

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 liên 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 cần tìm số ít hay số nhiều
 - Động từ trong câu chia ở thì nào, theo chủ ngữ số ít hay số nhiều
 - 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 cycled _____ and 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: *cautious* (tính từ) = thận trọng

C, D Phương án sai: không có các từ này trong tiếng Anh.

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

Hướng dẫn: 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

to graduate (động từ): tốt nghiệp

2. Từ ghép:

Danh từ ghép:

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 bởi:

- 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 kính
 - A blackboard: bảng viết
 - Quicksilver: thủy ngân
 - A black sheep: kẻ hư hỏng
- Một số ít danh từ ghép có thể gồm ba từ hoặc nhiều hơn:
 - Merry-go-round (trò chơi ngựa quay)
 - Forget-me-not (hoa lưu li)
 - Mother-in-law (mẹ chồng/ mẹ vợ)

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 chở hàng)

Tính từ ghép: 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 nhất:
 - Life + long -> lifelong (cả đời)
 - Home + sick -> homesick (nhớ nhà)
- Hai từ có dấu gạch nối ở giữa:
 - After + school -> after-school (sau giờ 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 thắn)
 - 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

Lưu ý: 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 -ion	Dùng để hình thành danh từ từ động từ	Complication, admission, donation, alteration
-ment	Chỉ hành động hoặc kết quả	Bombardment, development
-ist -ism	Chỉ người Chỉ hoạt động hoặc hệ tư tưởng (hai hậu tố này dùng cho chính trị, niềm tin và hệ tư tưởng hoặc ý thức hệ của con người)	Buddhist, Marxist Buddhism, communism
-ist	Còn dùng để chỉ người chơi một loại nhạc cụ, chuyên gia một lĩnh vực...	Guitarist, violinist, pianist 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 năng hoặc nhóm	Friendship, citizenship, musicianship, 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-	Giả	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) # disadvantage	Advantaged (có điều kiện tốt) # disadvantaged, advantageous (có lợi)	Advantageously
Apologize (xin lỗi)	apology	apologetic	
Appreciate (đánh giá cao, trân trọng)	appreciation	appreciative	

Attend (tham dự)	Attention (sự chú ý) Attendance (sự tham dự, có mặt)	Attentive (chú tâm, chú ý) # inattentive	
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 (tán thành) Disapprove (không tán thành)	Approval # disapproval		
Attract (thu hút)	Attraction (sự thu hút, điểm thu hút) Attractiveness (tính thu hút, sự hấp dẫn)	Attractive (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) # unbelievable	Believably # unbelievably
	Biology (sinh vật học) Biologist (nhà sinh vật học)	Biological	Biologically
Compete (cạnh tranh, tranh đua)	Competition (cuộc thi, sự cạnh tranh) Competitor (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, liên 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

	Decisiveness (tính quyết đoán)	# indecisive (do dự)	
Depend (phụ thuộc)	Dependence (sự phụ thuộc) # independence (sự độc lập)	Dependent (phụ thuộc) # independent (độc lập)	
Destroy (phá hủy)	Destruction (sự phá hủy) Destructiveness (tính phá hoại)	Destructive (có tính chất phá hoại)	Destructively
Direct (chỉ dẫn)	Direction (sự chỉ dẫn, hướng) Director (giám đốc, đạo diễn)		
Differ (khác, không giống)	Difference (sự khác biệt)	Different (khác biệt) Indifferent (hờ hững)	differently
Disappoint (làm thất vọng)	Disappointment (sự thất vọng)	Disappointed (bị thất vọng) Disappointing (thất vọng)	disappointingly
Economize (tiết kiệm)	Economy (nền kinh tế) Economics (kinh tế học)	Economic (thuộc về kinh tế học) Economical (tiết kiệm)	Economically
Educate (giáo dục)	Education (sự/ nền giáo dục) Educator (người làm công tác giáo dục) Educationalist (nhà giáo dục)	Educational (thuộc giáo dục, mang tính giáo dục) Educated (được giáo dục)	Educationally
Employ (thuê, tuyển dụng)	Employment (việc làm) # unemployment Employer (người chủ) Employee (nhân viên)	Employed (có việc làm) # unemployed	
	Environmental (môi trường) Environmentalism (người bảo vệ môi trường)	Environmental (thuộc về môi trường)	environmentally
Excite (kích thích, gây hào hứng)	Excitement (sự hào hứng)	Excited, exciting	Excitedly excitingly
Experience (trải qua)	Experience (trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm)	Experienced (có kinh nghiệm) # inexperienced	
Explain (giải thích)	Explanation (sự/ lời giải thích)	Explanatory (có tính giải thích)	
Afforest (trồng rừng)	Forest (rừng) Afforestation (sự trồng rừng) # deforestation (sự phá rừng)		
Harm (gây hại)	Harm (sự tổn hại) Harmfulness (tính gây hại) # harmlessness	Harmful (có hại) Harmless (vô hại)	Harmfully # harmlessly
Hope (hi vọng)	Hope (niềm hy vọng) Hopefulness (tính đầy hy vọng) # hopelessness	Hopeful (đầy hy vọng) Hopeless (vô vọng)	Hopefully hopelessly
Inform (thông báo)	Information (thông báo) Informer (người cung cấp thông tin)	Informative (chứa nhiều thông tin) Informed (có hiểu biết)	
Imagine (tưởng tượng)	Imagination (sự tưởng tượng)	Imaginary (không thật, do tưởng tượng) Imaginative (giàu trí tưởng tượng)	imaginatively
Impress (gây ấn tượng)	Impression (ấn tượng)	Impressive (gây ấn tượng)	Impressively
Improve (cải thiện)	Improvement (sự cải thiện)	Improved (được cải thiện)	

