

Unit 1: FEELINGS

I. VOCABULARY

- **advice** /əd'vaɪs/ (n) : lời khuyên
- **advise** /əd'vaɪz/ (v) : khuyên ai
- **to advise sb to do sth** : khuyên ai làm gì

Example: Doctors advised the patient to have surgery.

- **argue** /'ɑ:gju:/ (v) : tranh luận
- **argument** /'ɑ:gjumənt/ (n) : sự tranh luận
- **ask somebody out** : mời ai đi chơi, mời ai đó đi hẹn hò

Example: At first he was too shy to ask her out.

(Lúc đầu anh ấy quá nhút nhát đến mức không thể mời cô ấy đi chơi.)

- **to ask sb for sth** : hỏi (xin) ai cái gì

Example: I ask my teacher for his advice.

(Tôi hỏi giáo viên của tôi xin lời khuyên)

- **blood** /blʌd/ (n) : máu
- **bleed** /bli:d/ (v) : chảy máu (= to loose blood)
- **bruise** /bru:z/ (n) : vết thâm tím, vết bầm
- **burn** /bɜ:n/ (v) (n) : (v) cháy, làm bỏng; (n) vết bỏng
- **cross** /krɒs/ (adj) : bực mình, cáu gắt (= annoyed; angry)
- **be cross with** : khó chịu, giận dữ với ai

Example: My Mom gets cross (with me) if I leave the kitchen in a mess. (Mẹ tôi sẽ cáu gắt nếu tôi để nhà bếp bừa bộn.)

- **childish** /'tʃaɪl.dɪʃ/ (adj) : thuộc trẻ con, như trẻ con

Example: Don't be so childish. (Đừng trẻ con như thế.)

- **cruel** /'kru:əl/ (adj) : độc ác, tàn nhẫn
- **scare** /skeə(r)/ (v) : làm ai hoảng sợ (= to frighten sb)
- **scary** /'skeəri/ (adj) : đáng sợ (= frightening)
- **disguise** /dɪs'gaɪz/ (v) : cải trang

Example: He disguised himself by wearing a false beard.

(Anh ta cải trang bằng cách đeo râu giả.)

- **excuse** /ɪk'skju:s/ (n) : lời biện hộ, lời bào chữa
- **to make an excuse** : bào chữa hay lấy cớ cho việc gì

Example:

- I don't want to make an excuse right now.

(Tôi không muốn bào chữa ngay bây giờ.)

- He might sometimes make an excuse to sit next to you.

(Đôi khi anh ta có thể lấy một cái cớ để ngồi bên cạnh bạn.)

- **enormous** /ɪ'noʊ.məs/ (adj) : to lớn, khổng lồ (= extremely large)
- **fall trip/ slip over** : vấp phải

Example: Sam came into the house and fell over a kitchen chair.

(Sam đi vào nhà và vấp phải một cái ghế ở nhà bếp.)

- **good manners** /gʊd'mæn ərz/ (n) : cách cư xử tốt
- **good quality** /gʊd 'kwɒl.ə.ti/ (n) : phẩm chất, đức tính tốt
- **to have a word with somebody** : nói ngắn gọn/ nói nhanh với ai

Example: I will have a word with him before he goes home tonight.

(Tôi sẽ nói chuyện với anh ấy trước khi anh ấy về nhà tối nay.)

- **hard-working** /'hɑ:d'wɜr.kɪŋ/ (adj): chăm chỉ

- **injury** /'cn.dʒər.i/ (n) : tổn thương, vết thương
- **injure** /'ɪn.dʒər/ (v) : bị thương, làm ai bị thương
- **to own up (to st/to doing st)** : thú tội (= confess to sb/ doing st)
- **panic** /'pæn.ɪk/ (v) (n) : (v) hốt hoảng; (n) sự hốt hoảng
- **panicking/ panicked** (thêm "k"+ "ed" hoặc "ing")

Example:

- I got into a panic when I found the door was locked.

(Tôi hoảng hốt khi nhận thấy cửa khóa.)

- I panicked when I saw smoke coming out of the engine.

(Tôi hốt hoảng khi thấy động cơ bốc khói.)

- **predictable** /prɪ'dɪk.tə.bəl/ (adj) : có thể đoán trước

- **prank** /præŋk/ (n, v) : trò đùa tình nghịch

- **to play pranks on sb** : chơi khăm ai, đùa nghịch ai

Example: She's always playing pranks on her little brother.

(Cô ta lúc nào cũng chơi khăm đứa em trai của mình.)

- **reserved** /rɪ'zɜ:vɪd/ (adj) : kín đáo, dè dặt

Example: British people are rather reserved.

(Người Anh khá dè dặt.)

- **relieved** /rɪ'li:vɪd/ (adj) : thanh thản, nhẹ nhõm

- **sprain** /spreɪn/ (v,n) : sự bong gân, sự trật khớp

- **sprain your ankle/ wrist** : bong gân cổ chân/ cổ tay

- **stereotype** /'steriətaɪp/ (n) : khuôn mẫu, rập khuôn

- **suspect** /sə'spekt/ (v) : nghi ngờ

- **be suspicious of** /sə'spɪʃ.əs/ (adj) : nghi ngờ về

- **silly** /'sɪl.i/ (adj) : ngớ ngẩn; khờ dại, ngờ nghệch

- **humour** /'hju:mə(r)/ (n) : sự hài hước

- **sense of humour** /sens əv 'hju:mə/ (n) : khiếu hài hước

A. Một số cụm tính từ đi kèm với giới từ thông dụng trong tiếng Anh để nói về cảm xúc

1. be anxious about something : lo lắng về
2. be anxious for somebody : lo lắng cho ai
3. be ashamed of st/ sb : hổ thẹn về
4. be bored with/ of st : buồn chán về
5. be confused about st : rối rắm về
6. be cross with sb : giận dữ với/ về
7. be delighted with / at/ by/ about st : vui vẻ với, hài lòng với
8. be disappointed at/ by/ about st : thất vọng về
9. be envious of sb/st : ghen tỵ với
10. be embarrassed about/at : bối rối về
11. be excited about/ at/ by/ for st : hào hứng về
12. be frightened of/ about st : hoảng sợ về
13. be proud of sb/st : tự hào về ai/ cái gì
14. be shocked at/ by : bị sốc bởi
15. be suspicious of/ about sb/st : nghi ngờ về
16. be upset about/ at/ over st : buồn về

Examples:

- He was really upset over not getting the present.
- They became **suspicious** of his behaviour and contacted the police.
- He seemed anxious about the meeting.

