**Unit 2: ADVENTURE**

**I. VOCABULARY**

**- attempt** /ə'tempt/ (v) : nỗ lực, cố gắng

*Example: I will make every attempt to answer all your questions.*

**- awful =** terrible /'ɔ:fl/ (adj) : khủng khiếp

**- abseiling** /'æbseɪ.lɪŋ/ (n) : leo xuống vách núi

**- breathtaking** /'breθ,teɪkɪŋ/ (adj) : tuyệt vời = impressive

*Example: The view from my bedroom window was absolutely breathtaking.*

**- brilliant (=** extremely clever, intelligent) /'brɪliənt/ (adj): thông minh

**- bravery** /'breɪvəri/ (n) : sự gan dạ, dũng cảm (= courage)

**brave** (adj) : gan dạ, dũng cảm

**- cliff** /klɪf/ (n) : vách đá dựng (sát biển)

**- challenge** /'tʃælɪndʒ/ (v) (n) : (v) thách thức; (n) sự thách thức

**- circumnavigate** /,sɜ:kəm'nævɪgeɪt/ (v) : đi vòng quanh bằng đường biển

**- depart** /dɪ'pɑ:t/ (v) : khởi hành (= to leave a place, especially to start a trip)

**- dinghy** /'dɪŋgi, 'dɪŋi/ (n) : xuồng

**- disaster** /dɪ'zɑ:,stə/ (n) : thảm hoạ

**- disastrous** /dɪ'zɑ:strəs/ (adj) : (gây) thảm hoạ

**- filthy** /' fɪlθi/ (adj) : dơ bẩn (= very dirty)

**- impressive** /ɪm'presɪv/ (adj) : gây ấn tượng, hùng vĩ

*Example: That was an impressive performance from such a young guitarist.*

*(Đó là một màn trình diễn ấn tượng của một nghệ sĩ guitar trẻ tuổi như thế.)*

**- icy =** (covered in ice) /'aɪ.si/ (adj) : băng giá, đóng băng

**- jet-skiing** /'ʤet,ski:ɪŋ/ (n) : môn lái mô tô nước

**- huge** /hju:ʤ/ (adj) : to lớn; khổng lồ (=giant)

**- feature** /'fi:tʃə(r)/ (n) : đặc điểm

**- landscape** /'lændskeɪp/ (n) : phong cảnh

*Example: The construction of dams has changed the character of the landscape.*

*(Việc xây dựng đập nước đã làm thay đổi đặc tính của phong cảnh nơi ấy.)*

**- life jacket** /'laɪf ,dʒækɪt/ (n) : áo phao (cứu hộ)

**- mountain biking** /'maʊntən baɪkɪŋ/ (n) : môn chạy xe đạp leo núi

**- narrow** /'nærəʊ/ (adj) : chật hẹp

**- nightmare** /'naɪtmeər// (n) : cơn ác mộng

**- motivation** /,məʊtɪ'veɪʃn/ (n) : động lực

**- motivate** /'məʊtɪveɪt/ (v) : tạo động lực; thúc đẩy

**- orienteering** /,ɔ:riən'tɪərɪŋ/ (n) : môn thể thao đi bộ và định hướng

**- paddles** /'pædl/ (n) : mái chèo

**- quad biking** /'kwɒd baɪkɪŋ/ (n) : môn chạy xe mô tô địa hình

**- remote** /rɪ'məʊt/ (adj) : xa xôi; hẻo lánh

**- rescue** /'reskju:/ (v) : cứu sống

**- realise/ realize** /'ri:əlaɪz/ (v) : nhận ra; thực hiện

*Example: She looked rather embarrassed when she realized her mistake.*

*(Cô ấy trông có vẻ bối rối khi cô ấy nhận ra lỗi lầm của mình.)*

**- rocky** /'rɒki/ (adj) : (thuộc) đá, cứng như đá

**- rucksack** /'rʌksæk/ (n) : cái ba lô (= backpack)

**- safety harness** /'seɪfti'hɑ:nɪs/ (n) : đai an toàn

**- spectacular** /spek'tækjələr/ (adj) : ngoạn mục (= very impressive)

**- shallow** /'ʃæləʊ/ (adj) : nông, cạn

**- shipwreck** /'ʃɪp-rek/ (n) : vụ đắm tàu

**to wreck** (v) : (làm) đắm tàu

**- sink-sank-sunk** /sɪŋk/ (v) : chìm

*Example: The submarine sank after an explosion.*

*(Chiếc tàu ngầm bị chìm sau một vụ nổ.)*

**- solo** /'səʊləʊ/ (n, adj, adv) : một mình (= alone)

**- severe** /sɪ'vɪə(r)/ (adj) : nghiêm trọng (= serious)

**- starving** (adj) : đói (= very hungry)

**Phrases to remember**

1. to make an attempt to do sth : cố gắng làm việc gì

in an attempt to do sth : với nỗ lực làm việc gì

*Example: Two factories were closed in an attempt to cut costs.*

*(Hai xí nghiệp bị đóng cửa với nỗ lực cắt giảm chi phí.)*

2. to call for help : kêu gọi giúp đỡ

3. to dream of + V.ing : mơ về điều gì

4. to graduate from + (a school) : tốt nghiệp (trường nào)

5. to make mistakes : phạm lỗi

***WORD FORM***

|  | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | - adventure: sự phiêu lưu/ mạo hiểm  - adventurer: người thích mạo hiểm |  | adventurous: thích mạo hiểm | adventurously: liều lĩnh |
| **2** | athlete: vận động viên điền kinh athletics: môn điền kinh |  | athletic: thuộc về điền kinh, khỏe mạnh |  |