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

	Responsibility (trách nhiệm)	Responsible (có trách nhiệm) # irresponsible	responsibly
Satisfy (làm hài lòng, thỏa mãn)	Satisfaction	Satisfied (thỏa mãn) Satisfactory (thỏa đáng)	
	Science (khoa học) Scientist (nhà khoa học)		Scientifically
Secure (bảo vệ)	Security (sự an toàn)		Securely
Shorten (làm ngắn lại)	Shortage (sự thiếu hụt) Shortlist (danh sách rút gọn) Shortcoming (thiếu sót)	short	Shortly (nhanh, sớm)
Signify (làm cho có ý nghĩa)	Significance (ý nghĩa, tầm quan trọng)	Significant (có ý nghĩa)	
Solve (giải quyết)	Solution (giải pháp) Solver (người tìm ra giải pháp)	Solvable (có thể giải quyết được)	
Submit (nộp)	Submission (sự nộp, bài nộp)		
Succeed (thành công)	success	Successful # unsuccessful	Successfully unsuccessfully
Survive (sống sót)	Survival (sự sống sót)		
Value (đánh giá, định giá)	Value (giá trị)	Valuable (có giá trị) # 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) Widespread (rộng khắp)	widely
	Wisdom (sự khôn ngoan)	Wise (khôn ngoan) # unwise	wisely

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

Hướng dẫn: 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

Ví dụ minh họa 2: 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: nhận xét

Make a complaint: phàn nàn, than phiền

Make a comparison: so sánh

Make a contribution: đóng góp vào

Make a decision: quyết định

Make a difference: 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: xảy 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 đến 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 đến
 Pay a compliment: khen
 Pay a visit to sb: đến thăm ai
 Pay tribute to: bày tỏ lòng 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 của 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 career (ở đỉnh cao sự nghiệp) - embark on a career (dấn thân vào một nghề)

	- have a career 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 (khả năng mong manh)
Demand	- meet/ satisfy/cope with a demand (đáp ứng/ thỏa mãn nhu cầu) - increase/ boost/ stimulate demand (tăng nhu cầu) - big/ huge/ great/ considerable/ enormous/ strong demand (nhu cầu lớn/ cao)
Difference	- make a difference (tạo/ mang sự khác biệt) - make all the difference (thay đổi lớn) - tell the difference (phân biệt) - feel/ know/ notice/ see/ perceive/ the difference (cảm 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) - do sth with/ without difficulty (làm gì một cách khó khăn/ dễ 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 (tìm lỗi) - correct/ fix/ repair/ recify a fault (sửa 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) - ask a favour (hỏi xin một ân huệ) - owe sb a favour (mang ơn 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 cái 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 đổi một thói quen) - break/ give up/ get out of a habit (bỏ 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 (bỏ 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 liên 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/ bestow/ 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)

NGŨ ĐỘNG TỪ: (Prasal verbs)

Ngũ động từ là động từ kép gồm có một động từ và một giới từ, trạng từ hoặc với cả hai. Các ngũ động từ không có nghĩa do các từ ghép 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 (intransitive 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 nhiên, 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 died 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, sell 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

● **Ngũ 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 number 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

Fill 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 back 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 kiếm 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 his 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 his 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 viếng)

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 cậy 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 kiếm)

He's looking for his keys

Look into (điều tra)

The police are looking into the murder

Run across (tình 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 (hỏng 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 dispute had died 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 (nổ, reo lên)
The gun went off when he was cleaning it
Go off (đèn, điện ... tắt)
Suddenly the lights went off.
Go on (tiếp tục)
I thought 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 (bỏ học nửa chừng)

A lot of students dropped out of school last year.

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 kịp)

Salaries are not keeping up with inflation.

Look forward to (mong chờ)

I look forward to the holiday.

Look down on (khinh thường)

He looks down on his neighbours

Look out for (cẩn 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 (chịu 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 điên lên
- bring down the house: làm cho cả rạp hát vỗ tay nhiệt liệt
- pay through the nose: trả giá mắc
- by the skin of one's teeth: sát sao
- pull someone's leg: trêu 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 đắt 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: lặn lòng 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, thịnh tình 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 both ends: làm việc hết sức, không biết giữ sức
- play with fire: chơi với lửa
- go to town (on something): làm cái gì rất hăng 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- Phần thành ngữ)

- put one's feet in it: làm phiền 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 tiền 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 mớ nhỏ
- crying shame: sự xấu hổ
- wet blanket: người làm cho tập thể cụt hứng (ví bản thân ỉu rũ buồn rầu)
- in every nook and cranny: trong mọi góc 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: gầy 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: điếc 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: hiền 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: rõ 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 lòng
- as keen as mustard: hết sức hăng hái hoặc nhiệt tình
- as clear as a bell: rành rọt, 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 gấc
- 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 chimney: 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: đều đặn như một cái máy

BÀI TẬP VỀ PHƯƠNG THỨC CẤU TẠO TỪ

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Opera singer Maria Callas was known for her _____, powerful voice.
A. intensity B. intensify C. intense D. intensely
- Many readers will disagree with the selection and the assessments as any guide will inevitably be _____.
A. subject B. subjected C. subjective D. Subjectivism
- Politicians _____ blame the media if they don't win the election. They're so predictable.
A. variable B. variety C. various D. invariably
- This is very _____. Can't you practise your violin somewhere else?
A. convenient B. conveniently C. Inconvenient D. convenience
- I would like to show you my lastest _____, which I have called "Boasts on a Lake"
A. creativity B. creator C. create D. creation
- During the festival _____ were hanging from every tree.
A. decorator B. decorations C. decorative D. decorativeness
- He offered to give me a _____ of how the machine worked.
A. demonstrator B. demonstration C. demonstrate D. demonstrative
- Those countries are _____ on other countries for most of their food.
A. dependent B. independence C. dependable D. dependability
- He acted in an extremely _____ manner, which made him very unpopular
A. dictation B. dictatorial C. dictate D. dictatorship
- He hoped the _____ agency would find him a job.
A. employee B. unemployed C. employer D. employment

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- I'm afraid they weren't very _____ about your idea of going out this evening.
A. enthusiastically B. enthusiastic C. enthusiasm D. enthusiast
- The student did not do well in the class; he had a problem with _____.
A. absent B. absently C. absence D. absenteeism
- The information in that article is _____ inaccurate.
A. historian B. historial C. history D. historically
- Some people show _____ attitude toward the misery of others, totally untouched by their suffering.
A. passionate B. dispassionate C. passion D. passionately
- The charity organization received a large gift from the _____.
A. donation B. donor C. donate D. donated
- The sick child must stay away from others because he has a _____ disease.
A. communicate B. communicable C. communicator D. communication
- The technician applying for the position was asked to supply a _____ list of her former places of employment.
A. chronological B. chronologically C. chronologist D. chronology
- I do not understand what these results _____.
A. significant B. signify C. significance D. significantly
- They said my illness was _____. Don't they realize I'm in a lot of pain?
A. immagination B. imagination C. imagine D. imaginative

