

UNIT 6: HIGH-FLYERS

VOCABULARY

- academic year /,ækədemɪk'jɪə(r)/ (n): năm học

Example: The students return in September for the start of the new academic year.

(Học sinh trở lại trường vào tháng 9 để bắt đầu năm học mới.)

- accommodation /ə,kəmə'deɪʃn/ (n): chỗ ở

Example: There is accommodation for about nine hundred students on campus.

(Có chỗ ở cho khoảng chín trăm sinh viên trong khuôn viên trường.)

- accuse /ə'kju:z/ (v): cáo buộc

- accuse sb of (doing) sth: cáo buộc ai về việc gì

Example: He is accused of misleading investors and lenders about the financial health of the company. (Ông bị cáo buộc lừa dối các nhà đầu tư và người cho vay về tình hình tài chính của công ty.)

- advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ /,æd.və'taɪz.mənt/ (n): quảng cáo

- ambition /æm'bɪʃn/ (n): tham vọng

- ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ (adj): có nhiều tham vọng

- anonymous /ə'nɒnməs/ (adj): vô danh; ẩn danh

Example: The money was donated by an anonymous benefactor.

(Số tiền được quyên góp bởi một nhà hảo tâm ẩn danh.)

- (the) armed forces / ði:,ɑ:md 'fɔ:sɪz/ (n): lực lượng vũ trang (= the armed services)

Example: Measures will be taken to help modernize the country's armed forces. (Các biện pháp sẽ được thực hiện để giúp hiện đại hóa lực lượng vũ trang của đất nước.)

- available /ə'veɪləbl/ (adj): có sẵn

- avid /'ævɪd/ (adj): rất nhiệt tình = very enthusiastic

- biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ (n): sinh học

- biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ (n): nhà nghiên cứu về sinh học

- campaigner /,kæm'peɪnə(r)/ (n): người tham gia cuộc vận động

Example: Wendy is an active campaigner on environmental issues.

(Wendy là người vận động tích cực cho những vấn đề về môi trường.)

- coach /kəʊtʃ/ (n): huấn luyện viên

- computer coding /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) 'kəʊdɪŋ / (n): việc tạo mã lập trình máy tính

- creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ (adj): giàu óc sáng tạo

- creativity /,kri:ɪ'tɪvəti/ (n): sự sáng tạo

- creature / 'kri:tʃə(r)/ (n): sinh vật

- ecologist /i'kɒlədʒɪst/ (n) nhà sinh thái học

- ecology /i'kɒlədʒi/ (n): sinh thái học

- editor /edɪtə(r)/ (n): biên tập viên

- employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ (n): tình trạng có việc làm

- enroll /ɪn'rəʊl/ (v): ghi danh; đăng ký học

Example: Many parents want to enroll their children in that boarding school.

(Nhiều phụ huynh muốn đăng ký cho con học trường nội trú ấy.)

- entertainer /,entə'temə(r)/ (n): người làm trò tiêu khiển

- enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:ziæzəm/ (n): sự hăng hái, sự nhiệt tình

- enthusiastic (about) (adj): hăng hái, nhiệt tình

- entrepreneur /,ɒnrəprə'nɜ:(r)/ (n): người khởi nghiệp; chủ doanh nghiệp

- fee /fi:/ (n): lệ phí; học phí

- flexibility /,fleksə'bɪləti/ (n): tính linh hoạt

- flexible /'fleksəbl/ (adj): linh hoạt

- float /fləʊt/ (v): nổi (trên mặt nước)

- furious /'fjʊəriəs/ (adj): giận dữ = very angry

- glacier /'glæsiə(r)/ /'gleɪʃər/ (n): băng hà

- high-flyer /,haɪ 'flaɪə(r)/ (n): người có quyết tâm vươn lên

Example: High-flyers have made success of their original ideas thanks to self motivation.

(Những người có quyết tâm vươn lên đã thành công với những ý tưởng ban đầu nhờ động lực bản thân.)

- idealism /aɪ'di:əlizəm/ (n): chủ nghĩa lý tưởng

- idealistic /,aɪdiə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): lý tưởng

Example: When I was young and idealistic, I believed it was possible to change the world.

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

- impact /'ɪmpækt/ (n): ảnh hưởng

- influential /,ɪnflu'enʃl/ (adj): có nhiều ảnh hưởng

- insane /ɪn'sem/ (adj): rất ngu ngốc, điên cuồng = very stupid, crazy

- inspire /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/ (v): tạo / truyền cảm hứng

- inspiring /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/ (adj): truyền cảm hứng

Example: She was an inspiring teacher and a gifted scientist.

(Cô ấy là một người thầy truyền cảm hứng và một nhà khoa học tài năng.)

- inspiration /,ɪnspə'reɪʃn/ (n): sự truyền cảm hứng

- issue /'ɪʃu:/ (n): vấn đề

- lack /læk/ (v): thiếu

- long-term /,lɒŋ'tɜ:m/ (adj): dài hạn, lâu dài

- maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ (v): duy trì

- maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ (n): sự duy trì, sự bảo trì

- marine /mə'ri:n/ (adj): thuộc về biển

- melt /melt/ (v): (làm) tan chảy

- mentally ill (adj): bị rối loạn tâm thần

Example: Many mentally ill people are treated in the community.

(Nhiều người bệnh tâm thần được điều trị tại cộng đồng.)

- negative /'negətɪv/ (adj): xấu; tiêu cực

Example: Children's negative feelings often get acted out in bad behaviour.

(Những tình cảm tiêu cực của trẻ em thường thể hiện thành hành vi xấu.)

- odd /ɒd/ /ɑ:d/ (adj): kỳ lạ; khác thường

- old-fashioned /,əʊld 'fæʃnd/ (adj): xưa cũ; lỗi thời = dated

Example: Rural areas have been traditionally thought of as a stronghold of old-fashioned attitudes.

(Khu vực thôn quê thường được cho là nơi gìn giữ những thái độ lỗi thời.)

- opposition /,ɒpə'zɪʃn/ /,ɑ:pə'zɪʃn/ (n): sự chống đối; sự phản đối

- in opposition to sth: phản đối với việc gì

Example: Local residents have come out in opposition to the company's proposals.

