CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: TỪ VỰNG

Bài tập từ vựng trong các đề thi trắc nghiệm tiếng Anh thường bao gồm các dạng bài tập sau:

- Bài tập về cấu tạo từ hoặc dạng thức của từ (word formation).
- Bài tập về chọn từ (word choice) hoặc sự kết hợp của từ (collocations).

I. PHƯƠNG THỨC CẤU TẠO CỦA TỪ (Word formation):

Bài tập cấu tạo từ thường kiểm tra tất cả các dạng từ loại như danh từ, tính từ, trạng từ, động từ. Để làm tốt dạng bài tập này, trước hết, học sinh cần phải có một vốn từ vựng phong phú. Khi học một từ mới các em nên học tất cả các từ lạ lien quan, bao gồm cả tiền tố hoặc hậu tố cấu tạo từ trái nghĩa.

Ví dụ: succeed (v), success (n), successful (a), successfully (adv), unsuccessful (adj), unsuccessfully (adv). Khi lựa chọn đáp án đúng cho bài tập cấu tạo từ ta cần chú ý những điểm sau:

- Xác định từ loại của từ cần tìm
- Danh từ cấn tìm số ít hay số nhiều
- Dộng từ trong câu chia ở thì nào, theo chủ ngữ số ít hay số nhiều

to graduate (động tù): tố nghiệp

2. **Từ ghép:** Danh từ ghép:

- Đáp án cần tìm có nghĩa khẳng định (positive) hay phủ định (negative)
- Nếu đáp án cần tìm là danh từ thì xác định đó là danh từ chỉ người, vật, hay sự vật Cần cân nhắc về nghĩa trong câu với những từ có cùng từ loại.

Ví dụ minh họa 1: Chọn từ thích hợp tương ứng với A.,B, C, hoặc D để hoàn thành câu sau:
He cycledand had an accident.
A. careful B. careless C. carefully D. carelessly
Hướng dẫn: Ta dùng trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ cycle, ta lại chọn carelessly thay vì carefully vì nghĩa của câu.
Đáp án là D.
He cycled carelessly and had an accident. (Anh ấy đi xe máy ẩu và gặp tai nạn)
Ví dụ minh họa 2: Chọn từ thích hợp tương ứng với A.,B, C, hoặc D để hoàn thành câu sau:
Peter opened the door of cellar, wondering what he might find.
A. cautious B. cautiously C. cautional D. cautionally
Hướng dẫn: Peter opened the door of the cellar, wondering what he might find. (Peter mở cửa tầng hầm
, tự hỏi rằng mình có thể tìm thấy gì).
B: đáp án đúng: cautiously (trạng từ) = (một cách) thận trọng
A: Phương án sai: <i>cautious</i> (tính từ) = thận trọng
C, D Phương án sai: không có các từ này trong tiếng Anh.
C, D Fildolig all Sal. Knolig to tac tu hay trong tieng Alin.
Ví dụ minh họa 3: Chọn từ thích hợp tương ứng với A.,B, C, hoặc D để hoàn thành câu sau:
The new dress makes you more
A. beauty B. beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify
<u>Hướng dẫn</u> : make + danh từ/ đại từ + tính từ/ tính từ so sánh hơn: làm cho, khiến cho
Đáp án là B. "The new dress makes you more beautiful". (Chiếc áo đầm mới làm cho bạn xinh đẹp hơn).
Để làm tốt dạng bài tập từ vựng, ta cần lưu ý các điểm sau đây:
1. Thay đổi loại từ
Trong tiếng Anh có nhiều từ được sử dụng với những loại từ khác nhau và có nghĩa khác nhau.
Ví dụ: a cook (danh từ): đầu bếp, to cook (động từ): nấu ăn
a graduate (danh từ) : sinh viên tốt nghiệp

Phương thức thông thường nhất là sự ghép tự do hai danh từ với nhau để tạo thành danh từ mới. Cách ghép tự do này có thể áp dụng đối với nhiều trường hợp và danh từ ghép có thể là hai từ hoặc một từ, đôi khi mang một nghĩa mới.

Phần lớn danh từ ghép được tạo thành bới:

• Danh từ + danh từ:

A tennis club: câu lạc bộ quần vợt A telephone bill: hóa đơn điện thoại A train journey: chuyến đi bằng tàu hỏa

* Danh động từ + danh từ

A swimming pool: hồ bơi A sleeping bag: túi ngủ Washing powder: bột giặt

• Tính từ + danh từ:

A greenhouse: nhà kình A blackboard: bảng viết Quicksilver: thủy ngân A black sheep: kẻ hư hỏng

Mọt số ít danh từ ghép có thể gồm ba từ hoặc nhiều hơn:

Merry- go- round (trò chơi ngựa quay)

Forget- me- not (hoa luu li)

Mother- in- law (me chong/ me vo)

Danh từ ghép có thể được viết như:

- Hai từ rời: book seller (người bán sách), dog trainer (người huấn luyện chó)
- Hai từ có gạch nối ở giữa: waste- bin (giỏ rác), living-room (phòng khách)
- Một từ duy nhất: watchmaker (thợ chế tạo đồng hồ), schoolchildren (học sinh), chairman (chủ tọa).

Trong cấu tạo "danh từ + danh từ", danh từ đi trước thường có dạng số ít nhưng cũng có trường hợp ở dạng số nhiều:

A vegetable garden (vườn rau)

An eye test (kiểm tra mắt)

A sports shop (cửa hàng bán đồ thể thao)

A goods train (tàu chỏ hàng)

<u>Tính từ ghép:</u> Tính từ ghép thường gồm hai hoặc nhiều từ kết hợp với nhau và được dùng như một từ duy nhất. Tính từ ghép có thể được viết thành:

- Một từ duy nhât:

Life + long -> lifelong (cå đời)

Home + sick -> homesick (nhớ nhà)

- Hai từ có dấu gạch nối ở giữa:

After + school -> after- school (sau giò học)

Back + up ->back-up/ backup (giúp đỡ)

- Nhiều từ có dấu gạch nối ở giữa

A two-hour-long test (bài kiểm tra kéo dài hai giờ)

A ten-year-old-boy (cậu bé lên mười)

Tính từ ghép có thể được tạo thành bởi:

Danh từ + tính từ:

Duty-free (miễn thuế) noteworthy (đáng chú ý)

Nationwide (khắp nước) blood-thirsty (khát máu)

- Danh từ + phân từ:

Handmade (làm bằng tay) time-consuming (tốn thời gian)

Breath- taking (đáng kinh ngạc) heart- broken (đau khổ)

- Trạng từ + phân từ:

ill- equipped (trang bị kém) outspoken (thẳng thẳn)

well- behaved (lễ phép) high- sounding (huyên hoang)

- Tính từ + phân từ:
 Good-looking (xinh xắn) easy-going (thoải mái)
 Beautiful-sounding (nghe hay) middle-ranking (bậc trung)
- Tính từ+ danh từ kết hợp với tận cùng –ed: old-fashioned (lỗi thời) absent –minded (đãng trí) fair-skinned (da trắng) artistic- minded (có óc thẩm mỹ)

3. Thay đổi phụ tố (affixation):

Bằng cách thêm phụ tố (affixation) bao gồm tiền tố (prefixes) vào đầu một từ gốc hoặc hậu tố (suffixes) vào cuối từ gốc ta có cách cấu tạo một hình thái từ mới rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh.

- Hậu tố tạo động từ:
- ise/ -ize: modernize, popularize, industrialize...
- ify: beautify, purify, simplify
- Tiền tố phủ định của tính từ:

Tiền tố phủ định	Ví dụ
Im- (đứng trước tính từ bắt đầu m hoặc p)	Immature, impatient
Ir- (đứng trước tính từ bắt đầu r)	Irreplaceable. irregular
Il- (đứng trước tính từ bắt đầu l)	Illegal, illegible, illiterate
In-	Inconvenient, inedible
Dis-	Disloyal, dissimilar
Un-	Uncomfortable, unsuccessful

<u>Lưu ý:</u> Đối với các tiền tố in-, im-, ngoài ý nghĩa phủ định chúng còn mang nghĩa 'bên trong; vào trong', **Ví dụ:** internal, income, import..

Các tiền tố un- và dis- còn được dùng để thành lập từ trái nghĩa của động từ: tie/untie, appear/disappear..hoặc đảo ngược hành động hành động của động từ: disbelieve, disconnect, dislike, disqualify, unbend, undo, undress, unfold, unload, unlock, unwrap..

Ngoài ra ra còn có tiền tố phủ định de- và non: decentralize, nonsense...

- Hậu tố tính từ:
 - -y: bushy, dirty, hairy...
 - -ic: atomic, economic, poetic
 - -al: cultural, agricultural, environmental
 - -ical: biological, grammatical
 - -ful: painful, hopeful, careful
 - -less: painless, hopeless, careless
 - -able: loveable, washable, breakable
 - -ive: productive, active
 - -ous: poisonous, outrageous
- * Hậu tố tạo danh từ:

Các hậu tố hình thành danh từ thường gặp.

Hậu tố	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
-er -or	 chỉ người thực hiện một hành động ta còn dùng hậu tố này cho rất nhiều động từ để hình thành danh từ 	Writer, painter, worker, actor, operator
- er/- or	Dùng chỉ vật thực hiện một công việc nhất định	Pencil- sharpener, grater Bottle-opener, projector
-ee	Chỉ người nhận hoặc trải qua một hành động nào đó	Employee, payee

-tion -sion	Dùng để hình thành danh từ từ động từ	Complication, admission, donation, alteration
-10n		D 1 1 1 1
-ment	Chỉ hành động hoặc kết quả	Bombardment, development
-ist	Chỉ người	Buddhist, Marxist
-ism	Chỉ hoạt động hoặc hệ tư tưởng (hai hậu	Buddhism, communism
	tố này dùng cho chính trị, niềm tin và hệ	
	tư tưởng hoặc ý thức hệ của con người)	
-ist	Còn dùng để chỉ người chơi một loại nhạc	Guitarist, violinist, pianist
	cu, chuyên gia một lĩnh vực	Economist, biologist
-ness	Dùng để hình thành danh từ từ tính từ	Goodness, readiness, forgetfulness,
	-	happiness, sadness, weakness
-hood	Chỉ trạng thái hoặc phẩm chất	Childhood, falsehood
	_	
-ship	Chỉ trạng thái, phẩm chất, tình trạng, khả	Friendship, citizenship, musicianship,
_	năng hoặc nhóm	membership
		-

Sau đây là các tiền tố khác trong tiếng Anh, một số từ có dấu gạch nối.

Tiền tố	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
Anti-	Chống lại	Anti-war, antisocial
Auto-	Tự động	Auto-pilot, autography
Bi-	Hai, hai lần	Bicycle, bilingual
Ex-	Trước đây	Ex-wife, ex- smoker
Micro-	Nhỏ bé	Microwave, microscopic
Mis-	Tồi tệ, sai	Misunderstand, misinform
Mono-	Một, đơn lẻ	Monotone, monologue
Multi-	Nhiều	Multi-national, multi-purpose
Over-	Nhiều, quá mức	Overdo, overtired, overeat
Post-	Sau	Postwar, postgraduate
Pre-	Trước	Pre-war, pre-judge
Pro-	Tán thành, ủng hộ	Pro-government, pro-revolutionary
Pseudo-	Già	Pseudo- scientific
Re-	Lần nữa, trở lại	Retype, reread, rewind
Semi-	Phân nửa	Semi-final, semicircular
Sub-	Bên dưới	Subway, subdivision
Under-	Thiếu, không đủ	Underworked, undercooked

• Bảng từ loại thông dụng:

Động từ	Danh từ	Tính từ	Trạng từ
Accept (chấp nhận)	acceptance	Acceptable, unacceptable	
	Advantage (sự thuận lợi) #	Advantaged (có điều kiện	Advantageously
	disadvantage	tốt) # disadvantaged,	
		advantageous (có lợi)	
Apologize (xin lỗi)	apology	apologetic	
Appreciate (đánh giá	appreciation	appreciative	
cao, trân trọng)			

