

Unit 2: ADVENTURE

I. VOCABULARY

- **attempt** /ə'tempt/ (v) : nỗ lực, cố gắng

Example: I will make every attempt to answer all your questions.

- **awful** = terrible /'ɔ:fl/ (adj) : khủng khiếp

- **abseiling** /'æbseɪ.lɪŋ/ (n) : leo xuống vách núi

- **breathtaking** /'breθ,teɪkɪŋ/ (adj) : tuyệt vời = impressive

Example: The view from my bedroom window was absolutely breathtaking.

- **brilliant** (= extremely clever, intelligent) /'brɪliənt/ (adj): thông minh

- **bravery** /'breɪvəri/ (n) : sự gan dạ, dũng cảm (= courage)

brave (adj) : gan dạ, dũng cảm

- **cliff** /klɪf/ (n) : vách đá dựng (sát biển)

- **challenge** /'tʃælɪndʒ/ (v) (n) : (v) thách thức; (n) sự thách thức

- **circumnavigate** /,sɜ:kəm'nævɪgeɪt/ (v) : đi vòng quanh bằng đường biển

- **depart** /di'pɑ:t/ (v) : khởi hành (= to leave a place, especially to start a trip)

- **dinghy** /'dɪŋgi, 'dɪŋi/ (n) : xuồng

- **disaster** /di'zɑ:stə/ (n) : thảm họa

- **disastrous** /di'zɑ:stɹəs/ (adj) : (gây) thảm họa

- **filthy** /'fɪlθi/ (adj) : dơ bẩn (= very dirty)

- **impressive** /ɪm'presɪv/ (adj) : gây ấn tượng, hùng vĩ

Example: That was an impressive performance from such a young guitarist.

(Đó là một màn trình diễn ấn tượng của một nghệ sĩ guitar trẻ tuổi như thế.)

- **icy** = (covered in ice) /'aɪ.si/ (adj) : băng giá, đóng băng

- **jet-skiing** /'dʒet,ski:ɪŋ/ (n) : môn lái mô tô nước

- **huge** /hju:dʒ/ (adj) : to lớn; khổng lồ (=giant)

- **feature** /'fi:tʃə(r)/ (n) : đặc điểm

- **landscape** /'lændskeɪp/ (n) : phong cảnh

Example: The construction of dams has changed the character of the landscape.

(Việc xây dựng đập nước đã làm thay đổi đặc tính của phong cảnh nơi ấy.)

- **life jacket** /'laɪf ,dʒæki:t/ (n) : áo phao (cứu hộ)

- **mountain biking** /'maʊntən baɪkɪŋ/ (n) : môn chạy xe đạp leo núi

- **narrow** /'nærəʊ/ (adj) : chật hẹp

- **nightmare** /'naɪtmɛər/ (n) : cơn ác mộng

- **motivation** /,məʊti'veɪʃn/ (n) : động lực

- **motivate** /'məʊtɪveɪt/ (v) : tạo động lực; thúc đẩy

- **orienteering** /,ɔ:riən'tiəriŋ/ (n) : môn thể thao đi bộ và định hướng

- **paddles** /'pædl/ (n) : mái chèo

- **quad biking** /'kwɒd baɪkɪŋ/ (n) : môn chạy xe mô tô địa hình

- **remote** /rɪ'məʊt/ (adj) : xa xôi; hẻo lánh

- **rescue** /'reskju:/ (v) : cứu sống

- **realise/ realize** /'ri:əlaɪz/ (v) : nhận ra; thực hiện

Example: She looked rather embarrassed when she realized her mistake.

(Cô ấy trông có vẻ bối rối khi cô ấy nhận ra lỗi lầm của mình.)

- **rocky** /'rɒki/ (adj) : (thuộc) đá, cứng như đá

- **rucksack** /'rʌksæk/ (n) : cái ba lô (= backpack)

- safety harness	/ˈseɪftiˈhɑːnɪs/	(n) : đai an toàn
- spectacular	/spekˈtækjələ/	(adj) : ngoạn mục (= very impressive)
- shallow	/ˈʃæləʊ/	(adj) : nông, cạn
- shipwreck	/ˈʃɪp-rek/	(n) : vụ đắm tàu
to wreck		(v) : (làm) đắm tàu
- sink-sank-sunk	/sɪŋk/	(v) : chìm

Example: The submarine sank after an explosion.