B. Phrases to remember

1. to get into trouble with sb/ st : gặp rắc rối với
2. to give sb a call = to phone sb = to call sb : gọi điện thoại cho ai
3. to make an excuse : viện cớ, viện lý do
4. to tell the truth : nói thật
5. to tell a lie/ to tell lies : nói dối
6. be related to : liên quan đến
7. be keen on = be fond of : thích, say mê về
8. be positive about st : tích cực/ lạc quan về

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài liệu khi cần!

WORD FORM

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	anxiety: sự lo lắng		anxious: lo âu, lo lắng	anxiously: một cách lo lắng
2	amusement: sự thích thú, sự vui chơi; trò vui	amuse: làm ai cười; tiêu khiển, giải trí	amused: buồn cười, tức cười amusing: vui; thú vị	amusingly: một cách thú vị
3	boredom: sự buồn chán	bore: làm phiền, gây buồn chán	bored (with): bị chán boring: tẻ nhạt	boringly
4	embarrassment: sự bối rối	embarrass: làm ai bối rối, hổ thẹn	embarrassed: bị bối rối, hổ thẹn embarrassing: gây bối rối, hổ thẹn	embarrassingly: một cách bối rối
5	excitement: sự phấn khích; điều thú vị	excite: gây hứng thú; làm kích động	excited: vui mừng, hào hứng exciting: thú vị, gây hứng thú	excitedly: một cách vui mừng excitingly: một cách thú vị
6	entertainment: sự giải trí; tiết mục giải trí	entertain: giải trí, chiêu đãi	entertaining: thú vị, vui nhộn	entertainingly: một cách thú vị
7	disappointment: sự thất vọng	disappoint: gây thất vọng	disappointed: bị thất vọng disappointing: gây thất vọng	disappointingly: một cách đáng thất vọng
8	fright: sự sợ hãi	frighten: làm sợ hãi	frightened: bị sợ hãi frightening: đáng/ gây sợ hãi	frighteningly: một cách sợ hãi
9	satisfaction: sự thỏa mãn; sự hài lòng	satisfy: làm hài lòng; thỏa mãn	satisfied: hài lòng, thỏa mãn satisfying: làm hài lòng	satisfyingly: một cách hài lòng
10	suspect: kẻ tình nghi suspicion: sự nghi ngờ	suspect: nghi ngờ	suspicious: nghi ngờ	suspiciously: một cách đáng nghi ngờ

	ngờ			
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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

enormous	bruise	predictable	frightened
pain	reserved	ashamed	pranks
relieved	moving	made	tell
exciting	fell over	exhausted	suspected
advice	childish	sense of humour	injured

- I _____ that there was something wrong with the engine.
- Her husband was clearly _____ when we offered to pay for the damage.
- They are very _____ people, the English. It takes some time to get to know them.
- I felt _____ because it was dark in the house and I was alone.
- She was seriously _____ in a riding accident.
- He has an _____ amount of work to finish before Friday.
- Her grandmother slipped on the ice and _____.
- I've got a big black _____ where I banged my arm.
- He used to play _____ on his friends when he was young.
- Is it always wrong to _____ a lie?
- I _____ an excuse and left the party early.
- I don't find computer games very _____.
- My teacher once gave me some useful _____.
- He said he wouldn't go out with us if Jerry was going too - he's so _____ !
- The drug is usually effective but unfortunately the side effects are not always _____.
- I've got a _____ in my shoulder.
- I felt _____ of the things I'd said to him.
- We all cried at the end of the film - it was so _____.
- He was so _____ that he slept for hours.
- It's vital to have a _____ in this job.

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

- I've got a difficult, important exam tomorrow. I'm feeling a little bit worried.
A. happy B. relieved C. anxious D. relaxed
- Our mother will be angry when she finds out about the broken vase.
A. comfortable B. cross C. generous D. confused
- She frightened the hell out of me when she said she had to go into hospital.
A. amused B. disappoints C. confused D. scared
- I see people who have opportunities I don't have, and I get jealous.
A. envious B. satisfied C. amused D. suspicious
- I kept on struggling forward, even though I knew it was hopeless.
A. hopeful B. scared C. disappointing D. useful

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

1. To be fair, she was a good- hearted woman who tried to do her best.
A. humane B. cruel C. kindhearted D. kind
2. His body was covered in tiny red spots.
A. enormous B. small C. little D. medium
3. They lived in a/ an ordinary three- bed roomed house.
A. normal B. general C. high quality D. good quality
4. Her son was too lazy to get out of bed.
A. careless B. tired C. hard- working D. passive
5. He always stays calm under pressure.
A. frightened B. panic C. cool D. comfortable

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition

1. That man got _____ trouble with the police several times.
2. Doing exercise releases chemicals in our brain that are related _____ a feeling of pleasure.
3. The father is shocked _____ what happened to his son.
4. I felt embarrassed _____ how untidy the house was.
5. Some of his colleagues at work became suspicious _____ his behaviour.
6. She had always been envious _____ her cousin's long blond hair.
7. We're a little confused _____ what we're supposed to be doing.
8. You've got to be more positive _____ your work.
9. I guess he was just bored _____ his job.
10. She was deeply upset _____ the way her father treated her.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentence for each situation. Use the words in brackets + - ing or - ed.