| **3** | courage: sự dũng cảm |  | courageous: dũng cảm | courageously |
| **4** | experience: (CN) sự trải nghiệm (UCN): kinh nghiệm | experience: trải nghiệm, chứng kiến | experienced: giàu kinh nghiệm  inexperienced: thiếu kinh nghiệm |  |
| **5** | exhaustion: sự cạn kiệt | exhaust: làm cạn kiệt | exhausted: cạn kiệt, kiệt sức  exhausting: mệt mỏi |  |
| **6** | exploration: sự thám hiểm, sự thăm dò explorer: người thám hiểm | explore : thăm dò, thám hiểm | exploratory: mang tính thăm dò, thám hiểm  unexplored: chưa được biết đến, chưa ai thăm dò |  |
| **7** | impression: ấn tượng | impress: gây ấn tượng | impressive: gây ấn tượng | impressively |
| **8** | mountain: núi  mountaineering: leo núi  mountaineer: người leo núi |  | mountainous: nhiều núi non |  |
| **9** | riskiness: tính mạo hiểm  risk: sự nguy hiểm, nguy cơ |  | risky: rủi ro, mạo hiểm |  |
| **10** | tragedy: thảm kịch |  | tragic: bi thảm | tragically |

***WORD SKILLS***

**Động từ và hình thức danh từ tương ứng**

Trong bài học này, chúng ta xem xét những động từ được đổi thành hình thức danh từ khi thêm các hậu tố (suffixes): ment”, “-tion” và “-ance”. Ví dụ:

| **Verb + suffixes** | **Verb** | **Noun** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + “ment”** | advertise  govern  improve  develop | advertisement  government  improvement  development |
| **Verb + “tion”** | adopt  complete  innovate  motivate | adoption  completion  innovation  motivation |
| **Verb + “ance”** | accept  assist | acceptance  assistance |

***VOCABULARY PRACTICE***

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box. *There are more words than needed.***

***Part A:***

| *shipwreck - paddle - accomplish - attempt - safety - harness – nightmares*  *sink - explore - bravery - life jacket -features - realises - rescued – circum*  *navigated - rope - rucksack - paddles -poles - dinghy - boots* |
| --- |

1. There is a real sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when everything goes right.

2. An important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Van Gogh’s paintings is their bright colours.

3. Don’t worry about falling off the climbing wall - you’ll be wearing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Years after the accident I still have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about it.

5. If you go out to the sea on a boat, it’s a good idea to wear a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6. Survivors of the crash were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by helicopter.

7. Their motorboat struck a rock and began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. If you go hiking in the countryside, take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that you can carry things in it.

9. Bears will sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urban areas for food.

10. I passed my driving test at the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

11. In the mountains you’ll need some strong walking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

12. After the war, my uncle was awarded a medal for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

13. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cape Hope Island in canoes.

14. When I went kayaking, I broke my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had to use my hands to get to the edge of the river.

15. She never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her ambition of winning an Olympic.

***Part B:***

| *fantastic — disastrous — rough — tiny — athletic — thrilling*  *narrow — spectacular— exhausted — severe — steep — brilliant* |
| --- |

1. Climate change could have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects on Earth.

2. The game had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finale, with three goals scored in the last five minutes.