Attend (tham du)	Attention (sự chú ý)	Attentive (chú tâm, chú ý)	
Tittona (mam aa)	Attendance (sự tham dự, có	# inattentive	
	mặt)		
Appear (xuất hiện) Disappear (biến mất)	Appreciative # disappearance	Apparent (hiển nhiên, rõ ràng)	apparently
Apply (nộp hồ sơ)	Application (lời xin, đơn xin) Applicant (người nộp hồ sơ)		
Approve (tấn thánh) Disapprove (không tán thánh)	Approval # disapproval		
Attract (thu hút)	Attraction (sự thu hút, điểm thu hút) Attractiveness (tính thu hút, sự hấp dẫn)	Aattractive (hấp dẫn, thu hút) # unattractive Attracted (bị thu hút)	Attractively
Advertise (quảng cáo)	Advertising (sự quảng cáo) Advertisement (sự quảng cáo, mục quảng cáo) Advertiser (nhà quảng cáo)		
Benefit (giúp ích, làm lợi cho)	Benefit (lợi ích)	Beneficial (có lợi)	
Believe (tin tưởng)	Belief (lợi ích) Believer (tín đồ)	Believable (có thể tin được) # unbeliveable	Believably # unbelieably
	Biology (sinh vật học) Biologist (nhà sinh vật học)	Biological	Biologically
Compete (cạnh tranh, tranh đua)	Competition (cuộc thi, sự cạnh tranh) Competitior (người tham gia thi đấu)	competitive	competitively
Construct (xây dựng)	Construction	Constructive (tích cực, mang tính xây dựng)	constructively
Continue (tiếp tục)	continuation	Continuous (tiếp diễn, lien tục) Continual (lặp đi, lặp lại thường xuyên)	Continuously continually
Contribute (đóng góp)	Contribution (sự đóng góp) Contributor (người đóng góp)	Contributory # non- contributory	
Conserve (bảo tồn)	Conservation (sự bảo tồn, sự bảo quản) Conservationist (nhà bảo tồn)	Conservative (bảo thủ)	Conservatively
Create (tạo ra)	Creation (sự sáng tạo) Creatively (tính sáng tạo) Creator (người tạo ra)	Creative (sáng tạo)	creatively
Endanger (gây nguy hiểm)	Danger (sự nguy hiểm)	Dangerous (nguy hiểm) Endangered (bị nguy hiểm)	Dangerously
Develop (phát triển)	Development (sự phát triển)	Developed (phát triển) Developing (đang phát triển) Underdeveloped (chậm phát triển)	
Decide (quyết định)	Decision (sự quyết định)	Decisive (quyết đoán)	decisively

Г		Tu. 1	I
	Decisiveness (tính quết đoán)	# indecisive (do du)	
Depend (phụ thuộc)	Dependence (sự phụ thuộc) #	Dependent (phụ thuộc) #	
	independence (sự độc lập)	independent (độc lập)	
Destroy (phá hủy)	Destruction (sự phá hủy)	Destructive (có tính chất	Destructively
	Destructiveness (tính phá hoại)	phá hoại)	
Direct (chỉ dẫn)	Direction (sự chỉ dẫn, hướng)		
	Director (giám đốc, đạo diễn)		
Differ (khác, không	Difference (sự khác biệt)	Different (khác biệt)	differently
giống)		Indifferent (hò hững)	
Disappoint (làm thất	Disappointment (sự thất vọng)	Disappointed (bị thất vọng)	disappointingly
vọng)	Disappointment (sq. tilut v çing)	Disappointing (thất vọng)	
Economize (tiết	Economy (nền kinh tế)	Economic (thuộc về kinh tế	Economically
kiệm)	Economics (kinh tế học)	học)	Leonomicany
Kiçiii)	Economics (kimi te nọc)	Economical (tiết kiệm)	
F.1	E44: (/à:		T-14i11
Educate (giáo dục)	Education (sự/ nền giáo dục	Educational (thuộc giáo	Educationally
	Educator (người làm công tác	duc, mang tính giáo duc)	
	giáo duc)	Educated (được giáo dục)	
	Educationalist (nhà giáo dục)		
Employ (thuê, tuyển	Employment (việc làm)	Employed (có việc làm)	
dụng)	# unemployment	# unemployed	
	Employer (người chủ)		
	Employee (nhân viên)		
	Environmental (môi trường)	Environmental (thuộc về	environmentally
	Environmentalist (người bảo vệ	môi trường)	
	môi trường)		
Excite (kích thích,	Excitement (sự hào hứng)	Excited, exciting	Excitedly
gây hào hứng)		_	excitingly
Experience (tråi	Experience (trải nghiệm, kinh	Experienced (có kinh	
qua)	nghiệm)	nghiệm) # inexperienced	
Explain (giải thích)	Explanation (sự/ lời giải thích)	Explanatory (có tính giải	
r (8)		thích)	
Afforest (trồng	Forest (rừng)		
rừng)	Afforestation (sự trồng rừng)		
14115)	# deforestation (sự phá rừng)		
Harm (gây hại)	Harm (sự tổn hại)	Harmful (có hại)	Harmfully #
marin (gay nai)	Harmfulness (tính gây hại) #	Harmless (vô hại)	harmlessly
	harmlessness	Traimiess (vo nai)	Harmicssry
Hope (hi vọng)	Hope (niềm hy vọng)	Hopeful (đầy hy vọng)	Hopefully
nope (ili voilg)	1 1 1		1 1
	Hopefulness (tính đầy hy vọng)	Hopeless (vô vọng)	hopelessly
T., f., (41.5 1.7)	# hopelessness	Ι ζ	
Inform (thông báo)	Information (thông báo)	Informative (chứa nhiều	
	Informer (người cung cấp thông	thông tin)	
<u> </u>	tin)	Informed (có hiểu biết)	
Imagine (tưởng	Imagination (sự tưởng tượng)	Imaginary (không thật, do	imaginativly
tượng)		tưởng tượng)	
		Imaginative (giàu trí tưởng	
		tượng)	
Impress (gây ấn	Impression (ấn tượng)	Impressive (gây ấn tượng)	Impressively
tượng)			
Improve (cải thiện)	Improvement (sự cải thiện)	Improved (được cải thiện)	
			l .

Know (biết)	Knowledge (kiến thức, sự hiểu biết)	Knowledgeable (hiểu biết)	knowledgeably
Live (sống)	Life (cuộc sống)	Alive (còn sống)	
(3.2.8)	Lifestyle (lối sống)	Lively (sống đông)	
	Living (sự kiếm sống)	Living (đang tồn tại)	
	Livelihood (sinh kế)	Lifelong (suốt đời)	
	Lifespan = life expectancy (tuổi	Live (trực tiếp)	
	tho)	Lifelike (giống như thật)	
	Major (chính yếu) # minor (nhỏ,	Majority (đa số) # minority	
	thứ yếu)	(thiểu số)	
Marry (kết hôn)	Marriage (hôn nhân)	Married # unmarried	
Necessitate (làm cho	Necessity (thứ cần thiết)	Necessary (cần thiết) #	unnecessaribly
cái gì cần thiết)		unnecessary	
Obey (tuân theo)	Obedience (sự tuân theo)	Obedient (vâng lời) 3	Obediently #
	# disobedience	disobedient	disobediently
Oppose (chống đối)	Opposition (sự chống đối)	Opposed	, , , , , ,
- - - - - - - - - -	Opponent (đối thủ)	opposing	
	Patience (sự kiên nhẫn)	Patient (kiên nhẫn) #	Patiently #
	# impatience	impatient	imapatiently
Popularize (phổ cập)	Popularity (tính phổ biến)	Popular # unpopular	Popularly
Topararize (piro eup)	r operatity (thin pile ofen)	Toparar // ampopurar	Topularly
	Possibility (khả năng, sự có thể)	Possible (có thể) #	Possibly #
	# impossibility	impossible	impossibly
Prefer (thích hơn)	Preference (sự ưu tiên)	Preferential (ru đãi)	Preferably
Trefer (union non)	Treserence (sự dư tiên)	Preferable (thích hơn)	
Produce (sản xuất,	Product (sản phẩm)	Productive (sinh lợi, có	
tạo ra)	Produce [U] (sản phẩm nói	năng suất)	
iuo iu)	chung)	inang saat)	
	Productivity (năng suất)		
	Producer (nhà sản xuất)		
	Profit (lợi nhuận)	Profitable (có thể mang lại	profitably
	Profitability (tính có lợi)	lợi nhuận)	pronuery
		Non-profit (phi lợi nhuận)	
		Profitless (vô dụng)	
Protect (bảo vệ)	Protection (sự bảo vệ)	Protective (bảo hô, che	protectively
((chở)	Francis
		Protected (được bảo vệ)	
Pollute (làm ô	Pollution (sự ô nhiễm)	Polluted (bi ô nhiễm)	
nhiễm)	Pollutant (chất gây ô nhiễm)	(0, 0)	
Publicize (quảng	Public (công chúng, quần	Public (công cộng)	publicly
cáo, làm cho mọi	chúng)	(12-16)	1
người biết)	Publicity (sự công khai, sự		
5	quảng cáo)		
	Publicist (người làm quảng cáo)		
Recognize (nhận ra)	recognition	Recognizable (có thể nhận	recognizably
		ra được) # unrecognizable	
Reduce (làm giảm)	Reduction (sự cắt giảm)		
Refuse (từ chối)	Refusal		
Repeat (lặp lại)	repetition	Repeated (lặp đi lặp lại)	Repeatedly
(1 (1 - 7)	•	Repeatable (có thể nhắc	
		lại)	

	Responsibility (trách nhiệm)	Responsible (có trách nhiệm) # irresponsible	reponsibly
Satisfy (làm hài	Sastisfaction	Satisfied (thoa man)	
long, thỏa mãn)		Satisfactory (thỏa đáng)	
	Science (khoa học) Scientist (nhà khoa học)		Scientifically
Secure (bảo vệ)	Security (sự an toàn)		Securely
Shorten (làm ngắn	Shortage (sự thiếu hụt)	short	Shortly (nhanh, sớm)
lại)	Shortlist (danh sách rút gọn) Shortcoming (thiếu sót)		
Signify (làm cho có	Significance (ý nghĩa, tầm quan	Significant (có ý nghĩa)	
ý nghĩa)	trọng)		
Solve (giải quyết)	Solution (giải pháp)	Solvable (có thể giải quyết	
	Solver (người tìm ra giải pháp)	được)	
Submit (nộp)	Submission (sự nộp, bài nộp)		
Succeed (thành	success	Successful # unsuccessful	Successfully
công)			unsuccessfully
Survive (sống sót)	Survival (sự sống sót)		
Value (đánh giá,	Value (giá trị)	Valuable (có giá trị) #	
định giá)		unvaluable (vô giá)	
Vary (thay đổi)	Variety (sự đa dạng)	Various (nhiều, đa dạng)	
		Variable (hay thay đổi)	
		Varied (khác nhau)	
Widen (mở rộng)	Width (bề rộng)	Wide (rộng rãi)	widely
		Widespread (rộng khắp)	
	Wisdom (sự khôn ngoan)	Wise (khôn ngoan) #	wisely
		unwise	

II. CHỌN TỪ- SỰ KẾT HỢP TỪ (Word choice- Collocations):

Để làm tốt bài tập chọn từ hoặc sự kết hợp của từ ta cần chú ý những điểm sau:

- Đọc kĩ câu hỏi và chú ý những từ loại cần điền vào:
- Đọc kĩ 4 lựa chọn và ngữ nghĩa của chúng
- Lựa chọn đáp án đúng dựa vào kiến thức từ vựng đã học
- Nếu chưa quyết định dứt khoát đáp án đúng thì hãy dùng phương pháp loại trừ dần dần những phương án sai.

Ví dụ minh họa 1: Chọn từ thích hợp tương ứng với A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành câu sau: English is now an effective medium of international

A. communication B. talking C. speech D. saying

<u>Hướng dẫn:</u> Câu này hỏi sự sử dụng đúng từ trong ngữ cảnh.

A Đáp án đúng. English is now an effective medium of international communication. (Bây giờ tiếng Anh là phương tiện giao tiếp quốc tế hiệu quả), communication = sự giao tiếp.

- B talking = sự nói; câu chuyện (không thể kết hợp với international)
- C speech = lời nói; cách nói; bài diễn văn
- D saying = tục ngữ, châm ngôn

<u>Ví dụ minh họa 2:</u> Chọn từ thích hợp tương ứng với A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành câu sau:

It was such a boring speech that I fell _____

A. asleep B. sleep C. sleepy D. sleepily

Hướng dẫn: Câu này hỏi về khả năng kết hợp từ của động từ fall:

fall asleep = ngủ thiếp đi; dạng quá khứ của fall là fell.

Ngoài ra còn có feel sleepy (cảm thấy buồn ngủ); quá khứ của feel là felt. Đáp án là A It was such a boring speech that I felt asleep. (Bài diễn văn chán đến nỗi tôi ngủ thiếp đi).

Ví dụ minh họa 3: Chọn từ thích hợp tương ứng với A, B, C hoặc D để hoàn thành câu sau:

He kindly offered to _____ me the way to the station.