(Cư dân địa phương đã bày tỏ sự phản đối với những lời đề nghị của công ty.)

- opt for sth (v): lựa chọn điều gì

Example: Many students opt for business studies simply because it sounds like a passport to a good job.

(Nhiều sinh viên lựa chọn học ngành kinh doanh đơn giản vì có vẻ như đó là tấm hộ chiếu cho một công việc tốt.)

- optimistic (about) (adj): lạc quan

- optimism /'ɒptɪmɪzəm/ /'ɑ:ptɪmɪzəm/ (n): sự lạc quan

- paramedic /pærə'medɪk/ (n): nhân viên y tế cộng đồng

- parliament /'pa:ləmənt/ (n): quốc hội

Example: She was elected as a member of the Dutch Parliament in 2016.

(Cô ấy được bầu làm đại biểu của Quốc hội Hà Lan vào năm 2016.)

- patience (n): sự kiên nhẫn

- patient /'peɪʃnt/ (adj): kiên nhẫn

- patient /'peɪʃnt/ (n): bệnh nhân

- pessimism /'pesɪmɪzəm/ (n): sự bi quan

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

- pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ (n): thuốc trừ sâu

- policy /'pɒləsi/ (n): chính sách; chủ trương

- positive /'pɒzətɪv/ (adj): tích cực

- prompt /prɒmpt/ (v): gây ra (= to cause)

- psychiatric /,saɪki'ætrɪk/ (adj): thuộc về bệnh tâm thần

Example: She worked as a nurse in a psychiatric hospital.

(Cô làm y tá trong một bệnh viện tâm thần.)

- punctual /'pʌŋktʃuəl/ (adj): đúng giờ
- punctuality /,pʌŋktʃu'æləti/ (n): sự đúng giờ

Example: He had a list of the things he needed to do, and punctuality was crucial.
(Anh ấy có một danh sách những việc cần làm, và sự đúng giờ là quan trọng nhất.)

- realism /'ri:əlizəm/ (n): chủ nghĩa hiện thực
- realistic /,ri:ə'lɪstɪk/ (adj): thực tế; hiện thực
- release /rɪ'li:s/ (v): phóng thích; thả
- senior /'si:niə(r)/ (adj): cấp cao
- seriousness /'sɪəriəsnəs/ (n): sự nghiêm túc
- sociable /'səʊjəbl/ (adj): hòa đồng = gregarious
- sociability /,səʊjə'bɪləti/ (n): tính hoà đồng

Example: What I like most about Viet Nam is the sociability and friendliness of its people.

(Điều tôi thích nhất ở Việt Nam là sự hòa đồng và thân thiện của người dân.)

- spark /spa:k/ (v): làm bùng nổ; làm phát sinh
- stubbornness /'stʌbənnəs/ (n): tính bướng bỉnh, ngoan cố

Example: His colleagues find his stubbornness difficult to deal with.

(Các đồng nghiệp của anh ấy thấy khó đối phó với sự bướng bỉnh của anh ấy.)

- sympathetic (to/ towards) /,sɪmpə'tetɪk/ (adj): thông cảm
- sympathy (for sb/ with sth) /'sɪmpəθi/ (n): sự thông cảm; sự đồng cảm
- thoughtful /'θɔ:tfl/ (n): tốt bụng (= considerate, kind); biết suy tính
- thoughtfulness /'θɔ:tflnəs/ (n): sự tốt bụng; sự biết suy tính

Example: One can only hope that his thoughtfulness and idealism will touch the hearts and minds of his leaders.

(Người ta chỉ có thể hy vọng rằng sự tốt bụng và lý tưởng của ông ấy sẽ chạm đến trái tim và khối óc của các nhà lãnh đạo.)

- treat /tri:t/ (v): điều trị; đối xử
- undeniable /,ʌndɪ'naɪəbl/ (adj): không thể tranh cãi, không thể phủ nhận = indisputable
- undercover /,ʌndə(r)'kʌvə(r)/ (adj): hoạt động chìm

Example: She doesn't know John is an undercover police agent attempting to infiltrate her group.

(Cô ấy không biết Jack là một cảnh sát chìm đang cố gắng thâm nhập vào nhóm của cô ấy.)

- zoology /zu:'blədʒi/ (n): ngành động vật học
- widespread /'waɪdspred/ (adj): lan rộng, phổ biến

Example: Malnutrition in the region is widespread - affecting up to 78 percent of children under five years old. (Tình trạng suy dinh dưỡng trong khu vực đang lan rộng - ảnh hưởng đến 78% trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi.)

A. Phrases to remember

- be good at communicating: giỏi giao tiếp
- bring about positive changes: mang lại những thay đổi tích cực
- die of breast cancer: chết vì ung thư vú
- depict the countryside and landscapes: miêu tả miền quê và phong cảnh
- give one's performance with great devotion: biểu diễn hết mình
- have a good sense of humor: có khiếu hài hước
- have good organizational skills: có kỹ năng tổ chức tốt
- have lots of / no common sense: có rất nhiều / không có khả năng suy nghĩ hợp lý
- have physical courage: có sự can đảm về thể chất
- have lots of energy: có nhiều năng lượng
- lack self-confidence (v): thiếu tự tin
- a lack of confidence (n): thiếu tự tin
- show lots of initiative /ɪ'nɪʃətɪv/: thể hiện nhiều sáng kiến
- a disability support worker: nhân viên hỗ trợ người khuyết tật
- make one's own company: thành lập công ty của riêng mình
- make one's own website: tạo trang web của riêng mình
- make a difference: tạo nên sự khác biệt
- miss the chance to meet a celebrity: bỏ lỡ cơ hội gặp người nổi tiếng
- mention some new design techniques: đề cập đến một số kỹ thuật thiết kế mới
- moving on to the question of... (chuyển sang câu hỏi về ...)
- another thing I wanted to ask is ... (một điều nữa tôi muốn hỏi là ...)
- something else I'd like to ask about is ... (một điều khác mà tôi muốn hỏi là ...)
- could I ask you about...? (tôi có thể hỏi bạn về ...?)
- speaking of... (nói về....)
- that reminds me,... (điều đó nhắc tôi nhớ rằng,...)