3. The news caused a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fall in the stock market.

4. The fire has caused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damage to the building.

5. I met the old lady as I was walking down a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ path out of the village.

6. We live in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain area.

7. He can play any sport, he's naturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. You only need to use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount of salt.

9. There was only a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gap between the bed and the wall.

10. You look absolutely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after a hard-working day.

**Exercise 2. Choose the word which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. Many families fail to realize the importance of a well-balanced diet.

A. become understand B. become unaware

C. become aware of D. become unconscious

2. This is a mountainous area with spectacular scenery.

A. terrible B. bright C. exorbitant D. breathtaking

3. Climate change could have disastrous effects on Earth.

A. devastating B. great C. little D. destroyed

4. People were hungry and lying on the road because they didn’t have anything to eat for three days.

A. lack B. starving C. full D. short

5. The house was dirty with clothes and newspapers everywhere.

A. clean B. clear C. filthy D. dark

**Exercise 3. Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. Becoming a mother made a huge difference to me.

A. little B. enormous C. much D. vast

2. It's always risky leaving your car out on the street overnight.

A. dangerous B. unsafe C. safe D. uncertain

3. We were bumping over the smooth ground.

A. even B. rough C. gentle D. slight

4. The babies swam around at the shallow end of the pool.

A. narrow B. steep C. thin D. deep

5. It sounds terrible about not being able to help the victims of the earthquake.

A. awful B. exciting C. delicious D. boring

**Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.**

1. Many teachers would like to be more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and creative. (adventure)

2. She made her home in Rome and travelled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in north Africa. (adventure)

3. I hope people will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough to speak out against this injustice. (courage)

4. I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the possibility of a part-time job. (exploration)

5. You can then use this hut as a base for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the mountains around. (explore)

6. As reported, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meeting already has been held. (explore)

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climbers were rescued by helicopter. (exhaust)

8. The whole affair ended in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (tragic)

9. My lack of practical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a disadvantage. (experienced)

10. My daughter wants to compete in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (athletic)

11. Several of the younger players also looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (impress)

12. Fog and rain are common in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions near the border. (mountain)

13. She's too young and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go abroad on her own. (experience)

14. He died when a parachute jump went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrong. (tragic)

15. She made a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on me the first time I met her. (impress)

**Exercise 5. Give the noun form of the following verbs. The first one has been done for you.**

| judge *- judgment* | imagine | manage | elect |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| allow | determine | acquaint | assure |
| enjoy | invite | excite | attend |
| move | appear | develop | perform |
| expect | affect | maintain | announce |
| recognise |  |  |  |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. The Past Continuous**

**2. Stative Verbs**

**1. The Past Continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)**

**1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

**Subject + was / were + V-ing**

**Subject + was / were + V-ing**

| I  He  She  It | was  wasn’t  was not | reading.  sleeping.  working. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| We  You  They | were  weren’t  were not |

| Was | I  he  she  it | singing?  talking?  running? |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Were | we  you  they |

**1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Chúng ta có thể dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

1.2.1. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

*- “What* ***were you doing*** *at 8 o’clock last night?”*

*“I* ***was watching*** *a cartoon on TV. ”*

*- I didn’t hear your phone call because I* ***was working*** *in the garden.*

1.2.2. Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xảy ra. Ví dụ:

*-* We **were having** dinner when Jane **dropped** in.

*-* While they **were going** away on holiday someone **broke** into their house.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng các liên từ “when, while, as” để kết nối hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

*- The children were doing their homework when I got home.*

*- While Lisa was waiting at the bus stop, she saw the accident.*

*- As he was walking down the stairs, he fell and broke his leg.*

1.2.3. Diễn tả hai hành động đang diễn tiến cùng thời gian trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- *Joe* ***was watching*** *TV while his wife* ***was cooking*** *dinner.*

- *While the children* ***were doing*** *their homework, their mother* ***was cleaning*** *the kitchen.*

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta KHÔNG dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (và các thì tiếp diễn khác) với một số động từ KHÔNG diễn tả hành động, mà chỉ diễn tả một trạng thái (gọi là “stative verbs”). Đối với các động từ chỉ trạng thái, chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn thay vì quá khứ tiếp diễn. Ví dụ:

- *While I was on holiday, I* ***spent*** *a lot of money.*

(NOT: While I was on holiday, I **~~was spending~~** a lot of money.)

- *Jill* ***looked*** *very tired when she got home from work.*

(NOT: Jill **~~was looking~~** very tired when she got home from work.)