A. explain B, direct C. describe D. show

Hướng dẫn:

D Đáp án đúng: show someone the way = chỉ đường cho ai

He kindly offered to show me the way to the station. (Ông ta tử tế chỉ cho tôi đường đến nhà ga)

A Phương án sai: *explain* = giải thích

B Phương án sai: direct someone to somewhere = chỉ đường cho ai

Ví dụ: Could you direct me to the airport? (ông làm ơn chỉ đường cho tôi đến sân bay)

C Phương án sai: describe = mô tả

SỰ KẾT HỢP TỪ VỚI CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ THÔNG DỤNG:

• **DO:** (= *accomplish*, *carry out* – hoàn thành, thực hiện một công việc)

Do an assignment: làm một nhiệm vụ được giao

Do business (with): kinh doanh Do one's best: cố gắng hết sức Do a crossword: chơi ô chữ Do damage: gây thiệt hại

Do a course: theo một khóa học

Do history/economics: học lịch sử/ kinh tế học...

Do an experiment: làm thí nghiệm

Do good: bổ ích Do harm: gây hại

Do a job: làm một công việc Do one's duty: làm nghĩa vụ

Do one's hair: làm tóc

Do one's homework: làm bài tập về nhà

Do research: nghiên cứu

Do someone a favour: làm giúp ai điều gì

Do the shopping: mua sắm

Do wonders/ miracles: mang lại kết quả kì diệu

Do without: làm mà không có cái gì

Do wrong: làm sai

• MAKE: (= produce, manufacture- làm ra, chế tạo ra)

Make an appointment: thu xếp một cuộc hẹn

Make an attempt: cố gắng, nỗ lực Make an announcement: thông báo

Make the bed: dọn giường Make a cake: làm bánh Make changes: thay đổi Make a choice: chọn lựa Make a decision: quyết định Make a comment: nhân xét

Make a complaint: phàn nàn, than phiền

Make a comparision: so sánh
Make a contribution: đóng góp vào

Make a decision: quyết định

Make a differrence: tạo sự khác biệt

Make a distinction: tạo sự khác biệt/sự tương phản

Make an effort: nỗ lực Make an excuse: viện cớ Make a law: thông qua đạo luật Make a mistake: mắc sai lầm Make money: kiếm tiền Make progress: tiến bộ Make a plan: lập kế hoạch

Make a phone call: gọi điện thoại Make preparations for: chuẩn bị cho

Make a profit: thu lợi nhuận Make a promise: hứa hẹn Make a speech: đọc bài diễn văn

Make noise: làm ồn Make a start: khởi hành Make a suggestion: đề nghị Make a will: làm di chúc

Make up one's mind: quyết định

Make use of: sử dụng

• TAKE:

Take sb/sth for granted: xem ai/ cái gì là tất nhiên

Take place: xåy ra

Take part in: tham gia vào Take effect: có hiệu lực

Take advantage of sth: tận dụng cái gì Take notice of sth: chú ý dến cái gì

Take responsibility for sth: chịu trách nhiệm về cái gì

Take interest in: quan tâm đến Take offence: thất vọng, phật ý Take powder/office: nhận chức Take a pity on sb: thông cảm cho ai

Take a view/ attitude: có quan điểm/ thái độ

Take sth as a compliment: xem cái gì như lời khen tặng

Take sth as an insult: xem cái gì như lời sỉ nhục

• HAVE:

Have difficulty (in) doing something: gặp khó khăn khi làm cái gì

Have a problem: có vấn đề, gặp khó khăn

Have a go/try: thử

• **PAY:**

Pay attention to: chú ý dến Pay a compliment: khen Pay a visit to sb: đến thăm ai

Pay tribute to: bày tổ long kính trọng

SỰ KẾT HỢP TỪ VỚI CÁC DANH TỪ THÔNG DỤNG

Danh từ	Cụm từ kết hợp
advice	 follow/ take/ listen to/get on sb's advice (nghe theo lời khuyên cuae ai) get/ obtain/ receive advice (nhận lời khuyên)
Bill	 pay/ settle/ pick up a bill (trả một hóa đơn) be landed with/ face a bill (chịu một hóa đơn) an unpaid bill (một hóa đơn chưa thanh toán)
Career	 at the height/ peak of one's carreer (ở đỉnh cao sự nghiệp) embark on a career (dấn thaan vào một nghề)

	- have a careeer in (có sự nghiệp trong lĩnh vực)
	- climb the career ladder (thăng tiến nghề nghiệp)
	- week/ ruin one's career (hủy hoại sự nghiệp của mình)
	- a promising/ brilliant career (sự nghiệp đầy hứa hẹn)
Chance	- get/have a chance (có cơ hội)
	- give/ offer/ provide a chance (tạo cơ hội)
	- jump at/ seize/ grab a chance (nắm lấy cơ hội)
	- not stand a chance of doing sth (không có khả năng làm gì)
	- sheer/ pure chance (sự tình cờ hoàn toàn)
	- good/ fair/ high/strong chance (khả năng cao)
	- minimal/ slight/ little chance (khå năng mong manh)
Demand	- meet/ satisfy/cope with a demand (đáp ứng/ thỏa mãn nhu cầu
	- increase/ boost/ stimulate demand (tăng nhu câu)
	- big/ huge/ great/ considerable/ enormous/ strong demand (nhu cầu lớn/ cao)
Difference	- make a difference (tao/ mang sự khác biệt
	- make all the difference (thay đổi lớn)
	- tell the difference (phân biệt)
	- feel/ know/ notice/ see/ perceive/ the difference (cam nhận, nhận thức sự khác
	biệt)
	- considerable/ enormous/ maor/ profound/ dramatic/ sharp difference (sự khác
	biệt đáng kể, rõ rệt)
	- with a difference (đặc biệt khác thường)
difficulty	- have/ experience/ encounter/ face/ get into/ run into difficulties (gặp khó khăn)
uninedity	- do sth with/ without difficulty (làm gì một cách khó khăn/ để dàng)
	- solve/ cope with/ deal with difficulties (giải quyết khó khăn)
	- overcome/ surmount difficulties (vượt qua khó khăn)
	- great/ enormous/ considerabke/ serious difficulty (khó khăn lớn, nghiêm trọng)
Fault	- find/ locate/ identify/ discover fault (tim lỗi)
1 dait	- correct/ fix/ repair/ recify a fault (sữa chữa một lỗi)
	- be all/ entirely one's own fault (hoàn toàn do lỗi của ai)
	- be hardly one's own fault (hầu như không phải lỗi của ai)
	- at fault (chịu trách nhiệm về một sai lầm)
Favour	- do sb a favour (làm giúp ai điều gì)
1 avour	- ask a favour (hỏi xin một ân huệ)
	- owe sb a favour (mang on ai)
	- return a favour (đáp lại một ân huệ)
	- find/ gain/ win favour (có được sự ủng hộ)
	- in favour of sth (ủng hộ, tán thành cáu gì)
** **	
Habit	- be in/ have the habit of (có thói quen)
	- form/ get into/ fall into/ make/ develop/ acquire a habit (hình thành, tạo thành
	một thói quen)
	- change a habit (thay đối một thói quen)
	- break/ give up/ get out of a habit (bổ một thói quen)
	- by habit (do thói quen)
	- out of habit (vì thói quen)
Measure	- adopt/ take/ implement/ impose/ introduce a measure (thực hiện/ áp dụng một
	giải pháp)
	- appropriate/ effective/ necessary/ practical measure (giải pháp thích hợp/ hiệu
	quả/ cần thiết/ thực tế)

	- short- term/ temporary measure (giải pháp tạm thời)
Occupation	- follow/ take up an occupation (theo một nghề)
	- choose an occupation (chọn một nghề)
	- give up one's occupation (bổ nghề)
Opportunity	 have/ find/ get an opportunity (có/ tìm được một cơ hội)
	- have ample/ considerable/ plenty of opportunity (có nhiều cơ hội)
	- have limited/ little/ not much opportunity (có ít cơ hội)
	- a good/ great/ wonderful/ golden opportunity (cơ hội tốt, cơ hội tuyệt vời, cơ
	hội vàng)
Problem	- encounter/ be faced with/ confront/ be confronted with a problem (gặp phải một
	vấn đề)
	- solve/ deal with/ clear up/ overcome a problem (giải quyết/ vượt qua một vấn
	đề)
	- big/ great/ serious/ acute problem (vấn đề lớn/ nghiêm trọng)
Popularity	- gain/ grow/ enjoy popularity (ngày càng được ưa thích)
	- at the peak of sb's/ sth's popularity (ở đỉnh cao của sự nổi tiếng)
	- an increase/ a rise in popularity (sự ưa chuộng, gia tăng)
	- a decline/ drop in popularity (giảm/ ít nổi tiếng)
Relationship	- have/ enjoy a close/ good relationship (có mối lien hệ gần gũi/ tốt)
	- build (up)/ develop/ establish/ foster a relationship (xây dựng/ thiết lập mối
	quan hệ)
	- improve/ strengthen a relationship (cải thiện, củng cố mối quan hệ)
Standard	- set a standard (đưa ra, lập ra một tiêu chuẩn)
	- meet/ achieve/conform to/ comply with standards (đáp ứng, đảm bảo tiêu
	chuẩn)
	- raise/ improve standards (nâng cao/ cải thiện chất lượng)
Subject	- bring up a subject (đưa ra một đề tài)
	- cover/ discuss/ talk about/ touch a subject (đề cập/ thảo luận một đề tài)
	- drop a subject (thôi nói về một đề tài)
	- get off a subject (chán nói về một đề tài)
Time	- spend time doing sth (dành thời gian làm gì)
	- take sb time to do sth (mất thời gian làm gì)
	- find/ make time to do sth (có thời gian làm gì)
	- kill/ pass time (giết thời gian)
	- time + pass / go by/ elapse (thời gian trôi qua)
Title	- hold a title (giữ một danh hiệu)
	- defend/ retain a title (bảo vệ/ duy trì danh hiệu)
	- lose a title (mất danh hiệu)
	- award/ below/ confer a title (ban một danh hiệu)
	- under a / the title (với tựa đề)
Trouble	- bring/ cause/ give sb trouble (gây phiền toái)
	- take the trouble to do sth (nhọc công làm gì)
	- have trouble with sth (gặp rắc rối với cái gì)
	- run into/ get into trouble (gặp rắc rối)

NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ: (Prasal verbs)

Ngữ động từ là động từ kép gồm có một động từ và một giới từ, trạng từ hoặc với cả hai. Các ngữ động từ không có nghĩa do các từ gộp lại nên ta phải học thuộc nghĩa của chúng.

Ví dụ: turn down (bác bỏ), break down (hỏng máy), give up (từ bỏ)

Ngữ động từ có thể phân biệt làm bốn loại:

- Ngữ động từ tách ra được (separable phrasal verbs) là các ngữ động từ cho phép tân ngữ chen vào giữa

We put out the fire

We put the fire out

We put it out (Không được nói we put out it)

 Ngữ động từ không tách ra được (inseparable phrasal verbs) là các ngữ động từ không cho phép tân ngữ chen vào giữa, dù tân ngữ là danh từ hoặc đại từ.

We should go over the whole project

We should go over it

- Ngoài ra, ta còn gặp ngữ động từ không có tân ngữ (instransitive phrasal verbs)

When we got to the airport, the plane had taken off

His grandfather passed away last year.

- Ngữ động từ gồm có 3 từ (three- word phrasal verbs) là các ngữ động từ không tách ra được.

We've put up with our noisy neighbours for years.

The machine stopped working because it ran out of fuel.

Các giới từ và trạng từ thông dụng trong ngữ động từ.

Các ngữ động từ thường có nghĩa khác với nghĩa của các thành phần tạo nên chúng. Tuy nhiê, trong một số trường hợp chúng ta có thể dễ dàng đoán được nghĩa của ngữ động từ qua việc nắm vững nghĩa của các giới từ và trạng từ thông dụng.

down (xuống đất):

cut down a tree, pull down a building, knock him down

down (lên giấy):

write down the number, copy down the address, note down a lecture

down (giảm bớt)

turn down the volume, slow down, (a fire) that lied down

down (ngừng hoạt động hoàn toàn)

break down, close down

off (rời khỏi, lìa khỏi)

set off a journey, a plane that took off, a book cover that came off, see a friend off at the airport, sells goods off cheaply

off (làm gián đoạn)

turn off/ switch off the television, cut off the electricity, ring off

on (mặc, mang vào)

have a shirt on, put the shoes on, try a coat on

on (tiếp tục)

keep on doing something, work on late, hang on/hold on

on (kết nối)

turn on/switch on the light, leave the radio on

out (biến mất)

put out a fire, blow out a candle, wipe out the dirt, cross out a word

out (hoàn toàn, đến hết)

clean out the table, fill out a form, work out the answer

out (phân phát)

give out/hand out copies, share out the food between them

out (lớn giọng)

read out the names, shout out, cry out, speak out

out (rõ ràng)

make out the meanings, point out a mistake, pick out the best

over (từ đầu đến cuối)

read over/ check over something, think over/ talk over a problem, go over a report

up (làm gia tăng)

turn off the volume, blow up/ pump up a tyre, step up production

up (hoàn toàn, hết sạch)

eat/ drink it up, use up something, clear up/ tidy up the mess, pack up a suitcase, cut up into pieces, lock up before leaving, sum up a situation.

