

MỤC LỤC

TRANG PHỤ BÌA

MỤC LỤC

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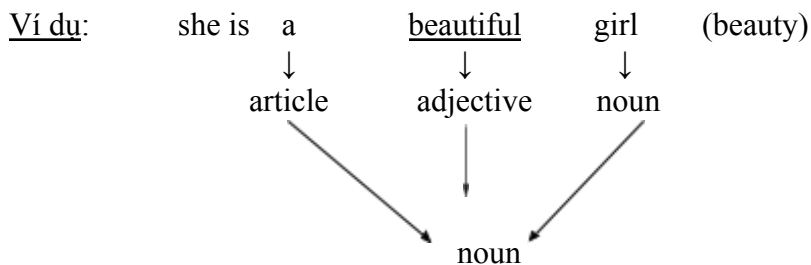
PHẦN 1: LÝ DO CHỌN ĐỀ TÀI:

- Những năm gần đây, môn ngoại ngữ nói chung và môn tiếng Anh nói riêng đã được ngành Giáo Dục - Đào Tạo xem như là môn thi bắt buộc trong các kì thi Tốt Nghiệp THPT. Điều này cho thấy môn tiếng Anh đã có thể được xem là một môn học chính trong các trường học. Mặc dù tiếng Anh là môn thi bắt buộc trong các trường học, học sinh chúng ta chưa thực sự quan tâm đến việc học tiếng Anh. Các em học tiếng Anh chỉ mang tính đối phó với các giờ kiểm tra, hay vì nó là môn học thi bắt buộc trong các kì thi tốt nghiệp. Các em không tự giác ôn luyện những kiến thức cũ, làm các bài tập mà giáo viên cho về nhà làm. Một trong những lý do trên là các em không có nhiều vốn từ hay ngại phải tra từ mới cũng như từ loại khi làm bài. Nhưng chúng ta biết từ vựng góp phần quan trọng trong việc hoàn thành bài làm như ngữ pháp. Với nhu cầu cấp bách của việc học ngoại ngữ và tình hình học tập thực tiễn của học sinh. Tôi chọn đề tài: **“ĐIỀN HÌNH THỨC ĐÚNG CỦA TỪ TRONG NGOẶC”** nhằm giúp học sinh nhận biết được từ loại của từ, nắm được các kỹ năng thành lập từ vựng và biết cách điền từ ở hình thức đúng ngữ pháp, phù hợp với ngữ cảnh được đề cập. Vì bài tập **“ĐIỀN HÌNH THỨC ĐÚNG CỦA TỪ TRONG NGOẶC”** là một điểm ngữ pháp quan trọng, tương đối khó, xuất hiện nhiều trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh. Các em thường gặp dạng bài tập này trong các kỳ thi thi tốt nghiệp, cao đẳng, đại học.

PHẦN 2: NỘI DUNG THỰC HIỆN.

1. TIỀN TRÌNH CHUNG:

- Nhắc lại khái niệm cơ bản về ngữ pháp (definitions of noun, verb, adjective, adverb ...).
- Dấu hiệu nhận biết các từ loại hay cách thành lập từ loại (the part(s) of speech and basic ways to form new words in English).
- Hướng dẫn học sinh xem xét các từ liên quan ở phía trước hoặc phía sau để loại suy ra hình thức đúng của từ cần điền.



2. TIỀN TRÌNH CỤ THỂ:

- Đây là phần gây ra cho học sinh bối rối, khó hiểu nên giáo viên chúng ta dẫn dắt trực tiếp vào từ cần dạy, tạo sự tập trung của học sinh.
- Cung cấp từ (giúp học sinh phát hiện ra từ loại của từ cho sẵn dựa vào hình thái của từ).
 - + Danh từ là từ có hậu tố: - tion, - sion, -er, -or ...
 - + Tính từ là từ có hậu tố : - able, - ful, - less, - al ...
 - + Trạng từ thông thường có hậu tố: - ly
- Cung cấp nghĩa
- Luyện đọc cho học sinh (giáo viên đọc mẫu, học sinh đọc đồng thanh)

3. CÁC BƯỚC THỰC HIỆN CỤ THỂ.

3.1. NOUNS.

3.1.1. Definition: Noun is a word used as the name of a person, thing, animal, place ...

Ex:	Student (person)	Blackboard (thing)
	Cat (animal)	Countryside (place)

3.1.2- The ways to form a noun.

FORM	EXAMPLES
a- Verb + AR ER OR	- sailor, actor ... - teacher, driver, viewer, singer... - beggar, liar ...
b- Verb + ION ING MENT	- action, invention, liberation, conclusion ... - writing, making, liking, cooking, learning... - movement, development, investment, punishment, amusement ...
c- Noun /Adjective + DOM	- kingdom, freedom, wisdom
d- Noun/Adjective + HOOD	- boyhood, neighbourhood, childhood, brotherhood, falsehood.
e- Noun/ Adjective + ISM	- capitalism, patriotism, terrorism, heroism, communism. - socialism, racialism, colonialism
f- Adjective + TY NESS ITY	- happiness, laziness, illness, sickness ... - cruelty, loyalty, difficulty ... - possibility, ability, capability, ability, curiosity ...
g- Verb + ANT	- assistant, accountant, applicant, contestant...
h- Adjective → Noun	- angry → anger - long → length - brave → bravery - proud → pride - deep → depth - terrible → terror - famous → fame - young → youth - high → height - hot → heat - true → truth - just → justice
i- Verb → Noun	- choose → choice - live → life - prove → proof - strike → stroke - sing → song - advise → advice - enter → entry - fail → failure - feed → food - laugh → laughter - renew → renewal - sit → seat - speak → speech - see → sight - sell → sale - die → death - bury → burial - lose → loss

3.1.3. The functions of a noun

3.1.3.1- Subject: - This girl is intelligent.

3.1.3.2- Object: - She eats a banana.

3.1.3.3- Complement: - He is a footballer.

3.1.3.4- Appositive:- Mr. David, a famous doctor, is my father's friend.

3.1.3.5- Object of a preposition:- Everybody is interested in sports.

3.1.3.6- Adjective:- The Vietnam War is different from any other one.

3.2. ADJECTIVES:

3.2.1-Definition: Adjective is a word that modifies a noun. It usually stands before a noun

Ex: a horse a charming room
an apple a furnished house
this old house

3.2.2- The way to form an adjective:

FORM	EXAMPLES	
Noun - Adjective	- choir → choral - circle → circular - union → united - fashion → fashionable - honour → honourable - notice → noticeable - reason → reasonable - value → valuable - terror → terrible - sense → sensible - horror → horrible - access → accessible - luxury → luxurious - victory → victorious - vapour → vapourous - variety → various - danger → dangerous - dangour → dangourous - advangtage → advangtageous - mountain → mountainous - venom → venomous - peril → perilous - caution → cautious - citrus → citreous - fortune → fortunate - apprehension → apprehensive	- neglect → neglected - picture → picturesque - charity → charitable - gold → golden - wool → woolen - wood → wooden - earth → earthen - North → Northern - West → Western - fury → furious - glory → glorious - melody → melodious - mystery → mysterious - prosper → prosperous - bounty → bounteous - clamour → clamorous - murder → murderous - disaster → disastrous - courage → courageous - strain → strainous - volume → voluminous - mischief → mischievous - advent → adventitious - affection → affectionate - authority → authoritative - intuition → intuitive
Verb → adjective	- abhor → abhorrent - obey → obedient - absorb → absorbent - notice → noticeable	- vary → various - accept → acceptable - admire → admirable - choose → choosy - volunteer → voluntary - unite → united - comply → compliant - grieve → grievous

