

UNIT 1: GENERATIONS

VOCABULARY

- accusing/ə'kju:zɪŋ/ (adj): có ý buộc tội, tố cáo

Example: Her accusing eyes were fixed on the man.

(Anh mắt nhìn tố cáo của cô ấy dán chặt vào gã đàn ông.)

- adolescence/ædə'lesəns/ (n): lứa tuổi thiếu niên (tuổi 12 - 18)

Example: During adolescence, boys are sometimes very shy and lacking in confidence. (Trong lứa tuổi thiếu niên, con trai đôi khi rất e thẹn và thiếu tự tin.)

- aggressive /ə'gresɪv/ (adj): hung hăng; hiếu chiến

Example: Seals have been known to exhibit aggressive behaviour towards swimmers. (Người ta biết rằng hải cẩu tỏ ra thái độ hung hăng đối với các tay bơi.)

- ancestor /'ænsəstə/ (n): tổ tiên - **opposite:** descendant /dɪ'sendənt/

- appreciate /ə'pri:ʃiət/ (v): đánh giá cao; coi trọng

- arrogant /'ærəgənt/ (adj): hống hách; kiêu căng

- bitter /'bɪtə(r)/ (adj): đắng; cay đắng

- bitter disappointment: nỗi thất vọng cay đắng

- boundary (plural- boundaries) /'baʊndəri/ (n): giới hạn; ranh giới

- characterize /'kærəktəraɪz/ (v): là đặc tính của

Example: He has the confidence that characterizes successful businessmen.

(Anh ấy có sự tự tin là đặc tính của những doanh nhân thành đạt.)

- complimentary /,kɒmplɪ'mentəri/ (adj): khen ngợi; miễn phí

Example: After some complimentary remarks about her hosts, the speaker got to the main part of her speech.

(Sau vài lời nhận xét khen ngợi dành cho người tổ chức, diễn giả đi thẳng vào bài phát biểu của bà.)

- centenarian/,sentɪ'neəriən/ (adj): sống trăm tuổi; (n) người sống trăm tuổi

- ceremony /'serəməni/ (n): nghi thức; lễ nghi

- critical /'krɪtɪkəl/ (adj): có tính phê phán; rất quan trọng

- be critical of: phê bình về

Example: Many economists are highly critical of the company's economic policies.

(Nhiều nhà kinh tế phê phán mạnh mẽ những chủ trương về kinh tế của công ty.)

- custom /'kʌstəm/ (n): phong tục; tập quán

- dedication /,dedɪ'keɪʃən/ (n): sự tận tụy; sự cống hiến (= devotion)

Example: The school year has been a great success, thanks to the dedication of all the teaching staff.

(Năm học này là một thành công lớn, nhờ vào sự tận tụy của tất cả ban giảng huấn.)

- distrustful /dɪs'trʌstfl/(adj): không tin tưởng

- be distrustful of sb: không tin tưởng vào ai

- emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/ (v): di cư
- eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ (adv): cuối cùng thì (= finally; at last)
- generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃn/ (n): thế hệ

Example: Generations of schoolchildren have sat at these desks.

(Nhiều thế hệ học sinh đã từng ngồi tại những bàn học này.)

- idealistic /,aɪdɪə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): đầy lý tưởng

When I was young and idealistic I believed it was possible to change the world.

(Khi tôi còn trẻ và đầy lý tưởng, tôi đã tin rằng có thể thay đổi thế giới này.)

- infant /'ɪnfənt/ (adj): sơ sinh; dành cho em bé
- inhabit /ɪn'hæbɪt/ (v): sinh sống; cư ngụ
- inherit /ɪn'herɪt/ (v): thừa hưởng; thừa kế
- irritate /'ɪrɪteɪt/ (v): làm tức giận; chọc tức
- lifespan /'laɪfspæn/ (n): tuổi thọ
- miserable /'mɪzrəbl/ (adj): đau khổ; khốn cùng
- newly-weds /'nju:lɪwedz/ (n): cặp vợ chồng mới cưới

- nostalgic /nɒs'tæl.dʒɪk/ (adj): luyến tiếc quá khứ; nhớ nhà

Example: Seeing those old photographs has made me feel quite nostalgic.

(Nhìn thấy những bức hình cũ ấy khiến tôi cảm thấy đầy luyến tiếc một thời xa xưa.)

- retire /rɪ'taɪə(r)/ (v): nghỉ hưu
- retirement /rɪ'taɪəmənt/ (n): sự nghỉ hưu; thời gian nghỉ hưu
- patient /'peɪʃənt/ (adj): kiên nhẫn; (n): bệnh nhân
- profound /prə'faʊnd/ (adj): sâu sắc; nghiêm trọng

Example: Her father's death when she was aged 10 had a very profound effect on her.

(Ba cô ấy mất lúc cô ấy 10 tuổi đã để lại tác động rất sâu sắc đối với cô.)

- sarcastic /sɑ:'kæstɪk/ (adj): mỉa mai; châm biếm
- sarcastic remark/comment/question/ smile/laugh
- scatter /'skætə(r)/ (v): phân bố rải rác
- stratum /'stra:təm/ (pl. strata /'stra:tə/) (n): giai cấp (xã hội)
- symbolise, symbolize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ (v): tượng trưng cho; đại diện cho

Example: The lion symbolizes strength and the lamb symbolizes gentleness.

(Sư tử tượng trưng cho sức mạnh và cừu non tượng trưng cho sự hiền lành.)

