì dùng cách tường thuật thông thường bắt đầu bằng "He/She said that ... " hoặc "He/She told me that ... ", chúng ta có thể dùng "To-infinitive". Cách dùng này được áp dụng căn cứ vào ý nghĩa của câu nói trực tiếp, như các trường hợp sau đây:

1. Tường thuật câu "mệnh lệnh hoặc yêu cầu" (Imperative): chúng ta dùng động từ "Tell" cho câu mệnh lệnh, và dùng "Ask" cho lời yêu cầu, với cấu trúc: "tell/ask somebody (not) to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Stay in bed until you feel better," said the doctor.

Reported: The doctor told me to stay in bed until I felt better.

Direct: "Don't interrupt me while I'm talking," said my boss.

Reported: The boss told me not to interrupt him while he was talking.

Direct: "Please, fasten your seat-belts," said the air-hostess.

Reported: The air-hostess asked the passengers to fasten their seat-belts.

Direct: "Please, don't use your cell phones during the take-off," she said.

Reported: She asked the passengers not to use their cell phones during the take-off.

2. Chúng ta cũng dùng "To-infinitive" để tường thuật khi câu nói trực tiếp (Direct speech) mang ý nghĩa lời khuyên (Advice), lời cảnh báo (Warnings), lời mời (Invitations), v... v... . Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta dùng một số động từ có ý nghĩa đặc biệt, với cấu trúc : "Verbs + (not) to-infinitive", hoặc: "Verbs + object + (not) to-infinitive", như sau đây:

a). Tường thuật lời khuyên (advice): "advise somebody (not) to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "You should sell your old motorbike," said my friend.

Reported: My friend advised me to sell my old motorbike.

Direct: "If I were you, I wouldn't buy that house," said my sister.

Reported: My sister advised me not to buy that house.

b). Tường thuật lời hứa (promises): "promise (not) to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "I'll send you the ticket as soon as I get it," Ben told me.

Reported: Ben promised to send me the ticket as soon as he got it.

c). Tường thuật lời đe dọa (threats): "threaten to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "I'll shoot if you move," said the robber.

Reported: The robber threatened to shoot if I moved.

d). Tường thuật lời cảnh báo (warnings): "warn somebody (not) to do something / against doing sth". *Ví dụ:*

Direct: "Don't come too near the cliff edge," said the guide to the tourists.

Reported: The guide warned the tourists not to come too near the cliff edge. / against going too near the cliff edge.

e). Tường thuật lời mời (invitations): "invite somebody to do something". *Ví dụ:*

Direct: "Would you like to go on a picnic with us this weekend?" said Mai.

Reported: Mai invited me to go on a picnic with them that weekend.

f). Tường thuật lời nhắc nhở (reminders): "remind somebody to do something". *Ví dụ:*

Direct: "Don't forget to turn off the lights before leaving," Sue told me.

Reported: Sue reminded me to turn off the lights before leaving.

g). Tường thuật lời động viên (encouragements): "dùng động từ 'encourage/urge somebody to do something'". *Ví dụ:*

Direct: "Go on, take part in the competition," said my father.

Reported: My father encouraged me to take part in the competition.

h). Tường thuật lời tự nguyện (offers): "offer to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Shall I give you a ride to the station, Thuy?" said Nam.

Reported: Nam offered to give Thuy a ride to the station.

i). Tường thuật mệnh lệnh (orders): "order somebody (not) to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Leave this place at once," the officer told his soldiers.

Reported: The officer ordered his soldiers to leave that place at once.

j). Tường thuật lời cầu khẩn: "beg/implore somebody to do something".

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Do me a favor, please," said the servant to his master.

Reported: The servant begged/implored his master to do him a favor.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. "Would you like to go to the movies this evening, Jill?" said Bob.
Bob invited *Jill to go to the movies that evening.*.....
2. "Why don't you book a package holiday, Peter?" said Frank.
Frank advised 3. "Don't forget to get up at five tomorrow, Derek," Bill said.
Bill reminded
4. "Don't go near the water, children," said the mother.
The mother warned
5. "I'll make you a nice birthday cake," Tina's mother said.
Tina's mother promised
6. "Lie down or I'll shoot," the robber shouted to everybody.
The robber threatened unless everybody lay down.
7. "Get out of my way," he told the boy.
He ordered
8. "Don't believe everything she says, Bruce," said Malcolm.
Malcolm warned
9. "Please do as I say," she begged him.
She begged
10. "Don't miss your train, Martin," said his mother.
Martin's mother reminded

EXERCISE 2: Put the following into reported speech, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. "Don't go there alone, Julia!" Meg told her. (WARN)
..... *Meg warned Julia not to go there alone.*.....
2. "You'd better take a short holiday, June," said Pauline. (ADVISE)
.....
3. "Don't argue with me," the teacher said to the boy. (ORDER)
.....
4. "Do you want to go out for dinner with me, Kate?" Felix said. (INVITE)
.....
5. "I'll follow you wherever you go," Meg told Peter. (PROMISE)
.....

6. "I'll kill your son if you call the police," the kidnapper told them.
(THREATEN)

7. "If I were you, I wouldn't accept his invitation," Kim said to Lynn.
(ADVISE)

8. "Remember to put your dirty clothes in this basket, boy," said the mother. (REMIND)

9. "Follow that car," the detective said to the taxi-driver. (ORDER)

10. "Go on, send your short story to the magazine," Pamela said Paul.
(ENCOURAGE)

EXERCISE 3: Put the following into reported speech, using the correct form of one of the following verbs. Remember you can use each verb more than once.

advise	ask	offer	order	remind	warn
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1. "Please fill up this form," the secretary said to the customer.

2. "Don't touch that switch, Vera," said Tony.

3. "Open the safe!" the robber told the bank manager.

4. "If I were you, I wouldn't drive so fast," Nora said to Wayne.

5. "I'll help you with the washing-up, Monica," said Eric.

6. "Don't forget to reply to Jason's letter," Bill said to Joseph.

7. "Why don't you ask for a pay rise, Wendy?" Tracy said to Wendy.

8. "Don't drive fast on this road!" the policeman told us.

9. "Shall I make you a cup of tea?" Monica said to me.

6. "You've been making good progress this semester," Miss Lynn told me.
Miss Lynn said that
7. "If you bought all the tickets, you would win the lottery," the man said.
The man told me
8. "I like swimming but I don't go very often," Jill said to Pam.
Jill said that
9. "I want to buy it, but I haven't brought any money," said Patrick.
Patrick told me
10. "I'm going to visit my aunt in Hue, but I'm not sure when," said Mai.
Mai told me

EXERCISE 6: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. The doctor advised me _____ up late at night.
A. not to stay B. to not stay C. don't stay D. didn't stay
2. He encouraged me _____ for that job.
A. applied B. applying C. apply D. to apply
3. Malcolm told me that he _____ to lock the door that morning.
A. was forgetting B. would forget
C. had forgotten D. has forgotten
4. I spoke to the manager, and she _____ she would phone you.
A. spoke B. said C. told D. talked
5. Martha _____ me to phone the police.
A. suggested B. said C. spoke D. advised
6. I _____ my friends about my party, and they _____ they would come.
A. told - told B. said - told C. told - said D. said - said
7. The tourist guide _____ us to visit the museum.
A. recommended B. insisted C. talked D. suggested
8. "Hand over the money!" said the robber. The robber _____ the clerk to hand over the money.
A. advised B. reminded C. ordered D. threatened
9. "Don't _____ anything during the test," our teacher _____ us.
A. say - told B. tell - said C. say - said D. tell - told
10. "Shall I bring you a cup of coffee?" Jane said to me. Jane _____ to bring me a cup of coffee.
A. asked B. offered C. promised D. ordered

EXERCISE 7: Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

1. Maud advised me going by train for it was less tiring than driving.
A B C D
2. Stella told the teacher she has forgotten to do her homework.
A B C D
3. Vera encouraged Kevin ran in the race, although she didn't think he would win.
A B C D
4. A translator told the President what everyone was telling.
A B C D
5. I said my teacher that I spoke Chinese, but she didn't believe me.
A B C D

Unit 6

COMPETITIONS

VOCABULARY

- activity [æk'tɪvəti] (n) : hoạt động; sinh hoạt

Ví dụ: This kind of activity develops the children's problem-solving skills.

(Loại sinh hoạt này phát triển kỹ năng giải quyết vấn đề ở trẻ em.)

- aim [eɪm] (n) & (v) : (n) mục đích; (v) nhắm vào

Ví dụ: The main aim of this course is to improve your spoken English.

(Mục đích chính của khóa học này là để cải thiện việc nói tiếng Anh của các bạn.)

- announce [ə'naʊns] (v): công bố; thông báo

Ví dụ: The winners of the competition will be announced next month.

(Người chiến thắng cuộc thi sẽ được công bố vào tháng sau.)

- announcement [ə'naʊnsmənt] (n) : lời thông báo

- annual ['ænjuəl] (adj) : mỗi năm

Ví dụ: Hundreds of horses are bought and sold at the annual horse fair.

(Hàng trăm con ngựa được mua và bán tại phiên chợ ngựa mỗi năm.)

- annually ['ænjuəli] (adv) : (xảy ra) mỗi năm

- apologize / apologise [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] (v): xin lỗi

Ví dụ: I apologize for phoning you at this late hour.

(Tôi xin lỗi vì đã gọi cho ông vào thời điểm khuya như thế này.)

- apology [ə'pɒlədʒi] (n) : lời xin lỗi

- award [ə'wɔ:d] (n) & (v) : (n) giải thưởng; (v) trao giải thưởng

Ví dụ: *They won the award for the most promising new band of the year.*

(Họ đã giành được giải thưởng cho ban nhạc triển vọng nhất của năm.)

- compete [kəm'pi:t] (v) : thi đua; cạnh tranh

Ví dụ: *It's difficult for a small grocery store to compete with a big supermarket.*

(Thật khó cho một cửa hàng tạp hóa nhỏ phải cạnh tranh với một siêu thị lớn.)

- competition [ˌkʌmpə'tɪʃn] (n) : cuộc thi

- competitive [kəm'petətɪv] (adj) : có tính cạnh tranh

- competitor [kəm'petɪtə] (n) : thí sinh; người dự thi

- complete [kəm'pli:t] (v) & (adj): (v) hoàn thành; (adj) toàn vẹn

- completion [kəm'pli:ʃn] (n) : sự hoàn thành

Ví dụ: *This road is programmed for completion next year.*

(Con đường này theo chương trình thì sẽ hoàn tất vào năm sau.)

