

UNIT 4: HOME

VOCABULARY

- administrative /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/ (adj): thuộc về quản trị, điều hành

- attic /'ætɪk/ (n): gác xép, gác áp mái nhà

- attic bedroom (n): phòng ngủ sát mái

- bunk bed /'bʌŋk bed/ (n): giường tầng

- bungalow /'bʌŋɡələʊ/(n): nhà trệt

Example: The bungalow looked in reasonably good condition, although the garden was rather untidy.

(Ngôi nhà trệt trông có vẻ còn khá tốt mặc dù khu vườn hơi nhếch nhác.)

- cellar /'selə(r)/ (n): tầng hầm (thường chứa đồ đạc)

Example: They had to fumigate the cellar to get rid of cockroaches.

(Họ đã phải phun thuốc tầng hầm để tiêu diệt hết gián.)

- ceramic /sə'remɪk/ (n): đồ gốm; (adj) làm bằng gốm

- citadel /'sɪtədəl/ (n): thành lũy

- charming /'tʃɑ:mɪŋ/ (adj): duyên dáng; quyến rũ

- complex /'kɒmpleks/(n): khu liên hợp (gồm một loại hình như thể thao, mua sắm, khách sạn,...)

Example: They are planning to develop the whole site into a shopping complex.

(Họ đang dự định phát triển toàn bộ địa điểm này thành một khu liên hợp mua sắm.)

- complex /'kɒmpleks/ /kəm'pleks/ (adj): phức tạp

- comprise /kəm'praɪz/ (v): gồm có (= to consist of)

Example: His collection comprises more than 300 valuable paintings.

(Bộ sưu tập của ông ấy gồm có trên 300 bức tranh quý.)

- concentric /kən'sentrik/ (adj): (vòng tròn) đồng tâm

- conservatory /kən'sɜ:vətɪ/ (n): nhà kính để trồng cây; nhạc viện

- contemporary /kən'tempərəri/ (adj): đương thời, hiện thời; cùng thời kỳ

Example: The environment is a major issue in the contemporary world.

(Môi trường là vấn đề mấu chốt trong thế giới hiện thời.)

- cramped /kræmpt/ (adj): chật hẹp, tù túng

- cushion /'kʊʃn/ (n): cái nệm ghế để dựa hoặc ngồi lên

- deceased /dɪ'si:st/ (adj): đã qua đời (= dead)

- deem /di:m/ (v): cho rằng (= to consider)

Example: In some cultures, speaking with your mouth full of food is deemed to be bad manners.

(Trong một số nền văn hóa, nói trong khi miệng đầy thức ăn được cho là hành vi xấu.)

- designate /'deziɡneɪt/ (v): chỉ định; dành riêng

Example:

- Miss Caroline has been designated to organize the teaching staff meeting.

(Cô Caroline đã được chỉ định tổ chức cuộc họp ban giảng huấn.)

- *This area of the park has been specially designated for children.*

(Khu vực này của công viên đặc biệt dành riêng cho trẻ em.)

- detached /di'tætʃt/ (adj): tách biệt, biệt lập
- dilapidated /di'læpɪdeɪtɪd/ (adj): đổ nát, xiêu vẹo
- double bed /'dʌblbed/ (n): giường đôi
- duvet /'du:veɪ/ (n): mền bông (chăn bông)
- dynasty /'dɪnəsti/ (n): vương triều
- expenditure /ɪk'spendɪtʃə/ (n): việc tiêu tiền; khoản chi tiêu
- extension /ɪk'stenʃn/ (n): phòng xây thêm
- harmonious /hɑ:'məʊniəs/ (adj): hài hòa; hòa đồng

Example: The restaurant's decor is a harmonious blend of traditional and modern. (Cách trang trí của nhà hàng là một sự kết hợp hài hòa giữa truyền thống và hiện đại.)

- hedge /hedʒ/ (n): hàng rào
- landing /'lændɪŋ/ (n): chiếu nghỉ (phần tiếp nối giữa cầu thang); sự hạ cánh
- mansion /'mænjən/ (n): biệt phủ; điền trang
- moat /məʊt/ (n): hào nước (chung quanh thành trì)
- the outskirts /ði'ʌʊt.skɜ:ts/ (n): khu vành đai (thành phố)

Example: Many factories have been built on the outskirts of the city. (Nhiều nhà máy đã được xây dựng trên khu vực vành đai thành phố.)

- patio /'pætiəʊ/ (n): phần sân nhà (xây hoặc đúc)
- perimeter /pə'rɪmɪtə(r)/ (n): khu vực bao quanh (của đất, vườn hoặc nhà)

Example: We can see guards patrolling the perimeter of the embassy.

(Chúng tôi có thể thấy lính gác đi tuần khu vực bao quanh tòa đại sứ.)

- pond (n): cái ao
- porch /pɔ:tʃ/ (n): hiên trước nhà
- reign /rein/ (n): triều đại
- restore /rɪ'stɔ:(r) / (v): phục chế
- restoration /,restə'reɪʃən/ (n): việc phục chế

Example: The restoration of the building is expected to take up to five years to complete. (Người ta hy vọng việc phục chế tòa nhà sẽ mất năm năm để hoàn thành.)

- sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/ (n): nghệ thuật điêu khắc; tác phẩm điêu khắc

Example: The museum has several life-sized sculptures of people and animals. (Nhà bảo tàng có một vài tác phẩm điêu khắc người và động vật có kích thước như thật.)

- sculptor /'skʌlptə/ (n): nhà điêu khắc
- semi-detached /,semi di'tætʃt/ (adj): (nhà) có chung một bức vách
- shield /ʃi:ld/ (n): vật bảo vệ; tấm khiên

- shutters /'ʃʌtə/ (n): cửa chớp
- sleep rough /sli:p 'rʌf/ (v): ngủ bụi (không nhà); to live rough: sống bụi đời

Example: Now it's in urgent need of blankets to send to those forced to sleep rough. (Hiện giờ đang rất cần chăn mền để gửi đến những người phải ngủ bụi.)

- sliding doors /,slaidɪŋ 'dɔ:(r)/ (n): cửa trượt
- spacious /'speɪʃəs/ (adj): rộng rãi, thoáng mát
- splendor/ splendour /'splendə(r)/ (n): sự tráng lệ
- stackable /'stækəbl/ (adj): có thể chồng lên nhau

Example: The audience sat on rows of blue plastic, stackable chairs.

(Khán giả ngồi trên những chiếc ghế bằng nhựa màu xanh có thể xếp chồng lên nhau.)

- substantial /səb'stænʃl/ (adj): to lớn; đáng kể (= considerable)
- surreal /sə'ri:əl/ (adj): siêu thực; như mơ
- tackle /'tækəl/(v): đối phó; xử lý (= to deal with)
- terraced house /,terəst'haʊs/ (n): nhà phố liền kề (= row house)
- thatched house /,θætʃt'haʊs / (n): nhà lợp tranh hoặc cỏ khô
- unique /ju:'ni:k/ (adj): độc đáo; duy nhất

Example: Each person's genetic code is unique except in the case of identical twins. (Bộ mã di truyền của mỗi người là duy nhất ngoại trừ trường hợp những cặp sinh đôi giống nhau y hệt.)

PHRASES TO REMEMBER:

1. be dedicated to: tận tụy với
2. to look for a solution to the problem: tìm giải pháp cho vấn đề
3. to have a word with sb: to talk with sb: nói chuyện với ai
4. to have the time of one's life = to enjoy oneself a lot: tận hưởng cuộc sống
5. to gain recognition for st: có được sự thừa nhận đối với
6. to get in touch with sb: liên lạc với ai = to contact sb
7. to tackle the problem: giải quyết vấn đề
8. to turn a blind eye to st: lơ đi = to ignore

COLLOCATIONS: DO, MAKE AND TAKE

● Do = to perform an action or activity

1. do an assignment: làm một nhiệm vụ được giao
2. do business (with): kinh doanh
3. do one's best: cố gắng hết sức
4. do damage/ harm: gây thiệt hại
5. do the cooking: nấu ăn
6. do a course: theo một khóa học
7. do an experiment: làm thí nghiệm

8. do the cleaning: dọn dẹp
9. do a job: làm một công việc
10. do s.t for living: kiếm sống
11. do the housework: làm việc nhà
12. do one's duty: làm nghĩa vụ
13. do research: nghiên cứu
14. do the shopping: mua sắm

● **MAKE = to create or cause something**

1. make an announcement: thông báo
2. make a mess: làm hỗn loạn, lộn xộn
3. make the bed: dọn giường
4. make an appointment: thu xếp một cuộc hẹn
5. make an attempt/ effort: cố gắng, nỗ lực
6. make a contribution to: đóng góp vào
7. make a decision: quyết định
8. make a difference: tạo sự khác biệt
9. make a mistake: mắc sai lầm
10. make money: kiếm tiền
11. make an excuse: viện cớ
12. make progress: tiến bộ
13. make a speech: diễn thuyết, phát biểu
14. make use of: tận dụng

● **TAKE = to move something from one place to another**

1. take place: xảy ra
2. take part in: tham gia vào
3. take advantage of sth: tận dụng
4. take notice of st: chú ý đến
5. take / assume responsibility for sth: chịu trách nhiệm về
6. take interest in: quan tâm đến
7. take measures: áp dụng, thực hiện biện pháp
8. take a view/ an attitude: có quan điểm/ thái độ
9. take an exam: tham gia thi cử
10. take a course: tham gia khóa học

WORD FORM:

STT	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
-----	------	------	-----------	--------

1			- contemporary: đương thời, hiện nay	- contemporarily
2	- expenditure: khoản chi từng mục cụ thể của cá nhân hoặc tổ chức - expense: chi tiêu nói chung	- expend: chi tiêu	- expensive: đắt ≠ inexpensive: rẻ	- expensively ≠ inexpensively
3	- beauty: vẻ đẹp	- beautify: làm đẹp	- beautiful: đẹp	- beautifully
4	- convenience: sự thuận lợi ≠ inconvenience: sự bất lợi		- convenient: thuận lợi ≠ inconvenient	- conveniently: một cách thuận lợi ≠ inconveniently
5	- impression: sự ấn tượng	- impress: gây ấn tượng	- impressive: ấn tượng ≠ unimpressive: không ấn tượng	- impressively
6	- peace: sự hòa bình	- pacify: lập lại hòa bình, làm nguôi đi (cơn giận)	- peaceful: hòa bình, yên bình	- peacefully
7	- popularity: sự phổ biến ≠ unpopularity	popularize: truyền bá, phổ biến	- popular ≠ unpopular	- popularly: quần chúng hóa, được yêu thích
8	- home: nhà ở, nơi cư ngụ, trú ẩn - homelessness: tình trạng vô gia cư	- home: cư ngụ	- homeless: vô gia cư - homely: thoải mái (không khí), thân thiện (người)	- homewards: hướng về nhà - home: tại nhà
9	- alternative: vật/ người thay thế		- alternative: thay thế	- alternatively: như một sự lựa chọn, lựa chọn khác
10	- architecture: khoa kiến trúc/ xây dựng - architect: kiến trúc sư		- architectural: thuộc kiến trúc, xây dựng	- architecturally: về mặt kiến trúc