FORM	EXAMPLES	
	- compel → compelling - please → pleasing - learn → learned - vacate → vacant - marvel → marvelous - strain → strenuous - quarrel → quarrelsome - benefit → beneficial - abuse → abusive - collect → collective - create → creative - decide → decisive - describe → descriptive - affirm → affirmative - image → imaginative - deceive → deceptive/deceitful	- prosper → prosperous - study → studious - meddle → meddlesome - criticize → critical - attend → attentive - compete → competitive - destroy → destructive - express → expressive - extend → extensive - decorate → decorative - inform → informative
noun - FUL	- harmful - pocketful - handful - useful	- peaceful - basketful - successful - helpful
noun -LESS	- childless - harmless - odourless - hopeless - useless	- helpless - homeless - noiseless - thoughtless
noun -LY	- manly - yearly - brotherly - fatherly	- hourly - daily
noun -LIKE	- lifelike - warlike - statemanlike	- childlike - godlike
noun - Y	- silvery - snowy - crafty	- starry - healthy - silky

FORM	EXAMPLES	
	- rainy - faulty - dirty - sandy	- shadowy - wintery
noun - ISH	- foolish - childish - selfish - amateurish	
noun -AL	- central - accidental - traditional - occasional - personal	- optional - natural - magical - industrial - agricultural
<i>Noun → Adjective</i>	- difference - different - patience - patient - independence - independent - vigilance - vigilant - distance - distant - circumstance - circumstantial - volcano - volcanic - sympathy - sympathic - hero - heroic - giant - giantic - energy - energetic - metal - metallic - poet - poetic - academy - academic - anemia - anemic - athlete - athletic - quarrel - quarrelsome - trouble - troublesome - choir - choral	- strain - strainous - venom - venomous - volume - voluminous - peril - perilous - mischief - mischievous - caution - cautious - advent - adventitious - citrus - citreous - affection - affectionate - fortune - fortunate - authority - authoritative - mystery - mysterious - victory - victorious - prosper - prosperous - vapour - vapourous - variety - various - bounty - bounteous - clamour - clamorous - danger - dangerous - murder - murderous - dangour - dangourous - disaster - disastrous - advantage - advantageous - courage - courageous - mountain - mountainous - wood - wooden - earth - earthen - North - Northern - West - Western - fury - furiosus - benefit - beneficial - criticize - critical - abuse - abusive - attend - attentive - collect - collective

FORM	EXAMPLES	
	- circle - circular - picture - picturesque - charity - charitable - fashion - fashionable - honour - honourable - notice - noticeable - reason - reasonable - sense - sensible - horror - horrible - gold - golden - wool - woolen - glory - glorious - apprehension - apprehensive - intuition - intuitive - abhor - abhorrent - obey - obedient - absorb - absorbent - acquiesce - acquiescent	- compete - competitive - create - creative
Verb → Adjective	- admire - admirable - notice - noticeable - choose - choosy - volunteer - voluntary - compel - compelling - learn - learned - comply - compliant - vacate - vacant - grieve - grievous - marvel - marvelous - study - studious	- decide - decisive - express - expressive - extend - extensive - select - selective - affirm - affirmative - decorate - decorative - image - imaginative - inform - informative - deceive - deceptive / deceitful - meddle - meddlesome

FORM	EXAMPLES
	- quarrel quarrelsome

3.2.3- The uses of adjective

3.2.3.1- Attribute adjective (tính ngữ) bổ nghĩa cho danh từ phía sau

Ex: intelligent student

large room

big house

3.2.3.2- Predicative adjectives (vị ngữ) chỉ tính cách của chủ ngữ nhờ những động từ BE / LINKING VERBS (become / get / look / seem ..)

Ex: - My brother is young

- You look tired

3.2.3.3- Object compliment (bổ nghĩa cho tân ngữ) chỉ tích cách của tân ngữ nhờ các động từ: find, make, set, keep, leave...

Ex: I found this lesson difficult

The sun keeps us warm

3.2.3.4-The adjective must be placed after the noun of time, of measurement or words (something, anything, nothing)

Ex: Twenty years old

Five yards long

Nothing strange

I didn't notice anything wrong with him.

3.3- Adverbs:

3.3.1- **Definition:** Adverbs express how, when, or where an action is done

3.3.1.1- Adverbs of manner: express how an action is done

actively calmly fast late together so
alone somehow carefully anyhow also how

Ex: We went to school together

The birds sang sweetly

3.3.1.2- Adverbs of time: express when an action is done

today once before since now soon always seldom
rarely already early ago then often sometimes

Ex: It often rains in the tropics.

I have never seen a seahorse.

3.3.1.3- Adverbs of place: express where an action is done

here in out above below past under far everywhere
down up around along way upstairs near there

Ex: I followed him everywhere

Come in

3.3.2- The positions of adverbs

3.3.2.1- Adverbs which modify the meaning of adjectives or other adverbs are placed “ before” the word modified

Ex: She is very beautiful
(adj)

He sings very well
(adv)

3.3.2.2- Adverbs which modify the meaning of a whole sentence are placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex: Usually we go to school by motor cycle.

3.3.2.3- Adverbs which modify the meaning of verbs.

Ex: He is running fast

I live here

I am speaking now

3.3.3- The way to form adverbs:

ADJECTIVE + LY → ADVERB OF MANER

♣ **NOTES:**

□ There is a change of the final vowel when necessary

Ex: lucky → luckily

happy → happily

slow → slowly

□ Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives

Ex: - I went to New York by a fast train.
(adj)

- He ran fast.
(adv)

- We were late for school.
(adj)

- We went t school late.
(adv)

3.4- VERBS:

3.4.1- Definition : a verb is a word or a group which expresses an action or state of being

3.4.1.1- Transitive verb: is one which is used with an object

Ex: The waiter brings coffee (object)

The student learns English (object)

3.4.1.2- Intransitive verb: is one which is used without an object. It can not be used in the passive voice.

Ex: The sun rises.

The baby is sleeping.

♣ Notes:

□ Most of English verbs are used both transitively and intransitively

Ex: - The boy rings the bell.

- The bell rings.

- The girl is singing a song

- The girl is singing

□ Few verbs are used transitively or intransitively

Ex: - The boy lays the book.(object)

- The boy is lying on the table.

- He sets the bird free.

- He sits on the chair.

3.4.1.3- Auxiliary verb: Auxiliary verb is one which helps other verbs to form tenses, moods or voices.

- The auxiliary verbs : be, will, shall. Do do, did.

Ex: - He is studying English

- She will come to the party.

- An apple is eaten by Mary.

- They have gone away.

- Tom doesn't understand the lesson.

3.4.1.4- Modal verb: Modal verb is one which can't conjugate in all tenses, and moods.

The modal verbs are: will, shall, can, may, might, need, dare, used to, ought to

Ex: - He can swim.

- Can't he swim ?

3.4.2- The ways to form verbs

FORM	EXAMPLES			
NOUN → VERB	camp	encamp	horror	horrorify
	circle	encircle	justice	justify
	courage	encourage	liquid	liquefy
	danger	endanger	terror	terrify
	roll	enroll	belief	believe
	slavery	enslaver	blood	bleed
	tomb	entomb	brass	braze
	power	empower	glass	glaze
	calm	becalm	deceit	deceive
	friend	befriend	deed	do
	company	accompany	endurance	endure
	custom	accustom	food	feed
	actor	act	gold	gild
	creator	create	grief	grieve
	addition	add	growth	grow

FORM	EXAMPLES			
	circulation	circulate	knee	kneel
	competition	compete	knowledge	know
	composition	compose	life	live
	description	describe	pleasure	please
	dictation	dictate	product	produce
	division	divide	proof	prove
	education	educate	relief	relieve
	illustration	illustrate	sale	sell
	imitation	imitate	shelf	shelve
	obligation	obligate	song	sing
	provision	provide	speech	speak
	solution	solve	success	succeed
	suspicious	suspect	thought	think
	liberty	liberate	price	prize
	wreath	wreathe	tale	tell
	bath	bathe	colony	colonize
	breath	breathe	drama	dramatize
	cloth	clothe	moisture	moisturize
	bright	brighten	nation	nationalize
	broad	broaden	sympathy	sympathize
	sweet	sweeten	vandal	vandalize
	trial	try	vapour	vapourize
	dirt	dirty	vitality	vitalize
	beauty	beautify	vacancy	vacate
	class	classify	vaccine	vaccinate
	glory	glorify		
ADJECTIVE → VERB	deep	deepen	large	enlarge
	dark	darken	modern	modernize
	fat	fatten	simple	simplify
	short	shorten	cool	cool
	sharp	sharpen	full	fill
	straight	straighten	hale	heal
	tight	tighten	weak	weaken
	wide	widen		

4.ÁP DỤNG THỰC TIỄN

4.1- **SUBJECT + VERB + ADJ/ADV/NOUN**.

