

INTRODUCTION UNIT

VOCABULARY

- **according to** / ə'kɔːdɪŋ ,tuː / (prep): theo

Example: Vegetable prices fluctuate according to the season. (Giá rau củ biến động theo thời vụ.)

- **accountant** / ə'kaʊn.tənt / (n): nhân viên kế toán

- **ancient** / 'eɪnʃnt / (adj): cổ đại; rất cũ

Example: Archaeologists study the remains of ancient civilizations. (Các nhà khảo cổ nghiên cứu di tích của các nền văn minh cổ đại.)

- **aquarium** / ə'kweəriəm / (n) - **aquariums or aquaria** / ə'kweəriə / (pl): bể nuôi hoặc khu công viên có bể nuôi các loài thủy, hải sản.

- **castle** / 'kɑːsl / / 'kæsl / (n): lâu đài (xưa)

- **cathedral** / kə'thiːdrəl / (n): nhà thờ lớn; đại giáo đường

- **city break** / 'sɪti ,breɪk / (n): kì nghỉ ngắn ở thành phố

- **excursion** / ɪk'skɜːʃn / / ɪk'skɜːrʒn / (n): chuyến tham quan, dã ngoại

To go on an excursion: đi tham quan; đi dã ngoại

Example: Last week my class went on a one-day excursion to Cu Chi Tunnel. (Tuần trước lớp tôi đi tham quan một ngày đến Địa đạo Củ Chi.)

- **exhausted** / ɪg 'zɔːstɪd / (adj): kiệt sức

- **flexible** / 'fleksəb(ə)l / (adj): mềm dẻo; linh hoạt

Example: I'm fortunate because my job has flexible hours, and I can come and go pretty much as I want.

(Tôi may mắn vì công việc của tôi có giờ giấc linh hoạt, và tôi có thể đến và đi tùy thích.)

- **monument** / 'mɒnjəmənt / / 'mɒnjʊmənt / (n): đài tưởng niệm

- **mountain biking** / 'maʊntɪn baɪkɪŋ / (n): việc đi xe đạp địa hình

Example: I have taken up mountain biking, which gives me the chance to exercise and be outdoors.

(Tôi đã bắt đầu đi xe đạp địa hình, nhờ cho tôi cơ hội tập thể dục và ở ngoài trời.)

- **mosque** / mɒsk / / maːsk / (n): nhà thờ Hồi giáo

- **opera house** / 'ɔːpərə ,haʊs / (n): nhà hát ca kịch

- **punctual** / 'pʌŋktʃuəl / (adj): đúng giờ

Example: Please do be punctual, so we can start the meeting on time.

(Xin vui lòng đúng giờ để chúng ta có thể bắt đầu cuộc họp đúng thời gian.)

- **revise** (for sth) / rɪ'vaɪz / (v): ôn luyện; hiệu chỉnh

- **revision** / rɪ'vɪʒən / (n): sự ôn luyện; sự hiệu chỉnh

Example: Nam did a lot of revision before the test, so he got a very high mark.

(Nam đã ôn luyện rất nhiều trước bài kiểm tra, vì vậy cậu ấy đạt điểm rất cao.)

- **ruin** / 'ruːɪn / (n): tàn tích

*Example: We visited the ruins of an ancient shrine during our stay in that town.
(Chúng tôi đến thăm tàn tích của một ngôi đền cổ trong thời gian lưu lại thành phố đó.)*

- **shame** / ʃeɪm / (n): sự hổ thẹn, điều đáng tiếc
- **shopping district** / ˈʃɒpɪŋ dɪstrɪkt / (n): khu mua sắm
- **square** / skweə(r) / (n): quảng trường
- **statue** / ˈstætʃuː / (n): bức tượng
- **the Statue of Liberty** / ðə ˈstætʃuː əv ˈlɪbəti / (n): tượng Nữ thần Tự do (ở New York)
- **sunbathe** / ˈsʌnbet̪ / (v): tắm nắng
- **sunbath** / ˈsʌnbɑːθ / / ˈsʌn.bæθ / (n): sự tắm nắng
- **theme park** / ˈθiːm pɑːk / (n): công viên giải trí
- **tourist attraction** / ˈtʊərɪst əˈtrækʃn / (n): điểm du lịch

Example: It was an important fishing and trading village in previous times, and now it's become more of a tourist attraction.

(Đó là một làng đánh cá và buôn bán quan trọng trong thời gian trước đây, và bây giờ nó đã trở thành một điểm thu hút khách du lịch.)

- **wildlife** / ˈwaɪldlaɪf / (n): động vật hoang dã

A. Tính từ + giới từ diễn tả cảm xúc:

- be anxious about something: lo lắng về
- be anxious for somebody: lo lắng cho ai
- be ashamed of sth / sb: hổ thẹn về
- be bored with / of sth: buồn chán về
- be confused about sth: rối trí về
- be cross with sb: giận dữ với
- be delighted with / at / by / about sth: vui mừng, phấn khởi
- be disappointed at / by / about sth: thất vọng
- be embarrassed about / at: bối rối
- be envious of sb / sth: ghen tị với
- be excited about / at / by / for sth: hào hứng về
- be frightened of / about sth: hoảng sợ về
- be proud of sb / sth: tự hào về ai / cái gì
- be relieved (to do sth): nhẹ nhõm, thư giãn
- be shocked at / by: bị choáng, sốc bởi
- be suspicious of / about sb / sth: nghi ngờ về
- be terrified of sth: sợ hãi về
- be upset about / at / over sth: buồn về

Examples:

- Ann was **relieved** to learn that her father's illness wasn't a serious one.

- He was deeply **ashamed of** his behavior at the meeting.
- My mother is always **cross with** me if I leave my bedroom in a mess.
- We are **confused about** all the different labels on food these days.
- Everybody in the office is **envious of** her recent success.
- Older people are usually **suspicious of** any supposed advances.

B. Tính từ + giới từ diễn tả tính cách:

- be flexible about sth: linh hoạt về
- be hard-working: chăm chỉ
- be honest with sb: trung thực với ai
- be honest about sth: trung thực về điều gì
- be kind to sb: tử tế với ai
- be loyal to sb / sth: trung thành với
- be patient with sb / sth: kiên nhẫn với
- be sensitive to sth: nhạy cảm với điều gì
- be shy of / with sb: nhút nhát, e thẹn với ai
- reliable: đáng tin cậy
- organized: có tổ chức
- outgoing: thân thiện, thích giao du

Examples:

- We can be **flexible about** your starting date.
- Thank you for being so **honest with me**.
- Are you being completely **honest about** your feelings?
- A good teacher must be **patient with** his or her students.
- She has always remained **loyal to** her husband.
- Children are often **shy of / with** people they don't know.