- toddler /'tɒdlə/ (n): em bé đang tuổi tập đi
- to transform (into) /træns'fɔ:m/ (v): thay đổi bộ mặt; chuyển đổi

Example: The growth of the population has transformed the area.

(Sự tăng trưởng dân số đã thay đổi bộ mặt của khu vực.)

- urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/ (adj): khẩn cấp (= pressing)

- wealthy /'welθi/ (adj): giàu có (= very rich)

PHRASES TO REMEMBER

1. be addicted to: bị nghiện
 2. to get divorced: ly dị
 3. to get engaged: đính hôn
 4. to fall in love with sb: phải lòng ai, yêu ai
 5. to experience a profound change: trải qua sự thay đổi sâu sắc
 6. to give birth to (a baby): sinh con
 7. be in one's teens/ twenties: ở độ tuổi thiếu niên/ hai mươi
 8. in terms of + noun: xét về, nói về
 9. to maintain a healthy lifestyle: duy trì cách sống lành mạnh
 10. to make a comment about sth: bình luận về
 11. a point of view: quan điểm
 12. to stay/ be on good terms with sb: giữ mối quan hệ tốt với ai
 13. on good/ bad/ friendly terms with sb: giữ mối quan hệ tốt/ xấu/ thân thiện với ai
- Example: We are always **on good terms with** our neighbours.
14. in terms of: về mặt...

Example: His new job is good **in terms of** salary, but it also has some disadvantages.

15. on one's own: (làm việc gì) một mình

Example: The old lady lives **on her own**.

16. in the company of sb: có sự đồng hành của người nào

Example: I had a good time on holiday **in the company of** my classmates.

WORD FORM:

ST T	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	- argue: tranh cãi, tranh luận	- argument: sự tranh luận	- argumentative: thích tranh cãi, để tranh luận - arguable: đáng ngờ, đáng tranh cãi	
2	- communicate: giao tiếp, truyền đạt	- communication: sự giao tiếp, liên lạc	- communicative: cởi mở, dễ lan truyền ≠ uncommunicative	

3	- dedicate: cống hiến = devote	- dedicated to: tận tụy với = devoted to	- dedication: sự cống hiến = devotion	
4	- depend: phụ thuộc	- dependence: sự phụ thuộc ≠ independence	- dependent: phụ thuộc - independent: tự lập, độc lập	- dependently - independently
5	- befriend: đối xử tốt, giúp đỡ	- friendly: thân thiện unfriendly - friendless: không có bạn	- friend: người bạn - friendship: tình hữu nghị, tình bạn - friendliness: sự thân thiện	- friendly: một cách thân thiện
6		- grateful: biết ơn ungrateful: không biết ơn	- gratitude: sự biết ơn ingratitude: sự không biết ơn	- gratefully
7	optimize/ optimize: tối ưu hóa, tận dụng	- optimistic about: lạc quan về	- optimism: sự lạc quan - optimist: người lạc quan	- optimistically: một cách lạc quan
8		- pessimistic about: bi quan về	- pessimism: sự bi quan - pessimist: người bi quan	- pessimistically
9	- sympathize: thông cảm	- sympathy: sự thông cảm	- sympathetic: thông cảm với	- sympathetically
10	- tolerate: tha thứ, chịu đựng	-toleration: sự tha thứ = tolerance	- tolerant: thể hiện sự dung thứ - tolerable: tạm ổn, khá tốt	- tolerably: khá ổn, vừa phải

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using the words or phrases in the box. There are more words than needed.

dedication	urgent	profound	sarcastic inherited
appreciated	adolescence	miserable	arrogant distrustful

1. The mother's behaviour has a _____ impact on the developing child.

2. During _____ , boys are sometimes very shy and lacking in self-confidence.
3. His talents are not fully _____ in that company.
4. He can't help making _____ comments.
5. The report called for _____ action to reduce lead in petrol.
6. He has always been _____ of authority.
7. They were _____ but, by and large, they were decent, honest people.
8. To reach a high level of skill requires talent, _____ , and a lot of hard work.
9. He _____ a fortune from his grandmother.
10. These people live in _____ conditions.

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

1. Tolstoy's experiences of war had a **profound** effect on his work.
 A. narrow B. deep C. negative D. large
2. He was forced to **stop working** because of poor health.
 A. retire early B. continue working
 C. keep on working D. stop to work
- 3 You will need **dedication** and determination to complete the course.
 A. devotion B. enthusiasm C. sympathy D. understanding
4. He is **encouraging** someone to attend a family union.
 A. forcing B. making C. persuading D. allowing
5. She **came into** a fortune when her uncle died.
 A. inherited B. accepted C. took D. gave

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

1. The audience waited **patiently** for the show to begin.
 A. constantly B. impatiently C. continuously D. dependently
2. They were **arrogant** but, by and large, they were decent, honest people.
 A. conceited B. miserable C. urgent D. modest
3. He left as a poor, working class boy and returned as a **wealthy** man.
 A. poor B. rich C. abundant D. inadequate
4. His health has **improved** considerably since he started on this new diet.
 A. worsened B. supported C. increased D. proposed
5. A sports car like that **costs a bomb**, so we definitely can't afford it!
 A. is expensive B. is average C. is fair D. is cheap

Exercise 4: Pronunciation

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others:

1. A. intelliggent B. again C. ggenerous D. urggent

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. A. nat <u>u</u> re | B. feat <u>u</u> re | C. residen <u>t</u> ial | D. pict <u>u</u> re |
| 3. A. head <u>a</u> che | B. <u>ch</u> ildren | C. kit <u>ch</u> en | D. lun <u>ch</u> |
| 4. A. apprec <u>i</u> ation | B. pronunc <u>i</u> ation | C. soc <u>i</u> alize | D. soc <u>i</u> alism |
| 5. A. work <u>e</u> d | B. mov <u>e</u> d | C. wash <u>e</u> d | D. lik <u>e</u> d |

B. Choose the word in each group stressed on the different syllable from the others?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. emigrate | B. immigrate | C. successful | D. business |
| 2. A. bitter | B. suspect | C. pursuit | D. appear |
| 3. A. pleasant | B. honest | C. custom | D. exist |
| 4. A. urgent | B. wealthy | C. scatter | D. profound |
| 5. A. retire | B. patient | C. accuse | D. addicted |

Exercise 5: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the brackets.