Example:

Phuong is going to Australia. The idea of going on this trip excites her. (excite)

a. Phuong is excited about going on this trip.

b. She thinks it is going to be an exciting trip.

1. The film wasn't as good as we had expected, (disappoint)

a. The film was _____ .

b. We were _____ with the film.

2. The loud noise frightened the children, (frighten)

a. It was a _____ sound.

b. The _____ children ran into the house.

3. Thao teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (exhaust)

a. She enjoys her job, but it's often _____ .

b. At the end of a day's work, she is often _____ .

4. An article in the newspaper surprised Mrs. Nhu. (surprise)

a. It was a very _____ article to her.

b. Mrs. Nhu was very _____ when she read it.

5. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather, (depress)

a. This weather is _____ .

b. This weather makes me _____ .

c. It's silly to get _____ because of the weather.

6. I bought a camera. I didn't understand the directions, (confuse)

a. I was _____ when I tried to understand the directions.

b. They were _____ directions.

7. Kim is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before, (excite)
 a. It will be an _____ experience for her.
 b. Going to new places is always _____.
 c. She is really _____ about going to Mexico.
8. The famous singer stole money. The scandal shocked the fans, (shock)
 a. It was a _____ scandal.
 b. The _____ fans soon boycotted the singer.
9. Mike heard some bad news. The bad news depressed him. (depress)
 a. Mike was very sad. In other words, he was _____.
 b. The news made Mike sad. The news was _____.
10. I like to study sea life. The subject of marine biology fascinates me. (fascinate)
 a. I am _____ by marine biology.
 b. Marine biology is a _____ subject.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.

1. She lives a life of constant _____ over money and job security. (anxious)
 2. Zak is _____ about his exams and decides not to go out with Tom. (anxiety).
 3. The kids _____ themselves playing hide- and- seek last night. (amuse)
 4. Her husband is about the most _____ person I've ever met. (bore)
 5. My most _____ moment was trying to introduce a woman whose name I couldn't remember. (embarrass)
 6. I've got some very _____ news for you. (excite)
 7. She was always so funny and _____. (entertainment)
 8. I didn't like the present, but I tried to hide my _____. (disappoint)
 9. Company profits this year have been very _____. (disappoint)
 10. It is _____ to think what might happen if she left him. (fright)
 11. The policewoman found a _____ child in the hut. (fright)
 12. She always _____ the children with stories, songs and drama. (entertaining)
 13. People had gathered in the school yard and were talking _____. (excite)
 14. Your rudeness caused a lot of _____ for me at the party. (embarrass)
 15. He has just _____ everyone with his stories about his girlfriends. (boring)

II. GRAMMAR

1. The Past Simple

2. Adjective ending in "- ing/ - ed"

1. The Past Simple (Thì quá khứ đơn)

1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

• Động từ dùng ở thì quá khứ đơn không thay đổi hình thức khi dùng với các chủ ngữ khác nhau. Chú ý: một số động từ khi dùng ở thì quá khứ đơn được thêm "- ed" vào sau động từ (gọi là regular verbs); một số động từ không thêm "- ed" nhưng thay đổi hình thức, gọi là động từ bất quy tắc (irregular verbs):

I	studied hard.
You	passed the test.
He, She, (It)	took the exam.
We	wrote the essay.
You	

They	
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- Câu hỏi có cấu trúc: “Did + chủ ngữ + nguyên mẫu (+ tân ngữ)?

Did	I you he, she, (it) we you they	study hard? pass the test? take the exam? write the essay?
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- Câu phủ định có cấu trúc:

“Chủ ngữ + didn’t/ did not + nguyên mẫu (+ tân ngữ)

I You He, She, (It) We You They	didn’t did not	study badly. fail the test. take the make- up test. write the diary.
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1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)

Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

- 1.2.1. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

I heard the news of their divorce on the radio last night.

She felt disappointed when she got their refusal.

- 1.2.2. Thì quá khứ đơn thường được dùng với những từ chỉ thời gian quá khứ như: *yesterday, last (year), (ten years) ago, in (1995),...* Ví dụ:

*Last year, he **bought** a lottery ticket and **won** millions of dollars.*

*He **felt** delighted at first, but after a few months his happiness **returned** to normal levels.*

He even had terrible arguments with his family and friends a few weeks ago.

- 1.2.3. Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong khoảng thời gian bao lâu và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ. Trong cách nói này, chúng ta dùng thời gian với giới từ “for + Time”. Ví dụ:

*Owen played for Liverpool **for three years**. Then, he was transferred to R.M.*

*Madelein worked in a restaurant **for six months**. After that, she returned to the college.*

