

Phiên bản
mới nhất
**NEW
EDITION**

Trau dồi & mở rộng

TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM

- DÙNG CHO HỌC SINH THCS, THPT
VÀ ÔN LUYỆN THI ĐẠI HỌC
- DÀNH CHO SINH VIÊN CÁC TRƯỜNG
- DÀNH CHO NGƯỜI HỌC THÊM
TIẾNG ANH CÁC CẤP



**ĐH
QG**
HÀ NỘI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

TRAU DÒI VÀ MỞ RỘNG VỐN TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM



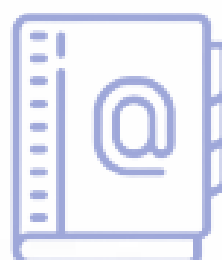
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The Windy

HÔNG NHUNG (Chủ biên)

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VỐN TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM**



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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Bạn đọc thân mến!

Trong việc học ngoại ngữ nói chung và học tiếng Anh nói riêng, tra cứu và học từ vựng là bước căn bản để các bạn tiếp cận với các kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết.

Chính vì vậy, cuốn sách “**Trau dồi và mở rộng vốn từ vựng tiếng Anh theo chủ điểm**” ra mắt độc giả nhằm giúp các bạn nâng cao vốn từ vựng Anh ngữ của mình một cách nhanh chóng và hiệu quả.

Cuốn sách này bao gồm các bài tập về từ vựng theo các chủ điểm khác nhau. Đặc biệt, phần từ vựng tiếng Anh theo chủ điểm ở mỗi bài là một phần rất mới mẻ và hữu dụng mà rất ít tài liệu tiếng Anh khác đề cập đến.

Nghiên cứu và sử dụng cuốn sách này sẽ giúp các bạn làm quen với các từ vựng thường dùng nhất, nâng cao khả năng dùng từ và làm giàu thêm vốn từ của bạn.

Chúng tôi hy vọng cuốn sách này sẽ hữu ích cho bạn trong việc học Anh ngữ và đặc biệt ngày càng tự tin hơn trong quá trình giao tiếp.

Rất mong nhận được nhiều đóng góp của bạn đọc gần xa.

Chúc các bạn thành công!

The windy

Topic 1

Words of people
CÁC TỪ CHỈ NGƯỜI

 Vocabulary

bigoted	/'bigətid/	(adj): tin mù quáng
bitchy	/'bitʃi/	(adj): cố ác ý
bossy	/'bɒsi/	(adj): hống hách, hách dịch
careless	/'keələs/	(adj): sơ suất, bất cẩn
conceited	/kən'si:tid/	(adj): tự phụ, tự cao tự đại
creative	/kri'eitiv/	(adj): sáng tạo
dull	/dʌl/	(adj): chậm hiểu, ngu đần, thần thờ
fussy	/'fʌsi/	(adj): hay quan trọng hóa, kiểu cách
garrulous	/'gærələs/	(adj): nói nhiều, ba hoa, lảm mồm
gentle	/'dʒentl/	(adj): hiền lành, dịu dàng, hòa nhã
greedy	/'gri:di/	(adj): tham lam

gregarious	/gri'geəriəs/	(adj): thích đàn đúm, thích giao du
heartless	/'ha:tləs/	(adj): vô tâm, nhẫn tâm
industrious	/ɪn'dʌstriəs/	(adj): cần cù, siêng năng, chăm chỉ
intelligent	/in'telɪdʒənt/	(adj): thông minh, sáng dạ, nhanh trí
lazy	/'leizi/	(adj): lười biếng
loving	/'lʌvɪŋ/	(adj): âu yếm, đầm thắm
loyal	/'lɔɪəl/	(adj): trung thành, trung nghĩa
optimistic	/'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	(adj): lạc quan
orphan	/'ɔ:fən/	(adj): mồ côi
*patient	/'peɪʃənt/	(adj): kiên nhẫn, bền chí
pessimistic	/,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/	(adj): bi quan
picky	/'pɪki/	(adj): cầu kì, kiêu cách, kén cá chọn canh
punctual	/'pʌŋktjuəl/	(adj): có tính đúng giờ
reliable	/'ri:laɪəbl/	(adj): đáng tin cậy
self-centred	/,self'sentəd/	(adj): chỉ biết mình, tự cho mình là trung tâm
sensitive	/'sensətɪv/	(adj): nhạy cảm, có sự cảm thông
sociable	/'səʊʃəbl/	(adj): dễ gần, chan hòa, hòa đồng
stingy	/'stɪndʒi/	(adj): keo kiệt, bủn xỉn
stoical	/'stəʊɪkl/	(adj): giỏi chịu đựng, khắc kỉ, chịu đựng (như stoic)

silly' ngộ nghếch

tetchy	/'tɛtʃi/	(adj): <i>hay bực mình, cầu kinh, cầu nhàu</i>
timid	/'timid/	(adj): <i>rụt rè, nhút nhát, bẽn lẽn, dễ sợ hãi</i>
vain	/veɪn/	(adj): <i>kiêu ngạo, tự phụ, tự đắc</i>
witty	/'wɪti/	(adj): <i>hóm hình, dí dỏm</i>
accomplice	/ə'kʌmplɪs/	(n): <i>kẻ đồng lõa, tòng phạm</i>
agent	/'eɪdʒənt/	(n): <i>người đại diện, đại lý</i>
altruist	/'æltruɪst/	(n): <i>người giàu lòng vị tha</i>
amateur	/'æmətər/	(n): <i>người chơi nghiệp dư, không chuyên</i>
ambidexter	/,æmbɪ'dɛkstə/	(n): <i>người thuận cả hai tay</i>
ancestor	/'ænsɛstər/	(n): <i>tổ tiên</i>
antiquary	/'æntɪkwəri/	(n): <i>người sưu tầm đồ cổ, nhà khảo cổ</i>
aristocrat	/'æristəkræt/	(n): <i>nhà quý tộc</i>
arsonist	/'a:sənɪst/	(n): <i>kẻ gây hỏa hoạn</i>
artist	/'a:tɪst/	(n): <i>nghệ sĩ (hội họa hay âm nhạc)</i>
artiste	/a:'ti:st/	(n): <i>diễn viên (ca sỹ, vũ công) chuyên nghiệp</i>
assassin	/ə'sæsin/	(n): <i>kẻ ám sát, kẻ giết người</i>
autocrat	/'ɔ:təkræt/	(n): <i>kẻ độc tài, người chuyên quyền</i>
bachelor	/'bætʃələ/	(n): <i>người đàn ông độc thân</i>
barbarian	/ba:'beəriən/	(n): <i>người hoang dã, man rợ, người thô lỗ</i>

benefactor	/ˈbenɪ fæktər/	(n): người hảo tâm, người làm phúc
beneficiary	/ˈbenɪ ˈfɪʃəri/	(n): người được hưởng lợi
biblioklept	/bɪ bli ˈɒklept/	(n): kẻ trộm sách
bibliophile	/ˈbɪ bli əfaɪl/	(n): người yêu sách và sưu tầm sách
cannibal	/ˈkænɪ bəl/	(n): người ăn thịt đồng loại
castaway	/ˈkaːstəweɪ/	(n): người sống sót trong vụ đắm tàu
civilian	/siˈvilɪən/	(n): thường dân, người dân thường không chức vụ
compere	/ˈkɒmpɛə/	(n): người giới thiệu chương trình, người dẫn chương trình
connoisseur	/ˌkɒnəˈsɜː/	(n): người sành về một thứ gì đó
conqueror	/ˈkɒŋkərər/	(n): người chinh phục, người đi xâm chiếm
contemporary	/kənˈtempərəri/	(n): người đương thời
culprit	/ˈkʌlprɪt/	(n): thủ phạm, kẻ phạm tội
cynic	/ˈsɪnɪk/	(n): người hay hoài nghi, nghi ngờ
despot	/ˈdespɒt/	(n): kẻ quân phiệt, tên bạo chúa
eavesdropper	/ˈiːvzdrɒpər/	(n): người nghe trộm, nghe một cách bí mật
egoist	/ˈiɡoʊɪst/	(n): người ích kỉ, người chỉ biết mình (hoặc egotist)
exile	/ˈeksail/	(n): người bị đày, kẻ sống lưu vong

fanatic	/fə'nætɪk/	(n): người cuồng tín
fiance	/'fi:ɑ:n'seɪ/	(n): chồng chưa cưới
fiancée	/'fi:ɑ:n'seɪ/	(n): vợ chưa cưới (hoặc fiancée)
fugitive	/'fju:dʒɪtɪv/	(n): kẻ trốn chạy luật pháp, người lánh nạn
hermit	/'hɜ:mit/	(n): nhà ẩn dật, ẩn sĩ
humorous	/'hju:mərəs/	(adj): hài hước, hóm hình
hypocrite	/'hipəkrit/	(n): người đạo đức giả
immigrant	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	(n): người nhập cư
immortal	/'ɪmɔ:təl/	(n): người bất tử
impulsive	/'ɪmpʌlsɪv/	(adj): hấp tấp, bốc đồng
layman = civilian	/'leɪmən/	(n): người không có chuyên môn, thường dân
linguist	/'lɪŋgwɪst/	(n): nhà ngôn ngữ học
martyr	/'mɑ:tər/	(n): người tử vì đạo, người chết vì nghĩa
mastermind	/'ma:stəmaɪnd/	(n): kẻ chủ mưu, người làm quân sư
misanthrope	/'mɪsənθrəʊp/	(n): kẻ ghét đời, kẻ yếm thế (kẻ ghét mọi người và tránh xa xã hội loại người)
misogamist	/'mi:sɒgəməst/	(n): người ghét kết hôn
misogynist	/'mɪ'sɒdʒɪnɪst/	(n): người đàn ông ghét phụ nữ, đàn bà
missionary	/'mɪʃənri/	(n): nhà truyền giáo, nhà truyền đạo
moderator	/'mɒdəreɪtər/	(n): người trung gian, người hòa giải

monogamist	/mə'ɒgəmist/	(n): người chỉ có một vợ (hoặc một chồng); người chung thủy
monotheist	/'mɒnəʊ,θi:ist/	(n): người theo thuyết một thần
non- smoker	/'nɒn'sməʊkər/	(n): người không hút thuốc lá
novice	/'nɒvis/	(n): người tập việc; người mới học; người chưa có kinh nghiệm; người mới vào nghề
opportunist	/,ɒpə'tju:nist/	(n): kẻ cơ hội
optimist	/'ɒptimist/	(n): người lạc quan
orphan	/'ɔ:fən/	(n): trẻ mồ côi
patriot	/'pætriət/	(n): người yêu nước, ái quốc
pessimist	/'pesimist/	(n): người bi quan
philanthropist	/fɪ'læntərəpɪst/	(n): người làm việc thiện, người làm từ thiện
pilgrim	/'pilgrim/	(n): người hành hương
pragmatist	/'prægmətist/	(n): người thực dụng, người theo chủ nghĩa thực dụng
predecessor	/'pri:disesə(r)/	(n): người tiền nhiệm
progeny	/'prɒdʒəni/	(n): hậu duệ
proxy	/'prɒksi/	(n): người được ủy nhiệm
radical	/'rædɪkəl/	(n): người cấp tiến
recruit	/ri'kru:t/	(n): tân binh, người mới nhập ngũ, thành viên mới

refugee	/,refʃu'dʒi:/	(n): người tị nạn
sage	/seɪdʒ/	(n): nhà hiền triết, người uyên bác
smoker	/'sməʊkər/	(n): người hút thuốc lá
snob	/snɒb/	(n): người quá coi trọng địa vị xã hội và sự giàu có hoặc xem thường những người có địa vị xã hội thấp kém; trường giả học làm sang; kẻ hợm hình
somniloquist	/sɒm'nɪləkwɪst/	(n): người nói mê khi ngủ
spinster	/'spɪnstə/	(n): người phụ nữ độc thân, bà cô
sponsor	/'spɒnsə/	(n): người bảo trợ
stoic	/'stəʊɪk/	(n): người khắc kỷ, người tự kiểm chế cao
stowaway	/'stəʊə,weɪ/	(n): người đi tàu thủy hay máy bay lậu vé
successor	/sək'sesə/	(n): người kế nhiệm, người kế nghiệp
sycophant	/'sɪkəfænt/	(n): người nịnh hót, xu nịnh
teetotaler	/ti:'təʊtələ/	(n): người không uống rượu, chống uống rượu
traitor	/'treɪtər/	(n): kẻ phản bội
truant	/'tru:ənt/	(n): học sinh hay trốn học

usher	/'ʌʃər/	(n): người đưa chỗ (trong rạp hát, trong nhà thờ, đám cưới)
vagrant	/'veɪ grənt/	(n): kẻ hành khất, người lang thang
vandal	/'vændəl/	(n): kẻ phá hoại có chủ đích
vegetarian	/,vedʒi'teəriən/	(n): người ăn chay
veteran	/'vetərən/	(n): cựu chiến binh, người từng trải, người giàu kinh nghiệm
volunteer	/'vɒlən'tiər/	(n): người tình nguyện, xung phong
ward	/wɔ:d/	(n): người được bảo trợ
widow	/'wɪdəʊ/	(n): người góa chồng
widower	/'wɪdəʊər/	(n): người góa vợ
yuppie	/'jʌpi/	(n): người trẻ tuổi có tham vọng (như yuppy)