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

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

complex	conservatory	detached	porch	extension
---------	--------------	----------	-------	-----------

dilapidated	designated	spacious	attic	harmonious

1. They were both lovely to me, and relations between them were particularly _____ just then.
2. There were times he would retreat to his _____ room and not want to be disturbed.
3. The hotel we stayed in was really _____. It was built 15 years ago.
4. Scientists need a better understanding of the _____ interactions that cause hurricanes to intensify.
5. As usual we had breakfast in the _____.
6. The front _____ held pots of flowers, all looking healthy and strong.
7. The lake was recently _____ a conservation area.
8. The home was attractively furnished and had a _____ hall, sitting room, television lounge, conservatory and dining room.
9. We lived in a _____ three-bedroom house on the edge of the town.
10. They're building an _____ to their house.

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

1. Most people like some froms of bedside lightning- either for reading in bed or simply to create a warm atmosphere.
A. cold B. cosy C. happy D. remote
2. Not many people visit this isolated sport centre.
A. close B. near C. remote D. dilapidated
3. It was a Sunday, about three o'clock, and the streets were quiet.
A. noisy B. messy C. spacious D. peaceful
4. She offered me practical assistance with my research.
A. refusal B. supporting C. help D. favor
5. There is more than one way to tackle the problem.
A. solve B. meet C. see D. argue

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

1. Five workers were packed into a cramped office.
A. narrow B. small C. spacious D. enormous
2. The inspectors said the bridge was in a good condition and potentially dangerous.
A. dilapidated B. modern C. new D. in a bad location
3. The room was full of big old-fashioned furniture.
A. outdated B. huge C. modern D. impressive
4. Teachers were turning a blind eye to smoking in school.
A. paying attention to B. focusing

C. ignoring

D. hesitating

5. The population **increased** dramatically in the first half of the century.

A. went up

B. went around

C. mounted

D. went down

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the correct form of "do/ make or take".

1. He's not here right now. Can I _____ a message?

2. We normally _____ the shopping on Saturday mornings.

3. Be very careful that you _____ the right decision.

4. Before you go out, you have to _____ your homework, OK?

5. Are these seats _____ ?

6. Who's going to _____ the dinner? You or me?

7. Have you _____ all the arrangements yet?

8. I always _____ my bed before breakfast.

9. Anna will be _____ her music exam in the summer.

10. Everyone _____ a big effort to help yesterday.

11. The doctor told me I have to _____ exercise regularly.

12. He had been told to _____ photographs for the magazine, not to give to Ana.

13. She has _____ advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms.

14. It doesn't matter if you fail, just _____ your best.

15. Exercise can _____ a big difference to your state of health.

Exercise 5: Pronunciation

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

1. A. curse

B. purse

C. cure

D. burn

2. A. worked

B. prevented

C. decided

D. wicked

3. A. ceramic

B. citadel

C. complex

D. cellar

4. A. conservatory

B. reset

C. conservation

D. reserve

5. A. porch

B. headache

C. detached

D. teacher

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

1. A. bungalow

B. ceramic

C. concentric

D. extension

2. A. cushion

B. duvet

C. mansion

D. surreal

3. A. sculpture

B. spacious

C. unique

D. patio

4. A. harmonious

B. dilapidated

C. conservatory

D. information

5. A. tackled

B. deceased

C. splendor

D. shutters

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

1. He is among the best-known _____ artists. (contemporarily)

2. Painting is a relatively _____ way to enhance your home. It doesn't cost much money. (expensive)

3. _____ medicine can cure many problems but not diseases like cancer. (**alternative**)
4. The house is _____ situated near the station and the shops. (**convenience**)
5. I didn't get much of an _____ of the place because it was dark when we drove through it. (**impress**)
6. The woods were designated an area of outstanding natural _____. (**beautiful**)
7. She hoped the different ethnic groups in the area could live together in _____ co-existence. (**peace**)
8. Television has an important role to play in _____ new scientific ideas. (**popular**)
9. One common cause of _____ is separation or divorce. (**home**)
10. He earned a master's degree in _____. (**architect**)

GRAMMAR

1. Revision: Comparison of adjectives & adverbs
2. Double comparison & The more ..., the more ...
3. Second conditional
4. I wish ...; If only ...

1. Revision: Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

(Ôn cách dùng so sánh tính từ)

1.1. Các cấp độ so sánh tính từ:

Comparison	Examples
Comparative: So sánh hơn	Mount Kilimanjaro is higher than Mount Fuji.
Superlative: So sánh nhất	Mount Everest is the highest in the world.
Equal: So sánh bằng	Mount Fuji is not as high as Mount Kilimanjaro.

