**Unit 5: AMBITION**

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**I. VOCABULARY**

**- architect** /'ɑ:.kɪtekt/ (n) : kiến trúc sư

**- available** /ə'veɪləbəl/ (adj) : có sẵn

*Example: Further details are available on request.*

*(Những thông tin chi tiết luôn có sẵn theo yêu cầu.)*

**- builder** /'bɪldər/ (n) : thợ xây

**- cleaner** /'kli:nər/ (n) : nhân viên tạp vụ

**- costume designer** /'kɔstju:m dɪ'zaɪnə/ (n) : người thiết kế trang phục diễn xuất

**- dish-washer** /'dɪʃ,wɒʃər/ (n) : máy hoặc người rửa chén

**- enthusiastic** /ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪk/ (adj) : nhiệt tình

*Example: The participants were very enthusiastic, and over 2200 adults participated, almost twice as many as we had originally estimated.*

*(Những người tham gia rất nhiệt tình, và hơn 2200 người lớn đã tham gia, gần gấp đôi so với ước tính ban đầu của chúng tôi.)*

**- estate agent** /ɪ'steɪt ,eɪʤənt/ (n) : người kinh doanh bất động sản

**- film tagger** /fɪlm'tægə(r)/ (n) : người chuyên phân loại phim tùy theo nội dung (a person who watches a new film and makes notes to give information about it)

**- flexible** /'flek.sə.bəl/ (adj) :linh động

**- friendly** /'frendli/ (adj) : thân thiện

**- fruit- picker** /fru:t'pɪkər/ (n) : người hái trái cây

*Example: Fruit pickers also have to take special care as not to bruise or*

*damage the fruit in the process. (Người hái quả cũng phải đặc biệt lưu ý để không làm dập hoặc hỏng quả.)*

**- gardener** /'gɑ:.dənər/ (n) : người làm vườn

**- groundskeeper** /'graʊndzki:pər/ (n) : người chăm sóc sân thể thao hoặc công viên

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

**- hairdresser** /'heə,dresər/ (n) : thợ làm tóc

**- honest** /'ɒnɪst/ (adj) : thật thà; lương thiện

**- journalist** /ʤɜ:nəlɪst/ (n) : nhà báo

**- locksmith** /'lɒk.smɪθ/ (n) :thợ sửa khóa

*Example: Most importantly, the hotel gains a security system whose cards cannot be copied by the local locksmith. (Quan trọng nhất là, khách sạn cỏ một hệ thống an ninh mà thợ khóa địa phương không thể sao chép thẻ.)*

**- model builder** /'mɒdl 'bɪldə(r)/ (n) : người thiết kế mô hình

**- paramedic** /,pærə'medɪk/ (n) : nhân viên y tế

**- patient** /'peɪʃənt/ (adj) : kiên nhẫn

**- pizza delivery man** /'pi:tsə dɪ'lɪvəri/ (n) : người giao bánh pizza

*Example: I did not want to appear like a pizza delivery man. (Tôi không muốn xuất hiện như một người giao bánh pizza.)*

**- programmer** /'prəʊ.græm.ər/ (n) : lập trình viên

**- sales assistant** /'seɪlz ə'sɪstənt/ (n) : người bán hàng = shop assistant

*Example: Can you wave over a sales assistant? I have a question about this bracelet. (Bạn có thể vẫy gọi một người bán hàng không? Tôi có một câu hỏi về chiếc vòng này.)*

**- signpost** /'saɪnpəʊst/ (n) : bảng chỉ đường

**- physically fit** /'fɪzɪkəli fɪt/ (adv + adj) : khỏe mạnh về thể chất

*Example: Hiking helps me keep physically fit. (Đi bộ đường dài giúp thể chất tôi khỏe mạnh.)*

**- sports coach** /spɔ:ts kəʊtʃ/ (n) : huấn luyện viên thể thao

**- steward** /'stju:.əd/ (n) : nhân viên hỗ trợ; tiếp viên

hàng không

**- stunt performer** /stʌnt pə'fɔ:mər/ (n) : người đóng thế vai (phim)

**- surfing instructor** /'sɜ:fɪŋ ɪn'strʌktər/ (n): người dạy lướt sóng

*Example: How much do surfing instructors get paid in the UK? (Người dạy lướt sóng được trả bao nhiêu ở Vương quốc Anh?)*

**- travel agent** /'trævəl ,eɪʤənt/ (n) : đại lý công ty du lịch

**- video game developer** /'vɪdiəʊ geɪm dɪ'veləpə(r)/ (n): người triển khai trò chơi điện tử

**- *use up*** (phrasal verb): sử dụng hết, làm cạn kiệt

*Example: Don't use up all the milk - we need some for breakfast. (Đừng dùng hết sữa - chúng ta cần một ít sữa cho bữa sáng.)*

**- underperform** /,ʌndəpə'fɔ:m/ (v) : hoạt động kém hiệu quả

*Example: The company has underperformed for a long time. (Công ty đã hoạt động kém hiệu quả trong một thời gian dài.)*

**- ex-school friend** /eks'sku:l frend/ (n) : bạn học cũ

**- post-war** /,pəʊst'wɔ:(r)/ (adj) : sau chiến tranh

**- mistype =** mis-type /mɪs'taɪp/ (v) : đánh máy sai

*Example: It's not unusual for customers to mistype their email address.*

*(Không có gì lạ khi khách hàng đánh máy nhầm địa chỉ email của họ.)*

**- resell** /,ri:'sel/ (v) : bán lại

*Example: He resells the goods at a profit. (Anh ta bán lại hàng hóa và có lãi.)*