4.1.1- **SUBJECT + BE / LINKING VERBS + ADJ**_(linking verbs: become, look, seem, turns out, find, make, set, keep ...)

4.1.2- **SUBJECT + VERB + ADV**

Ex: - The flowers are fresh (adj)

- Peter ran faster than I did.(adv)

- We are late for school (adj)

- We go to school late. (adv)

- I feel interested in this book (adj)

4.1.3- **SUBJECT + VERB + NOUN**

mạo từ (a / an / the).

từ chỉ định (this / that / these those).

từ bất định (some / many / any).

từ sở hữu (my / her / our ...).

Ex: - She is a beautiful girl. (beauty)

- He has a preference for english novels.(prefer)

4.1.4- **SUBJECT + VERB + THE + ADJ** (Dùng như danh từ)

Ex: - Our pupils are raising money for the poor. (poor)

adj

- The rich are always selfish. (rich)
adj

- Ngoài các tính từ thông thường, ta cũng có thể sử dụng động từ : past participle (Ved / V₂), present participle (Ving)

- Present participle: dùng như tính từ mang tính chủ động bỏ nghĩa cho danh từ đã tác động, danh từ gây ra hành động đó.

- Past participle : dùng như tính từ mang tính bị động, bỏ nghĩa cho danh từ nhận lấy sự tác động hành động đó (ngoài sự phân biệt về nghĩa, ta còn có thể căn cứ vào hình thái của chủ ngữ)

- Ex: It was a very exciting football match (excite)

↓ present participle

Subject (thing / animal)

The children were excited in Christmas day.(excite)

↓ past participle

Subject (person / people)

4.2- **SUBJECT + VERB + TO INFINITIVE**

afford, want, forget, arrange, need, ask, dare, agree, attempt,
tend
learn(how), plan, decide, pretend, threaten, appear, offer, expect,
refuse, manage, fail, happen, beg, prepare, promise, hope.

Ex: - I like George but I think he pretends to talk too much.

- I decide not to go out because of the weather.

♣ **NOTES:**

□ Dare + bare infinitive / to infinitive

□ Daren't + bare infinitive

Ex:- I wouldn't dare ask him.

- I would not dare to ask him.

- I daren't tell him what happened.

4.3- **SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE**

advise / allow / ask / beg / encourage / hate / intent / invite
/would like / need / persuade / remind tell / want / warn
/expect / help / would prefer / order / force / enable.

Ex: - Remind me to phone Ann tomorrow.

- I got Jack to repair my car.

4.4- **SUBJECT + VERB + BARE INFINITIVE**

can / could may / might / must / ought to / have to / would rather
had better / would sooner

Ex: - I would rather do it later.

- He can solve the problem.

4.5- **SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT + BARE INFINITIVE**

have / let / help / make / get

Ex: - His mother makes him go to bed at 9 o'clock.

- The teacher had his students do homework.

4.6- **SUBJECT + VERB + VING**

can't bear / can't help / can't stand / finish / enjoy / mind /
suggest / fancy / image / risk / give up / stop / put off / delay /
postpone / carry on / continue / go on / regret / admit / avoid /
consider / involve / practice / miss / hate / love / like / dislike

Ex: - I don't fancy going out this evening.

- I'll do the shopping when I have finished cleaning the flat.

- When I'm on holiday, I enjoy not having to get up early

♣ **NOTES:**

□ DÙNG Ving sau các thành ngữ

It's no use

It's no good

There's no point in

It's (not) worth
(have) difficulty
a waste of time / money
spend / waste (time)

Ex: - I had difficulty finding a place to live

- I spent hours trying to repair the clock

□ Chúng ta dùng Ving sau động từ “go” để chỉ một số hoạt động (thể thao)

go shopping	go sailing
go climbing	go fishing
go swimming	go sightseeing
go skiing	go riding

4.7- **VERB + TO INFINITIVE / VING**

4.7.1 -love, like, begin, start, intend, continue + to infinitive / Ving (không có sự thay đổi nghĩa đáng kể)

4.7.2- có một số động từ vừa theo sau là Ving hoặc To infinitive có sự thay đổi nghĩa:

* **VERB + to infinitive:** mang ý nghĩa của một mục đích, một dự định, hoặc một trách nhiệm trong tương lai.

* **VERB + Ving:** diễn tả một sự việc đã diễn ra trong quá khứ

- REMEMBER + to infinitive : nhớ để thực hiện
- REMEMBER + Ving: nhớ lại sự việc đã được thực hiện

Ex: - He remembers to lock the door.

- He remembers locking the door.

* TRY + To infinitive : cố gắng thực hiện

* TRY + Ving : thử làm

Ex: - I'm very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open but I couldn't.

- I've got a terrible headache. I tried taking an aspirin but it didn't help.

- STOP + T infinitive: dừng lại để làm việc gì.
- STOP + Ving : từ bỏ làm một việc gì

Ex: - Stop talking in the class!

- He stopped to smoke a cigarette. But it was so windy that he failed to do it.

*REGRET+ To infinitive : hối tiếc để làm việc gì.

* REGERT + Ving hối tiếc đã làm việc gì.

Ex: A: I regret to inform that you failed the exam.

B: Oh, dear! I regret not studying hard.

- NEED + T o infinitive : cần thiết để làm việc gì.
- NEED + Ving : cần được làm.

Ex: - I need to take more exercises.

- The batteries in the radio need changing / to be changed.

♣ **NOTES:**

□ CÁC CẤP ĐỘNG TỪ SAU : permit = allow (cho phép)

advise = recommend (khuyến bảo)

Có hai cách viết cho những động từ trên.

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE

SUBJECT + VERB + Ving

Ex: - The police didn't allow us to go there.-

- The police didn't allow going there.
- The doctor recommended me to take that medicine before meals.
- The doctor recommened taking that medicine before meals.

□ TO BE ALLOWED / PERMITTED + TO DO SOMETHING : được phép làm gì

Ex: - You aren't allowed to use the office phone for personal calls.

- She was allowed to visit him.

4.8.- **SUBJECT + VERB + IT + ADJ / NOUN + TO INFINITIVE.**

Ex:- He doesn't think it interesting to talk with John.

- They considered it a great honour to be invited to your wedding party.

4.9.- **NOUN / VING / TO INFINITIVE + V + O**

EX:- To succeed in an examination is not an easy thing.

- Swimming is a good sport.
- Speech is silver but silence is gold.

4.10.-**ADV + S + V + O** (vị trí thông thường của trạng từ nằm ở cuối câu, đầu câu, hay ở giữa tùy theo vị trí của trạng từ cần điền)

Ex: -Have you finished the final report yet?

- She looks thin but actually she is very healthy.
- I'm extremely sorry for the delay.
- Computers are recent achievements in our time. I have read these scientific papers recently

5.-BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

UNIT 1: HOME LIFE

Exercise 1: Choose the most suitable word or phrase

- He has been very interested in doing research on _____ since he was at high school.
a. biology b. biological c. biologist d. biologically
- Are you sure that boys are more _____ than girls?
a. act b. active c. action d. activity
- You are old enough to take _____ for what you have done.
a. responsible b. responsibility c. responsibly d. irresponsible
- These quick and easy _____ can be effective in the short term, but they have a cost.
a. solve b. solvable c. solutions d. solvability
- He was looking at his parents _____, waiting for recommendations.
a. obey b. obedience c. obedient d. obediently
- The interviews with parents showed that the vast majority were _____ of teachers.
a. support b. supportive c. supporter d. supporting
- It is _____ of you to leave the medicine where the children could get it.
a. care b. caring c. careless d. careful
- For _____ reasons, passengers are requested not to leave any luggage unattended.
a. secure b. securely c. security d. securing
- The leader of the explorers had the great _____ in his native guide.
a. confident b. confidence c. confidential d. confidentially
- We are impressed by his _____ to help us with the hard mission.
a. will b. willing c. willingness d. willingly

Exercise 2: Use the proper form of the word in parentheses to fill in the blank.