(Chiếc tàu ngầm bị chìm sau một vụ nổ.)

- solo	/ˈsəʊləʊ/	(n, adj, adv) : một mình (= alone)
- severe	/sɪˈviə(r)/	(adj) : nghiêm trọng (= serious)
- starving		(adj) : đói (= very hungry)

Phrases to remember

1. to make an attempt to do sth : cố gắng làm việc gì
in an attempt to do sth : với nỗ lực làm việc gì

Example: Two factories were closed in an attempt to cut costs.

(Hai xí nghiệp bị đóng cửa với nỗ lực cắt giảm chi phí.)

2. to call for help : kêu gọi giúp đỡ
3. to dream of + V.ing : mơ về điều gì
4. to graduate from + (a school) : tốt nghiệp (trường nào)
5. to make mistakes : phạm lỗi

WORD FORM

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	- adventure: sự phiêu lưu/ mạo hiểm - adventurer: người thích mạo hiểm		adventurous: thích mạo hiểm	adventurously: liều lĩnh
2	athlete: vận động viên điền kinh athletics: môn điền kinh		athletic: thuộc về điền kinh, khỏe mạnh	
3	courage: sự dũng cảm		courageous: dũng cảm	courageously
4	experience: (CN) sự trải nghiệm (UCN): kinh nghiệm	experience: trải nghiệm, chứng kiến	experienced: giàu kinh nghiệm inexperienced: thiếu kinh nghiệm	
5	exhaustion: sự cạn kiệt	exhaust: làm cạn kiệt	exhausted: cạn kiệt, kiệt sức exhausting: mệt mỏi	
6	exploration: sự thám hiểm, sự thăm dò explorer: người thám hiểm	explore : thăm dò, thám hiểm	exploratory: mang tính thăm dò, thám hiểm unexplored: chưa được biết đến, chưa ai thăm dò	
7	impression: ấn tượng	impress: gây ấn tượng	impressive: gây ấn tượng	impressively

8	mountain: núi mountaineering: leo núi mountaineer: người leo núi		mountainous: nhiều núi non	
9	riskiness: tính mạo hiểm risk: sự nguy hiểm, nguy cơ		risky: rủi ro, mạo hiểm	
10	tragedy: thảm kịch		tragic: bi thảm	tragically

WORD SKILLS

Động từ và hình thức danh từ tương ứng

Trong bài học này, chúng ta xem xét những động từ được đổi thành hình thức danh từ khi thêm các hậu tố (suffixes): "ment", "-tion" và "-ance". Ví dụ:

Verb + suffixes	Verb	Noun
Verb + "ment"	advertise govern improve develop	advertisement government improvement development
Verb + "tion"	adopt complete innovate motivate	adoption completion innovation motivation
Verb + "ance"	accept assist	acceptance assistance

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box. *There are more words than needed.*

Part A:

*shipwreck - paddle - accomplish - attempt - safety - harness - nightmares
sink - explore - bravery - life jacket - features - realises - rescued - circum
navigated - rope - rucksack - paddles - poles - dinghy - boots*

- There is a real sense of _____ when everything goes right.
- An important _____ of Van Gogh's paintings is their bright colours.
- Don't worry about falling off the climbing wall - you'll be wearing a _____.
- Years after the accident I still have _____ about it.
- If you go out to the sea on a boat, it's a good idea to wear a _____.
- Survivors of the crash were _____ by helicopter.
- Their motorboat struck a rock and began to _____.
- If you go hiking in the countryside, take a _____ so that you can carry things in it.
- Bears will sometimes _____ urban areas for food.
- I passed my driving test at the first _____.
- In the mountains you'll need some strong walking _____.
- After the war, my uncle was awarded a medal for _____.
- They _____ Cape Hope Island in canoes.
- When I went kayaking, I broke my _____ and had to use my hands to get to the edge of the river.

