

## UNIT 8: CITIES

### VOCABULARY

- access: /'ækses/ (n): sự tiếp cận; (v) truy cập (máy tính)

*Example: The system has been designed to give the user quick and easy **access** to the required information.*

*(Hệ thống này được thiết kế để cung cấp cho người dùng sự tiếp cận nhanh chóng và dễ dàng những thông tin được yêu cầu.)*

*Example: You cannot access the database without a valid password.*

*(Bạn không thể truy cập cơ sở dữ liệu nếu không có mật khẩu hiệu lực.)*

- antenna /æn'tenə / (n): cái ăng ten

(plural) antennae /æn'teni:/

- antenna tower /æn'tenə 'taʊə(r)/ (n): tháp ăng ten

- autonomous /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/ (adj): độc lập; tự lập (= independent)

- autonomously (adv): independently

*Example: Teachers aim to help children become autonomous learners.*

*(Thầy cô giáo có mục đích giúp đỡ học sinh trở thành những người học tự lập.)*

- attain /ə'tein/(v): đạt được, giành được

- boulevard /'bu:ləvɑ:d/ (n): đại lộ

- bustle /'bʌsəl/ (v): làm việc vội vàng; hối hả; (n) sự vội vàng; sự hối hả

*Example: She bustled around the flat, getting everything ready.*

*(Bà ấy làm việc hối hả khắp căn hộ để chuẩn bị mọi thứ sẵn sàng.)*

- cargo /'ka:gəʊ/ (n): hàng hóa (= freight)

- caravan /'kærəvæn/ (n): nhà lưu động (kéo bằng xe) (= trailer)

- caravan site /'kærəvæn pa:k/ : khu vực đậu xe nhà lưu động = caravan park

- congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/(n): sự tắc nghẽn (giao thông)

*Example: Parking near the school causes severe traffic **congestion**.*

*(Đậu xe gần trường học gây ra sự tắc nghẽn lưu thông nghiêm trọng.)*

- cost-effective /,kɒst ɪ'fektɪv/ (adj): có hiệu quả kinh tế; xứng đáng với chi phí

*Example: It wouldn't be **cost-effective** to buy an expensive new computer when all you want to do is word processing.*

*(Sẽ không có hiệu quả kinh tế nếu bạn mua một chiếc máy tính mới đắt tiền chỉ để đánh văn bản mà thôi.)*

- efficiency /ɪ'fɪʃənsi/ (n): tính hiệu quả

- enquire /ɪn'kwaɪə(r)/ (v): hỏi thông tin

*Example: A customer has just called to **inquire** whether her order was ready.*

*(Một khách hàng vừa gọi để hỏi thông tin đơn hàng của bà ấy đã có chưa.)*

- exploit /ɪk'splɔɪt/ (v): khai thác; tận dụng

- extraordinary /ɪk'strɔːdnri/ (adj): kỳ lạ; đáng kinh ngạc

*Example: The film tells the extraordinary story of two people struggling to survive in the Arctic.*

*(Bộ phim kể về câu chuyện kỳ lạ của hai người phấn đấu để sống sót ở vùng Bắc cực.)*

- fertilizer /'fɜːtəlaɪzə(r)/ (n): phân bón

- fountain /'faʊntɪn/ (n): vòi phun nước

- hostel /'hɒstl/ (n): nhà trọ rẻ tiền cho sinh viên

- hustle /'hʌsl/ (n): sự hối hả; sự huyênh áo; (v) hối thúc

*Example: People try to escape from the **hustle** and bustle of the city for the weekend.*

*(Người ta cố gắng thoát khỏi sự vội vàng huyênh áo của thành phố để nghỉ ngơi cuối tuần.)*

*Example: Don't try to **hustle** me into making a sudden decision.*

*(Đừng cố thúc ép tôi phải đưa ra quyết định bất ngờ.)*

- intercity /ɪn,tə'sɪt.i/ (adj): di chuyển giữa các thành phố; ví dụ: intercity trip/ service/ bus

- IoT /,aɪ əʊ 'tiː/ (n) = Internet of things: mạng Internet vạn vật (kết nối tất cả các hệ thống mạng)

- mainstream / meɪnˌstrɪm/ (n): xu thế; trào lưu; (adj): theo trào lưu

*Example: He was in the **mainstream** of British contemporary music. (Anh ấy đang trong trào lưu âm nhạc đương thời của Anh quốc.)*

- mission /'mɪʃn/ (n): sứ mệnh, nhiệm vụ, chuyến bay vào vũ trụ

- monsoon /mɒn'suːn/ (n): gió mùa

*Example: Travelling is much more difficult during the **monsoon**.*

*(Việc đi lại khó khăn hơn rất nhiều vào thời kỳ gió mùa đến.)*

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

- mosque /mɒsk/ (n): đền thờ Hồi giáo

- navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ (v): định hướng; điều khiển tàu, thuyền

*Example: Pigeons navigate less accurately when the Earth's magnetic field is disturbed.*

*(Chim bồ câu đưa thư định hướng ít chính xác hơn khi từ trường của Trái đất bị nhiễu.)*

- obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ (n): sự cản trở; vật cản

- passable /'pɑːsəbəl/ (adj): có thể qua lại được

*Example: The mountain roads are not passable until late spring.*

*(Những con đường núi sẽ không qua được cho đến cuối mùa xuân.)*

- pedicab /'pedɪkæb/(n): xe xích lô

- precipitation /prɪˌsɪpɪ'teɪʃn/ (n): lượng mưa hoặc lượng tuyết rơi

- rollout /'rəʊlɒʊt/ (n): sự ra mắt hoặc giới thiệu sản phẩm mới

*Example: The rollout of high-speed broadband and 5G networks is vital for the city's future.*

*(Sự ra mắt băng thông rộng tốc độ cao và mạng 5G là rất quan trọng cho tương lai của thành phố.)*

- scuba diving /'sku:bə ,daɪvɪŋ/ (n,): môn lặn có bình dưỡng khí
- self-catering /,self 'keɪtərɪŋ/ (adj): tự phục vụ
- self-catering apartment: căn hộ dành cho người lưu trú tự phục vụ
- tuk-tuk (n): xe chở khách (như xe lam) ở Thái Lan và một vài nước khác
- turbulent /'tɜːbjələnt/ (adj): (không khí) bị nhiễu loạn

*Example: The aircraft is designed to withstand turbulent conditions.*

*(Máy bay được thiết kế để chịu đựng được tình trạng không khí nhiễu loạn.)*

- vendor /'vendə(r)/: người bán dạo
- street vendor: người bán dạo trên đường phố