1.3. Spelling of “ed”

1.3.1. Hầu hết các động từ hợp quy tắc chỉ thêm “- ed” và không cần làm thay đổi nào. Chú ý: Một số động từ có mẫu tự cuối cùng là “c” và phát âm là [k], thì phải thêm mẫu tự “k” vào động từ trước khi thêm “- ed”.	work - worked help - helped press - pressed agree - agreed panic - panicked (hoảng hốt) mimic - mimicked (bắt chước)
1.3.2. Những động từ tận cùng có mẫu tự “y” mà trước nó là một phụ âm thì đổi “y” thành “i” trước khi thêm “- ed”. Những động từ tận cùng có mẫu tự “y” mà trước nó là một nguyên âm thì vẫn giữ “y” khi thêm “- ed”.	cry - cried dry - dried carry - carried study - studied stay - stayed

	play - played enjoy - enjoyed delay - delayed
1.3.3. Những động từ tận cùng có MỘT phụ âm mà trước nó là MỘT nguyên âm thì phải nhân đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “- ed”.	rob - robbed pat - patted fit - fitted stop - stopped drop - dropped clap - clapped
1.3.4. Những động từ tận cùng có mẫu tự “x” hoặc “w” thì không nhân đôi phụ âm khi thêm “- ed”.	fix - fixed tax - taxed bow - bowed tow - towed
1.3.5. Những động từ hai âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT phụ âm và trước nó là MỘT nguyên âm mà trọng âm đặt trên âm tiết thứ hai thì nhân đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “- ed”	regret - regretted prefer - preferred permit - permitted occur - occurred
1.3.6. Những động từ hai âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT phụ âm và trước nó là MỘT nguyên âm mà trọng âm đặt trên âm tiết thứ nhất thì KHÔNG nhân đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “- ed”.	listen - listened visit - visited happen - happened open - opened
1.3.8. Những động từ hai âm tiết tận cùng có mẫu tự “l” thì có thể nhân đôi phụ âm hoặc KHÔNG nhân đôi phụ âm khi thêm “- ed”.	travel - traveled / travelled cancel - canceled / cancelled

1.4. Pronunciation of final “- ed”

1. Đọc “- ed” là [t] khi âm cuối của động từ nguyên mẫu được đọc là: [f, k, p, tʃ, ʃ]	coughed [kɑ:ft] talked [tɑ:kt] typed [taɪpt] watched [wɑ:tʃt] brushed [brʌʃt]
2. Đọc “- ed” là [d] khi âm cuối của động từ nguyên mẫu được đọc là: [b, g, l, m, n, dʒ, r, v, z] và các nguyên âm.	robbed [ru:bd] entered [ˈentərd] hugged [hʌgd] arrived [əˈraɪvd] controlled [kənˈtrəʊld] stayed [steɪd] blamed [bleɪmd] banned [bænd] managed [ˈmænɪdʒd] caused [kɔ:zd] agreed [əˈɡri:d] echoed [ˈekəʊd]
3. Đọc “- ed” là [ɪd] khi âm cuối của động từ nguyên mẫu được đọc là: [t] hoặc [d].	waited [ˈweɪtɪd] hated [ˈheɪtɪd]

	added ['ædɪd] decided [dɪ'saɪdɪd]
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1.5. Động từ quá khứ bất quy tắc

1.5.1. Nhiều động từ tiếng Anh có hình thức quá khứ không thêm “- ed” và khác với hình thức động từ nguyên mẫu. Ví dụ:

Infinitive	Past simple	Meaning
To be	was/ were	Thì, là, ở
To forgive	forgave	Tha thứ
To hear	heard	Nghe
To lose	lost	Mất; lạc đường
To make	made	Làm; chế tạo
To meet	met	Gặp
To teach	taught	Dạy
To write	wrote	Viết

1.5.2. Một số động từ có hình thức quá khứ giống với động từ nguyên mẫu. Ví dụ:

Infinitive	Past simple	Meaning
To burst	burst	Nổ tung
To cost	cost	Trị giá
To cut	cut	Cắt
To hit	hit	Đánh; trúng
To hurt	hurt	Làm bị thương
to put	put	Đặt; để
To read [n:d]	read [red]	Đọc
To set	set	Chỉnh
To shut	shut	Đóng cửa

(Xin xem bảng các động từ bất quy tắc thông dụng ở phần PHỤ LỤC cuối sách.)

2. Adjectives ending in “- ing” and “ed”

(Tính từ tận cùng là “- ing” và “- ed”)

2.1. Nhận xét và so sánh:

Trong tiếng Anh có rất nhiều tính từ tận cùng là “- ing” và “- ed”. Chúng thường là một cặp có ý nghĩa tương tự nhau, nhưng chỉ khác ở điểm tính từ tận cùng “- ing” cho ý nghĩa chủ động: “gây ra một tình trạng nào đó”; còn tính từ tận cùng “- ed” cho ý nghĩa bị động: “chịu, bị một tình trạng nào đó”. Ví dụ:

*That Dracula film was absolutely **terrifying**.* (Phim “Ác quỷ Dracula ” thật là ghê rợn.)

*I was absolutely **terrified** while I watched it.* (Tôi rất sợ hãi khi xem phim ấy.)

Hãy so sánh sự khác biệt về ý nghĩa trong các cặp câu sau đây:

*Stella is **bored**.* (= *Stella feels bored*)

*Stella is **boring**.* (= *Stella is a boring person. She makes people feel bored.*)

*He was **surprised** to see Helen after all those years.* (= *He felt surprised.*)

Her appearance after all those years was **surprising**. (= Her appearance made everybody surprised.)