15. She never _____ her ambition of winning an Olympic.

Part B:

fantastic — disastrous — rough — tiny — athletic — thrilling
narrow — spectacular — exhausted — severe — steep — brilliant

1. Climate change could have _____ effects on Earth.
2. The game had a _____ finale, with three goals scored in the last five minutes.
3. The news caused a _____ fall in the stock market.
4. The fire has caused _____ damage to the building.
5. I met the old lady as I was walking down a _____ path out of the village.
6. We live in a _____ mountain area.
7. He can play any sport, he's naturally _____ .
8. You only need to use a _____ amount of salt.
9. There was only a _____ gap between the bed and the wall.
10. You look absolutely _____ after a hard-working day.

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

- Many families fail to realize the importance of a well-balanced diet.
 - become understand
 - become unaware
 - become aware of
 - become unconscious
- This is a mountainous area with spectacular scenery.
 - terrible
 - bright
 - exorbitant
 - breathtaking
- Climate change could have disastrous effects on Earth.
 - devastating
 - great
 - little
 - destroyed
- People were hungry and lying on the road because they didn't have anything to eat for three days.
 - lack
 - starving
 - full
 - short
- The house was dirty with clothes and newspapers everywhere.
 - clean
 - clear
 - filthy
 - dark

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

1. Becoming a mother made a huge difference to me.
A. little B. enormous C. much D. vast
2. It's always risky leaving your car out on the street overnight.
A. dangerous B. unsafe C. safe D. uncertain
3. We were bumping over the smooth ground.
A. even B. rough C. gentle D. slight
4. The babies swam around at the shallow end of the pool.
A. narrow B. steep C. thin D. deep
5. It sounds terrible about not being able to help the victims of the earthquake.
A. awful B. exciting C. delicious D. boring

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

1. Many teachers would like to be more _____ and creative. (adventure)
2. She made her home in Rome and travelled _____ in north Africa. (adventure)
3. I hope people will be _____ enough to speak out against this injustice. (courage)
4. I'm going to _____ the possibility of a part-time job. (exploration)
5. You can then use this hut as a base for _____ into the mountains around. (explore)

6. As reported, an _____ meeting already has been held. (explore)
7. The _____ climbers were rescued by helicopter. (exhaust)
8. The whole affair ended in _____. (tragic)
9. My lack of practical _____ was a disadvantage. (experienced)
10. My daughter wants to compete in _____. (athletic)
11. Several of the younger players also looked _____. (impress)
12. Fog and rain are common in the _____ regions near the border. (mountain)
13. She's too young and _____ to go abroad on her own. (experience)
14. He died when a parachute jump went _____ wrong. (tragic)
15. She made a strong _____ on me the first time I met her. (impress)

Exercise 5. Give the noun form of the following verbs. The first one has been done for you.

judge - <i>judgment</i>	imagine	manage	elect
allow	determine	acquaint	assure
enjoy	invite	excite	attend
move	appear	develop	perform
expect	affect	maintain	announce
recognise			

II. GRAMMAR

1. The Past Continuous

2. Stative Verbs

1. The Past Continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)

Subject + was / were + V-ing

Subject + was / were + V-ing

I	was	reading. sleeping. working.
He	wasn't	
She	was not	
It		
We	were	
You	weren't	
They	were not	

Was	I he she it	singing? talking? running?
Were	we you they	

1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)

Chúng ta có thể dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

1.2.1. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

- "What **were you doing** at 8 o'clock last night?"

*"I **was watching** a cartoon on TV. "*

*- I didn't hear your phone call because I **was working** in the garden.*

1.2.2. Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xảy ra. Ví dụ:

*- We **were having** dinner when Jane **dropped** in.*

*- While they **were going** away on holiday someone **broke** into their house.*

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta thường dùng các liên từ "when, while, as" để kết nối hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

- The children were doing their homework when I got home.

- While Lisa was waiting at the bus stop, she saw the accident.

- As he was walking down the stairs, he fell and broke his leg.