Một số ngữ động từ thường gặp

Ngũa động từ tách ra được:

Back up (ủng hộ)

If you don't believe me, ask Bill. He'll back me up

Blow up (làm nổ tung)

They blew up the bridge

Bring about (làm xảy ra, dẫn đến, gây ra)

What brought about the change in his attitude?

Bring down (hạ xuống, làm tụt xuống)

We must bring the price of the product down if we are going to be competitive

Bring up (đưa ra một vấn đề)

My friend brought up that matter again

Bring up (nuôi dạy)

He was born and brought up in a good environment

Call off (hoãn lại, ngưng lại, bỏ đi)

They called off the meeting

Carry on (tiếp tục)

He carried on the task while others had left

Cheer up (làm cho ai phấn khởi, vui vẻ lên)

Mary's unhappy- we should do something to cheer her up

Clear up (dọn dẹp, giải quyết)

She cleaned up the spare room

Cut down (giảm bớt, cắt bớt)

He cut down the numbet of employees in his company

Do over (làm lại từ đầu)

I'm sorry but your writing is not good enough. You'll have to do it over.

Draw up (lập kế hoạch)

The residents of the building drew up a plan to catch the thief

Fill in/ out (điền vào tờ đơn, tờ khai)

He filled out the job application form

Filll up (đổ, lấp đầy)

She filled up the jug with the water

Find out (phát hiện ra)

She found out the truth

Figure out (suy nghĩ để tìm ra)

Can you figure out how to do it?

Give away (cho, phân phát)

He gave away his clothes to the poor

Give back (hoàn lại, trả lại)

He hasn't given bacjk my book yet.

Give up (từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc)

You should always keep trying. Don't give up!

Hand in (nộp bài vở..)

The students handed in their essays.

Hand out (phân phát)

Peter, please hand these copies out to the class.

Hang up (treo lên, cúp máy)

We were talking when she suddenly hung up the phone

Hold up (làm đình trệ, trì hoãn)

I was held up in the traffic for nearly 2 hours.

Lay off (cho ai nghỉ việc)

His company has laid off another 50 people this week.

Leave out (bỏ đi)

He left out all the prepositions

Let down (làm thất vọng)

He really let me down by not finishing the assignment

Look over (xem xét, kiểm tra)

I am going to look the house over next week

Look up (tìm kiểm trong tài liệu tra cứu)

She had to look up too many words in the dictionary

Make up (bịa, dựng chuyện)

He made up a story about how he got robbed on the way to work.

Make out (hiểu)

He was so far away, we really couldn't make out what he was saying.

Pass on (truyền, chuyển tiếp)

He passed the news on to the president

Pick out (chọn ra)

She picked out some very nice clothes

Pick up (đón ai bằng xe)

He had to leave early to pick up hi daughter.

Point out (chỉ ra)

She pointed out the mistakes.

Put away (cất đi chỗ khác)

They put away the books

Put off (hoãn lại)

He asked me to put off the meeting until tomorrow

Put on (mặc quần áo)

He put on his hat and left

Put out (dập tắt)

They arrived in time to put out the fire.

Set up (bắt đầu, thành lập, mở văn phòng, trường học...)

They set up a new office in Vietnam

Take down (ghi chép)

Take down the instructions

Take off (cởi bỏ quần áo)

He took off hia hat when he saw her

Take over (tiếp quản, tiếp tục)

CBS Records was taken over by Sony

Throw away (ném đi, vứt đi)

Don't throw the book away.

Try on (mặc thử quần áo)

She tried on five blouses in the shop

Try out (kiểm tra cái gì qua việc sử dụng nó)

I tried out the car before I bought it

Turn down (giảm âm lượng)

Could you turn down the radio, please?

Turn down (khước từ)

His application was turned down

Turn into (biến thành, trở thành)

The prince was turned into a frog by the witch

Turn off (khóa, tắt...)

We turned off the television

Turn on (khởi động, bật lên)

Would you mind turning on the cassette player?

Use up (dùng hết)

They have used up all the money.

• Ngữ động từ không tách ra được:

Break in/ into (đột nhập)

Someone broke into my apartment last night and stole the money.

Call on (thăm viêng)

He called on his friend

Call for (đòi hỏi)

This plan called for a lot of effort

Care for sb (chăm sóc)

He cared for his sick father for three years

Come across (gặp một cách tình cờ)

I came across a photo of my grandmother yesterday when I was cleaning the house.

Count on (tin cây vào, dựa vào)

I counted on him to show me what to do.

Get over (vượt qua)

It took me two weeks to get over the flu

Go over (xem lại, đọc lại)

The students went over the material before the exam

Hear from (nhận được tin của ai)

Have you heard from him lately?

Look after (chăm sóc, trông nom)

Who is looking after your dog?

Look for (tìm kiểm)

He's looking for his keys

Look into (điều tra)

The police are looking into the murder

Run across (tìn cờ gặp ai hoặc tìm thấy cái gì)

I ran across my old roommate at the college reunion.

Run into (tình cờ gặp ai)

I ran into my old friend on the way to school

stand for (thay cho, đại diện cho)

VIP stands for "very important person"

Take after (giống ai)

He takes after his mother

• Ngữ động từ không có tân ngữ

Break down (hong máy)

The car has broken down.

Break out (nổ ra, bùng nổ)

The war broke out when the talks failed.

Catch on (hiểu)

He catches on very quickly. You never have to explain twice.

Come back (quay lại, trở lại)

I will never come back to this place

Come in (đi vào)

They came in through the back door

Come to (tỉnh lại)

He was hit on the head very hard, but after several minutes, he started to come to again

Come over (ghé thăm nhà ai)

The children promised to come over, but they never do.

Come up (nêu lên một vấn đề)

That issue never came up during the meeting.

Die down (lắng xuống)

The dispuse had lied down and he was able to lead a normal life again.

Dress up (mặc diện)

We should dress up to go to the theater.

Drop by (tạt vào, nhân tiện đi qua ghé vào thăm)

If you come to our town, please drop by to see us

Eat out (ăn tối ở nhà hàng)

Do you feel like eating out tonight?

Get on (tiến bộ)

How are you getting on in your new job?

Get up (ngủ dậy)

He got up early to go to the airport.

Go back (trở về, về, trở lại)

I'll never go back to that place

Go off (nô, reo lên)

The gun wen off when he was cleaning it

Go off (đèn, điện ... tắt)

Suddenly the lights went off.

Go on (tiếp tục)

I though he would stop, but he just went on

Go on (xảy ra, diễn ra)

What's going on here?

Go up (tăng, tăng lên)

The price of gas went up by 5 %

Grow up (trưởng thành)

This is the town where I grew up

Hold on (giữ máy điện thoại không cắt)

Could you hold on a minute, please?

Keep on (tiếp tục)

The kept on looking for the dog

Pass out (mê đi, bất tỉnh)

She passed out when she heard the news.

Pull up (dừng lại, làm dừng lại)

A black car has just pulled up outside your front door

Set off (bắt đầu lên đường)

We set off very early

Show off (khoe khoang)

He's always showing off about how much money he has got.

Show up (xuất hiện)

He didn't show up last night

Speak up (nói to hơn)

Can you speak up a little? I can't hear you?

Take off (máy bay cất cánh)

The plane is taking off

Turn up (đến nơi, xuất hiện)

She invited a lot of people to her party, but only a few turned up.

• Ngữ động từ gồm có 3 từ:

Break in on (cắt ngang, làm gián đoạn)

He broke in on our conversation

Catch up with (đuổi kịp)

She left an hour ago. I'll never catch up with her now.

Come in for (hứng chịu sự phê bình, công kích)

He has come in for a lot of criticism lately

Come up with (tìm ra lời giải, ý tưởng....)

He came up with a very good idea

Cut down on (giảm bớt)

He's trying to cut down on cigarettes

Do away with (loại bỏ)

Most students want to do away with the present curriculum

Drop out of (bo học nửa chừng)

A lot of students dropped out of school last yerar.

Face up to (chấp nhận và đối mặt với một điều kiện không dễ chịu)

You must face up to the fact that you can't do the job.

Get away with (thoát khỏi sự trừng phạt)

This is the third time you have been late this week. You're not going to away with it again.

Get down to (bắt đầu công việc một cách nghiêm túc)

It's time to get down to business

Get on/ along with (hòa đồng với, có quan hệ thân hữu)

Do you get on with your neighbours?

Get through with (hoàn thành, hoàn tất)

When will you ever get through with that project?

Keep up with (theo kip)

Salaries are not keeping up with inflation.

Look forward to (mong chò)

I look forward to the holiday.

Look down on (khinh thường)

He looks down on his neighbours

Look out for (cân thận, coi chừng)

Slow down. Look out for children crossing.

Look up to (ngưỡng mộ, kính trọng)

He really looks up to his older brother.

Make up for (bù đắp)

I got up late; I've spent all day making up for lost time.

Put up with (chiu đựng)

I can't put up with him any more. He's so rude

Run out of (cạn, hết)

The car has run out of petrol

THÀNH NGỮ (Idioms)

Một số thành ngữ thông dụng:

Session 1: (dùng cho Exercise 1- Phần thành ngữ)

- take someone/ something for granted: cho là điều dĩ nhiên
- take something into account/ consideration: tính đến cái gì, kể đến cái gì
- take it easy: không làm việc quá căng thẳng
- keep an eye on someone/ something: để mắt đến

- lose touch with someone: mất liên lạc
- pay attention to someone/something: chú ý đến
- catch sight of someone/ something: nhìn thấy (trong chốc lát)
- at someone's disposal: có sẵn cho ai sử dụng theo ý muốn
- splitting headache: nhức đầu như búa bổ
- beat about the bush: nói vòng vo tam quốc
- off the beg: (quần áo) may sẵn
- on the house: không phải trả tiền
- on the shelf: (đồ vật) xếp xó, bỏ đi, không còn có ích nữa
- hit the roof: giận dữ
- make someone's blood boil: làm cho ai giận điện lên
- bring down the house: làm cho cả rạo hát vỗ tay nhiệt liệt
- pay throight the nose: trả giá mắc
- by the skin of one's teeth: sát sao
- pull someone's leg: true chọc ai

Session 2: (dùng cho Exercise 2- Phần thành ngữ)

- get butterflies in one's stomach: cảm thấy bồn chồn
- sell like hot cakes: bán đặt như tôm tươi
- shooting star: sao băng
- sow one's wild oats: trải qua thời kì đeo đuổi những thú vị bừa bãi
- close shaves: những lần thoát hiểm trong gang tấc
- have a bee in one's bonnet about something: hay chú trọng, đặt nặng vấn đề gì
- blow one's own trumpet: huênh hoang
- fight tooth and nail: chiến đấu ác liệt, đánh nhau ác liệt
- head over heels: lăn lông lốc, hoàn toàn
- smell a rat: nghi ngờ có âm mưu, nghi ngờ có sự dối trá
- know something like the back of one's hand: biết rõ điều gì
- the last straw: giọt nước tràn ly
- fly off the handle: mất bình tĩnh, thình lình nổi nóng

Session 3: (dùng cho Exercise 3- Phần thành ngữ)

- drop someone a line: viết thư cho ai
- have/ get cold feet: sợ hãi
- beside the point: không thích hợp
- for the time being: trong lúc này
- off the record: không được ghi, không chính thức
- piece of cake: việc dễ làm
- chip off the old block: người có tính cách giống bố
- one's cup of tea: người hoặc vật mình ưa thích
- get something on one's mind: đang bận tâm về điều gì
- down at heel: tàn tạ xơ xác
- make money hand over fist: vớ được lợi lộc béo bở
- in/ out of practice: có/ không có thời gian luyện tập
- burn the candle at botjh ends: làm việc hết sức, không biết giữ sức
- play with fire: chơi với lửa
- go to town (on something): làm cái gì rất hặng hái (nhất là bằng cách chi tiền)
- have something on the tip of one's tongue: sắp nhớ ra, sắp nói ra

Session 4: Dùng cho Exercise 4- Phân thành ngữ)

- put one's feet in it: làm phiên ai
- kill two birds with one stone: một công đôi việc, nhất cử lưỡng tiện
- hit the nail on the head: nói chính xác
- put two and two together: cứ thế mà suy ra
- keep one's fingers crossed for someone: cầu mong điều tốt đẹp cho ai
- it's no use/ good crying over split milk: kêu ca cũng bằng thừa