1.2. Comparative and Superlative adjectives: Tính từ so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất
1.2.1. Short adjectives (Tính từ ngắn): là những tính từ có một âm tiết (one syllable) hoặc hai âm tiết (two syllables). Những tính từ hai âm tiết thuộc nhóm tính từ ngắn khi so sánh phải có mẫu tự "y" ở cuối.

● **Đối với tính từ một vần:** chúng ta thêm "-er" vào sau tính từ khi so sánh hơn và thêm "-est" vào sau tính từ khi so sánh nhất. Chúng ta thường dùng mạo từ "The" trước so sánh nhất.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
High	Higher	The highest
Fast	Faster	The fastest
Strong	Stronger	The strongest
Long	Longer	The longest

.....
-------	-------	-------

● **Nhân đôi phụ âm:** Chúng ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-er” hoặc “-est” nếu tính từ chỉ có một âm tiết (syllable) và trước phụ âm cuối chỉ có MỘT nguyên âm.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	The biggest
Slim	Slimmer	The slimmest
Hot	Hotter	The hottest
.....

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta KHÔNG nhân đôi mẫu tự “w” khi thêm “er” hoặc “est”.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Low	Lower	The lowest
Slow	Slower	The slowest

● **Đổi “y” thành “i+er/ est”:** đối với các tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng có mẫu tự “y”, chúng ta đổi “y” thành “i” rồi mới thêm “-er” hoặc “-est”.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Busy	Busier	The busiest
Happy	Happier	The happiest
Lazy	Lazier	The laziest
Healthy	Healthier	The healthiest
.....

● Tính từ hai vần âm tiết cùng có “-ow” và “-er” cũng được thêm “-er/ -est” khi so sánh. Ví dụ:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Narrow	Narrower	The narrowest
Shallow	Shallower	The shallowest
Tender	Tenderer/ More tender	The tenderest/ The most tender

- Suddenly, her voice was becoming lower and **tenderer**.

- Our resolution passed with **the narrowest** possible majority.

1.2.2. Long adjectives (Tính từ dài): là những tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên.

● Đối với các tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên, chúng ta thêm “more” khi so sánh hơn và thêm “the most” khi so sánh nhất. Ví dụ:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
-----------	-------------	-------------

Delicious	More delicious	The most delicious
Exciting	More exciting	The most exciting
Careful	More careful	The most careful
.....

1.2.3. “Less/ the least + adjective”: Chúng ta có thể dùng “less + adjective” với ý nghĩa “kém hơn” và “the least + adjective” với ý nghĩa “kém nhất. Ví dụ:

- Getting out of bed in summer is **less difficult than** in winter.
- They chose **the least expensive** of the hotels.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “**less/ the least**” trước các danh từ không đếm được với ý nghĩa “ít hơn/ ít nhất”. Ví dụ:

- I eat **less chocolate** and fewer biscuits than I used to.
- There is **far less trouble** in our classes than there used to be.
- She’s the best teacher, even though she has **the least experience**.

1.2.4. Irregular adjectives (Tính từ so sánh bất quy tắc):

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	The best
Bad	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/ further	The farthest/ the furthest
Little	Less	The least
Few	Fewer	The fewest
Much, many	More	The most
Old	Older/ elder	The oldest/ the eldest

1.2.5. Chúng ta có thể dùng “**much/ far + comparative adjectives**” với ý nghĩa “hơn rất nhiều”. Ví dụ:

- The results of the test were **much better** than we’d expected.
- This new drug gives heart attack victims a **far greater** chance of survival.
- Jenny works **much harder** than anyone else in her office.

1.3. Comparison of equality: Tính từ/ trạng từ so sánh bằng

Chúng ta dùng cách nói “as + adjective/ adverb + as” hoặc “not as + adjective/ adverb + as” với ý nghĩa “bằng ...” hoặc “không bằng ...” Ví dụ:

- Alice is just **as talented as** her sister.
- Brian doesn’t work **as hard as** his wife.
- Country life isn’t always **as peaceful as** city-dwellers think.

CHÚ Ý: Trong câu phủ định, chúng ta có thể dùng “**not so ... as**” thay cho “**not as ... as**” Ví dụ:

- Brian doesn’t work **so hard as** his wife.

- This neighbourhood is not **so peaceful as** it used to be.

1.4. Comparison of adverbs: cách so sánh trạng từ

1.4.1. “More/ the most + adverbs ending in -ly”: với các trạng từ tận cùng có ly”, chúng ta dùng “more + adv” để so sánh hơn và dùng “the most + adverb” để so sánh nhất. Ví dụ:

- You should speak **more gently** with your children.
- She runs the office **the most efficiently**.

1.4.2. Các trạng từ có hình thức so sánh bất quy tắc:

Adverbs	Comparative	Superlative
Well	Better	The best
Badly	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther/ further	The farthest/ the furthest
Little	Less	The least
Much, many	More	The most

Ví dụ:

- Tom plays the violin **better** than anyone in his school.
- The victims who were **the worst** injured would be treated first by the doctors.
- “Halt!” called the guard. “You can't go any **further** without a permit.”
- I eat **less** chocolate and fewer biscuits than I used to.