- She acted in passive _____ to her manager's directions. (*obedient*) **obedience**
- She was very _____ during my father's illness. (*support*) **supportive**
- Going to university has made her more _____. (*confide*) **confident**
- We hope the difficulty can be _____ by getting the two sides together to discuss the issues. (*solution*) **solved**
- Can I rely on you to behave _____ when I'm away? (*responsible*) **responsibly**
- He admitted _____ to smuggle cannabis. (*attempt*) **attempting**
- This story makes a _____ of children's clothes. (*special*) **speciality**
- What she likes best is to go to the _____ and she her dear little child. (*nurse*) **nursing**
- Not knowing which colour he would like, I have not come to a _____ on what sweater to buy him. (*decide*) **decision**
- The nurse is always kind and gentle to us. She is a very _____ person. (*careful*) **caring**

Exercise 3: Choose the best option

- People enjoy _____ time together in the evening when the family members gather in the living room after a day of working hard.
a. spending b. caring c. taking d. doing
- Doctors are supposed to _____ responsibility for human life.
a. do b. take c. rush d. join
- _____ sure that you follow the instructions carefully.
a. Believe b. Try c. Do d. Make
- We are not allowed _____ jeans at school.
a. wear b. to wear c. wearing d. worn
- Sometimes I do not feel like _____ to my sibling about my troubles.
a. talk b. to talk c. talking d. talked
- With greatly increased workloads, everyone is _____ pressure now.
a. under b. above c. upon d. out of

7. He was very respectful at home and _____ to his parents.
a. responsible b. caring **c. obedient** d. lovely
8. According to the boss, John is the most _____ for the position of executive secretary.
a. supportive b. caring **c. suitable** d. comfortable
9. Peter tried his best and passed the driving test at the first _____.
a. try **b. attempt** c. doing d. aim
10. She is never willing _____ any personal question.
a. answer **b. to answer** c. answering d. answered

UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Exercise 1: Choose the most suitable word or phrase

1. London is home to people of many _____ cultures.
a. diverse b. diversity c. diversify d. diversification
2. John cannot make a _____ to get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house and a car.
a. decide **b. decision** c. decisive d. decisively
3. My mother used to be a woman of great _____, but now she gets old and looks pale.
a. beauty b. beautiful c. beautifully d. beautify
4. Although they are twins, they have almost the same appearance but they are seldom in _____.
a. agree b. agreeable **c. agreement** d. agreeably
5. The more _____ and positive you look, the better you will feel.
a. confide **b. confident** c. confidently d. confidence
6. My parents will have celebrated 30 years of _____ by next week.
a. marry b. married c. marriageable **d. marriage**
7. Many Vietnamese people _____ their lives for the revolutionary cause of the nation
a. sacrifice b. sacrificed c. sacrificial d. sacrificially
8. They had a _____ candlelit dinner last night and she accepted his proposal of marriage.
a. romance b. romantic **c. romantically** d. romanticize
9. Are there any _____, between Vietnamese and American culture?
a. differences b. different c. differently d. differential
10. She _____ decided to walk home alone.
a. wise b. unwise c. wisdom **d. unwisely**
11. Nowadays, young people are free to choose their mates and they are encouraged _____ at least at the age of 23.
a. marrying b. marry **c. to marry** d. married
12. Some people are concerned with physical _____ when choosing a wife or husband. a.
attractive b. attraction **c. attractiveness** d. attractively
13. What could be more _____ than a wedding on a tropical island? a.
romance **b. romantic** c. romanticizing d. romanticism
14. In my hometown, many people still believe in _____ marriage. a.
contract **b. contractual** c. contracts d. contracting
15. _____ women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.
a. With tradition b. On tradition c. Traditional **d. Traditionally**
16. Though their performance was not perfect yet, the students held the audience's _____ until the end.
a. attentive **b. attention** c. attentively d. attentiveness
17. The survey will cover various ways of _____ the different attitudes toward love and marriage of today's youth.
a. determination b. determine c. determined d. determining
18. Both Asian and Western students seem _____ about how to answer the questionnaire of the survey.
a. confusedly **b. confused** c. confusing d. confusion

19. She was _____ unaware of the embarrassing situation due to her different cultural background.
a. complete b. completed c. completing **d. completely**
20. What is more important to you, intelligence or _____?
a. attraction **b. attractiveness** c. attractive d. attracted

Exercise 2:

- What is the (marry) _____ age in your country?
- In (compare) _____ with their American (part) _____, young Asians are considered to be less (romance) _____.
- The spectators cheered in (astonish) _____ when the goal was scored in the very first few minutes of the game.
- The man got sacked right after the boss realized that he was (trust) _____
- The scales in front of the court (symbol) _____ justice.
- The Chinese (wide) _____ their eyes to express (angry) _____ whereas the (Europe) _____ regard this expression a sign of (respect) _____
- This zone was completely (secure) _____ during the war. Few people lived here.
- The hostess showed little (approve) _____ of her guests' behavior.
- Tina is a (demand) _____ teacher who encourages (perfect) _____ in most of her students.
- If eye contact is prolonged may be considered (respect) _____.

1.marriage – 2.comparison – counterparts-romantic – 3.astonishnemt – 4.untrue – 5.symbolize – 6.widen –anger –European – respect – 7.secure – 8.disapproval – 9.demanding - perfectly – 10.respectfully

UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALISING

Exercise : Supply the correct form of the word in bold.

- I'm sorry I'm late,' he murmured..... (apologize) **apologetical**
- The summit was.....only from the south. (approach) **approaching**
- They are thinking of the of travelling abroad this summer. (attract) **attractiveness**
-of the new system will take several days. (install) **installatio**
- The company had received complaints bothand in writing. (verb)**verbally**
- The government has been accused of not responding.....to the needs of the homeless. (appropriate) **ppropriately**
- We took a.....more direct route. (slight)**slightly**
- This type of behavior is no longeracceptable. (society)**socially**
- His casual behavior was wholly.....for such a formal occasion. (appropriate) **inappropriate**
- Rob's very - he likes his party. (society) **sociable**

exercise 2:

- The family has a very important role in _____ children.
A. social B. socialist **C. socializing** D. socialism
- When we apologize, we admit our _____.
A. courtesy B. courteous C. discourteous **D. discourtesy**
- In U.S. schools, teachers don't mind their students' _____ them during the lectures.
A. interrupt B. interrupted C. interrupting D. to interrupt
- His achievements were partly due to the _____ of his wife.
A. assist B. assistant C. assisted **D. assistance**
- By working day and night, they succeeded _____ their work in time.
A. finished **B. to finish** C. finishing D. in finishing
- They started, as _____ gatherings but they have become increasingly formalized in the last few years.
A. informal B. informally C. informalize D. informality

7. Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and _____.
A. communicate **B. communication** C. communicative D. communicator
8. The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and is always _____ in response to questions.
A. attention **B. attentive** C. attentively D. attentiveness
9. I make no _____ for encouraging my children to succeed in school.
A. apologize B. apologetic **C. apologies** D. apoplectic
10. It was very more _____ of a chat than an interview.
A. formal **B. informal** C. formality D. informality

