

NÂNG CẤP ĐỘNG TỪ - Ms.Khánh Hà (teacherha2000@gmail.com)

1 Động từ trạng thái & sở hữu (Core Verbs)

Tiểu học (Cơ bản)	THCS	THPT	Đại học	IELTS
Be – là, ở	Exist – tồn tại	Remain – vẫn còn	Constitute – cấu thành	Be inherent in – vốn có trong
Have – có	Own – sở hữu	Possess – sở hữu	Retain – giữ lại	Exercise ownership of – thực thi quyền sở hữu
Do – làm	Carry out – thực hiện	Perform – tiến hành	Execute – thi hành	Undertake – đảm nhận
Get – nhận, trở nên	Receive – nhận	Obtain – đạt được	Acquire – tiếp thu	Attain – đạt tới
Know – biết	Learn – học biết	Recognize – nhận ra	Comprehend – hiểu sâu	Be cognizant of – nhận thức rõ
Feel – cảm thấy	Sense – cảm nhận	Experience – trải nghiệm	Perceive – nhận thức	Be conscious of – ý thức về
Think – nghĩ	Believe – tin	Consider – cân nhắc	Assume – cho rằng	Postulate – giả định học thuật
Want – muốn	Wish – mong	Desire – khao khát	Seek – tìm kiếm	Aspire to – khát vọng

2 Động từ chỉ hoạt động hằng ngày

Tiểu học	THCS	THPT	Đại học	IELTS
Go – đi	Travel – du lịch	Move – di chuyển	Commute – đi làm	Navigate – di chuyển có định hướng
Come – đến	Arrive – đến nơi	Approach – tiến tới	Attend – tham dự	Make an appearance – xuất hiện
Take – lấy	Bring – mang	Collect – thu thập	Acquire – thu nhận	Appropriate – chiếm dụng
Make – làm	Create – tạo ra	Produce – sản xuất	Manufacture – chế tạo	Generate – tạo ra (trừu tượng)
Eat – ăn	Have (a meal) – dùng bữa	Consume – tiêu thụ	Ingest – hấp thụ	Intake – lượng tiêu thụ
Drink – uống	Sip – nhấp	Swallow – nuốt	Consume – dùng	Ingest liquids – hấp thụ chất lỏng
Sleep – ngủ	Rest – nghỉ	Relax – thư giãn	Recharge – hồi phục	Recover physically – hồi phục thể chất
Work – làm việc	Study – học	Operate – vận hành	Function – hoạt động	Perform efficiently – vận hành hiệu quả
Play – chơi	Practice – luyện tập	Compete – thi đấu	Participate – tham gia	Engage in – tham gia tích cực
Run – chạy	Jog – chạy chậm	Sprint – chạy nhanh	Race – đua	Accelerate – tăng tốc

3 Động từ giao tiếp & tương tác

Tiểu học	THCS	THPT	Đại học	IELTS
Say – nói	Mention – đề cập	State – nêu	Declare – tuyên bố	Articulate – diễn đạt rõ
Tell – kể	Explain – giải thích	Inform – thông báo	Notify – báo chính thức	Brief – cung cấp thông tin ngắn
Speak – nói	Communicate – giao tiếp	Discuss – thảo luận	Present – trình bày	Address (an issue) – đề cập vấn đề
Ask – hỏi	Request – yêu cầu	Inquire – hỏi trang trọng	Consult – tham vấn	Seek clarification – yêu cầu làm rõ
Talk – nói chuyện	Chat – trò chuyện	Converse – đàm thoại	Negotiate – đàm phán	Engage in dialogue – đối thoại
Call – gọi	Phone – gọi điện	Contact – liên hệ	Reach out – tiếp cận	Initiate contact – khởi tạo liên hệ
Help – giúp	Assist – hỗ trợ	Support – ủng hộ	Facilitate – tạo điều kiện	Provide assistance – cung cấp hỗ trợ
Give – cho	Offer – đề nghị	Provide – cung cấp	Deliver – chuyển giao	Allocate – phân bổ
Show – cho xem	Demonstrate – minh họa	Illustrate – làm rõ	Exhibit – trưng bày	Present evidence – đưa bằng chứng

4 Động từ nhận thức & quan sát

Tiểu học	THCS	THPT	Đại học	IELTS
See – thấy	Notice – để ý	Observe – quan sát	Detect – phát hiện	Discern – nhận ra tinh tế
Look – nhìn	Watch – xem	Examine – kiểm tra	Inspect – thanh tra	Scrutinize – soi kỹ
Hear – nghe	Listen – lắng nghe	Overhear – nghe lỏm	Perceive – nhận thức	Pick up on – nắm bắt
Understand – hiểu	Realize – nhận ra	Grasp – nắm được	Interpret – diễn giải	Comprehend fully – hiểu hoàn toàn
Remember – nhớ	Recall – nhớ lại	Memorize – ghi nhớ	Retain – lưu giữ	Retrieve information – truy xuất thông tin

5 Động từ khiếm khuyết (Modal Verbs – mở rộng học thuật)

Cơ bản	Trung cấp	Nâng cao	Học thuật	IELTS
Can – có thể	Be able to – có khả năng	Be capable of – đủ khả năng	Demonstrate capacity to – thể hiện năng lực	Have the ability to
Will – sẽ	Intend to – dự định	Plan to – lên kế hoạch	Be projected to – được dự báo	Be expected to
Should – nên	Ought to – nên	Be supposed to – được cho là	Be advisable to – nên (học thuật)	It is recommended that...
May – có thể	Might – có lẽ	Be likely to – có khả năng	Be plausible that – hợp lý rằng	There is a possibility that...
Must – phải	Have to – phải	Be required to – được yêu cầu	Be obliged to – có nghĩa vụ	Be mandatory to – bắt buộc