C. Các tiền tố phủ định của tính từ (Adjectives: negative prefixes): "un-, dis-, im-, in-, il-, ir- "

Adjectives	Meaning	Prefix + Adj	Meaning
able / 'eɪbl /	có thể	unable	không thể
believable / bɪ'ɪ:vəbl /	có thể tin được	unbelievable	không thể tin được
comfortable / 'kʌmfətəbl / , / 'kʌmfətəbl /	thoải mái	uncomfortable	không thoải mái
countable / 'kaʊntəbl /	cô thể đếm được	uncountable	không thể đếm được
damaged / 'dæm.ɪdʒd /	bị hư hại	undamaged	không bị hư hại

enthusiastic / ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪk /	hăng hái, nhiệt tình	unenthusiastic	không hăng hái, không nhiệt tình
important / ɪm'pɔ:tnt /	quan trọng	unimportant	không quan trọng
interesting / ɪntrəstɪŋ / / 'ɪntrestɪŋ /	thú vị	uninteresting	không thú vị
kind / kaɪnd /	tử tế	unkind	không tử tế
lucky / 'lʌki /	may mắn	unlucky	không may mắn
reliable / rɪ'laɪəbl /	đáng tin cậy	unreliable	không đáng tin cậy
honest / 'ɒnɪst /	trung thực	dishonest	không trung thực
loyal / 'lɔɪəl /	trung thành	disloyal	phản bội
organized / 'ɔ:gənaɪzd /	có tổ chức	disorganized	thiếu tổ chức
satisfied / 'sætɪsfaɪd /	hài lòng	dissatisfied	không hài lòng
measurable / 'meʒərəbl /	có thể đo lường	immeasurable	không thể đo lường
mobile / 'məʊbaɪl / / 'məʊbl /	di động	immobile	bất động
moral / 'mɒrəl / / 'mɔ:rəl /	(có) đạo đức	immoral	vô đạo đức
patient / 'peɪfnt /	kiên nhẫn	impatient	không kiên nhẫn
perfect / 'pɜ:fɪkt /	hoàn hảo	imperfect	không hoàn hảo
possible / 'pɒsəbl /	có khả năng xảy ra	impossible	không có khả năng xảy ra
accurate / 'ækjərət /	chính xác	inaccurate	không chính xác
decent / 'di:snt /	đàng hoàng; đứng đắn	indecent	không đàng hoàng
eligible / 'elɪdʒəbl /	đủ tư cách; có quyền	ineligible	không đủ tư cách; không có quyền
flexible / 'fleksəb(ə)l /	linh hoạt, mềm dẻo	inflexible	không linh hoạt
organic / ɔ:'gæmk /	hữu cơ	inorganic	vô cơ
sane / seɪn /	lành mạnh; tỉnh táo	insane	điên cuồng; mất trí

sensitive / 'sensətɪv /	nhạy cảm	insensitive	không nhạy cảm
legal / 'li:gl /	hợp pháp	illegal	bất hợp pháp
legible / 'ledʒəbl /	rõ ràng, dễ đọc	illegible	khó đọc, không đọc được
literate / 'lɪtərət /	có học	illiterate	vô học
logical / 'lɒdʒɪkl /	hợp lý	illogical	phi lý
reconcilable / ,rekən'saɪləbl /	có thể hòa giải	irreconcilable	không thể hòa giải
regular / 'regjələr /	đều đặn, có quy tắc	irregular	không đều đặn, bất quy tắc
resistible / rɪ 'zɪstəbl /	có thể chống lại	irresistible	không thể chống lại
responsible / rɪ'spɒnsəbl /	có trách nhiệm	irresponsible	vô trách nhiệm

D. Phrases to remember:

- be up to sth: đang làm gì (to be doing sth)
- get up to sth: làm gì (to do sth)
- hang out with sb: đi vui chơi thoải mái với ai
- help sb with sth: giúp ai việc gì
- go abseiling: chơi môn thể thao đu dây xuống vách núi
- eat out: đi ăn ngoài
- share sth with sb: chia sẻ cái gì với ai
- meet friends in town: gặp gỡ bạn bè trong thành phố
- play *table tennis* / *basketball* / *beach volleyball* / *cards* / *board games*: chơi bóng bàn / bóng rổ / bóng chuyền bãi biển / đánh bài / trò chơi trên bàn cờ
- go for a walk / a bike ride: đi dạo / đi xe đạp
- go out **for** / **to** lunch: đi ra ngoài ăn trưa
- go on an excursion / a boat trip / a city break: đi du ngoạn / đi thuyền / nghỉ ngơi trong thành phố
- lie on the beach: nằm trên bãi biển

WORD FORM

ST T	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	attraction: sự lôi cuốn	attract: lôi cuốn	attractive (to): lôi cuốn ≠ unattractive	attractively: lôi cuốn ≠ unattractively

2	bravery = courage: sự dũng cảm ≠ cowardice		brave: dũng cảm = courageous	bravely: dũng cảm
3	confidence (in): sự tin tưởng confidant: bạn tâm tình	confide (in sb): tâm sự	confident (of): tin chắc confidential: bí mật	confidently: tự tin confidentially: tin cẩn, bộc bạch
4	enjoyment: sự thích thú	enjoy: thích thú	enjoyable: thú vị	enjoyably: thú vị
5	exhaust: khí thải ra exhaustion: sự kiệt sức	exhaust: làm kiệt sức	exhausted: bị kiệt sức exhausting: làm cho kiệt sức	
6	flexibility: tính linh hoạt ≠ inflexibility		flexible: linh hoạt ≠ inflexible	flexibly: linh hoạt ≠ inflexibly
7	forgetfulness: tính hay quên	forget: quên	forgetful: hay quên = absent-minded forgettable: có thể quên ≠ unforgettable	forgetfully: hay quên unforgettably: không thể quên
8	loyalty: sự trung thành ≠ disloyalty loyalist: người trung thành		loyal: trung thành ≠ disloyal	loyally: trung thành ≠ disloyally
9	pride: niềm tự hào	pride: tự hào	proud: tự hào	proudly: tự hào
10	patience: sự kiên nhẫn ≠ impatience patient: bệnh nhân		patient: kiên nhẫn ≠ impatient	patiently: kiên nhẫn ≠ impatiently

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

Exercise 1. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box.

punctual	sunbathe	sensitive	monument	according to
reliable	theme park	revision	wildlife	mountain
				biking

1. Keith Bontrager is one of the founding fathers of _____.
2. I can't go out. I've got to do some _____ for my exams.
3. He's always very _____ for appointments.
4. The increasing use of pesticides threatens the _____ of the area.
5. I heard this from a very _____ source.
6. In the square in front of the hotel stands a _____ to all the people killed in the war.
7. The amount of tax people pay varies _____ where they live.
8. I like to _____ in the morning when the sun is not so hot.
9. This is the first time a high street fast food chain has linked up with a _____
10. Jill is very _____ to changes in water temperature.

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the CLOSEST meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

1. We are looking for someone who is reliable and hard-working.
A. considerate B. unreliable C. dependable D. proud
2. John is very shy but his brother is outgoing.
A. embarrassed B. unfriendly C. incoming D. sociable
3. I've been working all night and I'm worn out.
A. exhausted B. depressed C. terrified D. frightened
4. Why are you so jealous of his success?
A. excited about B. delighted with C. happy about D. envious of
5. She's retiring because of ill health, which is a great shame.
A. pity B. attraction C. patience D. confuse

Exercise 3. Choose the word that has the OPPOSITE meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

1. In modern times, advances in technology have made the world smaller.
A. advanced B. present C. new D. ancient
2. She gets impatient with people who don't agree with her.
A. cross B. patient C. annoyed D. angry
3. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, using that kind of language!
A. disappointed B. confused C. proud D. shocked
4. We are proud of our kids, who are dedicated and industrious.
A. studious B. hard-working C. diligent D. lazy
5. Companies that are insensitive to global changes will lose sales.
A. worried B. satisfied C. attracted D. sensitive

Exercise 4. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one preposition from the box.

with	out	to	on	for	with	of	about	of
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to

1. He was clasping the vase tightly, terrified _____ dropping it.
2. Parents are naturally anxious _____ their children.
3. I'm still a little confused _____ what happened.
4. She has no intention of being disloyal _____ her friends.
5. My brother takes his work seriously and is sensitive _____ criticism.
6. My Dad gets cross _____ me if I leave the kitchen in a mess.
7. She went _____ a city break with me yesterday.
8. Do you feel like eating _____ tonight?
9. It was brave _____ you to speak in front of all those people.
10. She is going to help her mom _____ some gardening.