2.2. Những tính từ tận cùng “- ing” và “- ed” thường gặp:

Adjectives “- ing”	Adjectives “- ed”	Meaning (Ý nghĩa)
1. amazing	amazed	Gây kinh ngạc; kinh ngạc
2. amusing	amused	Làm vui nhộn; vui
3. annoying	annoyed	Gây phiền toái; bị phiền toái
4. astonishing	astonished	Gây kinh ngạc; bị kinh ngạc
5. astounding	astounded	Gây kinh ngạc; bị kinh ngạc
6. boring	bored	Gây buồn chán; bị buồn chán
7. confusing	confused	Gây rối trí; bị rối trí
8. depressing	depressed	Gây trầm cảm; bị trầm cảm
9. disappointing	disappointed	Gây thất vọng; bị thất vọng
10. disgusting	disgusted	Làm ghê tởm; bị ghê tởm
11. embarrassing	embarrassed	Gây bối rối; bị bối rối
12. exciting	excited	Gây hào hứng; cảm thấy hào hứng
13. exhausting	exhausted	Gây kiệt sức; bị kiệt sức
14. fascinating	fascinated	Làm hấp dẫn; bị hấp dẫn
15. frightening	frightened	Gây sợ hãi; bị sợ hãi
16. frustrating	frustrated	Gây ức chế; bị ức chế
17. insulting	insulted	Gây sỉ nhục; bị sỉ nhục
18. interesting	interested	Làm thú vị; cảm thấy thú vị
19. moving	moved	Làm cảm động; cảm động
20. pleasing	pleased	Làm hài lòng; được hài lòng
21. relaxing	relaxed	Gây thư giãn; được thư giãn
22. satisfying	satisfied	Làm thoả mãn; thoả mãn
23. shocking	shocked	Gây choáng, “sốc”; bị choáng, “sốc”
24. surprising	surprised	Làm ngạc nhiên; bị ngạc nhiên
25. terrifying	terrified	Gây kinh hãi; bị kinh hãi
26. touching	touched	Làm cảm động; cảm động
27. tiring	tired	Làm mệt mỏi; bị mệt mỏi
28. worrying	worried	Gây lo lắng; bị lo lắng

CHÚ Ý: Các tính từ tận cùng “- ing” và “- ed” thường có xuất xứ từ động từ. Ví dụ:

Verbs	Adjectives “- ing”	Adjectives “- ed”
To amuse: làm vui	amusing	amused
To annoy: làm phiền	annoying	annoyed
To confuse: làm bối rối	confusing	confused
To fascinate: thu hút	fascinating	fascinated
To frustrate: làm ức chế	frustrating	frustrated

To interest: gây thú vị	interesting	interested
To move: làm cảm động	moving	moved
To please: làm hài lòng	pleasing	pleased
To relax: gây thư giãn	relaxing	relaxed
To satisfy: làm thỏa mãn	satisfying	satisfied
To surprise: làm ngạc nhiên	surprising	surprised
To terrify: làm kinh hãi	terrifying	terrified
To worry: làm lo lắng	worrying	worried

CHÚ Ý: Có một số cặp tính từ không theo hình thức tận cùng “- ing” hoặc “- ed” mà có hình thức khác. Có một số tính từ chỉ có hình thức “- ed” mà không có hình thức “- ing”.

Verbs	Adjectives	Adjectives “- ed”
To delight: làm vui mừng	delightful: thú vị; hấp dẫn	delighted: vui mừng
To relieve: làm nhẹ nhõm	-	relieved: cảm thấy nhẹ nhõm
To shame: làm hổ thẹn	shameful: đáng hổ thẹn	ashamed: bị hổ thẹn
To upset: làm lo lắng	-	upset: lo lắng; bực tức

Ví dụ:

- Thank you for **a delightful** evening. (Xin cảm ơn một buổi tối thật thú vị.)

- The winners felt **delighted** for a short time, but after that, their happiness returned to normal levels.

(Những người thắng giải vui sướng chỉ một thời gian ngắn, rồi sau đó niềm vui sướng trở về mức độ bình thường.)

- He was **relieved** to see his son reach the other side of the river safely.

(Ông ay cảm thấy nhẹ nhõm khi thấy con trai mình đến bờ sông bên kia an toàn.)

- I couldn't see anything **shameful** in what I had done.

(Tôi không thấy điều gì đáng hổ thẹn về những gì tôi đã làm.)

- I'm **ashamed** to be seen with you when you behave so badly!

(Tôi thật hổ thẹn khi bị người ta nhìn thấy đi cùng với anh lúc anh cư xử quá tệ như thế!)

- We were very **upset** to hear that the holiday had been cancelled. (Chúng tôi rất bực mình khi nghe tin chuyến nghỉ mát bị huỷ.)

Mời bạn đăng ký tài khoản (chỉ 100k/ năm) tại: Giaoandethitienganh.info để chủ động tự tải tài liệu khi cần!

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence using the past simple of the verb given in parentheses.

Example: She received (receive) a lot of money when her husband died.

1. Their family _____ (live) in Paris for 15 years - from 1985 to 2000.

2. Our team _____ (not play) very well yesterday, so they _____ (lose) the match

3. The hotel bed was so uncomfortable. I _____ (not sleep) well.

4. It was a funny situation, but nobody _____ (laugh).

5. The window was open and a bird _____ (fly) into the room.

6. “How did you learn to play the guitar?” “I _____ (teach) myself.”

7. I _____ (know) Mr. Simpson was very busy, so I _____ (not disturb) him.

8. Mozart _____ (write) more than 600 pieces of music.
9. They couldn't afford to keep their car, so they _____ (sell) it.
10. Elvis _____ (break) his leg walking down the stairs this morning.

Exercise 2. Change each of the following sentences to a question and a negative one using the subject given in parentheses.

Example: I waited outside the door.

(She) Did she wait outside the door?

(He) He didn't wait outside the door.

1. He decided to ask her out.
(You).....
(They).....
2. She forgave me because of the happy ending.
(He).....
(You).....
3. The doctor found a serious cut in her eye.
(They).....
(I).....
4. Lemon sailed from England to Germany.
(You).....
(We).....
5. She lost her mobile in the cinema.
(He).....
(You).....
6. Michael spent a lot of money on parties.
(You).....
(She).....
7. I borrowed a DVD from my friend.
(You).....
(He).....
8. We accepted their advice.
(She).....
(They).....
9. I refused to go out with him.
(You).....
(She).....
10. She left the party early.
(He).....
(You).....

