

khoác lác)	gi)	với, tốt cho)
Take over (giành quyền kiểm soát)	Run into (tình cờ gặp, đâm xô, lâm vào)	Watch out/ over (coi chừng, cẩn thận)

2. Động từ chính và tiêu từ có thể được ngăn cách bởi tân ngữ

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
Hầu hết cụm ngoại động từ (transitive phrasal verbs) thuộc loại này. Tân ngữ là một danh từ thì có thể nằm ở giữa động từ và tiêu từ hoặc đi sau tiêu từ.	I took my shoes off ./ I took off my shoes. (Tôi cởi giày ra.) He admitted he'd made up the whole thing./ He admitted he'd made the whole thing up . (Anh ta thú nhận rằng đã bịa ra mọi chuyện.)
Khi tân ngữ là một đại từ như this, that, it, them, me, her & he'd thì đại từ này bắt buộc sẽ phải đứng ở giữa động từ và tiêu từ.	I took them off . (KHÔNG DÙNG I took off them) He admitted he'd made it up . (KHÔNG DÙNG He admitted he'd made up it)

* Một vài cụm phrasal verbs có động từ và tiêu từ có thể đứng tách rời:

Pay sb back (trả nợ ai)	Take sth off (cởi cái gì đó)	Put sth on (mặc cái gì đó vào)
Tell sb off (la rầy ai đó)	Pick sb up (đón ai đó)	See sb off (tạm biệt)
Drop sb off (thả ai xuống xe)	Make sth up (bịa chuyện)	Keep sb together (gắn bó)
Pull sth out (lấy cái gì ra)	Put sth away (cất đi)	Put sth down (ghi chép lại)
ask sb in/ out (cho ai vào/ ra)	cut sth into (cắt vật gì thành)	Get sth down (làm ai thất vọng)
Turn sth/sb down (tù chối cái gì/ai đó)	Put something/ somebody out (đưa ai/cái gì ra ngoài)	Take sb/sth back to (đem trả lại)

• Sau mỗi cụm động từ thường có sb/sth, trong đó; sb viết tắt cho somebody (người nào đó), sth: viết tắt cho something (cái gì đó).

C. PRACTICE

PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. <u>child</u> hood	B. <u>champagne</u>	C. <u>chapter</u>	D. <u>charity</u>
2. A. <u>cult</u> ure	B. <u>popul</u> ar	C. <u>regular</u>	D. <u>fabul</u> ous
3. A. <u>conflic</u> t	B. <u>forbid</u> den	C. <u>reliab</u> le	D. <u>determine</u>
4. A. <u>lighth</u> ouse	B. <u>herit</u> age	C. <u>hot</u> el	D. <u>hour</u>
5. A. <u>conduct</u> s	B. <u>return</u> s	C. <u>wander</u> s	D. <u>wonders</u>
6. A. <u>camel</u>	B. <u>sandy</u>	C. <u>travel</u>	D. <u>stable</u>
7. A. <u>dune</u>	B. <u>hummock</u>	C. <u>scrub</u> lands	D. <u>gun</u>
8. A. <u>basic</u>	B. <u>deser</u> t	C. <u>president</u>	D. <u>seas</u> on
9. A. <u>separate</u>	B. <u>netw</u> ork	C. <u>dessert</u>	D. <u>crest</u>
10. A. <u>stretches</u>	B. <u>slopes</u>	C. <u>ranges</u>	D. <u>faces</u>

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from the others.

1. A. <u>negative</u>	B. <u>determine</u>	C. <u>forbidden</u>	D. <u>attraction</u>
2. A. <u>access</u>	B. <u>wander</u>	C. <u>conduct</u>	D. <u>asset</u>

3. A. cosmopolitan B. communication C. multicultural D. metropolitan
 4. A. acceptable B. affordable C. reliable D. fashionable
 5. A. skyscraper B. populous C. financial D. fabulous
 6. A. bamboo B. village C. workshop D. famous
 7. A. business B. chocolate C. grandparent D. experience
 8. A. communicate B. generation C. historical D. environmental
 9. A. handicraft B. department C. embroider D. opinion
 10. A. prosperity B. experience C. complicated D. cooperate