- by a hair's breath: trong đường tơ kẽ tóc
- have a narrow/ hairbreadth escape: suýt nữa thì bị tóm, may mà thoát được hình phạt
- a sight for sore eyes: cảnh tượng dễ chịu
- keep one's chin up: giữ vững can đảm
- come out of one's shell: trở nên dạn dĩ, cởi mở
- catch someone on the top: đến một cách bất ngờ
- on the spot: lập tức, tại chỗ
- (like) water off a duck's back: nước đổ đầu vịt (không có tác dụng đối với ai)
- Fight windmills: đánh nhau với kẻ địch tưởng tượng
- Spitting image: có mặt giống như khuôn đúc

Session 5: (dùng cho Exercise 5- Phần thành ngữ)

- money for old rope: cách làm ra tiến một cách dễ dàng
- old wives' tale: chuyện mê tín huyền hoặc
- long shot: biện pháp xa vời, ít có cơ may thành công
- fly in the ointment: mắc míu nhỏ
- crying shame: sự xấu hổ
- wet blanket: người làm cho tập thể cụt hứng (ví bản thân ũ rũ buồn rầu)
- in every nook and cranny: trong mọi ngóc ngách
- general dogsbody: người gánh công việc cho người khác
- a soft spot for someone/ something: thích ai/ cái gì
- a last/ final fling: trò đùa, ăn chơi cuối cùng

Một số thành ngữ thông dụng về so sánh:

Session 6: (dùng cho Exercise 6- Phần thành ngữ)

- as strong as a horse/ an ox: khỏe như voi
- as thin as a rake: gây đét
- as tough as old boots (nhất là về thịt): rất dai, khó nhai
- as white as a sheet: trắng bệch, xanh như tàu lá (do sợ hãi, choáng váng)
- as cool as a cucumber: bình tĩnh, không hề nao núng
- as deaf as a post: điệc đặc
- as different as chalk and/ from cheese: hoàn toàn khác nhau
- fit as a fiddle: khỏe như vâm, rất sung sức
- like a lamp: hiển lành
- as good as gold: có đạo đức rất tốt, rất có giáo dục

Session 7: (dùng cho Exercise 7- Phần thành ngữ)

- as light as air/ a feather: rất nhẹ
- as old as the hills: rất cũ, cổ xưa
- as plain as the nose on one's face: ro như ban ngày
- as flat as a pancake: đét như cá mắm
- with knobs on (dùng để đáp lại một câu lăng mạ hoặc sự đồng ý dứt khoát): chẳng kém gì, được đấy
- as pleased as Punch: rất hài long
- as keen as mustard: hết sức hặng hái hoặc nhiệt tình
- as clear as a bell: rành rot, dễ nghe
- as fresh as a daisy: tươi như hoa
- as hard as nails: cứng rắn, tàn nhẫn
- as large as life: được thấy xuất hiện bằng xương bằng thịt (không thể nhầm lẫn)
- as stubborn as a mule: cứng đầu cứng cổ, ương bướng

Session 8: (dùng cho Exercise 8- Phần thành ngữ)

- as sober as a judge: tỉnh táo không hề say rượu
- (as) steady as a rock: vững như bàn thạch
- As thick as thieves: rất ăn ý với nhau, rất thân
- As red as a beetroot: đỏ như gắc
- To sleep like a log: ngủ say như chết

- To hold on like grim death: bám chặt không rời
- To eat/ work like a horse: ăn/ làm khỏe
- To smoke like a chimmey: hút thuốc lá cả ngày
- To fit like a glove: vừa khít
- To spread like wildfire: (tin đồn) lan rất nhanh
- Like a house on fire: rất nhanh, mạnh mẽ
- As peas in a pod: giống nhau như hai giọt nước
- Like a clockwork: dều đặn như một cái máy

BÀI TẬP VỀ PHƯƠNG THỨC CẤU TẠO TỪ

E :	xercise 1: Mark the lett	ter A. B. C or D to inc	licate the correct (answer to each of the following questions.
	Opera singer Maria C			
	A. intensity			
2				ents as any guide will invevitably be
				D. Subjectivism
3				election. They're so predictable.
٥.	A variable	B variety	C various	D invariably
4	This is very!			
••	A. convenient			
5				alled "Boasts on a Lake"
٠.	A. creativity	B creator	, which i have ex C_create	D creation
6	During the festival	were hanging fr	om every tree	D. Cleation
٥.	A decorator	B decorations	C decorative	D. decorativeness
7	He offered to give me			
, .	A demonstrator	B demonstration	C demonstrate	D. demonstrative
8				
0.	Those countries are A. dependent	B independence	C denendable	D dependability
	He acted in an extreme			
٦.	A. dictation	B dictatorial	C dictate	D dictatorshin
10). He hoped the			D. dictatorship
10	A employee	_ ugency would line i _ R_unemployed	C employer	D. employment
	71. employee	B. unemployed	e. employer	B. emproyment
E	xercise 2: Mark the lett	ter A. B. C. or D to in	dicate the correct	answer to each of the following questions.
	I'm afraid they weren			
	A. enthusiastically	B enthusiastic	C enthusiasm	D enthusiast
2.	The student did not de	o well in the class: he	had a problem wit	th
	A. absent	B absently	C absence	D absenteeism
3	The information in the	at article is	inaccurate	2.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
٠.	A. historian	B historial	C history	D historically
4				ers, totally untouched by their suffering.
	A. passionate			
	The charity organization	_	1	1 2
٠.	A. donation	B. donor	C. donate	D. donated
6	The sick child must st			
٥.	A.communicate	= =		D. communication
7.				a list of her former places of
, .	employment.	101 mie position we	asiiva to suppry	not of her former praces or
		B chronologically	C. chronologist	D. chronology
8	I do not understand w	that these results	S. Chionologist	D. Cinoliology
٥.	A. chronological I do not understand w A. significant	B sonify	 C_significance	D. significantly
9	They said my illness	was Don't	they realize I'm in	a a lot of pain?
- •	A. immagianry	B. imagination	C. imagine	D. imaginative

10.	. She was much less _	student than he	r sister.	
			C. industrialist	D. industrialized
Ex	ercise 3: Mark the let	tter A, B, C, or D to in	dicate the correct answ	ver to each of the following questions.
1.	It was very	of you to notice that.		
			C. observation	D. observe
2.	There is a	of carrots because of t	he bad weather.	
	A. shortly	B. shorten	C. shortage	D. short
3.	The factory manager	was so that	t the employees left in	disgust
			C. dictatorship	D. dictate
4.	Their failure to act is	of their lack	of interest	
			C. indication	
5.			mendous amount of mo	
			C. progression	
6.				plaintiff's right to a settlement.
			C. desciptive	
7.	We drove at five mile	es an hour because the	was so poor.	
	A. visible	B. visual	C. view	D. visibility
8.	They handled the me	erchandise for	the manufacturer.	
	A. exclude	B. exclusion	C. exclusive	D. exclusively
9.	The job was done	, and we were ex	ctremely displeased. C. competence	
10.	. "Since the goal seem	s, I believe	we should begin at onc	e," Tom argued.
	A. achievements	B. achieve	C. achievable	D. achieving
Ex	ercise 4: Mark the let	tter A, B, C, or D to in	ducate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
1.	She seemed always t	o speak . esp	ecially at our club mee	ting.
1.	She seemed always t A. controversy	o speak, esp B. controversial	ecially at our club mee C. Controversially	ting. D. controvert
 2. 	She seemed always to A. controversy When the automobile	o speak, esp B. controversial salesman described the	cially at our club mee C. Controversially ne car so , we	ting. D. controvert became very uneasy about buying it.
 2. 	When the automobile	e salesman described th	ne car so, we	became very uneasy about buying it.
2.	When the automobile A. ambiguity	e salesman described the B. ambiguousness	ne car so, we l	became very uneasy about buying it.
2.	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-	e salesman described the B. ambiguousness working and	ne car so, we can biguous	became very uneasy about buying it. D. ambiguously
 3. 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy	e salesman described the B. ambiguousness working andB. energize	ne car so, we car so	became very uneasy about buying it. D. ambiguously D. energetic.
 3. 4. 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner	B. ambiguousness - working and B. energize three years' B. imprison	C. ambiguous C. energizing Cor his part in the robbe C. imprisonment	D. energetic. D. prison
 3. 4. 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner	B. ambiguousness - working and B. energize three years' B. imprison	C. ambiguous C. energizing Cor his part in the robbe C. imprisonment	D. energetic. D. prison
 3. 4. 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner Julia is being kept in	B. ambiguousness - working and B. energize three years' B. imprison an isolation ward beca	C. energizing C. imprisonment ause she is highly	became very uneasy about buying it. D. ambiguously D. energetic. ry. D. prison
 3. 4. 5. 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner Julia is being kept in A. infectious	e salesman described the B. ambiguousness working and B. energize three years' B. imprison an isolation ward becat B. infection	C. ambiguous C. energizing C. imprisonment C. infected	D. ambiguously D. energetic. D. prison D. infecting
 3. 4. 6. 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner Julia is being kept in A. infectious The Pikes live in a for A. residing	B. ambiguousness - working and B. energize three years'f B. imprison an isolation ward beca B. infection our- bedroomed bungal B. resident	C. ambiguous C. energizing C. energizing C. imprisonment cuse she is highly C. infected ow in a very nice C. residence	became very uneasy about buying it. D. ambiguously D. energetic. ry. D. prison D. infecting area. D. residential
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 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.1 8. 9.1 	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard- A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner Julia is being kept in A. infectious The Pikes live in a fo A. residing Don't put David in cha A. organized The rhinoceros, whose A. danger David's compositions A. imaginative	e salesman described the B. ambiguousness working and B. energize three years' B. imprison an isolation ward becat B. infection our-bedroomed bungal B. resident arge of arranging the the B. disorganized enumbers have dropped B. endanger are full of mistakes but B. imaginary	C. ambiguous C. ambiguous C. energizing C. energizing C. inprisonment cuse she is highly C. infected ow in a very nice C. residence neatre trip; he's too C. unorganized d alarmingly recently, C. endangered t they are very C. imagination	became very uneasy about buying it. D. ambiguously D. energetic. Ty. D. prison D. infecting area. D. residential D. inorganized. has been declared a/an species. D. dangerous. D. imaginable
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2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.1 10. Ex. 1.	When the automobile A. ambiguity He is under 25, hard-A. energy Phil was sentenced to A. prisoner Julia is being kept in A. infectious The Pikes live in a for A. residing Don't put David in chat A. organized The rhinoceros, whose A. danger David's compositions A. imaginative Sicentists always A. analyse Percise 5: Mark the let Our professor A. specific	e salesman described the B. ambiguousness working and B. energize three years' for	C. ambiguous C. energizing C. energizing C. imprisonment C. imprisonment C. infected C. infected C. infected C. residence C. residence C. unorganized C. unorganized C. unorganized C. analyses C. imagination C. imagination C. endangered C. endangered C. imagination C. imagination C. imagination C. imagination C. analyses	became very uneasy about buying it. D. ambiguously D. energetic. Ty. D. prison D. infecting area. D. residential D. inorganized. has been declared a/an species. D. dangerous. D. imaginable of their research. D. analyst wer to each of the following questions. Friday. D. specifyingly

		B. considering		
3.		woman in the advertise		
		B. stylishly		
4.	Most people can	clearly between a	real and stimulated sm	ile.
		B. different		
5.	Many citizens say the	ey are of the p	olitical policies of the	candidates in a local election.
	A. ignoring	B. ignorant	C. ignorantly	D. ingnorance paper, I was still confused.
6	Although the professo	or gave direct	tions for the research p	aper, I was still confused.
_		B. definite		
7.	I am currently resear	ching the reasons why B. migrating	birds in water.	
8.	During the Industrial	Revolution, there was	s a complete	of society in urban areas.
0	A. transforming	B. transformer	C. transformation	D. transformable
9.	It's a very depressed	area and almost 20 % o	of young adults are	
10	A. employed	B. unemployed	C. employment	D. unemployment
10.	. I don't know wny it	caused so much	<u> </u>	Dh
	A. embarrass	B. embarrassed	C. embarrassing	D. embarrassment
Rλ	AI TẬP CHỌN TỪ -	SII KẾT HƠP TỪ.		
DA	ıı ığı cilon iu -	SŲ KEI IIŲI IU.		
Fv	ercise 1. Mark the le	tter A R C or D to in	ducate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
				the it was pretty easy."
1.		B.general		
2.		arly, you can learn thia		
		B. aspect		
3		_ a lot of information j		
٠.	A. concern	B. install	C. annear	D. memorize
4.		re much of an o		
	A. battled	B. devastated	C. mopped	D. developed
5.]	I have learned a lot ab	out the value of labour	form my at h	nome.
	A. credit	B. ebergy	C. chores	D. pot plants
6		ide it, it wasthat		
		B. basic		
7.]	Environemental group	os try to stop farmers fro	om using harmful	on their crops.
	A. economy	B. agriculate	C. investments	D. chemicals
8.	If you too mu	ch on study, you will ge	et tired and stressed.	
	A. concentrate	B. develop	C. organize	D. complain
9.	Good heath and methor	ods of study are very ne	ecessary, or fo	or success in college.
	A. avaible	B. dependable	C. essential	D. efficient
			tudents need to invest	the maximum amount f time, money, and
ene	ergy in their studies.			
	A. manage	B. catch	C. establish	D. achieve
Ex	ercise 2: Mark the le	tter A, B, C, or D to inc	ducate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1.	Parents have great he	opes of great w	hen they send their chi	ldren to school.
		B. obligations		
2.		y notices of what I say.		
	A. reply	B. opinion	C. attention	D. support.
3. 3	She has changed so m	uch that I didn't B. recognize	her right away.	
	A. admit	B. recognize	C. know	D. believe
4.	After graduation, she	found with a l	ocal finance company.	
	A. career	B. workplace	C. service	D. employment