- *Mom* ***seemed*** *unhappy as she saw the mess in our room.*

(NOT: Mom **~~was seeming~~** unhappy as she saw the mess in our room.)

**2. Stative verbs (Động từ trạng thái)**

Trong tiếng Anh có một số động từ không chỉ về hành động mà chỉ một trạng thái, gọi là “stative verbs”. Những động từ này không dùng với các thì tiếp diễn (continuous tenses), như thì hiện tại tiếp diễn, quá khứ tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn, quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn và tương lai tiếp diễn. Những động từ này chỉ dùng với các thì đơn (simple tenses).

Chúng ta có thể chia các động từ trạng thái thành các nhóm tùy theo ý nghĩa như sau:

**2.1. Động từ chỉ ý nghĩ và ý kiến (thoughts and opinions)**

| agree: đồng ý  appreciate: cảm kích  believe: tin tưởng  doubt: nghi ngờ  forget: quên  guess: đoán  imagine: tưởng tượng  know: biết | (not) mind: (không) phản đối  realize: nhận biết  recognize: nhận ra  remember: nhớ lại  suppose: giả sử  think (opinion): nghĩ rằng  understand: hiểu |
| --- | --- |

**2.2. Động từ chỉ cảm giác và tình cảm (feelings and emotions)**

| detest: ghét  dislike: không thích  prefer: thích hơn  hate: ghét  like: thích | loathe: rất ghét  love: yêu thương  need: cần  want: muốn  wish: mong muốn |
| --- | --- |

**2.3. Động từ chỉ giác quan và sự nhận biết (senses and perceptions)**

| appear: có vẻ như  feel: cảm thấy  look: trông có vẻ  see: nhìn thấy | seem: có vẻ như  smell: có mùi  sound: nghe có vẻ  taste: có mùi vị |
| --- | --- |

**2.4. Động từ chỉ sở hữu và đo lường (possessions and measurements)**

| belong to: thuộc về  consist of: gồm có  contain: chứa đựng  cost: trị giá  equal: tương đương  have (possession): có  include: bao gồm | lack: thiếu  measure: đo được  owe: mắc nợ  own: sở hữu  possess: sở hữu  weigh: cân nặng |
| --- | --- |

**2.5. Động từ chỉ sự liên quan (relationships)**

| be: thì, là  concern: liên quan  depend on: tuỳ thuộc  deserve: xứng đáng  involve: liên quan | lack: thiếu  matter: có vấn đề  mean: có ý nghĩa  resemble: giống nhau |
| --- | --- |

Ví dụ:

*- Mark* ***seems*** *happy at the moment.*

(NOT: Mark ~~is seeming~~ happy at the moment.)

*- He* ***doesn't realize*** *what he is doing.*

(NOT: He ~~isn’t realizing~~ what he is doing.)

*- What do you* ***mean****?*

(NOT: What ~~are you meaning~~?)

*- Do you* ***recognize*** *her? She is a famous singer.*

(NOT: ~~Are~~ you ~~recognizing~~ her? She is a famous singer.)

*- At the moment we* ***need*** *more time to prepare for our presentation.*

(NOT: At the moment we ~~are needing~~ more time to prepare for our presentation.)

*- This dictionary includes both British and American spellings of words.*

(NOT: This dictionary ~~is including~~ both British and American spellings of words.)

*- My daughter’s job* ***involves*** *travelling around the countries in the area.*

(NOT: My daughter’s job ~~is involving~~ travelling around the countries in the area.)

CHÚ Ý: Một số động từ trạng thái có hai nghĩa khác nhau: một nghĩa là trạng thái (stative) và một nghĩa nói về hành động (action). Khi những động từ này mang ý nghĩa hành động, chúng ta có thể dùng chúng với các thì tiếp diễn (continuous).

Hãy so sánh các cặp câu sau đây:

- I **think** we will book a holiday in Japan this year. (Stative verb)

- What **are you thinking** about? **I'm thinking** about my next holiday.

(Action verb: to think of/ about: suy nghĩ về ...)

- We **have** an old car. (Stative verb)

- Our neighbours **are having** a party. Their music is too loud!

(Action verb: to have a meal, a lesson, a picnic, a drink, a party, a bath, ...: ăn, học, đi dã ngoại, uống, tổ chức tiệc, tắm...)