**- co-write** /'kəʊ.raɪt/ /kəʊ'raɪt/ (v) : viết chung; cùng sáng tác

*Example: Lennon and McCartney co-wrote most of the Beatles' songs. (Lennon và McCartney đã cùng sáng tác hầu hết các bài hát của The Beatles.)*

**A. Phrases to remember**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| be on your feet | khỏe mạnh lại sau khi bị bệnh (completely well again after an illness or a time of trouble) |
| be part of a team | trở thành một phần của một đội |
| deal with the public | đối phó với công chúng |
| earn a lot (of money) | kiếm thật nhiều tiền |
| make phone calls | gọi điện thoại |
| work indoors/ outdoors | làm việc trong nhà/ ngoài trời |
| work long hours/ nine-to-five | làm việc nhiều giờ / chín giờ đến năm giờ |
| automated toll booths on motorways | các trạm thu phí tự động trên đường cao tốc |
| apply for | nộp đơn (xin việc) |
| by the sea | gần biển |
| What I mean is,... | Ý của tôi là,... |
| passionate about | đam mê về |
| set up a website | thiết lập một trang web |
| be short of money | thiếu tiền |
| offer someone something | cung cấp cho ai món gì |
| donate all of my wages to charity | quyên góp tất cả tiền lương cho từ thiện |
| get on with | hòa đồng, thân thiện với  |
| get in touch with | giữ liên lạc vời |
| be independent | độc lập |
| be unemployed | bị thất nghiệp |
| earn money | kiếm tiền |
| feel pressure | cảm thấy áp lực |
| gain opportunities | nắm bắt cơ hội |
| get into debt | dính vào nợ nần |
| get stressed | bị căng thẳng |
| have a good time | có thời gian vui vẻ |
| get qualifications | lấy được bằng cấp chuyên môn |
| have a good social life | có cuộc sống giao tiếp xã hội tốt  |

**B. Các tiền tố (Prefixes): “co-, ex-, multi-, over-, post-, re-, semi-, under-”**

Có những tiền to mang ý nghĩa nhất định khi kết hợp vào từ ngữ. Ví dụ: tiền tố “co-”: chung, hợp tác; “ex-”: cựu, nguyên, cũ; “micro-”: vi (rất nhỏ); “multi-”: rất nhiều, đa dạng; “post-”: sau, hậu; “pre-”: trước, tiền; “semi-”: một nửa, bán phần; “under-”: dưới; “over-”: quá.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ (v) | hoạt động | cooperate /kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/ | hợp tác |
| creator /kri'eɪtə(r)/ (n) | người sáng tạo | co-creator /kəʊkri'eɪtə(r)/ | người đồng sáng tạo |
| colleague (n) | đồng nghiệp | ex-colleague | đồng nghiệp cũ |
| girlfriend /'gɜ:lfrend/ (n) | bạn gái | ex-girlfriend / eks'gɜ:lfrend/ | bạn gái cũ |
| wife (n) | vợ | ex-wife | vợ cũ |
| student (n) | học sinh | ex-student | học sinh cũ |
| organism /'ɔ:gənɪzəm/ (n) | sinh vật | microorganism/,maɪkrəʊ'ɔ:gənɪzəm/ | vi sinh vật |
| manage (v) | quản lý | micro-manage | quản lý vi mô |
| chip (n) | chip | microchip | vi mạch |
| coloured/'kʌləd/ | có màu | multicoloured /,mʌlti'kʌləd/ | nhiều màu |
| award (n) | phần thưởng | multi-award | nhiều giải thưởng |
| cultural (adj) | thuộc văn hóa | multicultural | đa văn hóa |
| graduate / 'græʤuət/ (n) | sinh viên mới tốt nghiệp đại học | postgraduate /,pəʊst'græʤuət/ | sinh viên sau đại học |
| war (n) | chiến tranh | post-war | sau chiến tranh |
| advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ (v) | quảng cáo | re-advertise/,ri: 'ædvətaɪz/ | quảng cáo lại |
| write (v) | viết | rewrite | viết lại |
| professional (adj) | chuyên nghiệp | semiprofessional | bán chuyên nghiệp |
| final /'faɪnl/ (n) | trận chung kết | semi-final/, semi 'faml/ | trận bán kết |
| circle (n) | vòng tròn | semicircle | hình bán nguyệt |
| rehearsed /rɪ'hɜ:s/ | diễn tập | under-rehearsed /,ʌndə rɪ'hɜ:st/ | không diễn tập |
| cooked (adj) | đã được nấu | undercooked | nấu chưa chín |
| achieve (v) | hoàn thành | underachieve | không thành công |
| value (v) | đánh giá | undervalue | đánh giá thấp |
| paid (adj) | được trả lương | underpaid | trả lương thấp |
| cooked (adj) | đã được nấu | overcook | nấu quá nhiều |
| react (v) | phản ứng | over-react | phản ứng quá mức |
| estimate (v) | ước tính | overestimate | đánh giá quá cao |
| sleep (v) | ngủ | oversleep | ngủ quên |
| marine (adj) | thuộc về biển | submarine | ở dưới biển |