### Phrases to remember

1. ahead of schedule: trước thời gian quy định
2. in due course: sẽ xảy ra khi đến thời điểm thích hợp
3. lost property office: phòng lưu giữ hành lý bỏ quên/ thất lạc
4. risk one's life: liều mạng song
5. to pay a fortune: trả rất nhiều tiền
6. come up with (idea): nảy ra ý tưởng, tìm ra giải pháp cho vấn đề gì
7. get/ gain access to st: truy cập (Internet), tiếp cận
8. the hustle and bustle of (city life): sự hối hả huyên náo của (cuộc sống thành phố)
9. cost-effective way of doing something: cách làm việc gì có hiệu quả kinh tế
10. be alerted to sth: làm ai nhận thức về điều gì = be conscious of; be aware of

### WORD FORM

STT	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	- comfort ≠ discomfort: sự (không) thoải mái	- comfort: an ủi	- comfortable ≠ uncomfortable: (không) thoải mái - comforting: an tâm, an ủi	- comfortably ≠ uncomfortably: một cách thoải mái - comfortably: một cách an ủi/ an tâm
2	- contribution: sự đóng góp - contributor: người/ yếu tố đóng góp	- contribute: đóng góp	- contributory: góp phần dẫn đến kết quả nào đó	
3	- compliment: lời khen, lời ca tụng	- compliment: ca ngợi, khen	- complimentary: ca ngợi, mời, biếu	
4	- experience: có kinh nghiệm (UCN), sự trải	- experience: trải qua, chứng	- experienced: có kinh nghiệm ≠	

	nghiệm (CN) ≠ inexperience: sự không có kinh nghiệm	kiến	inexperienced: không có kinh nghiệm	
5	- expectation: sự mong đợi	- expect: mong đợi, trông mong	- expected: được trông đợi ≠ unexpected: không mong đợi	- unexpectedly: một cách bất ngờ
6	- excitement: sự hào hứng	- excite: gây hào hứng	- excited: hào hứng - exciting: làm cho hào hứng, sôi nổi ≠ unexciting	- excitedly: một cách hào hứng - excitingly: hứng thú, thú vị
7	- ordinariness: sự bình thường		- ordinary: bình thường ≠ extraordinary: khác thường, đặc biệt	- ordinarily: một cách bình thường ≠ extraordinarily: một cách đặc biệt
8	- innovation: sự đổi mới	- innovate: đổi mới, cách tân	- innovative: có tính đổi mới, sáng kiến = innovatory	
9	- pollution (CN): sự ô nhiễm - pollutant (CN): chất gây ô nhiễm	- pollute: làm ô nhiễm	- polluted: bị ô nhiễm ≠ unpolluted: không bị ô nhiễm	
10	- population: dân số - overpopulation: sự quá tải dân số	- populate: cư ngụ, ở	- populous: đông dân - populated: được cư ngụ ≠ unpopulated	

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

obstacles	fertilizers	enquire	congestion mainstream
attained	monument	precipitation	hustle street vendors

- A school-age child has trouble concentrating in the class-room because she is overwhelmed by the \_\_\_\_\_ and bustle.
- Women still have to overcome many \_\_\_\_\_ to gain equality.
- Newspaper, foods and clothes are offered by \_\_\_\_\_ at every corner.
- I called the station to \_\_\_\_\_ about train times.
- There is heavy \_\_\_\_\_ in some parts of the country.
- They made the clothes less high-fashion and more \_\_\_\_\_.

7. In the square in front of the hotel stands a \_\_\_\_\_ to all the people killed in the war.
8. We only consider applicants who have \_\_\_\_\_ a high level of academic achievement.
9. Better public transport would help ease traffic \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. Others say that exporting \_\_\_\_\_ and pesticides to developing countries will help them increase their production.

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

1. The French began to populate the island in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.  
 A. inhabit                      B. move                      C. come                      D. leave
2. That married lady is a woman of extraordinary beauty.  
 A. essential                      B. incredible                      C. spectacular                      D. ordinary
3. Since its introduction in fall of 1999, the online service has gained millions of members.  
 A. disappearance                      B. coming                      C. presence                      D. rollout
4. It wouldn't be profitable to buy an expensive new computer when all you want to do is store your photos.  
 A. positive                      B. helpful                      C. cost-effective                      D. favorable
5. The new law should allow more disabled people to enter the mainstream of American life.  
 A. a popular and well-accepted idea  
 B. a unpopular and badly-accepted idea  
 C. a strange idea  
 D. a new innovation

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

1. His discomfort was extreme and obvious, but he did his best to ignore the pain in his usual stoic manner.  
 A. sadness                      B. pleased                      C. convenience                      D. comfort
2. There were four people ahead of me at the doctor's.  
 A. behind                      B. front                      C. before                      D. happening
3. My lack of practical experience was a disadvantage.  
 A. concentration                      B. advantage  
 C. inexperience                      D. shortage of experience
4. Women still have to overcome many obstacles to gain equality.  
 A. difficulties                      B. advantages                      C. disadvantages                      D. convenience
5. We need to make sure that we exploit our resources as fully as possible.  
 A. use                      B. throw                      C. waste                      D. make use of

**Exercise 4: Pronunciation**

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

- |                           |                       |                        |                        |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> ccess      | B. <u>a</u> ntenna    | C. <u>a</u> ttain      | D. <u>t</u> raffic     |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> ustle      | B. <u>h</u> ustle     | C. <u>u</u> nder       | D. <u>b</u> usy        |
| 3. A. conges <u>t</u> ion | B. foun <u>t</u> ain  | C. connec <u>t</u> ion | D. extinc <u>t</u> ion |
| 4. A. <u>m</u> ission     | B. ferti <u>l</u> ize | C. <u>s</u> ite        | D. sky <u>l</u> ine    |
| 5. A. <u>o</u> bstacle    | B. mos <u>q</u> ue    | C. mo <u>n</u> ument   | D. cargo               |

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

- |                  |               |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. access     | B. attain     | C. enquire    | D. exploit    |
| 2. A. congestion | B. caravan    | C. antenna    | D. effective  |
| 3. A. passable   | B. obstacle   | C. pedicab    | D. continue   |
| 4. A. autonomous | B. efficiency | C. intercity  | D. impassable |
| 5. A. turbulent  | B. navigate   | C. mainstream | D. exploited  |

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

- He went on holiday to Spain, where he died \_\_\_\_\_. (expect)
- The company is very interested in product design and \_\_\_\_\_. (innovate)
- Why had James behaved so \_\_\_\_\_? I don't understand him. (ordinary)
- An investigation revealed that the mine was \_\_\_\_\_ both the air and the groundwater. (pollutant)
- Other industrialized and densely \_\_\_\_\_ countries have similar problems. (populous)
- Alan was very reluctant to leave the warmth and \_\_\_\_\_ of the fire. (comfortable)
- Too little exercise is a \_\_\_\_\_ factor in heart disease. (contribute)
- All the guests paid her extravagant \_\_\_\_\_. (complimentary)
- He gained extensive \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of artificial intelligence while working on the project. (experienced)
- The restaurant offers the best of Italian dishes in \_\_\_\_\_ different sauces. (excite)

## GRAMMAR

- 1. The Third Conditional**
- 2. Participle and Infinitive clauses**
- 3. Verb patterns**

### 1. The Third Conditional

(Câu điều kiện loại 3)

#### 1.1. FORM:

**If-clause: Past perfect + Main clause: would/could have + past participle**

Ví dụ:

- If I had seen him, I would have warned him.