Practice

Exercise 1: Fill in the missing words in the definitions below. Choose from the following:

<i>bitchy</i>	<i>gregarious</i>	<i>witty</i>
<i>bossy</i>	<i>impulsive</i>	<i>reliable</i>
<i>timid</i>	<i>garrulous</i>	<i>conceited</i>
<i>punctual</i>	<i>industrious</i>	<i>absent-minded</i>
<i>bigoted</i>	<i>stoical</i>	<i>tetchy</i>

1. A/ an.....person is someone who is easily frightened and is not very brave.
2. A/ anperson is someone who habitually talks too much- especially about things which are not very important.
3. A/ anperson is someone you can trust and depend on at all times.
4. A/ anperson is someone who is so concerted with his or her thoughts that he or she doesn't notice what is happening or what he or she is doing and, as a result, often forgets things.
5. A/ anperson is someone is who hard-working.
6. A/ anperson is someone who is sensitive in a bad- tempered sort of way.
7. A/ anperson is someone who enjoys giving other people orders.

8. A/ anperson is someone who never shows dislike, worry, etc, when faced with something unpleasant, but who always remains calm.
9. A/ anperson is someone who has a tendency to make nasty jokes about other people and who finds fault with everything.
10. A/ anperson is someone who is very sociable and enjoys the company of other people.
11. A/ anperson is someone who is never late, but who always arrives at the exact or agreed time.
12. A/ anperson is someone who believes strongly and often unreasonably that he or she is right and best (especially in matters of religion, race or politics).
13. A/ anperson is someone who is able to make clever amusing remarks.
14. A/ anperson is someone who has a tendency to do something without thinking about the results or consequences of his or her actions beforehand.
15. A/ anperson is someone who has a very high opinion of himself or herself—especially about his or her abilities, ect.

Exercise 2: Complete the following dialogues with the following expressions:

far too modest

far too sensible

much too shy

much too proud

much too loyal

far too honest

1. A: I think Mark took some money from my bag while we were out.
B: No, he's to do a thing like that.
2. A: I'm still waiting for Lisa to say sorry for sending that fax to the wrong address.
B: You'll wait a long time! Lisa's to admit anything's her fault.
3. A: Jenny left a window open when she went out this morning. Anybody could have got in.
B: Are you sure it was Jenny? She's to do anything like that.
4. A: Apparently, Daisy asked Tom if he'd like to go out tomorrow night.
B: I don't believe you. She's to ask a boy out.
5. A: July got the highest mark in the class, but she didn't say a word.
B: No, she wouldn't. She's to say anything about it.
6. A: I thought Martin was a good friend but he's been telling everybody that I'm boring.
B: Are you sure? Martin's to say something like that behind your back.

Exercise 3: Complete the following dialogues with the words and phrases below:

moody

selfish

arrogant

stubborn

amusing

silly

1. A: Lucy never thinks about anyone but herself.
B: Yes, she can be a bitsometimes.
7. A: Oh, Laura's impossible. One-minute life is wonderful and the next minute she's in her room crying.
B: Yes, she can be a bit, can't she?
8. A: I don't really like Bob. He seems to think that he's more important than anyone else.
B: Certainly, he can be very
2. A: Mark's so fun. He's got a great sense of humour.
B: Yes, he can be veryat times.
9. A: I wish Joe would stop playing practical jokes all the times. It gets very tiring.
B: Yes, he can be reallyat times. I wish he'd grow up and behave like an adult.
10. A: I told Anny that she shouldn't leave university but she never listens to me.
B: No, she really can be verywhen she wants, can't she?

Exercise 4: Use a suitable word or phrase from the list below to complete each sentences. Use each item once only:

bald patch
courage
curly hair
extrovert
impulsive
on a diet

parting
piercing eyes
shy
spiteful
upset easily

very proud
have the sense
look his best
lose my temper
speak openly

1. Jane's always goingbecause she has a complex about not being slim enough.
2. Unfortunately, Joe getsso be careful with what you say.
3. Jim had medium-length grey hair with adown the middle.
4. As Jim meets a lot of people in his job, he tries towhich means he spends quite a lot on clothes every year.
5. Kate's veryso she keeps doing things she regrets later.
6. As he's tall, you don't notice theon top of his head.
7. Mark was sothat at parties he never spoke to people unless he had been introduced to them.
8. It takes ...to stand up to somebody who's bullying you. _____
- 9 I can.....to Lyli. I don't have to hide my feelings.
10. She had a perm because she thoughtlooked fashionable.
11. Jim's a greatHe loves going out and meeting people.
12. David hadwhich seemed to look right through you.
13. She'sof her son and never stops talking about him.
14. I hope they'llto lock the doors and call the police.

15. It was very ~~apologetic~~ of him to deliberately try to make a fool of her.

16. I'm afraid I seem to more often these days, especially when I get bad service.

Exercise 5: Fill the gaps in the text with suitable words in the box. (There are more words in the box you can need.)

sense

sensible

trust

timid

confident

shy

punctual

sensitive

initiative

reserved

miserable

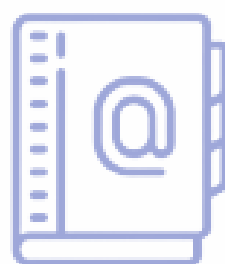
cheerful

I spent the weekend camping with friends but wasn't very successful. Kate was not very ~~punctual~~ and we had to wait an hour for her to turn up. Apparently, she had a problem with the train, but didn't have the common(2).....to ring me on my mobile and warn me she would be late. Then, when she finally arrived, she had a friend with her, called Jim. She was quite nice, but so(3).....that she didn't really speak to anyone for the first day. She'd got a bit more self-.....(4).....by the end of the weekend. However, she didn't seem to have much(5).....: we were only 400 metres from a farm but Jim said he couldn't make tea because we had no water. Bill got angry at that, for no real reason, and poor Jim almost started crying. Bill's problem was that he never really wanted to go camping in the first place, so he was pretty(6).....most of the time.

Exercise 6: Fill the gap in each sentence:

1. "A drop of brandy would make your shark's fin soup taste better," said the host.
"No, thank you," thedeclined.
2. Jim isbecause he is young but earns a lot of money.
3. Although he is over 35 years old, he does not get married. He is a
4. "You must obey all my instructions if you want to learn up this skill." Said the expert to the
5. "They don't wash, they spit everywhere, they knock up anyone who gets in their way, they're!"
6. "As awho joined in Vietnam war. What do you think about the war in Iraq leaded by the US?" asked the interviewer. _____
7. My aunt is ashe's always complaining about her health.
8. After his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon Bonaparte was banished from France and spent his last years as anin St. Helena.
9. "Why did you steal these books from the town library?" asked the Magistrate. "You honour. I just couldn't help myself!" replied the
10. "I just play the piano as my hobby. I am"
said Lyli.
11. "You are anbecause you helped him steal the car."

12. “It’s waste of time trying to change the world!” said the
13. “How are you going to do your test with an injured hand?” “It isn’t a problem: I can use my other hand,” replied the
14. He is an..... He thinks only of himself.
15. Poor the Both his parents died in a car accident.
16. Jim used to smoke a lot but now he is a
17. Joe is the onlywho is alive now since the ship was wrecked.



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Topic 2

Head, face and hair

ĐẦU, MẶT VÀ TÓC

Vocabulary

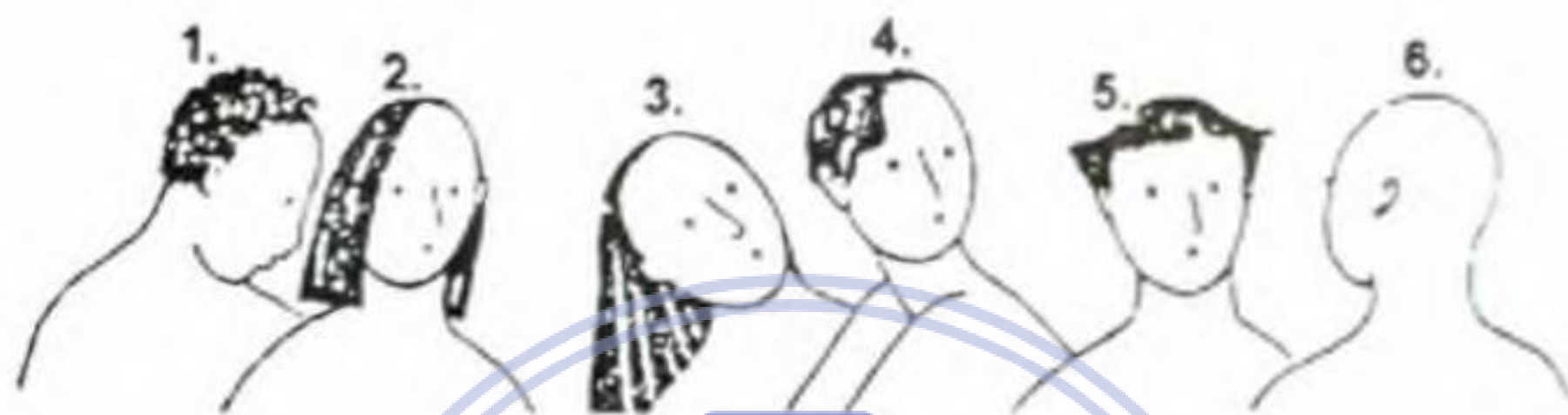
beard	/biəd/	(n): râu
moustache	/'mʌstæʃ/	(n): ria mép
cheek	/tʃi:k/	(n): má
cheekbones	/'tʃi:kboʊns/	(pl): xương gò má
chin	/tʃin/	(n): cằm
complexion	/kəm'plekʃn/	(n): da, nước da, làn da
ear	/iə/	(n): tai
eyebrow	/'aɪbraʊ/	(n): lông mày
eyelash	/'aɪlæʃ/	(n): lông mi
eyelid	/'aɪlɪd/	(n): mí mắt
teeth	/ti:θ/	(pl): răng
false teeth	/fɔls ti:θ/	(n): răng giả
forehead	/'fɔrɪd/	(n): trán
hair	/heə/	(n): tóc
bald	/bɔ:ld/	(adj): hói (trán)
long hair	/lɒŋ heə/	(n): tóc dài