- The school encourages an attitude of _____ towards all people. (**tolerate**)
- They appeared surprisingly _____ about their chances of winning. (**pessimist**)
- He _____ his life to helping the poor. (**dedication**)
- I don't mean to sound _____, but I really don't need any help. (**gratitude**)
- They _____ me when I first arrived in London as a student. (**friend**)
- Parents sometimes find it difficult to _____ with their teenage children. (**communication**)
- He quickly becomes _____ after a few drinks. (**argue**)
- The two departments work _____ of each other. (**depend**)
- The teacher listened _____ to the student's problems. (**sympathy**)
- I'm an eternal _____ - I'm sure things will get better. (**optimism**)

GRAMMAR

Revision:

- Past tense contrast: Past simple vs. Past continuous**
- Revision: Past perfect**
- Used to**
- Phrasal verbs**

1. Past tense contrast: Past simple vs. Past continuous

(So sánh thì quá khứ đơn và thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

Past simple Thì quá khứ đơn	Past continuous Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn
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<p>Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:</p> <p>I met an old friend on the way to work this morning.</p> <p>Mai worked here from 2012 to 2020. After that, she went to live abroad.</p>	<p>Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:</p> <p>"What were you doing at 9:00 a.m. yesterday?" "I was attending a workshop."</p> <p>My sister couldn't come to the party. She was working.</p>
<p>Thì quá khứ đơn thường được dùng với những từ chỉ thời gian quá khứ rõ ràng như: <i>yesterday, last (week), (two days) ago, in (2010), ...</i> Ví dụ:</p> <p>Someone painted this picture on the wall yesterday.</p> <p>They got married in 2012 and had their first child in 2015.</p>	<p>Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xảy ra. Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường kết hợp thì quá khứ tiếp diễn với thì quá khứ đơn trong cùng một câu, và dùng các liên từ "when, while, as" để nối hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:</p> <p>We were watching a game show on TV when the power went off.</p> <p>He broke his leg while he was playing football.</p> <p>As I was waiting for my plane at the airport, I met an old friend.</p>
<p>Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian và kết thúc trong quá khứ. Trong cách nói này, chúng ta dùng thời gian với giới từ "for + time". Ví dụ:</p> <p>Dan studied at this school for three years. Then, his family moved to another town.</p> <p>CHÚ Ý: Sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa khi dùng thì quá khứ đơn với "for + time" và khi dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành với "for + Time".</p> <p>They lived in this neighbourhood for ten years. (Now they don't live here any more.)</p> <p>They have lived in this neighbourhood for ten years. (They still live here.)</p>	<p>Diễn tả hai hành động đang xảy ra gần như đồng thời trong quá khứ. Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường dùng liên từ "while" để kết nối hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:</p> <p>Last Sunday, while she was cleaning the house, her husband was cutting the grass in the yard.</p> <p>The teacher was writing the lesson on the board while her students were throwing things at each other.</p>

CHÚ Ý: Hai câu sau đây có sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa khi dùng thì quá khứ đơn và thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.

a) When I arrived, Kate **made** the tea.

(= I arrived. After that Kate began to make the tea.)

b) When I arrived, Kate **was making** the tea.

(= She had begun to make the tea before I arrived. She hadn't finished making the tea when I arrived. I arrived when she was in the middle of making the tea.)

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 (stative verbs) - Xin xem phần Grammar trong Introduction Unit của sách này. Đối với các động từ chỉ trạng thái, chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn thay vì quá khứ tiếp diễn. Ví dụ:

Right: When I saw Tim, he **was working** hard on his project. ("work" = action verb)

Right: When I saw Tim, he **looked** very tired., ("look" = stative verb)

(NOT: When I saw Tim, he was looking very tired.)

2. Revision: Past perfect

(Ôn tập: Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

a. FORM: "Had + past participle"

Affirmative: By 2005 she **had written** 20 short stories.

Negative: By then she **hadn't written** any novels.

Question: **Had she made** any films by 2005?

b. USE:

i. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để diễn tả một việc đã xảy ra trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ. Chúng ta thường dùng cách nói thời gian với "by + Time". Ví dụ:

- Mr. Bennet retired in 2010. By then he **had worked** for that company for 30 years.

CHÚ Ý: Để nhấn mạnh tính chất liên tục của hành động, chúng ta có thể dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn (Past perfect continuous: "Had been + verb-ing"). Câu trên cũng có thể viết như sau:

- Mr. Bennet retired in 2010. By then he **had been working** for that company for 30 years.

ii. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present perfect) diễn tả một hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại và kéo dài cho đến thời gian hiện tại, trong khi đó thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past perfect) diễn tả một hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại và kéo dài cho đến một thời gian trong quá khứ. Hãy so sánh các câu sau:

Present perfect: The Browns **have lived** in Madrid for 10 years. (They still live in Madrid now.)

