

## Unit 6: MONEY

### I. VOCABULARY

- **afford** /ə'fɔ:d/ (v) : có đủ tiền hay thời gian để làm việc gì

Example: I can't afford to buy an expensive car.

(Tôi không thể có đủ tiền để mua một chiếc xe hơi đắt tiền.)

- **baker's** /'beikəz/ (n) : tiệm bánh mì

- **baker** /'beikə/ (n) : thợ làm bánh mì

- **bargain** /'ba:gən/ (n) : món hời

Example: The car was a bargain at that price.

(Chiếc xe hơi là một món hời ở mức giá đó)

- **butcher's** /'bʊtʃəz/ (n) : cửa hàng thịt

- **butcher** /'bʊtʃə/ (n) : người bán thịt

- **challenging** /'tʃæləndʒɪŋ/ (adj) : đầy thách thức

Example: Teaching young children is a challenging and rewarding job. (Việc giảng dạy trẻ em là một công việc đầy thách thức và đáng để làm)

- **challenge** /'tʃæləndʒ/ (v) : thách thức

- **challenge** /'tʃæləndʒ/ (n) : sự thách thức

- **charity shop** /'tʃærəti ʃɒp/ /'tʃærəti ʃɑ:p/ (n) : cửa hàng bán hàng hoá mà được tặng để quyên góp tiền cho hội từ thiện.

- **chemist's** /'kemists/ (n) : tiệm thuốc tây

- **contract** /'kɒntrækt/ (n) : hợp đồng

Example: The company had a contract to build a new hotel there. (Công ty đã có một hợp đồng để xây 1 khách sạn mới ở đó.)

- **contract** /kən'trækt/ (v) : ký hợp đồng

- **contract** /kən'trækt/ (n) : bản hợp đồng

- **CEO** /si:i: 'əʊ/ (n) : người lãnh đạo cao nhất trong một công ty hoặc một tổ chức  
= **chief executive officer**

- **cosmetics store** /knz'metiks/ /stɔ:(r)/ (n) : cửa hàng mỹ phẩm

- **coupon** /'ku:pən/ (n) : phiếu đổi hàng, phiếu giảm giá

Example: We have just received coupons from this hairdressing salon. (Chúng tôi vừa nhận các phiếu giảm giá của tiệm làm tóc này.)

- **crafty** /'kra:fti/ /'kræfti/ (adj) : lắt léo, xảo trá = **cunning**

Example: Jerry and Tony had worked out a crafty way of avoiding paying tax. (Jerry and Tony đã tìm ra một cách xảo trá để tránh nộp thuế.)

- **currency** /'kʌrənsi/ /'kɜ:rənsi/ (n) : tiền tệ

Example: You'll need some cash in local currency but you can also use your credit card.

(Bạn sẽ cần một ít nội tệ nhưng bạn cũng có thể dùng thẻ tín dụng.)

- **deli** (delicatessen) /'deli/, /'delikə'tesn/ (n) : cửa hàng bán thực phẩm chất lượng cao

- **discount** /'diskaʊnt/ (n) : khoản tiền giảm = reduction

Example: We are offering a 20% discount on all motorbikes this month. (Chúng tôi đang giảm giá 20% cho tất cả các loại xe mô tô trong tháng này.)

- **at a discount** : giảm giá

- **discount** /'diskaʊnt/ /dɪs'kaʊnt/ (v) : giảm giá = reduce

- **donate** /dəʊ'neɪt/ /'dəʊneɪt/ (v) : tặng, hiến, quyên góp

- **donation** /dəʊ'neiʃn/ (n) : vật hiến tặng, sự quyên góp

- **make a donation to...** = give money to... : hiến, tặng cho ....

Example: Would you like to make a donation to our charity appeal?

(Bạn có muốn đóng góp vào việc kêu gọi quỹ từ thiện của chúng tôi không?)

- **estate agent's** /i'steit/ /'eidzənts/ (n) : công ty bất động sản
- **florist's** /'flɒrɪsts/ (n) : cửa hàng bán hoa
- **funding** /'fʌndɪŋ/ (n) : tiền được tài trợ

Example: The developers have been forced to seek additional funding from the government.

(Các nhà phát triển buộc phải tìm kiếm thêm nguồn tài trợ từ chính phủ.)

- **greengrocer's** /'gri:ngrouəsəz/ (n) : cửa hàng rau quả
- **hard drive** /ha:d draɪv/ (n) : ổ đĩa cứng
- **headquarters** /,hed'kwɔ:təz/ /'hedkwɔ:rtərz/ (n): trụ sở, cơ quan đầu não
- **improve** /ɪm'pru:v/ (v) : cải thiện
- **improvement** /ɪm'pru:vmənt/ (n) : sự cải thiện
- **income** /'ɪŋkʌm/ (n) : thu nhập

Example: People on higher incomes should pay more tax. (Những người có thu nhập cao nên đóng thuế nhiều hơn)

- **institution** /,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn/ /,ɪnstɪ'tu:ʃn/ (n) : học viện, tổ chức lớn

Example: He has worked as a visiting lecturer for various educational institutions. (Anh ta là giảng viên thỉnh giảng cho các tổ chức giáo dục khác nhau.)

- **investor** /ɪn'vestər/ (n) : nhà đầu tư
- **jeweller's = jeweler's** /'dʒu:ələz/ (n) : tiệm trang sức
- **launderette** /b:ndə'ret/ /b:n'dret/ (n) : hiệu giặt tự động
- **newsagent's** /'nju:zeɪdʒənt/ (n) : tiệm bán báo, tạp chí = paper shop
- **optician's** /ɒp'tɪʃnz/ (n) : cửa hàng khám và bán kính đeo mắt
- **owe** /əʊ/ (v) : nợ (not used in the progressive tenses)

Example: I owe my sister \$500 now. (Bây giờ tôi nợ chị gái 500 đô la.)