10. She was much less _____ student than her sister.
A. industrial B. industrious C. industrialist D. industrialized

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. It was very _____ of you to notice that.
A. observant B. observatory C. observation D. observe
2. There is a _____ of carrots because of the bad weather.
A. shortly B. shorten C. shortage D. short
3. The factory manager was so _____ that the employees left in disgust
A. dictator B. dictatorial C. dictatorship D. dictate
4. Their failure to act is _____ of their lack of interest
A. indicate B. indicator C. indication D. indicative
5. The company was _____ and made a tremendous amount of money.
A. progress B. progressive C. progression D. progressively
6. The _____ account given by the witness convinced the jury of the plaintiff's right to a settlement.
A. description B. describing C. descriptive D. describe
7. We drove at five miles an hour because the _____ was so poor.
A. visible B. visual C. view D. visibility
8. They handled the merchandise _____ for the manufacturer.
A. exclude B. exclusion C. exclusive D. exclusively
9. The job was done _____, and we were extremely displeased.
A. incompetence B. incompetency C. competence D. incompetently
10. "Since the goal seems _____, I believe we should begin at once," Tom argued.
A. achievements B. achieve C. achievable D. achieving

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. She seemed always to speak _____, especially at our club meeting.
A. controversy B. controversial C. Controversially D. controvert
2. When the automobile salesman described the car so _____, we became very uneasy about buying it.
A. ambiguity B. ambiguousness C. ambiguous D. ambiguously
3. He is under 25, hard- working and _____.
A. energy B. energize C. energizing D. energetic.
4. Phil was sentenced to three years' _____ for his part in the robbery.
A. prisoner B. imprison C. imprisonment D. prison
5. Julia is being kept in an isolation ward because she is highly _____.
A. infectious B. infection C. infected D. infecting
6. The Pikes live in a four- bedroomed bungalow in a very nice _____ area.
A. residing B. resident C. residence D. residential
7. Don't put David in charge of arranging the theatre trip; he's too _____.
A. organized B. disorganized C. unorganized D. inorganized.
8. The rhinoceros, whose numbers have dropped alarmingly recently, has been declared a/an _____ species.
A. danger B. endanger C. endangered D. dangerous.
9. David's compositions are full of mistakes but they are very _____.
A. imaginative B. imaginary C. imagination D. imaginable
10. Scientists always _____ their idea before writing up the results of their research.
A. analyse B. analysis C. analyses D. analyst

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Our professor _____ said we should turn in the assignment on Friday.
A. specific B. soecifically C. specifying D. specifyingly
2. Students can gain _____ benefits form learning to work together.

- A. considerate B. considering C. consideration D. considerable
3. The _____ dressed woman in the advertisement has a posed smile on her face.
A. stylish B. stylishly C. stylistic D. stylistically
4. Most people can _____ clearly between a real and stimulated smile.
A. differ B. different C. difference D. differentiate
5. Many citizens say they are _____ of the political policies of the candidates in a local election.
A. ignoring B. ignorant C. ignorantly D. ingnorance
6. Although the professor gave _____ directions for the research paper, I was still confused.
A. define B. definite C. definitely D. definition
7. I am currently researching the reasons why birds _____ in water.
A. migrate B. migrating C. migrant D. migration
8. During the Industrial Revoilution, there was a complete _____ of society in urban areas.
A. transforming B. transformer C. transformation D. transformable
9. It's a very depressed area and almost 20 % of young adults are _____.
A. employed B. unemployed C. employment D. unemployment
10. I don't know why it caused so much _____.
A. embarrass B. embarrassed C. embarrassing D. embarrassment

BÀI TẬP CHỌN TỪ - SỰ KẾT HỢP TỪ:

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to inducate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. "How was your exam?" "A couple of questions were tricky, but on the _____ it was pretty easy."
A. spot B. general C. hand D. whole
2. If you practice regularly, you can learn thia language skill in short _____ of a time.
A. period B. aspect C. arrangement D. activity
3. Students can _____ a lot of information just by taking an active part in class.
A. concern B. install C. appear D. memorize
4. A few years ago, a fire _____ much of an overcrowded part of the city.
A. battled B. devastated C. mopped D. developed
5. I have learned a lot about the value of labour form my _____ at home.
A. credit B. ebergry C. chores D. pot plants
6. Although he tried to hide it, it was _____ that Peter didn't like his birthday present.
A. foolish B. basic C. obvious D. vigorous
7. Environemental groups try to stop farmers from using harmful _____ on their crops.
A. economy B. agriculate C. investments D. chemicals
8. If you _____ too much on study, you will get tired and stressed.
A. concentrate B. develop C. organize D. complain
9. Good heath and methods of study are very necessary, or _____ for success in college.
A. availbe B. dependable C. essential D. efficicient
10. In order to _____ their goals in college, students need to invest the maximum amount f time, money, and energy in their studies.
A. manage B. catch C. establish D. achieve

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to inducate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Parents have great hopes of great _____ when they send their children to school.
A. wishes B. obligations C. epectations D. plans
2. No one ever takes any notices of what I say. They never give _____ to what I say.
A. reply B. opinion C. attention D. support.
3. She has changed so much that I didn't _____ her right away.
A. admit B. recognize C. know D. believe
4. After graduation, she found _____ with a local finance company.
A. career B. workplace C. service D. employment

5. Education in Britain has improved since the government started a programme of educational _____.
A. reform B. resources C. experience D. system
6. The group leader wanted that everyone worked together; she asked for everyone's _____.
A. combination B. responsibility C. competition D. cooperation
7. With hard work and study, you can _____ the goals you set for yourself.
A. establish B. succeed C. achieve D. increase
8. David never wastes his time; he tries to improve himself at every _____.
A. technique B. opportunity C. consideration D. operation
9. All the students in the school are free to _____ any youth club they wish.
A. perform B. become C. join D. participate
10. His _____, has always been to become a movie director. He wants very much to achieve it.
A. direction B. ambition C. business D. study