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence using the past simple of one of the following verbs. Use each verb only once.

destroy	knock	make	live	sleep
drive	snatch	paint	break	release

1. He _____ his arm when he was playing volleyball.
2. Caroline _____ her first film when she was 20.
3. I was so tired that I _____ for twelve hours.

4. Picasso _____ this picture when he was 22.
5. The fire _____ the old building completely.
6. Someone _____ my camera while I was at the market.
7. She _____ on the door, then she came in.
8. The police asked them a lot of questions before they _____ them.
9. The writer in Poland _____ between 1970 and 1995.
10. The weather was fine, so they _____ to the beach.

Exercise 4. Complete each blank in the passage with one of the following verbs. Use the past simple and use each verb only once.

go	take	not stop	arrive	continue
get	give	be	decide	forget

In 1998, Martin and Lucy Thompson (1) _____ to drive from Dover, England, to Paris to spend a few days there with some friends. It was a long drive, so they (2) _____ quite a lot of food and drink for the journey, but unfortunately, they (3) _____ to take a map.

They got off the boat in Calais, France and immediately (4) _____ lost, but they (5) _____ driving and (6) _____ to ask for directions. When they got near the border with Switzerland, they knew it (7) _____ the wrong road. They (8) _____ back, this time driving through Luxembourg, then to Brussels. Many hours later, they got to Rotterdam in the Netherlands, and then finally (9) _____ in Bonn, Germany, with no money, food, drink, or petrol. Some kind people (10) _____ them some money and they got back to Dover a week later, after driving more than 1500 kilometres.

Exercise 5. Complete each blank in the passage with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past progressive.

Last month Amy spent (0. spend) an exciting day at the Museum of Natural History in New York. Mrs Miller, her teacher _____ (1. tell) Amy and her classmates not to touch anything. Then they _____ (2. be allowed) to look at all the interesting things in groups of four. While Amy and her friends _____ (3. walk) around they _____ (4. hear) an alarm. Of course they _____ (5. want) to know what was wrong. As they _____ (6. try) to find the room where the alarm _____ (7. come) from they _____ (8. see) some of their classmates in the dinosaur room. Brian, a small quiet boy, _____ (9. cry) terribly - and next to him there _____ (10. be) a large number of dinosaur bones. "I _____ (11. not want) to ruin the T-Rex, but when I _____ (12. count) its leg bones I _____ (13. have to) cough and _____ (14. fall) right into T-Rex."

Poor Brian! Mrs Miller was very angry - but the director of the museum _____ (15. believe) Brian. He said: "In future there will be a big fence around the dinosaur."

Exercise 6. Complete each blank in the passage with one of the following verbs. Use the past simple and use each verb only once.

work - grow -up - get -do - meet - sell - leave - write - make
have - go - not be - continue - live

J. K. ROWLING, THE AUTHOR OF *HARRY POTTER*

J K Rowling was bom near Bristol in 1965. She always wanted to be a writer, and her first book was called *Rabbit*, which she (1) _____ when she was six years old. She (2) _____ in a town in the south-west of England, and when she (3) _____ school, she went to Exeter University. After that, she moved to London and (4) _____ for Amnesty International.

She first (5) _____ the idea for a Harry Potter book in 1990 when she was on a long train journey. But in the same year, she (6) _____ to Porto in Portugal and worked as an English teacher. When she was there, she (7) _____ a Portuguese journalist - they (8) _____ married and had a baby. Unfortunately, the marriage (9) _____ a long one

and she left, with her baby daughter, in 1993. She came to Britain and (10) _____ in a small flat in Edinburgh. She was unemployed and didn't have much money, but she (11) _____ writing. She also (12) _____ a teaching course and then became a French teacher in a school in Edinburgh. In 1997, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was published.

Rowling's first three books (13) _____ over 35 million copies in three years, and in 2001 Chris Columbus (14) _____ the first *Harry Potter* film. J K Rowling still lives in Edinburgh.

Exercise 7. Choose the right adjective in bold type to complete each sentence.

*Example: The football match was very **exciting/excited**.*

1. The fans were **depressed/ depressing** at the match.
2. I could listen to her for hours. She's so **interested/ interesting**.
3. His speech was so **bored/ boring**; I almost fell asleep.
4. I can't sleep! That noise is really **annoyed/ annoying**!
5. I didn't really enjoy the Dracula film. Most of the time I was **terrified/ terrifying**.
6. I was **shocked/ shocking** by the news of the accident last night.
7. She was **confused/ confusing** by the street signs in the city.
8. Public toilets are usually **disgusted/ disgusting**.
9. I am **disgusted/ disgusting** by the smell in some of these toilets.
10. I am **bored/ boring** with reading all about these grammar rules.

Exercise 8. Complete each of the following sentences using the suitable adjective form of the verb given in parentheses.

Example: We are delighted with our new house. (delight)

The results were very interesting (interest)

1. I often get _____ when someone interrupts me. (annoy)
2. It's very _____ when I hear people talking loudly in public places. (annoy)
3. My most _____ moment was when I was caught telling a lie. (embarrass)
4. She felt really _____ as she slipped on the stage. (embarrass)
5. She was _____ at the depth of his knowledge. (amaze)
6. It's _____ to think that our new English teacher comes from Boston, Massachusetts. (amaze)
7. They tried to keep their _____ secret for many years. (shame)
8. You should feel _____ of what you have done. (shame)
9. John was sitting behind his desk with a _____ look on his face. (worry)
10. We heard something rather _____ in the office this morning. (worry)
11. In my opinion, Emma is a _____ companion. (delight)
12. The whole school is _____ about the results of the examination. (delight)
13. The film tells the _____ story of an orphan whose parents died in the war. (move)
14. I was so _____ by her story that I couldn't speak. (move)
15. Her _____ exam results are entirely due to her inattention in class. (disappoint)
16. He was really _____ to be given an overall score 7.5, as he was hoping for 8.5. (disappoint)
17. There were some very _____ pictures of the bank robbery on the news last night. (shock)
18. There was a _____ silence when the principal announced the name of our new teacher. (shock)
19. The teacher was very _____ at some of the children's comments. (amuse)

20. We were watching an _____ program on TV last night, which made us laugh out loud. (amuse)

III. SPEAKING

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

1. John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"

- Laura: "_____"

A. Of course not. You bet.

B. I couldn't agree with you more.

C. Well, that's very surprising.

D. Yes, it's an absurd idea.

2. Alice: "How about having a drive to the countryside this weekend?"

Mary: "_____"

A. That's a good idea.

B. Not at all.

C. No, thanks.

D.