- I **see** them now; they’re just coming round the street comer. (Stative verb)

- **I’m seeing** my lawyer tomorrow. (Action verb: to see sb: gặp = to meet sb)

- This soup **tastes** great! I’ve never eaten any better soup like this! (Stative verb)

- The chef **is tasting** the soup to see if it is all right. (Action verb:to taste: nêm)

- Jack’s shirt **smells** very bad! It needs cleaning. (Stative verb)

- Jack **is smelling** his shirt to see if it needs cleaning. (Action verb: to smell: ngửi)

***GRAMMAR EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences, using Past simple or Past continuous of the verbs in parentheses.**

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 cafe when someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his lorry away. (have, drive)

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense. Use Past simple or Past continuous.**

Mai *was born* (1. be born) in Saigon, but her family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2. move) to Can Tho while she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3. study) at primary school. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4. continue) going to primary school and secondary school there. Then she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5. come) back to Saigon to study at the University of Economics. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6. graduate) from the university four years later. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7. start) working in an import-export company after her graduation. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8. meet) her husband while she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9. work) there. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10. get) married three years later.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses, using Past simple or Past continuous.**

1. When the doctor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the scene of the accident, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (realize) the victim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (still / breathe).

2. Julia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fall) in love with George while she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a four-week seminar in New York.

3. When the ship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the reef, most of the crew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards, and the passengers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner.

4. The doctors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) Amanda their diagnosis while she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (receive) hospital treatment.

5. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a job when she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a scholarship from the university.

6. When she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child, she always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to do the most dangerous things.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) your phone call immediately because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to finish some work.

8. I suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) the town square while I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in that town on my holiday.

9. When Oscar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) back into the room, his colleagues \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (still / quarrel) about the coffee.

10. The workmen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dig) the trench when they suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) the ancient statue of a goddess.

**Exercise 4. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.**

1. Five dollars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all that he had when he first arrived in this city.

A. have been B. has been C. were D. was

2. As soon as Debbie got out of bed, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in fresh air.

A. opens - breathes B. opened - breathed

C. was opening - was breathing D. has opened - has breathed

3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a second-hand car, but regretted it later.

A. buys B. has bought C. bought D. would buy

4. Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her bicycle while she was exercising in the park.

A. has stolen B. stole C. is stealing D. steals

5. I couldn’t answer the door immediately, because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath.

A. had B. am having C. was having D. have had

6. From now on, we won't be able to go out as much as we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. were B. had C. did D. will

7. When Rita went back into the room, her colleagues \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the football match.

A. still talked B. were still talking

C. are still talking D. have been still talking

8. Paula \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her new dress, wasn’t she?

A. wears B. wore C. is wearing D. was wearing

9. Kevin and Dorothy were on holiday in Da Lat. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a hotel near Xuan Huong Lake.

A. stay B. are staying C. stayed D. have been staying

10. “Have you been abroad recently?”

“I last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad in 2004.”

A. go B. went C. have gone D. was going

**Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with Past simple or Past continuous of the verbs in parentheses.**

Dear Angela,

I’m writing to tell you some of the things that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1. happen) in my office the other day. In fact, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2. work) very hard for the next show then. At that time, Katrina, our costume designer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3. look) at the designs for Sheila's dress in the party scene. She said the designs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4. look) very good. Costner was responsible for the soundtrack. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5. not think) that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6. sound) exciting enough. Then, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7. think) about several solutions to this problem while everyone seemed very unhappy. There's a lot to do and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8. seem) that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9. not have) enough time to do it all. But fortunately, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10. have) a happy ending story. Everything was all right at last!

Sincerely,

*Tom Cruise*

**Exercise 6. Choose the correct form of the verbs in bold type to complete each of the following sentences.**

*Example: Ursula* ***likes/******~~is liking~~*** *making tea for her family.*

1. I **think/ am thinking** about my hometown at the moment.

2. I **think/ am thinking** that coffee is the best drink.

3. I **see/ am seeing** what you mean

4. Sheila is in the town. She **sees/ is seeing** her boyfriend.

5. The children **have/ are having** a break. They are playing in the yard.

6. The children **have/ are having** beautifully-illustrated textbooks this year.

7. John **tastes/ is tasting** the coffee to see if it is strong enough for him.

8. This coffee **tastes/ is tasting** delicious.

9. Sharon **appears/ is appearing** happy with the news from her family.

10. Tracy **appears/ is appearing** in the game show on TV at the moment.

**Exercise 7. Read the following sentences. Write R, if the sentence is right and write W, if the sentence is NOT right.**