(But I didn't see him, so I didn't warn him.)

#### 1.2. USE:

**1.2.1.** Câu điều kiện loại 3 được dùng để nói về một tình huống giả định trong quá khứ. Người nói giả định một tình huống trong quá khứ xảy ra khác với sự thực. Ví dụ:

- If Jack had studied seriously, he would have passed the exam.

(Reality: Jack didn't pass the exam because he didn't study seriously.)

- The customer wouldn't have got angry if you had spoken more politely.

(Reality: You didn't speak politely, so the customer got angry.)

- If she hadn't overslept, she wouldn't have missed her flight.

(Reality: She missed her flight because she had overslept.)

**1.2.2.** Trong mệnh đề chính, chúng ta có thể dùng các trợ động từ: **"would/ could/ might have + p.p."**.

Ví dụ:

- If you had applied for the job, you might have got it.

(Reality: You didn't apply for the job and you didn't get it.)

- If she had asked him, he could have helped her.

(Reality: He didn't help her because she didn't ask him.)

**1.2.3.** Trong cách nói trang trọng (formal English) hoặc để nhấn mạnh, chúng ta có thể dùng cấu trúc đảo ngữ (Inversion) với mệnh đề "If-clause": "Had + subject + past participle". Ví dụ:

- Had I heard about his trouble, I would have come to help him.

(= If I had heard about his trouble, I would have come to help him.)

- Had you listened to me, you could have avoided a lot of trouble.

(= If you had listened to me, you could have avoided a lot of trouble.)

**1.3. Third conditional with "I wish" and "If only":** Chúng ta cũng dùng cách nói "I wish/ If only" (câu ước) với câu điều kiện loại ba để ước về một tình huống quá khứ và chúng ta ước nó xảy ra cách khác. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past perfect) trong mệnh đề theo sau "I wish/ If only". Ví dụ:

- I wish I hadn't come to their party. It was terrible!

(Reality: I came to their party and now I regret it.)

- If only we had brought a map of this area, we wouldn't have got lost!

(Reality: We got lost because we hadn't brought a map.)

## **2. Participle and Infinitive clauses**

### **(Mệnh đề phân từ và mệnh đề nguyên mẫu)**

Trong bài này chúng ta tìm hiểu cách dùng mệnh đề phân từ và mệnh đề nguyên mẫu để rút gọn các mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative clauses).

**2.1. Participle clauses:** Mệnh đề phân từ gồm có hai loại:

- Present participle clause: Mệnh đề hiện tại phân từ hay còn gọi là "Verb-ing clause", được bắt đầu bằng một động từ ở dạng "Verb-ing". Ví dụ: "standing, smiling, dancing, writing, etc."

- Past participle clause: Mệnh đề quá khứ phân từ bắt đầu bằng hình thức quá khứ phân từ của động từ. Ví dụ: "built, written, broken, made, signed, carried, etc."

**2.1.1. Present participle clause:** Chúng ta dùng mệnh đề hiện tại phân từ để rút gọn một mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative clause) khi động từ chính của mệnh đề quan hệ được dùng ở dạng chủ động (Active voice). Chúng ta bỏ đại từ quan hệ “who/ which/ that” và dùng hình thức “Verb-ing” của động từ chính để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đi trước nó. Ví dụ:

(The woman who stands next to me in this photo is my sister.)

- The woman **standing** next to me in this photo is my sister.

(Marge is going to marry the man who works in the same office.)

- Marge is going to marry the man **working** in the same office.

(All the roads that led to the city center were overcrowded.)

- All the roads **leading** to the city center were crowded.

**2.1.2.** Chúng ta không dùng mệnh đề phân từ để rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ khi các đại từ “who/ whom/ that/ which” làm tân ngữ (object). Ví dụ:

- The man who/ whom I met at the conference was a well-known psychologist.

(NOT: The man ~~meeting at the conference~~ was a well-known psychologist.)

**2.1.3. Past participle clauses:** Chúng ta dùng mệnh đề quá khứ phân từ để rút gọn một mệnh đề quan hệ khi động từ chính của mệnh đề quan hệ được dùng ở dạng bị động (Passive voice). Chúng ta bỏ đại từ quan hệ “who/ which/ that” và trợ động từ “Be”. Chúng giữ lại động từ chính ở dạng “Past participle” để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đi trước nó. Ví dụ:

(All the books which were written by this author are best-sellers.)

- All the books **written** by this author are best-sellers.

(Wendy got married to a man who was called Kevin.)

- Wendy got married to a man **called** Kevin.

(Stones which were thrown at the train by vandals smashed many windows.)

- Stones **thrown** at the train by vandals smashed many windows.

**2.1.4.** Chúng ta có thể dùng “**being + p.p.**” để rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ (với ý nghĩa bị động) khi muốn nhấn mạnh một hành động đang tiếp diễn. Ví dụ:

(The suspension bridge which is being built has been designed by a German architect.)

- The suspension bridge **being built** has been designed by a German architect.

(The children who are being brought up in this center are all orphans.)

- The children **being brought up** in this center are all orphans.

(The police are trying to release the people who are being held hostages by the gunmen.)

- The police are trying to release the people **being held** hostages by the gunmen.

**2.2. Infinitive clauses:** Chúng ta CÓ thể dùng động từ nguyên mẫu có “To” (To- infinitive) để rút gọn các mệnh đề quan hệ trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

**2.2.1.** “To-infinitive” được dùng để rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ khi danh từ đi trước các đại từ “who/ which/ that” có các tính từ bổ nghĩa: “the only, the first, the second, the third,... the last”. Ví dụ:

(Ted was the only employee in the office who got the bonus.)

- Ted was **the only** employee in the office **to get** the bonus.



(New Zealand was the first country that gave women the vote.)

- New Zealand was **the first** country **to give** women the vote.

(Who was the last person that saw the man alive?)

- Who was **the last** person **to see** the man alive?

(Alice was the third applicant who was interviewed.)

- Alice was **the third** applicant **to be interviewed**.

**2.2.2.** “To-infinitive” được dùng để rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ khi danh từ đi trước các đại từ “who/ which/ that” có các tính từ so sánh nhất (superlative) bổ nghĩa. Ví dụ:

(William Pitt was the youngest person who became Prime Minister.)

