**UNIT 1: GENERATIONS**

**VOCABULARY**

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

*Example: Her accusing eyes were fixed on the man.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- bitter disappointment: nỗi thất vọng cay đắng

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

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

*Example: He has the confidence that characterizes successful businessmen.*

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

- complimentary /ˌkɒmplɪˈmentəri/ (adj): khen ngợi; miễn phí

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

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

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

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

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

- be critical of: phê bình về

*Example: Many economists are highly critical of the company’s economic policies. (Nhiều nhà kinh tế phê phán mạnh mẽ những chủ trương về kinh tế của công ty.)*

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

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

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

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

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

- be distrustful of sb: không tin tưởng vào ai

- emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/ (v): di cư

- eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ (adv): cuối cùng thì (= finally; at last)

- generation /ˌdʒenə 'reɪʃn/ (n): thế hệ

*Example: Generations of schoolchildren have sat at these desks.*

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

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

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

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

- infant /'ɪnfənt/ (adj): sơ sinh; dành cho em bé

- inhabit /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ (v): sinh sống; cư ngụ

- inherit /ɪnˈherɪt/ (v): thừa hưởng; thừa kế

- irritate /ˈɪrɪteɪt/ (v): làm tức giận; chọc tức

- lifespan /'laɪfspæn/ (n): tuổi thọ

- miserable /'mɪzrəbl/ (adj): đau khổ; khốn cùng

- newly-weds /ˈnju:lɪwedz/ (n): cặp vợ chồng mới cưới

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

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

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

- retire /rɪ'taɪə(r)/ (v): nghỉ hưu

- retirement /rɪ 'taɪəmənt/ (n): sự nghỉ hưu; thời gian nghỉ hưu

- patient /'peɪʃənt/ (adj): kiên nhẫn; (n): bệnh nhân

- profound /prəˈfaʊnd/ (adj): sâu sắc; nghiêm trọng

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

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

- sarcastic /sɑ: 'kæstɪk / (adj): mỉa mai; châm biếm

- sarcastic remark/comment/question/ smile/laugh

- scatter /'skætə(r)/ (v): phân bố rải rác

- stratum /ˈstra:təm/ (pl. strata /ˈstra:tə/) (n):giai cấp (xã hội)

- symbolise, symbolize /ˈsɪmbəlaɪz/ (v): tượng trưng cho; đại diện cho

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

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

- toddler /ˈtɒdlə/ (n): em bé đang tuổi tập đi

- to transform (into) /træns'fɔ:m/ (v): thay đổi bộ mặt; chuyển đổi

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

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

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

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

**PHRASES TO REMEMBER**

1. be addicted to: bị nghiện

2. to get divorced: ly di

3. to get engaged: đính hôn

4. to fall in love with sb: phải lòng ai, yêu ai

5. to experience a profound change: trải qua sự thay đổi sâu sắc

6. to give birth to (a baby): sinh con

7. be in one’s teens/ twenties: ở độ tuổi thiếu niên/ hai mươi

8. in terms of + noun: xét về, nói về

9. to maintain a healthy lifestyle: duy trì cách sống lành mạnh

10. to make a comment about sth: bình luận về

11. a point of view: quan điểm

12. to stay/ be on good terms with sb: giữ mối quan hệ tốt với ai

13. on good/ bad/ friendly terms with sb: giữ mối quan hệ tốt/ xấu/ thân thiện với ai

Example: We are always **on good terms with** our neighbours.

14. in terms of: vẻ mặt...