1.2.3. Diễn tả hai hành động đang diễn tiến cùng thời gian trong quá khứ. Ví dụ:

*- Joe **was watching** TV while his wife **was cooking** dinner.*

*- While the children **were doing** their homework, their mother **was cleaning** the kitchen.*

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta KHÔNG dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (và các thì tiếp diễn khác) với một số động từ KHÔNG diễn tả hành động, mà chỉ diễn tả một trạng thái (gọi là "stative verbs"). Đối với các động từ chỉ trạng thái, chúng ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn thay vì quá khứ tiếp diễn. Ví dụ:

*- While I was on holiday, I **spent** a lot of money.*

(NOT: While I was on holiday, I ~~**was spending**~~ a lot of money.)

*- Jill **looked** very tired when she got home from work.*

(NOT: Jill ~~**was looking**~~ very tired when she got home from work.)

*- Mom **seemed** unhappy as she saw the mess in our room.*

(NOT: Mom ~~**was seeming**~~ unhappy as she saw the mess in our room.)

2. Stative verbs (Động từ trạng thái)

Trong tiếng Anh có một số động từ không chỉ về hành động mà chỉ một trạng thái, gọi là "stative verbs". Những động từ này không dùng với các thì tiếp diễn (continuous tenses), như thì hiện tại tiếp diễn, quá khứ tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn, quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn và tương lai tiếp diễn. Những động từ này chỉ dùng với các thì đơn (simple tenses).

Chúng ta có thể chia các động từ trạng thái thành các nhóm tùy theo ý nghĩa như sau:

2.1. Động từ chỉ ý nghĩ và ý kiến (thoughts and opinions)

agree: đồng ý	(not) mind: (không) phản đối
appreciate: cảm kích	realize: nhận biết
believe: tin tưởng	recognize: nhận ra
doubt: nghi ngờ	remember: nhớ lại
forget: quên	suppose: giả sử
guess: đoán	think (opinion): nghĩ rằng
imagine: tưởng tượng	understand: hiểu
know: biết	

2.2. Động từ chỉ cảm giác và tình cảm (feelings and emotions)

detest: ghét	loathe: rất ghét
dislike: không thích	love: yêu thương
prefer: thích hơn	need: cần
hate: ghét	want: muốn
like: thích	wish: mong muốn

2.3. Động từ chỉ giác quan và sự nhận biết (senses and perceptions)

appear: có vẻ như	seem: có vẻ như
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feel: cảm thấy look: trông có vẻ see: nhìn thấy	smell: có mùi sound: nghe có vẻ taste: có mùi vị
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2.4. Động từ chỉ sở hữu và đo lường (possessions and measurements)

belong to: thuộc về consist of: gồm có contain: chứa đựng cost: trị giá equal: tương đương have (possession): có include: bao gồm	lack: thiếu measure: đo được owe: mắc nợ own: sở hữu possess: sở hữu weigh: cân nặng
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2.5. Động từ chỉ sự liên quan (relationships)

be: thì, là concern: liên quan depend on: tùy thuộc deserve: xứng đáng involve: liên quan	lack: thiếu matter: có vấn đề mean: có ý nghĩa resemble: giống nhau
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Ví dụ:

- Mark **seems** happy at the moment.

(NOT: Mark ~~is seeming~~ happy at the moment.)

- He **doesn't realize** what he is doing.

(NOT: He ~~isn't realizing~~ what he is doing.)

- What do you **mean**?

(NOT: What ~~are you meaning~~?)

- Do you **recognize** her? She is a famous singer.

(NOT: ~~Are you recognizing~~ her? She is a famous singer.)

- At the moment we **need** more time to prepare for our presentation.

(NOT: At the moment we ~~are needing~~ more time to prepare for our presentation.)

- This dictionary **includes** both British and American spellings of words.

(NOT: This dictionary ~~is including~~ both British and American spellings of words.)

- My daughter's job **involves** travelling around the countries in the area.

(NOT: My daughter's job ~~is involving~~ travelling around the countries in the area.)

CHÚ Ý: Một số động từ trạng thái có hai nghĩa khác nhau: một nghĩa là trạng thái (stative) và một nghĩa nói về hành động (action). Khi những động từ này mang ý nghĩa hành động, chúng ta có thể dùng chúng với các thì tiếp diễn (continuous).