Past perfect: The Browns **had lived** in Lisbon for 5 years. After that they moved to Madrid. (They don't live in Lisbon now.)

Present perfect: Mark and Emma **have been married** for 15 years now.

Past perfect: When they had their first child, Mark and Emma **had been married** for five years.

- iii. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để nói về nguyên nhân của một sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:
- Yesterday I couldn't get into the house. I **had lost** my keys.
 - When I arrived I didn't meet Jane. She **had gone**.
- iv. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Trong trường hợp này chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành kết hợp với thì quá khứ đơn và dùng các liên từ "when, before, after". Ví dụ:
- Are you sure you **had locked** all the doors before you **left** the house?
 - She **had washed** the dishes before she **went** to bed.
 - When he **had graduated** from the university, he **began** to look for a job.
- v. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong mệnh đề "If" của câu điều kiện loại 3 và trong câu "wish" khi ước về một việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:
- If I **had arrived** at the airport fifteen minutes earlier, I could have taken my plane. -You would have avoided the trouble if you **hadn't listened** to her.
 - I wish I **had started** learning English earlier.
- vi. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong câu tường thuật (reported speech) khi câu nói trực tiếp dùng thì quá khứ đơn hoặc thì hiện tại hoàn thành. Ví dụ:
- Direct speech: "I **had** a lot of fun during my summer holiday," Rita said.
- Reported speech: Rita said that she **had had** a lot of fun during her summer holiday.
- Direct speech: "I **have recorded** some of my activities there," she said.
- Reported speech: She said she **had recorded** some of her activities there.

3. "Used to + infinitive" vs. "Be used to + verb-ing"

3.1. FORM:

- Affirmative: Subject + used to + infinitive

Ví dụ: I **used to run** ten kilometers to exercise in the morning. Now I can't do it any more.

- Negative: Subject + didn't/ did not use to + infinitive

Ví dụ: She **didn't use to travel** abroad. Now she goes to at least three countries every year.

- Question: Did + subject + use to + infinitive?

Ví dụ: **Did you use to walk** to school when you were at primary school?

3.2. USE:

3.2.1. Chúng ta dùng "used to + infinitive" để nói về một thói quen hoặc một tình huống thường diễn ra trong quá khứ, nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa. Ví dụ:

- My uncle **used to play** volleyball for the local team, but he's too old to play it now.
- I **didn't use to like** coffee when I was younger, but now I drink it every day.

3.2.2. Chúng ta có thể dùng “would do” để nói về một thói quen trong quá khứ. Nhưng chúng ta chỉ thường dùng “would do” trong câu chuyện theo sau câu mở đầu bằng “used to + infinitive”. Ví dụ:

- When I was a kid, I **used to make up** stories. I **would imagine** I was a prince or a knight-errant and I **would kill** monsters to save a beautiful girl's life.

CHÚ Ý: Trong ví dụ trên, chúng ta có thể dùng “used to imagine” và “used to kill” thay vì dùng “would”.

3.3. “Used to + infinitive” vs. “Be used to + verb-ing”

Chúng ta cần phân biệt sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa của “used to + infinitive” và “be used to + verb-ing”.

3.3.1. “Used to + infinitive” diễn tả thói quen hoặc tình huống thường xảy ra trong quá khứ, bây giờ không còn nữa. Ví dụ:

- I **used to ride** my bicycle to school when I was at secondary.
- Mr. Richard **used to be** a long-distance runner when he was at college.

3.3.2. “Be used to + verb-ing” có ý nghĩa “quen với việc gì”. Ví dụ:

- She is a lawyer, so she **is used to speaking** in public.
- He finds his new job hard because he's **not used to getting up** early in the morning.

3.3.3. Chúng ta có thể dùng “Be used to + Noun/ Pronoun” với ý nghĩa “quen với sự việc gì”. Ví dụ:

- At first I couldn't put up with the noise of the traffic, but now **I'm used to it**.
- **Are you used to your new schedule**, Tom?

3.3.4. Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “Get used to + verb-ing/ Noun” với ý nghĩa “trở nên quen với việc gì”. Ví dụ:

- It took my grandmother many years **to get used to living** in this city after moving from the countryside.
- You must **get used to working** under a lot of pressure if you want to become a businessman.

3.3.5. “Be used to” và “Get used to” có thể dùng cho tình huống hiện tại, quá khứ và tương lai. Ví dụ:

- Present: She's **used to her new job** now and she doesn't find it hard any more.
- Past: Mr. Arthur was a lawyer, so he **was used to working** under pressure.
- Future: University is very different from school, but don't worry. You'll soon **get used to it**.

CHÚ Ý: “Be/ Get used to” có ý nghĩa tương tự như “Be/ Become/ Get accustomed to” và “Be/ Become familiar with”. Ví dụ:

- He **became accustomed to living** without electricity, and missed it very little.
Or: He got used to living without electricity, and missed it very little.
- **Are you familiar with** the computer software they use?
Or: Are you used to the computer software they use?

4. Phrasal verbs

“Phrasal verbs” là “cụm động từ” hoặc “động từ kép”. Mỗi “phrasal verb” thường gồm có một động từ gốc đi theo sau bằng một hoặc hai tiểu từ, gọi là “particles”. Các “phrasal verbs” thường cho ý nghĩa đa dạng và thường khác với ý nghĩa động từ gốc. “Phrasal verbs” cũng thường được dùng trong tiếng Anh, cả văn nói và văn viết.