PHẦN A. CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG (50 CÂU)

1. She ___ a student at a local high school. A. is B. are C. be D. been
2. They ___ breakfast at 6 a.m. every day. A. eat B. eats C. ate D. eating
3. He ___ a new phone last week. A. gets B. got C. get D. getting
4. We ___ to school by bus. A. go B. come C. run D. take
5. She ___ very tired after work. A. feels B. feel C. felt D. feeling
6. I ___ what you mean. A. know B. think C. feel D. get
7. He ___ a lot of money on books. A. takes B. makes C. spends D. gets
8. Please ___ carefully to the teacher. A. hear B. listen C. watch D. see
9. Did you ___ what she said? A. listen B. hear C. look D. watch
10. They ___ TV together every evening. A. see B. watch C. look D. hear
11. She ___ English very well. A. says B. tells C. speaks D. talks
12. He ___ me to wait outside. A. said B. told C. asked D. spoke
13. Can you ___ me some help? A. give B. show C. tell D. call
14. The teacher ___ the lesson clearly. A. said B. told C. showed D. explained
15. She ___ him an important question. A. told B. said C. asked D. spoke
16. I ___ the answer now. A. see B. understand C. watch D. hear
17. He ___ the accident happen. A. watched B. looked C. saw D. listened
18. She ___ his name immediately. A. remembered B. knew C. understood D. felt
19. They ___ hard to pass the exam. A. play B. run C. work D. make
20. He ___ late every morning. A. runs B. comes C. goes D. takes
21. You ___ finish your homework before playing. A. can B. may C. must D. might
22. She ___ be at home now. A. should B. must C. might D. will
23. Students ___ wear uniforms at school. A. can B. may C. must D. would
24. He ___ speak English fluently. A. can B. must C. should D. will

25. You ___ study harder to succeed. A. may B. might C. should D. could
26. The company ___ a new policy last year. A. made B. did C. got D. took
27. They ___ part in many activities. A. took B. made C. got D. did
28. The manager ___ resources efficiently. A. gave B. allocated C. made D. took
29. The report ___ that pollution is increasing. A. says B. talks C. shows D. calls
30. Researchers ___ changes in behavior. A. saw B. noticed C. detected D. looked
31. She ___ a deep understanding of the problem. A. has B. gets C. makes D. does
32. He ___ interested in science. A. gets B. feels C. becomes D. makes
33. We ___ a decision yesterday. A. did B. made C. got D. took
34. They ___ him for his help. A. thanked B. forgave C. helped D. called
35. She ___ the children to school. A. took B. brought C. gave D. made
36. He ___ his parents every weekend. A. calls B. talks C. tells D. asks
37. I ___ the movie last night. A. saw B. watched C. looked D. heard
38. The teacher ___ the rules again. A. said B. told C. spoke D. called
39. He ___ his feelings clearly. A. said B. expressed C. told D. spoke
40. They ___ help from their teacher. A. asked B. told C. said D. called
41. I ___ what he was explaining. A. understood B. knew C. thought D. felt
42. She ___ ready for the exam. A. is B. was C. gets D. becomes
43. He ___ late because of traffic. A. came B. got C. went D. took
44. We ___ progress in our studies. A. did B. made C. got D. took
45. The professor ___ the results of the study. A. showed B. presented C. said D. told
46. Students ___ pay attention in class. A. may B. might C. should D. would
47. They ___ the problem seriously. A. took B. made C. did D. got
48. The research ___ the importance of education. A. shows B. tells C. talks D. calls
49. He ___ a lot of experience in teaching. A. has B. makes C. does D. gets
50. Universities aim to ___ students' skills. A. make B. develop C. do D. play

- A: Can you ____ me your phone number? B: Sure. → *say / tell / speak*
- The teacher ____ the rules clearly to the students. → *explained / talked / called*
- He ____ help from his friends. → *asked / said / told*

□ **Gợi ý: possess, recognize, obtain**

He **has** a lot of experience. → He _____ a lot of experience.

She **knows** the answer. → She _____ the answer.

They **got** new information. → They _____ new information.

- Many students ____ to school every day. → *(commute / go)*
- The company ____ new products each year. → *(produce / make)*
- He ____ in a marathon last month. → *(competed / played)*
- Scientists ____ the data carefully. A. looked B. observed C. scrutinized
- She finally ____ the importance of education. A. knew B. realized C. comprehended
- Researchers ____ a change in behavior. A. saw B. noticed C. detected
- Universities aim to ____ students' critical thinking skills. A. make B. develop C. create
- This policy is expected to ____ positive social impacts. A. do B. generate C. play
- The study ____ that technology influences human behavior. A. talks B. shows C. demonstrates

□ **Gợi ý: be required to, may/might, is recommended that**

It is necessary for students to attend the lecture. → Students _____ attend the lecture.

It is possible that the results will change. → The results _____ change.

Experts recommend reducing screen time. → It _____ that screen time be reduced.

- The professor will ____ the main findings of the study. → *(present / show)*
- The report ____ that climate change is accelerating. → *(states / says)*
- The manager ____ resources effectively. → *(allocated / gave)*