ce and hair

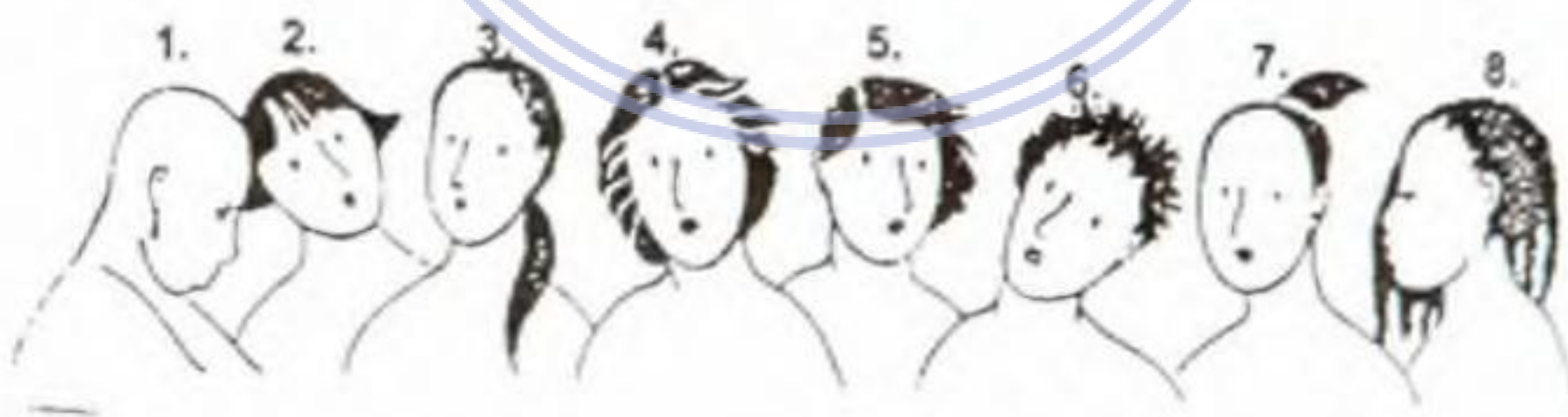
ÁT VÀ TÓC

short hair	/ʃɔ:t heə /	(n): tóc ngắn
curly hair	/'kɜ:li heə/	(n): tóc xoắn, quăn
fringe	/frɪndʒ/	(n): tóc mái, tóc cắt ngang trán
wavy hair	/'weɪvi heə/	(n): tóc quăn, gợn sóng
centre parting	/'sentər 'pɑ:tɪŋ/	(n): kiểu rẽ ngôi
dreadlocks	/'dredləks/	(n): kiểu tóc cuốn lộn dài
ponytail	/'pəʊnteɪl/	(n): kiểu tóc đuôi ngựa
side parting	/saɪd 'pɑ:tɪŋ/	(n): kiểu rẽ một bên
spiky	/'spaɪki/	(adj): kiểu tóc búi
wig	/wɪɡ/	(n): tóc giả
mouth	/maʊθ/	(n): miệng
lip	/lɪp/	(n): môi
mole	/məʊl/	(n): nốt ruồi <i>birth-mark: bớt</i>
neck	/nek/	(n): cổ (người)
nose	/noʊz/	(n): mũi
scar	/ska:r/	(n): sẹo, vết sẹo
tooth	/tu:θ/	(n): răng
tongue	/tʌŋ/	(n): lưỡi
wrinkle	/'rɪŋkl/	(n): nhăn, nếp nhăn
bite	/baɪt/	(v): cắn
blow	/bləʊ/	(v): thổi
chew	/tʃu:/	(v): nhai
frown	/fraʊn/	(v): cau mày, nhăn mặt
go red		(v): xấu hổ
kiss	/kɪs/	(v): hôn
lick	/lɪk/	(v): liếm
smile	/smaɪl/	(v): mỉm cười

spit	/spit/	(v): <i>khạc, nhổ (nước bọt)</i>
suck	/sʌk/	(v): <i>mút</i>
swallow	/ˈswa:lou/	(v): <i>nuốt</i>
wink	/wɪŋk/	(v): <i>nháy mắt</i>
yawn	/jɔ:n/	(v): <i>ngáp</i>



fat	/fæt/	(adj): <i>béo</i>
oval	/ˈəʊvəl/	(adj): <i>hình ô van, bầu dục</i>
round	/raʊnd/	(adj): <i>tròn</i>
square	/skweə/	(adj): <i>hình vuông</i>
tan	/tæn/	(adj): <i>rám nắng (da)</i>
thin	/θɪn/	(adj): <i>gầy</i>



dandruff	/ˈdændrʌf/	(n): <i>gàu</i>
greasy	/ˈgri:si/	(adj): <i>nhiều dầu (tóc, da đầu)</i>
implant	/ɪmˈplɑ:nt/	(v): <i>cấy mô dưới da</i>
shaven	/ˈʃeɪvən/	(adj): <i>cạo, đã được cạo</i>

Practice

Exercise 1: Use the correct noun with the verbs in the boxes:

eyes

head

teeth

nose

hair

a. Turn

Shake

Nod

Hit

Scratch

b. Comb

Brush

Wash

Dye

Lose

c. Clean

Brush

d. Blow

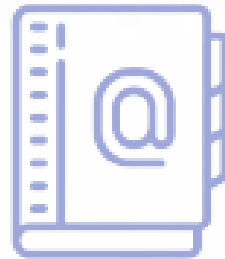
e. Open

Close

Rub

Ruin

your



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your

your

your

your

Now use the correct form of some of the expression in the sentences below:

1. I need a new image. I'm thinking ofblonde.
2. I'm sure. I'll be bald by the time. I'm thirty. My Dad.....all.....in his twenties.
3. My dentist keeps telling meup and down as well as from side to side.
4. When I came off my motorbike, Ihard on the road even though I was wearing my crash helmet.
5. You'llif you never take a break from that computer screen!
6. In our culturemeans you agree whileusually means "no". This isn't the same in all cultures.
7. Have you got a paper handkerchief? I need to, I hate having a cold.
8. Are youbecause you're not sure what to do or because it's itchy?

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs below:

<i>wink</i>	<i>frown</i>	<i>yawn</i>	<i>grin</i>	<i>smile</i>
<i>blow</i>	<i>spit</i>	<i>swallow</i>	<i>bite</i>	<i>go red</i>

1. Come on everybody, I'm trying to take your picture.
2. I should have gone to bed earlier last night. I can't stoptoday.

3. I knew Peter was only joking because heat me but Jim believed him!
4. What are you.....for? I don't think it's funny at all.
5. When I asked Mark if he knew about the missing money, hebright I'm sure he knows something about it.
6. Is something wrong? You keep!
7. I don't understand why footballers have to keepon the pitch all the time. It's disgusting.
8. Don't let the baby play with the coin. She'll only put it in her mouth andit.
9. Stopthe dog. One of these days he's going toyou.
10. I wish you wouldn't keepcigarette smoke across the table while I'm eating.

Exercise 3: Parts of the head and face are often used metaphorically or in idiomatic expressions. Complete the following sentences with the words below:

<i>mouth</i>	<i>face</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>nose</i>
<i>eyes</i>	<i>ear</i>	<i>ears</i>	<i>tongue</i>

1. I hear you're going to leave China. I couldn't believe mywhen Tom told me.
2. I saw Jim kissing Lyli outside the cinema last night. I couldn't believe my
3. Why did you have to tell Sara about me dancing with Jim at the party last night? You've got a big.....

4. Excuse me. Could you keep anon my bag while I go for a swim?
5. I'm not going to work today. I just can't another day of sitting in front of that computer.
6. Don't tell me the answer. It's on the tip of my
7. He never listens to anything anybody says. It just goes in oneand out the other.
8. I've told you before. Keep your.....out of my business.

Exercise 4: Use these words to complete the text below:

anti-dandruff implants dandruff wig
conditioner greasy shampoo

I wash my hair three times a week using a regular(1)..... and once a week I also use about getting hair(2)..... My boyfriend needs help with his hair. It's a bit(3).....and he gets(4).....so I bought him some(5).....shampoo. He's also going a bit thin on top. In fact, he's going bald. He's thinking about having hair(6)..... I don't mind as long as he doesn't start wearing a(7).....!

Exercise 5: Use these words to complete the sentences below:

complexion teeth pierced beards
make-up mole false teeth unshaven
wrinkle cheekbones spots scar

1. Joe wears a lot of..... she looks better without it, if she asks me.
2. I'm getting old. I'm starting to getround my eyes.
3. My sister's had her nose and eyebrow..... She, actually, looks quite good.
4. I had terrible.....when I was a teenager. No wonder I was so shy with girls.
5. Linda's got lovely high..... I find her very attractive.
6. Daisy's got lovelyI find her very a baby's.
7. I don't like men with.....but I quite like thelook – you know- one or two days without shaving.
8. My mum's got a small, brown.....on one of her cheeks.
9. I cut myself climbing a tree when I was ten and I've got this.....just below my ear.
10. My grandfather looks really funny when he smiles because he's got two.....missing and he refuses to wear.....

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Exercise 6: Put the words in the following sentences into the correct order:

1. such/ skin/ she's/ clear/ lovely/ got
.....
2. she's/ cheekbones/ beautiful/ such/ got/ high
.....
3. got/ white/ teeth/ beautiful/ such/ he's
.....
4. light/ she's/ curly/ hair/ brown/ got
.....
5. blue/ got/ she's/ piercing/ eyes/ beautiful
.....
6. got/ he's/ greasy/ long/ hair/ horrible
.....

Topic 3

Parts of body and movements

CÁC BỘ PHẬN TRÊN CƠ THỂ VÀ SỰ DI CHUYỂN

 Vocabulary



bow	/baʊ/	(v): cúi chào, cúi
clap	/klæp/	(v): vỗ tay
climb	/klaɪm/	(v): leo trèo
collapse	/kəlæps/	(v): ngã gục xuống, quy xuống (vì suy nhược)
crawl	/kro:l/	(v): bò, trườn
dance	/da:ns/	(v): nhảy múa, khiêu vũ, múa
dive	/daɪv/	(v): lặn
drag	/dræg/	(v): lôi kéo, kéo lê
fall down		rơi xuống, ngã xuống (cầu thang, xe đạp)
grab	/græb/	(v): tóm lấy, vồ lấy, giật lấy
hold	/hoʊld/	(v): cầm, nắm, giữ
hop	/hɒp/	(v): nhảy lò cò
jump	/dʒʌmp/	(v): nhảy

kick	/kɪk/	(v): đá, sút
kneel	/ni:l/	(v): quỳ xuống
lean	/li:n/	(v): dựa, tựa
lie down		nằm xuống
point	/pɔɪnt/	(v): chỉ trỏ
pull	/pʊl/	(v): lôi, kéo, giật
punch	/pʌntʃ/	(v): đâm, thui
reach	/ri:tʃ/	(v): với tay, đưa tay ra với lấy, liên lạc với ai qua điện thoại
run	/rʌn/	(v): chạy
shake	/ʃeɪk/	(v): rung, lắc, lay động, rũ
sit	/sɪt/	(v): ngồi
slap	/slæp/	(v): đánh bằng bàn tay hoặc bằng cái gì bẹt; tát; vỗ; phát
slip	/slɪp/	(v): làm gì vội vàng, đi đâu vội vàng
stamp	/stæmp/	(v): giẫm chân
stand	/stænd/	(v): đứng
step	/step/	(v): bước, bước đi
throw	/θrou/	(v): ném, quăng, liệng
trip over		hút chân, vướng chân
walk	/wɔ:k/	(v): đi bộ
wave	/weɪv/	(v): vẫy tay
ankle	/'æŋkl/	(n): mắt cá chân
big toe	/'bɪg tu:/	(n): ngón chân cái
calf	/kɑ:f/	(n): bắp chân