- **price tag** /'praɪs tæg/ (n) : nhãn ghi giá (của cái gì)
- **profit** /'prɒfɪt/ (n) : lợi nhuận
- **make a profit (on something)** : kiếm lời

Example: How much did you make a profit on that house?

(Bạn đã kiếm lời bao nhiêu từ căn nhà đó?)

- **raise money** /reɪz/ (v) : quyên góp tiền
- **receipt** /rɪ'si:t/ (n) : hoá đơn thanh toán
- **refund** /'ri:fʌnd/ (n) : khoản tiền hoàn lại

Example: They refused to give me a refund. (Họ từ chối hoàn tiền lại cho tôi.)

- **refund** /rɪ'fʌnd/ (v) : hoàn lại tiền

Example: We guarantee to refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. (Chúng tôi đảm bảo sẽ hoàn lại tiền của bạn nếu bạn không hoàn toàn hài lòng.)

- **representative office** /reprɪ'zentətɪv/'ɒfɪs/'ɑ:fɪs/ (n): văn phòng đại diện
- **stationer's** /'steɪʃənəz/ (n): cửa hàng văn phòng phẩm
- **special offer** /speʃl 'ɒfə(r)/ /speʃl 'ɔ:fə(r)/ (n): ưu đãi đặc biệt

Example: The hotel has a special offer of three nights for the price of two. (Khách sạn có một ưu đãi đặc biệt cho 3 đêm nhưng tính giá 2 đêm.)

- **be on special offer** : được ưu đãi đặc biệt

Example: The wine is currently on special offer at £4.15.

(Rượu hiện đang được ưu đãi đặc biệt với giá 4,15 bảng Anh.)

- **spend money** (v) : tiêu tiền

- **swap** /swa:p/ /swɒp/ (v) : trao đổi
- **takeaway** /'teɪkəweɪ/ (n) : thức ăn được bán mang đi = **takeout**
- **tinned** /tɪnd/ (adj) : được đóng hộp = **canned**

*Example: My father often ate tinned spaghetti when he was young. (Bố tôi thường ăn mì Ý đóng hộp khi ông còn trẻ.)*

- **treasure** /'trezə/ (n) : kho báu

*Example: Every year we look for buried treasure.*

*(Mỗi năm chúng tôi tìm kiếm kho báu bị chôn vùi.)*

- **truffle** /'trʌfl/(n) : nấm

## WORD FORM

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	assistance: sự trợ giúp, sự hỗ trợ assistant: người phụ tá	assist: giúp đỡ, hỗ trợ	assistant: trợ lý, phụ tá	
2	avoidance: sự tránh khỏi	avoid: tránh	avoidable có thể tránh khỏi unavoidable	unavoidably: không thể tránh khỏi
3	danger: sự nguy hiểm	endanger: gây nguy hiểm	dangerous: nguy hiểm endangered: bị nguy hiểm	dangerously: một cách nguy hiểm
4	donation: tặng, hiến, quyên góp donor: người tặng, người quyên góp	donate: tặng, hiến, quyên góp		
5	finance: tài chính	finance: tài trợ	financial: tài chính	financially: về mặt tài chính
6	investment: sự đầu tư investor: người đầu tư	invest: đầu tư		
7	power: năng lượng	power: quyền lực, sức mạnh	powerful: quyền lực, mạnh mẽ	powerfully: thật mạnh mẽ
8	refusal: sự từ chối	refuse: từ chối		
9	success: thành công, thành đạt	succeed: thành công	successful: thành công ≠ unsuccessful	successfully: một cách thành công
10	support: sự ủng hộ supporter: người ủng hộ, người hâm mộ	support: ủng hộ	supportive: ủng hộ	supportively: ủng hộ

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

**Part A:**

discount - estate agent - price tag - income - profit  
entrepreneur - funding - refund - contract - coupons

1. The company made a healthy \_\_\_\_\_ on the deal.

2. Tickets are available to members at a \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Twenty companies are bidding for the \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ tells you how much something costs in a shop.
5. Tourism is a major source of \_\_\_\_\_ for this island.
6. A / An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks.
7. Present levels of \_\_\_\_\_ have forced the school to close.
8. If there is a delay of 12 hours or more, you will receive a full \_\_\_\_\_ of the price of your trip.
9. A/ An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose job is to sell houses and land for people.
10. New members receive \_\_\_\_\_ for complimentary services.

**Part B:**

*for sale - donations - baker's - investors - headquarters  
bargains - jeweller's - treasures - receipt - improve*

1. I bought this gold ring at the \_\_\_\_\_ near my house.
2. You can buy some loaves of bread at the \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. I picked up a few good \_\_\_\_\_ in the sale.
4. The goods will be dispatched on \_\_\_\_\_ of an order form.
5. They have put their house \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Many forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ have been discovered in the attics of old houses.
7. Most of the venture funds have come from foreign \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. My brother made generous \_\_\_\_\_ to various charities.
9. My health finally began to \_\_\_\_\_ when I changed to a less stressful job.
10. The organization has its \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

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

1. In November 2013, James Howells started searching an enormous rubbish dump.  
A. small                      B. much                      C. huge                      D. full
2. Box grew quickly and had a contract with many of the biggest companies in USA.  
A. increased                      B. decreased                      C. raised                      D. developed
3. We need to get together to swap ideas and information.  
A. turn                      B. deposit                      C. receive                      D. exchange
4. The town had several businesses and public buildings: bakery, chemist's, barbershop, church, school, library, and a machine shop.  
A. drugstore                      B. delicatessen                      C. medicine store                      D. DIY store
5. Phone this number if you need any assistance.  
A. contact                      B. help                      C. job                      D. information

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

1. I tried to contact him, but without success.  
A. familiar                      B. luck                      C. fortunate                      D. failure
2. If nobody had any money, everyone would be equal.  
A. just                      B. unfair                      C. indefinite                      D. parallel
3. Eventually, a well-known entrepreneur agreed to put money into Box.