Unit 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. The.....year in Viet Nam runs from September to May and is divided into two terms. (academy) **academic**
2. He's a very.....-minded young man. (dependent) **independent**
3. There have been a lot of improvements in the state.....system recently. (educate) **education**
4.speaking, it's quite a fair settlement. (general) **general**
5. Is military service.....in your country? (compulsion) **compulsory**
6. How often do you take part in extra-curricular.....? (act) **activities**
7. He's an.....student of English. He can speak and write English perfectly now. (advance) **advanced**
8. She was.....a medal for bravery (award) **awarded**
9. Watching television can be very..... (education) **educational**
10. You have to do well..... to get into medical school (academy) **academically**
11. His towards her was becoming more and more aggressive (behave) **behaviour**
12. Teachers must keep a record of students'..... (attend) **attendances**
13. Attendance at my lectures has fallen off..... (consider) **considerably**
14. Our school set up a project to the library system (computer) **computerize**
15. In the final....., it's a matter of personal choice. (analyze) **analysis**
16. Over 600 workers were made..... redundant.(compulsory) **compulsorily**

Exercise : Choose the most suitable word or phrase

1. As an _____, Mr. Pike is very worried about the increasing of juvenile delinquency.
a. educate b. education **c. educator** d. educative
2. In England, primary education is provided by state schools run by the government and by _____ fee-paying schools.
a. independent b. independently c. depended d. independence
3. The United Nations Secretary-General has often spoken of the need for individual _____ and human rights in his speeches.
a. free **b. freedom** c. freely d. freeing
4. He did not do well at school and left with few _____ qualifications.
a. academic b. academy c. academician d. academically
5. The Minister of the Education and Training Department appeared on TV last night to _____ his new policy.
a. public b. publicly **c. publicize** d. publicizing
6. He owed his success not to privilege but to self-education and a driving desire for _____.
a. achieve b. achiever **c. achievement** d. achievable
7. To Vietnamese students, the _____ examination to university is very difficult.
a. require **b. requirement** c. requiring d. required
8. Despite many recent _____ advances, there are parts where schools are not equipped with computers.
a. technology **b. technological** c. technologically d. technologist
9. There is a wide range of _____ in the education system of the USA.
a. select b. selective c. selected **d. selection**
10. Military is _____ in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve in the army for two years.
a. compulsory b. optional c. illegal d. unnecessary

UNIT 5: HIGHER EDUCATION

Exercise : Choose the best option

- He graduated with doctorates of _____ and surgery from Florence, gaining the highest honors that year.
a. **medicine** b. medical c. medicate d. medication
- The making of good habits _____ a determination to keep on training your child.
a. require b. **requires** c. requirement d. required
- He was the only _____ that was offered the job.
a. apply b. application c. **applicant** d. applying
- Parents can express a _____ for the school their child attends.
a. prefer b. **preference** c. preferential d. preferable
- Many people have objected to the use of animals in _____ experiments.
a. science b. scientist c. **scientific** d. scientifically
- I would like to invite you to participate in the ceremony _____.
a. graduate b. graduated c. **graduation** d. graduating
- Mr. Pike provided us with an _____ guide to the full-time and part-time programs on offer to a range of candidates drawn from schools and colleges.
a. inform b. **informative** c. informed d. information
- Not many places at the universities are left, so choice is on a severe _____.
a. limiting b. **limitation** c. delimitation d. limited
- You should ask him about your choice because he often made the right
A. decides B. **decision** C. decisive D. deciding
- Can you tell me about the.....process to tertiary study in Vietnam?
A. applies B. applying C. **application** D. apply

Exercise : Fill each gap in the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets

- He filled in an.....form for the position of clerk. (apply) **application**
- He has \$10,000 life....., which his wife will receive if he dies first. (insure) **insurance**
- You have no other.....but to leave now. (choose) **choice**
- The team won by 20 points, which was a.....victory. (decide) **decisive**
- Daisy has fulfilled all the.....for graduation. (require) **requirements**
- If I could choose, my..... is for beef rather than lamb. (prefer) **preference**
- He had been educated in England which accounted for his in the English language.
(proficient) **proficiency**
- The challenge of.....exploration has undergone several changes. (geography) **geographical**
- Students return in September for the start of the new.....year. (academy) **academic**
- An..... is a student in a college or university who has not yet received a degree. (graduate)
undergraduate

UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

Exercise : Choose the best option

- I am so _____ that I cannot say anything, but keep silent.
a. nerve **b. nervous** c. nervously d. nervousness
- A letter of _____ is sometimes really necessary for you in a job interview.
a. recommend b. recommended c. recommender **d. recommendation**
- Doctors have to assume _____ for human life.
a. responsible b. responsibly **c. responsibility** d. responsables
- _____ is increasing, which results from economic crisis.
a. Employment **b. Unemployment** c. Employ d. Unemployed
- He was offered the job thanks to his _____ performance during his job interview.
a. impress b. impression **c. impressive** d. impressively
- The interviewer gave his consent to John's _____ for work and promised to give him a job.
a. keen b. keenly c. keener **d. keenness**
- _____! I have heard of your success in the new project.
a. Congratulate b. Congratulating c. Congratulation **d. Congratulations**
- It is _____ to fail a job interview, but try again.
a. disappoint **b. disappointing** c. disappointedly d. disappointment
- Nobody seemed to be interested in the news. It was greeted with a lack of _____.
a. enthusiastic **b. enthusiasm** c. enthusiastically d. enthusiast
- I don't like _____ jobs. In fact, I never want to work under high pressure.
a. stress b. stressed c. stressing **d. stressful**

Exercise: Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fit each gap.

Choosing the right career to suit your (1.personal)and one that lives up to your (2.expect) can be rather difficult. We usually take certain factors into (3.consider) when making such a (4.decide) First of all, what are the (5.require) of the job? You need to find out what (6.qualify) are necessary before you hand in your (7.apply) form. Then, think of your career prospects and consider whether there is ample opportunity for (8.promote) Finally, you need to decide on the level of (9.responsible) you would be happy with and whether you will achieve sense of job (10. satisfy) equal to the work you put in.

1. personality 2. expectations 3. consideration 4. decision 5. requirements
6. qualifications 7. application 8. promotion 9. responsibility 10. satisfaction

UNIT 7: ECONOMIC REFORMS

Exercise: Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

- The new policies include cutting _____ subsidies and trade barriers.
a. agriculture **b. agricultural** c. agriculturalist d. agriculturally
- The control of _____ has been carried out through measures rooted in monetarism.
a. inflate b. inflationist **c. inflation** d. inflator
- It is often a good idea to start with small, easily _____ goals.
a. achieve b. achievement **c. achievable** d. achiever
- For more than ten years, we have seen the significant _____ in the economy of our country.
a. develop **b. developments** c. developers d. developed
- Henry was a studious student. He needed no _____ to work hard.
a. encourage b. encouraging **c. encouragement** d. encouraged
- During the time of economic reforms, the economy has grown _____ with only a few major setbacks.
a. constant **b. constantly** c. constants d. constancy
- It is often a good idea to start with small, easily _____ goals.

- a. achieve b. achievement **c. achievable** d. achiever
8. The _____ challenge of economic, reform was to solve the problems of motivating workers and farmers to produce a larger surplus.
a. initial b. initiate c. initiative d. initiation
9. Since 1990, India has had high growth rates, and has emerged as one of the wealthiest _____ in the developing world.
a. economics **b. economies** c. economists d. economically
10. Those specialists are trying to find ways of making more _____ use of agricultural land.
a. produce b. production **c. productive** d. productivity

Exercise : Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fit each gap.

There are big changes (1. *happen*) _____ in the way people spend their money in Japan. More people are shopping round the clock, single women in their 30s are now a major market force and senior citizens are becoming (2. *know*) _____ for their spending power. Changes in population, family structure and (4. *employ*) _____ practices at the end of the 20th century caused these new (4. *develop*). The birth rate is falling and people are living longer and marrying later and as a result they are spending more.

Consumer spending is becoming a 24-hour business and business is (5. *bloom*) _____. For example, when one men's clothing store started opening its doors round the clock ten years ago, (6. *sell*) _____ immediately increased by 20%. Nowadays, many customers are office workers on their way home. More retail outlets are expanding their night- time opening hours because (7. *shop*) _____ are often more relaxed at night and spend more money. The type of goods people buy is also changing. For example, fewer people are eating (8. *tradition*) _____ food and the (9. *consume*) _____ of western-style meals is (10. *ease*) _____ common. People are drinking a lot less sake and a lot more red wine. They are also drinking less whisky, but more beer.

