

UNIT 7: ARTISTS

VOCABULARY

apathetic /ˌæpəˈθetɪk/ (adj): thờ ơ, hờ hững, lãnh đạm

Example: He showed an **apathetic** attitude towards the situation. (Anh ta thể hiện một thái độ thờ ơ với tình hình.)

applaud /əˈplɔːd/ (v): vỗ tay tán thưởng

attitude /ˈætɪtjuːd/ (n): thái độ

address /əˈdres/ (v): chú ý đến; giải quyết (= give attention to / deal with)

bow /baʊ/ (v): cúi đầu chào

carve /kɑːv/ (v): khắc, tạc, chạm

choreographer /ˌkɒriˈɒɡrəfər/ (n): biên đạo múa

Example: The **choreographer** skillfully directed the dancers in a captivating performance. (Biên đạo múa đã khéo léo hướng dẫn các vũ công một màn trình diễn quyến rũ.)

composer /kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/ (n): nhà soạn nhạc

concede /kənˈsiːd/ (v): thừa nhận; nhượng bộ

Example: After a lengthy debate, he finally **conceded** to the opposing argument. (Sau một cuộc tranh luận kéo dài, cuối cùng anh ấy đã nhượng bộ lập luận đối lập.)

conductor /kənˈdʌktə(r)/ (n): nhạc trưởng

deliberately /dɪˈlɪbəreɪtli/ (adv): cố ý; chủ tâm

Example: She deliberately chose to ignore his calls and messages. (Cô cố tình phớt lờ những cuộc gọi và tin nhắn của anh ta.)

distinctive /dɪˈstɪŋktɪv/ (adj): đặc trưng

era /ˈɪərə/ (n): thời đại

fool /fuːl/ (v): đánh lừa

forensic /fəˈrenzɪk/ (adj): liên quan đến giám định / pháp lí

forensic art scientist (n): nhà khoa học pháp y về nghệ thuật

Example: A **forensic art scientist** utilizes their expertise in art to identify and recognize counterfeit or forged works, helping to authenticate and differentiate between genuine and false pieces. (Một nhà khoa học pháp y về nghệ thuật sử dụng kiến thức chuyên môn của họ về nghệ thuật để xác định và nhận ra các tác phẩm giả mạo hoặc giả mạo, giúp xác thực và phân biệt giữa các tác phẩm thật và giả.)

fake /feɪk/ (n) = counterfeit /ˈkaʊntəfɪt/ (n): hàng giả

forge /fɔːdʒ/ (v): làm giả

forger /ˈfɔːdʒə(r)/ (n): người làm đồ giả (tiền, giấy tờ, tranh v...v...)

forgery /ˈfɔːdʒəri/ (n): sự giả mạo

generation /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/ (n): thế hệ

genre /ˈʒɒnrə/ (n): loại, thể loại (văn học, nghệ thuật, phim, nhạc)

Example: She enjoys reading books from various **genres**, including mystery, fantasy, and historical fiction. (Cô ấy thích đọc sách thuộc nhiều thể loại khác nhau, bao gồm bí ẩn, giả tưởng và tiểu thuyết lịch sử.)

graffiti / grə'fi:ti/ (n): nghệ thuật đường phố (trang trí, tranh vẽ nơi công cộng)

harmony /'hɑ:məni/ (n): cách hoà âm

high-pitched /,hai 'pitʃt/ (adj): (âm thanh) rất cao; chói tai

Example: The **high-pitched** sound of the whistle startled the dog. (Tiếng còi the the làm con chó giật mình.)

irritate /'irɪteɪt/ (v): làm ai bực mình / cáu

kneel / ni:l/(v): quỳ gối

lethargic /lə'θɑ:ʒɪk/ (adj): uể oải, thờ ơ

Example: After a long day of work, he felt **lethargic** and had no energy to do anything else. (Sau một ngày dài làm việc, anh cảm thấy uể oải và không còn năng lượng để làm bất cứ việc gì khác.)

low-pitched /,ləʊ 'pitʃt/ (adj): (âm thanh) sâu, thấp

mime /maɪm/ (n): sự diễn kịch câm; kịch câm

norm /nɔ:m/ (n): điều được coi là chuẩn mực

Example: Wearing masks in public has become the **norm** during the COVID-19 pandemic. (Đeo khẩu trang nơi công cộng đã trở thành chuẩn mực bình thường trong đại dịch COVID-19.)

optimistic /,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ (adj): lạc quan

originality /ə,rɪdʒə'næləti/ (n): tính độc đáo / sáng tạo

page-turner /'peɪdʒ tɜ:nə(r)/ (n): cuốn sách hay, thú vị

peer /piə(r)/ (n): người cùng tuổi / địa vị xã hội

Example: She sought advice and guidance from her **peers** before making a decision. (Cô đã tìm kiếm lời khuyên và hướng dẫn từ các đồng nghiệp của mình trước khi đưa ra quyết định.)

pessimistic /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/ (adj): bi quan

playwright /'pleɪraɪt/ (n): nhà soạn kịch

presume /pri'zju:m/ (v): giả định, cho là đúng (dù không có bằng chứng)

Example: I **presume** that he will be late again, based on his track record of tardiness. (Tôi đoán rằng anh ấy sẽ lại đến muộn, dựa trên thành tích về sự chậm trễ của anh ấy.)

priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/(n): điều ưu tiên

rap artist /ræp'a:tɪst/ (n): nghệ sĩ rap

reverse /rɪ'vɜ:s/ (v): đảo ngược, làm điều ngược lại

Example: She decided to reverse her car out of the parking space to get a better angle for parking. (Cô quyết định lùi xe ra khỏi chỗ đậu xe để có một góc đậu xe tốt hơn.)

sculptor /'skʌlptə(r)/(n): nhà điêu khắc

sculpture /'skʌlptʃə(r)/ (n): tác phẩm điêu khắc

sitcom /sɪtkɒm/ (n): phim hài nhiều tập

Example: We gathered around the television to watch our favorite **sitcom** and share a good laugh together. (Chúng tôi quây quần bên chiếc tivi để xem bộ phim nhiều tập yêu thích và cùng nhau cười sảng khoái.)

striped /straɪpt/ (adj): có sọc, có vằn

tattoo /tə'tu:/ (n): hình xăm

vandalism /'vændəhzm/ (n): tội phá hoại tài sản công cộng

Example: The graffiti on the walls was a clear act of **vandalism**, defacing public property. (Hình vẽ trên tường rõ ràng là một hành động phá hoại, làm xấu đi tài sản công cộng.)

visual arts /'vɪʒuəl ɑ:ts/ (n): nghệ thuật thị giác; nghệ thuật trực quan

Example: She pursued a career in **visual arts**, specializing in painting and sculpture. (Cô theo đuổi sự nghiệp nghệ thuật thị giác, chuyên về hội họa và điêu khắc.)