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

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

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

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

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

**WORD FORM:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **Verb** | **Noun** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| 1 | - argue: tranh cãi, tranh luận | - argument: sự tranh luận | - argumentative: thích tranh cãi, để tranh luận  - arguable: đáng ngờ, đáng tranh cãi |  |
| 2 | - communicate: giao tiếp, truyền đạt | - communication: sự giao tiếp, liên lạc | - communicative: cởi mở, dễ lan truyền ≠ uncommunicative |  |
| 3 | - dedicate: cống hiến = devote | - dedicated to: tận tụy với = devoted to | - dedication: sự cống hiến = devotion |  |
| 4 | - depend: phụ thuộc | - dependence: sự phụ thuộc ≠ independence | - dependent: phụ thuộc  - independent: tự lập, độc lập | - dependently  - independently |
| 5 | - befriend: đối xử tốt, giúp đỡ | - friendly: thân thiện unfriendly  - friendless: không có bạn | - friend: người bạn  - friendship: tình hữu nghị, tình bạn  - friendliness: sự thân thiện | - friendly: một cách thân thiện |
| 6 |  | - grateful: biết ơn  ungrateful: không biết ơn | - gratitude: sự biết ơn ingratitude: sự không biết ơn | - gratefully |
| 7 | optimize/optimize: tối ưu hóa, tận dụng | - optimistic about: lạc quan về | - optimism: sự lạc quan  - optimist: người lạc quan | - optimistically: một cách lạc quan |
| 8 |  | - pessimistic about: bi quan về | - pessimism: sự bi quan  - pessimist: người bi quan | - pessimistically |
| 9 | - sympathize: thông cảm | - sympathy: sự thông cảm | - sympathetic: thông cảm với | - sympathetically |
| 10 | - tolerate: tha thứ, chịu đựng | -toleration: sự tha thứ = tolerance | - tolerant: thể hiện sự dung thứ  - tolerable: tạm ổn, khá tốt | - tolerably: khá ổn, vừa phải |

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| dedication | urgent | profound | sarcastic inherited |
| appreciated | adolescence | miserable | arrogant distrustful |

1. The mother’s behaviour has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact on the developing child.

2. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , boys are sometimes very shy and lacking in self-confidence.

3. His talents are not fully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that company.

4. He can’t help making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comments.

5. The report called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action to reduce lead in petrol.

6. He has always been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of authority.

7. They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but, by and large, they were decent, honest people.

8. To reach a high level of skill requires talent, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and a lot of hard work.

9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fortune from his grandmother.

10. These people live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions.

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

1. Tolstoy’s experiences of war had a **profound** effect on his work.

A. narrow B. deep C. negative D. large

2. He was forced to **stop working** because of poor health.

A. retire early B. continue working

C. keep on working D. stop to work

3 You will need **dedication** and determination to complete the course.

A. devotion B. enthusiasm C. sympathy D. understanding

4. He is **encouraging** someone to attend a family union.

A. forcing B. making C. persuading D. allowing

5. She **came into** a fortune when her uncle died.

A. inherited B. accepted C. took D. gave

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

1. The audience waited **patiently** for the show to begin.

A. constantly B. impatiently C. continuously D. dependently

2. They were **arrogant** but, by and large, they were decent, honest people.

A. conceited B. miserable C. urgent D. modest

3. He left as a poor, working class boy and returned as a **wealthy** man.

A. poor B. rich C. abundant D. inadequate

4. His health has **improved** considerably since he started on this new diet.

A. worsened B. supported C. increased D. proposed

5. A sports car like that **costs a bomb,** so we definitely can't afford it!

A. is expensive B. is average C. is fair D. is cheap

**Exercise 4: Pronunciation**

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

1. A. intelli**g**ent B. a**g**ain C. **g**enerous D. ur**g**ent

2. A. na**t**ure B. fea**t**ure C. residen**t**ial D. pic**t**ure

3. A. heada**ch**e B. **ch**ildren C. kit**ch**en D. lun**ch**

4. A. appre**ci**ation B. pronun**ci**ation C. so**ci**alize D. so**ci**alism

5. A. work**ed** B. mov**ed** C. wash**ed** D. lik**ed**

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

1. A. emigrate B. immigrate C. successful D. business

2. A. bitter B. suspect C. pursuit D. appear

3. A. pleasant B. honest C. custom D. exist

4. A. urgent B. wealthy C. scatter D. profound

5. A. retire B. patient C. accuse D. addicted

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

1. The school encourages an attitude of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards all people. (**tolerate)**

2. They appeared surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about their chances of winning. **(pessimist)**

3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his life to helping the poor. (**dedication)**

4. I don't mean to sound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but I really don't need any help. (**gratitude)**

5. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me when I first arrived in London as a student. (**friend)**

6. Parents sometimes find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with their teenage children. (**communication)**