- A. Firstly                      B. Lastly                      C. Originally                      D. Finally
4. There is relatively little financial risk for the company.  
A. stake                      B. danger                      C. hazard                      D. safety
5. You need to think very carefully about which course you want to do.  
A. carelessly                      B. uncarefully                      C. slowly                      D. quickly

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

- We've rebuilt the school with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the committee. (assist)
- The project is attractive to foreign \_\_\_\_\_. (invest)
- The lizards are classed as an \_\_\_\_\_ species. (danger)
- She was a strong \_\_\_\_\_ of co-education. (support)
- His \_\_\_\_\_ to pay the fine got him into even more trouble. (refuse)
- Good teamwork is a \_\_\_\_\_ tool for effective management. (power)
- His company is in \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties now. (finance)
- He's suffering from \_\_\_\_\_ high blood pressure. (danger)
- The city has \_\_\_\_\_ millions of dollars in the museum. (invest)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of injury is critical to a professional athlete. (avoid)
- Many people are opposed to the use of nuclear \_\_\_\_\_. (powerful)
- The health of our children is being \_\_\_\_\_ by exhaust fumes. (danger)
- There are around 5,000 species of animals in \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction. (dangerous)
- The hospital is searching for a blood \_\_\_\_\_ for the child. (donate)
- The attempt to replace corn with other crops has had only limited \_\_\_\_\_. (succeed)

**Exercise 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one preposition from the box.**

*opposite - up - for - with - from - on - in - of - to - off*

- More money should be spent \_\_\_\_\_ training.
- A lot of banks are unwilling to lend money \_\_\_\_\_ new businesses.
- You are allowed to borrow six books \_\_\_\_\_ the library at a time.
- My mother is saving up \_\_\_\_\_ a house.
- She had enough money to pay \_\_\_\_\_ her outstanding debts.
- Nearly half the students said that they were \_\_\_\_\_ debt.
- There's a library \_\_\_\_\_ the staff room.
- If you were right, I would agree \_\_\_\_\_ you
- To sum \_\_\_\_\_, for a healthy heart you must take regular exercise and stop smoking.
- First \_\_\_\_\_ all, we need to decide how to spend our own money properly.

## II. GRAMMAR

- The Second conditional
- The Past perfect
- Verb patterns

### 1. The Second conditional (Câu điều kiện loại 2)

#### 1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

Câu điều kiện loại 2 thường có hai mệnh đề: Mệnh đề "If" + mệnh đề chính (If-clause + Main clause). Trong đó, mệnh đề "If" thường được dùng với thì quá khứ đơn và mệnh đề chính thường được dùng với trợ động từ "would/ could + infinitive".

If-clause	Main clause
If I <b>won</b> the lottery,	I <b>would stop</b> work for a year to travel the world.
If the sea <b>rose</b> by 2.0 meters,	many countries <b>would be</b> under the water.
If you <b>could speak</b> Japanese well.	you <b>could go</b> to work in Japan.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể thay đổi vị trí của hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

- *I would stop work for a year to travel the world if I won the lottery.*
- *Many countries would be under the water if the sea rose by 2.0 meters.*
- *You could go to work in Japan if you could speak Japanese well.*

### 1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)

Chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 để diễn tả một tình huống không có thật và không thể xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Ví dụ:

- *If I **were** you, I **would not accept** his invitation.*
- *If John **studied** hard, he **could** pass the final test.*  
(In reality, John doesn't study at all.)
- *We **would buy** a bigger house if we **had** enough money.*

(In fact, we don't have enough money.)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng "were" với câu điều kiện loại 2 cho tất cả ngôi thứ, kể cả "I, He, She, It". Tuy nhiên, dùng "was" với "I, He, She, It" cũng được chấp nhận. Ví dụ:

- *If she **were/ was** taller, she **could** become good volleyball player.*

## 2. The Past perfect (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

### 2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

"Had (not) + past participle"

**Affirmative and Negative:**

I You He, She, It We They	<b>had</b> <b>hadn't</b> <b>had not</b>	<b>done it.</b>
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**Questions:**

<b>Had</b>	I you he, she, it we they	<b>done it?</b>
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### 2.2. Usages (Cách dùng)

Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong những trường hợp sau đây:

2.2.1. Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- *When we **arrived** at the stadium, the match **had started**.*
- *When he **returned** home, he **found** that his house **had been broken in**.*

2.2.2. Diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu và tiếp tục cho đến khi một hành động khác xảy ra trong quá khứ. Trong trường hợp này, thì quá khứ hoàn thành cho chúng ta biết hành động đã xảy ra bao lâu (How long?) hoặc đã xảy ra bao nhiêu lần. Chúng ta thường dùng "For + Time" để diễn tả thời gian kéo dài bao lâu.

Ví dụ:

- By 2012, she *had written* five best-sellers.
- My family moved to this city in 2010. Before that, we *had lived* in Danang for twenty years.
- When Ann graduated, she *had been* in Boston for five years.

(= She arrived in Boston five years before she graduated and lived there until she graduated, or even longer.)