Exercise 5: Pronunciation

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. cast <u>l</u> e | B. st <u>a</u> tue | C. mount <u>a</u> in | D. forget <u>t</u> |
| 2. A. ment <u>i</u> on | B. pict <u>u</u> re | C. pati <u>e</u> nce | D. attract <u>i</u> on |
| 3. A. ruin <u>s</u> | B. card <u>s</u> | C. ride <u>s</u> | D. work <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. surpris <u>e</u> d | B. exercis <u>e</u> d | C. confus <u>e</u> d | D. promis <u>e</u> d |
| 5. A. impat <u>i</u> ent | B. brav <u>e</u> | C. embarr <u>a</u> ssed | D. sh <u>a</u> me |

B. Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. basketball | B. excursion | C. accountant | D. revision |
| 2. A. society | B. aquarium | C. souvenir | D. cathedral |
| 3. A. holiday | B. invention | C. comedy | D. restaurant |
| 4. A. district | B. visitor | C. touristy | D. museum |
| 5. A. upset | B. loyal | C. worried | D. honest |

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.

1. _____ with the government's unwillingness to support the campaign is increasing. (patient)
2. I _____ predict she will get an Oscar nomination for her terrific performance. (confide)
3. All the craftsmen take great _____ in their work. (proud)
4. The rebel forces have been repeatedly attacked by _____ troops. (loyal)
5. She found herself _____ most of the time. (exhaust)
6. The area offers plenty of _____ priced accommodation. (attract)
7. "The pain isn't so bad," she said _____. (brave)

8. We spent an _____ evening chatting about old times. (enjoy)
 9. She's a good teacher, but she can be rather _____. (flexibility)
 10. Seeing her walk onto the stage for the first time was an _____ moment. (forget)

GRAMMAR

Revision:

1. Present tense contrast: Present simple vs. Present continuous
2. Stative and linking verbs
3. Will and be going to
4. Articles
5. Adjectives ending in “-ed” and “-ing”

1. Present tense contrast: Present simple vs. Present continuous (So sánh thì hiện tại đơn và thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Về cơ bản, thì hiện tại đơn và thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để nói đến những hành động xảy ra trong hiện tại. Tuy nhiên, hai thì này được dùng trong những tình huống khác nhau và diễn tả hành động hoặc sự việc khác nhau. Chúng ta hãy so sánh cách dùng của hai thì này trong bảng đối chiếu sau đây.

The present simple	The present continuous
Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả những thói quen hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong hiện tại. Ví dụ: My teacher always writes the dates on the board before each lesson. Those men usually cycle around the park in the morning.	Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả một hành động thực sự đang xảy ra lúc đang nói. Ví dụ: Mr. Ba usually drinks tea in the morning, but this morning he is drinking coffee.
Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả những điều gần như luôn luôn đúng. Ví dụ: Elephants <i>don't eat</i> meat. Light travels at almost 300,000 kilometres per second.	Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả một sự việc đang xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian xung quanh thời điểm nói. Ví dụ: Kate is living with her sister because she hasn't found a flat to live on her own.
Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả một sự việc sẽ diễn ra theo lịch trình hoặc thời gian biểu. Ví dụ: My plane leaves at ten tomorrow. The new school year starts next week.	Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả một hành động tương lai khi hành động đó đã có dự định và sắp đặt trước. Ví dụ: “What are you doing this weekend,

	Tan?" "I'm going to the sea with my family."
Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn trong mệnh đề theo sau các liên từ chỉ thời gian "when, after, before, as soon as, until". Ví dụ: I'll call you when / as soon as I get there. Trang will study abroad after she finishes her high school.	Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả một hành động lặp đi lặp lại của ai đó khiến chúng ta bức tức. Thông thường chúng ta dùng trạng từ "always" hoặc "continually" trong câu nói. Ví dụ: Mrs. Lan is very annoyed. Her kids are always throwing their dirty clothes everywhere!
Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn để kể những tình tiết theo một câu chuyện trong sách hoặc để tóm tắt một cuốn truyện. Ví dụ: At the end of the book, the young man meets his lover again and marries her. Harry Potter goes to Hogwarts School. He has two close friends, Hermione and Ron.	Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để diễn tả hành động của những người trong một tấm ảnh. Ví dụ: In this photo, my brother is riding his bicycle, and I am standing near him.

2. stative verbs

(Động từ chỉ trạng thái)

Action verbs (còn gọi là dynamic verbs) là những động từ có ý nghĩa hành động. Đối với các động từ thuộc loại này, chúng ta có thể dùng chúng với các thì đơn (simple tenses) hoặc thì tiếp diễn (continuous tenses).

Ví dụ:

- I always **walk** to school. I **am walking** to school now. => "walk" là "action verb"
- Tan usually **plays** table tennis with his father. He **is playing** table tennis with his father now. => "play" là "action verb"

Stative verbs là những động từ không chỉ hành động mà chỉ một trạng thái. Có những động từ trạng thái làm nhiệm vụ nối chủ ngữ với phần theo sau nên còn được gọi là "động từ nối" (linking verbs). Chúng ta có thể dùng động từ trạng thái và động từ nối với các thì đơn (simple tenses), nhưng không dùng động từ trạng thái và động từ nối với các thì tiếp diễn (continuous tenses).

Ví dụ:

- Now I **understand** why you didn't answer my phone call.
NOT: Now I ~~**am understanding**~~ why you didn't answer my phone call.
- My students **prefer** reading books to playing computer games.
NOT: My students ~~**are preferring**~~ reading books to playing computer games.

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

1. Động từ chỉ ý nghĩ và ý kiến (thoughts and opinions):

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

2. Động từ chỉ cảm giác và tình cảm (feelings and emotions):

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

3. Động từ chỉ giác quan và sự nhận biết (senses and perceptions):

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

4. Động từ chỉ sở hữu và đo lường (possessions and measurements):

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

5. Động từ chỉ sự liên quan (relationships):

be: thì, là	lack: thiếu
concern: liên quan	matter: có vấn đề
depend on: tùy thuộc	mean: có ý nghĩa

deserve: xứng đáng involve: liên quan	resemble: giống nhau
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Ví dụ:

- The manager really **appreciates** the extra effort she is making.
NOT: The manager **is** really **appreciating** the extra effort she is making.
 - I don't think you **realize** how complicated the situation will be.
NOT: I don't think you **are realizing** how complicated the situation will be.
 - Most people **hate** him, but they don't dare to say so, because he still rules the company.
NOT: Most people **are hating** him, but they don't dare to say so, because he still rules the company.
 - People in those countries desperately **need** food and fresh water.
NOT: People in those countries **are** desperately **needing** food and fresh water.
 - The poor state of the fire escapes **concerns** everyone greatly.
NOT: The poor state of the fire escapes **is concerning** everyone greatly.
 - **Does anyone own** this calculator? It was left in a classroom.
NOT: **Is anyone owning** this calculator? It was left in a classroom.
- CHÚ Ý: Có một số động từ trạng thái (stative verbs) đôi khi được dùng với ý nghĩa hành động. Do đó, chúng ta có thể dùng các thì đơn (simple tenses) và các thì tiếp diễn (continuous tenses) đối với các động từ này khi chúng mang ý nghĩa hành động. Ví dụ:
- They **have** a big house and a lot of money in the bank. (stative verb)
They **are having** dinner in an expensive restaurant. (action verb)
The children **are having** a good time by the sea. (action verb)
 - I **think** (that) all of your problems are related to hard work. (stative verb)
The students **are thinking about** their summer holiday. (action verb)
 - What's happening over there? I see some people gathering at the street corner. (stative verb)
I'm seeing my dentist this evening. I have bad toothache, (action verb)
 - This food **tastes** delicious! (stative verb)
My Mom **is tasting** the soup to see if there's enough salt in it. (action verb)
 - My grandpa **doesn't look** well these days, (stative verb)
Why **are** you **looking at** me like that? Is there anything strange? (action verb)