Sau đây chúng ta hãy tìm hiểu ý nghĩa và cách dùng một số cụm động từ hai chữ (two-part phrasal verbs) và cụm động từ ba chữ (three-part phrasal verbs).

4.1. Một số cụm động từ hai chữ (two-part phrasal verbs) thông dụng:

Two-part verbs	Meaning	Examples
bring up	= nuôi con khôn lớn	She brought up her children in just the same way her mother did.
come across	= tình cờ tìm thấy	He came across some of his old love letters in his wife's drawer.
eat out	= đi ăn ngoài	He simply eats out all the time when his wife is away.
get away	= trốn thoát; đi nghỉ xa	By the time the police arrived, the robbers had got away. We're getting away in January for a skiing holiday.
get over	= vượt qua; bình phục	You will get over the illness more quickly if you relax.
go back	= trở lại (= return)	After six months of chopping and changing, they've decided to go back to their old system.
go through	= trải qua; khám xét	He went through a difficult spell when he lost his job. She's going through all the drawers, looking for a pen.
look up	= tra cứu thông tin	I didn't know what the word meant so I had to look it up in the dictionary.
make up	= bịa chuyện; trang điểm; tạo thành	He made up some excuse about his daughter being sick. I told the kids a story, making it up as I went along. Women make up 56 per cent of the student numbers.
pass away	= qua đời	She's terribly upset because her father passed away last week.

put (sth) off	= hoãn lại	They had to put their trip off because their child suddenly fell ill.
put (sth) out	= dập tắt	Would you mind putting your cigarette out, please?
run out	= cạn kiệt; hết hạn	Time is running out for the men trapped under the rubble. My passport runs out next month. I must get it renewed.
run into sb	= tình cờ gặp ai	Graham ran into someone he used to know at school the other day.
settle down	= ổn định; định cư	The children soon settled down and started studying. After years as a travelling journalist, she settled down in Da Lat.
split up	= chia tay; chia nhỏ	Their parents split up last year. The participants were split up into small groups to discuss the question.

4.2. Một số cụm động từ ba chữ (three-part phrasal verbs) thông dụng:

Three-part verbs	Meaning	Examples
catch up with	= bắt kịp; theo kịp	Some people doubt if Western industry will ever catch up with Japanese innovations.
come up with	= nghĩ ra điều gì hay	She's come up with some amazing scheme to double her income.
cut down on sth	= cắt, giảm bớt	I'm trying to cut down on caffeine.
fit in with	= hòa nhập với	She fitted in with her new colleagues straight away.
get away with	= thoát tội; thoát hình phạt	The professor has determined that her students will not get away with plagiarism.
get on/ along with	= hòa đồng với	It's important that you get on with your colleagues.
go back on sth	= thất hứa; không giữ lời	The director looks likely to go back on his decision to give me a raise.
go through with	= phải làm một việc khó khăn	The old patient decided not to go through with the operation.
live up to	= đáp ứng yêu cầu	He never managed to live up to his

		parents' expectations.
look up to	= ngưỡng mộ	He is a respectable teacher for his colleagues to look up to.
make up for	= đền bù cho	He's taking extra lessons to make up for the time he missed.
put up with	= chịu đựng	She is so moody. I don't know how he can put up with her.
run out of	= cạn kiệt; hết	I'll have to stop you there, we've run out of time.
sign up for	= đăng ký	You can sign up online for language classes.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete each of the following sentences using the correct tenses of the verbs in parentheses: the past simple or the past continuous.

Example: He suddenly ...felt... (feel) sleepy while he ...was doing... (do) his homework.

1. We _____ (sleep) soundly when a loud explosion _____ (wake) us up.
2. I _____ (not answer) your call because I _____ (attend) an important meeting.
3. She _____ (fall off) while she _____ (go) downstairs.
4. This morning she _____ (get up) early and she _____ (make) breakfast for everybody.
5. The speaker _____ (look) angry while he _____ (leave) the conference.
6. She accidentally _____ (break) the vase as she _____ (clean) the bookshelves.
7. As I walked into the room, I _____ (hear) a noise. Someone _____ (use) my computer.
8. The bus in which they _____ (travel) had an accident, but luckily no one _____ (get) injured.
9. Last night while I _____ (type) my report, my brother _____ (sleep).
10. He _____ (drive) very fast when the police _____ (stop) him.

Exercise 2: Complete the following passage using the correct tenses of the verbs in parentheses: the past simple or the past continuous. The first one has been done for you.

When Helen ...arrived _____ (1. arrive) at the airport, Rick _____ (2. wait) for her. He _____ (3. wear) a nice black suit and he _____ (4. hold) a bunch of beautiful

flowers. When he _____ (5. see) her, he _____ (6. run up) to her and _____ (7. give) her a big hug.

It _____ (8. rain) heavily so he _____ (9. take off) his jacket and _____ (10. put) it on her head. She _____ (11. tell) Rick to go to a café so that they could talk, but he _____ (12. insist) on going to another place.

While he _____ (13. drive), she _____ (14. throw) a look at him. He _____ (15. smile) but he also _____ (16. look) nervous.

He finally _____ (17. stop) his car on the top of a hill with fantastic views. It was so wonderful! They _____ (18. get out) of the car, and he _____ (19. kneel) in front of her and _____ (20. take) a ring out of his pocket. "Helen, will you ...?" he said. "Listen, Rick, I want to break up with you," she interrupted.

Exercise 3: Complete each of the following sentences using the correct tenses of the verbs in parentheses: past simple or past perfect simple.

Example: She didn't remember where she ...had put...(put) her car keys.