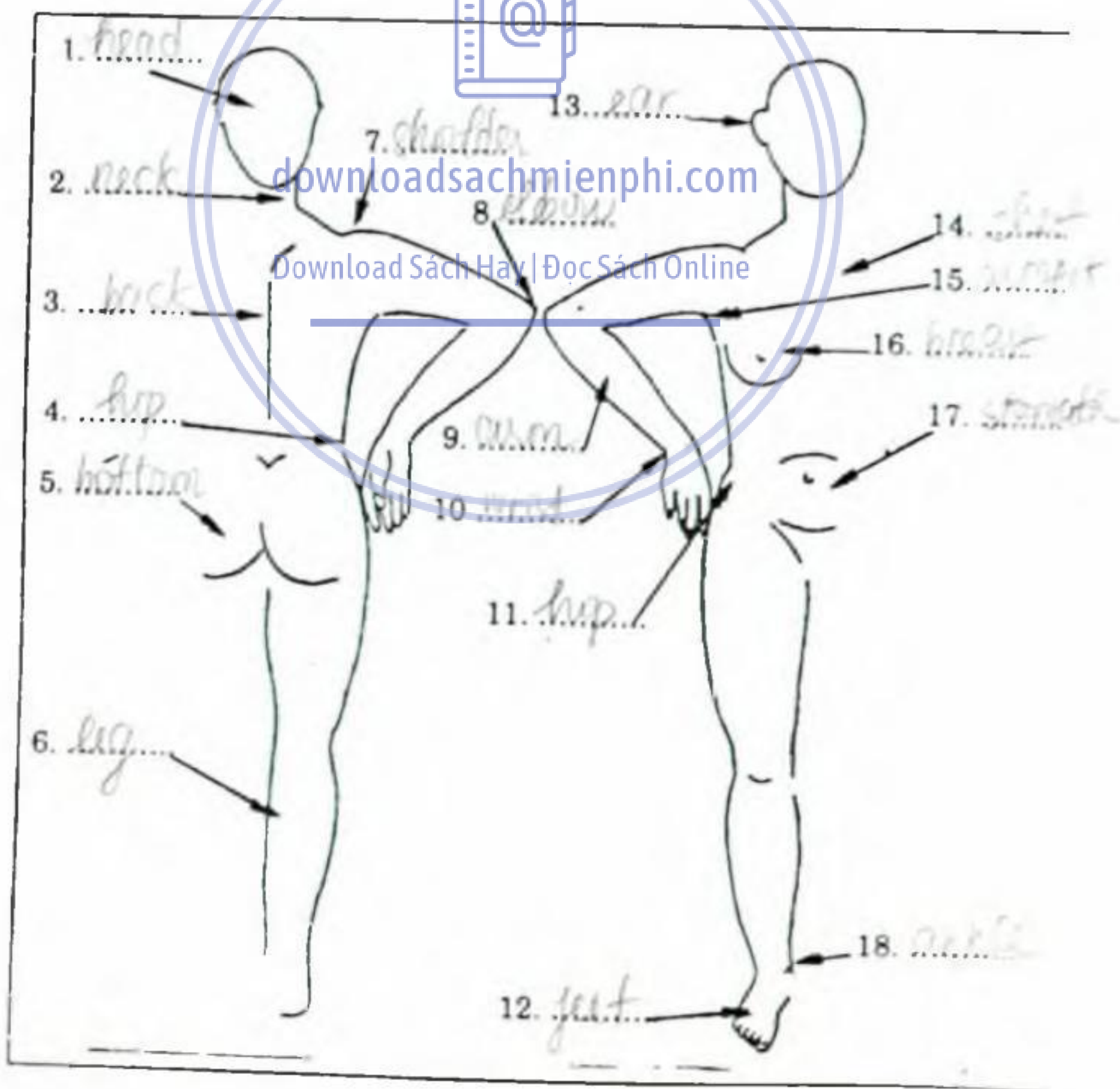
heel	/hi:l/	(n): gót chân
knee	/ni:/	(n): đầu gối
thigh	/θai/	(n): đùi, bắp đùi
toe /	tu:/	(n): ngón chân
arm	/a:m/	(n): cánh tay
elbow	/'elbəu/	(n) khuỷu tay
finger	/'fingə/	(n): ngón tay
nail	/neil/	(n): móng tay
palm	/pa:m/	(n): lòng bàn tay
thumb	/θAm/	(n): ngón tay cái
wrist	/rist/	(n): cổ tay
armpit	/'a:mpit/	(n): nách
back	/bæk/	(n): lưng
waist	/weist/	(n): eo, phần eo, chỗ thắt lưng
bottom	/'bɒtəm/	(n): mông đít
hip	/hip/	(n): hông
breast	/brest/	(n): vú
chest	/tʃest/	(n): ngực
ear	/iə/	(n): tai
foot	/fut/	(n): bàn chân
feet	/fi:t/	(pl): bàn chân
leg	/leg/	(n): chân
head	/hed/	(n): đầu
neck	/nek/	(n): cổ
shoulder	/'ʃəuldər/	(n): vai

bile	/'bail/	(n): mật
bladder	/'blædər/	(n): bóng đái, bàng quang
blood	/blʌd/	(n): máu
vein	/vein/	(n): tĩnh mạch, huyết mạch
artery	/'a:təri/	(n): động mạch
cell	/sel/	(n): tế bào
heart	/ha:t/	(n): tim
kidney	/'kidni/	(n): quả thận
ligament	/'ligəmənt/	(n): dây chằng
liver	/'livə/	(n): gan
lung	/lʌŋ/	(n): phổi
muscle	/'mʌsl/	(n): cơ, bắp thịt, cơ bắp
pelvis	/'pelvis/	(n): khung xương chậu
rib	/rib/	(n): xương sườn
skeleton	/'skelɪtən/	(n): bộ xương
skull	/skʌl/	(n): hộp sọ, bộ óc
spine	/spain/	(n): xương sống
skin	/skin/	(n): da
stomach	/'stʌmək/	(n): bụng, dạ dày
tendon	/'tendən/	(n): gân
joint	/dʒɔɪnt/	(n): khớp nối
windpipe	/'windpaip/	(n): khí quản
womb	/wu:m/	(n): dạ con, tử cung

Practice

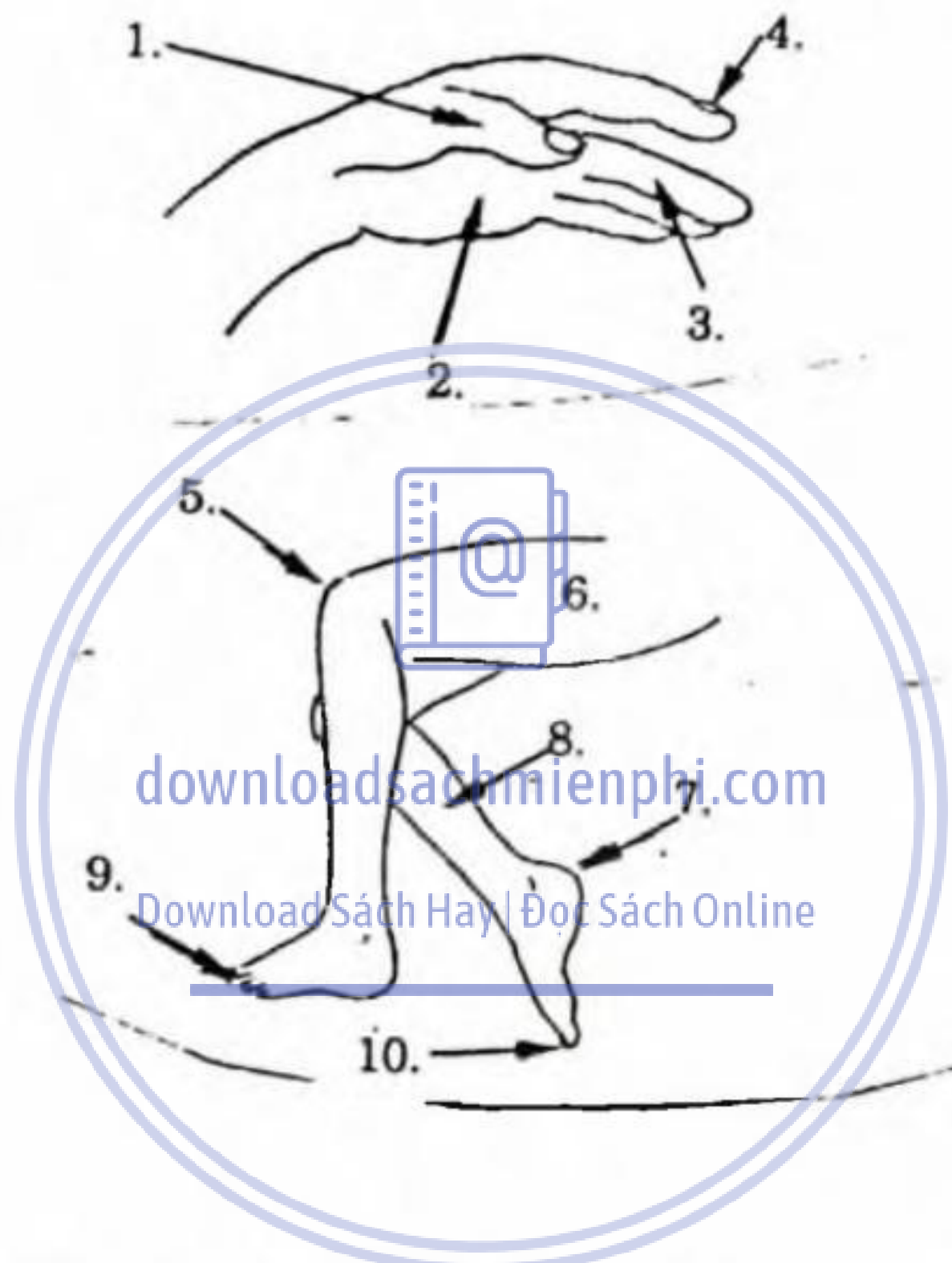
Exercise 1: Name the parts of the body in the picture:

<i>waist</i>	<i>back</i>	<i>elbow</i>	<i>wrist</i>
<i>shoulder</i>	<i>neck</i>	<i>bottom</i>	<i>leg</i>
<i>breast</i>	<i>ear</i>	<i>chest</i>	<i>arm</i>
<i>armpit</i>	<i>stomach</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>ankle</i>
<i>hip</i>	<i>head</i>		



Exercise 2: Match the words with the parts of the body in the picture:

finger *calf* *thumb* *heel* *nail*
palm *big toe* *high* *toes* *knee*



Exercise 3: Match the beginning of the sentences on the left with the ending on the right:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. The average heart | a. passes through the windpipe and into the lungs |
| 2. The heart | b. circulates around the body supplying oxygen to the cells |
| 3. The air we breathe in | c. pumps blood around the body through the arteries |

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 4. The skeleton | d. helps to regulate body temperature |
| 5. Muscles | e. separate waste liquid from the blood |
| 6. Blood | f. beats more than 100,000 times a day |
| 7. The skin | g. are attached to bones by tendons |
| 8. The kidneys | h. supports the body and protects the internal organs |
| 9. The spine | i. supports the back and protects the spinal cord |
| 10. Veins | j. is a bag which collects urine before it is passed out of the body |
| 11. Arteries | k. carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body |
| 12. The womb | l. carry blood from all parts of the body to the heart |
| 13. Joints | m. is the part of woman's body where a baby grows and develops |
| 14. The liver | n. are where two bones are connected together by ligaments |
| 15. The bladder | o. helps to clean the blood and produces bile |

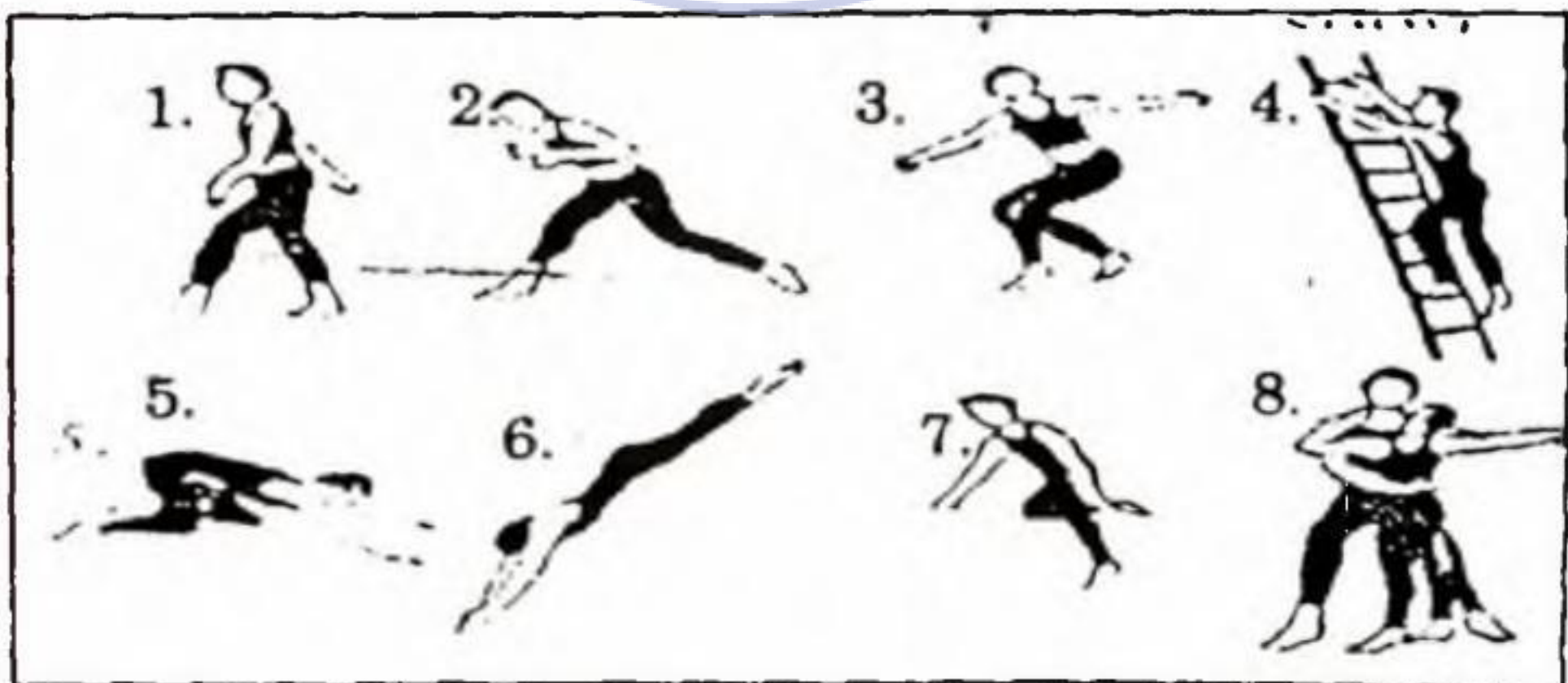
Exercise 4: Match the words with the movements in the picture:

bow 6	dance 8	stand up 2	dive 6
kneel 5	walk 1	sit down 1	hop 7
lean 4	jump 8	run 2	crawl 5
lie down 3	climb 4		

a.



b.