7. He quickly becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after a few drinks. (**argue)**

8. The two departments work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of each other. (**depend)**

9. The teacher listened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the student’s problems. (**sympathy)**

10. I'm an eternal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - I'm sure things will get better. (**optimism)**

**GRAMMAR**

|  |
| --- |
| **Revision:**  **1. Past tense contrast: Past simple vs. Past continuous**  **2. Revision: Past perfect**  **3. Used to**  **4. Phrasal verbs** |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta KHÔNG dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (và các thì tiếp diễn khác) với một số động từ KHÔNG diễn tả hành động, mà chỉ diễn tả một trạng thái (stative verbs) - Xin xem phần Grammar trong Introduction Unit của sách này. Đối với các động từ chỉ trạng thái, chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn thay vì quá khứ tiếp diễn. Ví dụ:

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

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

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

**2. Revision: Past perfect**

**(Ôn tập: Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)**

**a. FORM: “Had + past participle”**

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

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

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

**b. USE:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để nói về nguyên nhân của một sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- Yesterday I couldn’t get into the house. I **had lost** my keys.

- When I arrived I didn’t meet Jane. She **had gone.**

iv. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Trong trường hợp này chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành kết hợp với thì quá khứ đơn và dùng các liên từ “when, before, after”. Ví dụ:

- Are you sure you **had locked** all the doors before you **left** the house?

- She **had washed** the dishes before she **went** to bed.

- When he **had graduated** from the university, he **began** to look for a job.

v. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong mệnh đề “If’ của câu điều kiện loại 3 và trong câu “wish” khi ước về một việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- If I **had arrived** at the airport fifteen minutes earlier, I could have taken my plane. -You would have avoided the trouble if you **hadn’t listened** to her.

- I wish I **had started** learning English earlier.

vi. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong câu tường thuật (reported speech) khi câu nói trực tiếp dùng thì quá khứ đơn hoặc thì hiện tại hoàn thành. Ví dụ:

Direct speech: “ I **had** a lot of fun during my summer holiday,” Rita said.

Reported speech: Rita said that she **had had** a lot of fun during her summer holiday.

Direct speech: “I **have recorded** some of my activities there,” she said.

Reported speech: She said she **had recorded** some of her activities there.

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

**3.1. FORM:**

**- Affirmative: Subject +used to + infinitive**

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

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

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

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

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

**3.2. USE:**

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

- My uncle **used to play** volleyball for the local team, but he’s too old to play it now.

- I **didn’t use to like** coffee when I was younger, but now I drink it every day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**-** I **used to ride** my bicycle to school when I was at secondary.

**-** Mr. Richard **used to be** a long-distance runner when he was at college.

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

**-** She is a lawyer, so she **is used to speaking** in public.

**-** He finds his new job hard because he’s **not used to getting up** early in the morning.

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

**-** At first I couldn’t put up with the noise of the traffic, but now **I’m used to it.**

**- Are** you **used to your new schedule,** Tom?

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

**-** It took my grandmother many years **to get used to living** in this city after moving from the countryside.

**-** You must **get used to working** under a lot of pressure if you want to become a businessman.

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

**-** Present: She’s **used to her new job** now and she doesn’t find it hard any more.

**-** Past: Mr. Arthur was a lawyer, so he **was used to working** under pressure.

**-** Future: University is very different from school, but don’t worry. You’ll soon **get used to it.**

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

**-** He **became accustomed to living** without electricity, and missed it very little.

Or: He got used to living without electricity, and missed it very little.

**- Are you familiar with** the computer software they use?

Or: Are you used to the computer software they use?