Phrases to remember

identify with (phr v) <i>Example: As a young musician, I often identify with the lyrics of certain songs that reflect my own experiences and emotions.</i>	có thể đồng cảm / thông cảm <i>Là một nhạc sĩ trẻ, tôi thường đồng cảm với lời của một số bài hát phản ánh những trải nghiệm và cảm xúc của chính tôi.</i>
put off (phr v) <i>Example: The rude behavior of the salesperson put off the customers, causing them to dislike the store and leave without making a purchase.</i>	làm cho người khác không thích / không tin <i>Hành vi thô lỗ của nhân viên bán hàng đã khiến khách hàng mất thiện cảm, khiến họ không thích cửa hàng và bỏ đi mà không mua hàng.</i>
twists and turns (idiom) <i>Example: There are lots of twists and turns along the way.</i>	những thay đổi ngạc nhiên và bất ngờ <i>Có nhiều thay đổi ngạc nhiên và bất ngờ trên đường.</i>
be disappointed with	bị thất vọng bởi
break into	đột nhập
take a closer look <i>Example: I noticed something peculiar in the photograph and decided to take a closer look to examine the details more carefully.</i>	nhìn kỹ hơn <i>Tôi nhận thấy một điều gì đó đặc biệt trong bức ảnh và quyết định xem kỹ hơn để kiểm tra các chi tiết cẩn thận hơn.</i>
inspire s.o to do s.t	truyền cảm hứng cho ai làm gì
approve of	tán thành, ủng hộ
go on the outing	đi dã ngoại
To be blunt,....	Nói thẳng ra,...
be referred to as something	được gọi là....

get a lot of attention for something	nhận được chú ý nhiều nhờ vào
on the ground= among the general public <i>Example: On the ground, there is a growing concern about the rising cost of living and its impact on everyday lives.</i>	giữa công chúng <i>Trong cộng đồng nói chung, ngày càng có nhiều lo ngại về chi phí sinh hoạt ngày càng tăng và tác động của nó đối với cuộc sống hàng ngày.</i>
look like something	trông giống như
set out the design	thiết kế
put down	đặt xuống
be made into a film <i>Example: The popular novel was made into a film, captivating audiences around the world with its compelling story and visual adaptation.</i>	được dựng thành phim <i>Cuốn tiểu thuyết nổi tiếng đã được dựng thành phim, thu hút khán giả trên toàn thế giới với câu chuyện hấp dẫn và chuyển thể bằng hình ảnh.</i>
be optimistic about	lạc quan về
All in all,....	Nhìn chung,....
be created to the wish of the children	được tạo ra theo mong muốn của trẻ em
a hand of bananas <i>Example: He picked up a hand of bananas from the market, ready to enjoy their sweet and nutritious goodness.</i>	1 nải chuối <i>Anh mua một nải chuối ngoài chợ, sẵn sàng thưởng thức vị ngọt ngào và bổ dưỡng của chúng.</i>

WORD FORM

STT	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	deliberateness: sự cố ý		deliberate: cố ý	deliberately: 1 cách cố ý
2	origin: nguồn gốc originality: độc đáo	originate: bắt nguồn	original ≠ unoriginal gốc ≠ không nguyên bản	originally: ban đầu
3	art: nghệ thuật artist: nghệ sĩ artistry: tính nghệ thuật		artistic: liên quan đến nghệ thuật:	artistically: một cách nghệ thuật
4	distinctiveness: sự khác biệt		distinctive: khác biệt	distinctively: rõ rệt
5	optimist ≠		optimistic ≠ pessimistic	

	pessimist người lạc quan ≠ người bi quan		lạc quan ≠ bi quan	
6	music: âm nhạc musical: nhạc kịch musician: nhạc sĩ		musical: có liên quan đến hoặc kết nối với âm nhạc:	musically: về mặt âm nhạc
7	performance: thành tích, màn trình diễn performer: người biểu diễn	perform: trình diễn	performing: có liên quan đến trình diễn	
8	poem: bài thơ poet: nhà thơ poetry: thơ		poetic: nên thơ	poetically: thơ ca; một cách thơ mộng
9	culture: văn hoá		cultural: thuộc văn hóa cultured: có văn hóa	culturally: về mặt văn hóa
10	organization: tổ chức organizer: người tổ chức	organize: tổ chức	organizational: có liên quan đến tổ chức organized ≠ disorganized được tổ chức ≠ không được tổ chức	

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

Part A:

forgery	rap artist's lyrics	forensic art scientist	composer	originality
graffiti	vandalism	harmony	sculptor	striped

- The _____ was renowned for his ability to blend classical and modern music in perfect harmony.
- The _____ in London identified a type of paint that wasn't being used when Heinrich Campendonk was alive.
- The _____ was caught trying to sell fake paintings to an art collector.
- The city council is trying to crack down on _____ in public spaces.
- The choir's performance was a masterpiece of musical _____.
- The artist's _____ was evident in her unique style of painting.
- The _____ spoke to the struggles of urban life.

8. The _____ used a chisel and hammer to create a beautiful marble statue.
9. The zebra at the zoo was easily recognizable by its black and white _____ coat.
10. The police are investigating the _____ of the public park's statues.

Part B:

on the ground	put off	identify with	to be blunt
set out	disappointed	twists and turns	attention
made into	look	broke into	looks like
All in all	outing	inspired	put down
the wish	referred	approve	optimistic

1. I often _____ characters in books, finding myself lost in their stories and experiences.
2. Her rude behavior _____ many of her coworkers.
3. Life is full of _____, and we never know what's around the corner.
4. She was _____ with the outcome of the meeting, feeling that her ideas had been overlooked.
5. The burglar _____ the house in the middle of the night, hoping to find some valuable items to steal.
6. Let's take a closer _____ at this problem and try to find a solution together.
7. His passion for music _____ his sister to start learning how to play the guitar.
8. I _____ of your decision to go back to school and pursue your dreams.
9. Do you want to go on the _____ to the beach this weekend with us?
10. _____, I think you're making a mistake by not taking the job offer.
11. He's often _____ to as the "king of pop" because of his immense influence on the music industry.
12. Her unique fashion sense always gets a lot of _____ wherever she goes.
13. _____, many people are struggling to make ends meet and put food on the table.
14. That dress _____ it was made for you - it's so flattering!
15. The architect _____ the design for the new building, taking into account the needs and preferences of the clients.
16. I had to _____ the book because I was getting too sleepy to keep reading.
17. The best-selling novel was _____ a film that became a box office hit.
18. Despite the challenges we face, I remain _____ about the future.
19. _____, I think it was a successful event and everyone had a great time.
20. The playground was created to _____ of the children, with swings, slides, and monkey bars.