2. Double comparison (so sánh kép) và so sánh với “The more..., the more...”

2.1. Double comparison: “comparative + and + comparative”

Chúng ta dùng “tính từ so sánh hơn + “and” + tính từ so sánh hơn” để diễn tả ý nghĩa “càng ngày càng ...” Chú ý phân biệt cách dùng giữa tính từ ngắn (short adjectives) và tính từ dài (long adjectives) khi dùng cấu trúc này.

2.1.1. Với tính từ ngắn (short adjectives): chúng ta dùng hình thức “comparative + and + comparative”.

Ví dụ:

- In the summer, the day is getting **longer and longer**.
- It seems that nowadays students are becoming **busier and busier**.

2.1.2. Với tính từ dài (long adjectives): chúng ta dùng cách nói “more and more + long adjectives”. Ví dụ:

- Goods are becoming **more and more** expensive.
- Jobs are getting **more and more** difficult to find.

2.2. Double comparison: “The more ..., the more ...”

Chúng ta dùng cấu trúc “The + comparative adj/ adv ..., the + comparative adj/ adv ...” để diễn tả ý nghĩa “Càng ..., thì càng ...”.

CHÚ Ý: Sau “The + comparative” chúng ta dùng “subject + verb”. Ví dụ:

- **The harder** you study, **the higher** scores you get.
- **The older** he gets, **the more intelligent** he becomes.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “The + more/ less + noun + subject + verb”. Ví dụ:

- **The less money** you spend, **the more money** you will save.
- **The more time** I work, **the less time** I spend with my family.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể giản lược động từ “to be” trong những trường hợp ý nghĩa đã rõ ràng. Ví dụ:

- **The weaker the bones**, the easier they get broken. (= The weaker the bones *are*,....)
- **The stronger the body**, the better it resists. (= The stronger the body *is*,...)

3. Second conditional

(Câu điều kiện loại 2)

3.1. FORM:

If-clause	Main clause
Subject + Past simple	Subject + would/ could do

Ví dụ:

- If I **had** a luxury yacht, I **could sail** around the world.
- If we **lived** in the country, our children **would be** happier.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể hoán đổi vị trí của “If-clause” và “Main clause”. Ví dụ:

- I could sail around the world if I had a luxury yacht.
- Our children would be happier if we lived in the country.

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

- If I **were** you, I **wouldn't lend** him any money.
- If you **broke** that vase, your Dad **would never forgive** you.
- If my mother **were** younger, she **could learn** karate.

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “If-clause: Subject + were to do sth,...” với ý nghĩa trang trọng. Ví dụ:

- If anyone **were to complain**, they could write to the director.

(= If anyone complained, they could write to the director.)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “even if” thay cho “if” để nhấn mạnh. Ví dụ:

- I would never sell this painting, **even if** they offered me a million dollars.

3.3. Second conditional with “Wish” and “If only”: Câu điều kiện loại 2 với “Wish” và “If only”

3.3.1. Chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 2 với “Wish” hoặc “If only” để nói về một tình huống giả định trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai, và chúng ta ước nó xảy ra (hoặc không xảy ra). Ví dụ:

- I wish I **lived** on the coast. (I live in the city now and it is far away from the coast.)
- If only we **had** a small garden, we would grow some flowers. (We don't have any garden.)

3.3.2. Chúng ta dùng hình thức quá khứ (giả định) của động từ khi ước về một tình huống hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Sau đây là tóm tắt các thì trong câu điều kiện loại 2 với “Wish” và “If only”:

I wish	+ subject + past simple	- I wish I lived in the country.
If only	+ subject + could (do)	- If only I could play the piano well.

	+ subject + would/ wouldn't (do)	- If only it wouldn't rain so much.
--	---	--

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Choose the correct form of comparison in bold type to complete each of the following sentences.

Example: This film is ~~better~~/ **the best** one I've seen so far.

1. In the UK, the streets are generally **narrower/ the narrowest** than in the USA.
2. Edwin is **more ambitious/ the most ambitious** employee in this office.
3. She's **more stubborn/ the most stubborn** than anybody I know.
4. Amanda spoke **more confidently/ the most confidently** than her opponent in the debate.
5. Which is **more dangerous/ the most dangerous** animal in the world?
6. We haven't reached the park yet. We must walk **further/ the furthest**.
7. What is **less/ the least** price you are willing to take?
8. You should buy a **faster/ fastest** car. This one is not fast enough!
9. The weather this winter is even **worse/ the worst** than last winter.
10. Jason lost the race by **the narrower/ the narrowest** of margins.

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences using the words from the table in correct comparative forms. Use "than" where necessary and use each word once only.

dangerous	heavy	colourful	fast
faithful	comfortable	tender	shallow
quickly	far	little	

Example: Wind surfing is ...more dangerous than.... swimming.

1. Do you think dogs are _____ cats?
2. Her house is a bit _____ a hotel.
3. I'm afraid I never got _____ the first five pages of this novel.
4. Lead is _____ any other metal.
5. If you want to lose weight, you must eat _____ fat and exercise more.
6. These fish are found in the _____ waters around the coast.
7. His garden is a lot _____ this park.
8. Her paper work was done _____ everybody thought.
9. If you had run a bit _____, you could have caught him.
10. Cook the meat for fifteen more minutes so that it'll be _____

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences using "(not) as as...." with one of the words from the table. Use each word once only.

interesting	cold	difficult	funny
-------------	------	-----------	-------

important	high	good	dangerous
powerful	patient	dynamic	

Example: This film is not.... as interesting as his previous ones.