- William Pitt was **the youngest** person **to become** Prime Minister.

(Mr. Forbes was the oldest man who flew a balloon.)

- Mr. Forbes was **the oldest** man **to fly** a balloon.

(Messi is the most famous footballer who has played on this ground.)

- Messi is **the most famous** footballer **to play** on this ground.

**2.2.3.** “To-infinitive” được dùng để rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ khi ý nghĩa của mệnh đề quan hệ là chỉ mục đích (purpose), sự bắt buộc (obligation) hoặc cho phép (permission). Ví dụ:

(I think Paula had something that she wanted to say.)

- I think Paula had something **to say**.

(I can't go out now. I have a lot of work that I must do.)

- I can't go out now. I have a lot of work **to do**.

(The children really need a garden which they can play in.)

- The children really need a garden **to play in**.

### 3. Verb patterns

Các động từ trong tiếng Anh thường được theo sau bằng các hình thức khác nhau của động từ thứ hai. Thông thường chúng ta gặp các mẫu động từ khác nhau sau đây:

- “Verbs + Gerund”: Động từ theo sau bằng “danh động từ” (Gerund)
- “Verbs + To-infinitive”: Động từ theo sau bằng nguyên mẫu có “To”
- “Verbs + Gerund or To-infinitive”: Động từ theo sau bằng “Gerund” hoặc “To- infinitive”
- “Verbs + Object + To-infinitive”: Động từ theo sau bằng tân ngữ và nguyên mẫu có “To”
- “Verbs + Object + Bare infinitive”: Động từ theo sau bằng tân ngữ và nguyên mẫu không “To”

**3.1. “Verbs + gerund”:** Động từ theo sau bằng “Gerund = Danh động từ”.

Verb + Gerund	Meaning	Examples
admit	Thừa nhận	She admitted <b>taking</b> the money.
advise	Khuyến	Doctors often advised <b>eating</b> low-fat food.
allow	Cho phép	The police don't allow <b>parking</b> in this area.

anticipate	Tiên đoán	They anticipate <b>having</b> several applicants for the job.
appreciate	Cảm kích; trân trọng	I appreciate <b>having</b> the opportunity to work with you.
avoid	Tránh	She avoided <b>meeting</b> him.
begin	Bắt đầu	He began <b>practising</b> martial arts at an early age.
can't bear	Không chịu nổi	We can't bear <b>staying</b> in such a dirty hotel room.
can't help	Không nhịn được	I can't help <b>laughing</b> at his jokes.
can't stand	Không chịu nổi	She can't stand <b>his smoking</b> in the bedroom.
cease	Ngừng lại	The factory has now ceased <b>making</b> this product.
complete	Hoàn thành	They hope to complete <b>building</b> the bridge in June.
consider	Xem xét	She considered <b>changing</b> her job.
continue	Tiếp tục	The children continued <b>playing</b> football in the rain.
delay	Trì hoãn	Some people delayed <b>doing</b> their taxes.
deny	Chối bỏ	He denied <b>stealing</b> the car.
discuss	Thảo luận	She met with her coach to discuss <b>her getting</b> back into training.
dislike	Ghét	I strongly dislike <b>working</b> at the weekend.
dread	Lo sợ	She dreads <b>taking</b> the driving test.
encourage	Khuyến khích	Doctors encourage <b>eating</b> healthy foods.
enjoy	Thích	She enjoys <b>being praised</b> by her colleagues.
finish	Hoàn thành	Have you finished <b>writing</b> the essay?
hate	Ghét	I hate <b>doing</b> the washing-up.
imagine	Tưởng tượng	She imagines singing to a large audience one day.
involve	Liên quan	My job involves <b>traveling</b> to different places of the country.
keep	Tiếp tục	She kept <b>making</b> the same mistakes in her writing.
like	Thích	He likes <b>working</b> with foreign colleagues.
love	Yêu thích	I love <b>going</b> on holiday in the summer.
mention	Nói đến; đề cập	He mentioned <b>putting</b> your name on the list.
(not) mind	Không phiền	I don't mind <b>your using</b> my laptop.
miss	Nhớ nhung	I really miss <b>seeing</b> their happy smiling faces.
need	Cần	The washing machine needs <b>repairing</b> .
neglect	Bỏ qua; quên	Sometimes the old man neglects <b>brushing</b> his teeth.
permit	Cho phép	Does the security system permit <b>entering</b> without the

		password?
postpone	Trì hoãn	He postponed <b>returning</b> to his home.
practise	Luyện tập	Your written English is good but you need to practise <b>speaking</b> it more.
prefer	Thích hơn	I prefer <b>going</b> out to staying home in fine weather.
propose	Đề nghị	She proposed <b>opening</b> a branch in the next town.
quit	Từ bỏ	When did you quit <b>smoking</b> cigarettes?
recall	Nhớ lại	Ted recalls <b>going</b> to school in Boston as a boy.
recollect	Nhớ lại	He does not recollect <b>seeing</b> her at the conference.
recommend	Đề nghị	The doctor recommended <b>swimming</b> as the best all-round exercise.
regret	Hối tiếc	She regretted <b>having accepted</b> his proposal.
remember	Nhớ lại	I remember <b>telling</b> you this story several times.
report	Báo cáo	Witnesses reported <b>seeing</b> a huge orange fireball as the oil refinery exploded.
require	Đòi hỏi	This course requires <b>doing</b> some scientific research.
resent	Bực tức	I resented <b>him/ his saying</b> rude words at the meeting.
resist	Cường lại	She couldn't resist <b>laughing</b> at him in those clothes.
risk	Liều lĩnh	He risked <b>losing</b> his house when his company went bankrupt.
start	Bắt đầu	They started <b>investing</b> in education.
stop	Dừng lại	She stopped <b>going</b> out late at night.
suggest	Đề nghị	They suggested <b>eating</b> more vegetables instead of meat.
tolerate	Chịu đựng	I will not tolerate <b>being insulted</b> in public.
try	Cố gắng	She tried <b>opening</b> the lock with a paperclip.
urge	Thúc giục	They urge <b>recycling</b> bottles and paper.

**3.2. “Verbs + Gerund” and “Verbs + object + To-infinitive”:** Trong bảng “Verbs + Gerund” ở trên, có một số động từ có thể dùng hai cách: “Verbs + Gerund” hoặc “Verbs + Object + To-infinitive”. Chúng ta hãy xem kỹ các ví dụ của mỗi động từ sau đây để phân biệt hai cách dùng.