CHÚ Ý: Để nhấn mạnh hành động xảy ra và kéo dài liên tục trong quá khứ, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn (past perfect continuous: “had been + verb-ing”). Ví dụ:

- Mr Brown *had been working* there for twenty years before he retired.

(Or: Mr Brown **had worked** there for twenty years before he retired.)

2.2.3. Chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành trong mệnh đề “If” của câu điều kiện loại 3. Câu điều kiện loại 3 diễn tả một hành động không có thật (giả định) trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- *If I had known you were ill, I would have visited you.*

(= I didn’t visit you because I didn’t know you were ill.)

- *Tom would have passed the exam if he had studied harder.*

(= Tom didn’t pass the exam because he didn’t study hard.)

- *I wish I hadn't come to that party! It was awful!*

(= I came to that party and I regret having come to it.)

### 3. Verb patterns (Hình thức động từ theo sau một động từ khác)

Khi chúng ta dùng hai động từ kế tiếp nhau trong cùng một mệnh đề, hình thức động từ theo sau là “to-infinitive” hoặc “verb-ing” tùy thuộc vào động từ đi trước thuộc nhóm nào trong các nhóm sau: “Verb + to-infinitive; Verb + verb-ing”, “Verb + object + to-infinitive” hoặc “Verb + object + bare infinitive”. Ví dụ:

- *I want to hear your opinion about this matter.*
- *We always enjoy going on holiday.*
- *They don't allow their children to go out late.*
- *She made me wait in the rain for an hour.*

#### 3.1. Verbs + to-infinitive:

Afford: đủ tiền	Like: thích
Agree: đồng ý	Love: yêu
Arrange: sắp xếp	Manage: xoay xở làm được
Ask: yêu cầu	Mean: có ý định
Begin: bắt đầu	Need: cần
Choose: chọn lựa	Offer: tự nguyện
Continue: tiếp tục	Plan: dự định
Decide: quyết định	Prefer: thích hơn
Demand: đòi hỏi	Pretend: giả vờ
Fail: thất bại	Promise: hứa
Forget: quên	Refuse: từ chối
Happen: tình cờ làm việc gì	Remember: nhớ
Hate: ghét	Start: bắt đầu
Help: giúp đỡ	Try: cố gắng
Hope: hy vọng	Want: muốn

Intend: có dự định	Would like: muốn
Learn: học	

### 3.2. Verbs + verb-ing:

Admit: thừa nhận	Finish: hoàn thành
Avoid: tránh	Give up: từ bỏ
Can't help: không nhịn được	Imagine: tưởng tượng
Can't stand: không chịu nổi	Involve: liên quan
Consider: xem xét	Keep (on): tiếp tục
Deny: chối	Mind: phản đối
Dislike: không thích	Miss: bỏ lỡ
Enjoy: thích	Practise: luyện tập
Fancy: thích	Put off: trì hoãn
Feel like: cảm thấy thích	Risk: đánh liều

**3.3. Verbs + to-infinitive or verb-ing:** những động từ sau đây có thể theo sau bằng “to-infinitive” hoặc “verb-ing” mà ý nghĩa không khác biệt nhiều: “hate, like, love, prefer”. Ví dụ:

- *I hate to get up early in the morning.*

Or: *I hate getting up early in the morning.*

- *She likes to be alone at weekend.*

Or: *She likes being alone at weekend.*

- *I prefer to work in the garden on Sunday.*

Or: *I prefer working in the garden on Sunday to going shopping.*

CHÚ Ý: Khi CÓ “would” hoặc “should” đi trước các động từ trên, chúng ta phải dùng “to-infinitive” theo sau chúng. Ví dụ:

- *Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?*

NOT: *Would you like having dinner with me tonight?*

- *We'd love to spend the evening together at home.*

NOT: *We'd love spending the evening together at home.*

**3.4. Verbs + to-infinitive or verb-ing:** những động từ sau đây có thể theo sau bằng “to-infinitive” hoặc “verb-ing” nhưng có khác biệt về ý nghĩa: “go on, need, remember, try, mean, regret, stop”. Hãy so sánh cách dùng và ý nghĩa khác biệt trong các cặp câu sau đây:

Verb + verb-ing	Verb + to-infinitive
Go on doing sth: tiếp tục làm việc gì đang làm <i>She went on singing after everyone else had finished.</i>	Go on to do sth: tiếp tục làm một việc khác sau khi đã làm xong một việc nào đó <i>She recited a poem and then went on to sing a folk song.</i>
Need doing sth: cần phải được làm gì <i>Your hair is too long. It needs cutting.</i>	Need to do sth: cần làm việc gì <i>You need to wash your hair more often.</i>
Remember doing sth: nhớ lại việc gì đã xảy ra <i>I remember visiting the Niagara Falls. It was amazing!</i>	Remember to do sth: nhớ cần phải làm việc gì <i>Did you remember to lock the door when you left home?</i>
Try doing sth: thử làm việc gì <i>I tried searching the web and finally found an</i>	Try to do sth: cố gắng làm việc gì <i>I tried to email Stella but it bounced back.</i>

address for him.	
Mean doing sth: có nghĩa là gì <i>Working in the city center means leaving home at 6.30.</i>	Mean to do sth: cố ý làm điều gì <i>I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you.</i>
Regret doing sth: hối tiếc vì đã làm việc gì <i>I regret lending Bob the money. He spent it all gambling.</i>	Regret to do sth: lay làm tiếc phải nói điều gì <i>I regret to tell you that your application was not approved.</i>
Stop doing sth: ngừng làm việc gì đang làm  <i>The little girl stopped crying as soon as she saw her mother.</i>	Stop to do sth: ngừng (một việc) để làm một việc khác  <i>We stopped to buy some water at the motorway service area.</i>

### 3.5. Verbs + object + bare infinitive: "let, make"

Ví dụ:

- **Let me show** you how to use this camera!
- They **made us wait** while they checked our documents.