1. The apple pie was _____ the one my grandmother used to make.
2. The explosion was not _____ the previous one.
3. In some parts of the country prices aren't _____ in others.
4. In some European countries, December isn't _____ January.
5. I haven't known anyone who is _____ my mother.
6. The test in Chemistry was not _____ the test in Biology.
7. This joke is _____ the one you told us last time.
8. No one in the team is _____ Janet. She's young and enthusiastic.
9. Money isn't _____ health and happiness.
10. Jogging is not _____ rock climbing.

Exercise 4: Complete the following sentences using the double comparison "comparative + and + comparative" or "more and more + adjective" with one of the words from the table. Use each word once only.

cold	narrow	high	big
heavy	nervous	talkative	good
difficult	complicated		

Example: As the winter is coming, it's gettingcolder and colder....

1. Towards the end of the intensive course, my English was getting _____
2. My bags seemed to get _____ as I carried them.
3. The road soon became _____
4. As the conversation went on, Kate became _____
5. The school rules are becoming _____ to follow.
6. The balloon was going up _____ in the sky.
7. As she was waiting for her interview, she got _____
8. It's getting _____ to recruit volunteers for charities.
9. Health care is becoming _____
10. The company is expanding rapidly. It's growing _____

Exercise 5: Finish the second sentence of each pair using the comparison with "The + comparative, the + comparative".

Example: As the children are older, they become taller.

The older the children are, the taller they become.

1. You spend more time working, then you get more stressed.

The more time _____

2. Talk less about your problems and you'll think less about them.

The less _____

3. If you stay in England a long time, your English will be better.

The longer _____

4. As the weather gets warmer, I feel better.

The warmer _____

5. If we start soon, we'll finish soon.

The sooner _____

6. If you laugh more, you'll feel more relaxed.

The more _____

7. As it gets darker, the children become more scared.

The darker _____

8. If the tickets are cheaper, more people will buy them.

The cheaper _____

9. As you are older, you have more experience.

The older _____

10. As we climbed higher, it got colder.

The higher _____

Exercise 6: Read the following interview and put the verbs in parentheses in the correct form of the second conditional. The first one has been done for you.

Vera: What would you do (1. you/ do) if you _____ (2. not/ be) a song writer?

Ron: Hi, Vera. I _____ (3. be) a doctor or a teacher if I _____ (4. not/ be) a song writer. I'd like to do something to help other people.

Vera: If you _____ (5. have) a superpower, what _____ (6. it/ be)?

Ron: Interesting question! I'd love to be able to fly. If I _____ (7. want) to get away from people for a while and be on my own or write some new songs, I _____ (8. fly up) to the clouds and just hang out there for a while. That would be really fantastic!

Vera: Which part of your body would you like to change?

Ron: Wow! That's a bit of personal question, I am pretty happy as I am, to be honest. Nobody is perfect, but I don't really care what anybody else thinks. I suppose if I _____ (9. change) anything, I _____ (10. make) myself a bit taller. I love hanging out and playing football, but I am kind of short!

Vera: Thank you so much, Ron.

Exercise 7: Read the situation and finish the second sentence using the second conditional with "If-clause" or "Wish/ If only".

Example: I don't have her phone number, so I can't call her.

If I ...had her phone number, I would/ could call her.

1. He isn't a nice person, so he treats people so badly.

If he _____

2. Tom doesn't pay attention in class, so he doesn't achieve better results.

If Tom _____

3. You have so many accidents because you don't drive carefully.

You _____

4. I work here because I really like my job.

I _____

5. She can't dye her hair pink because she has a serious job.

If she _____

6. I'm so annoyed because my neighbours park their cars in front of my house.

I wish my neighbours _____

7. I'm not young enough to learn to play basketball.

If only I _____, so that I could learn to play basketball.

8. My roommate always borrows my clothes without asking.

I wish my roommate _____

9. I don't have enough time to do everything I want.

If only I _____

10. My car is too old, but I can't afford a new one!

I wish I _____

SPEAKING

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

1. Billy and Bobby are in a coffee shop. Billy is asking Bobby for his opinion about the coffee there.

Billy: "How's the coffee here?" - Bobby: " _____ "

A. It's a little better now that I've got a car.

B. It's a little bitter, to tell the truth.

C. As a matter of fact, I'm not interested.

D. No, I don't think so.

2. James: "It was very kind of you to give me a lift home". - Pete: " _____ "

A. As a matter of fact, you're pretty nice.

B. Oh, don't do that. I was coming past your house anyway.

C. I'm not pleased.

D. Oh, don't mention it. I was coming past your house any way

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

Thomas: "How have you been recently?" - Peter: " _____ "

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

4. George and Frankie are talking about their hobbies.

George: "In my opinion, action films are exciting". - Frankie: " _____ "

- A. What are opinion!
- B. Yes, you can do it.
- C. There's no doubt about it.
- D. Your opinion is exactly.