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

1. She takes the attitude that children should be allowed to learn at their own pace.

A. disposition

B. opinion

C. era

D. forger

2. My grandfather used to carve beautiful wooden sculptures with just a pocket knife and a steady hand.
- A. bow B. fool C. sculpt D. concede
3. I couldn't put the book down because it was a real page-turner, with an intriguing plot and well-developed characters that kept me engaged from beginning to end.
- A. a bad book B. a real bad newspaper
C. an interesting paper D. a very exciting book
4. You have to work long hours and that puts off a lot of people.
- A. makes a lot of people dislike.
B. takes a lot of people's attention.
C. tells a lot of people that you cannot see them
D. arranges to delay your job.
5. It's a story that's so fantastic, so full of twists and turns, that it would be hard to make up.
- A. predictable, gradual development
B. routine, evolutionary shifts
C. foreseeable, natural progressions
D. unexpected, surprising changes

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

1. After spending the entire day in the sun, I felt lethargic and could barely muster the energy to walk back to my hotel room.
- A. energetic B. tired C. listless D. languorous
2. Young people today are so apathetic about politics.
- A. excited about B. bored with C. tired of D. unhappy with
3. She was so nervous to meet the queen that she had to bow and take a deep breath before approaching her.
- A. raise her head B. nod in agreement
C. lower her gaze D. pay respects
4. The government has conceded (that) the new tax policy has been a disaster.
- A. admitted B. agreed C. confessed D. denied
5. I was able to fool my little brother into thinking that broccoli was actually a new kind of candy.
- A. deceive little brother into thinking B. trick little brother into thinking
C. help little brother think D. take in little brother into thinking

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

1. The _____ of her movements and the precision with which she painted every stroke made her art stand out among the others. (deliberate)

2. The story was _____, and the audience could predict what was going to happen next. (origin)
3. The _____ designed building was a perfect blend of modern and traditional architecture. (art)
4. Her _____ style and use of vibrant colors made her paintings instantly recognizable. (distinctiveness)
5. He had a _____ outlook on life and always expected the worst to happen. (pessimist)
6. The _____ notes flowed seamlessly, filling the room with a soothing melody. (music)
7. The _____ arts program at the school encouraged students to express themselves through music, theater, and dance. (perform)
8. Her _____ written words had a profound impact on the reader's emotions. (poet)
9. His travels around the world exposed him to different cultures and customs, making him a well-rounded and _____ individual. (culture)
10. The _____ skills of the team leader ensured that the project was completed on time and within budget. (organize)

GRAMMAR

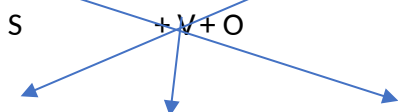
1. The Passive
2. "Have something done"
3. Indefinite pronouns

1. The Passive

(Câu bị động)

Trong tiếng Anh, có hai loại câu căn bản là câu chủ động (Active) và câu bị động (Passive). Câu chủ động được dùng nhiều hơn câu bị động, nhưng câu bị động cũng rất thường được dùng trong văn nói và văn viết. Trong câu chủ động, chủ ngữ gây ra hành động. Trong câu bị động, chủ ngữ chịu hoặc bị tác động bởi hành động. Chúng ta hãy so sánh câu chủ động và câu bị động như sau:

Active: Herman Melville wrote Moby-Dick.



Passive: Moby-Dick was written by Herman Melville.

S + V + Agent (Tác nhân)

1.1. Câu bị động được dùng trong những trường hợp sau đây:

1.1.1. Khi không biết ai gây ra hành động. Ví dụ:

- John's car was stolen yesterday.

(We don't know who stole his car.)

- Ugly graffiti has been sprayed on the subway walls.

(We don't know who has sprayed the graffiti.)

1.1.2. Khi người nói chỉ chú trọng đến hành động và sự việc, mà không chú trọng đến chủ thể gây ra hành động hoặc sự việc. Ví dụ:

- Many apartment buildings have been built in recent years.

(The speaker wants to focus on the action rather than who has done it.)

- More than 500 people were invited to their wedding banquet.

(The speaker wants to focus on the number of people invited.)

1.2. Những điểm cần ghi nhớ khi đổi câu chủ động thành câu bị động:

- Tân ngữ (object) của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ (subject) của câu bị động.

- Câu bị động phải có trợ động từ "Be" (Auxiliary "Be").

- Động từ chính (main verb) của câu bị động phải ở dạng quá khứ phân từ (past participle).

- Chủ ngữ câu chủ động có thể được dùng làm tác nhân của câu bị động và đứng sau giới từ "by".

Chú ý: chúng ta không cần dùng tác nhân câu bị động khi chủ ngữ của câu chủ động là: "someone, somebody" hoặc "People" hoặc các đại từ nhân xưng. Ví dụ:

- The staff room is cleaned every day ~~by somebody~~.

- More and more money has been spent on fast food ~~by people~~.

1.3. Hình thức trợ động từ "Be" thay đổi theo cách dùng các thì khác nhau trong câu bị động. Hãy nghiên cứu bảng đối chiếu sau đây:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	Someone writes the report.	The report is written.
Past simple	Someone wrote the report.	The report was written.
Present progressive	Someone is writing the report.	The report <u>is being</u> written.
Past progressive	Someone was writing the report.	The report <u>was being</u> written.
Present perfect	Someone has written the report.	The report <u>has been</u> written.
Past perfect	Someone had written the report.	The report <u>had been</u> written.
Future simple	Someone will write the report.	The report will be written.
"Be going to"	Someone is going to write the report.	The report <u>is going to be</u> written.
Future perfect	Someone will have written the report.	The report <u>will have been</u> written.
Modal verbs:	Someone can/must/may/should write the report.	The report <u>can/must/may/should be</u> written.
	Someone ought to write the report.	The report <u>ought to be</u> written.
Have to/ had to	Someone has to/had to write the report.	The report <u>has to/ had to</u> be written.