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. All the negative violence on television has had a negative _____ on children.
A. damage B. programme C. process D. effect
2. My mother _____ for an environmental group. She helps raise money to protect wildlife.
A. identifies B. encourages C. shares D. volunteers
3. Students can _____ a lot of information just by attending classes and taking good notes of the lectures.
A. absorb B. provide C. transmit D. read
4. Some people _____ that you can learn more by travelling to a place than by reading about it. They say firmly that it is true.
A. require B. encourage C. insist D. offer
5. Electric cars are better for the environment. _____, they can save money on gas.
A. In brief B. In conclusion C. In contrast D. In addition
6. Overpopulation tends to create conditions which may result in _____ of food in developing countries.
A. supplies B. surpluses C. shortages D. failures
7. Because of the intensive farming, it's now hard to find certain wild birds in the region. Actually, they have become _____ birds.
A. unknown B. frightened C. hungry D. rare
8. While some areas are suffering from _____, others are experiencing heavy rains and floods.
A. the weather B. the climate C. drought D. problems
9. It will certainly enhance your _____ of reading when you are aware of very slight differences in the writer's expression.
A. condition B. recommendation C. material D. enjoyment
10. A nurse must be _____ to the patients' needs; she must understand what they need, and be helpful and kind to them.
A. sensitive B. elegant C. aware D. likeable

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The area has an _____ of wildlife; there are lots of animals, birds, fish, and insects living there.
A. abundance B. impression C. entertainment D. organization
2. You should read this novel. It has been _____ recommended by all the critics.
A. deeply B. fully C. highly D. truly
3. True learning does not _____ in gathering facts from the teachers; it requires active assimilation of knowledge.
A. achieve B. consist C. depend D. come
4. There should be a law against _____.
A. violent family B. fight for households
C. violent domestics D. domestic violence
5. The documentary was so _____ that many viewers cried.
A. moody B. touching C. touchy D. moved

6. _____ of patience, no one can beat Martha.
A. in front B. in spite C. In terms D. Regardless
7. The manager of the hotel always puts a _____ on the service quality.
A. pressure B. great stress C. stressed D. stressful
8. Human carelessness has been _____ damaging marine life.
A. warned against B. said to C. prevented D. accused of
9. During the flood, many local people ran out of food and starved to _____.
A. dying B. die C. death D. dead
10. The saying that "Problems don't come _____," means that many problems can happen at the same time.
A. soon B. at once C. single D. singly

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. In fairy tales, bad witches often try to cast a spell on the _____.
A. innocent B. innovative C. innovation D. initiative
2. The assistant manager is going to present a complete report on the _____ situation of the company.
A. funded B. financial C. financing D. finance
3. The environmental impact of tourism can be shocking and upsetting, but many governments think it is _____.
A. negative B. comprehensive C. bad D. acceptable
4. In the recent decades, greater cultural _____ has been encouraged by tourism.
A. contract B. relation C. touch D. details
5. The majority of people agree that modern drugs are the most effective way to cure a (n) _____.
A. treatment B. symptom C. illness D. sicken
6. The government should take _____ to reduce the current high unemployment rate.
A. solutions B. charge C. measures D. steps
7. Janet has to travel a lot in her new job. She is on the _____ all the time.
A. field B. mood C. way D. go
8. Many companies now advertise their new products by distributing free _____ in public places.
A. deals B. examples C. instances D. samples
9. While there has been a significant _____ in the sales figures, there has been no corresponding profit growth because of increased production costs.
A. addition B. form C. boost D. encouragement
10. There can be no doubt that recent statements _____ the company's true financial position were misleading.
A. referring B. dealing C. concerning D. respecting

Exercise 6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Before choosing a job, you should take into consideration several _____ including the supply and demand for professionals in any particular field.
A. turns B. factors C. remarks D. sides
2. The Business Advisory Council has been specially designed for those in _____ of advice about setting up new businesses.
A. absence B. duty C. want D. need
3. The city has _____ of young consumers who are sensitive to trends, and can, therefore, help industries predict the potential risks and success of products.
A. a high rate B. a high proportion C. a high tendency D. a great level
4. Don't _____ to conclusions, we don't yet know all the relevant facts.
A. hurry B. jump C. rush D. run
5. I wonder if you could _____ me a small favour, Tom?
A. bring B. make C. give D. do
6. Scientists warn that many of the world's great cities are _____ flooding.
A. being B. at risk C. in danger of D. endangered

7. The boy's strange behavior aroused the _____ of the shop assistant.
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 all right.
A. conscience B. experience C. wisdom D. care
10. Your second essay _____ improvement on the first one.
A. showed B. made C. cast D. presented

Exercise 7: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to inducate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The Women's World Cup is _____ in popularity.
A. competing B. establishing C. advancing D. growing
2. Our class team has won four _____ football matches.
A. successful B.unsuccessful C. success D. successive
3. We interviewed a number of candidates buit none of them _____ us.
A. enlivened B. encouraged C. delighted D. mpressed.
4. _____ to British univerities depends on examnation results.
A. Admission B. Admittance C. Permission D. Permit
5. I prefer _____ jobs because I don't like keep on moving and changing all the time.
A. demanding B. challenging C. tough D. secure
6. The investment has had _____ on the development of our project.
A. results B. progress C. interruptions D. effects
7. In China, there are still a lot of _____ families sharing the same house.
A. extent B. extension C. extended D. extensive
8. The deadline is coming, and we still have a lot of _____ problems.
A. unsolving B. dissolved C. insolved D. solving
9. He recievec a medal in _____ for his bravery.
A. turns B. response C. favour D. reward
10. He left the country _____ arrest of he retured.
A. in fear that B. with fear of C. under threat of D. with threat of

Exercise 8: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to inducate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Governments have _____ laws to protect wildlife from commercial trade and overhunting.
A. practiced B. acted C. enacted D. observed
2. He was chosen for the post because of his keenness and _____ of responsibility.
A. sense B. meaning C. from D. way
3. My brother rarely _____ responsibilities in the family, which makes my father really angry.
A. gets B. takes C. receives D. puts on
4. My mothet always _____ that we leave home for school with breakfast.
A. ensures herself B. checks again C. takes certain D. makes sure
5. The shop assistant is ready to _____ me a helping hand. She was very nice.
A. offer B. take C.get D. lend
6. Many people do not realize that they are causing disasters _____ themselves.
A. to B. for C. with D. about
7. Forests all over the world are being _____ into deserts.
A. switched B. turned C. sent D. transferred
8. Many countries have built _____ to carry water to desert areas.
A. rivers B. channels C. canals D. lakes
9. People living in that area are _____ the threat _____ lead poisoning.
A. in- on B. with- to C. under- of D. on- for
10. Maps are made with the help of _____ photography.