Hãy so sánh các cặp câu sau đây:

- I **think** we will book a holiday in Japan this year. (Stative verb)

- What **are you thinking** about? I'm **thinking** about my next holiday.

(Action verb: to think of/ about: suy nghĩ về ...)

- We **have** an old car. (Stative verb)

- Our neighbours **are having** a party. Their music is too loud!

(Action verb: to have a meal, a lesson, a picnic, a drink, a party, a bath, ...: ăn, học, đi dã ngoại, uống, tổ chức tiệc, tắm...)

- I **see** them now; they're just coming round the street corner. (Stative verb)

- I'm **seeing** my lawyer tomorrow. (Action verb: to see sb: gặp = to meet sb)
- This soup **tastes** great! I've never eaten any better soup like this! (Stative verb)
- The chef **is tasting** the soup to see if it is all right. (Action verb: to taste: nếm)
- Jack's shirt **smells** very bad! It needs cleaning. (Stative verb)
- Jack **is smelling** his shirt to see if it needs cleaning. (Action verb: to smell: ngửi)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences, using Past simple or Past continuous of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I television when the phone _____. (watch, ring)
2. Pablo a leg when he _____. (break, ski)
3. Last night Amanda _____ to the radio when she _____ strange noise downstairs. (listen, hear)
4. Tom _____ out of the tree when he _____ it. (fall, climb)
5. We _____ Rachel first aid when the ambulance _____. (give, arrive)
6. While I _____, I _____ an old man lying on the ground. (wait, notice)
7. Sylvia _____ not to go out, because it _____. (decide, rain)
8. The thief _____ my purse while I _____ at the shop window. (steal, look)
9. The other day Kim _____ the road when suddenly a car _____ into a lamp-post in front of her. (cross, crash)
10. The driver _____ a drink in a cafe when someone _____ his lorry away. (have, drive)

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct tense. Use Past simple or Past continuous.

Mai was born (1. be born) in Saigon, but her family _____ (2. move) to Can Tho while she _____ (3. study) at primary school. She _____ (4. continue) going to primary school and secondary school there. Then she _____ (5. come) back to Saigon to study at the University of Economics. She _____ (6. graduate) from the university four years later. She _____ (7. start) working in an import-export company after her graduation. She _____ (8. meet) her husband while she _____ (9. work) there. They _____ (10. get) married three years later.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses, using Past simple or Past continuous.

1. When the doctor _____ (arrive) at the scene of the accident, he _____ (realize) the victim _____ (still / breathe).
2. Julia _____ (meet) and _____ (fall) in love with George while she _____ (attend) a four-week seminar in New York.
3. When the ship _____ (hit) the reef, most of the crew _____ (play) cards, and the passengers _____ (have) dinner.
4. The doctors _____ (not tell) Amanda their diagnosis while she _____ (receive) hospital treatment.
5. Sharon _____ (look) for a job when she suddenly _____ (get) a scholarship from the university.
6. When she _____ (be) a child, she always _____ (want) to do the most dangerous things.
7. I _____ (not answer) your phone call immediately because I _____ (try) to finish some work.
8. I suddenly _____ (recognize) the town square while I _____ (stay) in that town on my holiday.
9. When Oscar _____ (go) back into the room, his colleagues _____ (still / quarrel) about the coffee.
10. The workmen _____ (dig) the trench when they suddenly _____ (find) the ancient statue of a goddess.

Exercise 4. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. Five dollars _____ all that he had when he first arrived in this city.
A. have been B. has been C. were D. was
2. As soon as Debbie got out of bed, she _____ the window and _____ in fresh air.