CHÚ Ý: Động từ "Help" có thể theo sau bằng "to-infinitive" hoặc "bare infinitive". Ví dụ:

- The teacher **helped me solve** my personal problems.

Or: The teacher **helped me to solve** my personal problems.

**3.6. Verbs + object + to-infinitive or verb-ing:** một số động từ về giác quan như "feel, notice, see, hear, watch" có thể theo sau bằng động từ "bare infinitive" hoặc "verb-ing" nhưng cho ý nghĩa khác nhau. Hãy so sánh các cặp câu sau đây:

<b>Verbs + object + verb-ing</b> (= nghe, thấy, cảm thấy việc đang xảy ra)	<b>Verbs + object + bare infinitive</b> (= nghe, thấy, cảm thấy toàn bộ sự việc)
I noticed the man <b>waiting</b> at the bus stop. (The man was waiting at the bus stop, then I noticed him.)	I noticed the man <b>stare</b> at me. (I noticed him when he started to stare at me.)
She saw the dog <b>running</b> along the road. (The dog was running along the road the she saw it.)	She saw the dog <b>attack</b> the cat. (The dog began to attack the cat and she saw the whole thing.)
I heard someone <b>crying</b> . (Someone was crying and I heard it.)	I heard him <b>call</b> my name. (I heard him when he began to call my name.)

### 3.7. Verbs + object + to-infinitive:

Advise sb to do sth: khuyên ai làm việc gì	Permit sb to do sth: cho phép ai làm việc gì
Allow sb to do sth: cho phép ai làm việc gì	Persuade sb to do sth: thuyết phục ai làm việc gì
Ask sb to do sth: yêu cầu ai làm việc gì	Prefer sb to do sth: thích ai làm việc gì hơn
Choose sb to do sth: chọn ai làm việc gì	Remind sb to do sth: nhắc nhở ai làm việc gì
Forbid sb to do sth: cấm ai làm việc gì	Request sb to do sth: yêu cầu ai làm việc gì
Help sb (to) do sth: giúp ai làm việc gì	Teach sb to do sth: dạy ai làm việc gì
Instruct sb to do sth: hướng dẫn ai làm việc gì	Tell sb to do sth: bảo ai làm việc gì
Invite sb to do sth: mời ai làm việc gì	Want sb to do sth: muốn ai làm việc gì
Order sb to do sth: ra lệnh cho ai làm việc gì	Would like sb to do sth: muốn ai làm việc gì

Ví dụ:

- They advised me to find an apartment near my work.
- They forbade their children to get out of the gate.
- Did Rose invite you to her birthday party?
- No one can persuade him to change his mind!
- We'd recommend you to book your flight early.
- Jason is the friend who taught me to play the guitar.
- I'd like you to go for a walk with me after dinner.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Exercise 1: Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses, using the second conditional.**

Example: If he worked (work) harder, he wouldn't lose (not lose) his job.

1. If the winter \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so cold, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking in the countryside.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) more money if they \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder.
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (change) my job.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more friends.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) perfect English, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a better job.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his number.
7. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) friends, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with you.
8. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ (be) promoted if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not often come) to work late.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (save) more money if she \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) so many clothes.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Canada if we \_\_\_\_\_ (like) cold weather.

**Exercise 2. Read the following situations and make second conditional sentences.**

Example: It rains heavily so I don't go out for a walk.

If it didn't rain heavily, I would go out for a walk.

1. He often gets angry with everyone, so he has very few friends.  
If he
2. We don't have a large house so we don't have the birthday party at home.  
If we
3. They aren't happy together because they quarrel with each other all the time.  
If they
4. She often has trouble with other people because she isn't friendly.  
If she
5. The weather is very bad, so we cancel our trip to the countryside.  
If the weather
6. You don't keep fit because you don't exercise regularly.  
If you
7. People don't eat healthy food, so they can't prevent many health problems.  
If people
8. You are not as rich as Musk, so you can't buy almost everything.  
If you
9. I can't cycle to work because the road is very muddy.  
If the road
10. She doesn't get a big tattoo on her neck because her parents don't allow her to do it.  
If her parents

**Exercise 3: Put the verb in parentheses in the correct tense: the past simple or the past perfect.**

*Example:*

*When they arrived at the party, most people had left (already leave).*

1. When the police came to the scene, the injured man \_\_\_\_\_ (already be taken) to hospital.
2. The teacher was late to school. When she got to her class, the students \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for fifteen minutes.
3. Jill came home from work at 5:30 pm, and then she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bath.
4. I couldn't see Ann because when I got to the airport, her plane \_\_\_\_\_ (already take off).
5. Most of the guests had gone home as Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the dinner.
6. As I walked around the village, I suddenly realized I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there before.
7. They didn't go to Madrid because they \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) there many times before.
8. When the phone rang, Linda \_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) it because she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the garden.
9. He didn't remember where he \_\_\_\_\_ (put) his car key.
10. The victim said the man \_\_\_\_\_ (attack) her using a golf club.

**Exercise 4: Put the verb in parentheses in the correct form: "to-infinitive" or "verb-ing".**

*Example: They agreed to help (help) us with our project.*

1. The children didn't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) indoors all day.
2. The children pretended \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when their mother came into their room.
3. Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the report?
4. Everyone couldn't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) when he told the jokes.
5. We had to buy a used car because we couldn't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a brand new one.
6. They are planning \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a camping trip this weekend.
7. Jane practised \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the violin two hours a day.
8. How can you manage \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) your children with that humble salary?
9. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me to the airport, John?
10. She refused \_\_\_\_\_ (join) us, saying that she was too busy with her studies.