***WORD FORM***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| **1** | ambition: sự tham vọng |  | ambitious: có nhiều tham vọng | ambitiously: đầy tham vọng |
| **2** | creation: hành động tạo ra một cái gì đó creativity: sự sáng tạo creator: người sáng tạo | create: tạo ra recreate: tạo lại | creative: sáng tạo uncreative: không sáng tạo | creatively: một cách sáng tạo |
| **3** | challenge: thách thức challenger: kẻ thách thức | challenge: thách đấu | challenging: có tính thách thức challenged: bị tàn tật về cái nào đó | challengingly: đầy thách thức |
| **4** | repetition: sự lặp lại | repeat: lặp lại | repetitive: lặp đi lặp lại | repetitively: lặp lại nhiều lần |
| **5** | reward: phần thưởng | reward: thưởng | rewarding: xứng đáng; đáng khen thưởng unrewarding: không đáng khen thưởng unrewarded: không được khen thưởng |  |
| **6** | stress: căng thẳng | stress: nhấn mạnh, căng thẳng | stressed: bị căng thẳng stressful: gây căng thẳng |  |
| **7** | tiredness: sự mệt mỏi | tire: mệt; làm mệt mỏi | tired: mệt tiring: gây mệt mỏi | tirelessly: không mệt mỏi |
| **8** | variety: sự đa dạng | vary: khác nhau | various: khác nhau varied: nhiều loại, đa dạng | variously: theo nhiều cách khác nhau |
| **9** | application: đơn xin applicant: người nộp đơn xin | apply: nộp đơn | applicable: có thể áp dụngapplied: ứng dụng |  |
| **10** | competition: cuộc thi competitor: đối thủ | compete: cạnh tranh | competitive: cạnh tranh | competitively: đủ khả năng cạnh tranh |

***VOCABULARY PRACTICE***

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

***Part A:***

|  |
| --- |
| *architect - cleaner - dentist - solicitor - farmworkers -**hairdresser - paramedic - pilot - programmer - receptionist* |

1. The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo was designed by the famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Frank Lloyd Wright.

2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can welcome and deal with people arriving in a hotel or office building.

3. The drought has made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anxious about the harvest.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is trained to give medical help, especially in an emergency, but not a doctor or a nurse.

5. Chris has an evening job as an office \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6. Her will was drawn up by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and witnessed by two colleagues.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scaled and polished my teeth last week.

8. I asked my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trim my fringe, but she's cut it far too short.

9. He used to work as a computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a software company.

10. Shortly before the crash the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had reported a malfunction of the aircraft's navigation system.

***Part B:***

|  |
| --- |
| *creative - challenging - repetitive - rewarding - stressful - patient – honest - friendly - enthusiastic - flexible - reliable - tiring – varied - badly paid- well paid* |

1. At last he had found a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job that interested him.

2. A great deal of effort has gone into making the software \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. That is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cleaning job.

4. He was a hardworking, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family man who was only trying to do his duty.

5. Working in the emergency room of a major hospital is highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

6. For a reporter, covering the White House is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assignment.

7. He has had a rich and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ career.

8. Warships are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in operation and can travel the seas freely.

9. All the staff are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the project.

10. The designer is either a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genius or a crazy person.

11. Dinner will be ready in half an hour - just be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !

12. The teams are playing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ match on Sunday.

13. They don't come down to London much because it's too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the kids.

14. Talking with children of this age can be very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in addition, these children have limited lexicons.

15. Textbook writing can be an intellectually and financially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity.

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

1. There's no money available for an office party this year.

 A. present B. scheduled C. on hand D. appointed

2. Will you excuse me? I need to make a phone call.

 A. get a phone call B. have a phone call

 C. phone D. call collect

3. She's used to dealing with difficult customers.

 A. bumping into B. meeting C. being part of D. answering

4. I have to work long hours, sometimes at night, so I’m absolutely exhausted when I go home.

 A. worn out B. creative C. patient D. stressed

5. You don't seem very enthusiastic about the party - don't you want to go tonight?

 A. excited about B. avid in C. eager to D. jump at

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

1. Teaching young children is a challenging and rewarding job.

 A. boring B. interesting C. enjoyable D. wonderful

2. Two schools were shut down because of serious financial mismanagement.

 A. misbehavior B. misconduct

 C. bad management D. effective management

3. My last proper holiday from work was four years ago, although I’ve had a few mini-breaks.

 A. short holidays B. daycation C. long holidays D. babymoon

4. It seemed incredible that she had been there a week already.

 A. imaginable B. clear C. believable D. unimaginative

5. I don't like you hanging around outdoors with your friends - why don't you invite them in?

 A. indoors B. alone C. on your feet D. out of doors

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

1 .The company is ready to meet many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the next few years. (challenge)

2. And everywhere, blind and physically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skiers are testing themselves on the snow. (challenge)

3. Linda has always been an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and hard-working manager. (ambition)

4. The company is full of nice but rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. (create)

5. She pressed the button \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with one finger. (repeat)

6. Many nurses in small community hospitals have been working as volunteers, unrecognised and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , for many years. (reward)

7. I always eat when I’m feeling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (stress)

8. He worked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to earn money for the family. (tire)

9. I was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I got home from work last night that I had a quick nap. (tire)

10. Studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put the US homeless population today at a high of 2 million and a low of 230,000. (vary)

11. How many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did you have for the job? (apply)

12. The new qualifications are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all European countries. (apply)

13. Acting is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - you've got to really push yourself if you want to succeed. (compete)

14. There's a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between computer companies. (compete)

15. He has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of different, brightly-coloured ties that he wears to work. (vary)

**Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with the correct phrases from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *travel a lot - serve our customers - work alone - wear a uniform - stand - work**nine-to-five - work long hours - answer the phone - work with children - earn a lot* |

1. We are pretty active and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. You will always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but the type of work you do will change as you move up in your career.

3. In order to better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Pacific Star Group has strategically placed offices across the globe.

4. You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , five days a week, or any hours you choose.

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5. With soldiers, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and you can identify them.

6. If you had to sit at a desk or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the day, put your foot up and apply ice as soon as you're home and able to rest.