**4. Phrasal verbs**

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

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

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Two-part verbs** | **Meaning** | **Examples** |
| bring up | = nuôi con khôn lớn | She brought up her children in just the same way her mother did. |
| come across | = tình cờ tìm thấy | He came across some of his old love letters in his wife's drawer. |
| eat out | = đi ăn ngoài | He simply eats out all the time when his wife is away. |
| get away | = trốn thoát; đi nghỉ xa | By the time the police arrived, the robbers had got away.  We're getting away in January for a skiing holiday. |
| get over | = vượt qua; bình phục | You will get over the illness more quickly if you relax. |
| go back | = trở lại (= return) | After six months of chopping and changing, they've decided to go back to their old system. |
| go through | = trải qua; khám xét | He went through a difficult spell when he lost his job.  She's going through all the drawers, looking for a pen. |
| look up | = tra cứu thông tin | I didn’t know what the word meant so I had to look it up in the dictionary. |
| make up | = bịa chuyện; trang điểm; tạo thành | He made up some excuse about his daughter being sick.  I told the kids a story, making it up as I went along.  Women make up 56 per cent of the student numbers. |
| pass away | = qua đời | She's terribly upset because her father passed away last week. |
| put (sth) off | = hoãn lại | They had to put their trip off because their child suddenly fell ill. |
| put (sth) out | = dập tắt | Would you mind putting your cigarette out, please? |
| run out | = cạn kiệt; hết hạn | Time is running out for the men trapped under the rubble.  My passport runs out next month. I must get it renewed. |
| run into sb | = tình cờ gặp ai | Graham ran into someone he used to know at school the other day. |
| settle down | = ổn định; định cư | The children soon settled down and started studying.  After years as a travelling journalist, she settled down in Da Lat. |
| split up | = chia tay; chia nhỏ | Their parents split up last year.  The participants were split up into small groups to discuss the question. |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Three-part verbs** | **Meaning** | **Examples** |
| catch up with | = bắt kịp; theo kịp | Some people doubt if Western industry will ever catch up with Japanese innovations. |
| come up with | = nghĩ ra điều gì hay | She's come up with some amazing scheme to double her income. |
| cut down on sth | = cắt, giảm bớt | I'm trying to cut down on caffeine. |
| fit in with | = hòa nhập với | She fitted in with her new colleagues straight away. |
| get away with | = thoát tội; thoát hình phạt | The professor has determined that her students will not get away with plagiarism. |
| get on/ along with | = hòa đồng với | It's important that you get on with your colleagues. |
| go back on sth | = thất hứa; không giữ lời | The director looks likely to go back on his decision to give me a raise. |
| go through with | = phải làm một việc khó khăn | The old patient decided not to go through with the operation. |
| live up to | = đáp ứng yêu cầu | He never managed to live up to his parents' expectations. |
| look up to | = ngưỡng mộ | He is a respectable teacher for his colleagues to look up to. |
| make up for | = đền bù cho | He’s taking extra lessons to make up for the time he missed. |
| put up with | = chịu đựng | She is so moody. I don’t know how he can put up with her. |
| run out of | = cạn kiệt; hết | I'll have to stop you there, we've run out of time. |
| sign up for | = đăng ký | You can sign up online for language classes. |

**GRAMMAR EXERCISES**

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

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

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) soundly when a loud explosion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wake) us up.

2. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) your call because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (attend) an important meeting.

3. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fall off) while she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) downstairs.

4. This morning she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) breakfast for everybody.

5. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) angry while he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the conference.

6. She accidentally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) the vase as she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the bookshelves.

7. As I walked into the room, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a noise. Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) my computer.

8. The bus in which they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) had an accident, but luckily no one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) injured.

9. Last night while I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (type) my report, my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).

10. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) very fast when the police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stop) him.

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

When Helen ...arrived \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1. arrive) at the airport, Rick \_\_\_\_\_\_ (2. wait) for her. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (3. wear) a nice black suit and he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (4. hold) a bunch of beautiful flowers. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (5. see) her, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (6. run up) to her and \_\_\_\_\_\_ (7. give) her a big hug.

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

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

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

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

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

1. I couldn’t say goodbye to Clara. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the station, her train \_\_\_\_\_\_ (already/ leave).

2. I was pleased to meet Tim. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not meet) him in person before, although I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (exchange) emails with him several times.

3. When Melinda \_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) through the door, everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_ (shout), “Surprise! Happy Birthday!”

4. After she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) all the greeting cards, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a short thank-you speech.

5. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport, I discovered I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my passport at home!

6. She first \_\_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) the flat, then she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (sit down) and (have) a cup of coffee.

7. The sun \_\_\_\_\_\_ (shine) yesterday after it \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) cold for many weeks.

8. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) trouble seeing the screen because she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to bring her glasses.

9. As Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home from work, she was pleased to see that her husband \_\_\_\_\_\_ (just/ clean) the kitchen.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have to) sleep in their car last night because his wife \_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) their house keys.

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

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

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) for thirty minutes when the phone \_\_\_\_\_\_ (ring).

2. Steve \_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his job because he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late to work many times.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (love) her until he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) out that she (cheat) on him for a year.

4. Jack and Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for three years before they \_\_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to get married.