1. I couldn't say goodbye to Clara. When I _____ (get) to the station, her train _____ (already/ leave).
2. I was pleased to meet Tim. I _____ (not meet) him in person before, although I _____ (exchange) emails with him several times.
3. When Melinda _____ (come) through the door, everybody _____ (shout), "Surprise! Happy Birthday!"
4. After she _____ (read) all the greeting cards, she _____ (make) a short thank-you speech.
5. When I _____ (arrive) at the airport, I discovered I _____ (leave) my passport at home!
6. She first _____ (tidy) the flat, then she _____ (sit down) and (have) a cup of coffee.
7. The sun _____ (shine) yesterday after it _____ (be) cold for many weeks.
8. She _____ (have) trouble seeing the screen because she _____ (forget) to bring her glasses.
9. As Mary _____ (get) home from work, she was pleased to see that her husband _____ (just/ clean) the kitchen.
10. They _____ (have to) sleep in their car last night because his wife _____ (lose) their house keys.

Exercise 4: Complete each of the following sentences using the correct tenses of the verbs in parentheses: past simple, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Example: He didn't want to move. He ...had lived/ had been living...(live) there all his life.

1. She _____ (exercise) for thirty minutes when the phone _____ (ring).
2. Steve _____ (lose) his job because he _____ (be) late to work many times.

3. He _____ (love) her until he _____ (find) out that she (cheat) on him for a year.
4. Jack and Jill _____ (know) each other for three years before they _____ (decide) to get married.
5. David _____ (wait) for Kate for an hour before she finally _____ (show up).
6. Ted was a wonderful guitarist. He _____ (play) ever since he _____ (be) a teenager.
7. The children _____ (get) sick because they _____ (eat) some undercooked chicken.
8. He only _____ (go) to the doctor after he _____ (be) ill for several months.
9. Peter _____ (work) at the office for 15 years until they suddenly _____ (fire) him one day for no reason.
10. Wendy _____ (be) mad at Richard because he told her she _____ (gain) weight.

Exercise 5: Put the verb in parentheses in the following passage in the correct tense: past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple. The first one has been done for you.

This story is based on true events that ...happened... (1. happen) many, many years ago in Scotland. One day, Mr Clark (2. walk) home with a smile on his face. He (3. carry) something very valuable in his hand: tickets for a long, long journey.

After many years working and saving, Mr Clark _____ (4. save) all the money he needed to take all his family to the United States. Earlier that afternoon he _____ (5. buy) all the tickets that now he _____ (6. hold) in his hand. It was the opportunity of their lives. "The United States of America," he repeated aloud just to see how nice it _____ (7. sound) in his ears.

A few days before their departure, Mr Clark's son _____ (8. play) in the street when a dog _____ (9. bite) him. The doctor _____ (10. go) to their home and _____ (11. treat) the child's wound. Then he _____ (12. hang) a yellow sheet on their front door. That yellow sheet meant that they _____ (13. just/be) quarantined. They _____ (14. have) to stay at home for two weeks because of the possibility of rabies.

Five days later, Mr Clark was at the docks. He _____ (15. leave) the house and now he _____ (16. watch) their ship leave to the United States without him or his family. When the ship _____ (17. disappear) in the horizon, he _____ (18. stand up) and _____ (19. go) back home, crying.

A few days later, the tragic news spread throughout Scotland - the mighty Titanic (20. sink), taking hundreds of lives with it.

Exercise 6: Choose the answer A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. He _____ in an office but he left and got a job as a shipper.
A. used to working B. used to work
C. got used to work D. get used to working
2. How's London? Are you _____ the cold weather yet?

- A. used to B. get used to C. use to D. got used to
3. Since Anna had the baby, she _____ much sleep.
A. is not used to get B. has got used to not having
C. used to get D. didn't get used to have
4. You've stopped cycling? But why? You _____ a lot of cycling every day.
A. were used to do B. got used to do
C. used to doing D. used to do
5. She works from home, so she _____ people around her all day.
A. is used to not having B. isn't used to have
C. doesn't use to having D. used to not having
6. "How's the new job? _____ it yet?" - "Yes. Thanks."
A. Did you use to B. Did you used to
C. Are you use to D. Are you used to
7. Before he retired, he _____ much time to read.
A. used to have B. got used to have
C. never used to have D. used to have
8. She _____ so much and her legs hurt after the hike.
A. wasn't used to walk B. wasn't used to walking
C. didn't use to walking D. used to not walking
9. No matter how many times I fly, _____ take-off and landing!
A. I'll never used to B. I'll never be use to
C. I'll never got used to D. I'll never get used to
10. When we were at university, we _____ to write an essay a week.
A. were used to have B. got used to have
C. used to have D. used to having

Exercise 7: Complete each of the following sentences with the correct particle that follows the verb. You can use some of the particles in the box more than once.

across	down	out	up (3)
over	through	off	out (2)

1. Firefighters have been called to put _____ the fire in the neighbourhood.
2. They decided to put the wedding _____ until his parents had returned from Canada.

3. When we looked through the old albums we came _____ a photo of my aunt.
4. She brought _____ two children on her own and it wasn't easy.
5. It took the teacher a few minutes to get the class to settle _____
6. I had to look _____ the word 'colloquial' to check how to spell it.
7. Would you like to eat _____ or stay at home this evening?
8. I don't know how she goes _____ that ordeal every day.
9. The fantastic dinner more than made _____ for the bad room service.
10. Mai has got _____ her illness and is on her way to a good recovery.