Verbs	Meaning	Examples: Verb + Gerund Verbs + object + To-infinitive
advise	Khuyến	The travel agent advised <b>booking</b> early to get good rooms. The travel agent advised <b>us to book</b> early to get good rooms.

allow	Cho phép	The school doesn't allow <b>smoking</b> on the campus. The school doesn't allow <b>people to smoke</b> on the campus.
encourage	Khuyến khích	Banks actively encouraged <b>borrowing</b> money. Banks actively encouraged <b>customers to borrow</b> money.
permit	Cho phép	The authorities didn't permit <b>taking</b> photographs. The authorities didn't permit <b>visitors to take</b> photographs.
require	Đòi hỏi	The certificate requires <b>completing</b> two courses. The certificate requires <b>students to complete</b> two courses.
urge	Thúc giục	They urge <b>recycling</b> bottles and paper. They urge <b>citizens to recycle</b> bottles and paper.

### 3.3. "Verbs + To-infinitive": Những động từ theo sau bằng nguyên mẫu có "To" thông dụng.

Verbs + To-infinitive	Meaning	Examples
agree	Đồng ý	They reluctantly agreed <b>to pay</b> for the damage.
appear	Có vẻ như	The two sisters appear <b>to have</b> nothing in common.
arrange	Sắp đặt	She arranged <b>to stay</b> at her brother's house.
ask	Yêu cầu	She asked <b>to see</b> the manager.
cease	Ngừng	The government ceased <b>to provide</b> free healthcare.
choose	Chọn lựa	Some people have chosen <b>to work</b> from home.
claim	Tự nhận	She claimed <b>to be</b> an expert on the subject.
decide	Quyết định	They decided <b>to convert</b> the hotel into a nursing home.
demand	Yêu cầu	He demanded <b>to speak</b> to the supervisor.
deserve	Đáng được	The team certainly deserved <b>to win</b> that match.
expect	Hy vọng	They expected <b>to finish</b> the project before the deadline.
fail	Thất bại	He failed <b>to get</b> enough money to pay for the package tour.
happen	Tình cờ làm gì	She happened <b>to be</b> at the bank when it was robbed.
hesitate	Do dự	She hesitated <b>to tell</b> her husband about the problem.
hope	Hy vọng	I hope <b>to pass</b> the final examination.
intend	Dự định	We intend <b>to hold</b> a meeting to discuss this issue soon.
learn	Học	When did you learn <b>to drive</b> a car?
manage	Xoay xở làm gì	He managed <b>to open</b> the door without the key.

offer	Tự nguyện làm gì	Edward offered <b>to drive</b> us to the airport.
plan	Dự định	They're planning <b>to turn</b> the living room into an office.
prepare	Chuẩn bị	Are you preparing <b>to leave</b> this town?
pretend	Giả vờ	The child pretended <b>to be</b> a hero.
promise	Hứa hẹn	She promised <b>to study</b> harder.
refuse	Từ chối	The guard refused <b>to let</b> them enter the building.
seem	Hình như	Sharon seemed <b>to be</b> disappointed.
swear	Thề hứa	She swore <b>to tell</b> the truth.
tend	Có khuynh hướng	I tend <b>to make</b> mistakes when I'm tired.
threaten	Đe dọa	He threatened <b>to report</b> to the police.
vow	Thề hứa	He vowed never <b>to drink</b> so much again.
wait	Chờ đợi	She was waiting <b>to board</b> the plane.
want	Muốn	I want <b>to live</b> in another place.
wish	Ước muốn	She wished <b>to become</b> a veterinarian.
would like	Muốn	I would like <b>to be</b> left alone.
yearn	Ao ước	She yearns <b>to travel</b> somewhere exotic.

**3.4. “Verbs + Gerund/ To-infinitive”:** Những động từ theo sau bằng “Gerund” hoặc “To-infinitive” mà ý nghĩa không khác nhau.

Verbs	Meaning	Examples
begin	Bắt đầu	It began <b>raining/ to rain</b> harder and harder.
can't bear	Không chịu nổi	He can't bear <b>attending/ to attend</b> long meetings.
can't stand	Không chịu nổi	Dave can't stand <b>working/ to work</b> the late shift.
cease	Ngừng	The company ceased <b>producing/ to produce</b> this soft drink.
continue	Tiếp tục	They continued <b>exchanging/ to exchange</b> email.
hate	Ghét	I hate <b>walking/ to walk</b> in the heavy rain.
like	Thích	We like <b>sitting/ to sit</b> on the beach.
love	Yêu thích	She loves <b>teaching/ to teach</b> young children.
neglect	Quên (nhiệm vụ)	He neglected <b>doing/ to do</b> his daily chores.
prefer	Thích hơn	I prefer <b>reading/ to read</b> English novels.
propose	Đề nghị	My friend proposed <b>paying/ to pay</b> for the trip.

start	Bắt đầu	The interviewer started <b>asking/ to ask</b> about my experience.
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**3.5. “Verbs + Gerund/ To-infinitive” with different meanings:** Những động từ theo sau bằng “Gerund” hoặc “To-infinitive” mà ý nghĩa khác nhau.

Verbs	Examples: Verbs + Gerund	Examples: Verbs + To-infinitive
dread	She dreaded <b>taking</b> the driving test. <i>When “dread” is followed by a gerund, it means “One is very worried when one has to do sth. ”. The sentence above means “She was very worried about taking the driving test. ”</i>	He dreaded <b>to think</b> of the consequences of his actions. <i>“Dread” is sometimes used with infinitives such as “think” or “consider. ” In the sentence above, “dreaded to think” means “did not want to think. ”</i>
forget	She forgot <b>reading</b> the book when she was a kid. <i>When “forget ” is used with a gerund, it means “One has done sth and now one forgets it. ” The sentence above means that she read the book when she was a kid, and that she has forgotten that fact.</i>	She forgot <b>to pay</b> the rent this month. <i>When forget is used with an infinitive, it means “to forget that you need to do something. ” The sentence above means that she forgot that she needed to pay the rent.</i>
go on	They went on <b>working</b> although it was too late. <i>When “go on ” is followed by a gerund, it means “One continue doing sth that one has been doing. ”</i>	She finished doing the cleaning and went on <b>to cook</b> dinner. <i>When “go on” is followed by “To- infinitive”, it means “One has done sth. and then one continue to do sth else. ”</i>
need	This bridge needs <b>repairing</b> . <i>When “need” is used with a gerund, it takes on a passive meaning. The sentence above means “This bridge needs to be repaired”</i>	You need <b>to exercise</b> more. <i>When “need” is usually followed by “To- infinitive ”, it means “One should or must do sth. ”</i>
regret	I regret <b>coming</b> to that conference. Or: I regret <b>having come</b> to that conference. <i>When “regret” is followed by a gerund, it means “One is very sorry that one did sth.</i>	We regret <b>to inform</b> you that your application is not approved. <i>When “regret” is used with infinitives such as “to inform ” or “tell sb ”, it means “One is sorry to say sth that is not good for the listener. ”</i>
remember	I remember <b>mentioning</b> the meeting yesterday. <i>When “remember” is used with a gerund, it means “to remember that you have</i>	He remembered <b>to turn</b> off the lights before he left. <i>When “remember” is used with an infinitive, it means “to remember that you</i>