- A. air B. aeronautics C. acrial D. areoplane

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

- The dunes in the Simpson Desert have gently _____ western faces and _____ eastern faces.
A. sloping – steep B. downward – upward C. shallow- deep D. low- high
- The great stretches of sandy desert almost _____ the centre of Australia.
A. round B. circle C. hold D. keep
- Spinifex grows on the slopes of the dunes, which are up to 20 metres _____.
A. in high B. of height C. high D. tall
- Hummock grasses grow in _____ sand on the crest, the top of the slope.
A. loose B. lost C. lose D. loosened.
- It was a very nice apartment, _____ I decided to rent it right away
A. if B. because C. so D. but
- A newborn baby can neither walk nor crawl. A newborn antelope, _____ can run with minutes of birth.
A. however B. so C. otherwise D. even though
- Endangered animals should be well protected in their natural _____.
A. position B. condition C. habitat D. status
- The government has _____ different measures to protect the wildlife
A. made B. listed C. done D. taken
- One of the conservation efforts is the development of wildlife _____.
A. conserves B. reserves C. reservoirs D. reverses
- Commercial exploration has driven many species to the _____ of extinction.
A. verge B. bank C. limit D. edge

Exercise 10: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- The biggest company in our local area is _____ the verge of bankruptcy
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- The Congress has _____ laws to protect wildlife from commercial trade and overhunting.
A. implied B. carried C. acted D. passed
- The book is so interesting that I can hardly _____ it _____.
A. get- down B. pick- up C. put- down D. not put- down
- Books are a wonderful _____ of knowledge.
A. source B. resource C. flow D. provision
- She had just enough time to _____ the report before the meeting
A. turn around B. dip into C. get through D. go into
- The book _____ quite well during the first few months.
A. had been solved B. was sold C. sold D. sells
- If a water polo game is tied, there are two _____ periods of three minutes each.
A. overdue B. overlong C. overwork D. overtime
- The player was ejected after committing five personal _____.
A. mistakes B. faults C. fouls D. errors
- Sports competitions are held to _____ cooperation and solidarity among countries.
A. grow B. upgrade C. spring up D. promote
- We have made careful preparations to welcome the _____ from 40 countries.
A. acquaintances B. attendants C. delegates D. hosts

Exercise 11: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- The footballers often sing the national _____ at the beginning of a match.
A. version B. lyrics C. anthem D. composition
- The 22nd Southeast Asian Games were the first big sports event Vietnam _____.
A. version B. lyrics C. anthem D. composition

- A. owned B. hosted C. presented D. led
3. _____ swimming involves the players who perform beautiful maneuvers to music underwater.
A. Athletic B. Synchronized C. Aquatic D. Artistic
4. Our basketball team successfully _____ the championship.
A. protected B. held C. assured D. defened
5. When we reached the top of the hill, it was getting _____.
A. darkest B. the darker and the darker
C. darker and darker D. the darkest
6. Michael is obviously _____ anybody else here.
A. more and more talented B. talented as
C. more talented than D. the most talented among
7. _____ you give the answer, _____.
A. The quicker – the better you can get marks.
B. The more quickly- the better marks you can get
C. More quickly- better marks you can get
D. the quickest- the best marks you can get
8. As you get _____, your memory gets _____.
A. old- worse B. older- worse C. oldest – worst D. older- bad
9. I am having _____ my colleagues.
A. responsibilities more than B. more than responsibilites
C. more responsibilites than D. as much responsibilities as
10. Although John is _____ than us, he is _____ at work
A. as young – less experienced
B. younger- much more experienced
C. not older- more much experienced
D. oldet- least experienced

Exercise 12: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. _____ The Tet holidays come, _____ the children feel
A. The more near- the more exciting B. The nearer- the more excitng
C. The nearesr – the more excited D. Nearer- more excited
2. They solved the problems _____ we had expected.
A. more effective than B. most effectively as
C. most effectively as D. as effective as
3. Although I have _____ my cousin, I felt _____.
A. fewer money – happier B. more money- more hapy
C. much more than – less happy D. less money than- happier
4. The institute was _____ by a famous scientists.
A. put up B. set ut C. erected D. founded
5. Women in developing countries have spent time looking for _____ and encouragement from the society
A. realization B. modernization C. development D. recognition
6. The Red Cross is _____ to giving medical aid and other help to victims of disasters.
A. aimed B. promoted C. dedicated D. designed
7. In 1864, twelve nations signed the first Geneva Convention, _____ down rules for the treatment and protection of the wounded.
A. laying B. lying C. lied D. laid.
8. The Red Cross all over the world has carried out a lot of _____.
A. jobs B. works C. missions D. responsibilites.
9. The tsunami in 2004 _____ some countries and caused a lot of damage.
A. reached B. beat C. defeated D. hit
10. The belief that a woman's place is in the home is _____.
A. seating- deep B. deep- seating C. seated- deep D. deep- seated

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 his temper. He _____.
A. got nervous B. was in a bad mood C. lost his nerve D. was on bad humour
2. I decided to visit a fortune- teller. That's what I _____ to do.
A. made up B. made up my mind C. minded D. cared
3. You should go to your dentist for regular _____.
A. check-ins B. check- outs C. check- ups D. check- up
4. _____, Carlos is very punctual, but he was late tonight.
A. For a rule B. Like a rule C. As a rule D. For a rule of thumb
5. Without written evidence, 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 walk last night when, _____, there was a loud explosion.
A. all in all B. all at once C. suddenly at once D. once at all
7. Everything could be done 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 the _____ of the economic _____.
A. line- heap B. heap- bottom C. bottom- heap D. heap- line
9. Tickets are available on a first come, _____ basis.
A. first got B. early served C. first served D. early got
10. "You should get rid of that old leather jacket." I know, but I hate to _____ with it.
A. part B. leave C. break D. cut