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Choose the best answer

1. Villagers are more kind, friendly and warm-hearted than city _____.
 A. dwellers B. foreigners C. beginners D. movers
 2. You can see the _____ of the suburbs in Ho Chi Minh City with many apartment buildings, supermarkets, shopping centres, and schools.
 A. urban area B. convenience C. urban sprawl D. living condition
 3. Dong Khoi Street is the main shopping street in the _____ of downtown in Ho Chi Minh City.
 A. mind B. heart C. head D. spot
 4. It is considered that life in a city is wonderful and _____.
 A. funny B. boring C. enjoyable D. helpful
 5. No city in America has _____ monuments and museums into one area as Washington, DC.
 A. as much B. such many C. as many D. a few
 6. My passport _____ last month, so I will have to get a new one.
 A. elapsed B. expired C. ended D. terminated
 7. The department is also deeply _____ in various improvement schemes.
 A. connected B. entailed C. involved D. implied
 8. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any _____ of it at all.
 A. interpretation B. meaning C. intelligibility D. sense
 9. The main attraction of the job was that it offered the _____ to do the research.
 A. possibility B. proposal C. opportunity D. prospect
 10. I wish you'd tell me what I _____ do in this difficult situation.
 A. shall B. would C. should D. ought
 11. A competitor may submit any number of entries _____, each one is accompanied by a packet top.
 A. supposing B. notwithstanding C. assuredly D. provided
 12. They always kept on good _____ with their next-door neighbours for the children's sake.
 A. friendship B. relations C. will D. terms
 13. He earns his living by _____ old paintings.
 A. reviving B. restoring C. reforming D. replenishing
 14. Hotel rooms must be _____ by noon, but luggage may be left with the porter.
 A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
 15. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
 A. rarity B. minority C. scarcity D. minimum

Exercise 2. Choose the best answer

1. French bakers are fighting for the traditional baguette to be given UNESCO World Heritage _____.
 A. site B. status C. admission D. recognition

2. The government has done nothing to resolve the _____ over nurses' pay.
 A. conflict B. fight C. crash D. war

3. They see the outdoors as a _____ activity, not a job opportunity.
 A. exhausted B. international C. recreational D. volunteering

4. Savannah is one of the best _____ cities for job growth.
 A. part B. whole C. full D. medium-sized

5. The railway station was criticized for its lack of disabled _____.
 A. facilities B. system C. schedule D. preparation

6. About 85 percent of city _____ breathe heavily polluted air.
 A. villagers B. livers C. dwellers D. members

7. Dublin was a very different place in those days, like a village, not the wonderful _____ city it is now.
 A. rural B. cosmopolitan C. reliable D. pleasant

8. We are _____ a survey to find out what our customers think of their local bus service.
 A. affording B. indicating C. considering D. conducting

9. We are looking for someone who is _____ and hard-working.
 A. hopeful B. lacked C. reliable D. smooth

10. It is difficult to _____ the exact cause of the illness.
 A. attract B. forbid C. take D. determine

11. Sacramento's central location and low cost of living make this place a _____ city.
 A. fabulous B. forbidden C. poor D. determining

12. How can we encourage people to get along with each other in this _____ society?
 A. considerable B. multicultural C. rural D. crashing

13. Some workers can only afford homes outside _____ areas.
 A. outskirts B. rural C. growing D. metropolitan

14. This is a top-quality product at a very _____ price.
 A. high B. costly C. affordable D. effective

15. He was completely _____ by the thief's disguise.
 A. taken away B. taken down C. taken in D. taken through

Exercise 3. Give the correct form of the word in capital.

1. Ha Noi, _____ the Old Quarter, become a perfect city for walking with handicraft shops, street food, etc.

ESPECIAL

2. Ha Long Bay, which means descending dragon, is the _____ heritage of the world with 1,6000 limestone islands.

NATURE

3. Below Sa Pa are _____ rice terraces in the endless valley.

PICTURE

4. Besides the beach, the main _____ in Da Nang is the Museum of Cham Sculpture with the world's largest collection of Cham artefacts.

ATTRACT

5. Hue becomes one of the most _____ destinations for travelers to Viet Nam with the number of three million tourists a year.

POPULARITY

6. Hoi An used to be one of the _____ ports of Southeast Asia, which were used by the Japanese, Portuguese, Dutch, French and Chinese merchants.