1. happening – 2. known – 3. employment – 4. developments – 5. blooming – 6. sales – 7. shoppers – 8. traditional – 9. consumption – 10. increasingly

UNIT 8: LIFE IN THE FUTURE

Exercise : Fill each gap in the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

The coats are available in _____ colours. (*vary*) **various**

Half the world's population is living in _____. (*poor*) **poverty**

They emphasised that their equipment was for _____ and not military purposes. (*peace*) **peaceful**

We're _____ about our chances of success. (*optimist*) **optimistic**

Mary watched until the train _____ from view. (*appear*) **disappeared**

France is _____ for its wine. (*fame*) **famous**

We must assist our clients in the most _____ way. (*economy*) **economic**

Her little daughter is a normal _____ child. (*health*) **healthy**

They are now under a great deal of pressure to tighten their airport _____. (*secure*) **security**

The traffic here is very _____ for children. (*danger*) **dangerous**

Exercise : Choose the best answer to fill the blank

1. The new policies include cutting _____ subsidies and trade barriers.
a. agriculture **b. agricultural** c. agriculturalist d. agriculturally
2. The control of _____ has been carried out through measures rooted in monetarism.
a. inflate b. inflationist **c. inflation** d. inflator
3. It is often a good idea to start with small, easily _____ goals.
a. achieve b. achievement **c. achievable** d. achiever
4. For more than ten years, we have seen the significant _____ in the economy of our country.

- a. develop **b. developments** c. developers d. developed
5. Henry was a studious student. He needed no _____ to work hard.
a. encourage b. encouraging **c. encouragement** d. encouraged
6. During the time of economic reforms, the economy has grown _____ with only a few major setbacks.
a. constant **b. constantly** c. constants d. constancy
7. Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and _____ when being asked about their future.
a. depress **b. depression** c. depressing d. depressed
8. Constant _____ of attack makes everyday life dangerous here.
a. threat b. threaten c. threatening d. threateningly
9. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen _____.
a. expected b. unexpected c. expectedly **d. unexpectedly**
10. In the future, the number of tiny but _____ computers you encounter every day will number in the thousands, perhaps millions.
a. power **b. powerful** c. powerfully d. powered
11. Advances in computing _____, from processing speed to network capacity and the internet, have revolutionized the way scientists work.
a. technology b. technological c. technologically d. technologist
12. What will the relationship between computing and _____ bring us over the next 15 years?
a. science b. scientific c. scientifically d. scientist
13. There is a wide _____ of computers in that shop for you to choose.
a. vary b. various **c. variety** d. variously
14. There are several places where residents face the threat of _____ every day.
a. terrorist **b. terrorism** c. terrorize d. terror
15. Many people think that in some more years we will see the complete _____ of newspapers and magazines due to the Internet.
a. disappear **b. disappearance** c. appear d. appearing

UNIT 9: DESERTS

Exercise: Choose the best answer

1. More and more _____ are very excited at discovering as many interesting things in the deserts as possible.
a. explores b. explorations **c. explorers** d. exploratory
2. Can you make a _____ estimate of how much our expedition in the desert may be?
a. rough b. roughly c. roughing d. roughen
3. After Peter had returned from the Sahara desert, he was confined to bed by a _____ disease.
a. mystery b. mysteriousness c. mysteriously **d. mysterious**
4. _____ is the process by which a piece of land becomes dry, empty, and unsuitable for growing trees or crops on.
a. Desert **b. Desertification** c. Desertify d. Deserted
5. Several _____ advanced countries have had plans to make desert more hospitable.
a. science b. scientific **c. scientifically** d. scientist
6. The desert biome includes the hottest places in the world because it absorbs more _____ from the sun than land in humid climates do.
a. heat b. hot c. hotly d. heating
7. I wanted to go a more _____ route across Montana.
a. north b. northernmost c. northerner **d. northerly**
8. We often enjoy walking barefoot across the damp _____ to the water's edge.
a. sand b. sanding c. sandy d. sandily
9. If the deserts are _____ managed, there may be troubles for scientific expeditions.

- a. loose b. loosen c. loosening **d. loosely**
10. The exact origin of the universe remains _____.
a. mystery **b. a mystery** c. a mysterious d. mysteries
11. Yesterday it was so cold that most streets seemed to be _____ places.
a. desert **b. deserted** c. deserter d. deserting

Exercise: Fill the gap in each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. A permanent motion machine is _____ impossible. (science) **scientifically**
2. The window of my bedroom faces _____. (north) **northerly**
3. From New York to Los Angeles is _____ three thousand miles. (rough) **roughly**
4. Electricity is a _____ type of energy. (mystery) **mysterious**
5. Long ago, mammoths of great _____ lived on the earth. (enormous) **enormousness**
6. Most of the shore is rocky, but there is a _____ beach. (sand) **sandy**
7. The collar _____ around his neck. (loose) **loosened**
8. Rainfall is the most effective agent in soil forming and conditioning. (climate) **climatic**
9. A concrete wall has more _____ than a light wooden fence. (stable) **stability**
10. The store has an _____ in the newspaper of a special sale. (advertise) **advertisement**

UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

Exercise : Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fit each gap.

Kevin watched a (1) _____ (document) on TV last night. It was all about the problems (2) _____ (threaten) our environment. He was shocked to find out how little he knew about (3) _____ (globe) warming or acid rain. He had heard the terms before but he knew (4) _____ (practical) nothing about the damage they cause to our planet. He feels he should do something to be (5) _____ (help).

Kevin would like to join an (6) _____ (organise), but he doesn't know which one to join. He has seen so many (7) _____ (advertise) in newspapers and magazines that he can't make up his mind. However, he believes that it is (8) _____ (acceptable) not to be environmentally aware and he is (9) _____ (hope) that one day everyone will be part of a world movement to save the earth. He is sure that in this time of (10) _____ (technology) advances, we will find some way to solve the world's problems.

1.documentary – 2.threatening – 3.global – 4.practically – 5.helpful – 6.organization – 7.advertisements – 8.unacceptable – 9.hopeful – 10.technological

Exercise : Choose the best answer

1. _____ is a branch of Natural Science, and is the study of living organisms and how they interact with their environment.
a. Biology b. Biological c. Biologist d. Biologically
2. A / an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.
a. dangerous b. endanger **c. endangered** d. endangerment
3. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal _____.
a. protect **b. protection** c. protective d. protector
4. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with _____.
a. extinct **b. extinction** c. extinctive d. extinctly
5. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than _____ rates found in the fossil record.
a. nature **b. natural** c. naturally d. naturalness
6. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat _____ and degradation are the leading threats.
a. destroy b. destructive c. destructor **d. destruction**

7. They eventually realize that reckless _____ of the earth's resources can lead only to eventual global disaster.
a. exploit b. exploitable **c. exploitation** d. exploitative
8. Farmers make their soil more productive by distributing _____.
a. fertile b. fertility **c. fertilizers** d. fertilizable
9. Chemical wastes from factories are _____ that cause serious damage to species habitats.
a. pollutes **b. pollutants** c. pollutions d. polluters
10. Development of the area would _____ wildlife.
a. danger b. dangerous **c. endanger** d. dangerously
11. _____ to the skin, they eventually got to the station.
a. Soaked b. Soaking c. To soak d. Having soaked
12. England was one of the first countries to _____.
a. industry b. industrial **c. industrialize** d. industrialization
13. Their _____ is rejected due to some problems of pollution.
a. suggest **b. suggestion** c. suggestive d. suggestible
14. We all regard pollution as a _____ matter to human beings.
a. serious b. seriously c. seriousness d. seriousful
15. The people in our village are leading a _____ life.
a. peace **b. peaceful** c. peacefully d. peacefulness
16. We have to suffer a lot of floods due to our serious _____ of forests.
a. destroy b. destructive **c. destruction** d. destructor
17. She is a famous _____. She tries her best to protect rare animals from extinction.
a. environment b. environmental **c. environmentalist** d. environmentally

UNIT 11: BOOKS

Exercise : Choose the best answer.