- contest ['kɒntest] (n) : cuộc thi

- disappoint [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt] (v) : làm cho ai thất vọng

Ví dụ: *Her latest performance didn't disappoint her fans.*

(Buổi trình diễn mới nhất của cô ấy đã không làm cho người hâm mộ thất vọng.)

- disappointed [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd] (adj) : bị thất vọng

- disappointing [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ] (adj) : gây thất vọng

- disappointment [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntmənt] (n) : sự thất vọng

- enjoyment [ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt] (n) : niềm vui; sự thích thú

Ví dụ: *Children seem to have lost their enjoyment in reading.*

(Trẻ em dường như đã mất đi sự thích thú khi đọc sách.)

- explain [ɪk'spleɪn] (v) : giải thích

Ví dụ: *It's the nth time I've explained it to you.*

(Đây là lần thứ "n" tôi giải thích việc này với bạn.)

- final ['faɪnl] (n) : trận chung kết ; (adj) cuối cùng

- finally ['faɪnli] (adv): cuối cùng

- judge [dʒʌdʒ] (n) : giám khảo; quan tòa

- maximum ['mæksɪmə] (adj): tối đa

Ví dụ: *The plant grows to a maximum height of 24 inches.*

(Loài cây này phát triển đến chiều cao tối đa là 24 inches.)

- member ['membə] (n) : thành viên; hội viên

- observe [əb'zɜ:v] (v) : quan sát

Ví dụ: It is interesting to observe the behaviors of birds.

(Thật thú vị khi quan sát hành vi của các loài chim.)

- perform [pə'fɔ:m] (v): trình bày; biểu diễn
- performance [pə'fɔ:məns] (n): sự trình bày; màn biểu diễn
- poem ['pəʊəm] (n): bài thơ
- point [pɔɪnt] (n): điểm
- recite [rɪ'saɪt] (v): đọc thuộc lòng; đọc lớn tiếng
- represent [,reprɪ'zent] (v): đại diện (cho ai)
- representative [,reprɪ'zentətɪv] (n): người đại diện

Ví dụ: Our representatives are ready to help you at all times.

(Những người đại diện của chúng tôi sẵn sàng giúp bạn vào bất cứ lúc nào.)

- result [rɪ'zʌlt] (n): kết quả
- rule [ru:l] (n): quy luật
- score [skɔ:(r)] (n) & (v): điểm; cho điểm
- smooth [smu:ð] (adj): trôi chảy; phẳng phiu
- smoothly ['smu:ðli] (adv): một cách trôi chảy

Ví dụ: My work has been going quite smoothly.

(Công việc của tôi đang tiến hành một cách trôi chảy.)

- spirit ['spɪrɪt] (n): tinh thần
- sponsor ['spɒnsə] (v) & (n): (v) tài trợ; (n) nhà tài trợ

Ví dụ: She found a company to sponsor her through college.

(Cô ấy đã tìm được một công ty có thể tài trợ cô ấy học đại học.)

- stimulate ['stimjuleɪt] (v): kích thích; khuyến khích

Ví dụ: Praise always stimulates him to make greater efforts.

(Khen ngợi luôn khuyến khích anh ta có những nỗ lực hơn nữa.)

- stimulation [,stimju'leɪʃn] (v): sự kích thích; sự khuyến khích
- Students' Parents Society ['stju:dnts 'peərənts sə'saɪti] (n): Hội Phụ huynh Học sinh
- worksheet ['wɜ:kʃi:t] (n): phiếu in câu hỏi (trong cuộc thi)

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Did you hear the _____ made by the President on television this morning? (announce)
2. The road was blocked for two hours after the accident, but traffic is now flowing _____ again. (smooth)

3. Teaching is now a very _____ job; you have to try your best if you want to succeed. (compete)
4. Your _____ exam results are entirely due to your inattention in class. (disappoint)
5. It is illegal if an athlete takes drugs to improve his or her _____. (perform)
6. You must send her a letter of _____ for what you have done. (apologize)
7. A _____ from our company will meet you at the airport on your arrival. (represent)
8. After months of working, we _____ finished the project ahead of the scheduled time. (final)
9. Having read the book did not spoil my _____ of the movie. (enjoy)
10. The Nobel prizes are awarded _____. (annual)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The team is _____ by BWM, so the players wear the letters BWM on their shirts.
A. sponsored B. competed C. judged D. explained
2. Her _____ is to become the youngest winner of the championship.
A. maximum B. apology C. activity D. aim
3. The child has the talent for _____ long poems without missing a word.
A. competing B. observing C. reciting D. judging
4. You must explain to me the _____ of the game before I can play it.
A. members B. rules C. poems D. results
5. The scientist was in Sweden to receive a(n) _____ for his latest discovery.
A. announcement B. award C. enjoyment D. aim

GRAMMAR

- A). Reporting questions (Revision)
B). Reported speech with Gerund

A). Reporting questions (Revision)

(Ôn tập: Tường thuật câu hỏi)

Chúng ta phân biệt hai loại câu hỏi khi tường thuật: Wh-questions (Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng một từ để hỏi) và Yes-No questions (Câu hỏi "Yes-No"). Sau đây là những điều cần lưu ý khi tường thuật câu hỏi:

- a). Chúng ta thường bắt đầu câu tường thuật bằng : **He/She asked (me)**; hoặc : **He/She wondered ..., He/She wanted to know**
- b). Không dùng thể đảo-động-từ (No inversion) khi tường thuật câu hỏi. Nghĩa là không đặt động từ (hoặc trợ động từ) trước chủ ngữ như trong câu hỏi trực tiếp.
- c). Đối với câu hỏi loại **Wh-questions**, chúng ta phải dùng lại từ để hỏi như: **what, where, when, who, why, which, how, ...** trong câu tường thuật.
- d). Đối với câu hỏi loại **Yes-No questions**, chúng ta dùng **"if"** hoặc **"whether"** để mở đầu câu tường thuật.
- e). Không viết dấu chấm hỏi ở cuối câu hỏi khi tường thuật.
- f). Làm những thay đổi thì (Tenses) và cách nói thời gian (Time expressions) như khi tường thuật câu nói thông thường (Reported statements).

Hãy so sánh cách tường thuật hai loại câu hỏi trong bảng sau đây:

Type	Direct questions	Reported questions
Wh-Questions	'What are you looking for?' 'Where did you stay?' 'When is your birthday?' 'Who will you go with?' 'Why didn't you answer my letter?' 'How do you go to work?' 'How long have you been here?'	He asked me <i>what I was looking for.</i> He asked me <i>where I had stayed.</i> She asked me <i>when my birthday was.</i> She asked him <i>who he would go with.</i> She asked <i>why I hadn't answered her letter.</i> He asked me <i>how I went to work.</i> She asked me <i>how long I had been there.</i>
Yes-No Questions	'Are you an architect?' 'Do you like reading?' 'Did Mark give you my message?' 'Have you ever broken a bone?' 'Will you be there this weekend, Maud?' 'Can you drive?' 'Were you sleeping at that time?'	He asked me <i>if I was an architect.</i> She asked me <i>if I liked reading.</i> He asked <i>if Mark had given me his message.</i> She asked <i>if I had ever broken a bone.</i> He asked Maud <i>if she would be there that weekend.</i> She asked <i>if I could drive.</i> They asked <i>if I had been sleeping at that time.</i>

B). Reported speech with gerund

(Câu tường thuật với danh động từ)

Chúng ta dùng Verbs + Gerund (Verb+ing) để tường thuật khi câu nói trực tiếp mang những ý nghĩa đặc biệt. Có khá nhiều động từ được dùng để tường thuật theo cách này tùy theo ý nghĩa của câu nói trực tiếp. Sau đây là một số động từ thông dụng:

1. "Accuse somebody of doing something" : buộc tội ai về việc gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "You stole my watch," the man said to the boy.

Reported: The man accused the boy of stealing his watch.

2. "Admit doing something" : thừa nhận đã làm việc gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "I'm afraid I've lost your letter," Kevin told me.

Reported: Kevin admitted losing my letter.

3. "Apologize for doing something" : xin lỗi vì đã làm gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "I'm sorry, I'm late," Amanda said.

Reported: Amanda apologized for being late.

4. "Blame somebody for doing something" : đổ lỗi cho ai về việc gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "It was your fault. You gave us unclear instructions," he said.

Reported: He blamed me for giving them unclear instructions.

5. "Congratulate somebody on doing something" : khen ngợi ai về việc gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Well done, Brian, you've passed the exam!" said his father.

Reported: Brian's father congratulated him on passing the exam.

6. "Deny doing sth / having done sth" : phủ nhận đã làm gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "I didn't break your window," he said.

Reported: He denied breaking / having broken my window.

7. "Insist on/upon doing something" : cứ khẳng định đòi làm gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "I really must see the manager in person," the man insisted.

Reported: The man insisted on seeing the manager in person.

8. "Suggest doing something" : đề nghị làm việc gì. *Ví dụ:*

Direct: "Why don't we share the cost?" Carol said.

Reported: Carol suggested sharing the cost.

9. "Thank (somebody) for doing something" : cảm ơn (ai) về việc gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Thank you very much for telling me the way," she said.

Reported: She thanked me for telling her the way.

10. "Warn (somebody) against doing something" : khuyến cáo (ai) đừng làm gì.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "Don't drink the local water," said the guide.

Reported: The guide warned us against drinking the local water.

CHÚ Ý: Trong một số trường hợp, có thể dùng Perfect gerund (Having + past participle) sau động từ thay vì dùng Gerund (Verb-ing) (Xem lại phần Grammar, Unit 4).

Ví dụ:

Direct: "You stole my watch," the man said to the boy.

Reported: The man accused the boy of *stealing* his watch.

Or: The man accused the boy of *having stolen* his watch.

Direct: "I'm afraid I've lost your letter," Kevin told me.

Reported: Kevin admitted *losing* my letter.

Or: Kevin admitted *having lost* my letter.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Finish the sentence to make the reported speech with gerund.

1. "Congratulations! You've got engaged, Paula," I said.

I congratulated *Paula on having got engaged*.

2. "You failed to save my husband's life," she said to the doctors.

She blamed

3. "I didn't reveal the company's confidential information," Marian said.

Marian denied

4. "How about meeting in front of the cinema?" Pat said.

Pat suggested

5. "You damaged my new CD, Meg," Pamela said to me.

Pamela accused

6. "Let me pay for the meal," Ben said to me.

Ben insisted

7. "Why don't we drive instead of taking the train?" Melanie suggested.