B. Word Skills

PHRASAL VERBS (Động từ kép)

"Phrasal verbs" là các động từ kép, gồm hai hoặc ba từ ghép lại theo cách: "một động từ + một hoặc hai tiểu từ". Các tiểu từ "Particles" là những từ ngắn thuộc nhóm giới từ (preposition) hoặc trạng từ (adverb). Các tiểu từ thông dụng trong "Phrasal verbs" gồm có: "across, after, away, back, by, down, for, forward, in, into, off, on, out, over, round, to, up, ...".

"Phrasal verbs" thường được phân làm bốn loại như sau:

1. 'Phrasal verbs without an object': Động từ kép KHÔNG có tân ngữ (object) theo sau. Ví dụ:

- When we got to the airport, the plane had taken off.

(take off = leave the ground: cất cánh)

- His grandfather passed away last year.

(pass away = die)

2. 'Separable phrasal verbs': động từ kép có thể tách ra được. Đây là những động từ kép có tân ngữ theo sau, nhưng vị trí của tân ngữ có thể thay đổi được. Hãy so sánh các trường hợp sau đây.

2.1. Tân ngữ là danh từ (noun): có thể đặt sau hoặc trước tiểu từ. Ví dụ:

- May I hand in my paper tomorrow, Sir?

Or: May I hand my paper in tomorrow, Sir?

(hand in = submit: nộp bài)

- A loud noise woke up all the passengers.

Or: A loud noise woke all the passengers up.

(wake up: đánh thức)

2.2. Tân ngữ là đại từ (pronoun): đặt trước tiểu từ và sau động từ. Không đặt sau tiểu từ. Ví dụ:

- May I hand it in tomorrow, Sir?

(NOT: May I ~~hand in it~~ tomorrow, Sir?)

- A loud noise woke them up.

(NOT: A loud noise ~~woke up them~~.)

3. Nonseparable phrasal verbs: động từ kép không thể tách ra được. Đây là những động từ kép mà tân ngữ (danh từ hoặc đại từ) luôn phải đặt sau tiểu từ. Ví dụ:

- I'm looking for my watch. Have you seen it?

(NOT: I'm ~~looking my watch for~~ ...)

- Where have you been? We've been looking for you everywhere.

(NOT: ... We've been ~~looking you for~~ everywhere.)

- Annie ran into an old friend while she was doing shopping.

(NOT: Annie ~~ran an old friend into~~ while she was doing shopping.)

- I hadn't met Lisa for years, and then I **ran into** her the other day.

(NOT: ... and then I ~~ran her into~~ the other day.)

(run into sb = meet sb by chance: tình cờ gặp)

4. 'Three-word verbs': động từ kép gồm ba từ (một động từ + hai tiểu từ). Đối với những động từ này, tân ngữ luôn được đặt sau tiểu từ cuối cùng; không thể đặt xen kẽ vào giữa được. Ví dụ:

- We've put up with our noisy neighbors for years.

(put up with: tolerate: chịu đựng)

- The machine stopped working because it ran out of fuel.

(run out of = use up: hết; cạn kiệt)

Trong tiếng Anh có rất nhiều “Phrasal verbs” và chúng thường được dùng trong văn nói cũng như văn viết. Để bắt đầu, chúng ta hãy học những “Phrasal verbs” thường gặp.

‘Separable phrasal verbs’: động từ kép có thể tách ra được

<i>Phrasal verb</i>	<i>Meaning and Example</i>
Bring up	= (1) Rear children (Nuôi con) - The child was brought up by his grandmother. = (2) Mention or raise a topic (nhắc đến hoặc đưa ra) - Please, bring this matter up at the next meeting.
Call back	= Return a telephone call - I’m busy at the moment - Can I call you back later?
Call off	= Cancel (hủy bỏ) - The match was called off because of the bad weather.
Call on/upon	= Formally invite or ask sb to speak - I now call upon the chairman to address the meeting.
Call up	= Make a telephone call to sb - I’ll call you up when I get home.
Cheer up	= Make sb feel happier - Mary’s unhappy. We should do something to cheer her up.
Clean up	= Make clean and orderly - You must clean up the mess after the party.
Cross out	= Draw a line through (gạch bỏ) - Please, cross out all the spelling mistakes in this letter.
Cut down on sth	= Reduce the size, amount or number (giảm bớt) - ‘Have a cigarette?’ ‘No, thanks. I’m trying to cut down.’ - The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking.
Figure out	= Find the answer by reasoning (suy nghĩ để tìm ra) - Can you figure out how to do this?
Fill in/out	= Complete a form by writing information on it (điền vào) - Every applicant must fill in/out this form and post it.
Fill up	= Make sth completely full (làm đầy) - Fill up the tank with gas before going on the trip.
Find out	= Discover information - Watch that man and try to find out what he’s doing.

Give back	= Return sth to sb (trả lại) - Could you give back my book?
Give up	= Stop permanently (từ bỏ) - Since my father gave up smoking his cough has gone.
Hand in	= Submit (nộp bài) - When must I hand in my paper, Sir?
Hang up	= Conclude a telephone conversation (kết thúc cuộc gọi) - After I hung up I remembered what I'd wanted to say.
Hold up	= Delay; stop moving - The traffic was held up because of an accident.
Keep out	= Not enter (tránh xa) - The sign said 'Private Property - Keep Out!'
Let sb down	= Make sb disappointed - When he missed that penalty, he felt that he'd let the team down.
Look up	= Find information in a book (tra cứu) - You can look up this information on the website.
Make up	= Invent (bia ra) - He made up some excuse about his daughter being sick.
Pay back	= Return money that one borrows from sb - Did he ever pay you back the \$100 he owed you?
Pick up	= Go somewhere in your car and get sb (đón ai) - Can I pick you up at 5 p.m.?
Point out	= Draw attention to sth (chỉ ra) - He pointed out the dangers of driving alone.
Put away	= Remove to a proper place (cất đi) - Put away your books and get ready to do this test.
Put on	= Put clothes on one's body - He put on his jacket and went out.
Put out	= Extinguish a fire or cigarette (dập tắt) - Please, put out your cigarette! I can't stand its smoke!
Take off	= Remove clothes from one's body - He took off his shoes and put on his slippers.