1. This book is not really _____. It is a waste of money buying it.
a. inform b. information **c. informative** d. informatively
2. Sometimes it is _____ to find suitable books for our children.
a. difficult b. difficulty c. difficultly d. difficulties
3. A book may be evaluated by a reader or professional writer to create a book _____.
a. review b. reviewing c. reviewer d. reviewed
4. Read the book _____ and you can find the information you need.
a. care b. careful c. carefulness **d. carefully**
5. Not many people find reading more _____ than watching TV.
a. interest b. interested **c. interesting** d. interestingly
6. To become a novelist, you need to be _____.
a. imagine b. imagination **c. imaginative** d. imaginarily
7. After leaving school, many of us only read for _____.
a. please b. pleasant **c. pleasure** d. pleasing
8. Mary enjoys reading _____, adventure, and whatever else she can either buy or borrow.
a. romance b. romantic c. romanticize d. romanticism
9. The novel has had a tremendous impact on _____ and publishing markets.
a. entertain b. entertainer **c. entertainment** d. entertainingly
10. The children have very different _____.
a. person b. personal c. personality **d. personalities**
11. _____ of his biography was timed to coincide with his 70th birthday celebration.
a. Publish b. Publisher c. Publishing **d. Publication**

12. He talked _____ of the past and his youth.
a. romance b. romantic **c. romantically** d. romances
13. If he isn't Spanish , what _____ is he ?
a. nation b. international **c. nationality** d. national
14. *Star Wars* was created by a highly _____ writer.
a. imaginable **b. imaginative** c. imaginary d. imagination
15. The film *The First to Fly* is an _____ biography of the two famous Wright brothers.
a. entertainer b. entertaining c. entertained **d. entertainment**

Exercise : Use the correct form of the words in brackets to fit each gap of the passage.

Johannes Gutenberg, who was born around the year 1400 in Germany, is (1.wide) _____ regarded as the (2.invent) _____ of the modern printing. Before about 1450, most books were written or copied by hand. This made them extremely time – _____ (3.consume) to produce and (4.expense) _____ to buy. But in 1455, Gutenberg developed a machine which could print multiple copies of the same books. These printed books were (5. sell) _____ for 30 florins each and although this presented three years' wages for average office worker at the time, it was still (6.considerable) _____ cheaper than a handwritten book.

Today, there are 40 copies of Gutenberg's first book in (7. exist) _____. Two are at the British Museum and can be viewed online. Gutenberg did not achieve (8.finance) _____ success as a result of his breakthrough – the rich at that time regarded printed books as inferior and preferred handwritten works – but his (9.invent) _____ helped to spread (10.know) _____ across Europe and was a major factor in the Renaissance.

1.widely - 2. inventor – 3.consuming – 4. expensive - 5.sold – 6. considerably – 7. existence – 8.financial – 9.invention – 10.knowledge

UNIT 12: WATER SPORTS

Exercise : Choose the best answer.

1. They are going to _____ the pool to 1.8 meter.
a. deep b. depth **c. deepen** d. deeply
2. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a _____.
a. penalty b. penalize c. penal d. penalization
3. The crowd cheered as the goalkeeper deflected the _____.
a. shoot b. shooting c. shooter **d. shot**
4. The referee's _____ is the most important in any sport competition.
a. decide b. decisive **c. decision** d. decider
5. _____ players are not allowed to interfere with the opponent's movements unless the player is holding the ball.
a. Defense **b. Defensive** c. Defender d. Defensively
6. The main task of a defender in a sport game is to _____ the opponents from scoring.
a. prevent b. preventing c. prevention d. preventable
7. Many young men prefer scuba-diving because it is _____.
a. adventure **b. adventurous** c. adventurously d. adventurer
8. I _____ think that scuba diving is more of danger than adventure.
a. person b. personal **c. personally** d. personalize

9. A water polo cap is used to _____ the players' heads and to identify them.
a. tie b. penalize c. protect d. move
10. If a defender _____ with a free throw, holds or sinks an attacker, he is excluded from the game for twenty seconds.
a. punches b. passes c. plays d. interferes

Exercise : Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Mr. Brown defeated his _____ in the election. (oppose) **opponent**
2. You should make _____ for the wishes of others. (allow) **allowance**
3. Sometimes our teacher helps us _____. (individual) **individually**
4. He was paid for the _____ he worked. (time) **overtime**
5. Hard work brought him an _____ in pay. (advance) **advancement**
6. Speeding on city streets is _____, so don't drive too fast. (penal) **penalized**
7. Lava is a volcanic _____. (eject) **ejection**
8. In a tennis game, the umpire is the official _____ or scorekeeper. (score) **scorer**
9. A _____ is a device in a clock or watch to make it go faster or slower. (regulate) **regulator**
10. _____ swimming was once called water ballet. (synchronize) **Synchronized**

UNIT 13: THE 22th SEA GAMES

Exercise : Choose the best answer to complete the following sentence.

1. Johnny used to be one of the most _____ athletes in my country.
a. succeed b. success c. successful d. successfully
2. The 22nd SEA Games consisted of athletes from eleven _____ countries.
a. participate b. participant c. participation d. participating
3. _____, the athlete broke the world's record with two attempts.
a. Surprise b. Surprised c. Surprising d. Surprisingly
4. Before the 22nd SEA Games, Vietnam had made a good _____ in every aspect.
a. prepare b. preparation c. preparative d. preparer
5. ASEAN press praised the great _____ of Vietnamese athletes at the 22nd SEA Games.
a. sports b. sportsman c. sporting d. sportsmanship
6. How many _____ took part in the 22nd SEA Games?
a. compete b. competitors c. competition d. competitor
7. The second part of the program in the 22nd SEA Games opening ceremony was named "_____ for Peace".
a. Cooperate b. Cooperation c. Cooperative d. Cooperatively
8. The _____ wanted to reduce the breadth of the games, with many events currently having small fields and weak competition.
a. organize b. organization c. organizable d. organizers
9. The success of the 22nd SEA Games had a great contribution of many _____ volunteers.

- a. support b. supporter c. supportive
d. supportively

Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- The medal winners stand on a platform, with the gold _____ in the middle. (*medal*) **medalist**
2. An _____ effort on the part of all members will ensure the success of our plan. (*energy*) **energetic**
3. Each club sent a _____ to the state meeting. (*delegate*) **delegation**
4. California has an _____ system of community colleges. (*stand*) **outstanding**
5. My _____ was not weakened by the difficulties I met. (*determine*) **determination**
6. When you are ready to prepare your final copy, follow your teacher's instructions _____
(*precise*) **precisely**
7. _____ can accomplish many things which no individual could do alone. (*cooperate*) **cooperation**
8. Applicants face stiff _____ for university places this year. (*compete*) **competition**
9. Send Dick to the bank for money; he is a _____ boy. (*rely*) **reliable**
10. Each correct answer gives the _____ a right to take a flower from the girl in the spotlight,
(*participate*) **participant**

UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Exercise: Choose the best answer

1. The International Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on _____, race, religion, class or political opinions.
a. national b. nationally c. **nationality** d. native
2. The International Committee of the Red Cross is a private _____ institution founded in 1863 in Geneva, Switzerland.
a. human b. humanity c. humanization d. **humanitarian**
3. In former days, after the battles soldiers on both sides died or were left wounded on the field without any _____ attendance and basic care.
a. medicine b. **medical** c. medication d. medically
4. Up until the middle of the 19th century, there were no _____ and well established army nursing systems for casualties.
a. organize b. organized c. **organizational** d. organizers
5. All payments to the ICRC are _____ and are received as donations.
a. volunteer b. **voluntary** c. voluntarily d. voluntariness
6. The Red Cross organizes and leads relief assistance missions after _____, such as natural disasters, man-made disasters, and epidemics.
a. emergent b. **emergencies** c. emergently d. emergence
7. One of the tasks of the Red Cross is also to support local _____ care projects.
a. **health** b. healthy c. healthful d. healthily
8. She sustained severe head _____ after being thrown from her horse.
a. injure b. injured c. **injuries** d. injurious
9. According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute _____.
a. poor b. poorer c. poorly d. **poverty**
10. Up until the middle of the 19th century, there were no _____ and well established army nursing systems for casualties.
a. organize b. organized c. **organizational** d. organizers