Melanie suggested

8. "Beware of that bad road! It's very dangerous to drive on it!" he warned us.
He warned
9. "Yes. I've spent too much money doing the shopping," she admitted.
She admitted
10. "Congratulations! You've succeeded in the interview, Lan," my mother told me.
My mother congratulated

EXERCISE 2: Use the correct form of the verb in brackets at the end of each sentence to report the following.

1. "Well done, Nam. You've won the game," Nam's teacher said to him. (CONGRATULATE)
Nam's teacher congratulated him on having won the game...
2. "Let's organize a party to celebrate our success," said the manager to us. (SUGGEST)
.....
3. "Let me prepare dinner for everyone!" Stella insisted. (INSIST)
.....
4. "Your brother spoilt our party," Rose told me. (ACCUSE)
.....
5. "It was very kind of you to lend me the money," Fred said to Paul. (THANK)
.....
6. "I didn't tell the teacher your mistake," Van said to Lam. (DENY)
.....
7. "It's not good to go sailing in this unpredictable weather," he told us. (WARN AGAINST)
.....
8. "You got me into trouble with Amanda," Rob told me. (BLAME)
.....
9. "I think I've made a serious mistake," Mr. Will said. (ADMIT)
.....
10. "I'm terribly sorry. I kept you waiting for so long, Ben," Rita said. (APOLOGIZE)
.....

EXERCISE 3: Use the correct form of the verb in brackets at the end of each sentence to report the following. You may use some verbs + gerund and the other verbs + To-infinitive.

1. "Don't make too much noise, children," Mrs. Adams said. (TELL)
.....
Mrs. Adams told the children not to make too much noise.
2. "Why don't we put a better lock on the gate?" His wife said. (SUGGEST)
.....
His wife suggested putting a better lock on the gate.
3. "Don't forget to do the washing-up, John," said Jill. (REMIND)
.....
4. "Search all the shops on this street," the police officer said to his men. (ORDER)
.....
5. "It was your fault. You ignored the notice about life-saving equipment," she said to me. (BLAME)
.....
6. "It was very kind of you to offer me this job, Mr. Wilson," said Helen. (THANK)
.....
7. "You shouldn't argue with your father," my aunt told me. (ADVISE)
.....
8. "Congratulations! You've got a promotion at last, Jeff," Stella said Jeff. (CONGRATULATE)
.....
9. "Forgive me. I didn't mean to make you angry," Kevin said to Sarah. (APOLOGIZE)
.....
10. "Put down the gun. It's loaded," The man said to his son. (WARN)
.....
11. "I wasn't in the town on the night of the robbery," Ron said to the detective. (DENY)
.....
12. "I'll pay back the money at the end of this month," Ted said. (PROMISE)
.....
13. "Go on! You must send your story to the magazine, Susan," George said Susan. (ENCOURAGE)
.....
14. "You lied to me, Tom," Natalie said to Tom. (ACCUSE)
.....

15. "We must be given every detail of the case," they insisted. (INSISTED)
.....

EXERCISE 4: Rewrite the following questions in reported speech.

1. "Does Melvin know what he's doing?" Pat said to me.
Pat asked me
2. "What do you want for your birthday, June?" Eric said to June.
Eric asked
3. "Is what I've heard true?" Kate wondered.
Kate wondered
4. "Did you enjoy your trip, Marge?" Cathy asked.
Cathy asked Marge
5. "How many students are there in your class, Hoa?" Ba asked Hoa.
Ba asked
6. "Will you be at my office tomorrow?" Ms. Wang said to Ms. Lynn.
Ms. Wang asked Ms. Lynn
7. "Who do you think will win, Ted?" asked Paul.
Paul asked Ted
8. "Brenda, when did you last see Harry?" asked Julia.
Julia asked Brenda
9. "Have you enrolled for the advanced class, Mai?" Tam asked Mai.
Tam asked Mai
10. "Which of you knows how to make the coffee?" Richard said to us.
Richard asked

EXERCISE 5: Rewrite the following in direct speech.

1. Hans asked me why the match had been cancelled.
Hans asked, " Why ?"
2. Melanie asked us if she could take her puppy with her on the trip.
Melanie asked, " ?"
3. Carol asked Bill how she could get from the airport to his house.
" ?" Carol asked Bill.
4. My sister asked me if a return ticket was cheaper than two singles.
" ?" my sister asked me.
5. The man asked me what platform the train left from.
The man asked, " ?"

6. Ronaldo asked Miguel if there was any good hotel near the Town Hall.
".....?" Ronaldo asked Miguel.
7. Dick asked Brian which team he thought would be the champion.
".....?" Dick asked Brian.
8. The waiter asked us whether we had reserved a table.
The waiter asked us, ".....?"
9. The woman asked me where the box office was.
".....?" asked the woman.
10. Mr. Chang asked the foreign teacher if he had a work permit.
".....?" Mr. Chang asked the foreign teacher.

EXERCISE 6: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Frank advised me ____ Bob anything.
A. not lend B. to not lend C. not to lend D. don't lend
2. The principal congratulated the school team ____ the final match.
A. for winning B. to win C. that won D. on winning
3. The police asked him ____ he had been at home during that night.
A. where B. if C. who D. that
4. When I told Maria about our trip, she said that she ____ us.
A. can join B. joins C. has joined D. would join
5. At last, the man admitted ____ my car.
A. having destroyed B. to have destroyed
C. that he has destroyed D. that had destroyed
6. Patrick ____ renting a caravan for our trip.
A. decided B. expected C. suggested D. advised
7. You can't deny ____ my laptop by accident.
A. to break B. broke C. breaking D. had broken
8. Sue asked me why ____ informed her of the date of the meeting.
A. I didn't B. I hadn't C. didn't I D. hadn't I
9. "What about ____ a picnic this weekend?" Sheila said.
A. having B. we have C. to have D. we'll have
10. Do you know ____ ?
A. where is the station B. where the station is
C. the station is where D. is where the station

EXERCISE 7:

Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

1. My friend asked me what did I intend to do after I graduated.
A B C D
2. The doctor asked that I felt OK, and I told him that I didn't feel well.
A B C D
3. I asked him what kind of movies did he like and he said he liked
romantic movies.
A B C D
4. The hostess asked everybody don't hesitate to get the food.
A B C D
5. I don't understand what are you trying to explain to me.
A B C D
6. When Mary saw me she asked me that if I had ever met Carol.
A B C D
7. I didn't know where I was supposed to get off the bus, so I asked the
driver where was the market.
A B C D
8. We were late, so I told my friend to go as fast as he can.
A B C D
9. After the accident, I opened my eyes slowly and realized that I'm still
alive.
A B C D
10. The detective ordered me to stand by the window and tell him if
anyone goes into the house opposite.
A B C D

PROGRESS TEST 5

(Unit 6: COMPETITIONS)

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

(4 pts.)

1. Rooney ____ a golden goal in the last minute of the match.
A. marked B. scored C. won D. gained

2. Can you clearly explain the ____ of the contest to me, please?
A. instructs B. laws C. methods D. rules
3. The little boy was ____ a medal for showing supreme bravery.
A. awarded B. priced C. announced D. recited
4. They are trying to find companies to ____ their charitable work.
A. participate B. compete C. sponsor D. find out
5. "Would you mind moving your bag from the seat?" " ____ "
A. No, I wouldn't. B. Oh, sorry.
C. That's a nice idea. D. Yes, I'm glad to.
6. "I've just passed the entrance exam." " ____ "
A. Not too bad. B. So do I.
C. Certainly. Here you are. D. Congratulations!
7. I don't know what ____ about.
A. is he talking B. he talking
C. he is talking D. him talking
8. ____ becoming extinct is of great concern to zoologists.
A. Are giant pandas B. That giant pandas are
C. Giant pandas are D. Giant panda's
9. Many friends telephoned to congratulate me ____ winning the competition.
A. on B. with C. for D. in
10. The accident happened while most of the passengers ____ .
A. are sleeping B. have been sleeping
C. were slept D. were sleeping
11. "Time is ____ ! Have you worked out the answer yet?" "Yes. Here you are."
A. on B. in C. up D. away
12. We have four groups here, and the group that gets ____ score will win the game.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
13. In this contest, each group ____ to complete five activities.
A. must B. has C. are D. have
14. In most games, the ____ is more important than winning.
A. participation B. participate C. judge D. final
15. "Let me give you a lift to the airport, Jenny!" Dan said.
A. Dan warned Jenny against going to the airport.
B. Dan admitted giving Jenny a lift to the airport.
C. Dan insisted on giving Jenny a lift to the airport.
D. Dan suggested to give Jenny a lift to the airport.

16. "You broke my best teapot, Bob!" Teddy said.

- A. Teddy accused Bob of having broken his best teapot.
- B. Teddy thanked Bob of breaking his best teapot.
- C. Teddy advised Bob not to break his best teapot.
- D. Teddy admitted having broken Bob's best teapot.

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each sentence. (1 p.)

- 1. A. smoothly B. root C. food D. good
- 2. A. oboserve B. serve C. cooserve D. receive
- 3. A. final B. recite C. examine D. apologize
- 4. A. aim B. annual C. maximum D. aaction

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction. (1p.)

1. In the end of the competition, the judges announced the total score of each group.

A

B

C

D

2. Group A could not win the competition as Hung had difficulty to recite the poem.

A

B

C

D

3. During the competition, it is not possible referring to any reference, including the dictionary.

A

B

C

D

4. A large portion of the world's water supply have been contaminated by factory waste, ships, and oil spills.

A

B

C

D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below. (1 p.)

Laura couldn't wait to hear Mrs. Perkins' big announcement. She had a feeling it had something to do with a class contest. Laura loved contests. She didn't care what the prize was. She just liked to compete, and more than that, she liked to win.

"Okay, everyone," Mrs. Perkins said. "Starting today, we will elect a class leader for each month. The person elected will help me pass out papers, distribute materials, and write on the blackboard. He or she will also get to decide on the theme for the class project that month."

Laura could barely sit still. It was a contest! She had to win.

Mrs. Perkins held up a gold star badge. "The class leader will wear this badge during school hours."

Laura's eyes widened. A shiny gold badge! Everyone would know she was a winner if she was wearing that badge.

"This is a lot of responsibility," Mrs. Perkins said, "so I only want students to nominate themselves if they truly feel they are up to the task."

Laura was barely listening anymore. She was picturing herself wearing the gold badge. Chalk scraped on the blackboard and Laura turned to see Mrs. Perkins writing a list of names.

"Does anyone else wish to be nominated for class leader this month?" Mrs. Perkins asked.

Laura's hand shot up in the air. "I want to be nominated!"

Mrs. Perkins added Laura to the list.

* Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Why did Laura want to become class leader?

.....

2. What will a class leader do?

.....