Exercise 14: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. You can't get a soda from that machine. There's a sign on it says that "_____".
A. Out of job B. Out of hand C. Out of order D. Out of mind
2. Don't have much cash _____, but I can get some from an automatic teller machine.
A. in hand B. on hand C. into hand D. under hand
3. "I like that painting you bought. Did it cost much?" "No, the artist sold it to me for _____".
A. close to nothing B. next to anything C. next to nothing D. anything next
4. "What's Peter's cousin's name?" "It's on the tip of my _____, but I can't quite remember"
A. mouth B. lips C. tongue D. memory
5. What a confusing story! I can't make _____ of it.
A. sense B. meaning C. logic D. understanding
6. Women have struggled for the same social, economic, and political _____ for them as for men.
A. state B. status C. being D. welfare
7. Women now are more _____ in the public life than years ago.
A. involved B. ensured C. felt D. influenced
8. Every citizen can enjoy the same _____ to vote, to gain education and to work.
A. authority B. right C. way D. chance
9. The local council _____ campaigns against illiteracy.
A. requires B. advocates C. admits D. affects
10. Widespread _____ about women's intellectual ability restricted their job opportunities.
A. suspicion B. challenge C. doubt D. rumour

Bài tập THÀNH NGỮ (Idioms):

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. I just took it _____ that he'd always be available.
A. into consideration B. easy C. into account D. for granted
2. I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
A. kept an eye on B. lost touch with C. paid attention to D. caught sight of

3. I was glad when he said that his car was _____.
A. for my use B. for me use C. at my use D. at my disposal.
4. I really must go and lie down for a while; I've got a _____ headache.
A. cutting B. splitting C. ringing D. cracking
5. Stop _____ about the bush, John! Just tell me exactly what the problem is.
A. rushing B. hiding C. beating D. moving
6. I usually buy my clothes _____. It's cheaper than going to a dress-maker.
A. off the beg B. on the house C. in public D. on the shelf
7. My father _____ when he found out that I'd damaged the car.
A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants
C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down.
8. If you want a flat in the centre of the city you have to pay through the _____ for it.
A. teeth B. back of your head. C. nose D. arm
9. I caught the last bus by the skin of my _____.
A. mouth B. leg C. neck D. teeth
10. It was a joke! I was pulling your _____.
A. thumb B. hair C. toe D. leg

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. I always get _____ in my stomach before visiting the dentist.
A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. hedgehogs
2. Those smart phones are selling like _____. If you want one, you'd better buy one now before they're all gone.
A. shooting stars B. fresh bread C. hot cakes D. wild oats
3. I haven't had an accident yet but I've had a number of _____ shaves.
A. narrow B. near C. close D. tiny
4. My father refused to eat meat that had been fired. He had _____ in his bonnet about it causing cancer.
A. a bug B. a bee C. a bull D. an ant
5. I can't stand Mr. Brian. He's always blowing his own _____ - telling everyone how good he is at everything.
A. balloon B. breath C. mind D. trumpet
6. The escaped prisoner fought _____ before he was finally overpowered.
A. head over heels B. tooth and nail C. heart and soul D. foot and mouth.
7. I didn't suspect anything at first, but when I noticed her going through the office drawers I began to smell _____.
A. a rat B. a pig C. a thief D. a culprit
8. Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and knows it like the _____.
A. nose on his face B. tip of the tongue C. back of his hand D. hair on his head
9. I was already fed up with the job, but when the boss walked into my office and told me he expected me to work overtime that was the _____. I quit.
A. final curtain B. last straw C. end of the line D. last waltz
10. He has a quick temper and easily _____ off the handle.
A. leaps B. goes C. runs D. flies

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Before she left for Australia she promised her parents that she would drop them _____ at least once a month.
A. a note B. a word C. the news D. a line
2. I was all set to take the job in Tokyo, but at the last minute I _____ and decided to stay in Britain.
A. pulled my finger out B. got cold feet
C. held my horses D. called it a day.
3. "What I've got to say to you now is strictly _____ and most certainly not for publication." said the government official to the reporter.
A. beside the point B. for the time being

- C. by the way D. off the record.
4. I've never enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my _____.
A. piece of cake B. chip off the old block C. biscuit D. cup of tea
5. "What's wrong with Tom today? He's unusually quiet," "He's got something on his _____. I expect".
A. brain B. mind C. thoughts D. brow
6. He was wearing very shabby, dirty clothes 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 making money hand over _____.
A. fist B. heel C. head D. palm
8. I can't see us beating them at tennis this year- we're so out of _____.
A. step B. practice C. fitness D. breath
9. I'm not surprised that Tom is ill. He's been _____ for a long time. It was bound to affect his health sooner or later.
A. having his cake and eating it B. burning the candle at both ends
C. playing with fire D. going to town
10. I just couldn't remember her name even though it was on the _____ of my tongue.
A. edge B. tip C. top D. front

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. That's exactly what I mean, Tom. You've _____!
A. put your foot in it B. killed two birds with one stone
C. put two and two together D. hit the nail on the head
2. "I'm going for an interview for a job this afternoon." "Good luck! I'll keep my _____ crossed for you"
A. legs B. fingers C. arms D. hands
3. "If only I hadn't lent him that money!" "Well, you did, so it's no good crying over _____ milk.
A. split B. wasted C. sour D. goat's
4. The car swerved to avoid a cyclist and just missed 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 for _____ eyes!
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 out of his _____ when he meets the right girl.
A. shoe B. shell C. shed D. hole
8. I'm afraid you've caught me on the _____. I wasn't expecting you until this afternoon.
A. stove B. grapevine C. spot D. hop
9. Nagging Susan to stop smoking has no effect on her. It's like water off _____.
A. a windmill B. a duck's back C. a dripping tap D. an umbrella
10. Have you seen the new boss? She's the _____ image of Marilyn Monroe.
A. live B. true C. spitting D. same

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

1. Writing rhymes for birthday cards is really easy. It's money for old _____.
A. rags B. bread C. rope D. rubbish
2. Of course you won't become more intelligent if you eat a lot of fish – that's just an old _____ tale.
A. maids' B. ladies' C. mothers' D. wives'
3. I agree that this is a bit of a _____ shot, but we're desperate- we have to do something to try to save the company.
A. hot B. long C. wild D. high
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 C. soup D. ointment