3. "Will" and "be going to"

"Will" và "be going to" đều được dùng để diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, nhưng tùy theo trường hợp hoặc tình huống chúng ta phải chọn dùng "will" hoặc

“be going to”. Hãy so sánh cách dùng của “will” và “be going to” trong bảng sau đây:

Will + infinitive	Be going to + infinitive
<p>Được dùng để đưa ra một quyết định ngay khi đang nói:</p> <p>Wendy: The kitchen tap's dripping!</p> <p>John: Really? I'll repair it today.</p>	<p>Được dùng khi đưa ra một quyết định vì đã có dự tính trước:</p> <p>Wendy: The kitchen tap's dripping!</p> <p>John: I know. I'm going to repair it today, when I've finished this work.</p>
<p>Được dùng khi đưa ra một dự đoán trong tương lai (không chắc chắn):</p> <p>I think Janet will win the gold medal.</p>	<p>Được dùng để nói về một sự việc rất có thể xảy ra (vì đã có những bằng chứng chắc chắn):</p> <p>Kevin is going to win the gold medal. He has practised hard and is in very good form.</p> <p>Look at those dark clouds! It's going to rain soon.</p>
<p>Được dùng để diễn tả một lời đề nghị (suggestion), một lời hứa (promise) hoặc một lời đe dọa (threat):</p> <p>(Suggestion) I'll take you to the movies if you'd like.</p> <p>(Promise) I'll give you a discount if you buy it right now.</p> <p>(Threat) I'll hit you if you say that again, Tom!</p>	<p>Được dùng để ra mệnh lệnh hoặc diễn tả một việc bắt buộc phải làm:</p> <p>(Father to his son):</p> <p>You're going to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!</p>
<p>Chúng ta có thể dùng “Won't” khi muốn từ chối điều gì:</p> <p>My kids won't listen to anything I say.</p> <p>My car won't start.</p>	

4. Articles (Mạo từ)

* Mạo từ “a, an”

Những điều cần chú ý khi dùng mạo từ “a” hoặc “an”:

1. “A” và “an” là mạo từ bất định (= indefinite articles). Chúng ta dùng “a / an” trước một danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun). “A” và “an” không được dùng với danh từ số nhiều (= plural noun) và danh từ không đếm được (= uncountable noun). Thông thường, “a” và “an” có ý nghĩa tương tự “one”. Ví dụ: a man, a teacher, a shop, a bus, a river, a country, a mountain...
2. Chúng ta dùng “an” thay cho “a” trước một từ bắt đầu bằng một trong năm nguyên âm (five vowels: a, e, i, o, u). Ví dụ:

an accident, an email, an idea, an octopus, an unkind remark...

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta dùng “a” thay vì “an” khi nó đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng “u”, nhưng “u” được đọc là [ju]. Ví dụ:

A university

A uniform

A union

A universal issue

3. Chúng ta dùng “an” trước từ bắt đầu bằng “u” và khi “u” được đọc là [ʌ]. Ví dụ:

an umbrella, an umpire, an untrue story, an unusual name...

4. Chúng ta dùng “an” khi nó đứng trước một từ bắt đầu bằng mẫu tự “h” và mẫu tự h câm (= silent “h”). Ví dụ:

An *h*our

An *h*onest man

An *h*onorable prize

5. Chúng ta dùng “a” đứng trước mẫu tự “h” khi nó được đọc là [h]. Ví dụ:

a horse, a habit, a heart, a hug, a helmet...

Cách dùng mạo từ “a” và “an”:

1. Chúng ta dùng “a / an” khi người nghe chưa xác định rõ chúng ta đang nói về người nào hoặc vật nào. Ví dụ:

- I saw **an** old man in the school yard.

- They are working hard to buy **a** small house.

2. Chúng ta dùng “a / an” khi nói về nghề nghiệp của một người nào đó. Ví dụ:

- Paul wants to become **an** actor.

- Helen is going to marry **a** banker.

CHÚ Ý: Trong câu nói tiếng Anh, trước một danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun), chúng ta phải dùng mạo từ “a, an, the”, hoặc từ chỉ định “this, that”, hoặc tính từ sở hữu “my, your, his, her, its, our, their”; không được để trống không (ngoại trừ danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ số nhiều). Ví dụ:

Wrong: I ~~bought newspaper on my way to work.~~

Right: I bought **a** newspaper on my way to work.

Wrong: Kate ~~often takes son to doctor for regular checkups.~~

Right: Kate often takes **her** son to **the** doctor for regular checkups.

Wrong: I'm ~~sorry I punched man, but it was reflex action.~~

Right: I'm sorry I punched **the** man, but it was **a** reflex action.

* Mạo từ “The”

Khái quát về mạo từ “The”:

“The” là mạo từ chỉ định (= definite article). Chúng ta có thể dùng “The” trước các loại danh từ khác nhau. Ví dụ:

- Danh từ không đếm được: the information
- Danh từ đếm được số ít: the computer
- Danh từ đếm được số nhiều: the students

✓ Chúng ta đọc [ði:] khi “The” đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm. Ví dụ:

The answer; the exercise; the owner; the Internet; the honor; the hour; the umbrella; the old book; the early comer...

✓ Chúng ta đọc [ði:] khi “The” đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng mẫu tự “u” được đọc như nguyên âm. Ví dụ:

The unreal man; the umpire; the ugly duck...

✓ Chúng ta đọc [də] khi “The” đứng trước từ bắt đầu bằng mẫu tự “u” được đọc như nguyên âm. Ví dụ:

The university; the uniform; the Union; the United States...

Cách dùng mạo từ “The”: Chúng ta dùng mạo từ “The” trong những trường hợp sau đây.

1. Dùng “The” khi người nghe biết chúng ta đang nói về người nào hoặc vật nào. Ví dụ:

We visited **the house** where Shakespeare was born.

Do you know **the man** standing at the gate?

2. Dùng “The” khi nói về người hoặc vật chúng ta đã nói đến trong câu chuyện trước đó. Ví dụ:

I see **a girl** and **a boy** in the garden. **The girl** is playing with her cat and **the boy** is reading a book.

3. Dùng “The” khi nói về người hoặc vật duy nhất mà người nghe không thể nhầm lẫn. Ví dụ:

the Sun, the Earth, the Moon, the sky, the ground, the world, the city center, the capital of (Viet Nam), the Prime Minister, the President, the principal (of the school), etc.

- The Earth moves around the Sun in 365 days.

- Please, turn down the television. I’m concentrating.

(There’s only one television in the room.)

4. Dùng “The + Adjective” để chỉ tất cả những người cùng một nhóm. Ví dụ:

the rich, the poor, the good, the bad, the old, the young, the homeless, the injured, the sick, the unemployed, etc.

CHÚ Ý: Dùng động từ số nhiều (plural verb) theo sau “the + adjective”. Ví dụ:

The young are facing more difficult problems in the modern world.