1.4. Các trường hợp không dùng câu bị động:

1.4.1. Những thì không dùng với câu bị động: Present perfect continuous, Past perfect continuous, Future continuous, và Future perfect continuous. Ví dụ:

- They have been building a new school.

(NOT: A new school ~~has been being built~~.)

- The shop will be sending the parcel to your address.

(NOT: The parcel ~~will be being sent~~ to your address by the shop.)

- Kate will have completed the report then.

(NOT: The report ~~will have been being completed~~ then by Kate.)

1.4.2. Không dùng câu bị động đối với những động từ không có tân ngữ trực tiếp (intransitive verbs); ví dụ: “sleep, sit, stand, die, arrive, etc.”. Những câu chủ động sau đây không thể đổi sang câu bị động vì không có tân ngữ trực tiếp.

- The patient slept well last night.

- That clerk stands behind the counter all day.

- Jane is sitting quietly in the armchair.

- The old man died in peace.

- The circus will arrive soon.

1.4.3. Không dùng câu bị động với một số động từ chỉ trạng thái (stative verbs); ví dụ: “have, resemble (giống với), suit (thích hợp), fit (vừa vặn), etc.”. Những câu sau đây không thể đổi sang câu bị động:

- Ron has a gold watch.

(NOT: A gold watch ~~is had~~ by Ron.)

- This shirt doesn't fit you.

(NOT: You ~~aren't fitted~~ by this shirt.)

- The child lacks intelligence.

(NOT: Intelligence ~~is lacked~~ by the child.)

- That actor really resembles my uncle.

(NOT: My uncle ~~is really resembled~~ by that actor.)

1.4.4. Passive with phrasal verbs: Đối với những động từ kép “hai chữ” (two-word verbs) có tân ngữ trực tiếp thì vẫn đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động. Ví dụ: Active: This nurse has looked after my grandfather.

Passive: My grandfather has been looked after by this nurse.

Active: They brought up their children in the countryside.

Passive: Their children were brought up in the countryside.

Active: The firefighters will put the fire out soon.

Passive: The fire will be put out by the firefighters soon.

1.4.5. Passive with “verbs + object + bare infinitive”: Một số động từ khi dùng dạng chủ động có cấu trúc: “Subject + verb + object + bare infinitive (động từ nguyên mẫu không “to”)”. Khi đổi sang câu bị động, những động từ này phải dùng dạng “To-infinitive”. Một số động từ loại này gồm có: “make, see, hear, notice, etc.”. Ví dụ:

Active: They make the children wash their hands before every meal.

Passive: The children are made to wash their hands before every meal.

Active: We heard her say that to her kid.

Passive: She was heard to say that to her kid.

Active: People saw him fall out of the window.

Passive: He was seen to fall out of the window.

1.4.6. Passive with two-object verbs: Một số động từ thường được theo sau bằng hai tân ngữ: trực tiếp (direct object) và gián tiếp (indirect object). Một số động từ loại này thường gặp gồm có: "give, send, show, lend, offer, leave, hand, pay, promise, bring, buy, make, etc.". Khi đổi những động từ này từ chủ động sang bị động, chúng ta có thể lựa chọn dùng tân ngữ trực tiếp hoặc gián tiếp làm chủ ngữ cho câu bị động. Điều này tùy thuộc vào việc chúng ta muốn nhấn mạnh tân ngữ nào, thì đặt tân ngữ ấy làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động. Ví dụ:

Active: They have sent me the parcel.

Passive: I have been sent the parcel.

Or: The parcel has been sent to me.

Active: Wendy showed the certificate to her parents.

Passive: Wendy's parents were shown the certificate.

Or: The certificate was shown to Wendy's parents.

Active: His father left him a big fortune when he died.

Passive: He was left a big fortune when his father died.

Or: A big fortune was left to him when his father died.

2. Causative: "Have something done"

2.1. Chúng ta hãy so sánh ý nghĩa của các cặp câu sau đây:

a) My grandfather built this house in 1960.

b) My grandfather had this house built in 1960.

Câu (a): Ông tôi xây ngôi nhà này vào năm 1960. Có thể ngôi nhà này bằng gỗ và không lớn nên ông tôi tự xây lấy, vì ông tôi là thợ xây dựng.

Câu (b): Ông tôi đã cho xây ngôi nhà này vào năm 1960. Ông tôi thuê thợ xây hoặc hợp đồng với nhà thầu nào đó để xây ngôi nhà này. Ông tôi không tự tay xây dựng ngôi nhà.

c) Janet will make a new dress to wear at her sister's wedding.

d) Janet will have a new dress made to wear at her sister's wedding.

Câu (c): Janet sẽ may một áo đầm mới để mặc tại đám cưới của người chị. Janet sẽ tự tay may lấy áo đầm, vì cô ấy có thể là thợ may hoặc biết may giỏi.

Câu (d): Janet sẽ đi may một áo đầm mới để mặc tại đám cưới của người chị. Janet sẽ đến tiệm đặt may một áo đầm mới. Cô ấy không tự may lấy áo vì không biết may, và đây cũng là trường hợp của nhiều người khi muốn có áo quần may mới.

Câu (b) và câu (d) trong các ví dụ trên là loại câu “Causative: Have something done”, thường được dùng trong tiếng Anh khi chúng ta muốn nói việc gì được làm nhưng chúng ta không tự làm, mà nhờ hoặc thuê người khác làm giùm.

Một số ví dụ khác:

- Joe had his car serviced at the garage last week.
(Joe đã đem xe ô tô đi bảo dưỡng ở tiệm sửa xe tuần trước.)
- I'll have my eyes tested tomorrow.
(Tôi sẽ đi kiểm tra mắt ngày mai.)
- Have you had your teeth filled yet?
(Bạn đã đi trám răng chưa?)

2.2. Chúng ta có thể dùng cấu trúc “Causative: Have something done” với các thì khác nhau. Hình thức của động từ chính (main verb) theo sau tân ngữ (something) luôn luôn ở dạng quá khứ phân từ (past participle). Do đó, chúng ta phải thay đổi hình thức của trợ động từ “Have” cho phù hợp với thì được dùng. Hãy quan sát hình thức thay đổi của “Have” trong các câu ví dụ dưới đây.