3. What was Laura imagining herself doing?

.....

4. How long will the person elected work as the class leader before another contest is held?

.....

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. "I'm terribly sorry about it!" "No ____ is necessary. Forget it!" (apologize)

2. I hope you have not much ____ in finding this place. (difficult)

3. Generally, life in big cities is more ____ than that in the country. (compete)

4. While she was at home looking after her children, she felt deprived of intellectual _____. (stimulate)

5. When you arrive there, you will be helped by our _____. (represent)

6. The new manager's ____ took all the staff by surprise. (announce)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. "I'm sorry I didn't let you know about the change," Paul said to Carol.
Paul apologized

2. "I must see my lawyer," the woman insisted.
The woman insisted
3. "Thanks. It was very kind of you to show me the way," she said to me.
She thanked
4. When you phoned me, it was my lunch time.
When you phoned me, I
5. "Harry, can you remember to buy some chocolate?" Sally said to Harry.
Sally reminded
6. How long have Pauline and David been married?
When

Unit 7

WORLD POPULATION

VOCABULARY

- amount [ə'maʊnt] (n): số lượng (dùng với danh từ không đếm được)

Ví dụ: The amount of money he has given to the charity is not small.

(Số lượng tiền ông ấy đã cho quỹ từ thiện thì không nhỏ.)

- available [ə'veɪləbl̩] (adj): có sẵn để dùng

Ví dụ: You will be informed when the book becomes available.

(Khi nào có sách anh sẽ được thông báo.)

- average ['ævərɪdʒ] (adj): trung bình

Ví dụ:

The average temperature in Ho Chi Minh City last month was 32°C.

(Nhiệt độ trung bình ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh tháng trước là 32°C.)

- B.C. [bi:'si:] : trước công nguyên (= before Christ)

- birth control method [bɜ:θ kən'trəʊl 'meθəd] (n): phương pháp hạn chế sinh sản

- decrease [di'kri:s] (v): giảm bớt

- decrease ['di:kri:s] (n): sự sụt giảm

Ví dụ: There has been a decrease of 10% in the number of visitors to the town this year.

(Có sự sụt giảm 10% số du khách đến thành phố năm nay.)

- double ['dʌbl] (v) & (adj) : (v) tăng gấp đôi; (adj) gấp đôi

Ví dụ: The price of the house has nearly doubled in the last ten years.

(Giá của căn nhà gần như tăng gấp đôi trong vòng mười năm qua.)

- earth [ɜ:θ] (n) : trái đất
- family planning ['fæməli 'plæniŋ] (n): việc kế hoạch hóa gia đình
- figure ['fiɡə] (n) : con số

Ví dụ: If you add all these amounts together you get a huge figure.
(Nếu bạn cộng tất cả những số lượng này với nhau, bạn sẽ được một con số khổng lồ.)

- grow [grəʊ] (v) : tăng trưởng; lớn lên

Ví dụ: The labor force is expected to grow by 5% next year.

(Người ta hy vọng lực lượng lao động sẽ tăng trưởng 5% trong năm tới.)

- growth [grəʊθ] (n) : sự tăng trưởng
- increase [in'kri:s] (v) : gia tăng; làm tăng lên

Ví dụ: The number of students has increased in recent years.

(Số lượng học sinh đã gia tăng trong những năm gần đây.)

- increase ['inkri:s] (n) : sự gia tăng
- instead of [in'sted əv] (prep) : thay vì

Ví dụ: He wanted to decide for himself instead of blindly following his friends' advice.

(Anh ta muốn tự mình quyết định thay vì mù quáng theo lời khuyên của bạn bè.)

- iron ['aɪən] (n) : sắt
- limit ['lɪmɪt] (n) & (v) : (n) giới hạn; (v) hạn chế

Ví dụ: His doctor had advised him to limit his drinking.

(Bác sĩ khuyên hẳn ta nên hạn chế việc uống rượu.)

- limitation [ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃn] (n): sự hạn chế

Ví dụ: Living in a flat is all right, but it has its limitations; for example, you don't have your own garden.

(Sống trong một căn hộ thì tốt, nhưng cũng có những hạn chế; ví dụ bạn không thể có khu vườn riêng của mình.)

- metal ['metl] (n) : kim loại
- method ['meθəd] (n) : phương pháp
- per cent [pə'sent] (n) : phần trăm
- petroleum [pə'trəʊliəm] (n) : dầu mỏ
- populate ['pɒpjuleɪt] (v): sinh sống; cư ngụ

Ví dụ: People began to populate this region thousands of years ago.

(Người ta bắt đầu đến cư ngụ tại vùng này hàng ngàn năm trước.)

- population [ˌpɒpjə'leɪʃn](n): dân số
- probable ['prɒbəbl] (adj) : gần như chắc chắn (sẽ xảy ra)
- probably ['prɒbəbli] (adv) : chắc hẳn (sẽ xảy ra)

Ví dụ: The infection was probably caused by swimming in contaminated water.

(Việc nhiễm trùng chắc hẳn là do bơi lội trong nước bị ô nhiễm.)

- raise [reɪz] (v) : nuôi

- research [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ, 'ri:sɜ:tʃ] (n) & (v): (n) cuộc nghiên cứu; (v) nghiên cứu

Ví dụ: The organizers emphasized that all the people taking part in the research were volunteers.

(Các nhà tổ chức nhấn mạnh rằng tất cả những người tham gia vào cuộc nghiên cứu đều là tình nguyện.)

- resources [rɪ'sɔ:sɪz] (n) : tài nguyên

Ví dụ: Australia is a country rich in natural resources.

(Úc là một quốc gia phong phú về tài nguyên thiên nhiên.)

- safe [seɪf] (adj) : an toàn

Ví dụ: Experts do not agree whether the drug is safe or not.

(Các chuyên gia không đồng ý với nhau liệu rằng phương thuốc có an toàn hay không.)

- safely ['seɪfli] (adv) : một cách an toàn

- safety ['seɪfti] (n) : sự an toàn

- silver ['sɪlvə] (n) : bạc (kim loại)

- support [sə'pɔ:t] (v) & (n): (v) giúp đỡ; ủng hộ; nuôi dưỡng; (n) sự giúp đỡ

Ví dụ: He has a wife and five small children to support.

(Ông ấy phải nuôi dưỡng một vợ và năm đứa con nhỏ.)

- supporter [sə'pɔ:tə] (n): người ủng hộ; cổ động viên

- supportive [sə'pɔ:trɪv] (adj) : sẵn lòng giúp đỡ

- (the) Third World [θɜ:d ,wɜ:ld] (n): thế giới thứ ba (gồm những nước nghèo và chậm phát triển)

Ví dụ: Many nongovernmental organizations are working to help the Third World countries.

(Nhiều tổ chức phi chính phủ đang hoạt động để giúp đỡ các nước thuộc thế giới thứ ba.)

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Disability is a physical _____ on your life. (limit)
2. Most governments in the Third World are trying to limit population _____. (grow)
3. These measures were designed to improve the _____ of traveling by airplane. (safe)

4. It's highly ____ that he'll win the scholarship. (probably)
5. Alarmingly, the hole in the ozone layer has ____ in size this year. (double)
6. The government is making great efforts to promote the family ____ program throughout the country. (plan)
7. Despite the thick fog, the pilot managed to land the plane _____. (safe)
8. I was asked to ____ my speech to ten minutes maximum. (limitation)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The boss finally agreed to give a five per cent pay ____ to all workers.
A. increase B. decrease C. double D. figure
2. My starting salary as a newly qualified teacher wasn't enough to ____ a family.
A. grow B. organize C. support D. limit
3. He has dedicated his life to scientific _____.
A. average B. research C. resources D. population
4. In order to lose weight, you must ____ the amount of fat you eat.
A. grow B. decrease C. raise D. increase
5. I'm sorry, this kind of product is not ____ in the store this week.
A. available B. probably C. safe D. control

GRAMMAR

- A). Conditional type 1, 2 and 3 (Revision)
B). Conditionals in reported speech

A). Conditional type 1, 2 and 3 (Revision)

(Câu điều kiện loại 1, 2 và 3)

Thông thường, mỗi câu điều kiện (Conditional sentences) có hai mệnh đề: mệnh đề "If" (If-clause) và mệnh đề chính (main clause). Cơ bản, câu điều kiện thường được chia làm ba loại: Type 1, Type 2 và Type 3. Chúng ta có thể tóm tắt cách dùng và cấu trúc của ba loại câu điều kiện như sau:

TYPE 1:

We use the conditional type 1 to express actions or situations that may happen in the present or the future.

[If-clause: Present tenses] + [Main clause: will/can/may/must + bare infinitive]

- If I find your key, I'll phone you.

<p><i>Chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 1 để diễn tả hành động hoặc tình huống có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.</i></p>	<p>- If you have finished your homework, you can watch TV.</p> <p>- If you are working now, I'll ring later.</p>
<p>TYPE 2:</p> <p>We use the conditional type 2 to express unreal actions or situations, which cannot happen in the present or the future.</p> <p><i>Chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 để diễn tả hành động hoặc tình huống không có thật và không thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.</i></p>	<p>[If-clause: Past simple] + [Main clause: would/could/might + bare infinitive]</p> <p>- If I had a car, I would give you a lift. (But I don't have a car, so I won't give a lift.)</p> <p>- If he were 10 cm taller, he could join the force. (Of course, he is not tall enough to join the force.)</p> <p>- What would you do if you suddenly saw a U.F.O? (I don't think you will see a U.F.O. This is an imaginary situation.)</p>
<p>TYPE 3:</p> <p>We use the conditional type 3 to express unreal actions or situations that did not happen or happened in a different way in the past.</p> <p><i>Chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 3 để diễn tả hành động hoặc tình huống giả định. Các hành động hoặc tình huống này đã không xảy ra hoặc đã xảy ra theo một cách khác trong quá khứ.</i></p>	<p>[If-clause: Past perfect] + [Main clause: would/could/might have + past participle]</p> <p>- If I had seen him, I would have warned him. (But I didn't see him, so I didn't warn him.)</p> <p>- If he had studied seriously, he might have passed the exam. (But he didn't study seriously, so he didn't pass the exam.)</p> <p>- He wouldn't have got angry if you had spoken more politely. (But you didn't speak politely, so he got angry.)</p>

* Những điều cần lưu ý khi dùng câu điều kiện:

I). Conditional type 1:

a). Ngoài thì hiện tại đơn (Present simple), chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present continuous) hoặc thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect) trong mệnh đề "If".