Exercise 8: Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form or tense of one of the phrasal verbs in the box. You can use each phrasal verb only once.

go back on	make up for	fit in with	run out of	catch up with
put up with	live up to	look up to	get away with	sign up for

1. He is such an arrogant colleague. I don't want to _____ his behaviour any longer.
2. He tried really hard and ran as fast as he could but simply couldn't _____ the best runners.
3. Emma can't find a job, so she had _____ Unemployment Training.
4. You can rely on Richard. He won't _____ his word.
5. I have always _____ my uncle and admired him.
6. Many companies are _____ money these days.
7. I don't think you can do something that is wrong and _____ it.
8. Her husband brought her some wonderful flowers to _____ missing her birthday.
9. Tony doesn't seem to _____ the other children in his neighbourhood.
10. Their new film I saw didn't _____ my expectations, but maybe I was influenced by too many other people.

SPEAKING

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

1. Hoa and Lan are at the party.

Hoa: "You look very beautiful in that dress, Lan". - Lan: " _____ "

A. I don't mind.

B. Thanks for your compliment.

C. You tell a lie.

D. I'm sorry.

2. David is talking to his friend, Monica.

David: " _____ " - Monica: "Good luck for you".

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

10. *John is having dinner at Linda's house.*

John: "The boiled chicken tastes so good!" - Linda: " _____ "

A. I'm glad you like it.
C. I don't, either.

B. No, don't worry.

D. Sure. Don't you like it?

11. *Ted and Kate are talking about the school curriculum.*

Ted: "Swimming should be made part of the school curriculum."

Kate: " _____ . It is also an essential life skill."

A. Oh, that's a problem

B. I quite agree

C. I don't think so

D. Not at all

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

12. I _____ to know more about him than anyone else.

A. seem

B. am seeming

C. was seeming

D. have been seeming

13. He kept looking at her, wondering where he _____ her before.

A. saw

B. had seen

C. sees

D. will see

14. He offered _____ me the money. I didn't like taking it but I had no alternative.

A. to lend

B. to be lent

C. lending

D. being lent

15. Before trains were invented people _____ travel on horseback or in stage coaches.

A. got used to

B. be used to

C. uses to

D. used to

16. I'd have to wear a costume that'd make people _____ to me.

A. look into

B. look out

C. look up

D. look down

17. He banged his fist on the table and the chess pieces _____ over the floor.

A. scattered

B. threw

C. went

D. got

18. Men have a shorter _____ than women.

A. expectation

B. lifespan

C. lifestyle

D. living standard

19. We really _____ all the help you gave us last weekend.

A. appreciation

B. appreciate

C. appreciable

D. appreciative

20. The man showed us the cage _____ he kept a fierce lion.

A. which

B. that

C. in which

D. in that

21. We provide a service that is essentially _____ to that of the banks.

A. complementary

B. excited

C. attractive

D. useful

22. If he failed, it would be a _____ disappointment to his parents.

- A. totally B. extremely C. essential D. bitter

23. She warned that her dog was _____ towards strangers.

- A. protective B. attitude C. aggressive D. supportive

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

24. I last went abroad on business 3 years ago.

- A. I went abroad on business for 3 years.
B. I didn't go abroad on business for 3 years.
C. I haven't gone abroad on business for 3 years.
D. I have gone abroad on business for 3 years.

25. "Which college are you going to attend this year?" asked my father.

- A. My father asked me which college I am going to attend that year.
B. My father asked me which college am I going to attend that year.
C. My father asked me which college I was going to attend that year.
D. My father asked me which college was I going to attend that year.

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.

The ancient site of My Son is _____ (26) in Central Viet Nam, near the port city of Da Nang. A collection of Hindu temples dating from the 4th century. My Son has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1999, and thousands of visitors, both tourists and followers of Hinduism, (27) _____ the trip there every year. In the middle of a green rainforest, an hour's drive from the town of Hoi An, it's a site with (28) _____ buildings from many different periods of its long history.

Something growing more and more (29) _____ every day is the sunrise tour where visitors arrive at the site just before the Sun comes up. The morning rays light up the red brick that most of the buildings are made of and the cool air makes for an extremely pleasant experience. Not only that, but the site is often very quiet then, allowing the peaceful (30) _____ of these spectacular ancient structures.

26. A. placed B. set up C. stood D. located
27. A. make B. do C. create D. carry out
28. A. little B. numerous C. much D. a lot
29. A. happy B. busy C. popular D. known
30. A. investment B. achievement C. tourism D. enjoyment

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

31. I will not _____ that kind of behaviour in my class. (**tolerable**)

32. It's very easy to become _____ on sleeping pills. (**independence**)

33. All contributions will be _____ received. (**gratitude**)

34. The president has sent a message of _____ to the relatives of the dead soldiers. (**sympathetic**)

35. We had an _____ with the waiter about the bill. (**argumentative**)

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

36. You'd better go shopping tonight.

→ She advises me_____.

37. He no longer teaches the children English.

→ He used to_____.

38. Save some money or you won't be able to buy the house.

→ If_____.

39. My mother made an appointment, and then she went to see the dentist.

→ After my mother_____.

40. I missed the bus so I took a taxi.

→ Because_____.