5. It's a _____ shame that so little is done nowadays to help the homeless in our large cities.
A. sweeping B. crying C. dying D. pitying
6. My aunt is a bit of a wet _____. She's always spoiling everyone's fun
A. rag B. sheep C. rat D. blanket.
7. We looked in every _____ and cranny for the missing ring, but we couldn't find it anywhere.
A. nook B. gap C. hole D. niche
8. Everyone bosses me about at work, I'm nothing but a _____.
A. lame duck B. general dogsbody C. blue-eye boy D. marked man
9. He had a soft _____ for his granddaughter and thoroughly spoilt her.
A. heart B. way C. smile D. spot
10. He just wanted one _____ before setting down and getting married.
A. final fling B. last leap C. happy hop D. joyful jump

Exercise 6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Ask David to give you a hand moving the furniture. He's as strong as _____.
A. an elephant B. a mountain C. a gorilla D. a horse
2. You're not getting enough to eat, Jane! Look at you! You're as thin as a _____.
A. stick insect B. rake C. finger D. wire.
3. We can't eat this meat – it's as tough as _____!
A. canvas B. old boots C. rubber D. stale bread
4. You shouldn't have frightened her like that, Poor thing! She went as white as _____!
A. a sheet B. snow C. milk D. whitewash
5. Nothing ever seems to bother Colin. No matter what happens, he always seems to remain as cool as _____.
A. cool feet B. ice-cream C. a cucumber D. as Eskimo
6. You'll have to shout, I'm afraid. My father's as deaf as _____.
A. a leaf B. a post C. a politician D. a stone
7. It's hard to believe Brian and Stephen are brothers, isn't it? They're as different as _____.
A. Mars from Jupiter B. milk from honey C. chalk from cheese D. margarine from butter.
8. Ever since I've given up smoking I feel as fit as _____!
A. a fighter B. a fiddle C. a frog D. an athlete
9. Our dog looks very ferocious, but don't worry, Liz. It's gentle like _____.
A. a pony B. snowflakes C. a lamp D. washing-up liquid.
10. "I hope the children didn't play you up, Doris?" "No, not at all, Mrs Gardener. They've been as good as ____".
A. religion B. gold C. God D. brass

Exercise 7: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer 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 the Welshman, the Irishman and the pig?" Yes, we have. That joke's as old as _____.
A. Solomon B. the hills C. a dinosaur D. Jupiter
3. Of course he loves you! It's as plain as _____.
A. a pancake B. the knob on your door
C. the nose on your face D. a bell
4. Kate was as pleased as _____ when she heard she had passed the exam.
A. Punch B. a poppy C. a sunflower D. pound notes
5. I hope the computer course starts this term. We're all as keen as _____ to get going.
A. coffee B. mustard C. a gigolo D. cornflakes
6. He was a natural singer with a voice that was as clear as _____.
A. a waterfall B. a lake C. a bell D. a mirror
7. After a good night's sleep he woke up feeling as fresh as _____ and eager to start work again.

- A. fruit B. a daisy C. a kitten D. a maiden
8. He might look kind and sympathetic, but deep down he's as hard as ____.
- A. nails B. a mountain C. a gangster D. an iceberg
9. Pauline can't have immigrated to New Zealand because I saw her last night at Peter's party, as ____ as life.
- A. true B. real C. good D. large
10. It's no use arguing with him, he won't listen. He's as stubborn as ____.
- A. a mule B. a spoilt child C. a strawberry D. a trade union

Exercise 8: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. "You're drunk!" "No, I'm not. I'm as sober as ____".
- A. a priest B. Sunday C. a judge D. a Muslim
2. Am I nervous? Of course not. Look at my hand- it's as steady as ____.
- A. a bridge B. a rock C. steel bars D. a stepladder.
3. As students, David, Kevin and William were as thick as ____.
- A. thieves B. boy scouts C. a team D. thistles
4. Whenever I feel embarrassed I always go as red as ____.
- A. a rose B. lipstick C. a raspberry D. a beetroot
5. She was so tired last night that she slept like ____ until 10 o'clock this morning.
- A. a squirrel B. death C. a log D. a zombie
6. We'd better get some extra food in if your brother is coming to stay with us. He eats like ____!
- A. a lion B. a starving man C. an eagle D. a horse
7. Normally she smoked 15-20 cigarettes a day, but whenever she was 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?" "No, not at all. It fits like ____".
- A. a mould B. a glove C. glue D. a pillowcase
9. News of the new pay agreement spread like ____ throughout the factory.
- A. wildlife B. butter C. the plaque D. a flood
10. From the moment they first met they got on like ____.
- A. two peas in a pod B. fish and chips C. a house on fire D. clockwork

Bài tập NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ (Phrasal verbs)

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. When the police investigate a crime, they ____ evidence such as fingerprints, hair, or clothing
- A. look after B. look up to C. look for D. look into
2. "Do you ____ your new roommate, or do you two argue?"
- A. keep in touch with B. get along with C. on good terms with D. get used to
3. After months of testing, the Russian space scientists ____ a space suit that works better than any other in history.
- A. came to B. came up with C. came up to D. came out with
4. Let's check our hotel room ____ before we pay for it.
- A. out B. away C. up D. off
5. He lost the tennis match, so we will try to cheer him ____.
- A. off B. away C. on D. up
6. The mechanic broke the engine ____ its many components
- A. up into B. into C. down into D. off into
7. The couple broke ____ their engagement after they had a huge argument.
- A. in B. over C. off D. away
8. The new mayor will bring ____ a change in local government policies.
- A. with B. out C. up D. about
9. Sara said she took golf ____ so that she could meet more interesting people.