Ví dụ:

- If you're waiting for the manager, he'll be here in fifteen minutes.
- If you've finished your homework, you can go out.

b). Chúng ta có thể dùng câu "mệnh lệnh - yêu cầu" với Imperative hoặc với "should" và "had better" trong mệnh đề chính.

Ví dụ:

- If you need help, please *let me know!*
- If you're tired, you *should take* a rest.
- If you know anything about the accident, *you'd better phone* the police.

c). Chúng ta có thể dùng thì hiện tại đơn (Present simple) trong mệnh đề chính khi nói về tình huống thường xuyên xảy ra theo thói quen, hoặc nói về hiện tượng tự nhiên luôn luôn đúng. Loại câu điều kiện này được gọi là "The Zero Conditional".

Ví dụ:

- If water is colder than 0° Celsius, it *freezes*.
- If you heat iron, it *expands*.
- If I go to bed late, I *feel* bad.
- If you press this button, the machine *stops*.

II) Conditional type 2:

a). Chúng ta thường dùng cách nói "If I were you ..." khi muốn cho ai lời khuyên.

Ví dụ:

- *If I were you*, I would never believe him.
- I wouldn't try to make her angry *if I were you*.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng "were" đối với động từ "Be" cho tất cả các ngôi thứ trong câu điều kiện 2. Hình thức "was" cũng có thể được dùng với chủ ngữ số ít, nhưng được xem là cách dùng bình dân trong văn nói (informal). Do đó, tốt nhất là dùng "were" trong tất cả các tình huống.

b). Chúng ta dùng "might" trong mệnh đề chính khi diễn tả ý nghĩa "có lẽ", và dùng "could" khi diễn tả ý nghĩa "có khả năng".

Ví dụ:

- If you sent your application, they *might accept* you.
- If I knew her address, I *could write* to her.

c). Chúng ta có thể dùng "were + to-infinitive" trong mệnh đề "If" để nhấn mạnh ý "không thể xảy ra".

Ví dụ:

- *If I were to win* one million dollars, I'd give up my job.

(= If I won one million dollars, ...)

- If he *were to offer* you the job, would you accept it?

(= If he offered you the job, ...)

III). Conditional type 3:

Ngoài "would have + past participle", chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "might have + past participle" trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả ý nghĩa "có lẽ đã xảy ra", và dùng "could have + past participle" với ý nghĩa "có khả năng xảy ra".

Ví dụ:

- If you had applied for the job, you might have got it.

- If you had asked him, he could have helped you.

IV). Dùng cách đảo ngữ (Inversion) thay cho mệnh đề "If-clause":

Chúng ta có thể dùng cách đảo động từ ra trước chủ ngữ ("đảo ngữ" = inversion) thay cho mệnh đề "If-clause" khi muốn nhấn mạnh. Cách đảo động từ có thể được dùng với cả ba loại câu điều kiện.

Type 1: "Should + subject + bare infinitive"

- *Should you know* anything about the murder, phone the police.

(If you know anything about the murder, ...)

Type 2: "Were + subject + to-infinitive"

- *Were I to fly* in a spaceship, I would be extremely excited.

(If I were to fly in a spaceship, ...)

Type 3: "Had + subject + past participle"

- *Had I heard* about his trouble, I would have come to help him.

(If I had heard about his trouble, ...)

IV). "Unless" có thể được dùng với ý nghĩa "If ... not":

- Unless he works harder, he'll fail the exam.

(If he doesn't work harder, he'll fail the exams.)

- Unless you earned more than 10,000 dollars a month, you couldn't join that golf club.

(If you didn't earn more than 10,000 dollars a month, you couldn't join that golf club.)

V). Câu điều kiện pha trộn (mixed type): Câu điều kiện pha trộn có hai loại cấu trúc như sau:

1/. If-clause:

Past perfect + Main clause: would/could + bare infinitive

* Chúng ta dùng loại câu pha trộn này khi muốn giả định một tình huống xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng kết quả lại xảy ra trong hiện tại.

Ví dụ:

- Tình huống thật: You stayed up too late last night, so you feel tired now.
- Giả định: - If you *hadn't stayed* up too late last night, you *wouldn't feel* so tired now.

2/. If-clause: Past simple + Main clause: would/could have + past participle

Loại câu này được dùng khi chúng ta muốn nói về một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng điều kiện vẫn tồn tại trong hiện tại. Ví dụ:

- Tình huống thật:

- She *doesn't love* him, so she *didn't agree* to marry him.

- Giả định: - If she *loved* him, she *would have agreed* to marry him.

B). Conditional in reported speech

(Trường thuật câu điều kiện)

Khi tường thuật câu điều kiện, chúng ta cần chú ý những điểm sau:

1). Tường thuật câu điều kiện loại 1: Thay đổi thì của động từ và làm những thay đổi cần thiết khác như thay đổi đại từ và thời gian.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "If I get more information, I'll let you know," Kurt said to me.

Reported: Kurt said if he *got* more information he *would let* me know.

2). Tường thuật câu điều kiện loại 2: Không thay đổi thì của động từ, nhưng vẫn làm những thay đổi cần thiết khác.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "If I had a lot of money, I wouldn't go to work," Carol said.

Reported: Carol said if she *had* a lot of money she *wouldn't go* to work.

3). Tường thuật câu điều kiện loại 3: Không thay đổi thì của động từ, nhưng vẫn làm những thay đổi cần thiết khác.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "If you had gone to my house-warming, you would have met some of your old friends," Miguel said to me.

Reported: Miguel said if I *had gone* to his house-warming I *would have met* some of my old friends.

4). Khi tường thuật câu điều kiện loại 1 có mệnh đề chính ở dạng mệnh lệnh hoặc yêu cầu (commands or requests), chúng ta có thể dùng các cách sau:

a). Dùng : He/She told/asked + object + To-infinitive.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "If you have any difficulty, give me a ring," he said.

Reported: He *told/asked me to give* him a ring if I *had* any difficulty.

b). Dùng : **was/were to+infinitive**.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "If you miss the last bus, take a taxi," Kevin said.

Reported: Kevin said if I *missed* the last bus I *was to take* a taxi.

c). Khi câu điều kiện có ý nghĩa lời khuyên, dùng :

advised + object + To-infinitive.

Ví dụ:

Direct: "If you feel tired," he said, "why don't you have a rest?"

Reported: He *advised me to have* a rest if I *felt* tired.

Direct: "If your toothache gets worse, you should see the dentist," she said.

Reported: She *advised me to see* the dentist if my toothache *got* worse.

Direct: "If I were you, I wouldn't invest my money in this business," my friend said.

Reported: My friend *advised me not to invest* my money in that business.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. People cannot ski in the Alps if there ____ (be) no snow.
2. Unless Mabel ____ (run), she can't catch the bus.
3. I'd take you to the exhibition if I ____ (not be) so busy.
4. Ice always ____ (melt) if the air temperature is warm enough.
5. I could repair the car, if I ____ (have) the right tools.
6. I ____ (not sign) the contract unless you agree to it.
7. What would you do if he ____ (refuse) to lend you the money?
8. Unless you go to bed early you ____ (feel) tired tomorrow.
9. If she really loved you she ____ (not be) so horrible to you.
10. If you didn't pass the exam, ____ (you, take) it again?

EXERCISE 2: Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the following verbs. Use each verb only once.

know	land	be	phone	spend
live	break	find	not	rushown

1. It would be embarrassing if she ____ out the truth.
2. If some aliens ____ on earth, I'd make friends with them.
3. If I were you I ____ more time practising English.
4. If the eggs ____, there will be an awful mess on the floor!

5. If they ____ Joe to hospital, he would have died.
6. What would you do if you ____ a robot?
7. If I ____ it was your birthday, I'd have sent you a card.
8. I ____ more careful if I were you.
9. How would we feel if we ____ on Mars?
10. If you ____ me yesterday, I'd have given you the news.

EXERCISE 3: Match a line in column A with a line in column B to make a complete sentence.

A	B
1). More tourists would come to this town	a). our crops would grow faster.
2). If she had known the whole story	b). if the lift got stuck between two floors?
3). He would be better-looking	c). if you removed that screw.
4). He would fall ill	d). the world would be a better place.
5). If we had more rain	e). if it had a better climate.
6). If you had arrived ten minutes earlier	f). unless he stopped working so hard.
7). The whole machine would fall to pieces	g). she wouldn't have been so angry.
8). You wouldn't have got into trouble	h). you would have got a seat.
9). What would you do	i). if you had obeyed my instructions.
10). If people weren't so greedy	j). if he didn't have such a big nose.

EXERCISE 4: Read the situation and complete each sentence, using conditional type 2 or type 3.

1. Why don't you apply for that job? That's what I'd do.
If I _____ I _____ for that job.
2. Kate didn't leave early, and so she missed the ferry.
If Kate _____, she _____ the ferry.
3. I don't type this letter myself because I don't have a word processor.
If I _____, I _____ this letter myself.
4. You didn't buy more food, so we didn't have enough for dinner.

- If you _____, we _____ for dinner.
5. They didn't take a compass; that's why they got lost in the jungle.
They _____ if they _____ a compass.
6. I don't know Spanish; that's why I can't tell you what this means.
I _____ if I _____ Spanish.
7. Helen didn't make a shopping list, and she forgot to buy some sugar.
If Helen _____, she _____ some sugar.
8. He will join the expedition because he doesn't know how dangerous it is.
If he _____, he _____ the expedition.
9. I went to university thanks to my father's encouragement.
If it _____, I _____ to university.
10. You don't live on a bus route; that's why I don't often come and see you.
I _____ if you _____ on a bus route.

EXERCISE 5: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. Our air-conditioning isn't working and we feel very hot in here. (WERE)
If our air-conditioning _____ so hot.
2. I think you should pay more attention to your work. (WOULD)
If I were _____ more attention to my work.
3. Sue don't speak French well enough to find a job in Paris. (BETTER)
If Sue _____ find a job in Paris.
4. You can't make a cake without flour. (HAVE)
Unless you _____ make a cake.
5. Steve feels rather sick because he ate so much last night. (SO)
If Steve _____ last night, he wouldn't feel so sick now.
6. I didn't notice you. That's why I didn't greet you. (WOULD)
If I _____ have greeted you.
7. If nobody tells him, he'll make the same mistake again. (UNLESS)
He'll make the same mistake again _____ him.
8. I didn't sleep well last night. That's why I feel very sleepy now. (SO)
If I had slept better last night, _____ now.
9. In my opinion, you should discuss the matter with a lawyer. (WERE)
If I _____ the matter with a lawyer.
10. He is in prison now because he stole the money. (HADN'T)
If he _____ he wouldn't be in prison now.