BUSY

7. Nha Trang, a _____ coastal city in Central Viet Nam, is generally recognized as Viet Nam's main beach destination.

DELIGHT

8. Formerly known as Saigon, Ho Chi Minh City is a metropolis which is still young but very _____.

DYNAMIST

9. The Mekong Delta is well-known for its busy waterways with many rivers, canals and streams _____ through the region.

FLOW

10. Phu Quoc Island is the _____ place for riding, snorkeling, scuba diving, and relaxing.

IDEA

Exercise 4. Complete each of the following sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box.

showed round	put down	grew up	turned off	thought over
turned down	look up	look forward to	lived up to	get on with

1. Miss Diep didn't know the correct spelling so she had to _____ it in the dictionary.
2. She's _____ it _____ and has made up her mind; she's going to take the job in New York.
3. Can you _____ your name, telephone number and email address _____ in the book, please?
4. My hotel was amazing and it _____ all my expectations.
5. Mark was born in the East End, but he _____ in the West End.
6. The guide _____ us _____ the historic parts of the city.
7. He doesn't know why she _____ his invitation to the party.
8. Vinh is very friendly. He _____ most of my friends.
9. We are all _____ seeing our grandparents again.
10. Miss Hang _____ the music _____ and went to bed because it was quite late.

GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (better/ the best).
2. Pat's car is (faster/ fastest) than Dan's.
3. John is (less/ the least) energetic of all the men.
4. Does Fred feel (weller/ better) today than he did yesterday?
5. My cat is the (prettier/ prettiest) of the two.
6. This vegetable soup tastes very (good/ best)
7. David is the (happier/ happiest) person that we know.
8. This summery is (the better/ the best) of the pair.
9. Jim has as (few/ fewer) opportunities to play tennis as I do.
10. The museum is (the farther/ the farthest) away of the three buildings.

Exercise 2. Complete each of the following sentences with comparatives or superlatives. Add "the" where necessary.

1. This is (good) _____ food I've ever eaten in this country.
2. Peter's new haircut is (trendy) _____ than the previous one.

3. The building looks much (nice) _____ in green than the previous white.

4. I had to drive my car along (narrow) _____ road in the region.

5. Nam's house is (far) _____ farther from the city centre than my house.

6. In my opinion, living in the city is (hard) _____ than living in the country.

7. I think this is (noisy) _____ part of the city.

8. This place was (dangerous) _____ than we thought.

9. Could you show me the way to (near) _____ bus stop?

10. The trip to Nha Trang City was (interesting) _____ for us.

Exercise 3. Choose the best answer

Exercise 4 Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

1. Lynn wishes she had a bigger apartment and can buy a car.

2. As soon as the alarm clock rang, she woke up and was getting out of bed.
A B C D

3. I haven't heard from the Maria since a long time.
A B C D

4. What do you use to do when you felt afraid?
A B C D

5. Mary was drying the dishes when she was dropping the plates.

A B C D

6. When I introduced Tom to Bob, they were shaking hands.
 A B C D

7. When she looked out of the window, she saw some boys and girls play in the yard.
 A B C D

8. He let the letter failing onto the floor.
 A B C D

Exercise 5. Use comparative + and + comparative to complete the sentences below.

1. The company expanded rapidly. It grew (big) all the time.
2. Cathy got (bored) in her job. In the end, she left.
3. My bag seemed to get (heavy) as I carried them.
4. As I waited for my interview, I became (nervous)
5. As the day went on, the weather got (bad)
6. Healthcare is becoming (expensive)
7. As the conversation went on, Tom became (talkative)
8. These days, (many) people are learning English.
9. The company's share price went (high)
10. Life got (good) for boss Bob Watt as the company became (successful)
11. Life in the modern world is becoming (complex)
12. When I get excited, my heart beats (fast)
13. The little boy seemed to get (upset)
14. It's getting (difficult) to find a job.
15. The noise got (loud) as we approached the house.