PRACTICE TEST 9

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

- 1. A. path B. thousand C. breathe D. think
- 2. A. pond B. porch C. cottage D. possible

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

- 3. A. farmhouse B. shutter C. cramped D. remote
- 4. A. restore B. popular C. peaceful D. attic

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

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

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

6. More people would spend their holidays in England unless the weather weren't so unpredictable

- A. would spend B. unless C. so D. unpredictable

7. Of the two sisters, Susan is the most beautiful.

- A. Of B. sisters C. is D. most beautiful

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

8. I'm sick and tired of you telling me what to do all the time.

- A. interested in B. concerned with
- C. bored with D. tired from

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

9. Unless the two signatures are identical, the bank won't honor the check.

- A. similar B. different C. fake D. genuine

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

10. Anne is seeing Mary off at the airport.

Anne: "Don't fail to look after yourself, Mary!" - Marry: "_____."

- A. Of course, you are an adult.
- B. Oh, I knew about that.
- C. The same to you.
- D. Thanks, I will.

11. Frank is inviting William to go to the waterpark.

Frank: "What about going to the waterpark?" - William: _____

- A. That's good idea.
- B. That's right.
- C. Of course!
- D. Right! Go ahead

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

12. He and his wife lived in a modern _____ on the outskirts of the city.

- A. desert B. forest C. bungalow D. grass

13. She locked the door of her room all day yesterday to avoid _____

- A. to disturb B. disturbing C. being disturbed D. to be disturbed

14. There have been cuts in local _____ on education.

- A. expenditure B. expensive C. salary D. wage

15. The robot is made of metal, _____, and other materials.

- A. nylon B. ceramic C. clothes D. wool

16. You can _____ the best time of your life from now on.

- A. have B. get C. take D. make

17. The street is lined with enormous _____ where the rich and famous live.

- A. house B. palace C. huts D. mansions

18. We were able to see a _____ improvement.

- A. terrible B. small C. substantial D. a little

19. I wish I _____ money when I was earning a good salary.

- A. saved B. could save
C. would have saved D. had saved

20. The rooms in the front _____ noisier than those in the back.

- A. are more B. are little C. are very D. are much

21. I _____ very well with my father now, we never have any arguments.

- A. go on B. carry on C. get on D. put on

22. There are no simple _____ to the problem of overpopulation.

- A. method B. solutions C. solution D. request

23. He has been unable to get in touch _____ his brother for a few days.

- A. with B. to C. about D. of

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

24. Unless he apologizes, I'll never invite him here again.

- A. If he doesn't apologize, I'll never invite him here again.

- B. If he doesn't apologize, I'll invite him here again.
- C. If he didn't apologize, I'd never invite him here again.
- D. If he apologizes, I'll never invite him here again.

25. I took off my shoes before entering the room _____.

- A. in order to not dirty the floor
- B. so that I not dirty the floor
- C. in order not dirtying the floor
- D. so as not to dirty the floor

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.

Culture shock refers to the feelings of discomfort experienced as a person adjusts to a new culture. It is caused by having to cope with many new and unfamiliar situations and traditions. Newcomers feel helpless because they cannot understand all the new things they experience. However, understanding the stages of culture shock - and knowing that **it** is only temporary - can help newcomers make the transition.

There are four stages of culture shock, although the length of time each stage lasts will differ for each person. The first stage is the honeymoon stage. During this time, when you first enter a new culture, everything is interesting and exciting. You are curious about the new culture and eager to learn. Everything seems interesting, the people are friendly, the food is delicious, and you are eager to explore your new surroundings. However, after some time, the distress stage begins. The newcomer starts to feel uncomfortable and unhappy in the new culture. Everything seems very difficult: shopping, getting around, and making friends all seem confusing. You may begin to feel homesick and want to return home. Feelings of anger and sadness are common, and you may be overwhelmed by small problems. However, these feelings are only temporary. Gradually, the newcomer becomes more comfortable in the culture and enters the recovery stage. The new customs seem clearer, and everyday interactions are easier. You begin to enjoy the new culture once more. Finally, the stability stage begins. Life becomes more normal, and your sense of humor returns. You may not like everything about the new culture, but it doesn't make you so unhappy. You begin to feel at home in the new culture.

26. According to the passage, which of the following is a feature of the honeymoon stage?

- A. The newcomer feels it hard to do a lot of things because they are all new.
- B. The newcomer is enthusiastic to discover the new culture.
- C. The newcomer is used to the new life, new culture, and new country.
- D. The newcomer feels happier and easier to adapt to the new culture.

27. The word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. the transition
- B. the culture
- C. the shock
- D. the experience

28. According to the passage, in which stage do newcomers miss their families the most?

- A. The honeymoon stage
- B. The distress stage
- C. The recovery stage
- D. The stability stage

29. According to the passage, why does the author think that newcomers can get over the distress stage?

- A. Because they can adapt to the new situation well
- B. Because they will find a way to overcome it soon
- C. Because all the problems in this stage are not permanent
- D. Because their friends can help them get over it

30. Where is this passage probably taken from?

- A. A tourism magazine
- B. A handbook for exchange students
- C. A book on cultural traditions
- D. A website on culture preservation

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

31. Sally cut her household _____ and tried to save every penny she could. (expend)
32. It will be very _____ for me to have no car. (convenience)
33. That was an _____ performance from such a young tennis player. (impress)
34. Money has been raised to _____ the area. (beautiful)
35. Most people tend to look at things _____ rather than historically. (contemporary)

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

36. If he has free time, he'll play tennis.

→ Should _____.