7. I prefer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but work well in teams when necessary.

8. People are applying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or vulnerable people.

9. They could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more if they worked in the private sector.

10. I screamed into the cell phone, “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !”

**Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences with a word or a phrase from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *job - business - living - patient - work – advertisement**physically fit - honest - friendly - flexible* |

**1.** Jack makes his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working as a journalist.

**2.** She has just left to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , I'm afraid.

**3.** They worked very hard and now have their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**4.** Lucy has a very good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an international company.

**5.** My schedule is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - I could arrange to meet with you any day next week.

**6.** You’ll just have to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wait till I’m off the phone.

**7.** Students will learn the essentials necessary for a healthy, safe, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life.

**8.** I’m just trying to earn an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living.

**9.** The best way to find new staff is to put a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the local press on Friday.

**10.** The hotel staff were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and helpful.

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. “Will” and “Be going to”**

**2. The first conditional**

**3. Relative clauses**

**4. Defining and Non-defining relative clauses**

**1. “Will” and “Be going to”**

Chúng ta dùng “Will” và “be going to” để diễn tả hành động trong tương lai. Tuy nhiên, cần chú ý có sự khác biệt về cách dùng, tùy theo ý nghĩ của người nói, giữa “will” và “be going to”. Trước hết, chúng ta hãy khảo sát hình thức của “will” và “be going to”.

**1.1. “Will”**

**1.1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

“Will” là trợ động từ khiếm khuyết (modal verb) được theo sau bởi động từ nguyên mẫu không “to”.

***Affirmative and negative:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I, You, He, She, It, We, They | **‘ll** **will** **won’t** **will not** | **do** it. |

***Question:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Will** | I, you, he, she, it, we, they | **do** it? |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “shall” hoặc “shan’t/ shall not” với ngôi thứ nhất “I, We” thay cho “will” và “won’t”. Tuy nhiên, ngày nay người ta thường dùng “will” hoặc “won’t” cho tất cả ngôi thứ. Ví dụ:

- *I* ***shall help*** *you with it. Or: I will help you with it.*

- *We* ***shan’t give*** *them anything! Or: We won’t give them anything!*

**1.1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Chúng ta thường dùng “will” trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

a) Diễn tả một quyết định ngay tức thời, lúc đang nói, Ví dụ:

- *Which one?* ***I’ll have*** *a piece of cake and a cup of tea, please.*

- *I think* ***we’ll go*** *home right now. It’s too late!*

b) Diễn tả một dự đoán trong tương lai. Ví dụ:

- *I think* ***you’ll find*** *this book interesting.*

- *Don’t worry! I don’t think the test* ***will be*** *very difficult.*

- *I think it* ***will rain*** *later, so take an umbrella when you go out.*

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường mở đầu câu bằng “I think...” trong cách dùng này.

c) Diễn tả một lời đề nghị, một lời hứa hoặc một lời đe dọa. Ví dụ:

- *I* ***will*** *do my best to help you.*

- *I* ***will*** *have it ready by tomorrow.*

- ***I'll*** *do the washing up for you, if you ‘re tired.*

- *If you say anything I* ***will*** *kill you!*

- *Don 't worry, I* ***won't*** *tell anyone.*

d) Chúng ta thường dùng “won’t” để diễn tả lời từ chối. Ví dụ:

- *I ‘m sorry, but I* ***won’t do*** *it!*

- *Helen is very stubborn. She* ***won’t listen*** *to anything you say!*

**1.2. “Be going to”**

**1.2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

Chúng ta dùng động từ nguyên mẫu theo sau “be going to”.

***Affirmative and negative:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I’m/ I’m notYou’re/ You aren’tHe’s, She’s, It’s/He isn’t, She isn’t, It isn’t We’re/ We aren’tThey’re/ They aren’t | **going to** | **do** it. |

***Question:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Am IAre you Is he, she, itAre weAre they | **going to** | **do** it? |

**1.1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Chúng ta dùng “be going to” trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

a) Diễn tả một việc đã quyết định và có dự tính sẽ làm trong tương lai. Ví dụ:

- *“What are you going to do this weekend?” “We’****re going to*** *take our children to the beach. ”*

- *We talked about it yesterday and I'****m going to*** *quit my job tomorrow.*

b) Diễn tả một việc rất có khả năng sẽ xảy ra hoặc sắp sửa xảy ra. Ví dụ:

- *There are a lot of dark clouds. I think it’s* ***going to*** *rain soon.*

- *It’s* ***going to*** *be difficult to get a job because of the economic downturn.*

- *Look out! He’s* ***going to*** *break that glass.*

CHÚ Ý: Trong văn nói, nhiều người dùng “gonna” thay cho “going to”. Cách dùng này được xem không đúng chuẩn mực trong ngữ pháp và văn viết. Ví dụ:

- *I think we’****re gonna*** *have a difficult time.* (I think we’re going to have a difficult time.)

- *She****’s gonna*** *call you today.* (She’s going to call you today.)