WRITING

Exercise 1. Complete the second sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

1. His previous CD wasn't as popular as this one.
 ⇒ This CD
2. I've never had to wait this long for a bus before.
 ⇒ This is
3. The film was less interesting than I had expected.
 ⇒ The film
4. Britain isn't as warm as Greece.
 ⇒ Greece
5. I have been to fewer countries than you have.
 ⇒ I haven't
6. Couldn't you find a better hotel?
 ⇒ Is this
7. Long is not as careful as Thang.
 ⇒ Thang
8. Remember to take note of what the tour guide said.
 ⇒ Remember to put
9. It took us more than 3 hours to discover the inner Hanoi.
 ⇒ We spent
10. Tom works better when he is happy.
 ⇒ The

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentence, using the word in the bracket so that the second sentence has exactly the same meaning.

1. If there is an accident phone the emergency services. (OF)
→ Phone the emergency services an accident.
2. I couldn't have bought that motorbike unless my father had agreed to pay the monthly repayments. (BUT)
→ agreeing to pay the monthly repayments, I could never have bought that motorbike.
3. I have a lot of respect for her writing style although I don't agree with the opinions she expresses. (MUCH)
→ Much her writing style, I don't agree with her opinions.
4. Even though her B grade in English wasn't quite as high as she had expected, it was still a good result. (IF)
→ Her grade B in English, was still a good result.
5. Purchases may be refunded within 7 days. (MIND)
→ Should your purchase you have up to 7 days to bring it back for a refund.
6. Providing that you make up the time later in the week you can take Monday off. (CONDITION)
→ You can have a day off on Monday make up the time later in the week.
7. The mistake in the accounts was not noticed until the figures were re-checked. (LIGHT)
→ The mistake in the accounts only The figures were re-checked.
8. I had no problems at all during my trip to New York. (PLAN)
→ Everything during my trip to New York.
9. The reforms will not succeed unless they are carefully planned. (CRUCIAL)
→ Careful of the reforms.
10. They think that Henry's brother stole the money. (SUSPECTED)
→ Henry's brother the money.

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TEST 01

I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. <u>camp</u> us	B. <u>relax</u>	C. <u>anc</u> ient	D. <u>fasci</u> male
2. A. <u>congratul</u> ate	B. <u>prof</u> it	C. <u>compos</u> e	D. <u>decora</u> tive
3. A. <u>gather</u> ing	B. <u>clothes</u>	C. <u>athlet</u> ics	D. <u>bathe</u>

4. A. designed B. published C. covered D. sprayed
 5. A. exchanged B. fetch C. chimney D. champage

II. Choose a word in each group that has different stress pattern

6. A. psychedelic B. inspiration C. interactive D. encouragement
 7. A. scenery B. encourage C. embroider D. experience
 8. A. puppet B. freedom C. describe D. message
 9. A. extensive B. opinion C. official D. optional
 10. A. compulsory B. convenient C. correspond D. communicate

III. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

11. In towns please drive slowly! You drive faster than 50 kph.
 A. don't have to B. mustn't C. may not D. needn't

12. We can't use the car now because it
 A. is mended B. hasn't mended C. is being mended D. will be mended

13. They were arrested smuggling drug into the country.
 A. of B. by C. for D. about

14. Who do you think I ran in the library this morning?
 A. down B. over C. in D. into

15. behalf of the committee, I'd like to thank you for your generous donation.
 A. At B. For C. On D. To

16. the rain, the football match went ahead.
 A. Owing to B. Despite C. However D. In spite

17. he leaves or I leave!
 A. Either B. Neither C. Only D. Unless

18. Why don't you buy bananas when they are much than apples?
 A. less expensive B. not expensive C. as expensive D. lesser expensive

19. Mr. Brown is the landlord we rent the house.
 A. who B. whom C. from whom D. of whom

20. Let's go for walk,?
 A. do we B. shall we C. don't we D. let not we

21. By the age of twenty-five, he had his wish of becoming a pianist.
 A. reached B. got C. obtained D. had

22. A large shop that sells all kinds of goods is called a
 A. warehouse B. storeroom C. department D. department store

23. When you're on holiday you might buy a to take home with you.
 A. souvenir B. message C. memory D. remembrance

24. I am very sorry. I've your book at home again. I'll bring it again tomorrow.
 A. forgotten B. stored C. left D. thrown

25. We'd better really early. It's a very long journey.
 A. set up B. set off C. set down D. set on

26. I've got a very high opinion your brother.
 A. on B. to C. for D. of

27. We don't sell foreign newspapers because there is no for them.
 A. request B. claim C. requirement D. demand