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Unit 5: AMBITION

I. VOCABULARY

- **architect** /'ɑ:.kitekt/ (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** /'kɒstju:m dɪ'zainə/ (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 ,eɪdʒənt/ (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

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

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

- **journalist** /dʒɜ: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 có 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:tʃə 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** /spɔːts kəʊtʃ/ (n) : huấn luyện viên thể thao

- **steward** /'stjuːəd/ (n) : nhân viên hỗ trợ; tiếp viên

hàng không

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

- **surfing instructor** /'sɜːfɪŋ 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 ,eɪdʒənt/ (n) : đại lý công ty du lịch

- **video game developer** /'vɪdiəʊ geɪm di'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'fɔːm/ (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'wɔː(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	các trạm thu phí tự động trên đường cao tốc

motorways	
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 với
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 tố 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:lfrɛnd/ (n)	bạn gái	ex-girlfriend /eks'gɜ:lfrɛnd/	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'kʌ	nhiều màu

		ləd/	
award (n)	phần thưởng	multi-award	nhiều giải thưởng
cultural (adj)	thuộc văn hóa	multicultural	đa văn hóa
graduate / 'grædʒuət/ (n)	sinh viên mới tốt nghiệp đại học	postgraduate /,pəʊst'grædʒuət/	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

ST T	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 dụng applied: 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*

- The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo was designed by the famous _____ Frank Lloyd Wright.
- A _____ can welcome and deal with people arriving in a hotel or office building.
- The drought has made _____ anxious about the harvest.
- A _____ is trained to give medical help, especially in an emergency, but not a doctor or a nurse.
- Chris has an evening job as an office _____.
- Her will was drawn up by a _____ and witnessed by two colleagues.
- 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.

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.
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Question:

Will	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	do it?
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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 not You’re/ You aren’t He’s, She’s, It’s/ He isn’t, She isn’t, It isn’t We’re/ We aren’t They’re/ They aren’t	going to	do it.
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Question:

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

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 corner 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	This is the book which/ that teaches

on the desk this morning? Or: Do you see the book I put on the desk this morning?	how to pronounce English words correctly. (Không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ)
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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 để 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 born.
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'leɪʃnʃɪp/, 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

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. <u>a</u> mbitious | B. <u>s</u> ales | C. <u>e</u> state | D. <u>o</u> perate |
| 7. A. param <u>e</u> dical | B. post <u>g</u> raduate | C. und <u>e</u> rvalue | D. <u>q</u> ualification |

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 experience.

A

B

C

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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