Exercise 5: Use the correct form of these verbs in the sentences below:

lift *pull* *slip* *fall down*
push *drag* *collapse* *trip over*

1. Excuse me, could you help memy car to the side of the road?
2. The best part of the film was when heher towards him and kissed her passionately.
3. My suitcase is so heavy I can hardlyit off the ground.
4. Two policemenone of the protesters from the crowd and threw him into the back of the police van.
5. Ithe dog last night and hit my head on the coffee table.
6. Ithe stairs and almost broke my neck!
7. It's quite icy outside. Be careful not toand break something.
8. The old manin the street and was rushed to hospital.

Exercise 6: Complete the following sentences with the correct form of these verbs:

shake *stamp* *step* *reach*
hold on *slap* *grab* *wave*

1. My feet are soaking wet! I've just.....in a huge puddle!
2. That guy must have said something very rude. The woman with him has justhis face.
3. There was nothing I could do. The man just my handbag and ran off up the street.
4. You're taller than me. Could youup and get that book for me?
5. There was a huge spider on the bathroom floor. My Dad juston it and that was the end of the spider!
6. Everyone in the crowd wasa flag as the Queen passed by. Sheback!
7. You're supposed tothe bottle before you take the medicine.
8. It was so windy last night I really had to.....to my umbrella to stop it blowing away.

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The sense GIÁC QUAN

Vocabulary

hearing

/ˈhiəriŋ/

(n): *thính giác*

sight

/saɪt/

(n): *thị giác*

smell

/smel/

(n): *khứu giác*

taste

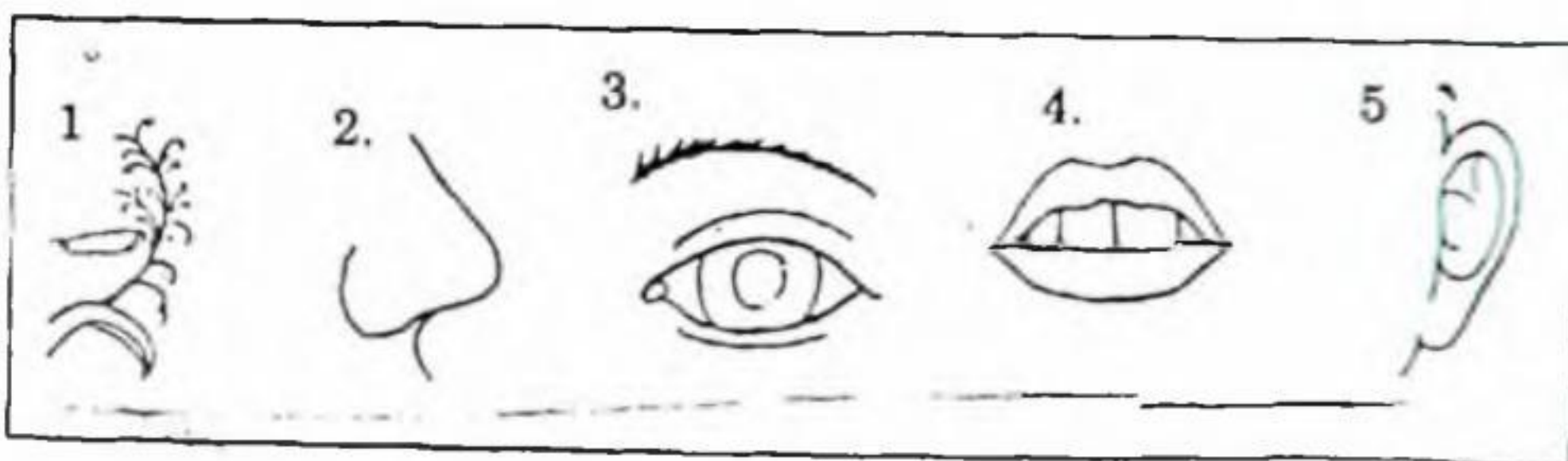
/teɪst/

(n): *vị giác*

touch

/tʌtʃ/

(n): *xúc giác*



 Practice
Exercise 1: Fill the gaps from the box with the correct word:*look**sound**taste**feel**smell*

1. I thought she was English at first, but when she spoke, sheAmerican.
2. This material is very soft, it almostlike silk.
3. Did you see those guard dogs? I didn't like the of them at all.
4. These flowers.....fantastic; the scent fills the whole room.
5. He said the drink was mostly orange juice, but it didn'tvery nice.
6. When I went into the kitchen, there was a strong of gas.
7. When he first told me, itlike a great idea, but I'm not so sure now.
8. I've just had a foot massage. Itwonderful.
9. That boyjust like my brother: the same hair and a similar-shaped face.
10. I don't like theof this soup; I think it's got too much salt in it.

Exercise 2: Fill the gaps using verbs from the box, in the correct form:

<i>see</i>	<i>look at</i>	<i>watch</i>	<i>hear</i>
<i>listen to</i>	<i>press</i>	<i>touch</i>	<i>hold</i>

1. Did youthat noise?
2. There was a big man standing in front of me so I couldn'tanything.
3. I never.....Pop music on the radio, except when I'm in the car.
4. The cooker gets hot, so don't.....it under any circumstances.
5. One of the teachers said she would.....my letter and correct it.
6. My cat loves to sit in the window and.....the birds in the tree outside.
7. I gave the instruction twice, but he still got them wrong; he wasn't.....
8.my arm and you won't fall, I promise.
9. We went to the cinema last night to.....that new comedy.
10. I put my money in and..... that button, but nothing happened.
11. I must have.....the wall before the paint was completely dry.
12. If youthe carpet closely, you canhow dirty it is.
13. Ithe announcement but I couldn't tell you what he said because I wasn't really

Exercise 3: Match the beginning of each sentence on the left with two of the comments on the right:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Shall I open the window? | a. It makes you look ridiculous. |
| | b. She sounded very upset. |
| 2. Do you have to wear that shirt? | c. It smells disgusting in here. |
| | d. It tastes revolting. |
| | e. Your face feels so rough. |
| 3. Why don't you have a shave? | f. It sounded as if she'd been crying. |
| | g. It makes you look like a clown. |
| 4. I've just spoken to Lim on the phone. | h. It stinks in here. |
| | i. It tastes like vinegar. |
| 5. Where on earth did you get this wine? | j. Your face feels like sandpaper. |

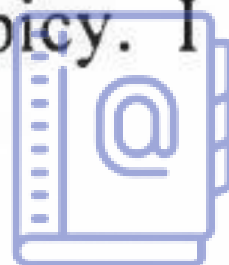
Exercise 4: Match the two parts of these sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Come and smell | a. the radio in the morning. |
| 2. Come and taste | b. these roses. Aren't they lovely? |
| 3. I was just looking at | c. this soup. It's delicious. |
| 4. I always listen to | d. your photos of the wedding. They're fantastic. |
| 5. Feel | e. this blouse. Do you think it's silk? |

Exercise 5: Fill the gaps in the following sentences with *can* or *can't* together with one of the verbs below.

hear see smell taste feel

1. Could you move your head? Iproperly.
2. I think Igas.
3. Speak up a bit. Iwhat you're saying.
4. I think it's going to be cold tonight. Iit in my bones!
5. This dish is very spicy. Ireallythe chilli in it.



Exercise 6: Choose the correct endings below:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Tina suddenly spotted | a. the bill in disbelief. Surely, \$2,000 wasn't the correct amount. |
| 2. Penny gazed at | b. one of her friends on the other side of the bat. "Hi Joe", she shouted. |
| 3. Lyli glanced at | c. the curtains. She enjoyed watching all the neighbours coming and going. |
| 4. Lucy stared at | d. her watch nervously. He should be here by now, she said to herself. |
| 5. The old lady peeped through | e. the toys in the shop window, wishing it was her birthday. |



Character, feeling and emotion

TÍNH CÁCH, CẢM XÚC VÀ TÌNH CẢM

Vocabulary

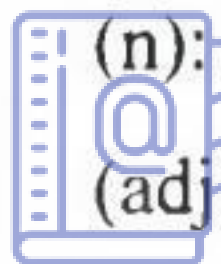


aggressive	/ə'ɡresɪv/	(adj): hùng hỏ, hung hăng, hiếu chiến
ambitious	/æm'biʃəs/	(adj): <u>đầy</u> tham vọng
amusing	/ə'mju:zɪŋ/	(adj): vui, gây ngạc nhiên, làm cho buồn cười
arrogant	/'æərəɡənt/	(adj): kiêu căng, kiêu ngạo
bright	/braɪt/	(adj): sáng dạ, thông minh
careless	/'keələs/	(adj): bất cân, câu thả
cheerful	/'tʃɪəfəl/	(adj): vui mừng, phấn khởi
clever	/'klevə/	(adj): thông minh
confident	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	(adj): tự tin
confused	/kən'fju:zd/	(adj): bối rối, lúng túng, lộn xộn, không rõ ràng

courage	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	(n): <i>sự dũng cảm, gan dạ</i>
decisive	/di'saisiv/	(adj): <i>kiên quyết, dứt khoát, quyết đoán</i>
easy-going	/,i:zi'gəʊɪŋ/	(adj): <i>điều dàng, dễ tính, dễ gần</i>
embarrassed	/im'bærəst/	(adj): <i>bối rối, ngượng ngùng</i>
exhausted	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	(adj): <i>kiệt sức</i>
friendly	/'frendli/	(adj): <i>thân thiện</i>
frightened	/'fraɪtənd/	(adj): <i>hoảng sợ, khiếp đảm</i>
funny	/'fʌni/	(adj): <i>buồn cười, khôi hài</i>
fussy	/'fʌsi/	(adj): <i>cầu kỳ, kiêu cách</i>
generous	/'dʒenərəs/	(adj): <i>rộng lượng, hào phóng</i>
grateful	/'greɪtfəl/	(adj): <i>biết ơn</i>
guilty	/'gɪlti/	(adj): <i>tội lỗi, cảm thấy có lỗi</i>
happy	/'hæpi/	(adj): <i>vui sướng, hạnh phúc</i>
honest	/'ɒnɪst/	(adj): <i>thật thà, lương thiện</i>
horrible	/'hɒrəbl/	(adj): <i>kinh tởm, xấu xa, đáng ghét</i>
jealous	/'dʒeləs/	(adj): <i>ghen tị</i>
kind	/'kaɪnd/	(adj): <i>từ tế, tốt bụng</i>
loyal	/'lɔɪəl/	(adj): <i>trung thành, trung nghĩa</i>
mature	/'mə'tʃuə/	(adj): <i>trưởng thành</i>
miserable	/'mɪzərəbl/	(adj): <i>đau khổ, cực khổ, khó sở</i>
modest	/'mɒdɪst/	(adj): <i>khiêm tốn, nhu mì, thùy mị</i>
moody	/'mu:di/	(adj): <i>buồn rầu, ừ rừ</i>