The unemployed have to be helped by the government.

5. Dùng “The + nationality (quốc tịch)” để chỉ tất cả những người cùng một quốc tịch khi những từ chỉ quốc tịch tận cùng có các mẫu tự: “-sh, -ch, -ese”. Ví dụ:

The English are interested in talking about weather.

The French don't like being asked about their ages.

The Vietnamese are trying to enhance the reputation of the country.

6. Để nói chung về một loại máy hoặc chủng loài động, thực vật, chúng ta dùng “The + danh từ số ít của loại máy hoặc loài động, thực vật”. Ví dụ:

- The computer was the greatest invention of the 20th century.

- The giant panda is one of the most endangered species.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng hình thức số nhiều của danh từ và không dùng “The” trong các trường hợp trên để chỉ chung một loại máy, loài vật hoặc thực vật.

Ví dụ:

- Computers have greatly changed our lives.

- Giant pandas do not breed well in captivity.

7. Dùng “The” trước danh từ chỉ về các nhạc cụ. Ví dụ: the piano, the guitar, the violin... Ví dụ:

- His mother, a famous pianist, taught him to play the piano when he was seven.

8. Chúng ta dùng “The” trước một số địa danh (geographical names) như sau:

“The” + geographical names	Examples
Dùng “The” trước tên những quốc gia có tập hợp nhiều từ và các quốc gia có tên số nhiều.	The United States, The United Kingdom, The Central African Republic, The Czech Republic, The Dominican Republic, The United Arab Emirates, The Netherlands, The Philippines
Dùng “The” trước tên một số khu vực lớn (= large regions) của thế giới	The Middle East, The Far East, The Near East, The North Pole, The South Pole, The Orient, The Occident, The Tropic of Cancer, The Tropic of Capricorn...
Dùng “The” trước tên biển, đại dương, sông, kênh đào (= canals)	Seas: The Pacific Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Baltic Sea, The Caribbean Sea, The Black Sea, The Caspian Sea, The Dead Sea, The Gulf of Mexico, The Gulf of Oman... Rivers: The Amazon, The Nile, The Mekong, The Danube, The Mississippi, The Rhine, The Volga, The Thames, The Yangtze, The Ganges... Canals: The Panama Canal, The Suez Canal
Dùng “The” trước tên một quần đảo (= group of islands)	The Solomon Islands, The Bahamas, The Maldives (Islands), The Virgin Islands, The Marshall Islands...
Dùng “The” trước tên một dãy núi (= mountain range)	The Himalayas, The Rockies (The Rocky Mountains), The Alps, The Andes, The Pyrenees, The Caucasus...
Dùng “The” trước tên các sa	The Sahara Desert, The Gobi Desert, The

mạc	Kalahari Desert...
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CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta dùng “The” trước các nhóm danh từ riêng như sau:

- Dùng “The” trước tên một số tòa nhà nổi tiếng như: The Empire State Building (New York), The Taj Mahal (India)...
- Dùng “The” trước tên một số tờ báo nổi tiếng: The Times, The Washington Post...
- Dùng “The” trước tên các tổ chức quốc tế: The United Nations, The ASEAN...
- Dùng “The” trước tên họ của một gia đình (bao gồm tất cả các thành viên trong gia đình): The Clintons, The Jacksons...

Ví dụ: The Clintons are going to hold a Christmas party together with their close friends.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta KHÔNG dùng “The” trước các địa danh sau đây:

Do not use “The” with...	Examples
Không dùng “The” trước tên các quốc gia chỉ có một từ	England, France, Japan, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden ... Ngoại lệ: The Netherlands, The Philippines, The Gambia
Không dùng “The” trước tên các châu lục	Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Africa...
Không dùng “The” trước tên một hồ nước, một ngọn núi, một hòn đảo	Lakes: Lake Baikal (Russia), Lake Superior (North America), Lake Victoria (Africa), Lake Como (Italy) ... Single mountains: Mount Everest, Mount Fuji, Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa), Mont Blanc (Europe), Mount Olympus (Greece) ... Single islands: Santorini (Greece), Capri (Italy), Mallorca (Spain), Koh Samui (Thailand) ...
Không dùng “The” trước tên một thành phố, tiểu bang, tên đường, công viên	Cities: New York, London, Tokyo, Seoul, New Delhi, Manila, Paris, Moscow, Madrid, Rome, Hanoi ... States: Texas, California, Florida, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii ... Streets: Broadway Street (New York), Oxford Street (England), Piccadilly (London), Hollywood Boulevard (Los Angeles) ... Parks: Central Park (New York), Victoria Park (London), Lincoln Park (Chicago) ...

5. Adjectives ending in “-ed” and “-ing”

(Tính từ tận cùng có “ing” và “ed”)

Khái quát về các tính từ tận cùng là “-ing” và “-ed”:

Chúng ta thường gặp nhiều tính từ tận cùng là “-ing” và “-ed” trong tiếng Anh. Những tính từ này thường có ý nghĩa nói về tình cảm hoặc cảm xúc. Những tính từ này có nguồn gốc là động từ, vì vậy ý nghĩa chúng cũng mang ý nghĩa chủ động khi có “-ing” và bị động khi có “-ed” cuối. Ví dụ:

- She was very excited about her first school show. (excited: hồi hộp; bị phấn khích)
- The school show was exciting. (exciting: hào hứng; thú vị)

Chúng ta hãy so sánh sự khác nhau của tính từ tận cùng là “-ing” và “-ed” trong các cặp câu sau đây:

- I was terrified when I saw the accident. (= Tôi (bị) kinh hãi khi nhìn thấy tai nạn.)
- The scene of accident was **terrifying**. (= Cảnh tượng tai nạn thật kinh hãi - làm người ta kinh hãi).
- They were very **worried** about their future. (= Họ rất lo lắng về tương lai của họ. - bị lo lắng)
- The news of the war was very **worrying**. (= Tin tức về cuộc chiến rất đáng lo lắng. - gây ra lo lắng)

Những tính từ tận cùng “-ing” và “-ed” thường gặp:

Adjectives “-ing”	Adjectives “-ed”
1. Amazing: gây kinh ngạc	Amazed: kinh ngạc
2. Amusing: làm vui nhộn	Amused: (được) vui nhộn
3. Annoying: gây phiền toái	Annoyed: (bị) phiền toái
4. Astonishing: gây kinh ngạc	Astonished: kinh ngạc
5. Astounding: gây kinh ngạc	Astounded: kinh ngạc
6. Boring: làm buồn chán	Bored: (bị) buồn chán
7. Confusing: gây khó hiểu, rối trí	Confused: (bị) rối trí
8. Depressing: gây buồn phiền	Depressed: (bị) buồn phiền
9. Disappointing: gây thất vọng	Disappointed: (bị) thất vọng
10. Disgusting: đáng ghê tởm	Disgusted: (bị) ghê tởm
11. Embarrassing: gây bối rối	Embarrassed: (bị) bối rối
12. Exciting: sôi động; lý thú	Excited: hồi hộp; phấn khích
13. Exhausting: làm kiệt sức	Exhausted: (bị) kiệt sức
14. Fascinating: hấp dẫn	Fascinated: (bị) hấp dẫn
15. Frightening: làm sợ hãi	Frightened: sợ hãi
16. Frustrating: gây ức chế	Frustrated: (bị) ức chế