**Exercise 5: Put the verb in parentheses in the correct form: "to-infinitive", "bare infinitive" or "verb-ing".**

*Example: They invited Susanne to make (make) a speech at the meeting.*

1. The school encouraged their students \_\_\_\_\_ (use) their creativity in schoolwork.
2. The employees stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (play) games on their computers when the boss came into their room.
3. My father taught me \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) when I was eight.
4. The officer made his soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ (run) five laps around the stadium.
5. The kitchen is very messy. It needs \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) at once!
6. I always remember \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) my father's hand while he was passing away.
7. The security system will not permit you \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) without the correct password.
8. "Do you hear someone \_\_\_\_\_ (whistle)?" "Yes. I think it's Bill in the bathroom."
9. The boss never let his employees \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) him while he was speaking.
10. "Do you mind me \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) in this room?" "I'd rather you didn't."

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

1. Marge isn't at home. Why don't you try \_\_\_\_\_ her?  
A. phone                      B. phoning                      C. to phone                      D. to phoning
2. Passengers are reminded \_\_\_\_\_ all their personal belongings with them when they leave the plane.

- A. taking                      B. take                      C. to take                      D. taken
3. She was so absorbed in her work that she didn't even notice me \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
A. come                      B. came                      C. to come                      D. to coming
4. They are considering \_\_\_\_\_ their house to move to another town to live.  
A. to sell                      B. selling                      C. sold                      D. sell
5. She tried to persuade her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her study abroad.  
A. let                      B. letting                      C. to letting                      D. to let
6. She's got a secret admirer who keeps \_\_\_\_\_ her gifts.  
A. sending                      B. send                      C. to send                      D. sent
7. Most children learn \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of six.  
A. to read                      B. to reading                      C. read                      D. reading
8. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes, and he didn't stop when I came in.  
A. wash                      B. to wash                      C. to washing                      D. washing
9. Did he admit \_\_\_\_\_ the money?  
A. steal                      B. stole                      C. stealing                      D. to steal
10. She cooked the dinner, and then went on \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.  
A. clean                      B. to clean                      C. cleaning                      D. to cleaning

### III. SPEAKING

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

1. Peter: "Would you like to have dinner with me, Mary?"  
Mary: "Ok. \_\_\_\_\_. What time?"  
A. That would be nice                      B. At 7 o'clock  
C. I'm not hungry                      D. Not at all.
2. Jack: Thank you for taking the time to visit me today, Mr. Brown.  
Mr. Brown: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Sounds good                      B. It's very kind of you  
C. No problem                      D. What a shame
3. Waiter: "How would you like your steak, Madam?"  
Customer: " \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. It was great                      B. Well done, please  
C. It was delicious                      D. I'd like it a lot
4. Mr. Jones: "Excuse me, could you please tell me the way to head teacher's office?"  
Student: "It's \_\_\_\_\_, next to the stairs."  
A. no way                      B. in the playground  
C. in the gym                      D. on the ground floor

**Part B: Fill in each blank with the correct phrases from the box.**

*That's very kind of you - could you - turn left - would like - Great  
You're welcome - easy to find - Sure - Go straight - No, not really*

- Mrs Ann: Excuse me, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ please help me? I'm lost!
- Policeman: (2) \_\_\_\_\_, where would you like to go?
- Mrs Ann: I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Ben Thanh market, but I can't find the way. Is it near here?
- Policeman: (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It's about a few minutes walk.
- Mrs Ann: Should I call for a Grab?
- Policeman: No, It's very (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I could give you directions.
- Mrs Ann: Thank you. (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

Policeman: (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Now, go along this street to the traffic lights. Do you see them?  
 Mrs Ann: Yes, I do.  
 Policeman: Right, at the traffic lights, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into Le Loi street.  
 Mrs Ann: Le Loi street.  
 Policeman: Right. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ about 100 metres, you will see it on the left.  
 Mrs Ann: (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Thanks again for your help.  
 Policeman: Not at all.

#### IV. PRONUNCIATION

/ʌ/	-	/ɑ:/
m <u>o</u> ney		ch <u>a</u> rge
l <u>u</u> unch		g <u>a</u> rden
f <u>u</u> nding		st <u>a</u> rt
n <u>u</u> mber		h <u>a</u> rd
c <u>u</u> stomer		b <u>a</u> r

##### ➤ Cách phát âm /ʌ/ (a ngắn)

Bước 1: Miệng mở tự nhiên

Bước 2: Hạ thấp lưỡi xuống

Bước 3: Giữ nguyên khẩu hình đồng thời phát âm /ʌ/ thật gọn

CHÚ Ý: Âm /ɑ:/ sẽ kéo dài hơn âm /ʌ/.

##### ➤ Cách phát âm /ɑ:/ (a dài)

Bước 1: Môi mở tự nhiên

Bước 2: Hạ lưỡi thấp xuống

Bước 3: Phát âm /ɑ:/

CHÚ Ý: Vì đây là một nguyên âm dài nên các em cần kéo dài nó khi phát âm.