Nonseparable phrasal verbs: động từ kép không thể tách ra được

Phrasal verb	Meaning and Example
Break down	= (machine, car,...) Stop working (hỏng máy) - Our car broke down while we nearly reached the town. = Lose control of feelings and start crying (mất kiểm chế) - He broke down and wept when he heard the news. = Become very bad (suy sụp) - Her health broke down under the pressure of work.
Break into	= Enter a house or a building by force (đột nhập) - Our neighbor's house was broken into last night.
Bring about	= Cause; make sth happen - What brought about the change in his attitude?
Call at	= Stop at a place for a short time (ghé qua) - This train calls at several small stations.
Check in/into	= Register at a hotel or hospital - We went out for dinner after checking into the hotel.
Come across	= Meet by chance - Whose book is this? I came across it in a drawer.
Get on	= Progress (tiến bộ) - How are you getting on in your new job?
Get over	= (1) Overcome (vượt qua) - Laura can never get over her shyness. = (2) Recover from an illness (bình phục) - The patient is getting over his illness quickly.
Go after	= Chase or follow sb (đuổi theo) - She left the room in tears so I went after her.
Go off	= (1) Explode or ring (nổ; reo lên) - The gun went off while he was cleaning it. - My alarm clock goes off every morning at six. = (2) Become spoilt (bị hư) - Put the food in the fridge or it'll go off.
Go on	= (1) Continue - They went on working although it was very late. = (2) Happen - I saw a crowd gathering and stopped to see what was going on.
Go out	= Leave your home to go somewhere for fun

	- I don't often go out this year because I'm too busy with my school work.
Go over	= Review or check carefully (rà soát lại) - Go over your work before you hand it in.
Grow up	= Become an adult (trưởng thành) - You'll understand this when you grow up, boy.
Look after	= Take care of or be responsible for - My grandmother had a special maid-servant to look after her all day.
Look into	= Investigate (điều tra) - The police are looking into a series of robberies.
Look out	= Be careful - Look out! There's a bus coming!
Run into	= Meet by chance (tình cờ gặp) - They ran into difficulties during the test flight.
Take after	= Resemble (giống người nào) - Tom's very intelligent. He takes after his father.
Take off	= (of a plane) Depart (cất cánh) - The plane is due to take off at eight o'clock.
Turn up	= Arrive or appear - She invited a lot of people to her party, but only a few turned up.

‘Three-word verbs’: động từ kép gồm ba từ (một động từ + hai tiểu từ)

Phrasal verb	Meaning and Example
Catch up with	= Reach the same position or level (bắt kịp) - Go on ahead. I'll catch up with you. - After missing a term through illness he had to work hard to catch up with the others.
Check out of	= Pay the bill and leave a hotel - We must check out of our rooms by noon.
Cut down on sth	= Reduce the size, amount or number (giảm bớt) - 'Have a cigarette?' 'No, thanks. I'm trying to cut down.' - The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking.
Drop by/in on sb	= Visit informally (ghé thăm ai) - I hope I'll drop in on you when I'm in your town.

Get on / along with	= Have good relationship with (hòa đồng với) - Do you get on/along with all the people you work with?
Keep up with	= Stay at the same position or level (theo kịp) - Wages are not keeping up with inflation.
Look forward to	= Await with pleasure (trông chờ) - We're really looking forward to seeing you again.
Put up with	= Tolerate (chịu đựng) - I can't put up with his interference any longer!
Run out of	= Finish the supply of sth (hết; cạn kiệt) - Get out of here before I run out of patience!

c. Verb + preposition

- apply for sth: xin (việc, visa...)
- apologize to sb for (doing) sb: xin lỗi ai về ...
- feel like (doing) sth: cảm thấy thích
- believe in: tin vào
- concentrate on sth: tập trung vào = focus on
- congratulate sb on doing sth: chúc mừng
- forget about sth: quên về
- experiment on sth: thử nghiệm trên ...
- hope for sth: hy vọng về
- recover from: bình phục
- object to: phản đối
- subscribe to sth: đăng ký (báo, thuê bao điện thoại,...)
- graduate from: tốt nghiệp từ

WORD FORM

ST T	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	academy: học viện, viện hàn lâm		academic: (thuộc) học viện, viện hàn lâm unacademic ≠	academically: về mặt lý thuyết/ về mặt học tập
2	criticism: sự phê bình	criticize: phê bình	critical: phê bình, ≠ uncritical	critically: phê bình, nghiêm trọng ≠ uncritically

3	determination: sự quyết tâm	determine: quyết tâm	determined: quyết tâm	determinedly: quyết tâm
4	approval: sự tán thành ≠ disapproval	approve (of): tán thành ≠ disapprove	approving: tán thành ≠ disapproving approved: được tán thành	approvingly: tán thành ≠ disapprovingly
5	generosity: sự hào phóng		generous: hào phóng	generously: 1 cách hào phóng
6	honesty: sự trung thực dishonesty		honest: trung thực ≠ dishonest	honestly: 1 cách trung thực ≠ dishonestly
7	initiation: sự khởi xướng initiative: sáng kiến	initiate: khởi xướng		initially: ban đầu
8	investigation: sự điều tra	investigate: điều tra	investigative: có tính chất điều tra = investigatory	
9	relevance: sự liên quan ≠ irrelevance		relevant: liên quan ≠ irrelevant	relevantly: liên quan ≠ irrelevantly
10	maturity: sự trưởng thành, sự chín chắn ≠ immaturity	mature: trưởng thành	mature: trưởng thành, chín chắn ≠ immature	maturely: 1 cách trưởng thành ≠ immaturely

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

ecologist	subscribe	undercover	self-confident	maintenance
released	psychiatric	depict	undeniable	takes

1. He was _____ from prison after serving two years of a ten-year sentence.
2. The purpose of the UN is the _____ of international peace and security.
3. Her paintings _____ the lives of ordinary people in the last century.
4. A(n) _____ is a scientist who studies the environment and the way that plants, animals, and humans live together and affect each other.
5. The reason why she can recognize her missing child easily is that he _____ after his mother when he was young.