*Example:*

*His car is costing a lot of money.* ***W***

*Whether or not you're given a car depends on your position in the company.* ***R***

1. The museum's collection includes works of art from all around the world.

2. I am not minding which colour we have - you decide.

3. They've won a few matches this season but they are lacking consistency.

4. At the moment, the team consists of four Europeans and two Americans.

5. Are you sure you are understanding what the lecturer is talking about?

6. You're going skiing with three friends? That sounds like fun.

7. They bought that car on hire purchase last year, but they still owe $1000 on it.

8. I'm preferring not to work but I don't have much choice.

9. Do you know what this English word is meaning?

10. After all that hard work, you deserve a holiday.

**III. SPEAKING**

***Choose the response A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following conversations.***

1. Bill is talking to his colleague.

Bill: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jack?”

Jack: “Fine! I have just got a promotion.”

A. What happened B. What are you doing

C. How are you doing D. How come

2. Two students are talking in a new class.

Student 1: “Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?”

Student 2:” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No, thanks. C. Yes, I am so glad.

B. Sorry, the seat is taken. D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.

3. Anne is seeing Mary off at the airport.

Anne: “Don't fail to look after yourself, Mary!”

Marry: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Of course, you are an adult. B. Oh, I knew about that.

C. The same to you. D. Thanks, I will.

4. Frank is inviting William to go to the waterpark.

Frank: “What about going to the waterpark?”

William: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. That's a good idea. B. That's right.

C. Of course! D. Right! Go ahead.

5. Maria: “You know what? My boss has promised to promote me.” Frank "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. It's a pleasure. B. Are you really?

C. Congratulations. D. I am grateful.

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**Cách phát âm /ə/ và /**ɜ**:/ trong tiếng Anh**

⮚ Âm /ə/ trong tiếng Anh được gọi là âm “ơ ngắn” và là âm rất phổ biến thường xuất hiện nhiều trong tiếng Anh

• Miệng mở tự nhiên không quá to, thả lỏng lưỡi.

• Âm phát ra rất ngắn, dứt khoát (khoảng 1/4 giây)

• Khi phát âm xong vẫn giữ nguyên lưỡi một lúc.

Ví dụ:

today /tə' deɪ/: hôm nay

ruler /'ru:lə /: cây thước

doctor /’dɒk.tər/ (n) bác sĩ, tiến sĩ

⮚ Âm /ɜ:/ trong tiếng Anh được gọi là âm “ơ dài”, nó được đọc dài hơn một chút so với âm /ə/

• Mở miệng tự nhiên và đặt lưỡi cao vừa phải

• Phát âm ngân dài (khoảng 1 giây)

Ví dụ:

shirt /ʃɜ:t/ (n): áo sơ mi

early/'ɜ:.li/ (adv): sớm

hurt /hɜ:t/ (v): làm đau

**Exercise:**

***A. Put the following words with the underlined part into the correct column.***

open burn silent Thursday turn

content experience container universe stranger

entertain person literature search bird

prefer learn complete journey today

| **/ə/** | **/ɜ:/** |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

***B. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently front that of the others.***

1. A. confirm B. merchant C. nervous D. answer

2. A. curtain B. honour C. mercy D. terminal

3. A. hire B. skirt C. stir D. shirt

4. A. consider B. service C. villager D. worker

5. A. accomplish B. avoid C. accurate D. achievement

**PRACTICE TEST 5**

*❖* ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. waterfall B. surf C. desert D. river

2. A. burning B. turning C. surfing D. surprise

*❖* ***Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?***

3. A. observe B. feature C. valley D. shallow

4. A. safety B.delicious C. rescue D. nightmare

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

5. I was walking along the beach when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a gold coin.

A. was finding B. finds C. founded D. found

6. The rain prevented us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climbing to the top of the mountain.

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

7. A burglar broke into the house while we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television.

A. were watching B. watched C. watched D. had watched

8. Did your father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in England when he was young?

A. lived. B. used to live C. use to live D. used to living

9. The doctor suggests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more exercise every day.

A. to take B. taking C. having taken D. to have taken

10. The roads were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slippery, so we had to call an ice rake truck.

A. wide B. icy C. deep D. shallow

11. They’re smiling and they seem really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about their picnic.

A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited

12. The view from the top of the mountain is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. impressive B. tragic C. scared D. rocky

13. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming was when we were in Spain.

A. had gone B. went C. has gone D. was going.

14. Ann is interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her younger brother how to play kite surfing.

A. teach B. teaches C. to teach D. teaching

15. He intends to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the relationship between economic class and career choice.