A. opens - breathes B. opened - breathed
C. was opening - was breathing D. has opened - has breathed

3. Peter _____ a second-hand car, but regretted it later.
A. buys B. has bought C. bought D. would buy

4. Someone _____ her bicycle while she was exercising in the park.
A. has stolen B. stole C. is stealing D. steals

5. I couldn't answer the door immediately, because I _____ a bath.
A. had B. am having C. was having D. have had

6. From now on, we won't be able to go out as much as we _____.
A. were B. had C. did D. will

7. When Rita went back into the room, her colleagues _____ about the football match.
A. still talked B. were still talking
C. are still talking D. have been still talking

8. Paula _____ her new dress, wasn't she?
A. wears B. wore C. is wearing D. was wearing

9. Kevin and Dorothy were on holiday in Da Lat. They _____ at a hotel near Xuan Huong Lake.
A. stay B. are staying C. stayed D. have been staying

10. "Have you been abroad recently?"
"I last _____ abroad in 2004."
A. go B. went C. have gone D. was going

Exercise 7. Read the following sentences. Write R, if the sentence is right and write W, if the sentence is NOT right.

Example:

His car is costing a lot of money. W

Whether or not you're given a car depends on your position in the company. R

1. The museum's collection includes works of art from all around the world.
2. I am not minding which colour we have - you decide.
3. They've won a few matches this season but they are lacking consistency.
4. At the moment, the team consists of four Europeans and two Americans.
5. Are you sure you are understanding what the lecturer is talking about?
6. You're going skiing with three friends? That sounds like fun.
7. They bought that car on hire purchase last year, but they still owe \$1000 on it.
8. I'm preferring not to work but I don't have much choice.
9. Do you know what this English word is meaning?
10. After all that hard work, you deserve a holiday.

III. SPEAKING

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

1. 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

2. Two students are talking in a new class.

Student 1: "Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?"

Student 2: "_____"

A. No, thanks.

C. Yes, I am so glad.

B. Sorry, the seat is taken.

D. Yes, yes. You can sit here.

3. 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.

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

Frank: "What about going to the waterpark?"

William: "_____"

A. That's a good idea.

B. That's right.

C. Of course!

D. Right! Go ahead.

5. Maria: "You know what? My boss has promised to promote me." Frank "_____"

A. It's a pleasure.

B. Are you really?

C. Congratulations.

D. I am grateful.

IV. PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm /ə/ và /ɜ:/ trong tiếng Anh

➤ Âm /ə/ trong tiếng Anh được gọi là âm “ơ ngắn” và là âm rất phổ biến thường xuất hiện nhiều trong tiếng Anh

- Miệng mở tự nhiên không quá to, thả lỏng lưỡi.
- Âm phát ra rất ngắn, dứt khoát (khoảng 1/4 giây)
- Khi phát âm xong vẫn giữ nguyên lưỡi một lúc.

Ví dụ:

today /tə' dei/: hôm nay

ruler /'ru:lə /: cây thước

doctor /'dɒk.tər/ (n) bác sĩ, tiến sĩ

➤ Âm /ɜ:/ trong tiếng Anh được gọi là âm “ơ dài”, nó được đọc dài hơn một chút so với âm /ə/

- Mở miệng tự nhiên và đặt lưỡi cao vừa phải
- Phát âm ngân dài (khoảng 1 giây)

Ví dụ:

shirt /ʃɜ:t/ (n): áo sơ mi

early/'ɜ:.li/ (adv): sớm

hurt /hɜ:t/ (v): làm đau

Exercise:

A. Put the following words with the underlined part into the correct column.

open

burn

silent

Thursday

turn

content

experience

container

universe

stranger

entertain

person

literature

search

bird

prefer

learn

complete

journey

today

/ə/	/ɜ:/

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

1. A. confirm

B. merchant

C. nervous

D. answer

2. A. curtain

B. honour

C. mercy

D. terминаl

3. A. hire

B. skirt

C. stir

D. shirt

4. A. consider

B. service

C. villager

D. worker

5. A. accomplish

B. avoid

C. accurate

D. achievement

PRACTICE TEST 5

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

1. A. waterfall

B. surf

C. desert

D. river

2. A. burning

B. turning

C. surning

D. surnprise

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

3. A. observe

B. feature

C. valley

D. shallow

4. A. safety

B. delicious

C. rescue

D. nightmare

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

5. I was walking along the beach when I _____ a gold coin.
A. was finding B. finds C. founded D. found
6. The rain prevented us _____ climbing to the top of the mountain.
A. for B. from C. at D. on
7. A burglar broke into the house while we _____ television.
A. were watching B. watched C. watched D. had watched
8. Did your father _____ in England when he was young?
A. lived. B. used to live C. use to live D. used to living
9. The doctor suggests _____ more exercise every day.
A. to take B. taking C. having taken D. to have taken
10. The roads were _____ and slippery, so we had to call an ice rake truck.
A. wide B. icy C. deep D. shallow
11. They're smiling and they seem really _____ about their picnic.
A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited
12. The view from the top of the mountain is _____.
A. impressive B. tragic C. scared D. rocky
13. The last time I _____ swimming was when we were in Spain.
A. had gone B. went C. has gone D. was going.
14. Ann is interested in _____ her younger brother how to play kite surfing.
A. teach B. teaches C. to teach D. teaching
15. He intends to _____ the relationship between economic class and career choice.
A. explore B. draw C. recognize D. see
16. Although these children were wearing _____, the sharks apparently pulled them underwater.
A. life jackets B. safety harness C. waistcoat D. landscape

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

17. I take the bus when my legs get tired from walking.
A. bored B. exhausted C. strong D. pleasant

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

18. Everyone is starving because they have not eaten anything since this morning.
A. very unpleasant B. very hungry
C. very tasty D. very full

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

19. Lora and Maria are working at the same room.
Lora : "Do you mind if I turn on the fan?" - Maria: " _____ "
A. Not for me. B. Not at all. C. Nothing. D. Not enough.
20. Mary and her friend, Ann, are in a coffee shop.
Mary: "Would you like Matcha ice-cream or Caramel with jam?"
Ann: " _____ "
A. I like eating them all. B. No, I'd love two.
C. It doesn't matter. D. Neither is fine. They are good.

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

21. Some diseases can be prevent by exercising regularly.

- A. Some B. prevent C. exercising D. regularly
22. Her husband went on working despite he felt unwell.
 A. went on B. working C. despite D. felt
23. The applicant had better learning a foreign language before applying for a job
 A. had better B. learning C. before D. for

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

24. In spite of her difficult living conditions, she worked extremely hard.
 A. She worked very hard in difficult conditions.
 B. She worked very hard but she still lived in difficult conditions.
 C. She worked very hard even though her living conditions were difficult.
 D. She worked very hard because her living conditions were difficult.
25. Mark is not interested in teaching.
 A. Mark would like to teach.
 B. Teaching is not interesting to Mark.
 C. Mark didn't think teaching is interesting.
 D. Mark knows how to teach.

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.

After (26) _____ from the tragedy, Ann worked as a successful writer and waited for a chance to sail again. She became more (27) _____ to complete the challenge of a lifetime. She bought a small 'Felicity Ann' (FA) and spent two years preparing the boat and (28) _____ herself to sail. She departed from Plymouth on 18 May 1952. She was still relatively inexperienced but she made up for lack of experience with bravery. With her strength of character, Ann and "FA" got through days of (29) _____ storms and loneliness. After a number of stop-overs, she finally set off across the Atlantic on 20 November 1952. Storms pushed her off course, but she finally reached land in Dominica on 23 January 1953, becoming the first woman to sail (30) _____ across the Atlantic.

26. A. recovering B. recover C. had recovered D. recovers
 27. A. loved B. attention C. focused D. determined
 28. A. taught B. learns C. teaching D. teach
 29. A. serious B. severe C. fine D. bad
 30. A. solo B. only C. lonely D. calm

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

31. Westerners did not set out to _____ the world until the fifteenth century. (exploration)
 32. A child of his age is too young and _____ to recognize danger. (experience)
 33. She was _____ killed in a car accident, (tragedy)
 34. I joined the _____ club when I went to university, (mountain)
 35. My neighbour was a natural _____ as a kid. (athletic)

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

36. This is such an interesting storybook that we have read it three times.
 This storybook is so _____.
37. Laura painted a picture, and it's being shown in an exhibition.
 The picture _____.
38. I have never met this woman before.
 This is the first time _____.
39. I'll never help him if he doesn't ask me.