6. She's one of the most _____ young women I've ever met.
7. It was _____ that low wages as well as unemployment were a major cause of poverty.
8. Three million people _____ to this online music service.
9. Prosecutors have long relied on witnesses, phone taps, and _____ surveillance.
10. She was suffering from a _____ disorder.

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

1. Wearing a hat is now regarded as rather old-fashioned.
 A. modern B. dated C. fashionable D. new
2. Despite his success, he still seems to lack self-confidence socially.
 A. self-assurance B. shyness C. issue D. impact
3. There are going to be some organizational changes within the party.
 A. flexible B. spectacular C. investigative D. structural
4. I'm leaving you here to look after the business until I get back.
 A. go on B. take after C. find out D. be responsible for
5. Tomorrow's match has been called off because of the icy weather.
 A. postponed B. put off C. cancelled D. held up

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

1. Both sides have expressed optimism about the chances of an early agreement.
 A. criticism B. modesty C. policy D. pessimism
2. I understand what you are saying but I don't understand the relevance to this discussion.
 A. suit B. irrelevance C. difference D. creativity
3. You ought to give up smoking because it is harmful to your health.
 A. keep B. depict C. opt for D. release
4. Initially, most people approved of the new plan.
 A. At the beginning B. At the start
 C. Finally D. At the end
5. He's more mature than the other boys in his class.
 A. old B. no longer young C. peaceful D. immature

Exercise 4: Pronunciation

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

1. A. character B. cheerfulness C. chemistry D. school
2. A. stubbornness B. punctuality C. maturity D. funding

- *Cleft sentence*: It is John that/ who/ whom I work with.

1.3. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh trạng từ (adverb) hoặc cụm trạng từ (adverbial phrase):
“It is/ was + adverbial phrase + that + Subject + verb (+ object)”. Ví dụ:

- *Simple sentence*: The conference will be held in this city.

- *Cleft sentence*: It is in this city that the conference will be held.

- *Simple sentence*: I had the job interview on Monday.

- *Cleft sentence*: It was on Monday that I had the job interview.

2. Gerunds

(Danh động từ)

“Gerund” là hình thức “Verb + ing” nhưng được dùng như danh từ. Vì vậy, “Gerund” có thể được dùng ở những vị trí của danh từ, như: chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, và dùng sau các giới từ.

2.1. “Gerund” được dùng làm chủ ngữ. Ví dụ:

- Reading books helps you improve your knowledge.

- Winning the Olympic gold medal is a remarkable achievement for such a young man.

2.2. “Gerund” được dùng làm tân ngữ. Ví dụ:

- Many young people love working for the charity.

- I dislike playing chess with Joe. He’s a bad loser.

2.3. “Gerund” được dùng làm bổ ngữ (sau động từ “Be”). Ví dụ:

- His favourite hobby is collecting old coins.

- Her job is reading customers’ emails and answering them.

2.4. “Gerund” được dùng sau giới từ. Ví dụ:

- People have become more interested in travelling abroad.

- He read the contract thoroughly before signing it.

2.5. “Gerund” được dùng theo sau một số động từ. Sau đây là những động từ theo sau bằng “Gerund” thường gặp:

Admit: thừa nhận	Keep (on): tiếp tục
Appreciate: ghi nhận; cảm kích	(Not) mind: không ngại
Avoid: tránh	Miss: bỏ lỡ
Delay: trì hoãn	Postpone: hoãn lại
Deny: phủ nhận; chối	Practise: luyện tập; thực hành
Detest: rất ghét	Quit: từ bỏ
Dislike: không thích	Recall: nhớ lại
Consider: xem xét; cân nhắc	Recollect: nhớ lại
Enjoy: thích; thưởng thức	Resent: bực tức
Face: đối diện; đương đầu	Risk: liều làm việc gì

Finish: hoàn thành	Suggest: đề nghị
Fancy: tưởng tượng; thích	Can't stand: không chịu được
Give up: từ bỏ	Put off: hoãn lại
Can't help: không nhịn được	Spend (time): dùng thì giờ
Imagine: tưởng tượng	Tolerate: chịu đựng
Involve: dính líu	Waste (time): lãng phí thì giờ

Ví dụ:

- The boss admitted making a mistake.
- She delayed answering his letter for some reason.
- I detest going to work on Sunday.
- They consider moving to another town to live.
- I don't mind helping if you can't find anyone else.
- I well recall walking the five miles to school every morning.
- We've been advised not to risk travelling in these conditions.
- The test will involve answering questions about a photograph.

2.6. “Gerund” được dùng theo sau một số cụm từ có giới từ theo sau:

Apologize for: xin lỗi	Prevent from: ngăn cản
Be used to: quen với	Accuse sb. of: cáo buộc
Get used to: trở nên quen với	Insist on: nhấn mạnh; khẳng định
Feel like: cảm thấy thích	Be accustomed to: quen với
Look forward to: trông chờ	It's no use/ good doing sth: không ích gì khi làm việc gì
Succeed in: thành công	Be busy doing sth: bận làm việc gì
Congratulate sb. on: khen ngợi	Be worth doing sth: xứng đáng làm gì
Approve of: tán thành	
Disapprove of: không tán thành	

Ví dụ:

- Are you used to getting up early in the morning?
- I'm looking forward to receiving your reply soon.
- It's no use persuading him to change his lifestyle.
- When I saw Anna, she was busy finishing her book.
- Do you think this book is well worth reading?
- I really apologize for keeping you waiting.
- Sorry, but I don't feel like going out this evening.
- George insisted on paying for the meal.
- Kate accused Tom of breaking her best vase.

CHÚ Ý: chúng ta có thể dùng danh từ hoặc đại từ làm tân ngữ (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) hoặc tính từ sở hữu (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) trước “Gerund”. Ví dụ:

- The woman apologized for her children making noise.
- She can't stand him/ his looking at her like that.
- Do you mind me asking your age?
- I could hardly imagine her living in such a remote and desolate spot.
- He suggested me/ my going in his car.