Tenses	Examples
Present simple “	I have my hair cut once a month.
Present progressive	I am having my house painted at the moment.
Past simple	Sue had her car service last week.
Past progressive	They were having their roof repaired then.
Present perfect	We have had the central heating installed.
Past perfect	We <u>had had</u> the old tree cut down.
Future simple	I will have my suit dry-cleaned soon.
Be going to	We are going to have the carpet cleaned this week.
Modals: <i>can / must / may / should / needn't</i>	You <i>can / must / may / should / needn't</i> have your clothes washed twice a week.

2.3. Chúng ta có thể dùng trợ động từ “Get” thay cho “Have”. Như vậy, cấu trúc sẽ là “Causative: Get something done”. Ví dụ:

- Laura will get her washing machine mended soon.
- They got their house painted two weeks ago.

2.4. Cấu trúc “Causative: Have/ Get something done” cũng được dùng khi nói ai đó “bị hoặc chịu việc gì không tốt xảy ra”. Ví dụ:

- My brother had his wallet stolen at the bus stop.
(= Someone stole his wallet at the bus stop.)
- Hundreds of people had their homes destroyed by the hurricane.
(= Their homes were destroyed by the hurricane.)
- Tan got his arm broken falling off the bicycle.

(= His arm broke because he fell off the bicycle.)

3. Indefinite pronouns

(Đại từ bất định)

Sau đây là một số đại từ bất định thông dụng trong tiếng Anh:

Someone	Anyone	No one	Everyone
Somebody	Anybody	Nobody	Everybody
Something	Anything	Nothing	Everything
Somewhere	Anywhere	Nowhere	Everywhere

3.1. Chúng ta dùng các đại từ bất định trong bảng trên để nói về người hoặc vật hoặc nơi chốn mà không nói chính xác hoặc cụ thể người nào hoặc vật gì hoặc nơi nào. Ví dụ:

- I heard a noise. I'm sure there's somebody in that room.
- Everybody was present at the company meeting.
- We rang the doorbell but there was no one at home.
- Did you find anything interesting at that exhibition?
- The room was so dark. We could see nothing.
- I'm looking for somewhere I can park my car.
- We looked for Tracy everywhere, but she was nowhere to be found.

3.2. Chúng ta dùng hình thức số ít của động từ (singular verb) theo sau các đại từ bất định trên. Ví dụ:

- Everyone wants to have a good job.
- Everything is ready for the show.
- No one was happy about the decision.
- Nothing has been done to improve the public transportation.
- Everywhere is crowded with tourists.

3.3. Chúng ta dùng đại từ nhân xưng số nhiều “**They/ them/ their**” để thay thế cho các đại từ bất định “someone, anyone, everyone, no one, somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody”. Ví dụ:

- Somebody stole my wallet yesterday. They took it from my desk.
- If anyone phones me when I'm out, tell them I'll phone them back later on.
- Everyone must go their own way in life.

(NOT: Everyone must go ~~his~~ own way in life.)

- Anyone can achieve their dreams, if they set their mind to it.

(NOT: Anyone can achieve ~~his~~ dreams, if ~~he~~ sets ~~his~~ mind to it.)

3.4. Chúng ta có thể dùng sở hữu cách (possessive case) bằng cách thêm [’s] vào các đại từ “someone, anyone, everyone, no one, somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody”. Ví dụ:

- The teacher commented on everyone's work.
- They were staying in somebody's house.

- Is this anybody's coat?

3.5. Chúng ta có thể dùng từ “**else**” theo sau các đại từ trong bảng trên với ý nghĩa “khác”. Ví dụ:

- If Tom can't help, we'll ask someone else.

- All the family came, but no one else.

- I think this is somebody else's bicycle.

- If it doesn't work, try something else.

- We had to stay in the worst hotel in town as everywhere else was fully booked.

3.6. Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng tính từ đứng sau các đại từ bất định trong bảng trên để bổ nghĩa cho đại từ đi trước. Ví dụ:

- There's something wrong with the engine - it's making strange noises.

- Did you go anywhere interesting this summer?

- I need someone dependable to look after the children while I'm at work.

4. Indefinite pronouns: “One/ ones”

(Đại từ bất định: “One/ ones”)

4.1. “One/ ones”: Chúng ta có thể dùng đại từ bất định “one/ ones” thay thế cho một danh từ đi trước.

“One” dùng thay thế cho một danh từ số ít; “ones” dùng thay thế cho một danh từ số nhiều. Ví dụ:

- Anna: ‘Can I see that hat, please?’

Shop-assistant: ‘Which one? The red *one* or the yellow one, Madame?’

Anna: ‘The red one, please.’

Trong câu đàm thoại trên, đại từ “one” thay thế cho danh từ số ít “hat”.

- French croissants are so much better than the English ones.

Trong câu trên, đại từ “ones” thay thế cho danh từ số nhiều “croissants”.

4.1.1. “Adjective + one/ ones”: Chúng ta có thể dùng một số tính từ đi trước “one/ ones”. Đó là những tính từ màu sắc: “white, black, red, yellow, purple, etc.”, những tính từ chỉ kích cỡ: “big, small, large, short, long, etc.” hoặc một số tính từ khác như: “old, new, expensive, cheap, etc.”. Ví dụ:

- I didn't buy a calculator. They only had expensive ones. (ones = calculators)

- “Which is your toothbrush?”

“The soft one.” (one = toothbrush)

- We threw away the old curtains and bought some new ones. (ones = curtains)

- I've received no replies to my job applications, not a single one. (one = reply)

4.1.2. Các từ sau đây cũng được dùng đứng trước “one/ ones”: “**the, this, that, these, those, which, every, each, another**”. Ví dụ:

- Which is your suitcase, Madam? This one or that one over there?

- These flowers are fresh, but those ones are nicer.

- He has three cars. Each one has its own chauffeur.

- This smart phone is better than the one I had before.

- "Can you get my coat, please?"

"Yes, madam. Which one?"

- The building had lots of windows. Every one had been broken.

CHÚ Ý: Viết tách rời "Every one" như trong câu này với ý nghĩa "Every window". Khi viết dính liền "Everyone" thì có nghĩa là "mọi người" = all people.