**Exercise: Put the following words in the correct column depending on the underlined sound.**

tr <u>u</u> ffle	c <u>u</u> rrency	sw <u>a</u> p	m <u>u</u> ch	s <u>u</u> mmary	b <u>a</u> rgain	in <u>c</u> ome	ref <u>u</u> nd
cr <u>a</u> fty	r <u>u</u> bbish	d <u>u</u> mp	m <u>o</u> nth	sm <u>a</u> rtpHONE	prod <u>u</u> ct	<u>a</u> fter	
d <u>a</u> ta	l <u>u</u> xury	c <u>o</u> mpany	h <u>e</u> art	ap <u>a</u> rtment	<u>o</u> therwise	c <u>o</u> urage	

/ʌ/	/ɑ:/

#### PRACTICE TEST 13

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

Are you always hard up? Do you often have to borrow money (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your parents whenever you need (2) \_\_\_\_\_ extra cash? If you spend too much, and save too little, you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ up with more debts than friends. You know the solution, of course: just save a small

amount every month. Most banks will pay (4) \_\_\_\_\_ on your savings, and you will soon be able to economise all those things, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to cost too much before.

- |                  |                     |              |             |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. to         | B. on               | C. from      | D. of       |
| 2. A. a little   | B. few              | C. a few     | D. many     |
| 3. A. ended      | B. Would have ended | C. would end | D. will end |
| 4. A. salary     | B. attention        | C. interests | D. money    |
| 5. A. from which | B. which            | C. whose     | D. that     |

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- |                        |                          |                     |                  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 6. A. <u>c</u> urrency | B. prod <u>u</u> ct      | C. b <u>u</u> tcher | D. d <u>u</u> mp |
| 7. A. <u>h</u> ear     | B. <u>h</u> ear <u>d</u> | C. <u>l</u> earn    | D. <u>e</u> arly |

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

- |                  |             |              |              |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 8. A. conference | B. customer | C. newsagent | D. cosmetics |
| 9. A. bargain    | B. receipt  | C. income    | D. coupon    |

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

10. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose job is to sell houses and land for people.  
A. landlord                      B. estate agent                      C. housekeeper                      D. charity shop
11. The holiday was cancelled, so the travel agency had to \_\_\_\_\_ the price of the tickets.  
A. refund                      B. pay                      C. offer                      D. bargain
12. I bought this gold necklace at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. butcher's                      B. baker's                      C. jeweller's                      D. florist's
13. I'm going to make a \_\_\_\_\_ to my local primary school to buy sports equipment.  
A. mistake                      B. donation                      C. fuss                      D. promise
14. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ getting up earlier.  
A. tried                      B. will try                      C. had tried                      D. would try
15. By the time Sue left the house, she \_\_\_\_\_ that she had her keys.  
A. had checked                      B. checked  
C. has checked                      D. will have checked
16. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ into the station and bought a ticket.  
A. went                      B. goes                      C. will go                      D. had gone
17. She didn't want to risk \_\_\_\_\_ him money.  
A. borrowing                      B. to borrow                      C. to lend                      D. lending
18. John offered \_\_\_\_\_ us to the airport yesterday.  
A. drive                      B. driving                      C. to drive                      D. driven
19. Columbus was one of the first people to cross \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic.  
A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. -
20. We were delayed at the airport. \_\_\_\_\_, we would have been there by lunchtime.  
A. But                      B. Otherwise                      C. However                      D. Therefore
21. My father's company grew rapidly and had many contracts \_\_\_\_\_ other ones.  
A. at                      B. about                      C. on                      D. with
22. If you want fruit and vegetables, you can buy them at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stationer's                      B. shoe shop  
C. greengrocer's                      D. cosmetics store
23. I sunbathed for a while, and then went swimming.

- A. I had sunbathed for a while when I went swimming.
- B. Before I had sunbathed for a while, I went swimming.
- C. After having sunbathed for a while, I went swimming.
- D. As soon as I have sunbathed for a while, I went swimming.

24. How about going to the theater tonight?

- A. Would you like to go to the theatre tonight?
- B. Would you mind to go to the theatre tonight?
- C. Would you prefer going to the theatre that night?
- D. Why don't you like going to the theatre that night?

25. Peter: "How was your trip to Phu Quoc island last month?"

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

- A. It was great
- B. It took three days
- C. It didn't cost much
- D. It rained a lot

26. Ryan: "How do you go to school every day?"

Becky: "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Sorry. I am late
- B. It is a celebrated one
- C. Every day except Sunday
- D. By bus

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

27. Is tinned tuna a good source of Omega 3 from fish?

- A. frozen
- B. bottled
- C. canned
- D. packed

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

28. Like most new businesses, Box didn't bring in much income at the start.

- A. Hate
- B. Loathe
- C. Dislike
- D. Unlike

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

29. I felt a bit frightening when I went into the dark room.

- A. a bit
- B. frightening
- C. into
- D. dark room

30. We are planning a party to celebrate the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the finding of the company.

- A. planning
- B. celebrate
- C. 20<sup>th</sup>
- D. finding

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

- 31. My father was strongly \_\_\_\_\_ of my decision, (support)
- 32. Her request was met with a polite \_\_\_\_\_. (refuse)
- 33. She wanted to be the first woman to climb Mount Everest and she almost \_\_\_\_\_. (success)
- 34. The work of the charity is funded by voluntary \_\_\_\_\_. (donate)
- 35. He kicked the ball so \_\_\_\_\_ that the goalkeeper couldn't catch it. (power)

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

36. Kate went out for dinner, but first she washed her hair.

After Kate had \_\_\_\_\_ .

37. If they offered me the job, I would accept it.

Were \_\_\_\_\_ .

38. "I'll see you here tomorrow, Sheila," said Jack.

Jack told Sheila that \_\_\_\_\_ .

39. Be careful or you will make a lot of mistakes.

If you

40. The flight was cancelled. Joe was going to take it.

The flight which

### PRACTICE TEST 14

**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.**

I would like to buy myself a car. This will be my first vehicle because I have just got my driver's licence. I like travelling with comfort to work and around the city, but the heavy traffic during rush hours makes public transportation really inconvenient for me. However, I am very conscious of the environment and wouldn't like to spend money on a conventional automobile that will only *contaminate* the air we breathe. Therefore, the perfect car for me would be an electric one - ideally, a Tesla.