C. Education in Biltar	n nas improved since d	ie government starte	d a programme of educational
A. reform	B. resources	C. experience	D. system
6. The group leader wa	inted that everyone wor	ked together; she asl	ked for everyone's
A. combination	B. responsibility	C. competion	D. copperation
7. With hard work and	study, you can	the goals you set for	yourself.
A. establish	B. succeed	C. achieve	D. increase
	in his time; he tries to in		
	B. opportunity		
	ne school are free to		
A. perform	B. become	C. join	D. participate
10. His has	always been to become	a movie director. H	e wants very much to achieve it.
A. direction	B. ambition	C. business	D. study
			•
Exercise 3: Mark the l	letter A, B, C, or D to in	nducate the correct o	answer to each of the following questions
	olence on television has		
	B. programme		
			e money to protect wildlife
	B. encourages		
			has and taking good notes of the lectures.
	B. provide		
			a place than by reading about it. They say
firmly that it is true		nore by travelling to	a place than by reading about it. They say
•	B. encourage	C insist	D offer
J. Electric cars are be	tter for the environmen B. In conclusion	C In construct	D. In addition
			of food in developing countries
	B. surpluses		
			wild birds in the region. Actually, the have
7. Decause of the life	HSIVE IALIHING ILS NOW	HALO TO THIC CELIATI	who onus in the region. Actually, the have
	_		
become b	irds.		D. rare
become b A. unknown	irds. B. fightened	C. hungry	
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a	irds. B. fightened are suffering from	C. hungry, others are expen	riencing heavy rains and floods.
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather	B. fightened are suffering from B. the climate	C. hungry, others are exper C. drought	riencing heavy rains and floods. D. problems
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh	B. fightened are suffering from B. the climate nances your	C. hungry, others are exper C. drought	riencing heavy rains and floods.
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression	B. fightened are suffering from B. the climate nances your	C. hungry, others are expended C. drought of reading when you	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression A. condition	irds. B. fightened are suffering from B. the climate nances your B. recommendation	C. hungry, others are expended C. drought of reading when you C. material	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the D. enjoyment
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression A. condition 10. A nurse must be	irds. B. fightened are suffering from B. the climate nances your B. recommendation	C. hungry, others are expended C. drought of reading when you C. material	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression A. condition 10. A nurse must be kind to them.	B. fightened B. the climate nances your	C. hungry, others are expended C. drought of reading when you C. material needs; dhe must und	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the D. enjoyment derstand what they need, and be helpful an
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression A. condition 10. A nurse must be kind to them.	irds. B. fightened are suffering from B. the climate nances your B. recommendation	C. hungry, others are expended C. drought of reading when you C. material needs; dhe must und	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the D. enjoyment derstand what they need, and be helpful an
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression A. condition 10. A nurse must be kind to them. A. sensitive	B. fightened B. the climate nances your	C. hungry, others are expended. C. drought of reading when you C. material needs; dhe must und C. aware	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the D. enjoyment derstand what they need, and be helpful an D. likeable
become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly enh writer's expression A. condition 10. A nurse must be kind to them. A. sensitive	B. fightened B. the climate nances your	C. hungry, others are expended. C. drought of reading when you C. material needs; dhe must und C. aware	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the D. enjoyment derstand what they need, and be helpful an
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become b A. unknown 8. While some areas a A. the weather 9. It will certainly end writer's expression A. condition 10. A nurse must be kind to them. A. sensitive Exercise 4: Mark the left 1. The area has an A. abundance 2. You should read this A. deeply 3. True learning does n knowledge. A. achieve 4. There should be a la A. violent family C. violent domestice	B. fightened B. the climate B. the climate B. the climate B. recommendation B. recommendation To the patients' B. elegant Selegant Selegant Jetter A, B, C, or D to in of wildlife; then B. impression B. fully B. fully B. consist W against B. fight for D. domestic	C. hungry, others are expended. C. drought of reading when you C. material needs; dhe must und C. aware Inducate the correct of the are lots of animals C. entertainment recommended. C. highly g facts from the teach C. depend households violence	D. problems are aware of very slight differences in the D. enjoyment derstand what they need, and be helpful an D. likeable answer to each of the following questions , birds, fish, and insects living there. D. organization by all the critics. D. truly hers; it requires active assimilation of
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6 of patience,	noone can beat Martha	a.	
A. in front	B. in spite	C. In terms	D. Regardless
7. The manager of the ho	tel always puts a	on the service q	uality.
A. pressure	B. great stress	C. stressed	D. stressful
8. Human carlessness has			
	B. said to		D. acused of
9. During the flood, man			
	B. die		
			problems can happen at the same time.
A. soon	B. at once	C. single	D. singly
	_, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5. 2g. t	
Exericse 5: Mark the let	ter A, B, C, or D to inc	ducate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
1. In fairy tales, bad witc A. innocent	hes often try to cast a s	spell on the	
2. The assistant manager	is going to present a co	omplete report on the _	situation of the company.
A. funded	B. finacial	C. financing	D. finance
3. The environmental im	pact of tourism can be	shocking and upsetting	g, but many governments think it is
·			
A. negative	B. comprehensive	C. bad	D. acceptable
4. I the recent decades, g	reater cultural	has been encouraged	d by tourism.
A. contract	B. relation	C. touch	D. details
5. The majority of people	e agree that modern dru	ags are the most effecti	ve way to cure a (n)
	B. symptom		
6. The government shoul			
	B. charge		
7. Janet has to travel a lo	_		
	B. mood		
			free in public places.
	B. exmaples		
	_		has been no corresponding profit growth
because of increased pro-			1 21 2
	B. form	C. boost	D. encouragement
			ny's true financial position were misleading
	B. dealing		
<i>S</i>	B	<i>δ</i>	5 T T T T
Exercise 6: Mark the let	ter A, B, C, or D to inc	ducate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
1. Before choosing a job,	you should take into o	consideration several_	including the supply and demand for
professionals in any parti	icular field.		
A. turns	B. factors	C. ramarks	D. sides
2. The Business Advisor	y Council has been spe	cially designed for tho	se in of advice about setting up
new businesses.			
A. absence	B. duty	C. want	D. need
3. The city has	of young consumers v	who are sensitve to trea	nds, and can, therefore, help industries
predict the potential risks			, , ,
±	B. a high proportion		D. a great level
4. Don't to con			
	B. jump		D. run
5. I wonder if you could		vour. Tom?	
A. bring		C. give	D. do
6. Sicientists warn that m		_	
	B. at risk		
$\boldsymbol{\omega}$		<i>U</i> -	\mathcal{L}

7. The boy's strange beha	avior aroused the	of the shop assistan	t.
A. thought	B. consideration	C. exectations	D. suspicions
8. The young should	themselves in social	activities.	-
A. determine	B. serve	C. involve	D. promote.
9. I know from	that everything will be	e all right.	_
A. conscience	B. experience	C. wisdom	D. care
10. Your second essay	improvement on	the first one.	
10. Your second essay A. showed	B. made	C. cast	D. presented
Exercise 7: Mark the let	ter A, B, C, or D to inc	lucate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
1 Tl W 2 W 110		1	
1. The Women's World (up is in popu	narity.	D
A. competing	B. establishing	C. advancing	D. growing
2. Our class team has wo	n iouriootball	matches.	D :
	B.unsuccessful		
3. We interviewed a num	ber of candidates built i	none of them	us.
	B. encouraged		
4 to Britis	h univerities depends o	on examnation results.	D D
	B. Admittance		
5. I preferjobs t			
_	B. challenging	_	
6. The investment has ha			
	B. progress		
7. In China, there are stil			
	B. extension		
8. The deadline is comin			
	B. dissolved		D. solving
9. He recievec a medal in	ı for his bra	avery.	
A. turns			D. reward
10. He left the country _			
A. in fear that	B. with fear of	C. under threat of	D. with threat of
	"		
Exercise 8: Mark the let	ter A, B, C, or D to ind	ducate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
1. Governments have	laws to protect wi	ildlife from commercia	al trade and overhunting
A practiced	B. acted	C enacted	D observed
2. He was chosen for the			
	B. meaning		
3 My brother rarely	responsibilities	in the family which m	akes my father really angry.
A. gets	B. takes	C receives	D nuts on
4. My mothet always			•
	B. checks again		
5. The shop assistant is re			
A. offer	B. take	C.get	
		_	
6. Many people do not re A. to	B. for	C. with	
			D. about
7. Forests all over the wo		C sent	D. transferred
	B. turned		D. transferred
8. Many countries have b			D. Jalzas
	B. channels		
9. People living in that an			
	B. with- to		D. on- Ior
10. Maps are made with	tne help of photo	ography.	

A. air B.aeronautics C. acrial

Exercise 9: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to inducate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

D. areoplane

1 TT 1 : 41 C:	· D (1 (1		1
			and eastern faces.
A. sloping – steep	B. downward – upwar	rd C. shallow- de	eep D. low- high
2. The great stretches of s	andy desert almost	C. hold	USTFAIIA.
3. Spinifex grows on the s			
		C. high	
4. Hummock grasses grov	R lost	C. lose	D Joosened
5. It was a vey nice apartr	nent I decid	ded to rent it right awa	V. Toosened.
A if	B because	C. so	D but
			can run with minutes of birth.
A. however	B.so	C. otherwise	D. eventhough
7. Endangered animals sh A. position	B. condition	C. habitat	D. status
8. The government has A. made	different me	asures to protect the wa	ildlife
A. made	B. listed	C. done	D. taken
9. One of the conservation	n efforts is the develop	oment of wildlife	
A. conserves	B. reserves	C. reservoirs	D. reverses
10. Commercial explorati	on has driven many sp	becies to the	of extinction.
A. verge	B. bank	C. limit	D. edge
			swer to each of the following questions
1. The biggest company in	n our local area is	the verge of bankr	uptcy
		C. at	
2. The Congress has	laws to protect which	C acted	D paged
3. The book is so interesti	ing that I can hardly	C. acted	D. passed
3. The book is so interesting A, get-down	B nick-un	C put-down	D not put- down
4. Books are a wonderful	of knowle	doe	D. not put down
A. source			D. provision
5. She had just enough tin			_ · F · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		C. get through	D. go into
6. The book quite		0	
	B. was sold		D. sells
7. If a water polo game is	tied, there are two	periods of three min	nutes each.
A. overdue	B. overlong	C. overwork	D. overtime
8. The player was ejected			
A. mistakes	B. faults	C. fouls	D. errors
9. Sports competitions are	held to coope	eration and solidarity a	mong countries.
A. grow	B. upgrade	C. spring up	D.promote
10. We have made careful			
A. acquaintances	B. attendants	C. delegates	D. hosts
Exercise 11: Mark the let	tter A, B, C, or D to in	ducate the correct ans	swer to each of the following questions
1. The footballers often si	ng the national	at the beginning of	a match.
A. version	B. lyrics	C. anthem	D. composition
2. The 22 nd Southest Asisa	an Games were the firs	st big sports event Viet	nam