**1.3. So sánh cách dùng khác nhau giữa “will” và “be going to”**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Will + infinitive** | **Be going to + infinitive** |
| Diễn tả một quyết định ngay khi đang nói:*Ann: “There’s no sugar. ”**Tom: “Really? I****’ll*** *go to the shop and get some. ”* | Diễn tả một quyết định đã có dự tính trước:*Ann: “There’s no sugar**Tom: “I know.* ***I'm going to*** *go and get some when I finish this work. ”* |
| Diễn tả một dự đoán trong tương lai:*I think our team* ***will*** *win the next match.* | Diễn tả một sự việc rất có khả năng xảy ra (vì có những cơ sở để dự đoán):*Our team is* ***going to*** *win the next match. They’ve practised hard and are in very good form.* |
| Diễn tả một lời đề nghị, một lời hứa hoặc một lời đe dọa:*- I****'ll*** *take you to the airport in my car, Jane.**- Don’t worry. Jack* ***won't*** *let you down. He’s very reliable.**- He****'ll*** *kill you if you betray him!* |  |

**2. The first conditional (Câu điều kiện loại 1)**

**2.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

Câu điều kiện loại 1 thường có hai mệnh đề: Mệnh đề “If’ + mệnh đề chính (If-clause + Main clause). Trong đó, mệnh đề ‘If’ thường được dùng với thì hiện tại đơn và mệnh đề chính thường được dùng với thì tương lai đơn với “Will”.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If-clause** | **Main clause** |
| If you work too hard, | your health will get bad. |
| If the weather gets better, | we’ll go to the beach. |
| If you don’t listen to her, | she’ll be angry with you. |

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

- *Your health will get bad if you work too hard.*

- *We ’ll go to the beach if the weather gets better.*

- *She ’ll be angry with you if you don’t listen to her.*

**2.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Chúng ta dùng câu điều kiện loại 1 để diễn tả một tình huống có khả năng xảy ra trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Ví dụ:

- If he speaks to the boss like that again, he’ll be sacked.

- If you look at the bright side of everything, you’ll get more energy to live on.

CHÚ Ý: Trong Tiếng Anh có loại câu “Zero conditional” với hình thức động từ ở thì hiện tại đơn trong mệnh đề “If’ và mệnh đề chính. Loại “Zero conditional” được dùng để diễn tả một việc luôn luôn đúng hoặc một việc rất thường xảy ra. Ví dụ:

- *If you* ***put*** *salt in water, it dissolves.*

- *If I* ***don't eat*** *breakfast, I feel tired later.*

**3. Relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ)**

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề dùng để kết hợp với một mệnh đề khác bằng cách dùng các đại từ quan hệ “who, whom, which, that, whose, etc.”. Mệnh đề quan hệ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc đại từ đứng trước nó. Sau đây là bảng tóm tắt cách dùng các đại từ quan hệ thông dụng.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Relative pronouns** | **Examples** |
| **Who:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người; làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. | The person **who** wrote this song must have lots of talent. (Chủ ngữ)The person **who (whom)** this article is about lives in my neighbourhood. (Tân ngữ) |
| **Whom:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người; làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. | The woman **whom (who)** you saw in my office is my boss. |
| **Which:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật hoặc loài vật; làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. | This is the company **which** produces silicon chips. (Chủ ngữ)This is the painting **which** I bought in the exhibition last year. (Tân ngữ) |
| **That:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, vật hoặc loài vật; làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. | Do you know the name of the man **that** sent this message? (Chủ ngữ)They are looking for the car **that** the bank robbers were driving. (Tân ngữ) |
| **Whose:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, vật hoặc loài vật và chỉ sự sở hữu của danh từ đi trước nó. | The students **whose** pictures won the competition received awards from the school. The horse **whose** leg was broken in the accident is being treated by a vet. |
| **Where:** dùng thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn và làm trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Chú ý: “where” không dùng làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. | This is the comer **where** the accident happened.My brother works for a company **where** there are more than 1,000 employees. |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi chúng làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Chúng ta không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi chúng làm chủ ngữ. Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đại từ quan hệ là tân ngữ** | **Đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ** |
| Is this the man **who/ whom/ that** you are waiting for?Or: Is this the man you are waiting for? (Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ) | Is this the man **who/ that** showed you how to solve the problem?(Không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ) |
| Do you see the book **which/ that** I put on the desk this morning?Or: Do you see the book I put on the desk this morning? | This is the book **which/ that** teaches how to pronounce English words correctly. (Không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ) |

**4. Defining and Non-defining relative clauses**

Chúng ta có thể phân biệt hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ dựa trên ý nghĩa của chúng mà người nói muốn diễn đạt trong câu. Hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ đó là: Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining clause) và Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Nondefining clause).

**4.1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining clause):** là mệnh đề cho ý nghĩa cần thiết để hiểu về người hoặc vật đi trước nó. Nếu không có mệnh đề xác định, chúng ta sẽ không hiểu người nói muốn chỉ về người nào hoặc vật nào. Ví dụ:

- The man *who is standing next to my father in this photo* is my uncle.

(Nếu không có mệnh đề *who is standing next to my father in this photo* chúng ta sẽ không hiểu người nói đang nói về người đàn ông nào?)

- The restaurant *that is located at the corner of this street* serves very good seafood.

(Nếu không có mệnh đề *that is located at the corner of this street* chúng ta sẽ không hiểu người nói muốn nói về nhà hàng nào?)

**4.2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Non-defining clause):** là mệnh đề cho ý nghĩa hoặc thông tin thêm hoặc bổ sung. Nếu không có mệnh đề không xác định, người nghe vẫn hiểu người nói muốn nói về người nào hoặc vật nào.

CHÚ Ý:

- Chúng ta dùng dấu phẩy [,] trước mệnh đề không xác định (hoặc đặt mệnh đề không xác định giữa hai dấu phẩy). Khi nói, người ta thường hạ giọng đối với mệnh đề không xác định.

- Mệnh đề không xác định được dùng bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ là tên riêng hoặc là danh từ chung có các từ “my, your, his, her, our, their” hoặc “this, that” đi trước.

- Chúng ta không lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ đứng sau dấu phẩy, cho dù đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề.

Ví dụ:

- Mr. Harris, *who works with my father,* has just got a promotion.

- My English teacher, *whose husband is a manager of a travel company,* often spends her holidays abroad.