4.1.3. "One" used as a personal pronoun: "One" cũng được dùng như một đại từ nhân xưng (personal pronoun) với ý nghĩa nói chung "người ta" (= people in general, including you and me). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng "sở hữu cách" (possessive case) bằng cách thêm dấu possessive và "s": one's. Ví dụ:

- One can drive a car in Britain when one is 17 years old. (One = people)

- One can easily lose one's way in Paris. (One = people, including you and me)

4.1.4. Chúng ta **không dùng đại từ "one"** trong một vài trường hợp như sau:

a. Không dùng "one" sau mạo từ "a" khi không có tính từ đi kèm. Ví dụ:

- Whenever you need a phone box, you can never find one. (NOT: 'a-one')

- 'You have so many pens.' - 'Well. You can take one if you want.' (NOT: 'a-one')

- 'Can I help you, sir?' - 'Yes, I'd like a new wallet. A leather one.'

b. Không dùng đại từ "one" để thay thế danh từ không đếm được (uncountable noun). Trong trường hợp này, nếu không muốn lặp lại danh từ chúng ta có thể dùng tính từ mà thôi. Ví dụ:

- There was no hot water. I had to wash in cold. (= cold water)

(NOT: There was no hot water. I had to wash in cold one.)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

1. Someone accused Paul of selling secret information to our opponents.

Paul _____

2. You can't move into the house now because they are still decorating it.

You can't move _____

3. The music was very loud. People could hear it a mile away.

The music was very loud. It _____

4. How do young people learn foreign languages?

How _____

5. Please go away. I want you to leave me alone.

Please go away. I _____

6. They are going to ask you some difficult questions at the interview.

You _____

7. How much money did they steal from the bank?

How much money _____

8. In the United States, people elect the President every four years.

In the United States, _____

9. Who is taking care of these children?

Who _____

10. The car was four years old, but its owner hadn't used it very much.

The car was four years old, but _____

Exercise 2: Rewrite these sentences in the passive or the active voice, beginning as shown.

1. A mystery is something that can't be explained.

A mystery is something you _____

2. They have brought us papers to sign.

Papers _____

3. A prize was given to the winner.

They _____

4. Miss Kelly is teaching US English.

We _____

5. I have been sent nothing.

Nothing _____

6. A gold watch will be offered to Mr. Gates when he retires.

The company _____

7. In this class, they read stories to the children every day.

In this class, stories _____

8. People saw that man rush out of the bank after the robbery.

That man _____

9. Has anybody shown you the house plans?

Have you _____..

10. They had cancelled all flights because of the bad weather.

All flights _____

Exercise 3: Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a form of 'have something done', beginning as shown.

1. I don't like my house curtains. It's time to change them.

I don't like my house curtains. I think I'll _____

2. Why don't you arrange for someone to fix your motorbike?

Why don't you _____

3. Someone is going to put in the new air-conditioner for me tomorrow.

I _____

4. Someone broke into Mark's flat two days ago.

Mark _____

5. Your car is not very reliable. It's time to service it.

I think you should _____

6. Someone must send the money to my bank account soon.

I _____

7. We couldn't go to Alice's flat. It was being painted.

We couldn't go to Alice's flat. She _____

8. Someone stole Joe's car yesterday.

Joe _____

9. The dentist has taken out two of John's teeth.

John _____

10. I haven't been to the car-wash for a long time.

I _____

Exercise 4: Fill in each gap with 'someone, anyone, something, anything, somewhere' or 'anywhere'.

A: Have you seen my camera? I can't find it (0) anywhere .

B: No, I haven't. Perhaps (1) _____ has borrowed it.

A: I haven't given (2) _____ permission to borrow it.

It must be (3) _____ in this room.

B: Things are in such a mess. It could be (4) _____ .

A: I know. I can never find (5) _____ when I want it.

B: We'll have to do (6) _____ about this mess. We'd better tidy it up.

Exercise 5: Complete each sentence using one of the following words.

somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
something	anything	nothing	everything
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

1. There isn't _____ watching TV at the moment. Can you turn it off?

2. Why don't we go _____ for a picnic this weekend?

3. There's _____ waiting outside to see you. He didn't tell me his name.

4. They've got _____ to live; they're homeless.

5. There's _____ in the suitcase. It's empty!

6. It's a secret. _____ knows about it.

7. They lost _____ in the fire; their house and all their possessions.

8. Have you seen my gloves? I've looked _____ for them, but I can't find them _____ .

9. Pamela is the only one in the office at the moment. _____ else has gone home.

10. 'Shall I make you _____ to eat?'

'Oh, yes, please. I've had hardly _____ all day.'

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

1. Kate has just bought a car, but it's a second-hand _____.
A. something B. it C. everything D. one
2. He found _____ to live, so he had to leave the town.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere
3. Get some eggs, _____, please.
A. large things B. large one C. the larges D. large ones
4. 'Which house is yours?' ' _____ next to the bookshop.'
A. The one B. A one C. Its one D. One
5. The material felt softer than _____ she had ever touched before.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everyone
6. I had the matches a minute ago, but now I can't find _____.
A. one B. ones C. them D. it
7. One should look after _____ health.
A. his B. one's C. your D. their
8. The vases are all handmade and _____ looks different.
A. every B. everyone C. every one D. everything
9. I always get to work before _____ else.
A. anyone B. someone C. no one D. all ones
10. When you cook clams you shouldn't eat _____ that don't open.
A. someone B. the one C. the ones D. something

Exercise 7: Rewrite the phrases given in the parentheses using 'everyone, someone, something, anything, nothing' or 'somewhere'.

Example: (a special thing) There's something special about him.

1. (another place) It's not very comfortable here. Let's go _____ !
2. (an intelligent person) We need _____ to do this job.
3. (an interesting thing) Is there _____ in this magazine?
4. (a comfortable place) Do you know _____ to stay for our holidays?
5. (no exciting things) _____ ever happens in this place.
6. (a different thing) This program is boring. Let's watch _____ !
7. (a reliable person) I really want to have _____ to work with.
8. (a quiet place) I'm really tired of this noisy street. Shall we find _____ to live?
9. (all the other people) George isn't coming, but _____ is coming.
10. (a strange thing) Can you see _____ about this house?

SPEAKING

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

1. Silas is talking to his roommate, Salah, about the Olympic Games.

Silas: "Have you ever been to any Olympic Games, Salah?"

Salah: "_____ But I have watched them on TV a few times."

A. I have no idea.

B. I completely agree with you.

C. Yes, I have.

D. No, I haven't.

2. Samantha is talking to her friend, John, about her travel plans.

Samantha: "_____"

John: "Wow, that sounds exciting. When are you leaving?"

A. I went on a trip last week.

B. I'm thinking about taking a vacation soon.

C. I'm planning a trip to Europe next month.

D. I've never traveled outside of the country.

3. A hotel receptionist is checking in a guest.

Receptionist: "Would you like a wake-up call tomorrow morning?"