PRACTICE TEST 4

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. bitter | B. aggressive | C. accusing | D. idealistic |
| 2. A. month <u>s</u> | B. receiv <u>e</u> s | C. repair <u>s</u> | D. grow <u>s</u> |

Choose the word in each group stressed on the different syllable from the others?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 3. A. transform | B. toddler | C. scatter | D. patient |
| 4. A. miserable | B. boundary | C. ceremony | D. appreciate |

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

5. If you wanted to be chosen for the job, you'll have to be experienced in the field.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| A. in | B. experienced | C. wanted | D. chosen for |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------------|

6. Mr. Merlin, who dies at the end of the film Kingsman, is really good about computing and technology.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. about | B. is | C. at | D. who |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|

7. The professor had already given the homework assignment when he had remembered that Monday was a holiday.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. already | B. the homework |
| C. had remembered | D. was |

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

8. Wearing school uniform is compulsory for students in most schools in Viet Nam.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| A. required | B. dependent | C. optional | D. divided |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|

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

9. The president's support is critical to this project.

- A. important B. vital C. not important D. necessary

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

10. John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"

Laura: "_____."

- A. Of course not. You bet. B. I couldn't agree with you more.
C. Well, that's very surprising D. Yes, it's an absurd idea

11. Alice: "How about having a drive to the countryside this weekend?"

Mary: "_____"

- A. That's a good idea B. Not at all
C. No, thanks D. Let's go

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

12. My mother allowed me to go out with my friends after I _____ my housework.

- A. had finished B. have finish
C. would finish D. finish

13. If I _____ her address last night, I would send her an invitation to my birthday party this morning.

- A. found B. had found C. would find D. find

14. As I am the oldest child, I have to _____ my three little mischievous brothers.

- A. take off B. look for C. look after D. take after

15. You should make a(n) _____ to answer the questions the interviewer asks.

- A. effort B. impression C. enthusiasm D. confidence

16. She asked me _____ my holidays the previous year.

- A. where I spent B. where I spend
C. where did I spend D. where I had spent

17. She grew up with Chinese _____ and traditions.

- A. customs B. costumes C. literature D. characters

18. She quickly settled _____ in her new house.

- A. on B. up C. down D. off

19. The boy _____ eyes are brown is my friend.

- A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

20. Tommy left high school _____ the age _____ seventeen.

- A. in / for B. at / of C. on / with D. of / in

21. I feel quite _____ for the place where I grew up.

- A. nostalgic B. lonely C. seasick D. proud

22. If you haven't been careless, you _____.

A. will not be sacked

B. are not sacked

C. will not have been sacked

D. would not have been sacked

23. When he was 20, he _____ to the United States.

A. drove

B. navigated

C. emigrated

D. accessed

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

24. I haven't tried this kind of food before.

A. It's a long time since I tried this kind of food.

B. I have tried this kind of food many times.

C. This is the first time I had tried this kind of food.

D. This is the first time I have tried this kind of food.

25. "You can trust me, I won't let you down", Tom said to me.

A. Tom ordered me to trust him and promise not to let me down.

B. Tom promised not to let me down.

C. Tom advised me to trust him and not to let me down.

D. Tom insisted on not letting me down.

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

Molly Burke was not born blind. She started losing her sight when she was four years old. Doctors said that she had a rare eye disease that would gradually take away her vision. In first grade, she learned to read Braille, although she could still see. Life was pretty normal for the next few years. However, in seventh grade, things got worse. Black turned to gray. Yellow turned to white. Soon, Molly couldn't see the blackboard. "I just started to cry," remembers Molly. As she began to lose her vision, she started using a cane to help her walk. By age 14, Molly was completely blind. Her classmates soon stopped inviting her to do things. A group of girls- girls who were once her friends-started bullying her. They even accused her of making up her blindness to get attention. Eventually, Molly became depressed. Her high school years were not easy.

After she finished high school, Molly thought about what she wanted to do before college. Her brother was working in a children's home in Africa, and she wanted to do something that would help others, too. Then she found out about Me to We, an organization that runs international volunteer trips and leadership camps. She joined the organization on a youth trip to Kenya to help build a school. While there, she spoke at a local girls' school. Molly now knew what she wanted to do next-to help inspire people by being a speaker at Me to We. Molly began speaking at schools all over the United States and Canada. Her advice? Be strong! During a speech in Toronto, she spoke to about 20,000 people. After her speech, the crowd stood up and clapped. "Molly has a real ability to inspire people and to help others," her father says.

26. What could be another title for the article?

- A. A Highschool YouTube Star
- B. An Inspiring Role Model
- C. How Molly Regained Her Vision
- D. What Molly Thought

27. Which period of time was probably the most difficult for Molly?

- A. elementary school
- B. high school
- C. college
- D. college

28. What happened to Molly when she was fourteen?

- A. She completely her eyesight.
- B. She was left at the foot of a hill.
- C. She was beaten by her classmates.
- D. She had her first cell phone.

29. What did Molly do before going to college?

- A. She worked in children's home.
- B. She founded Me to We.
- C. She taught in Africa.
- D. She went to Kenya.

30. Molly is sharing her own experience to help other people _____.

- A. be leaders.
- B. be kind persons.
- C. challenge themselves.
- D. overcome their problems.

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

31. Maggie's life was _____ to the needs of her family. (dedicate)

32. He _____ that they needed more time to finish the project. (argument)

33. There was poor _____ between the air traffic controllers and the aircraft. (communicative)

34. Amy decided to look at the world _____. (optimism)

35. The government has maintained _____ relations with the Japanese. (friend)

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

36. "Can I change this shirt for a smaller size?" Mary said to the shop keeper.

→ Mary asked _____.

37. She was absent from work due to illness.

→ Because she _____.

38. These ants can demolish large areas of forest.

→ Large areas _____.

39. He wanted to avoid the rush hour traffic, so he departed so early.

→ In order to _____.

40. 'If you don't apologize immediately, I'm leaving,' she told him.

→ *She threatened*_____.