Teslas cost substantially more than usual petrol cars. Their price fluctuates around 80,000 - 100,000 USD. What I especially love about it is that it's possible to design my own one - some parts of it can be customized.

Unfortunately, I can't afford this car right now - I have just graduated and entered the job market with not the highest ever salary. Also, I haven't taken up a single loan, and I am of a strong belief that credit must finance only investments that generate future returns. And such a consumeristic purchase as a car definitely won't earn me any money. In fact, I will only spend even more on planned maintenance. Thankfully, Tesla is not a vehicle that needs petrol, so I will majorly save on gasoline. Thus, I will wait for a couple of years until my pay improves. I will also have a better range of car models to choose from.

1. Why would the writer like to buy himself a car?
  - A. when he has a lot of money.
  - B. since he wants to avoid the rush hour.
  - C. as it costs much gasoline.
  - D. because he has just got his driver's licence.
2. The word "**contaminate**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. pollute
  - B. educate
  - C. preserve
  - D. beautify
3. What is the advantage of the electric car - Tesla?
  - A. It needs petrol.
  - B. It needn't petrol.
  - C. It's cheap.
  - D. It's inconvenient.
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. Teslas cost substantially less than usual petrol cars.
  - B. The writer doesn't care about the environment.
  - C. It's impossible to design the author's own one.
  - D. Some parts of Tesla can be customized.
5. The writer will buy a car when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he gets a new job
  - B. the car is discounted
  - C. his salary is improved
  - D. he gets a loan from the bank

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

6. A. operator                      B. receipt                      C. optician                      D. coupon
7. A. nothing                      B. money                      C. otherwise                      D. profit

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

8. A. representative                      B. qualification                      C. institution                      D. launderette  
9. A. success                      B. butcher                      C. bargain                      D. florist

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

10. The museum houses many priceless \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bakers                      B. investors                      C. truffles                      D. treasures
11. We are selling everything at a \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. discount                      B. bargain                      C. special offer                      D. price tag
12. Keep your \_\_\_\_\_ in case you want to bring it back.  
A. electricity bill                      B. receipt                      C. ingredient                      D. menu
13. A stable company is more likely to attract potential \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adults                      B. officials                      C. investors                      D. educators
14. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that some people are extremely rich while others are very poor.  
A. shock                      B. shocking                      C. shocked                      D. shockingly
15. I had gone to the cosmetics store \_\_\_\_\_ I went to the hairdresser's.  
A. after                      B. when                      C. as soon as                      D. by the time
16. Mr. Brown had his bike \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
A. stealing                      B. stole                      C. stolen                      D. to steal
17. Here's the computer program about \_\_\_\_\_ I told you.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. that                      D. -
18. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ without music.  
A. to live                      B. living                      C. being lived                      D. lived
19. Someone broke into her house while she \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. was being                      D. has been
20. \_\_\_\_\_ nothing much to do in my town.  
A. It's                      B. It's not                      C. There's not                      D. There's
21. The fireman put his life \_\_\_\_\_ risk to rescue the child.  
A. out                      B. in                      C. at                      D. up
22. The world bank is an international financial organization \_\_\_\_\_ in 1944.  
A. funded                      B. built                      C. found                      D. founded
23. We put up a \_\_\_\_\_ notice about the trip on the notice board yesterday.  
A. A notice was put up on the notice board about the trip yesterday.  
B. A notice was put up about the trip on the notice board yesterday.  
C. A notice about the trip yesterday was put up on the notice board.  
D. A notice about the trip was put up on the notice board yesterday.
24. Terry works in a different place now.  
A. It's different for Terry to work in a different place now.  
B. Terry has a different job now.  
C. Working in a different place is good for Terry now.  
D. Terry hasn't got the same job now.
25. Ann: "I wish you didn't smoke in here." Jack: " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. I didn't agree. I'm afraid.  
B. I believe I could.

C. Sorry, shall I open the window?

D. No, I didn't.

26. Ryan: "Shall I tidy up the mess for you?" Becky: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. That would be a real help.

B. Yes, I think so.

C. Sure. You are.

D. Yes. That's right.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

27. I forgot to put the rubbish out last night.

A. garbage

B. cloth

C. lottery

D. currency

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

28. The shop's daily profit is usually around \$500.

A. interest

B. increase

C. loss

D. price

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

29. His lifestyle has not changed very much when he became rich and successful.

A. lifestyle

B. very much

C. when

D. successful

30. Most people of my age would led an extravagant lifestyle if they had so much money.

A. Most

B. would led

C. lifestyle

D. so much

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

31. She was a successful businesswoman and she was \_\_\_\_\_ secure. (finance)

32. There was some \_\_\_\_\_ noise, but not much, (avoid)

33. The powdered milk was not as good as breast milk, and was actually \_\_\_\_\_ when it was mixed with unclean water. (danger)

34. My father has made a huge \_\_\_\_\_ in his company. (invest)

35. Some of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ with the preparation of the food yesterday afternoon. (assistance)

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

36. This is Peter. His sister is my classmate.

This is Peter whose \_\_\_\_\_ .

37. My daughter feels frightened when she sees cockroaches.

My daughter is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ .

38. The teacher made me repeat the whole story.

I \_\_\_\_\_ .

39. I haven't been to Dalat for five years.

The last time \_\_\_\_\_ .

40. I leave home early because I want to avoid the rush hour.

In order \_\_\_\_\_