nasty	/ˈna:sti/	(adj): <i>bẩn thỉu, thô tục, cẩu kính</i>
nervous	/ˈnɜ:vəs/	(adj): <i>hay hoảng sợ, lo lắng, bồn chồn</i>
nice	/naɪs/	(adj): <i>xinh đẹp, ngoan, chu đáo</i>
parting	/ˈpa:tɪŋ/	(n): <i>sự chia tay, buổi chia tay</i>
patient	/ˈpeɪʃənt/	(adj): <i>kiên nhẫn, bền chí</i>
peasant	/ˈpezənt/	(n): <i>nông dân, người nhà quê</i>
pleasant	/ˈplezənt/	(adj): <i>vui vẻ, dễ thương</i>
proud	/praʊd/	(adj): <i>kiêu hãnh, tự hào</i>
relaxed	/rɪˈlæksd/	(adj): <i>thanh thản, thoải mái, thư giãn</i>
reliable	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	(adj): <i>chín chắn, đáng tin cậy</i>
reserved	/rɪˈzɜ:vəd/	(adj): <i>kín đáo, dè dặt</i>
rude	/ru:d/	(adj): <i>thô lỗ, man rợ, độc ác</i>
scared	/ˈskeəd/	(adj): <i>bị hoảng sợ, hoảng loạn, nhát gan</i>
selfish	/ˈselfɪʃ/	(adj): <i>ích kỷ</i>
sensible	/ˈsensɪbl/	(adj): <i>biết điều, có óc xét đoán</i>
sensitive	/ˈsensɪtɪv/	(adj): <i>nhạy cảm, dễ bị thương, dễ bị ảnh hưởng</i>
shy	/ʃaɪ/	(adj): <i>nhút nhát, bẽn lẽn, e thẹn</i>
silly	/ˈsɪli/	(adj): <i>ngớ ngẩn, khờ dại</i>
spiteful	/ˈspaɪtfl/	(adj): <i>hằn học, đầy thù hận, tỏ ra ác ý</i>

stubborn	/'stʌbən/	(adj): <i>bướng bỉnh, ngoan cố</i>
stupid	/'stju:pid/	(adj): <i>ngu ngốc, chậm hiểu</i>
sympathetic	/,simpə'θetik/	(adj): <i>thông cảm, đồng cảm</i>
tense	/tens/	(adj): <i>căng thẳng, bồn chồn, hồi hộp</i>
thick	/θik/	(adj): <i>ngũ, dầy đặc</i>
tired	/'taɪəd/	(adj): <i>mệt mỏi</i>
tolerant	/'tolərənt/	(adj): <i>khoan dung</i>
trust	/trʌst/	(n): <i>lòng tin, sự tín nhiệm</i>
unpleasant	/ʌn'pleznt/	(adj): <i>không thoải mái</i>



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Practice

Exercise 1: Match the sentences on the left with the replies on the right. Write the letter in the box below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. She wants to give me some money as a gift. | a. Oh, she's so rude. |
| 2. She just walked straight past without even saying hello. | b. I know, she's very sensible, isn't she? |
| 3. She always says <i>Please</i> and <i>Thank you</i> . | c. I know, she's so selfish, isn't she? |
| 4. She hates waiting for anything. She wants everything to be done right now. | d. Yes, she's a very polite girl. |
| 5. She's very good with the children. I never worry about them when she's there. | e. Yes, she seems lovely, doesn't she? |
| 6. I really like Rich's new girlfriend. | f. I know, she's so impatient, isn't she? |
| 7. She only thinks about herself. | g. Oh, she's so mean. |
| 8. She never gets angry, even when she has to explain things to them again and again. | h. I think, she's so silly sometimes, don't you? |
| | i. Yes, she's really patient, isn't she? |
| | j. She's always so generous, isn't she? |

9. She's always telling jokes and playing tricks on people.
10. He asked if he could use her car to get to the hospital, but she just said no.

Exercise 2: Match the first part of these descriptions with the second parts below:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Jim isn't very sensitive. | a. He's always buying me little presents. |
| 2. Karl's so aggressive. | b. He's always looking in the mirror. |
| 3. Dave's very thoughtful. | c. He's always worrying about what people think of him. |
| 4. Jack's so absent-minded. | d. He's always saying the wrong thing. |
| 5. Math isn't very self-confident. | e. He keeps forgetting where he's putting things. |
| 6. He's so vain. | f. He keeps getting into fights. |

Exercise 3: Match the sentences from (1-5) with the ones from (a-e) which have opposite adjectives:

1. Tim's really generous. He bought everyone in the pub drinks last night.

2. Jim's very hard-working. She never leaves the office until after six o'clock.
3. Joe's very outgoing. She has made friends with everybody in the class already.
4. Dave's very easy-going sort of guy. Nothing seems to worry him.
5. Jack's such a cheerful little boy. I've never seen him in a bad mood.

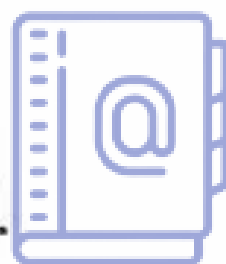
- a. Karl's so shy. I don't think he's spoken to any of other students yet.
- b. I don't understand why he's so miserable. He never stops complaining.
- c. Lyli's very tense. She's always worrying about something other.
- d. Don't expect David to put any money in the collection. He's much too mean.
- e. I can't believe Anna's husband's so lazy. He just sits and watches TV every evening.

Exercise 4: Match the situations with the feelings below:

1. I didn't understand any of the questions.
2. A huge dog was running towards me.
3. We're taking the kids to the zoo on Saturday.
4. I've got my driving test tomorrow.
5. I've been up since half past five.

6. I forgot my Dad's birthday again.
7. My Mum and Dad arrived at the club and started dancing.
8. When my daughter became doctor, I was really pleased.

- a. I'm starting to feel really tired.
- b. I felt so proud.
- c. I was really scared.
- d. It was really confused.
- e. I feel so guilty.
- f. I'm really nervous.
- g. They're really excited.
- h. I was so embarrassed.



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Exercise 5: Use the correct form of these words in the situations below:

show

hide

get

be

1. If you love Jim, you've got to tell him. Don't your feelings from her.
2. Whyyou in such a bad mood today? Have I upset you?
3. Ann's a very emotional person. She isn't afraid tofeelings in public.
4. I'vemixed feelings about leaving. I'll be glad to say goodbye to this place, but I'll miss all my friends here.
5. You seem toin a good mood this morning. Have you won the lottery?

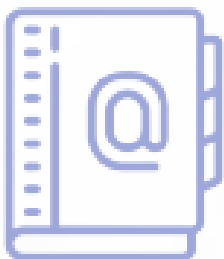
Exercise 6: Match the words in the box with the definitions below:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| a. Jealous | 1. Sad and angry because something unpleasant has happened. |
| b. Upset | 2. Feeling very satisfied when you (or someone close to you) have done something very well. |
| c. Proud | 3. Afraid |
| d. Frightened | 4. Uncomfortable and often ashamed because you have done something wrong or stupid in a social situation. |
| e. Embarrassed | 5. Angry and unhappy because someone has something you want, or because someone you like or love is showing interest in other person. |
-

Health and disease

SỨC KHỎE VÀ BỆNH TẬT

Vocabulary

allergy	<i>/ˈælədʒi/</i>		(n): <i>bệnh dị ứng (với thuốc men hoặc thức ăn)</i>
appendicitis	<i>/ə,pendɪˈsaɪtɪs/</i>		(n): <i>bệnh viêm ruột thừa</i>
arthritis	<i>/aːˈθraɪtɪs/</i>		(n): <i>chứng viêm khớp</i>
asthma	<i>/æsmə/</i>		(n): <i>bệnh hen, bệnh suyễn</i>
blister	<i>ˈblɪstər/</i>		(n): <i>vết bong rộp, chỗ da bị rộp</i>
bronchitis	<i>/brɒŋˈkaɪtɪs/</i>		(n): <i>bệnh viêm phế quản</i>
casualty	<i>ˈkæʒjuəlti/</i>		(n): <i>thương vong, người bị chết hoặc bị thương trong chiến tranh</i>
cough	<i>/kɒf/</i>		(n): <i>ho, cơn ho, tiếng ho</i>
epidemic	<i>ˌepɪˈdemɪk/</i>		(n): <i>bệnh dịch, dịch bệnh</i>
flu	<i>/fluː/</i>		(n): <i>bệnh cúm</i>

hangover	/'hæŋ,əʊvər/	(n): cảm giác khó chịu khi dùng thức uống có nồng độ cồn cao
hay fever	/'hei 'fi:və/	(n): bệnh sốt mùa hè
headache	/'hedeik/	(n): cơn đau đầu, chứng nhức đầu
heart disease	/hɑ:t dɪ'zi:z/	(n): bệnh tim
hepatitis	/,hepə'taɪtɪs/	(n): bệnh viêm gan
indigestion	/,ɪndɪ'dʒestʃn/	(n): chứng khó tiêu, tình trạng không tiêu hóa được
infection	/ɪn'fekʃn/	(n): sự nhiễm, bệnh nhiễm trùng
jet lag	/dʒet læg/	(n): chứng mệt mỏi sau một chuyến bay dài
lung cancer	/lʌŋ 'kænsər/	(n): ung thư phổi
malaria	/mə'leəriə/	(n): bệnh sốt rét
measles	/'mi:zlz/	(pl): bệnh sởi
migraine	/'mi:greɪn/	(n): chứng đau nửa đầu
pain	/peɪn/	(n): vết đau, sự đau
put on weight		tăng cân
rash	/ræʃ/	(n): chứng phát ban, chỗ phát ban, da nổi mụn
soar throat	/sɔ:r θrəʊt/	(n): viêm họng
stomachache	/'stʌmək'eɪk/	(n): đau dạ dày
symptom	/'sɪmptəm/	(n): triệu chứng, dấu hiệu của bệnh

thin	/θin/	(adj): <i>gầy</i>
tonsillitis	/,tɒntsɪ'laɪtəs/	(n): <i>viêm amidan, sưng amidan</i>
ulcer	/'ʌlsər/	(n): <i>chỗ bị loét</i>
virus	/'vaɪərəs/	(n): <i>vi rút, bệnh nhiễm vi rút</i>
chiropodist	/kɪ'rɒpədɪst/	(n): <i>người chuyên chữa bệnh về chân</i>
midwife	/'mɪdwaɪf/	(n): <i>bà đỡ, bà mụ</i>
nurse	/nɜ:s/	(n): <i>y tá</i>
optician	/ɒp'tɪʃən/	(n): <i>chuyên gia nhãn khoa</i>
out-patient	/'aʊtpeɪʃənt/	(n): <i>bệnh nhân ngoại trú</i>
paediatrician	/,pi:diə'tri:ən/	(n): <i>bác sĩ khoa nhi</i>
patient	/'peɪjnt/	(n): <i>bệnh nhân</i>
practitioner	/præk'tɪʃnə/ /præk'tɪʃənə/	(n): <i>người đang hành nghề (đặc biệt là về y học)</i>
psychiatrist	/saɪ'kaɪətrɪst/	(n): <i>bác sĩ tâm thần</i>
rheumatologist	/ru:mə'tɒlədʒɪst/	(n): <i>bác sĩ khoa thấp khớp</i>
specialist	/'speʃəlist/	(n): <i>chuyên gia, nhà chuyên khoa</i>
surgeon	/'sɜ:dʒən/	(n): <i>bác sĩ phẫu thuật</i>
antibiotic	/,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/	(n): <i>thuốc kháng sinh</i>
injection	/ɪn'dʒekʃn/	(n): <i>sự tiêm, mũi tiêm, thuốc tiêm</i>
medicine	/'medsn; 'medɪsn/	(n): <i>thuốc</i>

painkiller	/'pein,kilə/	(n): <i>thuốc giảm đau</i>
pill	/pil/	(n): <i>viên thuốc</i>
prescription	/pris'kripʃn/	(n): <i>đơn thuốc</i>
bad	/bæd/	(adj): <i>xấu, không khỏe</i>
catch a cold		: <i>bị cảm</i>
diet	/'daɪət/	(n): <i>chế độ ăn kiêng, thực đơn hàng ngày, đồ ăn hàng ngày</i>
dizzy	/'dizi/	(adj): <i>hoa mắt, chóng mặt</i>
exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/	(v): <i>luyện tập, rèn luyện</i>
fat	/fæt/	(adj): <i>mập, béo</i>
fit	/fit/	(adj): <i>khỏe mạnh, sung sức</i>
get ill		: <i>ốm, bị ốm</i>
health	/helθ/	(n): <i>sức khỏe, thể chất</i>
healthy	/'helθi/	(adj): <i>khỏe mạnh</i>
keep fit		: <i>giữ eo, giữ gìn sức khỏe</i>
lose weight		: <i>giảm cân</i>
recover	/rɪ'kʌvər/	(v): <i>hồi phục, tỉnh lại</i>
sick	/sik/	(adj): <i>ốm yếu</i>