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

20. Tom and Christy were at the party.

Tom: "Can I have another cup of tea?" - Christy: "_____"

- A. Allow yourself.
- B. Help yourself.
- C. Be yourself.
- D. Do it yourself.

21. Lisa was asking Jungkook, her classmate, for his opinion about the book she had lent him.

Lisa: "What do you think about the book?" - George: "_____"

- A. Yes, let's read it together.
- B. The best I've ever read!
- C. I can't agree with you more.
- D. I wish I could buy one.

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

22. It was an extremely frightened experience in life .

- A. was
- B. extremely
- C. frightened
- D. in

23. There are so much chickens in the garden that I can't count them all.

- A. so much
- B. chickens
- C. in the garden
- D. count them all

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

24. We're going to try two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.

- A. We have the intention about trying two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.
- B. We plan trying two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.
- C. We intend to try two different water sports: jet-skiing and kite surfing.
- D. A and B are correct.

25. Cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

- A. I was cleaning my room, I found these old photos.
- B. When I am cleaning my room, I found these old photos.
- C. While I was cleaning my room, I found these old photos.
- D. As cleaning my room, I found these old photos.

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.

WOODSTOCK

In the 1960s, most Americans over the age of 30 disliked and distrusted Rock and Roll. They thought the music was teaching young people to do drugs and not listen to their parents. So when a group of young men announced that they were planning a three-day rock concert in August of 1969, many older Americans were not very happy about it.

Held in the state of New York, Woodstock became a historic concert. It was larger than anyone thought **it** would be. Overall, over 500,000 people came to the concert. That's the size of the entire **U.S. Army** today. The concert organizers and the local government were totally unprepared for this number of people. There were traffic jams of up to 20 miles long on the road to the concert. Once people got to the concert, there were not enough bathrooms, clean water, or other facilities. To make matters worse, it rained heavily for the three days of the concert, turning the concert field into a giant mud pit.

Despite all of the problems, the concert was a success. There was no violence, and no one was seriously hurt during the concert. For three magical days, America's teenagers proved to the world that there was nothing wrong with Rock and Roll.

26. Based on the information in the passage, "**it**" can be inferred that _____.

- A. most of the people at Woodstock did drugs
- B. most of the people at Woodstock were under 30
- C. most parents did not let their children go to Woodstock
- D. after 1969, Woodstock took place every year

27. Why does the author mention the **U.S. Army**?
- A. To suggest that the concert was very dangerous.
 - B. To illustrate the size of the concert.
 - C. To show that the organizers of the concert did not plan well.
 - D. To describe the atmosphere at the concert.
28. Which of the following is NOT true of Woodstock?
- A. The organizers did not expect such a large number of people.
 - B. Many older people did not approve of Woodstock.
 - C. It rained every day during the concert at Woodstock.
 - D. Public facilities at Woodstock were well prepared.
29. The author's attitude towards the American teenagers and pop concerts is _____.
A. positive B. pessimistic C. skeptical D. negative
30. It can be inferred that the author is most impressed by the success of Woodstock because _____.
A. there were traffic jams of up to 20 miles long on the road to the concert
B. there was no violence, and no one was seriously hurt during the concert
C. the local authorities were unprepared for the large number of people
D. the concert field was turned into a giant mud pit

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

31. They must be great _____ to decide to go on such a dangerous trip. (adventure)
32. He couldn't find the _____ to tell his daughters what had happened. (courageous)
33. Production standards of this factory are _____ high. (impress)
34. When children start smoking, they don't realize that they are _____ their health. (risky)
35. After an _____ shift at the hospital, she just wanted to get home to bed. (exhaust)

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

36. Mr. Edwards has gone into hospital for some tests. His health hasn't been good.
Mr. Edwards, _____.
37. Please don't interrupt me all the time.
Would you mind _____?
38. The manager is using the computers at the moment.
The computers _____.
39. I only saw her once during my stay in Hai Phong.
While I _____.
40. The coffee was not strong. It didn't keep us awake.
The coffee was not _____.