EXERCISE 6: Rewrite the following in reported speech.

1. "The video pauses if you press this button," Stella said to me.
Stella said
2. "If I knew they were honest, I'd gladly lend them the money," said Steve.
Steve said
3. "If you have a mobile phone, check that it is turned off," she said to me.
She said
4. "I will be angry if it turns out that you're wrong," John told me.
John said
5. "Take another sandwich if you're hungry," she said to him.
She asked
6. "If I were you I would choose medicine to study at college," Sam told me.
Sam advised
7. "If you change your mind, give me a ring," Peter said to Pamela.
Peter asked
8. "If the disease is untreated, it can lead to brain damage," said the doctor.
The doctor said
9. "Had you been in time for work, your boss wouldn't have been annoyed," Susan said Brenda.
Susan said
10. "If you complain about me I'll get into trouble with my teacher," Brian said.
Brian told Sally that

EXERCISE 7: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Someone _____ on your glasses if you leave them there.
A. sits B. would sit C. sat D. may sit
2. If the pain _____ you'd better take another pill.
A. returns B. returned C. will return D. would return
3. Don't try to lift that box _____ you'll hurt yourself.
A. or B. if C. unless D. so
4. If you had touched that electric cable you _____.
A. could be electrocuted B. had been electrocuted
C. might have been electrocuted D. would have electrocuted
5. You can borrow my camera _____ you're careful with it.
A. unless B. so C. as long as D. when

6. You'll get pneumonia ____ .
 A. if you won't change your wet clothes
 B. unless you change your wet clothes
 C. unless you don't change your wet clothes
 D. if you didn't change your wet clothes
7. You'll be in danger ____ you remember the password.
 A. because B. if C. when D. unless
8. ____ more carefully, you wouldn't have made this mistake.
 A. If you listened B. Had you listened
 C. Were you to listen D. If you would have listened
9. If you ____ me up in the middle of the night, I wouldn't feel so tired now.
 A. hadn't woken B. didn't wake
 C. don't wake D. wouldn't have woken
10. You can renew a book ____ .
 A. unless another hasn't requested it
 B. if another reader has requested it
 C. unless another reader has requested it
 D. if another reader won't request it

PROGRESS TEST 6

(Unit 7: WORLD POPULATION)

- I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.
 (4 pts.)
1. Because of their bad service, there has been a(n) ____ in the number of visitors recently.
 A. growth B. decrease C. increase D. explosion
2. Class sizes of most schools are always above the national ____ .
 A. average B. population C. resources D. method
3. The word "feel" has a ____ "e" in the middle.
 A. different B. percent C. double D. triple
4. I'm afraid I'm not ____ to help with the decoration for the party. I'm busy working on my essay!
 A. enough B. probable C. safe D. available
5. He worked hard to ____ his family and now wants to enjoy his retirement.
 A. raise B. reach C. rise D. plan

6. The new teaching ____ encourages the students to think for themselves.
A. limit B. amount C. method D. resource
7. "Would you mind putting my case on the rack?" " ____ "
A. That's right. B. Not at all. There you are.
C. Don't mention it. D. Not too bad. Thanks.
8. "I hope the weather will be fine during our holidays!" " ____ "
A. Never mind. B. Oh, what a pity!
C. Yes, go ahead. D. So do I.
9. This is the first time I ____ to this town!
A. go B. am C. went D. have been
10. ____ I want to know is how to get this machine started.
A. When B. What C. That D. Which
11. The last time I heard from Elena ____ five months ago.
A. is B. has been C. was D. had been
12. By the time you read this letter I ____ the country for Europe.
A. will leave B. am leaving
C. am going to leave D. will have left
13. ____ the instructions carefully, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.
A. Had you read B. If you read
C. If you have read D. If you'd have read
14. Thank you very much. ____ your help, I wouldn't have succeeded in my job.
A. Despite B. Because of C. Without D. Instead of
15. It was a very long flight. It ____ twelve hours to reach our destination.
A. takes B. took C. has taken D. will take
16. There's a strict limit ____ the amount of time we can spend on the test.
A. on B. for C. with D. in

II. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each sentence. (1 p.)

1. A. average B. engage C. passage D. postage
2. A. silver B. limit C. iron D. liver
3. A. metal B. level C. medal D. meter
4. A. disease B. increase C. release D. decrease

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction. (1p.)

1. But for the presence of the TV celebrity, the party won't have been a
A B C D
success.

2. If we don't control the growth of the population, there'll have been a
A B C
population explosion soon.
D

3. The authorities are trying hardly to promote birth control methods to
A B C
rural areas.
D

4. On average, women in the Third World have most children than those
A B C D
in the West.

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below. (1 p.)

The world population is the totality of all living humans on the planet Earth. As of today, it is estimated to number 6.991 billion by the United States Census Bureau. According to a separate estimate by the United Nations, it has already exceeded 7 billion. The world's population is unevenly distributed, with six of the world's seven continents being permanently inhabited on a large scale. As of 2012, Asia is the most-populated of Earth's continents, with its 4.1 billion inhabitants accounting for over 60% of the world population. The world's two most-populated countries alone, China and India, constitute about 37% of the world's population. Africa is the second-most-populated continent, with around 1 billion people, or 15% of the world's population. Europe's 733 million people make up 11% of the world's population, while the Latin American and Caribbean regions are home to 589 million (9%). Northern America has a population of around 352 million (5%), and Oceania, the least-populated region, has about 35 million inhabitants (0.5%). Though it is not permanently inhabited by any fixed population, Antarctica has a small, fluctuating international population, based mainly in polar science stations. This population tends to rise in the summer months and decrease significantly in winter, as visiting researchers return to their home countries.

* Write 'T' before the sentence if it is true. Write 'F' if the sentence is not true.

1. The world's population is equally distributed in six continents.

2. More people live in Europe than in Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. The population of Northern America is smaller than that of Oceania.
4. The population of both China and India is even larger than that of Europe.

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. The mountainous areas are _____ mostly by ethnic groups. (population)
2. It seemed that disability was not a _____ on his life. (limit)
3. Police said that the two murders were _____ connected. (probable)
4. The teachers are responsible for the _____ of their students during the field trip. (safe)
5. I would like to thank the nurse who was very _____ during my father's illness. (support)
6. All of his money is _____ deposited in a Swiss bank account. (safe)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. Our team didn't lose the match thanks to the goalkeeper.
If it _____
2. He can't do a teaching job because of his lack of patience.
If he _____
3. Keep your feet warm or you'll catch a cold!
Unless _____
4. Please let me know, if you get any news about Jim!
Should _____
5. Don't worry if you can't answer all the questions.
It doesn't _____
6. We really need a new washing machine.
What _____

Unit 8

CELEBRATIONS

VOCABULARY

- agrarian [ə'greəriən] (adj) : về nông nghiệp

Ví dụ: Most of the land in this area used to be agrarian.

(Hầu hết đất đai trong vùng này trước đây là đất nông nghiệp.)

- apricot blossom ['eɪprɪkʊt, or: 'æprɪkə:t 'blɒsəm] (n): hoa mai
- banner ['bænə] (n) : biểu ngữ

Ví dụ: The demonstrators walked along the street, carrying a banner reading 'Save our Wildlife'.

(Những người đi tuần hành dọc theo đường phố mang theo biểu ngữ với dòng chữ 'Hãy cứu các động vật hoang dã'.)

- calendar ['kælɪndə] (n) : lịch
- candy ['kændi] (n) & (v) : (n) kẹo; (v) tẩm đường
- candied fruit ['kændɪd fru:t] (n) : mứt
- colour / color ['kʌlə] (v): tô màu

Ví dụ: The boy drew a big tree and colored it green.

(Thằng bé vẽ một cây lớn và tô nó màu xanh.)

- coloured / colored ['kʌləd] (adj) : có tô màu; có màu sắc
- comment ['kʌmənt] (n) : lời nhận xét; lời bình luận

Ví dụ: The coach didn't make any comment about the failure of the team.

(Huấn luyện viên không bình luận gì về sự thất bại của đội bóng.)

- comment (on/upon something) [kə'ment] (v) : bình luận (về việc gì)
- decorate ['dekəreɪt] (v) : trang trí

Ví dụ: They decorated the room with flowers and balloons.

(Họ trang trí căn nhà bằng hoa và bong bóng.)

- decoration [ˌdekə'reɪʃn] (n) : sự trang trí
- decorative ['dekəreɪtɪv] (adj) : có tính cách trang trí

Ví dụ: The mirror is functional yet decorative.

(Chiếc gương soi này chỉ có chức năng trang trí mà thôi.)

- entertain [ˌentə'teɪn] (v) : chiêu đãi hoặc mua vui cho ai

Ví dụ: The public was entertained with a display of aerobatics.

(Công chúng được giải trí bằng một màn biểu diễn nhào lộn máy bay.)

- entertaining [ˌentə'teɪnɪŋ] (adj) : vui, thú vị
- entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] (n) : sự giải trí
- exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] (v) : trao đổi

Ví dụ: We exchanged addresses and phone numbers.

(Chúng tôi đã trao đổi địa chỉ và số điện thoại.)

- fatty ['fæti] (adj) : có nhiều chất béo
- festival ['festɪvəl] (n) : lễ hội
- good luck [gʊd lʌk] (n) : vận may
- grand [grænd] (adj) : hoành tráng; vĩ đại

Ví dụ: Their wedding was a very grand occasion.

(Lễ cưới của họ là một biến cố hoành tráng.)

- green bean [grɪːn biːn] (n) : đậu xanh
- influence [ˈɪnfluəns] (v) & (n) : (v) gây ảnh hưởng; (n) ảnh hưởng

Ví dụ: It's clear that her painting has been influenced by Picasso.

(Rõ ràng là cách vẽ tranh của cô ấy chịu ảnh hưởng của Picasso.)

- kumquat tree [ˈkʌmkwɒt triː] (n) : cây quất
- lunar [ˈluːnə] (adj) : thuộc về mặt trăng; thuộc về âm lịch
- Lunar New Year [ˈluːnə njuː ˈjiə] (n): Tết Nguyên Đán
- main [meɪn] (adj) : chính; chủ yếu

Ví dụ: The main purpose of his holiday to Japan was to go climbing.

(Mục đích chính của kì nghỉ tại Nhật Bản của anh ta là đi leo núi.)

- mainly [ˈmeɪnli] (adv) : chủ yếu
- occasion [əˈkeɪʒn] (n) : dịp

Ví dụ: It was not a suitable occasion for discussing holiday plans.

(Đó không phải là dịp thích hợp để bàn luận kế hoạch nghỉ lễ.)