Guest: "_____"

A. Yes, please. That would be great.

B. No, thank you. I had an alarm clock.

C. Sorry, I hear what you said.

D. Could you ask that again?

4. Samantha and Tom are discussing their plans for the weekend.

Samantha: "Would you like to come with me to the art museum on Saturday?"

Tom: "_____. I don't really enjoy art."

A. I'd love to.

B. That sounds fun.

C. Sorry, I can't.

D. No thanks.

5. Sarah and David are discussing their favorite books.

Sarah: "I really enjoyed reading 'Pride and Prejudice'. Have you read it?"

David: "_____. I'm not really interested in classic literature."

A. Absolutely!

B. I haven't, but I'd like to.

C. No, I haven't read it.

D. Yes, it's my favorite book.

PRONUNCIATION

Exercise: Put the following words in the correct column depending on the stressed syllable.

conductor	deliberately	applaud	graffiti	optimistic
forensic	era	composer	identify	presume
forger	attitude	concede	irritate	priority

Stress on the first syllable	Stress on the second syllable

--	--

PRACTICE TEST 15

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

1. A. visual B. twists C. sculpture D. reverse
2. A. priority B. playwright C. optimistic D. mijme

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

3. A. irritate B. different C. gripping D. applaud
4. A. choreographer B. conductor C. deliberately D. continuosly

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

5. Have you heard about the contemporarily art exhibition at the museum?
A. heard B. contemporarily C. exhibition D. the
6. Teenagers is greatly influenced by not only their parents but also their peers.
A. is B. by C. parents D. peers
7. Fifty-eight of his paintings have identified by police as forgeries.
A. of B. have identified C. police D. forgeries

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

8. We were impressed by the originality of the children's work.
A. creativity B. fool C. stupidity D. ignorance

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

9. Despite facing many challenges, John remained optimistic about the future and believed that everything would work out in the end.
A. hopeful B. positive C. confident D. pessimistic

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. Mary is asking her friend John about his plans for the weekend.
Mary: "Hey John, what are you doing this weekend?"
John: "_____. I'm thinking of going for a hike."
A. I didn't know. B. I don't want to talk about it.
C. I'm not sure yet. D. I'm planning to go to the beach.
11. Jake is asking his coworker Rachel for feedback on a project proposal.
Jake: "Rachel, what do you think of this project proposal?"
Rachel: "_____. I think it's well thought out and comprehensive."
A. I have no idea. B. I don't care. C. I think it's terrible. D. I agree.

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

12. Sarah was _____ when she saw the final product of her hard work.
A. disappointed with B. approved of
C. inspired to do something D. put down
13. The new amusement park ride had many _____ that kept riders on the edge of their seats.
A. twists and turns B. norms and playwrights
C. graffitis and priorities D. originalities and sculptures
14. The book was so popular that it _____ and released in theaters worldwide.
A. inspired people to fight B. was made into a film
C. got a lot of attention for something D. looked like something
15. _____, it was a successful event and we raised a lot of money for the charity.
A. On the ground B. Created to the wish of the children
C. Take a closer look D. All in all
16. The long wait time for customer service was _____ from using the company's services..
A. breaking into B. going on the outing
C. putting customers off D. optimistic about
17. The politician was _____ when he heard that he was being _____ as the next potential leader.
A. put down/ referred to
B. approved of/ made into a film
C. disappointed with/ created to the wish of the children
D. inspired to win/ on the ground
18. The chef _____ the new restaurant and said that the food was excellent.
A. put off B. looked like something
C. approved of D. got a lot of attention for something
19. _____ arrived in good time and the meeting started promptly at 3:30.
A. Anybody B. Everybody C. Nobody D. Everywhere
20. _____ in the village went to the party but enjoyed it very much.
A. Everyone / nobody B. No one / any one
C. Everyone / anyone D. Someone/ nowhere
21. Sally doesn't cut her own hair. She _____ at the salon.
A. cuts it B. has it cut C. has cut it D. gets it
22. The meeting won't _____.
A. cancel B. be cancelled C. cancelled D. been cancelled
23. The poet wrote a beautiful _____ that captured the essence of the sunset.
A. sculpture B. poem C. genre D. forger
24. She felt so _____ about the new job that she worked late every night.
A. apathetic B. distinctive C. deliberate D. excited

25. The audience gave a standing _____ after the amazing performance.

A. norm

B. attitude

C. applaud

D. peer

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

My family and I had the chance to visit a circus last month. The first item we saw was a show put up by the (26) _____. They performed many gymnastics and balancing acts. The 3-metre tall (27) _____ were showing off their skills by playing the skipping rope and falling and picking themselves up rapidly. The (28) _____ was a 12-year-old girl who had to walk across a rope suspended in mid-air by two poles.

However, the most exciting acts were put up by the (29) _____ who gobbled balls of fire, and the (30) _____ who placed his arm and head into the lion's mouth to entertain the audience. We had a lot of fun and I cannot wait to go to the circus again!

26. A. do

B. make

C. fix

D. acrobats

27. A drill

B. stilt walkers

C. hammer

D. spade

28. A. technician

B. engineer

C. tightrope walker

D. mechanic

29. A. fire eater

B. paid

C. run

D. fallen

30. A. remove

B. lion tamer

C. fill

D. undo

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

31. The _____ made a deliberate choice to use bold and vibrant colors in her painting. (art)

32. The idea for the new product _____ from a deliberate market research analysis conducted by the company. (origin)

33. The style of the painting was so _____ that it stood out from all the other artworks in the exhibit. (distinct)

34. He is not only a talented singer but also a _____ gifted composer who can play multiple instruments. (music)

35. The teacher made a _____ effort to give each student individual attention. (deliberation)

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

36. No one has seen Peter since the day of the party.

→ Peter _____.

37. Archaeologists have discovered a new tomb in Egypt.

→ A new tomb _____.

38. All the people in the room were dancing as she made her entrance.

→ Everyone _____.

39. You had a call this morning.

→ Someone _____.

40. I haven't got any work.

→ I've got _____.