A oxymad	P hostad	Corresponded	D. lad
		C. presented	naneuvers.to music underwater.
A. Athletic		C Aquatic	D. Artistic
		the championship	D. Artistic
4. Our basketball team s	D hold	C. assured	D. dafanad
5. When we reached the	top of the hill it was	C. assurcu	D. defened
A. darkest			
C. darker and darker			
6. Michael is obviously A. more and more ta	lantad R t	olented or	
C more talented that	D. t	the most talented among	7
7 you give the		ine most talented among	
A. The quicker – the		narks	
B. The more quickly			
C. More quickly- bet	-	_	
D. the quickest- the b			
8. As you get, y A. old- worse	B older- worse	C oldest – worst	D. older- bad
9. I am having	my colleagues	C. Oldest Worst	D. older odd
		nore than responsibilite	28
		as much responsibilities	
10. Although John is			
A. as young – less ex		at work	
B. younger- much me			
C. not older- more m	_		
D. oldet- least experi	*		
D. older least experi	CIICCU		
Exercise 12: Mark the l.	etter A. R. C. or D to	o inducate the correct o	unswer to each of the following auestions
Exercise 12: Mark the l	etter A, B, C, or D to	o inducate the correct a	inswer to each of the following questions.
			inswer to each of the following questions.
1The Tet holid	ays come,	the children feel	
1The Tet holid A. The more near- th	ays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r	more excitng
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the	ays come, te more exciting more excited	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex	more excitng
1The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble	ays come,e more exciting more excited ems we ha	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected.	more excitng cited
1The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble	ays come,e more exciting more excited ems we ha	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected.	more excitng cited
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a	ays come, te more exciting more excited emswe ha	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as	more excitng cited
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have	lays come, the more exciting more excited ems we have an s where the man s in the man s	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as	more excitng cited as
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have	lays come, the more exciting more excited ems we have an s where the man s in the man s	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as	more excitng cited as
1The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than –	lays come, the more exciting more excited the manwe have an smy cousin, I for appier - less happy	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than-	more excitng cited as
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than – 4. The institute was	lays come, the more exciting more excited thems we have the more exciting thems we have the more exciting the more excited the more	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists.	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier
1The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up	ays come, te more exciting more excited emswe have an smy cousin, I for appier - less happy by a a famous s B. set ut C.	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded
1The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing	ays come, the more exciting more excited ems we have an second emption of the property of the pro	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society
1The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization	ays come, te more exciting more excited tems we have an s my cousin, I for appier tess happy by a a famous s B. set ut C. countries have spen B. modernization	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- more D. less money than accientists. erected D. for t time looking for C. development	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society D. recognition
1The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to a C. dedicated	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society D. recognition victims of disasters. D. designed
1The Tet holid A. The more near- th C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective tha C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – ha C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation	ays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to a C. dedicated	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society
1The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to o C. dedicated eneva Convention,	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder A. laying	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to y C. dedicated eneva Convention, C. lied	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder A. laying 8. The Red Cross all over	ays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to a C. dedicated eneva Convention, C. lied ed out a lot of	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder A. laying 8. The Red Cross all ove A. jobs	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to y C. dedicated eneva Convention, C. lied ed out a lot of C. missions	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society D. recognition victims of disasters. D. designed down rules for the treatment and D. laid D. responsibilites.
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. The nearesr – the 2. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively at 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder A. laying 8. The Red Cross all ove A. jobs 9. The tsunami in 2004	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to y C. dedicated eneva Convention, C. lied ed out a lot of C. missions attries and caused a lot o	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society D. recognition victims of disasters. D. designed down rules for the treatment and D. laid. D. responsibilites. f damage.
1The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder A. laying 8. The Red Cross all ove A. jobs 9. The tsunami in 2004 A. reached	ays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to a C. dedicated eneva Convention, C. lied ed out a lot of C. missions atries and caused a lot o C. defeated	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society D. recognition victims of disasters. D. designed down rules for the treatment and D. laid. D. responsibilites. f damage.
1 The Tet holid A. The more near- the C. They solved the proble A. more effective that C. most effectively a 3. Although I have A. fewer money – hat C. much more than – 4. The institute was A. put up 5. Women in developing A. realization 6. The Red Cross is A. aimed 7. In 1864, twelve nation protection of the wounder A. laying 8. The Red Cross all ove A. jobs 9. The tsunami in 2004 A. reached 10. The belief that a work C. much more than – A. put up S. Women in developing A. realization	lays come,	the children feel B. The nearer- the r D. Nearer- more ex d expected. B. most effectively D. as effective as elt B. more money- mo D. less money than- scientists. erected D. fo t time looking for C. development al aid and other help to a C. dedicated eneva Convention, C. lied ed out a lot of C. missions atries and caused a lot o C. defeated	more excitng cited as ore hapy - happier ounded and encouragement from the society D. recognition victims of disasters. D. designed down rules for the treatment and D. laid. D. responsibilites. f damage. D. hit

Exercise 13: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The policeman lost hi	s temper. He		
A. got nervous	B. was in a bad mood	C. lost his nerve	D. was on bad humour
	tune- teller. That's what I		
	B. made up my mind		D. cared
3. You should go to your	r sentist for regular		
	B. check- outs	C. check- ups	D. check- up
4. , Carlos is ve	ry punctual, but he was late to	night.	-
A. For a rule	B. Like a rule	C. As a rule	D. For a rule of thump
5. Without written evide	ence, we don't have a	on.	-
A. leg to stand	B. foot to stand	C. leg to lean	D. foot to lean
6. I was taking a quiet w	valk last night when,,	there was a loud explo	sion.
A. all in all	B. all at once	C. suddenly at once	D. once at all
7 Everything could be d	lone by		
A. a nod and bow	B. a nod and wink	C. a wink and a nod	D. a nod and a wink
8. These workers are at t	the of the economic		
A. line- heap	B. heap- bottom	C. bottom- heap	D. heap- line
9. Tickets are avaible on	a first come, basis.		
A. first got	B. early served	C. first served	D. early got
	of that old leather jacket." I kr		
A. part			
A. Out of job2. Don't have much cashA. in hand3. "I like that paiting youA. close to nothing	B. Out of hand C. Out of hand C. out of hand C. out of hand C. into a bought. Did it cost much?" "B. next to anything C. next n's name?" "It's on the tip of r. B. lips C. tor	nt of order D. Ou rom an automatic teller o hand D. index to nothing D. any	t of mind machine. ler hand me for". ything next quite remember"
5. What a confusing stor	ry! I can't makeof it	- •	
A. sense	B. meaning C. log	gic D. und	derstanding
-	d for the same social, economic		
A. state		•	lfare
	e in the public life than ye	=	
A.involved	B. ensured C. fel	t D. inf	luenced
8. Every citizen can enjo	by the same to vote, to	o gain education and to	work.
A. authority	B. right C. wa	ıy D. cha	ance
9. The local council	campaigns against illitera	acy.	
-	B. advocates C. adı		
10. Widespread	_about women's intellectual ab	oility restricted their job	
A. suspicion	B. challenge C. do	ubt D. run	nour
Bài tập THÀNH NGỮ	(Idioms):		
Exercise 1. Mark the le	tter A. R. C. or D to indicate t	the correct answer to e	ach of the following questions.
	at he'd always be available.	ne correct unsirer to e	ach of the following questions.
A. into consideration	<u>-</u>	C. into account	D. for granted
2. I accidentally N	Tike when I was crossing a stre		

B. lost touch with

C. paid attention to

D. caught sight of

A. kept an eye on

3. I was glad when he sa	id that his car was				
3. I was glad when he sa A. for my use	B. for me $\overline{\mathfrak{r}}$	ise	C. at m	ıy use	D. at my disposal.
4. I really must go and li A. cutting	e down for a while;	I've got a _		headache.	
A. cutting	B. splitting	, ,	C. ring	ing	D. cracking
5. Stop about the	bush, John! Just tell	me exactly	what tl	ne problem is.	
A. rushing 6. I usually buy my cloth	B. hiding		C. beat	ing	D. moving
6. I usually buy my cloth	nes It's cheap	per than go	ing to a	dress- maker.	
A. off the beg	B. on the h	ouse	C. in p	ublic	D. on the shelf
7. My fatherwh				ear.	
A. hit the roof					
C. made my blood be					
8. If you want a flat in the					
A. teeth					D. arm
9. I caught the last bus b A. mouth	y the skin of my	_•			
A. mouth	B. leg	C. necl	k	D. teeth	
10. It was a joke! I was p A. thumb	oulling your	•			
A. thumb	B. hair C. t	toe	D. leg		
Evanaisa 2. Mank tha la	ttan A. P. C. an D.ta	indicata th		at ausmau ta a	ach of the following questions
Exercise 2: Mark the let	uer A, B, C, or D to	inaicaie in	e corre	ci unswer to e	ach of the following questions.
1. I always get	in my stomach befor	re visiting t	the dent	ist	
A. worms					laehoas
2. Those smart phones a	re selling like	If you war	nt one v	ou'd better bi	ay one now before they're all gone.
A. shooting stars					
3. I haven't had an accid					3000
A. narrow	B. near	C. clos	se	D. tin	V
					onnet about it causing cancer.
A. a bug	B. a bee	C. a bu	ıll	D. an	ant
					ryone how good he is at everything.
A. balloon	B. breath	C. min	d		mpet
6. The escaped prisoner					•
A. head over heels	B. tooth and nail	C. hear	rt and so	oul D. foc	ot and mouth.
7. I didn't suspect anythi	ing at first, but when	I noticed h	ner goin	g through the	office drawers I began to
smell	-				_
A. a rat	B. a pig	C. a thi	ief	D. a c	ulprit
8. Peter was born and br	ought up in Hastings	s and knows	s it like	the	
A. nose on his face	B. tip of the tongue	e C. back	k of his	hand D. hai	r on his head
	5 .	n the boss v	walked	into my office	and told me he expected me to work
overtime that was the					
A. final curtain				ine D. las	t waltz
10. He has a quick temper					
A. leaps	B. goes	C. runs	8	D. flie	es
T					
Exercise 3: Mark the lea	tter A, B, C, or D to	indicate th	e corre	ct answer to e	ach od the following questions.
1 Defens the left for Au	atualia alsa umansiaad	h	- 4l4 -al-	محسد الماسية	thore of loost ones a month
	B. a word			e would drop D. a li	them at least once a month.
A. a note					
2. I was all set to take th				an duec	Lied to stay in Britain.
A. pulled my finger of C. held my horses	D. G	called it a d	lav		
2			-	tainly not for	publication. " said the government
official to the reporter.	to you now is suitell	J and i	11031 00	. willing 110t 101	paoneuron. suid me government
	B. for the t	ime heing			
Point	2. 101 till t				

C. by the way D. off the red	cord.	
4. I've never enjoyed going to the ballet or the		ly my .
A. piece of cake B. chip off t		
5. "What's wrong with Tom today? He's unusu		
A. brain B. mind	C. thoughts	D. brow
6. He was wearing very shabby, dirty clothes a	and looked very	
A. easy- going B. down to earth	C. out of shape	D. down at heel
7. Since he started his own business he has been		
A. fist B. heel	C. head	D. palm
8. I can't see us beating them at tennis this year	r- we're so out of	
A. step B. practice	C. fitness	D. breath
9. I'm not surprised that Tom is ill. He's beeen	for a long time.	. It was bound to affect his health sooner or
later.		
A. having his cake and eating it	B. burning the candl	e at both ends
C. playing with fire	D. going to town	
10. I just couldn't remember her name even th	ough it was on the	of my tongue.
A. edge B. tip C. to		
Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to in	idicate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions.
1. That's exactly what I mean, Tom. You've _		
A. put your foot in it B. ki	lled two birds with one	stone
C. put two and two together D. hi		
2. "I'm going for an interview for a job this af	ternoon." "Good luck!	I'll keep mycrossed for you"
A. legs B. fingers	C. arms	D. hands
3. "If only I hadn't lent him that money!" "We	ll, you did, so it's no go	ood crying over milk.
A. split B. wasted	C. sour	D. goat's
4. The car swerved to avoid a cyclist and just i	nissed hitting a passer-	by by
A. a slight edge B. a narrow escape	C. a close thing	D. a hair's breath
5. Well, well, if it isn't Kathy Lewis! You're a	sight foreyes	!
A. old B. blue	C. sore	D. crocodile
6. You know times have been bad lately, Peter,	, but keep your	_up; things are bound to get better soon.
A. chin B. head	C. socks	D. mind
7. He may be shy now, but he'll soon come ou	t of his when h	e meets the right girl.
A. shoe B. shell	C. shed	D. hole
8. I'am afraid you've caught me on the	I wasn't expecting y	ou until this afternoon.
A. stove B. grapevine		
9. Nagging Susan to stop smoking has no effect	et on her. It's like water	off
A. a windmill B. a duck's back		
10. Have you seen the new boss? She's the	image of Marilyn N	Monroe.
A. live B. true	C. spitting	D. same
Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to in	idicate the correct ans	wer to each of the following questions:
1. Writing rhymes for birthday cards is really e	asy. It's money for old	·
A. rags B. bread	C. rope	D. rubbish
2. Of course you won't become more intelligen	nt if you eat a lit of fish	n – that's just an oldtale.
A. maids' B. ladies'	C. mothers'	D. wives'
3. I agree that this is a bit of a shot, but	we're desperate- we ha	eve to do something to try to save the
company.		
	C. wild	
4. I like my new job, the only fly in the	_ is the fact that I have	to work every other weekend.
A. fat B. porridge		