- This book, *which was given to me for my birthday by my sister,* has followed me everywhere ever since.

Nếu lược bỏ mệnh đề in nghiêng trong ba ví dụ trên, câu nói vẫn rõ nghĩa, vì phần in nghiêng chỉ là thông tin bổ sung, không cần thiết:

- Mr. Harris has just got a promotion.

- My English teacher often spends her holidays abroad.

- This book has followed me everywhere ever since.

***GRAMMAR EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Complete the following conversations using “will” or “be going to”. The first one has been done for you.**

1. A: There’s no rice!

B: Really? I *will* get some from the supermarket.

2. A: We don’t have any salt!

B: I know. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop.

3. A: Oh, I’m very hot!

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turn on the air-conditioner.

4. A: What are your plans after you leave university?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work in an electronic company in Singapore. I leave on the 25th.

5. A: Why do you need to borrow my shoes?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attend a dinner party tonight.

6. A: Are you going to Amy’s party this evening?

B: Yes. Are you going too? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give you a lift.

7. (The phone rings)

A: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get it.

8. A: Why are you carrying a hammer?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put up some pictures.

9. A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee?

B: Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the concert with my girlfriend. We’ve already had the tickets.

10. A: Are you ready to order?

B: I can’t decide. Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the roast chicken, please.

**Exercise 2. Complete the following conversations using “will” or “be going to”. The first one has been done for you.**

1. A: All the lights have gone off!

B: Don't worry. I *will* take a look.

2. A: Why are you carrying your laptop?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do some homework on the train.

3. A: I can't find my keys.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you look for them.

4. A: Did you remember to buy the tickets?

B: Oh no, I forgot! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy them online now.

5. A: Have you decided what to do with the washing machine?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy a new one.

6. A: That glass is dirty.

B: No problem. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clean it.

7. A: Why are you taking the camera?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take a picture of the sunset.

8. A: I want coffee, but I don't have coins for the vending machine.

B: No problem. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy you a coffee.

9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) run the marathon. He says he needs more training.

10. You look tired. Sit down, and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make you a cup of tea.

**Exercise 3. Complete each of the following sentences using the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses: the present simple or “will”.**

*Example: If he does (do) that, he will be (be) sorry later.*

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) greasy food, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) fat.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) much better if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a haircut.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well on the test if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not study).

4. If Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time.

5. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) now, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home by 8:00 pm.

6. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not know) the truth if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) them.

7. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the party, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very upset.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired tomorrow if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to bed early tonight.

9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cancel) our picnic if the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not improve).

10. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) her some flowers.

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Last summer, we visited the village **which/ where** the great poet Nguyen Du was bom.

2. You should eat more fruit, **which/ who** is good for your health.

3. I would like to meet the employee with **who/ whom** I can discuss this matter.

4. There’s the bus **where/ that** goes by my neighbourhood.

5. The people **who/ whose** house is next to ours are very friendly.

6. I was impressed by the way in **that/ which** he did it.

7. They got divorced a few months later, **that/ which** surprised nobody.

8. The only thing **which/ that** matters is to find our way home.

9. She was loved by the people with **who/ whom** she worked.

10. The police are searching the house in **where/ which** the weapons were found.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete each of the following sentences. Add commas where necessary.**

*Example:*

*Miss Green who/ whom/ whose house is not far from the school always walks to work.*

*Miss Green, who/ whom/ whose house is not far from the school, always walks to work.*

1. My aunt lives in an old house in Hue **where/ which/ whom** is in the Central Vietnam.

2. The police talked to Alice **whom/ whose/ which** car had broken down in front of the stadium.

3. That's Jerry **who/ whom/ which** has just arrived at the airport.

4. Carol usually goes to parties with her cousin **whom/ who/ whose** is a very good dancer.

5. I would like to introduce Miss Elena **which/ that/ who** is the manager of the office.

6. Mr. Bennett **which/ whom/ who** was injured in the car accident is recovering well.

7. These children **who/ whose/ whom** parents work in a factory often play football in the street.

8. Thank you very much for your e-mail **whose/ which/ whom** was very interesting.

9. You should read this novel **who/ that/ which** was written by a Nobel Prize winner.

10. They painted all of the doors and windows black **who/ that/ which** look very dull.

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

1. She is the nurse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looked after my mother.

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

2. The police found the weapon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the robbers used.

 A. where B. who C. whose D. -

3. Is she the secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works for you?

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

4. I know a shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they sell cheap clothes.

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

5. Do you know Kate, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brother went to school with us?

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

6. Do you think you can point out the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stole your purse?

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

7. We visited the public school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my mother used to teach.

 A. whom B. where C. which D. -

8. He still can't drive the car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he bought last year.

 A. where B. whose C. - D. whom

9. Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can fix my computer ?

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

10. What did you do with the money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your father lent you?

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

**III. SPEAKING**

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

1. Mrs. Dennington and Mr. Jones are talking about the damage to the wall in the kitchen.

Mrs. Dennington: “Can you fix it?”

Mr. Jones: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. Well, the water made a few holes near the bottom.

B. Yes, of course. it’s about two days’ work

C. I can see straight away there’s a lot of damage here!

D. Mind out! You can drop it!

2. A man and a woman are talking about their breakfast.

Woman: “We haven’t got any eggs.”

Man: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. Do you want a piece?

B. No, I fancy eggs.

C. The ground is so dry.

D. I can buy some at the shop next door.

3. Sam and Margaret are talking about raising money for emergency relief.

Sam: “I’m collecting for emergency relief. Can you spare a few coins?” Margaret: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Thanks, but I'd better not!