PRACTICE TEST 16

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

1. A. lethargic B. apathetic C. with D. theatre
2. A. applaud B. ballet C. classical D. attitude

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

3. A. sculpture B. graphic C. visual D. tattoo
4. A. pessimistic B. pedestrian C. priority D. reverse

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

5. They are performed a ballet at the concert hall this evening.
A. They B. performed C. at D. this
6. Thirty years from now, I will be celebrating the tenth anniversaries of my divorce.
A. from B. celebrating C. anniversaries D. divorce
7. Despite the rain, the determined hiker continued on the treacherous mountain trail, refusing to turn back and determined to reach the summit before something else.
A. despite B. continued C. refusing D. something

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

8. Meeting the project deadline is our top priority.
A. importance B. minor thing C. small thing D. insignificance

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

9. Do you think it's true that teenage girls are less self-confident than their male peers?
A. colleague B. associate C. comrade D. adults

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. Sarah is talking to her friend Rachel about a book she just finished reading.

Sarah: "Have you read 'The Great Gatsby'?"

Rachel: "_____. It's one of my favorite books."

- A. I absolutely love it. B. I don't care.
C. I don't like that book. D. I'm not sure.

11. Lisa is talking to her friend Samantha about a recent breakup.

Lisa: "I can't believe he broke up with me."

Samantha: "_____. He doesn't know what he's missing."

- A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. It's your fault.
C. You're better off without him. D. I don't really care.

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 don't think the project is going to be successful.

- A. To be blunt
C. Get a lot of attention for something
- B. Be referred to as
D. Identify with

13. The new art exhibit _____ got a lot of attention for its unique and thought provoking pieces.

- A. was made into a film
C. got a lot of attention for
- B. put down
D. was created to the wish of the children

14. The CEO decided to _____ at the company's financial records before making a decision.

- A. go on the outing
C. be optimistic about
- B. take a closer look
D. put off

15. As a young girl growing up in a small town, I could _____ the struggles of the main character in the novel.

- A. put off
B. approve of
C. identify with
D. be referred to as

16. The artist's new painting _____ a scene of a beach with _____

- A. looked like/ a hand of bananas
B. got a lot of attention for something/ twists and turns
C. was made into a film/ a hand of bananas
D. put down/ a hand of bananas

17. The team _____ for the new product, carefully considering all aspects of its functionality and aesthetics.

- A. set out the design
C. identified with
- B. put off
D. went on the outing

18. The investor was _____ when they saw the company's progress and _____ the CEO's decisions.

- A. impressed/supported
B. put down/ set out the design
C. disappointed with/ got a lot of attention for something
D. be referred to as/ take a closer look

19. The hiker had to navigate through many _____ to reach the summit of the mountain.

- A. twists and turns
C. put down
- B. be created to the wish of the children
D. identified with

19. When the show finished there was complete silence. _____ clapped.

- A. Everyone
B. No one
C. Someone
D. Anyone

20. Mohamed Ali is _____ I have always admired.

- A. everybody
B. nobody
C. somebody
D. noone

21. Millions of people _____ the movie.

- A. were seen
B. must be seen
C. will be seen
D. saw

22. How often _____ your car serviced since you bought it?

- A. have you gotten
B. had you gotten
C. did you get
D. do you get

23. The artist used a hammer and chisel to _____ the statue out of a block of marble.
A. carve B. bow C. kneel D. strip
24. The _____ was responsible for creating the dance moves for the show.
A. conductor B. choreographer C. playwright D. composer
25. After some persuasion, he finally agreed to _____ defeat and accept the other team's victory.
A. reverse B. concede C. presume D. prioritize

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.

The director's voice boomed over the sound system: "Cut! Let's try the scene again, kids. And this time, more animation. Make the viewer feel a little uneasy in his seat, as though he could be Dracula's next victim!"

It was July 1973, and we were on location in London, England, shooting the motion picture *Vampira*. I was playing the female lead opposite the well-known film star David Fish. For me, it was a **lifelong ambition** fulfilled.

From high school on, my goals revolved around becoming a successful entertainer. When I graduated in 1966, I joined a singing group called the Titans. We travelled around the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, performing in some of the best-known nightclubs and theatres. But in 1968 I left the Titans in search of bigger things.

Gary Don, the producer of *Laugh*, the then number one television program, insisted that I become a member of his family of 'crazy wackos, as he fondly referred to the cast. I was recuperating from an automobile accident in which a friend had been killed, and I was in a state of deep depression. So this was just the boost I needed. Offers began to flood in. In 1969, Bob Hope took me on his annual trip to Viet Nam, where we entertained the troops. Later I appeared in Las Vegas with entertainers such as Eddie Potter, Alan Kew and Ben Hackett. My own 30-minute act included singing, dancing and comedy routines.

One day in 1973, my manager received a call from London. Jeremy Lloyd, one of the writers on *Laugh*, had written the screenplay for a **horror spoof** and wanted me for the lead. He insisted that only I could play the part of *Vampira*, Dracula's wife. Gleefully I accepted. This was my big chance. I had appeared in two minor movies, but nothing of any great note.

The filming was to be done in England and was to take about two months. So, early in July I was packed and on my way. Little did I realize how profoundly my life would be affected or the hard-to-make decisions that would result.

26. The movie, '*Vampira*', was a _____.
A. documentary on vampires B. comedy about vampires
C. horror film D. movie for children
27. The phrase '**lifelong ambition**' shows that the writer.
A. wanted to be a director all her life
B. had a goal to be a famous producer
C. desired very much to be a famous actress

D. strongly wanted to be a comedienne

28. The writer left the Titans because she wanted to _____.

A. become the lead singer

B. follow Bob Hope on his trip

C. become a director

D. pursue a more challenging career

29. Why do you think Bob Hope went on his tours?

A. To encourage soldiers during the war in Viet Nam

B. To join in the war in Viet Nam

C. To act in a movie shot in Viet Nam

D. To help the writer out of depression

30. A 'horror spoof' is a _____.

A. scary horror movie

B. horror movie for kids

C. comedy making fun of a horror film

D. horror movie with some comedy in it

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

31. Despite his friend's optimism, he remained a _____ and believed that everything would end in failure. (pessimistic)

32. The magician was able to _____ a spectacular trick that left the audience in awe. (performance)

33. Though she was often criticized for her _____ approach to work, she surprised everyone with her talent. (organize)

34. The _____ festival was a melting pot of diverse traditions and art forms. (culture)

35. _____ speaking, the sunrise is a canvas painted by the divine. (Poet)

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

36. The dentist took out one of my teeth yesterday.

→ Yesterday I _____.

37. Was anybody sleeping?

→ Nobody was _____?

38. People say that only three people in the world can understand his theory.

→ Only three people in the world _____.

39. Nobody has ever heard anything of Brian again.

→ Nothing _____.

40. All the things you've been searching for are already within you, waiting to be discovered.

→ Everything _____.