3. It s asnam	ie that so fittle is done	nowadays to help the i	nomeless in our large cities.
A. sweeping	B. crying	C. dying	D. pitying
6. My aunt is a bit of a we	et She's always	s spoiling everyone's fu	un
		C. rat	
			couldn't find it anywhere.
A. nook	B. gap	C. hole	D. niche
8. Everyone bosses me ab A. lame duck	out at work, I'm nothi	ing but a .	
A. lame duck	B. general dogsbody	C. blue- eve boy	D. marked man
9. He had a soft for	r his granddaughter an	d thoroughly spoilt her	r.
		C. smile	
10. He just wanted one			
		C. happy hop	
1 1. 111W1 1111B	2. 145V 144P	c. mappy map	2. jej 101 junip
Exercise 6: Mark the lett	er A, B, C, or D to inc	licate the correct answ	ver to each of the following questions.
1. Ask David to give you			
		C. a gorilla	
2. You're not getting enough	ugh to eat, Jane! Look	at you! You're as thin	as a
A. stick unsect	B. rake	C. finger	D. wire.
3. We can't eat this meat -	– it's as tough as	!	
3. We can't eat this meat - A. canvas	B. old boots	C. rubber	D. stale bread
4. You shouldn't have frig			
		C. milk	
5. Nothing ever seems to	bother Colin. No matt	er what happens, he alv	ways seems to remain as cool as .
		C. a cucumber	
6. You'll have to shout, I'			
A. a leaf	B. a post	C. a politician	D. a stone
7. It's hard to believe Bria			
			D. margarine from butter.
8. Ever since I've given u	_		
		C. a frog	D an athlete
9. Our dog looks very fer	ocious but don't worr	v Liz It's gengtle like	2. w. w
A a nonv	B snowflakes	C. a lamn	D. washing-ip liquid.
			rs Gardener. They've been as good as".
A. religion		C. God	
71. Teligion	D. gold	C. 00 u	D. Oluss
Exericse 7: Mark the lett	er A, B, C, or D to inc	licate the correct answ	ver to each of the following questions.
1. "The suitcase isn't too	heavy, is it?" "No, it's	as light as".	
A. dust	B. lighting	C. a feather	D. a fish
2. "By the way, have you	heard the one about th	ne Welshman, the Irishi	man and the pig?" Yes, we have. That joke's
as old as".			
	B. the hills	C. a dinosaur	D. Jupiter
3. Of course he loves you			-
A a pancake		knob on your door	
	D. a be		
4. kate was as pleased as			ı.
		C. a sunflower	
5. I hope the computer co			-
		C. a gigolo	
6. He was natural singer v	with a voice that was a	s clear as	
A. a waterfall	B. a lake	C. a bell	D. a mirror
			d eager to start work again.
	1	, <u></u>	0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

	B. a daisy		
8. He might look kind an	nd sympathetic, but deep	p down he's as hard as	
A. nails	B. a mountain	C. a gangster	D. an iceberg
			st night at Peter's party, asas life.
	B. real		
10. It's no use arguing w			
A. a mule	B. a spoilt child	C. a strawberry	D. a trade union
Exercise 8: Mark the le	tter A, B, C, or D to ind	licate the correct answ	ver to each of the following questions.
1 (07) 1 112 (07	T)	22	
1. "You're drunk!" "No,	I'm not. I'm as sober a	S	D 14 1:
A. a priest	B. Sunday	C. a judge	D. a Muslin
2. Am I nervous? Of cou A. a bridge	arse not. Look at my nai	nd- it's as steady as	 D
2 4 4 1 4 D 11 TZ	1 1177:11	.1 • 1	
3. As students, David, K	B. boy scouts	as thick as	D 41.4
			D. thistles
4. Whenever I feel emba	arrassed I always go as r	red as	B 1
A. a rose	B. lipstick	C. a raspberry	D. a beetroot
5. She was so tired last r			
	B. death		
			with us. He eats like!
	B. a starving man		
			worried or nervous she smoked like
A. a chimney	B. a forest fire	C. a steam engine	D. a salmon
8. "Is the dress too big?" A. a mould	No, not at all. It fits in	ike	D 31
A. a mould	B. a glove	C. glue	D. a pillowcase
9. News of the new pay	agreement spread like _	throughout the	ractory.
	B. butter		
10. From the moment th A. two peas in a a po	ey first met they got on	IIKE	6 D -111-
A. two peas in a a po	B. fish and cr	ilps C. a nouse on	TIFE D. CIOCKWOFK
Bài tập NGỮ ĐỘNG T	TT (Phragal verbs)		
	(I III asai vei us)		
Exercise 1: Mark the le	etter A. B. C. or D to inc	licate the correct answ	ver to each of the following questions.
Liverense 1. main ine te	iter 11, B, C, or B to thu	iteate the correct answ	er to each of the following questions.
1. When the police inves	stigate a crime, they	evidence such a	s fingerprints, hair, or clothing
A look after	B. look up to	C look for	D look into
2. "Do you yo	our new roommate, or d	o vou two argue?"	
	th B. get along with		D. get used to
			e suit that works better than any other in
history.	8, 1 1 1 1 1		
•	B. came up with	C. came up to	D. came out with
4. Let's check our hotel			
A. out			D. off
5. He lost the tennis mat			
A. off			D. up
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A. up into	the engine its m	nany components	
· · · I	the engine its m	nany components	D. off into
7. The couple broke	the engine its m B. into	nany components C. down into	D. off into argument.
7. The couple broke	the engine its m B. into their angagement	nany components C. down into after they had a huge a	argument.
A. in	B. into their angagement B. over	nany components C. down into after they had a huge a C. off	argument. D. away
A. in 8. The new mayor will b	B. into their angagement B. over	nany components C. down into after they had a huge a C. off I local government poli	argument. D. away icies.
A. in 8. The new mayor will b	B. into their angagement B. over oringa change in B. out	nany components C. down into after they had a huge a C. off I local government polic C. up	argument. D. away icies. D. about

	A. on		C. back		D.up
		e to determine if you fe			_
	A. out	B. on	C. off		D. at
Exe	ricise 2: Mark the let	ter A, B, C, or D to inc	licate the corre	ct answ	er to each of the following questions
		er because she w			
		B. away		D. dow	n
2. T	hey decided to name	the new baby boy	Grandpa.		
		B. after			
3. N	Iom told her little boy	to put all his toys	before co	oming to	o dinner.
		B. off		D. in	
4. T	he couple put their we	eddingintil nex	t year.		
	A. off	B. up	C. on	D. away	y
5. T		ictim to hand all		•	
		B. over		D. off	
		et on the bed. Hang it _			
	A. up	B. over		D. in	
		to keep the g		2,	
	A. over	B. on	C. with	D un	
		all the fish in the sea.		D. up	
0. IV	A out	B. away	C off	Dun	
		y information, the form			,
		B. out			
					nless they show you proper indentification.
-	A. in	B. out	C. off	D. on	
Exe	rcise 3: Mark the lett	er A, B, C, or D to ind	icate the correc	et answe	er to each od the following questions
1. L	ook this document	carefully before	e you sign it.		
-	A.up	B. on	C. at	D. over	
2. If	f you don't know wha	t a word means, look it	in the d	ictionar	y.
	A. over	B. up	C. on	D. at	
3. I	couldn't make	all the words on the s	ign because my	glasses	s were dirty.
	A.up	B. out	C. clear	D. up w	vith
4. T	ony and Nancy alway	s kiss and make		-	
	A. up	B. off	C. with	D. up w	
		because I won't be abl			
		B. down		D. awa	V
		umber of cigrarettes sh	-	<i>D. u.</i> , <i>a</i> ,	,
	A. off			D. dow	n
		how to solve the p	1	D. dow	11
	A. out	B. on		D. of	
		• •		D. 01	
		cation form, sig		D '4	
		B. off		D. with	
		your tank wh			arter Iuli.
	A. off			D. out	
		d their homewo			igned.
	A. out	B. on	C. to	D. in	
Exe	ricse 4: Mark the lett	er A, B, C, or D to ind	icate the correc	et answe	er to each of the following questions
1. T	he daughter looked	her mother after	her mom was se	ent hom	e form the hospital with a broken hip.

A. upon	B. after	C. on	D. at	
				out a way to fix it without spending too
much money?			ς ε	J 1 5
A. out	B. over	C. away	D. off	
3. My grandfather passed				ad lung cancer
A. out				
4. Every day many of us				
A. on with	B off with	people tha	D up with	
5. Nancy ran Bob w		-	-	
A. over				
				os Path ann agusa you nrahlams
A. over	D un	ioi poiso	D on	es. Both can cause you problems.
A. OVEI	D. up	c. out	D. OII	m and catch another bus in a couple of
	ous at the next	stop. we can t	visit the museu	im and catch another bus in a couple of
hours.	D 4	<i>C</i> :	D (C	
A. onto				
8. When the student got				7
A. over with				D. over
9. If you're going to give				l power.
A. away	-			
10. After you write your	report, give it t	to your boss. H	e will go	it and make any necessary changes.
A. upon	B. through wi	ith C. ove	er D. wit	ch .
			_	
Exercise 5: Mark the let	ter A, B, C, or	D to indicate t	he correct answ	ver to each of the following questions
4 01 1			· 11	
1. She kept taking t				and got her license
		C. in		
2. Kids have to talk fast i				
A. keep with				
3. You'd better cut				erol.
A. down with				
4. I wish my friends wou	ld call me first	before they dre	op	
A. in	B. out	C. at	D. off	
5. Sales of the toy droppe	ed sh	narply when the	e TV news repo	rted that a child had swallowed part of the
toy and almost died.				
A. out	B. over	C. away	D. off	
6. People who don't get				long at their jobs.
A. up with				
7. At a crime scene, the p	olice will tell	you to get back	. They don't wa	ant civilians to interfere the
investigation.	•	, 2	J	
A. at	B. on	C. with	D. into	
8 The boy was always g	etting	trouble as a v	youth Then to	everyone's surprise, he became a policeman.
A. into	B onto	C. on	D with	everyone a surprise, he accume a poncomun.
9. Mankind has managed				
A. away	B off	C. out	D over	
10. My car broke	on the way to	work I had to	call a tow truck	-
		C. off		Δ.
A. down	D. up	C. 011	D. away	
Exercise 6: Mark the let	ter A. B. C. or	D to indicate t	he correct answ	ver to each of the following questions
	, 2, 0, 01			
1. Before you finish this	project, check	vour si	apervisor for fu	rther instructions
A on	R on with	C had	ok with	D. up
2. As soon as we got to the	he motel we cl	necked	// 1/11	~· ~p
2. As soon as we got to the A. at	B. in	Con	_ *	D. off
		C. 011		— · · · · ·

3. While looking for my	nail clipper. I came	a knife that I tho	ught I had lost.
	B. with		
4. We've out	of milk You'll have to	drink vour tea without	it
A. come	B. taken	C. gone	D. run
5. It's difficulty to		_	
A cut down on	B cut down at	C cut off on	D. cut down into
6. I missed the seven o'c	clock news on the radio	this morning I	up too late
	B. turned		=
7. Governments should	international lay	ws against terrorism.	
A. bring up	B. bring about	C.bring in D. bri	ng back
8. You can't possibly say			
	B. turn it down		
9. Eve was born in the S			
A. up	B. on	C. about D. at	
10. "What yout	flight?" "There was a b	ig snowstorm in Denve	er that delayed a lot of flights".
	B. postponed up		
<i>J</i> 1	1 1 1	1	
Exercise 7: Mark the le	tter A, B, C, or D to ind	licate the correct ansv	ver to each of the following questions:
1. "Can you read that sig	on?" "Iust a minute. Let	me my olasse	٠ς٬٬
	B. put on		
			ck tomorrow? I can't it.
	B. do without		
			'. "You're right. I shouldit".
	B. get rid of		
			m really this trip".
	B. looking forward		
5. "Who out tha			2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	B. brought		D. picked
			to be a good friend to us.
	B. up		
7. "Have youth			
A. looked over		C. looked up	D. looked out
8. After ten times, the st			
A. gave	B. had	C. held	D. handed
9. "Hello, is Bill there?"	Yes, a minut	e, and I'll get him	
A. hang on	B. hang up		D. A and C are correct
	U 1	cousin Geroge	in on our conversation.
A. interrupted	B. broke	C. went	D. intervened