	<i>done something. " The sentence above means that I mentioned the meeting, and that I remember the fact that I did that.</i>	<i>need to do something. " The sentence above means that he remembered that he needed to turn the lights off.</i>
stop	He stopped <b>smoking</b> for health reasons. "Stop doing sth " means "One has done sth and then one stops it.	He stopped <b>to rest</b> for a few minutes. When "stop " is used with an infinitive, the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to. " In the sentence above, he stopped in order to rest for a few minutes.
try	If you can't stop the hiccups, try <b>drinking</b> a glass of water slowly. When "try" is followed by a gerund, it means "One does sth as an experiment. "	The doctors tried <b>to save</b> the man's life. When "try" is followed by "To-infinitive", it means "One makes an effort to do sth. " In the sentence above, it means "The doctors made an effort to save the man's life. "

**3.6. "Make/ Let + Object + Bare infinitive":** Hai động từ "Make/ Let" được theo sau bằng hình thức "tân ngữ + nguyên mẫu không "To"". Ví dụ:

- He always makes me laugh.
- That dress makes her look fatter.
- Nothing will make her change her mind.
- Let us review this point in more detail.
- I won't let anyone else use my cell phone.
- Stop interrupting and let him speak.

**CHÚ Ý:** Khi dùng hình thức bị động của "Make", chúng ta dùng "To-infinitive" theo sau "be made". Ví dụ:

- Active: They made the children work very hard.
- Passive: The children were made to work very hard.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Exercise 1: Match the two sentence halves and write a-g next to the numbers 1-7.**

1.... If we had taken a taxi,	a) he would have been on time for the interview.
2.... If you had arrived earlier,	b) if she had gone to university.
3.... We would have been happier	c) if they hadn't gone to the same university.
4.... She would have become a teacher	d) we wouldn't have missed the plane.
5.... If he had left the house early,	e) if I had been invited.
6.... I'd have gone to the party	f) you would have seen Anna.
7.... They wouldn't have got married	g) if we had stayed at home instead of travelling.

**Exercise 2: Read the situation and the finish the sentence below it using the third conditional.**

*Example: You didn't leave early, so you missed the ferry.*

*If you ...had left early, you wouldn't have missed the ferry....*

1. You didn't buy more food, so we didn't have enough for dinner.

If you \_\_\_\_\_

2. They didn't take a compass; that's why they got lost in the jungle.

They \_\_\_\_\_

3. I went to university thanks to my father's encouragement.

If it \_\_\_\_\_

4. Helen didn't make a shopping list, and she forgot to buy some sugar.

If Helen \_\_\_\_\_

5. I didn't notice you. That's why I didn't greet you.

If I \_\_\_\_\_

6. I didn't know it was your birthday; that's why I didn't send you a card.

I \_\_\_\_\_ if I \_\_\_\_\_

7. I didn't give you the news because you didn't phone me yesterday.

If you \_\_\_\_\_

8. You made this terrible mistake because you didn't listen carefully.

You \_\_\_\_\_ if you \_\_\_\_\_

9. We missed the train because we didn't arrive on time.

If we \_\_\_\_\_

10. You weren't there, so you couldn't meet her.

You \_\_\_\_\_ If you \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3: Join each pair of sentences. Use the present or past participle phrases to replace the part in the parentheses. The first sentence has been done for you.**

1. A ship nearly hit a huge iceberg. (It was sailing from Canada to Europe.)

A ship sailing from Canada to Europe nearly hit a huge iceberg

2. A lighthouse attracts a lot of tourists. (It is situated on a small island.)

A lighthouse \_\_\_\_\_

3. People have gathered in front of the Town Hall. (They are protesting against pollution.)

People \_\_\_\_\_

4. Some illegal goods belong to a local firm. (They were found at a flat nearby.)

Some illegal goods \_\_\_\_\_

5. A new international airport is planned. (It'll cost 20 billion dollars.)

A new international airport \_\_\_\_\_

6. Football fans have been queuing all night at Wembley. (They hope to buy tickets.)

Football fans \_\_\_\_\_

7. Tenants risk being evicted. (They fall behind in their rent.)



Tenants \_\_\_\_\_

8. A chemical company has gone bankrupt. (It employed 4,000 people.)

A chemical company \_\_\_\_\_

9. A bridge has been declared unsafe. (It was built only two years ago.)

A bridge \_\_\_\_\_

10. A new drug may give us eternal youth. (It was developed at an American university.)

A new drug \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Rewrite each sentence using 'to-infinitive' to replace the phrase or clause in italics. The first sentence has been done for you.**

1. Who was the first person *who left* the office yesterday?

Who was the first person to leave the office yesterday?

2. Edward's wife was the only person *who realized* the danger.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She simply loves parties. She's always the first *who comes* and the last *who goes*.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. They had to eat standing up because they didn't have anything *that they could sit on*.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Your son was the second child *who was kidnapped* in this way.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Your files are all over the place. You should have a box *that you can keep them in*.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Brad was the only person *who discovered* her secret.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mr. Carlos, aged 81, was the oldest person *who climbed* the mountain.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you have a wallet *in which you can keep your money and important papers*?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Laura was the quickest candidate *who found* the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.**

1. A tree branch \_\_\_\_\_ was a hazard to motorists.

A. that lying in the street

B. that it was lying in the street

C. lying in the street

D. it was lying in the street

2. The boss who fired Kate is a difficult person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to work for  
B. working for  
C. who working for  
D. whom worked for
3. The person \_\_\_\_\_ is my sister.  
A. from whom I got this parcel  
B. which I got this parcel from  
C. I got this parcel from her  
D. from that I got this parcel
4. There are eighty students, \_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world, studying English at this school.  
A. are  
B. coming  
C. whom are  
D. come
5. The prisoners \_\_\_\_\_ are all women.  
A. who released  
B. who being released  
C. releasing  
D. being released
6. Last Sunday I attended a party \_\_\_\_\_ by one of my friends.  
A. giving  
B. given  
C. which gave  
D. that giving
7. My grandfather is the oldest person in the village \_\_\_\_\_ a car.  
A. drives  
B. driven  
C. to drive  
D. who driving
8. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ next to me on the pier was muttering to himself.  
A. was fishing  
B. fishing  
C. who fishing  
D. fished
9. People \_\_\_\_\_ forced to retire in their middle or late sixties may become anxious and worried.  
A. are  
B. who is  
C. that being  
D. who are
10. The shoes \_\_\_\_\_ by this company are of high quality.  
A. made  
B. which made  
C. which making  
D. are made

**Exercise 6: Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in the parentheses: the gerund or To-infinitive.**

Example: They decided to book (book) a 14-day tour of Europe.