Practice

Exercise 1: Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use each word once only:

<i>cheek</i>	<i>throat</i>	<i>lips</i>	<i>thumb</i>
<i>knees</i>	<i>waist</i>	<i>nose</i>	<i>wrist</i>
<i>neck</i>	<i>chin</i>		

1. After speaking for two hours, Jim had a sore
2. Joe was on his hands and, looking for the fallen coin.
3. Dave gave his aunt an affectionate kiss on the
4. There was such a terrible smell that I had to hold my
5. Steve is deaf, but he can understand people by reading their
6. I never wear a watch because I don't like the weight on my
7. One of the boxers punched the order on theand knocked him out.
8. When Daine was a baby, she used to suck her
9. I've lost a lot of weight, especially around the
10. Lyli wears a heart on a gold chain around her

Exercise 2: Underline the most suitable word or phrase:

1. There were ten people waiting in the doctor's *office/ surgery/ ward*.
2. After I ate the shellfish, I *experienced/ fell/ happened* ill.
3. Jim's cut arm took over a week to *cure/ heal/ look after*.
4. Karl fell down the steps and twisted his *ankle/ heel/ toe*.
5. Everyone admired Lucy because she was tall and *skinny/ slim/ thin*.
6. I've been digging the garden and now my back *aches/ pains/ injuries*.
7. Whenever I travel by boat, I start feeling *hurt/ sick/ sore*.
8. The doctor can't say what is wrong with you until she *cures/ examines/ recovers* you.
9. Use this thermometer and take his *fever/ heat/ temperature*.
10. I seem to have *caught/ infected/ taken* a cold.

Exercise 3: Replace the words in italics with one of the words from the box. Use each word once only:

<i>agony</i>	<i>heart</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>stomachache</i>
<i>brain</i>	<i>breath</i>	<i>tongue</i>	<i>beard</i>
<i>body</i>	<i>spine</i>		

1. Lyli fell from her horse and injured her
backbone .
2. I had a very bad toothache, and was in
great pain all night.

3. The police discovered the *dead person*
buried in the garden.
4. One thing you can say about Anna, she
has certainly got an *intelligence*.
5. They have a new house right in the *centre*
of the countryside.
6. Italian is actually Mary's native *language*.
7. Before I dived in the water, I took a deep
mouthful of air.
8. After dinner, Jack had a pain *from eating*
too much.
9. Laura had a strange *expression* on her
face.
10. Mark grows *a lot of hair on his face*.

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Exercise 4: Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line:

A visit to the doctor's

Jack decided to visit the doctor after his trip to the jungle. He was normally a tall(1).....person, but over the past month he had lost a lot of(2)..... He had also noticed that his ankles and knees had become rather(3)..... He thought that he might have eaten or drunk something(4).....or caught some kinds of

MUSCLE

WEIGH

PAIN

POISON

(5).....disease. The doctor took some blood for test and told Jack to go back a week later. This time the doctor had an optimistic(6).....on her face, and Jack felt quite(7)..... . “Don’t worry,” said the doctor, “It’s nothing serious. You haven’t caught an(8)..... disease, or anything terrible like that. It’s a simple virus, and you will need some(9)..... . Take these tablets twice a day for two weeks, and you will make a full(10).....”

INFECT
EXPRESS
HEART
CURE
TREAT
RECOVER

Exercise 5: Complete the paragraph with the word from the box. Remember to put the verbs in the correct form:

be bad for you *healthy diet* *fit*
be good for you *unhealthy exercise* *keep fit*
put on weight *lose weight* *unfit*
healthy

Do you feel good? Are you(1).....and(2).....? Maybe you think you are too fat and need to(3)..... . Or maybe you are too thin and need to(4)..... Here is some advice for you. First of all, it is important not to do things that are(5)..... - so, give up smoking or try to smoke less, do not drink too much alcohol or go to bed too late. If you have an(6).....lifestyle, try to change some of the things you do – do things that are(7)..... Make sure you eat a(8)....., including plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables. Do plenty of(9).....to(10).....- go running or join your local gym. If you are very(11)....., though, you should start with just a little swimming.

Exercise 6: What's the problem?

Ex: I've eaten too much and He's got indigestion.
I've got a stomachache.

1. I ate some strawberries, and now I've got a rash. She'sto strawberries.
2. I didn't realize the oven was hot when I touched the shelf. Hehimself.
3. I've been out in the sun all day and my skin's very red. She's
4. I've spilt very hot water on my foot. He'shimself.
5. I feel unhappy all the time and I don't know why. She's
6. Ouch! That knife's sharp! He'shis finger.
7. I was sliding on the ice and I tripped over. She'sher ankle.
8. I've been very sick. I ate some fish that wasn't fresh. He's got food
9. I haven't eaten much for a couple of days. She's lost her
10. I can't keep my balance. He feels



Age and behaviour

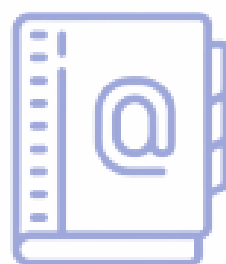
TUỔI VÀ CÁCH ỨNG XỬ

Vocabulary

adult	<i>/ˈædʌlt/; ɐˈdʌlt/</i>	(n): người đã trưởng thành
baby	<i>/ˈbeɪbi/</i>	(n): đứa bé
babysitter	<i>/ˈbeɪbi,sɪtə/</i>	(n): người trông trẻ
birth	<i>/bɜːθ/</i>	(n): sự sinh đẻ, ca đẻ, sự ra đời
born	<i>/bɔːn/</i>	(v): sinh ra
child	<i>/tʃaɪld/</i>	(n): đứa trẻ
crawl	<i>/krɔːl/</i>	(v): bò, trườn
feed	<i>/fiːd/</i>	(v): cho ăn
generation	<i>/ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/</i>	(n): thế hệ
grown-up	<i>/ˌgrəʊn ˈʌp/</i>	(adj): trưởng thành, đã lớn
middle-aged	<i>/ˈmɪdlˈeɪdʒd/</i>	(adj): trung niên
nappy	<i>/ˈnæpi/</i>	(n): tã lót (của trẻ con)
newborn	<i>/ˈnjuːbɔːn/</i>	(adj): mới sinh ra

pregnant	/ˈpregnənt/	(adj): có mang, có thai, mang bầu
teenager	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	(n): vị thành niên
toddler	/ˈtɒdlər/	(n): đứa bé chỉ mới tập đi, đứa bé mới chập chững biết đi
twin	/twin/	(n): cặp song sinh
adorable	/əˈdɔːrəbl/	(adj): đáng yêu, đáng mến
aggressive	/əˈɡresɪv/	(adj): hung hăng, xông xáo, năng nổ
bad-tempered	/ˈbædˈtempəd/	(adj): nóng tính, dễ nổi cáu
brave	/breɪv/	(adj): dũng cảm, gan dạ
determined	/dɪˈtɜːmɪnd/	(adj): kiên định, quả quyết
frank	/fræŋk/	(adj): ngay thẳng, chân thật
gentle	/ˈdʒentl/	(adj): hiền lành, dịu dàng
greedy	/ˈɡriːdi/	(adj): tham lam, đầy ham muốn
imaginative	/ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/	(adj): có óc tưởng tượng, giàu trí tưởng tượng
lazy	/ˈleɪzi/	(adj): lười
lonely	/ˈləʊnli/	(adj): cô đơn, hiu quạnh
mean	/miːn/	(adj): keo kiệt, kém cỏi, tâm thường, hèn hạ
pleasant	/ˈpleznt/	(adj): vui vẻ, dễ chịu, thân mật

reliable	/ri'laɪəbl/	(adj): đáng tin cậy
rude	/ru:d/	(adj): khiếm nhã, bất lịch sự, hỗn láo, vô lễ, lão xược; thô lỗ
sentimental	/,senti'mentl/	(adj): ủy mị, đa cảm
snobbish	/'snɒbɪʃ/	(adj): hợm hĩnh, trường giả học làm sang
sociable	/'səʊʃəbl/	(adj): dễ gần, chan hòa
strict	/strikt/	(adj): khắc nghiệt, nghiêm khắc
thoughtful	/'θɔ:tfl/	(adj): sâu sắc, chín chắn, trầm tư
tolerant	/'tɒlərənt/	(adj): khoan dung, độ lượng
unsympathetic	/ˌʌnsɪmpə'tetɪk/	(adj): không nhiệt tình, không thông cảm



Practice

Exercise 1: Match the expressions on the left with those on the right:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She's 3 days old. | a. She's still a child. |
| 2. She's 18 months. | b. She's a newborn baby. |
| 3. She's 8. | c. She's a teenager. |
| 4. She's 14. | d. She's an adult. |
| 5. She's 20. | e. She's a toddler. |
| 6. She's 28. | f. She's in her early forties. |
| 7. She's 35. | g. She's fairly elderly. |
| 8. She's 48. | h. She's in her mid-thirties. |
| 9. She's 42. | i. She's middle-aged. |
| 10. She's 85. | j. She's in her late twenties. |

Exercise 2: Use these words to complete these expressions with "age":

<i>of</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>same</i>
<i>get</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>all</i>	<i>child</i>

- Theage as me.
- When I wasage.
- People ofages.

4. When youto my age.
5. At the age43.
6. You don'tyou age.
7. Aof his age.
8.your age.

Now use the expressions in the sentences below:

- a. Do you think you should be smoking? I mean, you're only 15.
- b. You are very lucky to have the chance to go to university, I had to get a job and start earning some money.
- c. Jim became one of the youngest managers of the company
- d. Isn't Mark home yet? Ashould be in bed by 10 – at the latest!
- e. The great thing about roller-balding is thatseem to be doing it – young and old.
- f. Our son isthe boy next door. They're in the same class.
- g. You're not really 50, are you? I don't believe it
- h., you'll realize there's more to life than going clubbing and riding motorbikes.

Exercise 3: Re-write these examples in a similar way:

He's two years old.

- I've got a two-year-old son.

1. My son is eleven.
I've got an
2. We've got a daughter of six.
We've got a
3. Their baby's only two months old.
They've got a.....
4. I teach kids of seven and eight.
I teach
5. Most of them were only sixteen.
They were mostly
6. The boy the police arrested was only nine!
He was only a

Exercise 4: Complete the following sentences with these words:

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<i>pregnant</i>	<i>feed</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>newborn</i>
<i>healthy</i>	<i>toys</i>	<i>birth</i>	<i>pregnancy</i>

1. I'm going to stop work when the baby is
2. Women shouldn't smoke during
3. Lyli's staying in hospital for a few more days. It was quite a difficult
4. Have you heard? Jane'sagain.
5. Looking after ababy is more difficult than you think.

6. I'm exhausted. I have to get up three times every night tothe baby.
7. I don't mind whether it's a boy or a girl as long as it's
8. Don't forget to bring somefor the children to play with.

Exercise 5: Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below:

nappy

breast-feeding

twins

child-minder

crawling

nursery school

sleepless nights

maternity leave

baby-sitter



1. We've had quite a fewsince the baby was born. I'm absolutely exhausted most of the time.
2. The baby's crying again. I think herneeds changing.
3. I can't drink any alcohol at the moment. I'm
4. I wish we could go out a bit more in the evening, but getting ais very expensive.
5. I've still got two months of myleft but I'm not sure what to do then. I'd quite like to go back to work but employing ato look after the baby will be so expensive.
6. Jim's six months now. He's just started He'll be walking in no time.

7. Jenny's nearly three now. She'll soon be able to go toand I'll be able to go back to work.
8. If you think having one baby to look after is difficult, imagine what it's like if you haveor even triplets.