Exercise :Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Natural causes of species extinction include changes in climate, _____ movements in the earth's crust and volcanic eruptions. (*catastrophe*) **catastrophic**

2. I keep a box of tools and a fire extinguisher in my car for use in an _____. (*emerge*) **emergency**
3. Red Cross chapters provide _____ services to help people within communities lead safer, healthier, more self-reliant lives. (*human*) **humanitarian**
4. On average, a powerful _____ occurs less than once every two years. (*quake*) **earthquake**
5. The American colonies won _____ from England. (*depend*) **independence**
6. Adding lime to lakes and rivers and their drainage areas _____ neutralizes their acidity. (*temporary*) **temporarily**
7. The right to speak freely is one of the necessary means to the _____ of the truth. (*attain*) **attainment**
8. Conservationists work to save wilderness areas and wildlife from human _____. (*destroy*) **destruction**
9. Much of the world's mineral resources come from _____ regions. (*mountain*) **mountainous**
10. Many _____ children live in the slums. (*advantage*) **disadvantaged**

UNIT 15: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Exercise : Choose the best answer to complete the following sentence.

- A child receives his early _____ from their parents.
a. educate **b. education** c. educator d. educative
- Birth control methods have _____ women from the endless cycle of childbearing and rearing.
a. free b. freely c. freedom **d. freed**
- Thanks to the women's liberation women can take part in _____ activities.
a. social b. society c. socially d. socialize
- To preserve that _____, it was necessary to preserve the people that had created it.
a. civil b. civilize c. civility **d. civilization**
- The Prime Minister is to consider changes to sexually _____ laws to enforce equal opportunities.
a. discriminate b. discrimination **c. discriminatory** d. discriminated
- In former days, women were considered not to be suitable for becoming a _____.
a. politics b. political c. politically **d. politician**
- Western women are more _____ than Asian women.
a. depend b. dependent **c. independent** d. independently
- In some communities a husband's _____ over his wife is absolute.
a. power b. powerful c. powerfully d. powered
- I think that up to now there has not been a real _____ between men and women.
a. equal b. equally **c. equality** d. equalize
- It is illegal to _____ on grounds of race, sex or religion.
a. differ b. differentiate **c. discriminate** d. certify

Exercise: Fill each gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

In the past decade, academics have been investigating difference; between men and women. Researchers have been especially interested in (1) _____ (*discover*) what women can do better than men. As far as language is concerned, studies show that girls begin talking before boys and are capable of (2) _____ (*produce*) more varied and sophisticated sentences. In addition to (3) _____ (*have*) a better command of the language, women also appear (4) _____ (*have*) better social skills and are more likely (5) _____ (*be*) complimentary than men.

Another area that has been investigated is how men and women lead. Women try (6) _____ (*share*) power and make their employees (7) _____ (*feel*) more worthwhile. Men, on the other hand, like (8) _____ (*demonstrate*) their authority more formally and seem (9) _____ (*care*) more about hierarchy. However, it is worth (10) _____ (*remember*) that study results reflect averages and there will always be exceptions.

1. discovering – 2. producing – 3. having – 4. to have – 5. to be – 6. to share – 7. feel – 8. to demonstrate -9. to care – 10. remembering

UNIT 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

Exercise: Fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. A concrete wall has more _____ than a light wooden fence. (*stable*)
2. _____ often visit locations for their appealing culture or natural beauty and wildlife. (*tour*)
3. The new technology will mean better _____ of the company's existing computer systems. (*integrate*)
4. The _____ of her hope to be an actress made her happy. (*realize*)
5. The colour purple is a _____ of red and blue. (*combine*)
6. A thick _____ of bushes covered the ground. (*grow*)
7. _____, most students in a class that has a normal distribution of ability will do about average work. (*statistic*)
8. Our club voted the _____ of some new rules. (*adopt*)
9. The practice of _____ helps maintain an adequate supply of timber for the manufacture of paper and other wood products. (*forest*)
10. _____ banks traditionally served businesses, but they now meet the financial needs of individuals as well. (*commerce*)

1. stability – 2. Tourists – 3. integration – 4. realization – 5. combination – 6. growth – 7. Statistically – 8. adoption – 9. Forestry – 10. Commercial

Exercise: Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fit each gap.

Association of Southeast Asia (ASA), (1) _____ (*compose*) of Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand, was established in Bangkok on July 31, 1961. Originally, the Philippines and Malaya had sought an organization (2) _____ (*similarity*) to the European Economic Community (EEC), but they assented to Thailand, who (3) _____ (*insist*) on an association with a looser structure and (4) _____ (*oblige*); they required Thai (5) _____ (*participate*) in the ASA and they hoped to entice other Southeast Asian states to join the association by assuming a less (6) _____ (*formality*) character.

However, outsiders saw the ASA (Association of Southeast Asia) as (7) _____ (*politics*) aligned to the west. Indonesia, as a (8) _____ (*support*) of nonalignment, did not wish to join an organization that was either too (9) _____ (*strength*) in its political stance or which Indonesia had no role in creating. A new organization was (10) _____ (*require*).

1. composed – 2. similar – 3. insisted – 4. obligations – 5. participation – 6. formal – 7. politically – 8. supporter – 9. strong – 10. required

PHẦN 3: KẾT LUẬN CHUNG

1. BÀI HỌC KINH NGHIỆM.

- Thường xuyên kiểm tra cũ học sinh.
- Luôn tạo điều kiện, cơ hội cho học sinh trung bình, học sinh yếu kém tham gia các hoạt động theo cặp, theo nhóm có người dẫn đầu là học sinh khá, giỏi.
- Tạo sự hứng thú, thúc đẩy động cơ học tập của học sinh.
- Luôn yêu cầu học sinh làm bài tập đã cho.
- Cố gắng tìm tòi các dạng bài tập cụ thể để áp dụng cho từng bài học phù hợp với ba loại học sinh (khá- giỏi, trung bình, yếu –kém)
- Thường xuyên dự giờ, học hỏi kinh nghiệm của các thầy cô đi trước.

2. KẾT QUẢ ĐẠT ĐƯỢC

Lúc đầu khả năng nắm bắt vận dụng từ vựng, từ loại còn yếu kém, dần dần học sinh có khả năng vận dụng từ loại theo ngữ cảnh đã học. Vẫn áp dụng các phương pháp dạy “***Chia hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc***” trong trường PTTH. Đã đem lại kết quả cao hơn.

Cụ thể sĩ số lớp 12C₈ : 43 học sinh. Đầu năm học 2010- 2011 tỉ lệ khá – giỏi chiếm 8 %, TB :15%, còn lại là học sinh yếu – kém. Qua học kì I năm học 2010 – 2011 tỉ lệ khá – giỏi chiếm 40 %, TB :50%.

Trên đây là một vài kinh nghiệm của bản thân tôi trong quá trình tham gia công tác giảng dạy. Mặc dù các em đã có thể vận dụng được vốn từ vựng ngày càng hiệu quả hơn , nhưng việc nghiên cứu phương pháp bồi dưỡng chắc chắn còn nhiều hạn chế. Trong thời gian tới, tôi sẽ cố gắng tiếp tục nghiên cứu, áp dụng thực tiễn, đúc kết kinh nghiệm để cho đề tài này đạt được kết quả cao hơn.

Pleiku, ngày 10

tháng 03 năm 2011.

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Nguyễn Lưu Nữ Gia Hân

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