17. Insulting: làm sỉ nhục	Insulted: (bị) sỉ nhục
18. Interesting: thú vị	Interested: hứng thú; quan tâm
19. Moving: làm cảm động	Moved: cảm động
20. Pleasing: làm hài lòng	Pleased: hài lòng
21. Relaxing: làm thư giãn	Relaxed: thư giãn
22. Satisfying: làm hài lòng	Satisfied: hài lòng; thỏa mãn
23. Shocking: gây choáng; gây sốc	Shocked: (bị) choáng; sốc
24. Surprising: làm ngạc nhiên	Surprised: ngạc nhiên
25. Terrifying: làm kinh hãi	Terrified: kinh hãi
26. Touching: làm cảm động	Touched: cảm động
27. Tiring: làm mệt mỏi	Tired: mệt mỏi
28. Worrying: gây lo lắng	Worried: lo lắng

CHÚ Ý: Các tính từ tận cùng “-ing” và “-ed” thường có nguồn gốc từ động từ. Ví dụ:

Verbs	Adjectives “-ing”	Adjectives “-ed”
To amuse: làm vui	amusing	amused
To annoy: làm phiền	annoying	annoyed
To confuse: làm bối rối	confusing	confused
To fascinate: thu hút	fascinating	fascinated
To frustrate: làm ức chế	frustrating	frustrated
To interest: gây thú vị	interesting	interested
To move: là cảm động	moving	moved
To please: làm hài lòng	pleasing	pleased
To relax: gây thư giãn	relaxing	relaxed
To satisfy: làm thỏa mãn	satisfying	satisfied
To surprise: làm ngạc nhiên	surprising	surprised
To terrify: làm kinh hãi	terrifying	terrified
To worry: làm lo lắng	worrying	worried

Những tính từ sau đây thiếu hình thức “-ing” hoặc đổi thành tận cùng có “-ful”.

Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives “-ed”
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To delight: làm vui mừng	delightful: thú vị; hấp dẫn	delighted: vui mừng
To relieve: làm nhẹ nhõm	-	relieved: cảm thấy nhẹ nhõm
To shame: làm hổ thẹn	shameful: đáng hổ thẹn	ashamed: xấu hổ
To upset: làm lo lắng	-	upset: buồn rầu; thất vọng

Ví dụ:

- They have a **delightful** little garden behind their house. (delightful: attractive; pleasant)
- We were **delighted** that the trouble was finally over. (delighted: very happy)
- Everyone seemed **relieved** to find out the truth. (relieved: happy and relaxed)
- There is nothing **shameful** about being poor. (shameful: very bad)
- You should be **ashamed** of yourself for not telling the truth. (ashamed: feeling shame or embarrassed)
- The children were very **upset** by the break-up of their parents' marriage. (upset: very unhappy and disappointed)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete each blank in the following passage with the correct tense of the verb: present simple or present continuous. The first one has been done for you.

Ana Novak is a famous classical guitarist. She gives (1. give) two or three concerts every month. She _____ (2. travel) a lot and this month she is in Paris. She _____ (3. stay) at a luxurious hotel. She is at her hotel now. She _____ (4. have) her breakfast in the hotel restaurant. She _____ (5. drink) a cup of coffee and she _____ (6. read) a newspaper. Ana is always very busy. She _____ (7. play) the guitar regularly. She _____ (8. practise) for four or five hours every day. She _____ (9. go) to bed late, and she always _____ (10. get up) early. She _____ (11. give) a recital at the City Theater on Saturday night, so she _____ (12. practise) for more hours today.

Exercise 2: Complete each sentence below with one of the verbs in the box. Use the correct tense of the verb: the present simple or the present continuous. You can use each verb once only.

write	enjoy	interview	know	not speak
sing	hate	cry	drive	spend

1. I can't make the meeting tomorrow. I _____ the applicants for the sales manager's job.

2. The new employee _____ very good English.
3. Carol is rich. She _____ a Mercedes.
4. Please be quiet. I _____ my report.
5. Ann is a good girl. She usually _____ time with her grandparents at weekend.
6. Don't give Mary any fish. She _____ it.
7. What's the matter? Why _____ you _____?
8. I _____ the answer to your problem. Get a new computer.
9. Listen! John _____ in the bathroom.
10. My cousins phoned me today. They _____ themselves in Bermuda. Party every night! In fact, they don't want to leave.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct tense of the verbs in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. This coffee ~~*isn't tasting*~~ / ***doesn't taste*** strong.
2. Her husband ***is always tasting*** / ***always tastes*** the food while she's cooking! It's very annoying.
3. Where's Alex? - He ***is seeing*** / ***sees*** the doctor now.
4. Any time I walk past this corner, I ***see*** / ***am seeing*** that old man standing over there.
5. I can't get to sleep! My neighbours ***have*** / ***are having*** a big party!
6. At the moment, Gina ***doesn't have*** / ***isn't having*** a job. She's dependent on her parents.
7. A thousand dollars ***is being*** / ***is*** nothing to somebody as rich as she is.
8. Don't pay attention to that boy! He ***is*** just ***being*** / ***is*** just silly again!
9. I ***think*** / ***am thinking*** it is important to learn English.
10. Now I ***think*** / ***am thinking*** about the good time I spent in that boarding school.

Exercise 4: Write "R" at the end of the sentence if it is correct. Write "W" if the sentence is NOT correct. The first one has been done for you.

1. I'm not thinking our team will win the next match. (W)
2. "How are you feeling?" "Not too bad, but I've still got a slight headache."
3. She isn't having enough time to finish the annual report.
4. "Do you want more sugar in your coffee?" "No, thanks."
5. The chef is tasting the wine now.
6. Nowadays good food isn't costing a lot of money, so many people can enjoy it.
7. Betsy is resembling her mother very closely.
8. I'm sorry the manager can't speak to you now. He's seeing an important customer.
9. Their meal is consisting mainly of rice and vegetables.

10. He always tells jokes while we are having dinner together.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct form of the verb in each of the following sentences: "Will" / "Won't" or "be going to".

Example: I promise I ~~**am going to behave**~~ / **will behave** next time.

1. "What would you like to drink?" "17 / **have** / **am going to have** a cup of tea, please."
2. Look out! He **will break** / **is going to break** that glass.
3. It's too late! I think we **will go** / **are going to go** home right now!
4. Ted **will pass** / **is going to pass** the final test. He's been working very hard on it.
5. If you say anything I **will kill** / **am going to kill** you!
6. Don't worry, I **won't tell** / **am not going to tell** anyone about it.
7. It **will be** / **is going to be** difficult to get a job because of the economic downturn.
8. Mom to her daughter: "Listen! You **will tidy up** / **are going to tidy up** your room right now!"
9. I think it **will be** / **is going to be** cold over there, so take warm clothes when you go on the trip.
10. "Have you got any plan for the weekend?" "Yes. We **will take** / **are going to take** our children to the beach."

Exercise 6: Complete each of the following sentences using "Will" / "Won't" or "be going to" with the verb given in parentheses.

Example: I will take (take) you to the airport in my car, if you'd like.

1. We _____ (fly) to Seoul next week. We've already got the tickets.
2. Don't worry. Jack _____ (not let) you down. He's very reliable.
3. My sister-in-law _____ (have) a baby.
4. I _____ (tidy) my things away this afternoon - and that's a promise!
5. Ann: It is so hot in here! - Jake: I _____ (turn) the air-conditioning on.
6. My friend Richard _____ (throw) a party for his birthday next week.
7. They _____ (paint) their house. They've already bought the paint.
8. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!
B: I _____ (get) you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.
9. I told him to take out the trash but he _____ (not do) it.
10. We are so excited about our trip to the United States next month. We _____ (visit) the Yellowstone National Park, Niagara Falls, Grand Canyon and so on.