3. Perfect gerunds and Perfect participles

về hình thức của động từ, Perfect gerund và Perfect participle giống nhau: “Having + past participle”. Nhưng căn cứ vào cách dùng và chức năng trong câu, chúng ta có thể phân biệt giữa Perfect gerund và Perfect participle.

3.1. Perfect gerunds: được gọi là “Danh động từ hoàn thành”. Có thể nói rằng “Perfect gerund (Having + p.p)” là hình thức **quá khứ** của “Gerund”. Chúng ta có thể dùng “Perfect gerund” ở các vị trí của “Gerund” (tương tự vị trí của danh từ): chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, sau giới từ và sau một số động từ. Hãy so sánh các ví dụ sau đây:

Subject:	Gerund: <u>Winning</u> the match is the best achievement of the team. Perfect gerund: <u>Having won</u> the last match is the best achievement of the team.
Object:	Gerund: She denied <u>going</u> out with him. Perfect gerund: She denied having stolen the money.
After prepositions:	Gerund: You can improve your English by <u>practising</u> it every day. Perfect gerund: They have been convicted of <u>having assaulted</u> a police officer.

3.1.1. Chúng ta có thể dùng danh từ hoặc đại từ (me, you, him, her, it, us, their) hoặc sở hữu tính từ (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) trước Perfect gerund. Ví dụ:

- Mr. Lam is very happy that his son won first prize.
=> Mr. Lam is very happy about his son having won first prize.
- You used my car and I don't mind it.
=> I don't mind your having used my car.

3.2. Perfect participles: được gọi là “Phân từ hoàn thành”. Khác với “Perfect gerunds” (được dùng ở các vị trí của danh từ trong câu), “Perfect participles” được dùng để rút gọn một mệnh đề khi hai mệnh đề được kết hợp trong cùng một câu và có **cùng một chủ ngữ**. “Perfect participles” được dùng để thay thế cho hành động xảy ra trước hoặc là nguyên nhân của hành động trong mệnh đề theo sau. Ví dụ:

- She had cooked the dinner, then she began to lay the table.

Perfect participle: Having cooked the dinner, she began to lay the table.

- I had read the novel, so I felt bored when I watched the film.

Perfect participle: Having read the novel, I felt bored when I watched the film.

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng “Perfect participle” chúng ta ngăn cách hai mệnh đề bằng dấu phẩy và không dùng từ nối (linking word) giữa hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

- They had eaten dinner, and then they went out for a walk in the park nearby.

=> Having eaten dinner, ~~and then~~ they went out for a walk in the park nearby.

- He had read the book, so he returned it to the library.

=> Having read the book, ~~so~~ he returned it to the library.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng từ nối “After” trước “Perfect participle” khi muốn nhấn mạnh thêm về thời gian. Ví dụ:

- After she had graduated from the university, she began to look for a job.

=> After having graduated from the university, she began to look for a job.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Don't forget the emphasis is on the underlined part in the sentence.

Example: Amanda introduced me to the group.

→ It was ...Amanda who/ that introduced me to the group....

1. Carol loves playing badminton.

It is _____

2. The guests were most unhappy with the service of the hotel.

It was _____

3. The wife chose the furniture, not the husband.

It was _____

4. The manager will send the signed contract to you on Wednesday.

It is _____

5. She gave the confidential documents to her lover.

It was _____

6. The waiter's attitude made things worse.

It was _____

7. Peter scored the first goal of the match, not Adam.

It was _____

8. The couple first met each other in Rome.

It was _____

9. James falls in love with his co-worker.

It is _____

10. You can kill computer virus by using this software.

It is _____

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the “Gerund” (-ing form) of the verbs from the box. Use each verb once only.

try	use	start	drive	tell
hit	fall off	smoke	explain	drink

1. He's trying hard to quit ...smoking... cigarettes.
2. My Dad really enjoys _____ coffee in the morning.
3. The bus driver swerved to avoid _____ the cyclists.
4. He delayed _____ her the news, waiting for the right moment.
5. Would you mind _____ that again, please?
6. They were laughing at him because he kept _____ his bike.
7. Don't waste your time _____ to explain it to him. He won't listen!
8. She admitted _____ the car without insurance.
9. The process involves _____ steam to sterilize the instruments.
10. He decided to quit his job and considered _____ his own business.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the "Gerund" (-ing form) of the verbs from the box. Use each verb once only.

interrupt	talk	laugh	read	tell
speak	make	try	send	write

1. Have you finished ...reading... this book? Can I borrow it?
2. I'm sorry I can't go out with you. I'm busy _____ the report.
3. I've spent two years _____ to learn to play the guitar.
4. She bitterly resented him _____ her lies all the time.
5. I appreciate your _____ the effort to finish work before the deadline.
6. She's got a secret admirer who keeps _____ her gifts.
7. I can't stand people _____ me all the time.
8. You've put off _____ to him about this matter for far too long.
9. She couldn't help _____ when she heard the joke.
10. Your written English is rather good but you need to practise _____ it more.

Exercise 4: Complete each of the following sentences with the "Perfect gerund" or the "Perfect participle" of the verb given in the parentheses.

Example: He was very happy about having been invited (be invited) to her birthday party.

1. She was accustomed to _____ (work) under a lot of pressure.
- 2 _____ (live) in a remote and desolate area for so long, they were delighted to move to the city.
3. You must apologize for _____ (be) rude to the teacher.
- 4 _____ (receive) a lot of criticism, the young writer felt very discouraged.
5. I really appreciate your _____ (support) me in my work.
- 6 (finish) high school, he felt excited about going to university.
7. I can't stand children _____ (be bullied) at school.

8. I can't imagine her _____ (fall) for that trick.
9. After _____ (be laid off) because of the pandemic, many people were nervous about the future.
10. He was lucky to get off without _____ (be punished).

Exercise 5: Finish the second sentence in each pair by using Perfect gerund or Perfect participle.

Example: She had made him wait for half an hour. She apologized for it.