A. explore B. draw C. recognize D. see

16. Although these children were wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the sharks apparently pulled them underwater.

A. life jackets B. safety harness C. waistcoat D. landscape

*❖* ***Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

17. I take the bus when my legs get tired from walking.

A. bored B. exhausted C. strong D. pleasant

*❖* ***Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

18. Everyone is starving because they have not eaten anything since this morning.

A. very unpleasant B. very hungry

C. very tasty D. very full

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

19. Lora and Maria are working at the same room.

Lora : “Do you mind if I turn on the fan?” - Maria: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Not for me. B. Not at all. C. Nothing. D. Not enough.

20. Mary and her friend, Ann, are in a coffee shop.

Mary: “Would you like Matcha ice-cream or Caramel with jam?”

Ann: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I like eating them all. B. No, I'd love two.

C. It doesn't matter. D. Neither is fine. They are good.

*❖* ***Find the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.***

21. Some diseases can be prevent by exercising regularly.

A. Some B. prevent C. exercising D. regularly

22. Her husband went on working despite he felt unwell.

A. went on B. working C. despite D. felt

23. The applicant had better learning a foreign language before applying for a job

A. had better B. learning C. before D. for

*❖* ***Choose the correct sentence (A, B, C or D) which has the same meaning as the given one.***

24. In spite of her difficult living conditions, she worked extremely hard.

A. She worked very hard in difficult conditions.

B. She worked very hard but she still lived in difficult conditions.

C. She worked very hard even though her living conditions were difficult.

D. She worked very hard because her living conditions were difficult.

25. Mark is not interested in teaching.

A. Mark would like to teach.

B. Teaching is not interesting to Mark.

C. Mark didn't think teaching is interesting.

D. Mark knows how to teach.

*❖* ***Read the following passage mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the numbered blanks.***

After (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the tragedy, Ann worked as a successful writer and waited for a chance to sail again. She became more (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to complete the challenge of a lifetime. She bought a small 'Felicity Ann' (FA) and spent two years preparing the boat and (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ herself to sail. She departed from Plymouth on 18 May 1952. She was still relatively inexperienced but she made up for lack of experience with bravery. With her strength of character, Ann and “FA” got through days of (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ storms and loneliness. After a number of stop-overs, she finally set off across the Atlantic on 20 November 1952. Storms pushed her off course, but she finally reached land in Dominica on 23 January 1953, becoming the first woman to sail (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic.

26. A. recovering B. recover C. had recovered D. recovers

27. A. loved B. attention C. focused D. determined

28. A. taught B. learns C. teaching D. teach

29. A. serious B. severe C. fine D. bad

30. A. solo B. only C. lonely D. calm

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

31. Westerners did not set out to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world until the fifteenth century. (exploration)

32. A child of his age is too young and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to recognize danger. (experience)

33. She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed in a car accident, (tragedy)

34. I joined the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ club when I went to university, (mountain)

35. My neighbour was a natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a kid. (athletic)

*❖* ***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. This is such an interesting storybook that we have read it three times.

This storybook is so .

37. Laura painted a picture, and it’s being shown in an exhibition.

The picture .

38. I have never met this woman before.

This is the first time .

39. I’ll never help him if he doesn’t ask me.

Unless he .

40. They intend to buy a new car.

They are .

**PRACTICE TEST 6**

*❖* ***Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. A. worker B. prefer C. learner D. waterfall

2. A. shallow B. cave C. lake D. volcano

*❖* ***Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?***

3. A. ocean B. valley C. mountain D. immense

4. A. athletic B. remote C. risky D. upset

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pilots are not allowed to fly large passenger planes.

A. Experienced B. Inexperienced C. Experience D. Unexperienced

6. I’ll see him when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow.

A. comes B. will come C. has come D. had come

7. As soon as the light turned red, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the car.

A. stopped B. has stopped C. was stopping D. stops

8. He was able to walk home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his bad leg.

A. because B. although C. despite D. because of

9. I was driving home when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a serious accident.

A. seen B. had seen C. was seeing D. saw

10. The blind child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great effort to learn “Braille”.

A. did B. got C. made D. created

11. Look at those windows! They really need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to clean B. cleaning C. be cleaned D. A and C are correct

12. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them that she was going to hold an English-speaking club.

A. says B. said C. told D. tells

13. Students often feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before a test if they haven’t studied enough for it.