Exercise 7: Put in 'a, an' or 'the' where necessary. Leave the space empty if it doesn't need 'a, an' or 'the'.

Sod Houses

Sod houses are (1) _____ almost vanished part of America's past. Yet in Nebraska and some other states (2) _____ century ago they were very common. Sod houses were built, as (3) _____ name suggests, from (4) _____ sod - the top, grassy layer of the ground. The ground of the Nebraska plains was particularly suitable for this, because it was held together by the thick wiry roots of (5) _____ grass that grows there.

To make (6) _____ house, the settlers used (7) _____ sod-cutter, drawn by horses, that cut through the top layer of the grassland. This had the additional benefit that (8) _____ land cleared of grass in this way was suitable for planting com. (9) _____ builders would then cut the top layer they had ploughed into (10) _____ sections of about 50 kg each, clearing about two acres of grass in (11) _____ process. These sections were stacked on top of each other to make (12) _____ thick-walled house that was cool in summer and warm in winter. Because many were built into (13) _____ side of hills for extra stability, they were even useful shelters from (14) _____ tornadoes.

Exercise 8: Put in 'a, an' or 'the' where necessary. Leave the space empty if it doesn't need 'a, an' or 'the'.

1. Alice plays..... violin in..... school orchestra.
2. Most of us believe that..... good diet helps to maintain..... health.
3. "Can you pass me..... salt, please?" "Here you are."
4. I have..... idea. Why don't we spend our holiday in..... Philippines this year?
5. She bought some fish and meat..... fish was good, but..... meat was not.
6. "Where's your Dad, Jimmy?" - "He's planting..... tree in..... garden."
7. "Would you like to have..... dinner with us tonight, Tracy?" - "I'm sorry. I've got..... homework to finish."
8. Mark and Wendy are enjoying their honeymoon on..... island in..... Caribbean Sea.
9. Mont Blanc, a famous mountain in..... Alps, lies on..... border of..... France and..... Italy.
10. "Have you ever been to..... Qatar in..... Middle East?" - "No. But I visited..... Abu Dhabi,..... capital of..... United Arab Emirates, two years ago."

Exercise 9: Choose the right adjective in bold type to complete each sentence.

Example: It's very **annoying** / **annoyed** when I hear people talking loudly in public places.

1. His stupid joke was followed by an **embarrassing** / **embarrassed** silence.
2. Rain forests are filled with **amazing** / **amazed** creatures.
3. Emma became deeply **depressing** / **depressed** when her mother died.
4. Looking after small children can be very **tiring** / **tired**.
5. My mother finds cooking for the family really **satisfying** / **satisfied**.

6. Everybody is getting **boring** / **bored** with her endless complaining.
7. The kids were so **exciting** / **excited** on Christmas Eve it was difficult for them to get to sleep.
8. There were some very **shocking** / **shocked** pictures of the fighting on the news last night.
9. Do you really want to join the project, or were you just pretending to be **interesting** / **interested**?
10. The film was very **frightening** / **frightened** to small children.

Exercise 10: Complete each of the following sentences using the suitable adjective form of the verb given in parentheses.

Example: She had some...exciting... adventures in the Middle East. (excite)

There was an...excited... crowd waiting for the singer to arrive. (excite)

1. This is the most _____ village I've ever seen. (delight)
2. Most tourists would feel _____ when they see the street signs in our city. (confuse)
3. She felt _____ that she hadn't taken good care of her mother. (shame)
4. He concocted the most _____ dish from all sorts of unlikely ingredients. (amaze)
5. The smell of public toilets is usually _____ (disgust)
6. This morning, I ordered a coffee from a _____ -looking waiter. (bore)
7. Anna is a really woman. I'd like to listen to her for hours. (interest)
8. He feels he'll lose face if everybody in the company knows his _____ secret. (shame)
9. Parents are _____ about the school's latest decision. (delight)
10. The young girl felt _____ at being the centre of attention. (embarrass)

SPEAKING

1. James: "_____" - John: "She is kind and strict."

A. What's your new teacher like?	B. What does your new teacher like?
C. Who teaches you English?	D. Where does your new teacher live?
2. Helen: "Do you mind speaking in public?" - Tom: "_____"

A. It was great.	B. Yes, I did.	C. Not at all.	D. Sounds good.
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3. Peter: "What about going for a bike ride?" - Susan: "_____"

A. Yes. Thanks.	B. It's my pleasure.
C. I'd like a new bike. I'm afraid.	D. Great idea!

PRACTICE TEST 1

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

1. A. embarrasseded B. confused C. frightened D. relieved
2. A. palace B. statue C. enthusiastic D. ashamed

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

3. A. museum B. cathedral C. monument D. attraction
4. A. aquarium B. excursion C. embarrassment D. disappointment

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

5. We hang _____ with our friends every Sunday.
A. out B. on C. to D. into
6. Don't expect him to get there on time - he's completely _____.
A. honest B. disorganized C. patient D. responsible
7. The European Union should remain _____ enough to assimilate more countries quickly.
A. anxious B. suspicious C. frightened D. flexible
8. The town lay in _____ after years of bombing.
A. panic B. pursuit C. ruins D. cash
9. The Old Town has a whole collection of churches, _____ and mosques.
A. palaces B. confusion C. enthusiasm D. tourist attractions
10. What are you _____ at the weekend?
A. hiring a boat B. going shopping C. up to D. going to
11. I'm going to _____ my father as he is very busy.
A. make some work with B. do some work for
C. go away with D. work as
12. Did you _____ to Ly Son island last month?
A. visit a castle B. go swimming C. go for a walk D. go on a boat trip
13. Would you like to _____ the group?
A. share your feelings with B. go on holiday
C. pay me for D. spend the weekend
14. I _____ how you feel, but I think you're overreacting.
A. am understanding B. understood
C. understand D. has understood
15. I wish she wouldn't ask such _____ questions.

A. embarrass B. embarrassing C. embarrassed D. embarrassment

16. All our computer equipment _____ in the near future.

A. will replace B. is replacing C. is replaced D. will be replaced

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

17. She has become very forgetful in recent years.

A. organized B. frightened C. absent-minded D. confused

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

18. Cowardice prevented me from doing what I knew I should do.

A. Bravery B. Courage C. Shyness D. Patience

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. - Anna: "Do you think many people ride bikes in your country?"

- Lan: " _____ "

A. Yes, you do. B. Riding bikes is good for your health.
C. I like riding a bike D. I don't think so.

20. - Tom: "Have you ever taken a long-distance trip by train?"

- Mary: " _____ "

A. Yes, I have. B. Yes, I do. C. It's great D. No problem.

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

21. They are believing that their health has suffered because of the chemicals.

A. are believing B. that C. has D. because of

22. It was my father's birthday last night, so we had the dinner in a restaurant near the airport.

A. was B. so C. the dinner D. in

23. It was a courage decision to resign in protest at the company's pollution record.

A. courage B. in protest C. the D. pollution

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

24. We visited Ba Na Hills and Hoi An Ancient Town last summer.

A. Ba Na Hills and Hoi An Ancient Town, where we visited last summer.
B. Ba Na Hills and Hoi An Ancient Town, that we visited last summer.
C. We have been to Ba Na Hills and Hoi An Ancient Town since last summer.
D. We paid a visit to Ba Na Hills and Hoi An Ancient Town last summer.