- A. on B. over C. back D. up
 10. Try _____ this bicycle to determine if you feel comfortable on it.
 A. out B. on C. off D. at

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. She turned the first offer _____ because she wanted more money for her house.
 A. off B. away C. out D. down
2. They decided to name the new baby boy _____ Grandpa.
 A. of B. after C. with D. as
3. Mom told her little boy to put all his toys _____ before coming to dinner.
 A. out B. off C. away D. in
4. The couple put their wedding _____ until next year.
 A. off B. up C. on D. away
5. The gunman told the victim to hand _____ all his money.
 A. out B. over C. in D. off
6. Don't throw your jacket on the bed. Hang it _____.
 A. up B. over C. on D. in
7. The supervisor told her to keep _____ the good work.
 A. over B. on C. with D. up
8. Man is killing _____ all the fish in the sea.
 A. out B. away C. off D. up
9. If you leave _____ any information, the form will be returned to you.
 A. down B. out C. up D. away
10. Security is very important in this building. Don't let anyone _____ unless they show you proper identification.
 A. in B. out C. off D. on

Exercise 3: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. Look this document _____ carefully before you sign it.
 A. up B. on C. at D. over
2. If you don't know what a word means, look it _____ in the dictionary.
 A. over B. up C. on D. at
3. I couldn't make _____ all the words on the sign because my glasses were dirty.
 A. up B. out C. clear D. up with
4. Tony and Nancy always kiss and make _____ after their arguments.
 A. up B. off C. with D. up with
5. Cross _____ my name because I won't be able to attend.
 A. out B. down C. up D. away
6. She will cut _____ the number of cigarettes she smokes.
 A. off B. in C. up D. down
7. Have you figured _____ how to solve the problem yet?
 A. out B. on C. in D. of
8. After you fill the application form _____, sign it and date it.
 A. on B. off C. out D. with
9. You should always fill _____ your tank when it gets down to a quarter full.
 A. off B. up C. in D. out
10. All students must hand _____ their homework the day after it is assigned.
 A. out B. on C. to D. in

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. The daughter looked _____ her mother after her mom was sent home from the hospital with a broken hip.

- A. upon B. after C. on D. at
2. Why don't you look _____ this situation and see if you can figure out a way to fix it without spending too much money?
- A. out B. over C. away D. off
3. My grandfather passed _____ when I was only six years old. He had _____ lung cancer.
- A. out B. over C. away D. off
4. Every day many of us have to put _____ people that we don't like.
- A. on with B. off with C. up D. up with
5. Nancy ran _____ Bob while both were shopping at the supermarket.
- A. over B. across C. upon D. onto
6. If you go hiking, you should watch _____ for poison oak and snakes. Both can cause you problems.
- A. over B. up C. out D. on
7. Let's get _____ the bus at the next stop. We can't visit the museum and catch another bus in a couple of hours.
- A. onto B. out C. in D. off
8. When the student got _____ the test, he gave it to the teacher.
- A. over with B. through with C. through at D. over
9. If you're going to give _____ smoking, you must have a lot of will power.
- A. away B. up C. in to D. off
10. After you write your report, give it to your boss. He will go _____ it and make any necessary changes.
- A. upon B. through with C. over D. with

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. She kept _____ taking the real estate exam until she finally passed it and got her license
- A. on B. onto C. in D. at
2. Kids have to talk fast if they want to _____ their parents on a stroll through the park.
- A. keep with B. keep up with C. keep onto D. keep over with
3. You'd better cut _____ animal fat if you want to lower your cholesterol.
- A. down with B. off with C. out in D. down on
4. I wish my friends would call me first before they drop _____.
- A. in B. out C. at D. off
5. Sales of the toy dropped _____ sharply when the TV news reported 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 _____ their coworkers sometimes don't last long at their jobs.
- A. up with B. along with C. on to D. by with
7. At a crime scene, the police will tell you to get back. They don't want civilians to interfere _____ the investigation.
- A. at B. on C. with D. into
8. The boy was always getting _____ trouble as a youth. Then, to everyone's surprise, he became a policeman.
- A. into B. onto C. on D. with
9. Mankind has managed to wipe _____ many kinds of animals.
- A. away B. off C. out D. over
10. My car broke _____ on the way to work. I had to call a tow truck.
- A. down B. up C. off D. away

Exercise 6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. Before you finish this project, check _____ your supervisor for further instructions
- A. on B. on with C. back with D. up
2. As soon as we got to the motel, we checked _____.
- A. at B. in C. on D. off

3. While looking for my nail clipper, I came _____ a knife that I thought I had lost.
A. at B. with C. up D. across
4. We've _____ out of milk. You'll have to drink your tea without it.
A. come B. taken C. gone D. run
5. It's difficulty to _____ luxuries when you're used to having them.
A. cut down on B. cut down at C. cut off on D. cut down into
6. I missed the seven o'clock news on the radio this morning. I _____ up too late.
A. came B. turned C. grew D. woke
7. Governments should _____ international laws against terrorism.
A. bring up B. bring about C. bring in D. bring back
8. You can't possibly say no to such a wonderful job offer. It's too good to _____.
A. turn it up B. turn it down C. put it up D. put it down
9. Eve was born in the South, but she grew _____ in the North.
A. up B. on C. about D. at
10. "What _____ your flight?" "There was a big snowstorm in Denver that delayed a lot of flights".
A. delayed up B. postponed up C. held up D. hung up

Exercise 7: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

1. "Can you read that sign?" "Just a minute. Let me _____ my glasses".
A. put off B. put on C. put with D. put away
2. This is Bob speaking. I need my pocket calculator. Can I have it back tomorrow? I can't _____ it.
A. do with B. do without C. deal with D. deal without.
3. "That old paint that you have stored in your garage is a fine hazard". "You're right. I should _____ it".
A. get away from B. get rid of C. get through with D. get along with.
4. "You must be anxious to go on your vacation.". "I certainly am. I am really _____ this trip".
A. looking for B. looking forward C. looking forward to D. looking up to
5. "Who _____ out that tie for you?" Noone. I choose it myself."
A. bought B. brought C. turned D. picked
6. We didn't like John when we first met him, but he has turned _____ to be a good friend to us.
A. down B. up C. on D. out
7. "Have you _____ this contract yet?" "Not yet. I'll try to read this weekend"
A. looked over B. looked into C. looked up D. looked out
8. After ten times, the students _____ in their quizzes to the instructor.
A. gave B. had C. held D. handed
9. "Hello, is Bill there?". Yes, _____ a minute, and I'll get him
A. hang on B. hang up C. hold on D. A and C are correct
10. I was talking to my aunt when suddenly my cousin Geroge _____ in on our conversation.
A. interrupted B. broke C. went D. intervened