1. They have chosen \_\_\_\_\_ (ignore) the lawyer's advice.
2. He imagined \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) onto the stage to huge applause.
3. She denied \_\_\_\_\_ (be involved) in the fraud.
4. Do you happen \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her address?
5. I've got a cold. I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ (sneeze) all the time.
6. She's a strict vegetarian and refuses \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) any poultry or fish.
7. Laura had just finished \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) when the telephone rang.
8. The man appeared \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) what was happening.
9. Some boarders dislike \_\_\_\_\_ (be) away from home.
10. An employee, who wished \_\_\_\_\_ (remain) anonymous, gave details of the secret deal.

## SPEAKING

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

1. Tom and Kyle are talking to each other about the concert they are going to go to. *Tom*: "When are we leaving for the concert?" - *Kyle*: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. No problem                      B. Certainly                      C. That's right                      D. In five minutes

2. Thomas and Peter are meeting after a long time.

*Thomas*: "How have you been recently?" - *Peter*: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. I am going on holiday next week.  
B. Pretty busy, I think.  
C. By car, usually.  
D. I am working here.

3. Jamie are visiting the gallery. She wants to know some information about it.

*Jamie*: "Good afternoon. I'd like some information about the gallery, please."

*Clerk*: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. What a pity. Another time perhaps.  
B. Sorry. I'm here to help you.  
C. Certainly. What would you like to know?  
D. Sure. You can go without me.

4. Kevin has just invited Kate to dinner with him, but Kate has made some arrangements already.

*Kate*: "I'm sorry, but I have to decline your invitation to dinner tonight!"

*Kevin*: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. It doesn't matter. Another time perhaps.  
B. I'd rather you didn't.  
C. I'm feeling bad. Don't say that again!  
D. You could say that again!

## PRACTICE TEST 17

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

1. A. cargo                      B. caravan                      C. boulevard                      D. carpet  
2. A. congestion                      B. navigate                      C. underground                      D. gravity

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

3. A. pollute                      B. expect                      C. excite                      D. comfort

4. A. pollutant                      B. populate                      C. effective                      D. adventure

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

5. Some classroom teachers spend half their time to try to keep the students under control.

- A. classroom teachers                      B. half  
C. to try                      D. under

6. I found it hardly to keep my concentration with such a noise going on.

- A. it                      B. hardly                      C. concentration                      D. such

7. We should eat food that is good at our teeth and our body.

- A. at                      B. is                      C. should                      D. teeth

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

8. He wore an unusual business suit with a white shirt and tie.

- A. strange                      B. extraordinary                      C. stylish                      D. ordinary

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

9. The painting sold for three times the expected price.

- A. surprised                      B. surprising                      C. unexpected                      D. reasonable

**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. Rachel has just finished a dance with George.

George: "You're a good dancer, Rachel." - Rachel: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. I'm sorry to hear that.  
B. I accept your apology, George.  
C. You've got to be kidding. I just learned to dance a week ago!  
D. I couldn't agree more.

11. Mr. John is talking to Mary about her study.

Mr. John: "You have made rapid progress in English subject so far."

Mary: "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Not at all, it was a pleasure.  
B. That's what I think anyway.  
C. That's quite all right. I don't think too.  
D. Thanks a lot. Your compliment is encouraging.

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

12. Many kinds of locks are available to prevent people from \_\_\_\_\_ your computer hard drive.

- A. accessed                      B. accessing to                      C. accessing                      D. accessed to

13. George wouldn't have met Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to his brother's graduation party.

- A. had he not gone                      B. hadn't he gone  
C. if he has not gone                      D. if he shouldn't have gone

14. You will receive notification of the results in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten day                      B. due course                      C. in early                      D. in Sunday
15. They are not \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.  
A. enough old                      B. old enough                      C. so old                      D. as old
16. Thora \_\_\_\_\_ around the house, getting everything ready.  
A. walked                      B. run                      C. drove                      D. bustled
17. The company is taking steps to improve \_\_\_\_\_ and reduce costs.  
A. efficiency                      B. efficient                      C. inefficiency                      D. efficiently
18. Peter was at a disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_ the poor education he had received.  
A. although                      B. despite                      C. because                      D. because of
19. The company needs to \_\_\_\_\_ to bring all of its stores up to scratch.  
A. spend many money                      B. spend a few money  
C. pay few money                      D. pay a fortune
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ of International House is to enable students of different cultures to live together and build life-long friendships.  
A. mission                      B. burden                      C. attitude                      D. part
21. He \_\_\_\_\_ his life helping another man escape the fire.  
A. changed                      B. risked                      C. varied                      D. exchanged
22. We always try \_\_\_\_\_ much time taking care of the boys, who are quite active sometimes.  
A. spending                      B. spent                      C. to spend                      D. spend
23. We've been asked to \_\_\_\_\_ some new ideas.  
A. dream of                      B. come up with  
C. find about                      D. thinking about

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

24. The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.  
A. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.  
B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.  
C. The woman was so weak that she couldn't lift the suitcase.  
D. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.
25. Mr. Johnson will teach the course through a series of lectures and seminars tomorrow.  
A. The course will be taught through a series of lectures and seminars tomorrow by Mr. Johnson.  
B. The course through a series of lectures and seminars will be taught tomorrow by Mr. Johnson.  
C. The course through a series of lectures and seminars will be taught by Mr. Johnson tomorrow.  
D. The course will be taught through a series of lectures and seminars by Mr. Johnson tomorrow.

**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.**

All people in the city will travel around easily. Electric and driverless cars and buses will (26) \_\_\_\_\_ travel safer and more energy-efficient. Digital roads will communicate with cars about traffic and road conditions. As cities grow larger, city planners are going to build homes and offices on water. These floating buildings won't use (27) \_\_\_\_\_ land. 3D printers will build houses faster, cheaper and with less energy. All homes will have (28) \_\_\_\_\_ windows. Experts believe that cities will be 100% energy-efficient in the next 50 years.

Hungry for a pizza? A drone or a robot will quickly deliver it in the city of the future. (29) \_\_\_\_\_ food in the city will also be necessary. Vertical farms and rooftop gardens will produce fresh food locally, and therefore, reduce the cost of food transportation. For those who like to shop, the future city will offer some special shopping. Interactive mirrors shops will show what clothes look like on us and make suggestions (30) \_\_\_\_\_ on our size and style. Shops will be places for socializing more than buying things. A trip to the mall is going to be a high-tech, social experience.