Let's go.

3. Charles : "Do you fancy going to a movie this evening ?"

Lisa: "_____"

A. I'm sorry. I don't know that.

B. Not at all. Go ahead.

C. Not so bad. And you ?

D. That would be nice.

4. Anne: "Make yourself at home". - John: "_____"

A. That's very kind of you. Thank you.

B. Thanks! The same to you!

C. Not at all. Don't mention it.

D. Yes, can I help you?

5. Kate: "Thank you for the lovely present." - Peter: "_____"

A. I'm pleased you like it.

B. Not at all.

C. Go ahead.

D. Come on.

IV. PRONUNCIATION

Cách đọc "ed" cuối động từ

(Xin xem phần "Grammar" ở trên.)

Exercise: Put the following words with the underlined part into the correct column.

amazed	listened	danced	stopped	mended	pleased
boasted	looked	delighted	wanted	pointed	packed
asked	needed	drained	tripped	shouted	played
covered	opened	laughed	wasted	screamed	placed

/id/	/t/	/d/

PRACTICE TEST 3

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

1. A. embarrassed

B. anxious

C. ashamed

D. undeuerstand

2. A. promised B. surprised C. depressed D. relaxed

Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?

3. A. interested B. entertaining C. anxious D. fascinated
4. A. childish B. clever C. cruel D. exciting

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

5. Her parents are always proud _____ what she has contributed to social activities.
A. in B. on C. of D. with
6. My most _____ experience happened last year when I was in grade 9.
A. embarrassing B. embarrassed C. embarrass D. embarrassment
7. When I saw the advertisement, I _____ the house agent.
A. phone B. had phoned C. have phoned D. phoned
8. He's never been to the United States, _____?
A. isn't he B. is he C. hasn't he D. has he
9. I decide not to move to that house _____ its neighborhood is noisy.
A. because B. because of C. though D. so
10. The teacher _____ was ill cancelled her Maths class.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
11. My father _____ some apples trees in the garden at the moment.
A. is planting B. has planted C. plants D. planted
12. Her son is _____ that his exams are six weeks away, and agrees to go out with his classmates.
A. relieved B. anxious C. cross D. confused
13. It was _____ afternoon that we stopped playing.
A. a very cold B. so cold C. such a cold D. such cold
14. You should _____ attention in class if you want to understand the lesson well.
A. leave B. take C. have D. pay
15. These new guidelines will help save lives and prevent _____.
A. injure B. injures C. injury D. injuring
16. The little boy play _____ on the old lady in the neighbourhood.
A. soccer B. pranks C. piano D. jokes

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

17. She tripped over a huge block of stone in the pavement and broke her twist.
A. fell over B. took over C. went over D. got over

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

18. I left my mobile phone at home and I had to borrow my friend to make an important phone call.
A. receive B. lend C. apply D. send

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. Peter: "Hi, Nick. What did you do last weekend" - Nick _____
A. I went shopping on Saturday. B. I went shopping by bus.
C. She went fishing on Sunday. D. I was going shopping with my Mom.
20. Ann asks Mark to help her in the kitchen.
Ann: "Pass me that pen, please!" - Mark: " _____ "

- A. Here you are. B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, please. D. It doesn't matter.

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

21. My sister is very beautiful with fair wavy hair and slim build.
A. is B. with C. fair wavy D. slim build
22. One of the most serious problem now is the spread of COVID-19.
A. the B. spread C. problem D. is
23. If I were you, I didn't buy that expensive car.
A. If B. you C. didn't D. expensive

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

24. They are building a new bridge over the river.
A. A new bridge is building over the river.
B. A new bridge is being built over the river.
C. A new bridge is going to build over the river.
D. A new bridge is built over the river.
25. In spite of his poverty, he is honest.
A. Although he is poor, he is honest.
B. Despite he is poor, he is honest.
C. Although he is poor, but he is honest.
D. In spite of he is poor, he is honest.

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.

People need to communicate and express their ideas, thoughts and (26) _____. We are able to do this in different ways, for example, by using our voice, hands, eyes, or by (27) _____ down. But is it only humans that can communicate? Scientists continue to make new discoveries about animals and have found that they also have a strong desire to communicate. They often do this in ways that we do not (28) _____ at all. Let us look at this example.

The lion is one of the most powerful animals and is especially known for its extremely loud roar. However, when a lion roars, it may do so for several (29) _____. A male lion will roar fiercely to warn other animals to stay away from its territory. Lions are also social animals and prefer to live in groups called prides. A quiet roar by a female or male lion to other (30) _____ of the pride allows the lion to let others know where it is.