5. David \_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for Kate for an hour before she finally \_\_\_\_\_\_ (show up).

6. Ted was a wonderful guitarist. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) ever since he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a teenager.

7. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) sick because they \_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) some undercooked chicken.

8. He only \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the doctor after he \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill for several months.

9. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the office for 15 years until they suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fire) him one day for no reason.

10. Wendy \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) mad at Richard because he told her she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (gain) weight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ in an office but he left and got a job as a shipper.

A. used to working B. used to work

C. got used to work D. get used to working

2. How’s London? Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather yet?

A. used to B. get used to C. use to D. got used to

3. Since Anna had the baby, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ much sleep.

A. is not used to get B. has got used to not having

C. used to get D. didn’t get used to have

4. You’ve stopped cycling? But why? You \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of cycling every day.

A. were used to do B. got used to do

C. used to doing D. used to do

5. She works from home, so she \_\_\_\_\_\_ people around her all day.

A. is used to not having B. isn’t used to have

C. doesn’t use to having D. used to not having

6. “How’s the new job? \_\_\_\_\_\_ it yet?” - “Yes. Thanks.”

A. Did you use to B. Did you used to

C. Are you use to D. Are you used to

7. Before he retired, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ much time to read.

A. used to have B. got used to have

C. never used to have D. used to having

8. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ so much and her legs hurt after the hike.

A. wasn’t used to walk B. wasn’t used to walking

C. didn’t use to walking D. used to not walking

9. No matter how many times I fly, \_\_\_\_\_\_ take-off and landing!

A. I’ll never used to B. I’ll never be use to

C. I’ll never got used to D. I’ll never get used to

10. When we were at university, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ to write an essay a week.

A. were used to have B. got used to have

C. used to have D. used to having

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

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

1. Firefighters have been called to put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fire in the neighbourhood.

2. They decided to put the wedding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until his parents had returned from Canada.

3. When we looked through the old albums we came \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a photo of my aunt.

4. She brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two children on her own and it wasn't easy.

5. It took the teacher a few minutes to get the class to settle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I had to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the word 'colloquial' to check how to spell it.

7. Would you like to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or stay at home this evening?

8. I don't know how she goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that ordeal every day.

9. The fantastic dinner more than made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the bad room service.

10. Mai has got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her illness and is on her way to a good recovery.

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

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

1. He is such an arrogant colleague. I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his behaviour any longer.

2. He tried really hard and ran as fast as he could but simply couldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best runners.

3. Emma can’t find a job, so she had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Unemployment Training.

4. You can rely on Richard. He won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his word.

5. I have always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my uncle and admired him.

6. Many companies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money these days.

7. I don't think you can do something that is wrong and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

8. Her husband brought her some wonderful flowers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ missing her birthday.

9. Tony doesn’t seem to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other children in his neighbourhood.

10. Their new film I saw didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my expectations, but maybe I was influenced by too many other people.

**SPEAKING**

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

1. Hoa and Lan are at the party.

Hoa: “You look very beautiful in that dress, Lan”. - Lan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I don’t mind. B. Thanks for your compliment.

C. You tell a lie. D. I’m sorry.

2. David is talking to his friend, Monica.

David: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” - Monica: “Good luck for you”.

A. I don’t like rock music. B. Have a nice day!

C. I’m taking a test this afternoon. D. How do you do?

3. Bill is talking to his colleague.

Bill: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jack?” - Jack: “Fine! I have just got a promotion.”

A. What happened B. What are you doing

C. How are you doing D. How come

4. Two students are talking in a new class.

Student 1: “Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?” - Student 2:” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

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

C. Sony, the seat is taken. D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.

**PRACTICE TEST 3**

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

1. A. accusing B. aggressive C. ancestor D. appreciate

2. A. ceremony B. arrogant C. adolescence D. complementary

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

3. A. urgent B. transform C. profound D. retire

4. A. scatter B. accuse C. wealthy D. toddle

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

5. Jacqui saw the car to drive up outside the police station.

A. saw B. to drive C. outside D. police

6. Because of the rain, we weren't able to spend much of the day in the beach.

A. Because of B. spend C. of D. in

7. I found the job tiring at first but I used to it later.

A. found B. tiring C. but D. used to

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

8. A natural disaster may be caused by weather and climate events or by earthquakes, landslides, and other occurrences.

A. resource B. protection C. catastrophe D. poverty

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

9. Optimist always believes that good things will happen.

A. Ancestor B. Pessimist C. Pioneer D. Thinker

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

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

John: “The boiled chicken tastes so good!” - Linda: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I'm glad you like it. B. No, don't worry.