→ She apologized for *having made him wait for half an hour*

1. Edward lied to the police. He is accused of it.
Edward is accused of _____
2. He had been in hospital for a month, so he was delighted to be home.
Having _____
3. Marge said that she had not destroyed the picture.
Marge denied _____
4. The inner-city areas are rehabilitated because they were badly damaged by the disaster.
Having _____
5. She had been treated badly. She resented it.
She resented _____
6. Because they had trained very hard, the team felt confident in winning the match.
Having _____
7. Jane missed the final test. Her mother is worried about it.
Jane's mother is worried about _____
8. He asked his wife to drive the car because he had drunk some wine at the party.
Having _____
9. I worked with those nice people for a while. I recall it.
I recall _____
10. Since we had lived through difficult times together, we were very close friends.
Having _____

SPEAKING

1. - Owen: "May I ask what time the movie starts?"
- Wendy: " _____ "
- A. I don't know. Let's look at the timetable.
B. Yes, it's a very good movie.
C. It will last about one hour.
D. It was 7 p.m.

2. - Jenny: "Do you think our grandma will recover quickly from her operation?"
 - Kate: "_____."
 A. No, I won't B. Yes, I hope so
 C. No, I don't hope so D. No, I won't
3. - Brian: "Could you please do the washing-up? I'm trying to concentrate on my homework."
 - Carol: "_____"
 A. Sure. I'm glad to! B. That's good for you.
 C. No, I don't mind. D. Yes, Can I help you?
4. - Dick: "Have high-flyers made success of their original ideas thanks to selfmotivation?"
 - Paul: "_____"
 A. Yes, they are. B. No, of course
 C. Yes, they have. D. I think not.

PRACTICE TEST 13

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

1. A. ambition B. sympathy C. enthusiasm D. character
 2. A. influential B. initiative C. opposition D. mentatility

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

3. A. determine B. entertain C. inspire D. idealize
 4. A. zoology B. loyalty C. parliament D. honesty

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

5. Millions of tons of plastic _____ in the oceans every year.
 A. depict B. confide C. end up D. determine
6. _____ to the question of salary, could you tell me how much I would earn?
 A. Moving on B. Release C. Call for D. Spark
7. It is a shame that the report's recommendations are unlikely to bring about _____ quickly.
 A. good thoughtfulness B. positive changes
 C. self-confidence D. design technique
8. The average _____ support worker salary in the USA is \$50,076 per year or \$24.08 per hour.
 A. disabled B. unable C. disability D. ability
9. She _____ of promotion when she turned down the job of assistant manager.

- A. missed the chance initiative
B. showed lots of
- C. majored
D. is capable
10. I valued his leadership, his honesty and his enormous moral and _____.
A. design techniques
B. scientific study
C. long-term effects
D. physical courage
11. I went to the University of Pennsylvania, where I _____ in finance.
A. benefited
B. majored
C. concerned
D. resulted
12. The president has sent a message of _____ to the relatives of the dead soldiers.
A. thankful
B. sympathy
C. experience
D. creativity
13. The college will be expanding in line with the government's _____ to increase student numbers.
A. advertisement
B. ambition
C. seriousness
D. policy
14. John _____ from Stanford in 1998 with a degree in biochemistry.
A. graduated
B. suffered
C. prevented
D. asked
15. He mentioned _____ his own company afternoon yesterday.
A. to make
B. being made
C. making
D. to be made
16. _____ that the end of World War II was officially announced.
A. In 1975
B. Since 1975
C. When in 1975
D. It was in 1975

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

17. Some of the boys in my class are so immature - they're always doing silly things.
A. fully developed
B. avid
C. childish
D. enthusiastic

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

18. I've always looked up to Tom for his courage and determination.
A. looked down on
B. respected
C. admired
D. counted on

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

19. Liz: "_____ where Ben Thanh market is, please?"
Rita: " Sure."
A. Should you tell me
B. Can you say me
C. Could you tell me
D. Shall I know
20. Lisa: "I saw a job advert for hotel staff and I was wondering if I could discuss it with you."
Kate: "_____. What would you like to know?"

- A. Certainly
- C. That's right

- B. Really
- D. It's a good idea

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

21. Rachel Carson died of breast cancer in 1964. However, her work continues to in spiration new generations to protect all the living world.

- A. died of
- B. However
- C. inspiration
- D. living world

22. It was lack of confidence that prevents young people from making success.

- A. It was
- B. confidence
- C. from
- D. making success

23. If I give you the information, I will risk to lose my job.

- A. If
- B. give
- C. information
- D. to lose

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

24. Where is the post office?

- A. Could you tell me where the post office is?
- B. I'd like to know where is the post office.
- C. I was wondering that where the post office is.
- D. May I ask where is the post office?

25. She finished all her homework and then she went to bed.

- A. Finishing all her homework, she went to bed.
- B. To go to bed, she finished all her homework.
- C. Having finished all her homework. Therefore, she went to bed.
- D. Having finished all her homework, she went to bed.

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.

Ann Johnson - A confidential report

Ann Johnson (26) _____ at this college for three years. She is a conscientious employee and gets on well with the other members of the department. We have all found her to be an excellent colleague. She has always been punctual for her lessons, and is an extremely reliable member of staff (27) _____ is able to work (28) _____. I can always rely on her to organize the end of term play, and she has put on some extremely imaginative productions. Her students often tell me how cheerful she is, always ready with a smile, and she has been very kind to many of them. In private she is not very talkative and seems rather shy at first, and might not show her true character in an interview. Her work is excellent, and she is (29) _____ to succeed. She is also quite ambitious, and has applied for two other positions as Director of Studies. I think that you can count (30) _____ Ann to make your school a success, and I recommend her for the post of Director.

- 26. A. worked
- B. had worked
- C. was working
- D. has worked
- 27. A. which
- B. who
- C. where
- D. when

28. A. dependent B. depend C. independently D. independent
 29. A. determined B. used C. ambitious D. had
 30. A. on B. for C. to D. with

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

31. The hospital has now bought a new body scanner, thanks to the _____ of local fund-raisers. (generous)
 32. She will get the job she wants - she's a very _____ person. (determination)
 33. The government is being widely _____ in the media for failing to limit air pollution. (criticism)
 34. They were _____, hard-working people, trying to farm on their own two feet. (honesty)
 35. The scientific work will be conducted, at least _____, at our laboratories. (initiate)

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

36. J K Rowling met and married a Portugal journalist.
 → It was a _____.
 37. See if her number is in the phone directory.
 → Look _____.
 38. That's the best film I have ever seen.
 → I have _____.
 39. After having fallen from the horse back, my brother was taken to hospital and had an operation.
 → After my brother _____.
 40. Tom said that he hadn't cheated in the exam.
 → Tom denied _____.