26. A. dream B. attitude C. viewpoint D. opinions
27. A. writing B. written C. wrote D. write
28. A. speak B. understand C. think D. chat
29. A. thoughts B. ideas C. reasons D. opinions
30. A. peoples B. groups C. friends D. members

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

31. Her teachers seem _____ with her progress. (satisfy)
32. There was an article in yesterday's paper that might _____ you. (interest)
33. Much to her _____, she realized that everybody had been listening to her singing. (embarrass)
34. She waved _____ as the car approached. (excite)
35. We didn't understand the directions they had given us. We felt _____. (confuse)

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

36. I haven't played soccer since I graduated from university.
The last time I.....
37. If John does not change his working style, he will be sacked soon.
Unless.....
38. They have discovered a new source of energy.
A new.....
39. Reading scientific books is one of my interests.
I'm interested.....
40. Why don't you plant some trees around your house to get more fresh air?
How about.....?

PRACTICE TEST 4

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

1. A. relieved B. reserved C. embarrassed D. injured
2. A. advice B. prank C. ankle D. panic

Which of the word in each group is stressed on the different syllable from the others?

3. A. suspicious B. excuse C. genetic D. injury
4. A. playground B. disguise C. delight D. event

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

5. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones _____.
A. repaired B. to repair C. repairing D. repair
6. It's possible _____ a train across Canada.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
7. My brother refused _____ anyone to help him.
A. allow B. to allowing C. allowing D. to allow
8. 'How about going to the theater?' 'OK, but I would rather _____ a concert.'
A. attend B. to attend C. attending D. have attended
9. At first I found it difficult _____ on the other side of the road.
A. to get used to drive driving B. to get used to driving
C. being used to drive driving D. in getting used to driving
10. You're always _____ excuses for not helping me.
A. taking B. doing C. making D. getting
11. I've got a difficult, important exam tomorrow. I'm feeling a little bit _____.
A. delighted B. shocked C. excited D. anxious
12. He was listening _____ the announcements broadcast _____ the radio.
A. about/ over B. from/ through C. for/ in D. to/ on
13. I was just getting into the bath _____ the phone rang.
A. when B. then C. since D. that
14. What _____ there last night?
A. did happen B. did happened C. has happened D. happened

15. When he opened the card, he looked _____ at _____ the writing and he recognized it was from me.

- A. careful B. scary C. carefully D. scared

16. You should do some things that can help improve your _____ when you are feeling happy.

- A. depress B. behavior C. mood D. embarrassment

17. Do you want me to _____ a word with him?

- A. tell B. have C. answer D. ask

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

18. This motorbike is affordable, so I can buy it for my son.

- A. beautiful B. expensive C. reasonable D. free

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

19. We all hoped for an interesting picnic; however, we felt disappointed with the bad weather.

- A. confused B. hopeful C. excited D. bored

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

20. Edward invites Kathy to his house. Edward: "Would you like some more tea, Kathy?" - Kathy: " _____ "

- A. No problem. B. Never mind.
C. You're welcome. D. No, thanks.

21. Lan: "Can I have one of those chocolate pies, Mum?" - Mum: " _____ "

- A. No, thanks. You've to wait. B. Not at all. No worry.
C. Of course. You can. D. Yes. Don't ask me.

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

22. Bess is very beautiful with straight long black hair, a black t-shirt and dark-blue trousers.

- A. beautiful B. straight long C. a black T-shirt D. dark-blue trousers

23. Marge felt very unhappy when she hears the news.

- A. unhappy B. when C. hears D. the news

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

24. I doesn't have a map, so I can't find your house.

- A. I will find your house if I have a map.
B. I would find your house if I had a map.
C. If I had had a map, I would have found your house.
D. Unless I had had a map, I would have found your house.

25. They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

- A. Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.
B. Their dog was fierce enough for anybody to visit them.
C. If their dog weren't fierce, somebody would visit them.
D. So fierce a dog did they had that nobody would visit them.

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.

Since 1989, pupils from the age of 11 in all state schools in Britain also learn a modern foreign language besides their ordinary subjects. At the moment, most pupils

choose French, and European languages will probably be the most popular ones in the near future. But Britain has a high immigrant population and it's possible that schools will also **offer** Urdu, Gujarati or any more of the Asian languages spoken by the ethnic groups. However, the British government does not participate in the European Lingua program, which requires all member states to offer two European languages in their schools. In general, people don't think foreign languages are important, and few people speak a foreign language fluently.

But many people have strong opinions about how schools should teach their own language - English. Some think school children should speak the same standard accent and stress the importance of grammar. Others feel that regional accents and dialects are just as important, and part of someone's cultural identity. It is clear, however, that the type of language a person uses shows a lot about their education and background. Teaching English as a mother tongue will probably remain more important than learning a foreign language.

24. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. English in the Future
- B. Are the British Bad at Language?
- C. Language Teaching in British Schools
- D. The British School System

25. What is probably the most popular foreign language in Britain?

- A. Urdu
- B. Asian languages
- C. Gujarati
- D. French

26. The word "**offer**" is nearest in meaning to _____.

- A. teach
- B. present
- C. give
- D. speak

27. What do most people in Britain think about foreign languages?

- A. They are important to master.
- B. They are as important as English.
- C. They are not important.
- D. They are indispensable subjects at school.

28. According to some British people, children should _____.

- A. speak a foreign language fluently
- B. be taught how to speak English grammatically and with the same standard accent
- C. participate in the European Lingua program
- D. consider foreign language a part of their cultural identity

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

29. A museum should aim to _____ as well as educate. (entertainment)

30. Contrary to her dream, the room was _____ small. (disappoint)

31. Children normally feel a lot of _____ about their first day at school. (anxious)

32. They seemed _____ at his embarrassment. (amusement)

33. The little girl began the _____ task of sorting through his papers. (bore)

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

34. In the middle of our lunch, there was a knock at the door.

When we.....

35. In spite of her difficult living conditions, she worked extremely hard.

Although her.....

36. The advertisements interested the young children.

The advertisements were.....

37. It is many years since they went on holiday together.

The last time they.....

38. “Would you like to go to the show with me?” Anna said to Bella.

Anna invited.....

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