25. That horror film was terrifying to me.

A. That horror film made me terrifying.

- B. I was terrified of that horror film.
- C. I found that horror film terrified.
- D. I found that horror film was terrified.

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.

Yesterday was the final day of my bus journey from Lhasa to Kodari, at the border with Nepal. It's (26) _____ road in the world and it's also a very long journey. We travelled for three days (27) _____ the Himalayas and you could see the north side of Everest.

In the afternoon, we were only five kilometres from Kodari and (28) _____ the bus stopped. The driver got out and (29) _____ the engine. For the next three hours, he tried to fix the engine. Some of the other passengers got angry, but he couldn't start the bus.

Finally, all the passengers got out and started to walk to the border. I felt sorry for the bus driver because he looked sad and (30) _____. But I also wanted a good hotel and a hot meal, so I left the bus too and walked to Kodari. Later that night the bus arrived in the town.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 26. A. the highest | B. higher | C. height | D. as high as |
| 27. A. on | B. at | C. through | D. in |
| 28. A. at the end | B. suddenly | C. firstly | D. final |
| 29. A. found out | B. repair | C. change | D. looked at |
| 30. A. lonely | B. alone | C. simple | D. reasonable |

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

31. Much of her writing consists of _____ random thoughts. (enjoy)
32. After the war, my uncle was awarded a medal for _____. (brave)
33. He showed great _____ and carried out a variety of tasks. (flexible)
34. Caring for young children can _____ you physically and mentally. (exhaustion)
35. He was accused of being _____ to the government. (loyal)

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

36. I've no intention of changing my plans just to fit in with his.
→ I'm _____.
37. He found it very exciting to ride a horse at such speed and jump over large obstacles.
→ He was _____.
38. The President will attend a lunch hosted by the Queen.
→ A lunch _____.
39. Let's revise when I get back on Saturday morning.
→ Why don't _____?

40. He is considering moving to the United States of America.

→ He is thinking _____.

PRACTICE TEST 2

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

1. A. mountain B. tower C. statue D. tourist
2. A. half B. honest C. honorable D. exhhausted

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

3. A. flexible B. envious C. sensitive D. suspicious
4. A. delighted B. punctual C. excited D. impatient

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

5. Yesterday she was visibly shocked _____ the conditions she witnessed in the camps.

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

6. Jack looked slightly _____ when his name was called out.

- A. embarrassed B. disappointing C. exciting D. surprising

7. Sue suggested John make a demo tape to send to agents, but he was _____

- A. uninteresting B. irregular C. unenthusiastic D. enthusiastic

8. I don't often _____, as it's expensive.

- A. lie on the beach B. go out for lunch
C. go for a walk D. meet friends in town

9. A / An _____ is a glass container in which fish and other water creatures can be kept.

- A. museum B. wildlife park C. tower D. aquarium

10. _____ that you couldn't go to the party.

- A. As a result B. What a shame C. Until D. Consequently

11. Some patients have had severe skin loss after _____ with psoralen-containing tanning activators.

- A. sunbathing B. kayaking C. lying D. organizing

12. Go upstairs and see what the kids are _____.

- A. going away B. buying souvenirs
C. getting up to D. playing table tennis

13. There is now widespread support for these proposals, _____ a recent public opinion poll.

- A. rather than B. instead of C. because D. According to

14. He's so _____ - all he ever talks about is football.
A. bored B. boring C. bore D. boredom
15. Look out! There's a bus coming! It _____ us!
A. is going to hit B. will hit C. is hitting D. hits
16. _____ you please listen to what I'm saying?
A. Must B. Should C. Will D. Have

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

17. Dinner is served at six: please try to be punctual.
A. on time B. late C. early D. arriving

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

18. I hope people will be courageous enough to speak out against this injustice.
A. brave B. timid C. patient D. confident

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. Pat: " Let's lie on the beach tomorrow morning."
Tom: " _____"
A. Not really. B. So long.
C. It's very kind of you to say so. D. Yes, let's.
20. Bill: " _____" - Susan: "I can say it's Da Lat in Viet Nam"
A. What's your favorite tourist attraction?
B. Have you ever been to Dalat?
C. How far is it from here to Dalat?
D. How about visiting Dalat?

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

21. He bought a new shirt and some new shoes. A shirt was pretty expensive, but the shoes weren't.
A. bought B. some C. A shirt D. weren't
22. I will go into town tonight. But I won't be home late, I promise.
A. will B. into C. won't D. home
23. My brother was often financially embarrassing but never suffered real hardship.
A. financially B. embarrassing C. suffered D. hardship

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

24. He was too frightened to come.
A. He is such frightened that he can't come.
B. He was so frightened that he couldn't come.

- C. He is so frightened that he can't come.
- D. He was so frightened that he can't come.

25. This flower has a wonderful perfume.

- A. The perfume of this flower fills the room.
- B. This perfume's smell is wonderful.
- C. This wonderful perfume is made from this flower.
- D. This flower smells wonderful.

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

One of the most celebrated holidays in England is Christmas, which takes place on December 25th every year. It is a public holiday celebrated by people of all ages and backgrounds.

Christmas preparations in England usually begin in early December, decorating homes and streets with festive lights and ornaments. Many people send Christmas cards to family and friends, and shops are filled with Christmas-themed merchandise.

On Christmas Eve, many people attend church services or participate in carol singing. It is also a common tradition for families to **swap** gifts on this night. Children often leave out stockings or a plate of mince pies and a glass of sherry for Father Christmas (or Santa Claus) to enjoy.

On Christmas Day, families usually have a special meal, often featuring a roasted turkey or ham with vegetables and potatoes. Christmas pudding, a rich fruitcake served with brandy butter or custard, is a popular dessert. It is also common to have a glass of mulled wine or eggnog during the meal.

After the meal, families often spend time together playing games, watching television, or walking to enjoy the festive atmosphere in their town or city.

Boxing Day, the day after Christmas, is also a public holiday in England. It is named after the tradition of giving boxes of money or gifts to servants and tradespeople on **this day**. Many people also use this day to continue their celebrations with family and friends or to participate in sporting events such as horse racing.

26. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Weekend holiday
- B. Similar holidays in Europe
- C. Christmas Day in England
- D. Santa Claus

27. The children often leave out stockings or a plate of mince pies and a glass of sherry because _

- A. Father Christmas like them.
- B. they want Santa Claus to enjoy them.
- C. they are in a hurry.
- D. they enjoy Santa Claus.

28. The word "**swap**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. exchange B. purchase C. present D. give

29. The word **“this day”** in paragraph 6 refers to _____.

- A. Christmas Day B. Christmas Eve
C. celebration D. Boxing Day

30. According to the passage, all of the following are **true** of Christmas Day **EXCEPT**:

- A. It is named after the tradition of giving boxes of money or gifts to servants.
B. It takes place on December 25th every year.
C. Many people send Christmas cards to family and friends.
D. Families usually have a special meal, often featuring a roasted turkey or ham with vegetables and potatoes.

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

31. We left in such a hurry that we _____ our tickets. (forget)

32. There were times when a semi-stranger was a better _____ than a close friend. (confide)

33. There was a queue of people waiting _____ for the bus to arrive. (patient)

34. The British Museum is one of London’s most popular tourist _____. (attract)

35. You’ve made your mother very _____. (pride)

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

36. Do you fancy going out for a meal after work?

→ Do you feel_____?

37. Is this car yours?

→ Does this _____?

38. I think you are behaving in a very silly way.

→ I think you are_____.

39. Do you have any plans for Sunday evening?

→ What are you_____?

40. Good clothes cost more and more.

→ Good clothes are becoming_____