B. I think you'd better phone the police

C. I’ve got some money in my pocket. Here.

D. I'd love to come, but I'm already going out that evening

4. An and Hoa are talking about choosing a job.

An: “Well, we have two jobs available at the moment. What do you think of this first one, a part-time waiter.”

Hoa : “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

A. I think that's the point exactly.

B. That would be a real help.

C. Would it be all right if I had some more?

D. Well, I like the idea of working in a busy café.

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**Word stress: Main Stress with Prefixes and Suffixes**

⮚ Những từ có tiền tố (prefixes) như: co-, ex-, multi-, over-, post-, re-, semi-, under-... sẽ không thay đổi trọng âm đối với từ gốc.

Xem ví dụ trong phần B. Các tiền tố (Prefixes): “co-, ex-, multi-, over-, post-, re-, semi-, under-”

⮚ Khi thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) sau đây thì trọng âm chính của từ không thay đổi: -ment, -ship, -hood, -ing, -fill, -able, -OUS, -less -ness, -er/or

*achievement* /ə'tʃi:vmənt/, *excitement* /ɪk'saɪtmənt/, *relationship* /rɪ'leiʃnʃɪp/, friendship /'frendʃɪp/, *neighbourhood* /'neɪbəhʊd/, *beautiful* /'bju:tɪfl/, *comfortable* /'kʌmftəbl/, *sustainable* /sə'steɪnəbl/, *continuous* /kən'tɪnjuəs/, *generous* /'dʒenərəs/, *meaningless* /'mi:nɪŋləs/, *exactness* /ɪg'zæktnəs/, *creator* /kri'eɪtə(r)/

**Exercise: *Put the following words in the correct column depending on the stressed syllable.***

dentist, programmer, pilot, farmer, hairdresser, paramedic, receptionist, engineer, solicitor, architect, cleaner, waiter, customers, uniform, computer, creative, repetitive, rewarding, stressful, gardener, estate, surfing, instructor, delivery, photographer, locksmith, police, officer, performer, developer, journalist, communicating, multi-award, physically, enthusiastic, flexible, reliable, submarine, underachieved, ex-colleagues, micromanage, overreact, semiretired, mismanagement, coworker, readvertise, postgraduate, multivitamin, overconfident, application, nevertheless, experience, sociable, responsible.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stress on the first syllable | Stress on the second syllable | Stress on the third syllable | Stress on the fourth syllable |
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**PRACTICE TEST 11**

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

CHOOSING A JOB

One of the most difficult decisions is choosing what to do for a living. For example, do you want to follow a definite (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and earn a low (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning, but have good prospects in a company that trains its staff? Or are you more interested in taking any kind of work, because you need a/an (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? You may have to face up the fact that a good job can be difficult to find. In that case, why not take a temporary one? You will gain some useful experience. Remember that even if you have the right qualifications, you may have to (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lots of application forms before you are asked to attend an interview. But don't worry if you don't know what you want to (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exactly. You'll enjoy finding out!

1. A. company B. training C. business D. career

2. A. money B. profit C. cheque D. salary

3. A. money B. cash C. account D. income

4. A. fall through B. get on C. turn down D. fill in

5. A. work B. job C. do D. employ

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

6. A. ambitious B. sales C. estate D. operate

7. A. paramedic B. postgraduate C. undervalue D. qualification

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

8. A. thoroughly B. overestimate C. steward D. operator

9. A. locksmith B. investigate C. possess D. repetitive

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

10. The building workers were paid their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every Friday.

 A. income B. wages C. salary D. cheque

11. She's only been here for three weeks. It's a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job.

 A. temporary B. overtime C. full D. slow

12. When he retired, he received a monthly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. money B. reward C. bonus D. pension

13. Apparently, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over £60,000 a year.

 A. looks for B. wins C. earns D. gains

14. While the boss is away, Sue will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the office.

 A. come up B. in place C. in control D. in charge

15. If you work hard, the company will give you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a more responsible position.

 A. company B. promotion C. business D. career

16. Because he had stolen the money, we decided that dismissing him was the only possible action we could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. get B. look C. take D. have

17. The cost of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has risen greatly over recent years.

 A. living B. work C. job D. investment

18. My friend Jack, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents live in Glasgow, invited me to spend Christmas in Scotland.

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

19. Here's the computer program \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I told you about.

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

20. Margaret is the girl with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I went on holiday.

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

21. The plant won’t grow well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you put it next to the window to get enough sunlight.

 A. unless B. if C. however D. so

22. Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, on this occasion I'll do it.

 A. However B. Furthermore

 C. Moreover D. That’s because

23. This food is much too hot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. to be eaten B. to eat C. eat D. eaten

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was late, I decided to phone Brian.

 A. However B. Though C. Despite D. In spite of

25. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sunburnt if you lie in the sun for long hours.

 A. got B. would get C. will get D. should get

26. Bill had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fun that he stayed another week.

 A. so much B. so that C. so many D. so little

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

27. The literature course has been hard work, but very rewarding.

 A. worthwhile B. self-service C. semi-professional D. disappointing

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

28. The company had undervalued the building by £20,000.

 A. went up B. went by C. went on D. overvalued

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

29. Our team did not perform enough well last season.

 A B C D

30. After being working as a lorry driver, he then worked in special effects before

 A B C

becoming a director.

 D

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

31. The school has a system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and punishments to encourage good behaviour. (reward)

32. I really like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the store has to offer. (vary)

33. Last year they sold twice as many computers as their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (compete)

34. The idea is to encourage participants to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and collaboratively. (create)

35. After the seventh mile, I was beginning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (tired)

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

36. Do you have any plans for Saturday evening?

 What are you going to .