PRACTICE TEST 14

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

1. A. stubbornness B. punctuality C. maturuity D. funduing
 2. A. ecology B. biology C. courage D. neguative

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

3. A. generous B. undeniable C. sympathetic D. underucover
 4. A. editor B. employment C. approval D. academy

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

5. Hostels are a temporary solution until the families can be housed in permanent _____.

- A. campaign
C. employment
B. accommodation
D. determination

6. _____ the uniform, would you provide me with one?

- A. Taking care of
C. Holding up
B. Turn into
D. Speaking of

7. He received a(n) _____ letter threatening to disclose details of his affair if he didn't pay the money.

- A. anonymous
B. honest
C. modest
D. realistic

8. I don't think he has any idea of the _____ of the situation.

- A. generation
B. flexibility
C. seriousness
D. patience

9. I _____ my mother in looks, but people say I've got my father's character.

- A. take care of
B. look after
C. take after
D. care for

10. The _____ of economic operators is an obstacle to growth and investment.

- A. enough confidence
C. intelligence
B. lack of confidence
D. issues

11. He is warning youngsters _____ the dangers of fireworks.

- A. about
B. in
C. of
D. into

12. The fire _____ in damage to their property last night.

- A. led
B. majored
C. caused
D. resulted

13. If you don't know what the word means, _____ in a dictionary.

- A. call it off
B. look down on it
C. look up to it
D. look it up

14. Self-discipline and _____ are crucial to success in any profession.

- A. good investigation
C. organizational skills
B. encouragement
D. generosity

15. I regretted _____ the chance to meet a celebrity.

- A. having missed
C. to miss
B. to have missed
D. being missed

16. _____ you complain, the worse you will feel.

- A. The most
B. The much
C. The many
D. The more

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

17. Why did you have to bring up the subject of money?

- A. impress
B. inspire
C. raise
D. discover

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

18. The contributions have a positive impact on the lives of hundreds of children.

- A. effective B. negative C. influential D. creative

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

19. Terry: "Would you mind turning off the TV? I'm working." - Susan: "_____."

- A. Yes, I'll turn it off at once B. Yes, I'm working, too
C. No, I like watching it D. Not at all. I'll do it now

20. Brian: "I think you need to be really sympathetic. The more sympathetic you are, the better you'll be at the job." - Kate: "_____."

- A. Yes, I couldn't agree more B. No problem
C. Don't mention it D. No, I totally agree

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

21. It took hours of negotiations to bring up a reconciliation between the two sides.

- A. It took B. negotiations C. bring up D. between

22. I don't think patience is much as important as physical courage.

- A. I don't think B. patience C. as important as D. courage

23. Having spent two months fitting to the new school, so I now have an interesting school life.

- A. spent B. fitting to C. so D. school life

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

24. Should I make my own website?

- A. Could you tell me that if I should make my own website?
B. I'd be interested to know that if I should make my own website.
C. I'd like to know whether should I make my own website.
D. I'd like to know if I should make my own website.

25. It would be a good idea to stop smoking.

- A. Cutting down on smoking is good for your health.
B. It would be a good idea to give up smoking.
C. Going on smoking would probably be a good idea.
D. Stopping smoking will make you feel stressed.

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.

Joseph Pulitzer

Joseph Pulitzer was born in 1847 in Mako, Hungary. He emigrated to the United States when he was seventeen years old, and was naturalized on his twentieth birthday. He spent his career in journalism working in the mid-west and New York. From 1871 he was also the owner or part-owner of many newspapers. His most famous newspaper was the *New York World* (which many believe was the model for

the *Daily Planet* of the *Superman* stories). The *World* campaigned against corruption, and exposed many scandals. It was also a strong supporter of the rights of the working man.

In later life, Joseph Pulitzer collapsed from overwork, and lost his sight. He became **dedicated** to improving the quality of journalism in America, and donated \$ 1 million to Columbia University to found a school of journalism. However, his most significant contribution was the establishment of the Pulitzer prizes in his will.

These prizes for excellence in journalism have been given every year since 1917 by Columbia University. Since 1942 there have been extra categories for press photography, and later still for criticism, feature writing and commentary. The prize was originally for \$500, but today the winners of the prize receive a gold medal. However, the real value of the prize is that it confirms that the journalist who has received the award is the best American journalist of the year - a fact that is worth much more than \$500 to the journalist and to the newspaper that employs him or her.

26. This article is about _____.

- A. journalism in America
- B. the life of Joseph Pulitzer and the Pulitzer prizes
- C. against corruption and many scandals
- D. the real value of the prize

27. The word “**dedicated**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. devoted
- B. denied
- C. explored
- D. competed

28. Pulitzer became an American citizen _____.

- A. twenty years after he arrived in the United States
- B. in 1867
- C. after contributing \$1 million to a university
- D. twenty years after he arrived in the United States

29. The Pulitzer prizes are for _____.

- A. press photography and commentary
- B. the best writing in America
- C. the best writing in America
- D. high quality journalism

30. What did the New York World not do?

- A. Establish a famous prize for journalism.
- B. Investigate wrongdoing by public officials
- C. Stand up for the common people.
- D. Probably provide a model for a famous fictional newspaper.

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

31. The insects lay eggs when they approach _____. (mature)

32. You have to do well _____ to get into medical school. (academy)
33. The plane was flying below the _____ minimum altitude of 500 feet. (approve)
34. We should consider everything, even if it doesn't seem immediately _____. (relevance)
35. Police are _____ allegations of corruption involving senior executives. (investigate)

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

36. The sales assistant persuaded me to buy those shirts.
→ It was the_____.
37. Jack got tired of looking for a job because he had been turned down so many times.
→ Having_____.
38. You can't expect to learn a foreign language in a few months.
→ You can't look_____.
39. I can't calculate how much the whole trip will cost.
→ I can't work_____.
40. It is difficult for me not to laugh when I saw a clown.
→ I can't help_____.