A. worrying B. comfortable C. delighted D. nervous

14. The weather was now awful, but they were wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. living jackets. B. jackets. C. life jackets D. living jackets

15. For Henry, the appeal of BASE jumping is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landscapes where he does it.

A. beauty B. courageous C. breathtaking D. moderate

16. When Ann and Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land, they couldn’t get out of the water at first.

A. arrived B. reached C. got D. went

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent helicopters to the area to try to find Sally.

A. pilots B. safeguard C. rescue services D. borders

*❖* ***Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

18. It was brave of you to speak in front of the crowd of people.

A. good B. wonderful C. coward D. courageous

*❖* ***Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined one in the following sentence.***

19. The man died while trying to rescue his children from the burning house.

A. abandon B. save C. bring D. get

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.***

20. Tom and Christy were at the party.

Tom: “Can I have another cup of tea?” - Christy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Allow yourself. B. Help yourself.

C. Be yourself. D. Do it yourself.

21. Lisa was asking Jungkook, her classmate, for his opinion about the book she had lent him.

Lisa: “What do you think about the book?” - George: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, let’s read it together. B. The best I’ve ever read!

C. I can’t agree with you more. D. I wish I could buy one.

*❖* ***Find the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.***

22. It was an extremely frightened experience in life .

A. was B. extremely C. frightened D. in

23. There are so much chickens in the garden that I can't count them all.

A. so much B. chickens C. in the garden D. count them all

*❖* ***Choose the correct sentence (A, B, C or D) which has the same meaning as the given one.***

24. We’re going to try two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.

A. We have the intention about trying two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.

B. We plan trying two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.

C. We intend to try two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.

D. A and B are correct.

25. Cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

A. I was cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

B. When I am cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

C. While I was cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

D. As cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

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

WOODSTOCK

In the 1960s, most Americans over the age of 30 disliked and distrusted Rock and Roll. They thought the music was teaching young people to do drugs and not listen to their parents. So when a group of young men announced that they were planning a three-day rock concert in August of 1969, many older Americans were not very happy about it.

Held in the state of New York, Woodstock became a historic concert. It was larger than anyone thought **it** would be. Overall, over 500,000 people came to the concert. That’s the size of the entire **U.S. Army** today. The concert organizers and the local government were totally unprepared for this number of people. There were traffic jams of up to 20 miles long on the road to the concert. Once people got to the concert, there were not enough bathrooms, clean water, or other facilities. To make matters worse, it rained heavily for the three days of the concert, turning the concert field into a giant mud pit.

Despite all of the problems, the concert was a success. There was no violence, and no one was seriously hurt during the concert. For three magical days, America’s teenagers proved to the world that there was nothing wrong with Rock and Roll.

26. Based on the information in the passage, **“it”** can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. most of the people at Woodstock did drugs

B. most of the people at Woodstock were under 30

C. most parents did not let their children go to Woodstock

D. after 1969, Woodstock took place every year

27. Why does the author mention the **U.S. Army**?

A. To suggest that the concert was very dangerous.

B. To illustrate the size of the concert.

C. To show that the organizers of the concert did not plan well.

D. To describe the atmosphere at the concert.

28. Which of the following is NOT true of Woodstock?

A. The organizers did not expect such a large number of people.

B. Many older people did not approve of Woodstock.

C. It rained every day during the concert at Woodstock.

D. Public facilities at Woodstock were well prepared.

29. The author’s attitude towards the American teenagers and pop concerts is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. positive B. pessimistic C. skeptical D. negative

30. It can be inferred that the author is most impressed by the success of Woodstockbecause **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. there were traffic jams of up to 20 miles long on the road to the concert

B. there was no violence, and no one was seriously hurt during the concert

C. the local authorities were unprepared for the large number of people

D. the concert field was turned into a giant mud pit

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

31. They must be great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to decide to go on such a dangerous trip. (adventure)

32. He couldn't find the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to tell his daughters what had happened. (courageous)

33. Production standards of this factory are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ high. (impress)

34. When children start smoking, they don’t realize that they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their health. (risky)

35. After an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shift at the hospital, she just wanted to get home to bed. (exhaust)

*❖* ***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. Mr. Edwards has gone into hospital for some tests. His health hasn’t been good.

Mr. Edwards, .

37. Please don’t interrupt me all the time.

Would you mind ?

38. The manager is using the computers at the moment.

The computers .

39. I only saw her once during my stay in Hai Phong.

While I .

40. The coffee was not strong. It didn't keep us awake.

The coffee was not .