37. Unless he leaves at once, I'll call the police.

 If .

38. Jack's car had broken down. He had to take a bus.

 Jack, whose .

39. Look at those black clouds! There's rain on the way!

 Look at those black clouds! It is going .

40. I’m sorry, I mistyped your name.

 I’m sorry, I typed .

**PRACTICE TEST 12**

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

Every day, hundreds of postal workers brave the cold, rain, heat and snow in order to deliver letters across the country. They have to put up with angry customers, vicious dogs and sore feet from all the walking. But that isn’t enough for bosses at the Royal Mail. They don’t seem to be happy with the speed of delivery. So, in a recent ruling, postal workers were informed that they had to walk faster. “Postmen and women have been told to walk at 7km/h when they deliver mail. Previously staff had a target to walk at 3 km/h,” explained a spokesperson for the Communication Workers Union. “This means workers have larger rounds, work longer hours and on top of all that, they aren’t even paid **overtime.”**

But there are lots more companies with ridiculous ideas. In another company managers wanted to control how fast office supplies were being used up. So, all the cupboards and drawers containing supplies were locked up. In order to get a new pen, employees had to prove that the old pen was entirely out of ink. The receptionist who was in charge of the key to the supply cupboards had to test the pen that **she** was given before she could give out a new one. At another company, employees had to document everything they did during the day, accounting for every minute. And every time they wanted to go to the toilet, they were required to sign the “in” and “out” attendance books.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Postal workers.

B. Customer services department employees

C. Telephone operators.

D. A few examples of absurd work-related demands.

2. The word **“overtime”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. an objective B. a task

 C. extra time D. part-time work

3. The word **“she”** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the postal worker B. the customer

 C. the receptionist D. the spokesperson

4. Why were all the cupboards and drawers containing supplies locked up?

 A. Because company managers want to control the speed of using office supplies.

 B. Because bosses want employees to use office supplies as quickly as possible.

 C. Because bosses are afraid that employees will steal office supplies.

 D. Because company managers want to control the durability of office furniture.

5. Which statement is true about the postal workers?

 A. They were in charge of the key to the supply cupboards.

 B. They must sign the “in” and “out” attendance books.

 C. They go out even though it is very cold, rainy, hot and snowy.

 D. They deliver food across the country.

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

6. A. instructor B. suspicious C. summit D. come

7. A. debate B. special C. ex-student D. flexible

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

8. A. retailer B. undervalue C. groundskeeper D. championship

9. A. button B. costume C. estate D. snowflake

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

10. Farm workers have a physically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job.

 A. demanding B. varied C. rewarding D. various

11. My aunt paid for her degree by getting various part-time jobs; for example, she worked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cleaner every evening.

 A. such B. as C. like D. for

12. Being a tailor sounds great, but it’s quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. challenging B. creative C. repetitive D. dangerous

13. Cleaners are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but in spite of this, many of them love their job.

 A. well paid B. badly paid C. flexible D. reliable

14. A waiter in a restaurant is talking to a customer who has just finished his meal there.

 Waiter: “Here's your bill, sir.” - Customer: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 A. Don't mention it B. Can I pay by credit card?

 C. What do you have? D. You're welcome

15. Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Mike: “ I won't say no”.

 A. How are things with you, Mike?”

 B. What about playing tennis this afternoon?

 C. Mike, do you know where the scissors are?

 D. What's your favorite, tea or coffee?

16. Sally decided to become a lorry driver because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than hairdressing.

 A. easy B. easier C. easily D. easiest

17. If you don’t finish your homework in time, our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happy.

 A. is B. is being C. won’t be D. will be

18. He’ll do an hour’s revision in the morning if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early enough.

 A. wakes up B. gives off C. pours out D. alters up

19. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach.

 A. did B. used C. spent D. occupied

20. Tom really wanted to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the summer, so when he saw the advertisement for a job as a gardener, I applied for it.

 A. with children B. nine-to-five C. indoors D. outdoors

21. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy some new trainers after school. I’ve got money with me to buy them.

 A. will B. am going to

 C. won’t D. am not going to

22. At the moment, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interested in being successful.

 A. am more B. am being more C. am as D. am much

23. Working as a pizza delivery man is quite stressful. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it’s badly paid.

 A. Despite B. Although C. However D. What’s more

24. I think builders have a very boring job. What I mean is, the work is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. stressful B. enthusiastic C. rewarding D. repetitive

25. There were five of us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as sports coaches.

 A. working B. to work C. will work D. work

26. I’d like to have a job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pays well, such as an architect, dentist, and solicitor.

 A. all B. what C. that D. where

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

27. Self-service check-outs at supermarkets are becoming very common.

 A. frequent B. automatic C. rare D. unnecessary

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

28. Sean saved a lot of money while he was working.

 A. kept B. collected C. rescued D. wasted

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

29. He is an ambitious young man who leaves school at the age of thirteen to work

 A B C

on a farm.

D

30. He was embarrassing and didn’t want to work for the company after his bad

 A B C

experience.

 D

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

31. A lot of the work we have to do is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (repeat)

32. I was overtaken by a sudden wave of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (tire)

33. The offer is only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bookings for double rooms, (apply)

34. One of the key reasons that they will lose customers is because their products are not priced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (compete)

35. Yesterday the company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him for his years of service with a grand farewell party and several presents. (reward)

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

36. She’s an expert in post-war history.

 She’s an expert in history .

37. A cafe is an interesting place to work.

 It is interesting .

38. Our meeting is tomorrow.

 We are going .

39. A girl lives near my house. She was interviewed on TV last night.

 The girl .

40. Make me some coffee, and I'll give you one of my biscuits.

 If you .

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