- peach blossom [piːtʃ ˈblɒsəm] (n) : hoa đào
- plum [plʌm] (n), : quả mận
- pork [pɔːk] (n) : thịt heo
- positive [ˈpɒzətɪv] (adj) : chắc chắn; khẳng định; tốt đẹp
- pray (for sb or sth) [preɪ] (v) : cầu nguyện (cho ai hoặc điều gì)

Ví dụ: Everybody all fell to their knees and began to pray for the victims of the disasters.

(Mọi người cùng quỳ gối cầu nguyện cho những nạn nhân của thảm họa.)

- prayer [preə] (n) : lời cầu nguyện

Ví dụ: She never forgets to say her prayers before going to sleep.

(Cô ấy không bao giờ quên cầu nguyện trước khi đi ngủ.)

- prepare [prɪˈpeə] (v): chuẩn bị
- preparation [,prepəˈreɪʃn] (n) : sự chuẩn bị

Ví dụ: There is often a lot of activity in preparation for the Lunar New Year.

(Thường có nhiều hoạt động để chuẩn bị chào đón năm mới âm lịch.)

- ripe [raɪp] (adj) : (trái cây) chín
- sugared apples [ˈʃʊɡəd ˈæplz] (n) : mứt táo
- special [ˈspeʃl] (adj) : đặc biệt
- spread [spred] (v) : kéo dài (thời gian); lan ra

Ví dụ: He took a course of studies that spread over three years.

(Ông ta theo một khóa học kéo dài trong ba năm.)

- sticky ['stɪki] (adj) : dính; dẻo
- sticky rice ['stɪki raɪs] (n) : gạo nếp
- thus [ðʌs] (adv) : vì vậy; do đó = therefore; in this way

Ví dụ: Tet is a very special occasion. Thus, everybody makes lots of preparations for it.

(Tết là một dịp rất đặc biệt. Do đó mọi người chuẩn bị rất nhiều cho nó.)

- tradition [trə'dɪʃn] (n) : truyền thống
- traditional [trə'dɪʃənl] (adj) : theo truyền thống

Ví dụ: The school uses a combination of modern and traditional methods for teaching science subjects.

(Nhà trường dùng những phương pháp hiện đại lẫn truyền thống để giảng dạy những môn khoa học.)

- traditionally [trə'dɪʃənəli] (adv) : theo truyền thống

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Your flower arrangement makes the table look really _____. (decorate)
2. _____, many Vietnamese people return to their hometowns to celebrate the Lunar New Year. (tradition)
3. There are always lively New Year _____ throughout the country at this time of the year. (celebrate)
4. You should avoid eating _____ food if you want to lose weight. (fat)
5. We found his talk both informative and _____. (entertain)
6. In some countries it is _____ for a bride to wear white. (tradition)
7. All the students shared the _____ for the party between them, so it wasn't too much work. (prepare)
8. _____ fruit is one of the traditional kinds of food served on the occasion of Tet. (candy)
9. What did you do for _____ while you were staying there - just watch TV? (entertain)
10. She whispered a silent _____ that her sick mother would not die. (pray)

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The students marched around the town, waving the _____ reading "Keep our city clean and green!".
A. celebrations B. festivals C. banners D. decorations

2. Let us ____ for those who are not so fortunate as ourselves.
A. comment B. pray C. decorate D. exchange
3. Most children's television programs aim to educate and ____ at the same time.
A. entertain B. celebrate C. influence D. mark
4. A lot of ____ land in the countryside has been turned into urban areas.
A. grand B. fatty C. traditional D. agrarian
5. Those apples aren't ____ yet; they're still green.
A. blossom B. ripe C. main D. sticky

GRAMMAR

A). Pronoun 'one/ones'

B). someone, anyone, no one, everyone

A). Pronoun 'one/ones'

1). Chúng ta có thể dùng 'one' (cho số ít) và 'ones' (cho số nhiều) như những đại từ bất định (indefinite pronouns) thay thế cho một danh từ đi trước trong câu.

Ví dụ:

Customer: 'I'd like a bottle of mineral water, please.'

Shop-assistant: 'Which *one*? A big *one* or a small *one*, sir?'

Customer: 'A big *one*, please.'

Trong đoạn đối thoại trên, đại từ 'one' được dùng để khỏi phải lặp lại cụm từ 'a bottle of mineral water'.

2). Chúng ta có thể dùng 'one' hoặc 'ones' theo sau hầu hết các tính từ: như tính từ màu sắc (red, blue, green, black, white, ...), tính từ chỉ kích cỡ (large, small, long, short, ...), hoặc các tính từ khác (expensive, cheap, old, new, ...).

Ví dụ:

- These blouses are all nice, but I'd like the red one.

('the red one' = the red blouse)

- I didn't buy a calculator. They only had expensive ones.

('expensive ones' = expensive calculators)

- 'Which is your toothbrush?' - 'The soft one.'

('The soft one' = the soft toothbrush)

- We threw away the old curtains and bought some new ones.

('some new ones' = some new curtains)

3). Chúng ta có thể dùng 'one/ones' sau các từ : 'this, that, these, those'; sau : 'which'; sau : 'the'; hoặc sau : 'every, each, another'.

Ví dụ:

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

('This one' = This suitcase; 'that one' = that suitcase)

- These flowers are fresh, but those ones are nicer.

('Those ones' = those flowers)

- He has three cars. Each one has its own chauffeur.

('Each one' = each car; trong câu này chúng ta có thể bỏ 'one')

- The building had lots of windows. Every one had been broken.

('Every one' = every window; chú ý : 'every one' viết tách rời khác với 'everyone' có nghĩa là mọi người = all (the) people)

- This laptop is better than the one I had before.

('the one' = the laptop)

- 'Can you get my coat, please?' - 'Yes, madam. Which one?'

('Which one?' = Which coat?)

4). Không dùng 'one' trong các trường hợp sau:

a). Không dùng 'one' sau mạo từ 'a' khi không có tính từ đi kèm.

Ví dụ:

- Whenever you need a phone box, you can never find one.

('one' = a phone box; không thể nói : 'a-one')

- 'You have so many pens.' 'Well. You can take one if you want.'

('one' = a pen; không thể nói ; 'a-one')

b). Không dùng 'one' để thay thế danh từ không-đếm-được (uncountable nouns). Thay vào đó, chúng ta chỉ cần dùng tính từ mà thôi, nếu không muốn lặp lại danh từ.

Ví dụ:

- There was no hot water. I had to wash in cold.

('cold' = cold water; không thể nói : 'cold-one')

5). Chúng ta cũng dùng 'one' như một đại từ nhân xưng (personal pronoun) với ý nghĩa 'người ta' nói chung ('one' = people in general, including you and me). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng sở-hữu-cách: one's.

Ví dụ:

- One can drive a car in Britain when one is 17 years old.

('One' = people)

- One can easily lose one's way in Paris.

('One' = people, including you and me)

B). someone, anyone, no one, everyone

1). Thông thường chúng ta dùng 'someone/somebody' trong câu khẳng định; và 'anyone/anybody' trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.

Ví dụ:

- There's someone waiting for you at the gate.
- Don't worry! Somebody will help you with this!
- Do you know anyone who's interested in buying my house?
- I went to her party, but I didn't know anybody there.

Chúng ta cũng dùng 'anyone/anybody' trong mệnh đề 'If-clause'.

Ví dụ:

- If you find anyone trying to get into this place, phone the police immediately.

2). Chúng ta có thể dùng 'someone/somebody' trong câu hỏi khi nó có ý nghĩa của lời yêu cầu hoặc đề nghị (a request or offer).

Ví dụ:

- Would you like *someone* to drive you home?
- Shall I ask *someone* to help you with this?

3). Tất cả các từ 'someone, anyone, no one, everyone' đều có ý nghĩa 'số ít' và dùng với động từ số ít. Ví dụ:

- Someone *is* responsible for this mistake.
- No one *was* in the office yesterday morning.
- Everyone *has* to write an essay.

4). Chúng ta thường dùng các đại từ 'they, them, their' để thay thế cho các từ 'someone, anyone, everyone, no one'.

Ví dụ:

- Somebody forgot to lock the door, didn't *they*?
(*'they'* được dùng thay thế cho *'somebody'*)
- If anyone phones me when I'm out, tell *them* I'll phone *them* back later on.

(*'them'* được dùng thay thế cho *'anyone'*)

- Look! Someone has left *their* bag on this seat.

(*'their'* được dùng thay thế cho *'someone'*)

- Everyone was asked what *they* thought.

(*'they'* được dùng thay thế cho *'everyone'*)

- Everybody was doing *their* best to help.

(*'their'* được dùng thay thế cho *'everybody'*)

CHÚ Ý: Người ta cũng có thể dùng các đại từ nhân xưng 'he, she, him, her, his' để thay thế cho 'someone, anyone, ...' nhưng không thông dụng lắm.

Ví dụ:

- Someone left *her/their* handbag behind.

5). Chúng ta có thể dùng tính từ hoặc từ 'else' (= cái khác, người khác) theo sau 'someone, anyone, no one, everyone'.

Ví dụ:

- We need someone **strong** to move the piano.

(NOT: We need ~~strong~~ someone ...)

- Do you know anyone **reliable** to work with?

(NOT: Do you know ~~reliable~~ anyone ...)

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

(NOT: ... there was ~~injured~~ no one.)

- Kate avoids seeing James. She often goes out with someone else these days.

('someone else' = another person)

6). Chúng ta có thể dùng sở-hữu-cách ['s] sau 'someone, anyone, no one, everyone'.

Ví dụ:

- Somebody's car is blocking the road.

- This is **nobody's** fault.

- We need **everyone's** name and address.

7). Chúng ta cũng dùng các từ 'something, anything, nothing, everything' và 'somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere' tương tự các cách dùng của 'someone, anyone, ...'. Nhưng ý nghĩa những từ tận cùng 'thing' chỉ cho vật; và các từ tận cùng 'where' chỉ nơi chốn.

Ví dụ:

- There's *something* in my eye. I can't see very well.

(something = a thing)

- *Everything* is so expensive these days.

(everything = all things)

- *Everywhere* was crowded.

(everywhere = all (the) places)

- Shall we go *somewhere* quiet this summer?

(somewhere quiet = a quiet place)

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete each sentence with 'one' or 'ones'.