37. It is such a heavy book that I can't lift it

→ The book is too _____.

38. No one in my class is more intelligent than her.

→ She is _____.

39. 'Why not participate in the English Speaking Contest?', said he.

→ He suggested _____.

40. I lived on a farm once, but I don't any more.

→ I used _____.

PRACTICE TEST 10

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. invites | B. removes | C. contact <u>s</u> | D. take <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. detach <u>e</u> d | B. porch | C. headach <u>e</u> | D. watch |

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

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3. A. spacious | B. serious | C. landing | D. surreal |
| 4. A. citadel | B. deceased | C. detached | D. extension |

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

5. My elder sisters, both of them were doctors, said they were too busy to pick me up.

- A. elder B. both of them C. too busy D. to pick me

6. Every student in my class are good at English.

- A. student B. in C. are D. at

7. The weather is more hot than it was yesterday.

- A. is B. more hot C. than D. was

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

8. In Africa, many children die from not having enough food.

- A. poverty B. starvation C. drought D. malnutrition

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

9. She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.

- A. mean B. spacious C. kind D. charming

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

10. Bill is talking to his colleague.

Bill: "_____, Jack?" - Jack: "Fine! I have just got a promotion."

- A. What happened B. What are you doing
C. How are you doing D. How come

11. Two students are talking in a new class.

Student 1: "Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?" - Student 2: "_____."

- A. No, thanks. B. Yes, I am so glad.
C. Sorry, the seat is taken. D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.

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

12. We looked all over the house, even down in the coal _____.

- A. cellar. B. shop C. home D. citadel

13. If Joe hadn't tried to murder that millionaire, he _____ in prison now.

- A. wouldn't be B. hadn't been
C. weren't D. wouldn't have been

14. He will be making a new _____ for the exhibition.

- A. painter B. sculpture C. dynasty D. moat

15. The group is _____ to the conservation of the environment.

- A. dedicated B. enthusiastic C. expect D. fond

16. The government is determined to _____ inflation.

- A. expend B. deem C. tackle D. contact

17. If only you _____ how I feel about you.

A. understand

B. understood

C. can understand

D. would be understood

18. My list of things gets _____ I don't know when to finish them all.

A. less and less

B. shorter and shorter

C. longer and longer

D. more and more difficulty

19. The play was a/an _____ mix of fact and fantasy.

A. enormous

B. deceased

C. stackable

D. surreal

20. The programme will enable in-store beauticians to _____ recognition for learning specialist skills as well as key retail techniques.

A. gain

B. got

C. make

D. had

21. After Mary _____ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.

A. will finish

B. is finishing

C. finishes

D. will have finished

22. This is a _____ opportunity to study these rare creatures.

A. charming

B. unique

C. remote

D. contemporary

23. The authorities were turning a _____ eye to human rights abuses.

A. dim

B. bright

C. blind

D. dark

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

24. I'm not a millionaire, so I can't buy you a plane.

A. If I was a millionaire, I will buy you a plane.

B. If I were a millionaire, I would buy you a plane.

C. If you were a millionaire, I would buy your plane.

D. If I buy a plane, I'll become a millionaire.

25. Hoa doesn't play the guitar as well as Minh.

A. Minh plays the guitar as well.

B. Hoa doesn't play the guitar well.

C. Hoa doesn't play the guitar better than Minh

D. Minh plays the guitar better than Hoa.

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.

In the mountains of Northern Viet Nam live the Muong people, one of the largest ethnic groups in the country. The Muong often live in stilt houses in villages. They live mainly by growing rice and (26)_____ poultry and cattle.

They have their own language and traditions and are known as friendly and welcoming people. In modern life, many of the Muong people still make their (27)_____ themselves. They need to be very creative, talented and patient because their clothes have colourful patterns on them, which are (28)_____ to make and take a lot of skill and time. Muong women often wear a long black skirt, a white shirt and a plain or colourful headscarf. Men often wear a long white shirt with dark trousers.

The Muong people have their own style of music and they play the *gong*, one of the traditional musical (29) _____ of the Muong culture. There are songs for special occasions, such as moving into a new home, and songs with stories about the history of the Muong. The Muong people are (30) _____ of their traditions and culture.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 26. A. raising | B. rising | C. planting | D. adopting |
| 27. A. bags | B. hats | C. shoes | D. clothes |
| 28. A. skillful | B. good | C. difficult | D. comfortable |
| 29. A. drums | B. instruments | C. violin | D. equipment |
| 30. A. proud | B. tired | C. afraid | D. frightened |

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

31. Several _____ styles are being considered for the proposed housing development. (architect)
32. When you get _____ late you don't feel like cooking. (homeless)
33. I hope the situation can be resolved _____. (peace)
34. That song was _____ with people from my father's generation. (popularize)
35. There must be an _____ to people sleeping on the streets. (alternatively)

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

36. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get information.

→ If _____.

37. "What will you do if you leave school?", Lan asked me.

→ Lan asked _____.

38. They had a good meal and then went to dance.

→ After they _____.

39. Without my teacher's help, I wouldn't have been able to get the scholarship.

→ If my teacher _____.

40. They made all students sign up for the course before September.

→ Each student _____.