C. I don’t, either. D. Sure. Don’t you like it?

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

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

Kate:” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is also an essential life skill.”

A. Oh, that's a problem B. I quite agree

C. I don’t think so D. Not at all

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

12. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know more about him than anyone else.

A. seem B. am seeming

C. was seeming D. have been seeming

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

A. saw B. had seen C. sees D. will see

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

A. to lend B. to be lent C. lending D. being lent

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

A. got used to B. be used to C. uses to D. used to

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

A. look into B. look out C. look up D. look down

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

A. scattered B. threw C. went D. got

18. Men have a shorter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than women.

A. expectation B. lifespan C. lifestyle D. living standard

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

A. appreciation B. appreciate C. appreciable D. appreciative

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

A. which B. that C. in which D. in that

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

A. complementary B. excited

C. attractive D. useful

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

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

23. She warned that her dog was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards strangers.

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

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

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

A. I went abroad on business for 3 years.

B. I didn’t go abroad on business for 3 years.

C. I haven’t gone abroad on business for 3 years.

D. I have gone abroad on business for 3 years.

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

A. My father asked me which college I am going to attend that year.

B. My father asked me which college am I going to attend that year.

C. My father asked me which college I was going to attend that year.

D. My father asked me which college was I going to attend that year.

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

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

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

26. A. placed B. set up C. stood D. located

27. A. make B. do C. create D. carry out

28. A. little B. numerous C. much D. a lot

29. A. happy B. busy C. popular D. known

30. A. investment B. achievement C. tourism D. enjoyment

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

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

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

33. All contributions will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ received. (**gratitude)**

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

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

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

36. You’d better go shopping tonight.

→ She advises me .

37. He no longer teaches the children English.

→ He used to .

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

→ If .

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

→ After my mother

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

→ Because .

**PRACTICE TEST 4**

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

1. A. bitter B. aggressive C. accusing D. idealistic

2. A. months B. receives C. repairs D. grows

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

3. A. transform B. toddler C. scatter D. patient

4. A. miserable B. boundary C. ceremony D. appreciate

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. already B. the homework

C. had remembered D. was

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laura: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Of course not. You bet. B. I couldn’t agree with you more.

C. Well, that’s very surprising D. Yes, it’s an absurd idea

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

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. That’s a good idea B. Not at all

C. No, thanks D. Let’s go

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

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

A. had finished B. have finish

C. would finish D. finish

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my holidays the previous year.

A. where I spent B. where I spend

C. where did I spend D. where I had spent

17. She grew up with Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and traditions.

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

18. She quickly settled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her new house.

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

19. The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eyes are brown is my friend.

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

20. Tommy left high school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seventeen.

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

21. I feel quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the place where I grew up.

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

22. If you haven't been careless, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will not be sacked B. are not sacked

C. will not have been sacked D. would not have been sacked

23. When he was 20, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the United States.

A. drove B. navigated C. emigrated D. accessed

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. “You can trust me, I won’t let you down”, Tom said to me.

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

B. Tom promised not to let me down.

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

D. Tom insisted on not letting me down.

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

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

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

26. What could be another title for the article?

A. A Highschool YouTube Star

B. An Inspiring Role Model

C. How Molly Regained Her Vision

D. What Molly Thought

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

A. elementary school B. high school

C. college D. college

28. What happened to Molly when she was fourteen?

A. She completely her eyesight.

B. She was left at the foot of a hill.

C. She was beaten by her classmates.

D. She had her first cell phone.

29. What did Molly do before going to college?

A. She worked in children’s home.

B. She founded Me to We.

C. She taught in Africa.

D. She went to Kenya.

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

A. be leaders. B. be kind persons.

C. challenge themselves. D. overcome their problems.

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

31. Maggie’s life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of her family. (dedicate)

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

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

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

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

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

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

*→ Mary asked .*

37. She was absent from work due to illness.

*→ Because she .*

38. These ants can demolish large areas of forest.

*→ Large areas .*

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

*→ In order to .*

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

*→ She threatened .*