1. Put these large boxes here, and those small ____ over there!
2. 'Which of those girls is your sister?' - 'She's the ____ with the dark hair.'
3. There are two films on TV this evening. Which ____ would you prefer to see?
4. My new glasses are much stronger than my old ____.
5. 'Would you like a drink?' 'Oh, yes, please, I'd love ____.'
6. The best road to the airport is the ____ on the right.
7. Carol likes these brown shoes more than those black ____.
8. They have three children. Each ____ goes to a different school.
9. Those chairs are too expensive for me. Can you show me some cheaper ____?
10. They're building new houses on this street. The old ____ have been pulled down.

EXERCISE 2: Complete each sentence, using 'one, some, it' or 'them'.

1. If you need a map, I can lend you ____.
2. If you need the money, I can lend you ____.
3. We took a taxi. There was ____ waiting.
4. I'm afraid the vase broke. I dropped ____ on the floor.
5. I'm having a biscuit. Would you like ____ too?
6. I don't have any good CDs, but my brother has ____.
7. Have you seen my glasses? I put ____ on the desk a minute ago.
8. I've been looking for a pencil, but I haven't found ____.
9. There's a lot of milk in the fridge. You can get ____ if you like.
10. These paintings are beautiful. Can you hang ____ all on the wall?

EXERCISE 3: Fill in each gap with 'someone, anyone, something, anything, somewhere' or 'anywhere'.

- A: Have you seen my camera? I can't find it (0) anywhere.
- B: No, I haven't. Perhaps (1) ____ has borrowed it.
- A: I haven't given (2) ____ permission to borrow it. It must be (3) ____ in this room.
- B: Things are in such a mess. It could be (4) ____.
- A: I know. I can never find (5) ____ when I want it.
- B: We'll have to do (6) ____ about this mess. We'd better tidy it up.

EXERCISE 4: Complete each sentence using one of the following words.

somebody anybody nobody everybody
something anything nothing everything
somewhere anywhere nowhere everywhere

1. There isn't ___ watching TV at the moment. Can you turn it off?
2. Why don't we go ___ for a picnic this weekend?
3. There's ___ waiting outside to see you. He didn't tell me his name.
4. They've got ___ to live; they're homeless.
5. There's ___ in the suitcase. It's empty!
6. It's a secret. ___ knows about it.
7. They lost ___ in the fire; their house and all their possessions.
8. Have you seen my gloves? I've looked ___ for them, but I can't find them ___.
9. Pamela is the only one in the office at the moment. ___ else has gone home.
10. 'Shall I make you ___ to eat?' 'Oh, yes, please. I've had hardly ___ all day.'

EXERCISE 5: Complete each sentence using 'someone, anyone, ...' or 'something, anything, ...' or 'somewhere, anywhere, ...'.

- 1). ' ___ phoned while you were out.'
'Oh, who?'
'He didn't give his name. He wants to discuss ___ with you.'
- 2). 'I'd like to go away ___ on holiday.'
'On your own?'
'No, I hope I can find ___ to come with me.'
- 3). 'Has Brian got a job yet?'
'No, he's looked ___, but he can't get one. And he hates sitting around doing ___.'
- 4). 'Have you ever found ___ in the street?'
'Yes, I once found ___.'
'What?'
'A ten-dollar bill.'
- 5). 'We all know that the man is a thief.'
'Yes, ___ knows, but ___ dares to say so publicly.'

EXERCISE 6: Rewrite the phrases in brackets using 'everyone, someone, something, anything, nothing' or 'somewhere'.

1. (another place) It's not very comfortable here. Let's go somewhere else!
2. (an intelligent person) We need _____ to do this job.
3. (an interesting thing) Is there _____ in this magazine?
4. (a wallet belonging to someone) _____ is on the table. Do you know whose it is?
5. (no exciting things) _____ ever happens in this place.
6. (a different thing) This program is boring. Let's watch _____ !
7. (the opinions of everyone) _____ will be considered.
8. (a quiet place) I'm really tired of this noisy street. Shall we find _____ to live?
9. (all the other people) George isn't coming, but _____ is coming.
10. (a strange thing) Can you see _____ about this house?

EXERCISE 7: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar sentence to the first sentence.

1. All the things in the room were in bright colors.
Everything _____
2. There was nothing I could do.
I couldn't _____
3. When I phoned, there was no reply.
No one _____
4. You check in for your flight at least an hour before departure.
One _____
5. I haven't got any work.
I've got _____ to do.
6. All of you know the answer, don't you?
Everybody _____ ?
7. We are all milk drinkers here!
Everybody _____ milk.
8. Are we going to be driven there?
Is _____ ?
9. No one was on time yesterday.
Everyone _____
10. I'm afraid I don't know anything about it.
I'm afraid I know _____

EXERCISE 8: Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word given.

1. Derek didn't do anything yesterday. (NOTHING)
.....
..... *Derek did nothing yesterday.*
2. Carol is very popular. (EVERYBODY)
.....
3. The box isn't empty. (SOMETHING)
.....
4. All the people were singing. (EVERYONE)
.....
5. I feel annoyed. (SOMETHING)
.....
6. We haven't got any food. (NOTHING)
.....
7. The office is empty. (NO ONE)
.....
8. You fill in an application form, and then you wait for an answer. (ONE)
.....
9. I wouldn't change my mind no matter what you could say. (NOTHING)
.....
10. I've done some things so far today, and they have gone wrong!
(EVERYTHING)
.....

EXERCISE 9: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Ken's bought a car, but it's a second-hand _____.
A. something B. it C. everything D. one
2. He found _____ to live, so he had to leave the town.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere
3. Get some eggs, _____, please.
A. large things B. large one C. the larges D. large ones
4. 'Which house is yours?' _____ next to the bookshop.'
A. The one B. A one C. Its one D. One
5. The material felt softer than _____ she had ever touched before.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everyone

6. I had the matches a minute ago, but now I can't find _____.
A. one B. ones C. them D. it
7. One should look after _____ health.
A. his B. one's C. your D. their
8. The vases are all handmade and _____ looks different.
A. every B. everyone C. every one D. everything
9. I always get to work before _____ else.
A. anyone B. someone C. no one D. all ones
10. When you cook clams you shouldn't eat _____ that don't open.
A. someone B. the one C. the ones D. something

PROGRESS TEST 7

(Unit 8: CELEBRATIONS)

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.
(4 pts.)

1. There will be a big ceremony to _____ the 20th anniversary of the founding of the school.
A. decorate B. mark C. spread D. build
2. During several weeks before Tet, the children's excitement usually _____ to the first day of the New Year.
A. gets on B. keeps up C. builds up D. turns on
3. After the first-term test, the teacher made good _____ on her students' work.
A. occasions B. comments C. traditions D. preparations
4. As the New Year is approaching, people normally _____ greeting cards with their relatives and friends.
A. prepare B. celebrate C. exchange D. entertain
5. Let us pray _____ the victims of that terrible disaster!
A. with B. by C. in D. for
6. "Which car is yours?" - "_____ parking next to the lamp post."
A. One B. The one C. A one D. The ones
7. I saw _____ else in the office except for an old clerk who was busy writing _____.
A. no one / something B. someone / something
C. anyone / anything D. no one / anything
8. Tom always hands in his paper before _____ else.
A. someone B. no one C. anyone D. all ones

9. "Have you seen my handbag? I've been looking for it _____, but I can't find it."

A. everywhere B. nowhere C. somewhere D. everything

10. _____ disturbed, the bird may abandon the nest, leaving the chicks to die.

A. Because B. Unless C. Though D. If

11. If water is heated to 100°C, it _____ to steam.

A. turned B. would turn C. could turn D. turns

12. The victim was dead _____ arrival at the hospital.

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

13. It may seem strange, but my Mom doesn't know _____ to ride a bicycle.

A. what B. how C. where D. which

14. There are far _____ many students for such a small classroom!

A. so B. such C. too D. enough

15. "I can't stop worrying about my exam tomorrow." "_____"

A. That's all right, never mind. B. Congratulations!
C. Don't mention it. D. I'm sure you'll do well.

16. "Could I use your dictionary?" "_____"

A. Yes. Go ahead! B. Thanks. You too.
C. That's a nice idea. D. It doesn't matter.

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each sentence. (1 p.)

1. A. between B. delight C. coloured D. polite
2. A. popular B. occasion C. agrarian D. excitement
3. A. influence B. pagoda C. apricot D. positive
4. A. recent B. lunar C. blossom D. throughout

III. Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correction. (1p.)

1. If you need any more butter, I'll bring you one.

A B C D

2. All of these hats look so nice that I can't decide what one to buy.

A B C D

3. Tet is one of the grandest occasion for most Vietnamese people.

A B C D

4. On the occasion of the New Year, most houses are decorated by apricot

A B C

blossoms and other flowers.

D

IV. Read the passage and do the exercise below. (1 p.)

All over the world, people welcome the New Year for it is one of the oldest of all holidays. Most New Year celebrations focus on family and friends. It is a time to reflect on the past and envision a future, perhaps, in a world where people live together in harmony.

In London, crowds welcome the New Year with fireworks bursting above the River Thames as Big Ben chimes out midnight in a display watched by more than 250,000 people on the river banks. In Paris, tens of thousands are expected to gather on the illuminated Champs Elysees to mark the celebration known as *la Fete de Saint-Sylvestre* while in Stockholm fireworks will be seen across much of the city. In Amsterdam, revellers are gearing up for the first "kiss" between two giant inflatable puppets representing a Dutch boy and girl, which will "walk" towards each other as the seconds tick down to the New Year. At the stroke of midnight, the puppets will kiss as fireworks explode in an event that organisers hope will become a yearly tradition in the city. In Japan, families normally gather for trips to shrines to mark the New Year. Traditionally, Filipinos welcome the New Year with firecrackers and parties.

* Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. In which country do people usually welcome the New Year by going to shrines?
.....
2. In which city do people gather for the celebration known as *la Fete de Saint-Sylvestre*?
.....
3. According to the passage, what is the most notable event that people in Amsterdam are expecting to see for the New Year celebration?
.....
4. What activities do people in the Philippines welcome the New Year with?
.....

V. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.5 pts.)

1. ___ for the opening ceremony are well under way. (prepare)
2. Your living room is badly in need of _____. (decorate)
3. The floor is still _____. It seems that someone spilled the juice on it. (stick)
4. If you want to lose weight, you must stop eating so much _____ food.
(fat)
5. She ran _____ down the stairs to greet her cousins. (excite)
6. Such good news calls for a _____. (celebrate)

VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (1.5 pts.)

1. All the people at the party were dressed in fancy dress.

Everybody

2. No one can use this machine without permission.

This machine

3. I wouldn't change my mind no matter what you could say.

Nothing you

4. We won't get to the airport on time without taking a taxi.

Unless

5. Have you got a smaller size than this?

Is this the

6. I've never flown in a balloon before.

This is