- |                      |              |            |           |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 26. A. stay          | B. make      | C. leave   | D. get    |
| 27. A. valuable      | B. farming   | C. dry     | D. wet    |
| 28. A. sunny         | B. windy     | C. cloudy  | D. solar  |
| 29. A. Transplanting | B. Ploughing | C. Growing | D. Buying |
| 30. A. insisted      | B. based     | C. carried | D. put    |

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

31. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to know I can call my parents any time. (comfortable)
32. She's too young and \_\_\_\_\_ to go abroad on her own. (experience)
33. They \_\_\_\_\_ each other for their ability to collaborate effectively as a team when they worked in a team. (compliment)
34. Older people are important \_\_\_\_\_ to the economy. (contribute)
35. \_\_\_\_\_, no one complained about our presentations last week. (expect)

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

36. The document sent to the boss yesterday was very important.  
→ The document which \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Is there plenty of time?  
→ There is \_\_\_\_\_?
38. He said to his brother: "I will correct the exercises for you."  
→ He promised \_\_\_\_\_.
39. She doesn't know his telephone number, so she can't contact him.  
→ Were she \_\_\_\_\_.
40. Her students succeeded in finishing their work on time.  
→ Her students were \_\_\_\_\_.

## PRACTICE TEST 18

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

1. A. turbulent                      B. vendor                      C. self-catering                      D. monument  
2. A. efficincy                      B. intercity                      C. process                      D. excitement

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

3. A. innovate                      B. monument                      C. pedicab                      D. understand  
4. A. bustle                      B. monsoon                      C. rollout                      D. hustle

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

5. There is abundant evidence that cars have a harmful effect for the environment.  
A. There is                                      B. evidence  
C. a harmful                                      D. for the environment  
6. It was disappointed that most of the guests left the wedding too early.  
A. disappointed                      B. most of                      C. left                      D. too  
7. Are you sure Mike was the first person leaving the conference?  
A. sure                      B. was                      C. leaving                      D. conference

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

8. When migrating, birds may attain a height of three thousand metres or more.  
A. come                      B. got                      C. reach                      D. flew

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

9. The ocean was too mild for us to be able to take the boat out.  
A. turbulent                      B. violent                      C. strong                      D. changeable

**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. Ann is happy to announce the exam result to his mother.  
Ann: "I got 7.0 for IELTS." - Mother: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Good for you. Thank you.  
B. I'm glad you say so.  
C. Well done, daughter! I'm very proud of you.  
D. You can do it.  
11. Laura: "What a lovely house you have!" - Maria: "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Of course not, it's not costly  
B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in  
C. I think so  
D. No problem

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

12. They had been \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility of further price rises.

- A. realized on  
C. alerted about

- B. alerted to  
D. discovered of

13. When Peter \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ him to your new house.

- A. will arrive / take  
C. has arrived / am taking  
B. arrives / will take  
D. had arrived / had taken

14. The council was told that a planning application would be submitted for use of the land as a \_\_\_\_\_ for 20 families.

- A. caravan site  
C. caravan home  
B. caravan placing  
D. caravan building

15. If you cheat on an exam, you \_\_\_\_\_ for that bad conduct.

- A. are punishing  
B. will be punished  
C. will punish  
D. punish

16. We wanted to get away from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.

- A. hustle and bustle  
C. noisy and crowd  
B. hurry and busy  
D. silent and hurry

17. We have heard some positive remarks about the \_\_\_\_\_ services.

- A. offices  
B. *intercity*  
C. banks  
D. tourists

18. People could not gain \_\_\_\_\_ the town because the bridge had been washed away in the floods.

- A. access for  
C. access with  
B. accessing to  
D. access to

19. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ to heat the whole building if only three people are working here.

- A. non- effective  
C. cost-effectively  
B. cost-effective  
D. inefficient

20. You are not allowed to use the club's facilities \_\_\_\_\_ you are a member.

- A. unless  
B. if  
C. provided  
D. supposed

21. We managed to \_\_\_\_\_ our way through the forest.

- A. travel  
B. approach  
C. move  
D. navigate

22. The US academic year may be divided \_\_\_\_\_ two terms of about 15 weeks or three quarters of about 10 weeks.

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

23. We decided to go for \_\_\_\_\_ rather than stay in a hotel.

- A. self-confidence  
C. self-catering  
B. self-conscious  
D. self-aware

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

24. "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.

- A. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.  
B. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.



C. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.

D. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.

25. Luke doesn't pay more attention in class; that's why he doesn't get good results.

A. If Luke had paid more attention in class, he would have gotten better results.

B. If Luke paid more attention in class, he would get better results.

C. If Luke got better results, he would pay more attention in class.

D. If Luke paid more attention in class, he would have gotten better results.

**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 Olympics are a major international sports event. It happens every two years in the summer and then in the winter. Many countries want to host the Olympics, but it is a very difficult event to organise. Countries have to **construct** new buildings and make old buildings more modern. However, it can give an old city a new life and improve the city. It can also make a lot of money. Atlanta, Georgia, in the USA, made \$300 million from the 2004 Olympics.

The Spanish city of Barcelona is more than 2000 years old. It has many fantastic old buildings and is famous for the architect, Gaudi. His unusual stone and brick buildings are all across the city. Since the 1992 Olympics, you can also see many modern buildings in the city. The Olympic port was an ugly, old area of Barcelona. There wasn't a nice beach in the city, but now there is a wonderful man-made beach. Before the Olympics, there were many huge, ugly concrete and glass hotels. Construction workers made the old hotels more modern. Today Barcelona is the twelfth most visited city in the world!

26. The Summer Olympics happen every \_\_\_\_\_.

A. two years.

B. four years.

C. every three years

D. every five years

27. The Olympics are usually \_\_\_\_\_

A. negative for city.

B. bad for a city.

C. good for a city.

D. essential for city.

28. Gaudi is \_\_\_\_\_

A. a building.

B. an architect.

C. an engineer

D. a designer

29. The Olympic port is now \_\_\_\_\_

A. a modern area

B. an ugly area.

C. an old area

D. a new area

30. The word "**construct**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. finish

B. abolish

C. take over

D. build

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

31. She expected him to act like a star, but she was surprised at his \_\_\_\_\_. (ordinary)

32. She ran \_\_\_\_\_ down the hall to greet her cousins. (excitement)

33. The company has successfully \_\_\_\_\_ new products and services. (innovation)

34. The wild salmon needs cold, clear, \_\_\_\_\_ water to survive. (pollution)

35. Hong Kong is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ areas in the world. (population)

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

36. But for these interruptions, the meeting would have finished earlier.

→ If it \_\_\_\_\_.

37. The man answering my cell phone was very hospitable.

→ The man who \_\_\_\_\_.

38. I am passionate about spending time with my family and friends.

→ I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.

39. The last person who leaves the room must turn out the lights.

→ The last person to \_\_\_\_\_.

40. Nobody has paid for the tickets, have they?

→ The tickets \_\_\_\_\_.