Exercise 6: Match the sentences below with the pictures on the right:

I remember

1. playing with toy cars
2. playing with dolls
3. collecting stamps
4. playing board games with the family
5. learning to ride a bike
6. skipping in the playground at school
7. flying my kite
8. skate-boarding



Romance and marriage

YÊU ĐƯƠNG VÀ HÔN NHÂN

Vocabulary

betrothal	/bɪ'trəʊðəl/	(n): việc hứa hôn, lời hứa hôn
betrothed	/bɪ'trəʊðd/	(adj): đã hứa hôn
celibacy	/'səlibəsi/	(n): cảnh độc thân, cuộc sống độc thân
cohabit	/kəʊ'hæbɪt/	(v): ăn ở với nhau như vợ chồng (dùng cho hai người nam nữ chưa chính thức kết hôn với nhau)
court	/kɔ:t/	(n): sự ve vãn, tán tỉnh
date	/deɪt/	(n) : cuộc hẹn
engagement	/ɪn'geɪdʒmənt/	(n): việc đính hôn
espousal	/es'paʊzəl/	(n): đám cưới, hôn lễ
fiancé	/fi'ɑ:nsei/	(n): vị hôn phu
fiancée	/fi'ɑ:nsei/	(n): vị hôn thê

love triangle	/lʌv 'traɪæŋɡl/	(n): <i>mối tình tay ba</i>
lovelorn	/'lʌvlɔ:n/	(adj): <i>sầu muộn, thất tình</i>
lover	/'lʌvə/	(n): <i>người yêu, người tình</i>
lovesick	/'lʌvsɪk/	(adj): <i>tương tư</i>
nuptials	/'nʌpʃəlz/	(pl): <i>đám cưới, hôn lễ</i>
sparkish	/'spɑ:kiʃ/	(adj): <i>hay tán gái, (trai) lơ</i>
suitor	/'sju:tər/	(n): <i>người cầu hôn, người theo đuổi</i>
wedding card		(n): <i>thiệp cưới</i>
wedding party		(n): <i>tiệc cưới</i>
celibate	/'selɪbət/	(adj): <i>cảnh độc thân</i>
adulterous	/ə'dʌltərəs/	(adj): <i>ngoại tình</i>
bigamy	/'bɪɡəmi/	(n): <i>(tội) cưới một người trong khi đã chính thức kết hôn với một người khác; sự vi phạm chế độ hôn nhân một vợ một chồng</i>
bride	/braɪd/	(n): <i>cô dâu</i>
bridal bouquet	/'braɪdəl bu'keɪ/	(n): <i>bó hoa cưới (cô dâu)</i>
flowergirl	/'flaʊərgɜ:l/	(n): <i>cô gái cầm hoa trong lễ cưới</i>
bridesmaid	/'braɪdzmeɪd/	(n): <i>phù dâu</i>
confetti	/kən'feti/	(n): <i>công phét ti, hoa giấy (ném trong đám cưới, hội hè)</i>

bridal veil		(n): khăn trùm đầu cô dâu
childless	/ˈtʃaɪldləs/	(adj): không có con
couple	/ˈkʌpl/	(n): đôi vợ chồng, cặp tình nhân
cuckold	/ˈkʌkəʊld/	(n): người chồng bị cắm sừng
divorce	/dɪˈvɔːs/	(n): cuộc ly hôn
flirtatious	/flɜːˈteɪʃəs/	(adj): lăng lơ
groom	/gruːm/	(n): chú rể
bridegroom	/ˈbraɪdgruːm/	(n): chú rể
bestman	/ˈbestˈmæn/	(n): phù rể
happy	/ˈhæpi/	(adj): hạnh phúc
hope chest	/həʊp tʃest/	(n): ngăn tủ đựng quần áo cưới (chuyên bị đi lấy chồng)
wedding ring		(n): nhẫn cưới
honeymoon	/ˈhʌnimuːn/	(n): tuần trăng mật (v): hưởng tuần trăng mật
dowry	/ˈdaʊri/	(n): của hồi môn
husband	/ˈhʌzbənd/	(n): chồng, người chồng
jealous	/ˈdʒeləs/	(adj): ghen tị, ghen tức
matrimony	/ˈmætrɪməni/	(n): hôn nhân, đời sống vợ chồng
married	/ˈmærid/	(adj): đã lập gia đình
monogamy	/məˈnɒɡəmi/	(n): chế độ hôn nhân một vợ một chồng

morganatic	/,mɔ:gə'nætɪk/	(adj): không môn đăng hộ đối
pert	/pɜ:t/	(adj): sỗ sàng, xúc xược, thiếu lịch sự (lời nói, thái độ...)
polygamy	/pə'ligəmi/	(n): tục lệ có nhiều vợ cùng một lúc; tục đa thê; chế độ đa thê
portionless	/'pɔ:ʃnləs/	(adj): không có của hồi môn
romance	/rəʊ'mæns/	(n) : sự lãng mạn, tình tứ
separation	/,sepə'reɪʃn/	(n): cuộc ly thân
single	/'sɪŋgl/	(adj): độc thân
spouse	/spaʊs/	(n): chồng hoặc vợ
faithful	/'feɪθfl/	(adj): chung thủy
adultery	/ə'dʌltəri/	(n): ngoại tình, việc một người đã có vợ/chồng tự nguyện giao cấu với người không phải là vợ/chồng của mình; tội ngoại tình; tội thông dâm

Practice

Exercise 1: Lyli and David are going to married next month. Match the beginnings of the phrases on the left with the endings on the right:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lyli has sent out | a. her wedding dress. |
| 2. David has asked | b. a stag night on Friday before wedding. |
| 3. They've booked | c. a wedding list. |
| 4. Lyli has bought | d. a hen night on Friday before wedding. |
| 5. They've bought each other | e. invitations to all the wedding guests. |
| 6. They've made | f. wedding rings. |
| 7. Lyli's going to have | g. the hotel for the reception. |
| 8. David's going to have | h. his brother to the bestman. |

Exercise 2: Use these words and expressions in the text below:

silver wedding

get married

happily married

golden wedding

I'm Kate. I'm 21 and a student. I'm still single and probably I won't(1).....till I'm nearer 30.

My parents are very.....(2).....They were married for three years before I was born, so next year, they're celebrating their(3).....anniversary. Last year my grandparents celebrated their(4).....50 years with the same person! That's quite an achievement!

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below:

- a. destroyed our marriage
- b. broke up
- c. get a divorce
- d. left him
- e. got custody of the children
- f. saved our marriage
- g. didn't work out
- h. separated

1. His wifetwo years ago for another man.
2. I was so happy when I got married but thingsand we split up three years ago.
3. Our marriageafter my wife discovered I'd been seeing somebody else.
4. My wife and Ilast year. We hadn't been very happy for a while. We've now decided that the best thing is to

5. A few years ago my husband started seeing another woman. I tried to forgive him but it was impossible. In the end it
6. Things started to go wrong after about three years. I guess we just got bored of each other. Then I had a baby and things got much better. I think that's what
7. I got divorced five years ago. Unfortunately, my ex-wifeand now I only see them at the weekend and for a few weeks during the summer.

Exercise 4: Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the message below:

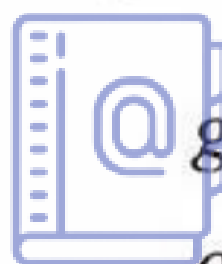
date

keen

approve

break off

mature



go out

attracted

relationship

romantic

drift apart

Linda was a very(1).....girl who often dreamed of love and marriage. She was especially(2).....to a young man called Mart, who worked in the same office as she did, and he was very(3).....on her too. They became friendly and one day Mart asked to go out with him. Their first(4).....was a visit to the cinema, and they both enjoyed the evening so much that they decided to(5).....together regularly. Mart was a bit untidy and rather young, and Linda's parents didn't(6).....of him at first, but Linda was a sensible,(7).....girl and they

had confidence in her. For a year or so everything went well, but then somehow they slowly began to(8)....., until finally they decided to(9).....their(10).....

Exercise 5: Fill the gaps in the passage by using the words below:

bride

reception

consent

civil

bridegroom

propose

engaged

honeymoon

wedding

toast

One evening, although he was nervous, Jim decided to(1).....to his girlfriend, Linda. She accepted his proposal, they became(2).....and he gave her a ring. After a year they had saved enough money to get married (they were both over 18 so they did not need their parents'(3).....). Some people have their religious ceremony with a priest, but Jim and Linda decided on a(4).....ceremony in a registry office. On the day of the(5).....Linda, the(6)....., was very calm, but Jim, the(7)....., was nervous. Afterwards, at the(8).....speeches were made and the guests drank a(9).....to the happy couple, who finally left for a(10).....in Spain.

Exercise 6: Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below:

in

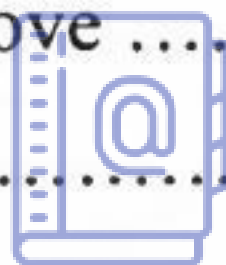
with

out

to

of

1. Jim and Linda are goingtogether.
2. Jim is goingLinda.
3. He was too nervous to ask her
4. She's very fondhim.
5. We drank a toasttheir future happiness.
6. He fellloveher at once.
7. He's getting marriedLiz next month.
8. She's engageda policemen.
9. His parents don't approveher.
10. Have confidenceme!



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Family and friends

GIA ĐÌNH VÀ BẠN BÈ

Vocabulary

acquaintance	/ə'kweɪntəns/	(n): người mà ta biết nhưng không phải bạn thân; người quen
affair	/ə'feə/	(n): chuyện tình, chuyện yêu đương, mối quan hệ
bastard	/'bæstəd/	(n): con hoang, con rơi, con ngoại hôn
stepchild	/'steptʃaɪld/	(n): con riêng, con ghê
boss	/bɒs/	(n): ông chủ
colleague	/'kɒli:g/	(n): bạn đồng nghiệp
workmate	/'wɜ:kmeɪt/	(n): bạn cùng nghề, đồng nghiệp
partner	/'pɑ:tənə/	(n): đối tác
boyfriend	/'bɔɪfrend/	(n): bạn trai
classmate	/'klɑ:smeɪt/	(n): bạn cùng lớp

close friend	/kləʊz frend/	(n): <i>bạn thân</i>
cousin	/'kʌzn/	(n): <i>anh chị em họ</i>
sibling	/'siblɪŋ/	(n): <i>anh/ chị em ruột</i>
twin	/twin/	(n): <i>anh em sinh đôi</i>
disgrace	/dis'greɪs/	(v): <i>ghét bỏ</i>
dishonest	/dɪs'ɒnɪst/	(adj): <i>bất lương, không trung thực</i>
dutiful	/'dju:tɪfʊl/	(adj): <i>có hiếu</i>
undutiful	/,ʌn'dju:tɪfʊl/	(adj): <i>bất hiếu, không biết vâng lời, không biết kính trọng người trên</i>
essence	/'esəns/	(n): <i>tính chất, bản chất, cốt lõi</i>
esteem	/ɪs'ti:m/	(v): <i>kính mến, quý trọng</i>
father-in-law	/'fɑ:ðərɪnlɔ:/	(n): <i>bố vợ/ chồng</i>
daughter-in-law	/'dɔ:tərɪnlɔ:/	(n): <i>con dâu</i>
son-in-law	/'sʌnɪn'lɔ:/	(n): <i>con rể</i>
sister-in-law	/'sɪstərɪn'lɔ:/	(n): <i>chị/ em dâu, chị/ em chồng/ vợ</i>
brother-in-law	/'brʌðərɪnlɔ:/	(n): <i>anh/ em rể, anh/ em chồng/ vợ</i>
folks	/fəʊks/	(n): <i>người thân thuộc</i>
fondle	/'fɒndl/	(v): <i>vuốt ve, âu yếm</i>
girlfriend	/'gɜ:l frend/	(n): <i>bạn gái</i>
godchild	/'gɒdtʃaɪld/	(n): <i>con đỡ đầu</i>
goddaughter	/'gɒd, dɔ:tə/	(n): <i>con gái đỡ đầu</i>

godparents	/'gɒd,peərənts/	(n): <i>bổ mẹ đỡ đầu</i>
gossip	/'gɒsɪp/	(n): <i>chuyện ngồi lê đôi mách, chuyện tâm phào</i>
grandchild	/'grændtʃaɪd/	(n): <i>cháu nội/ ngoại</i>
granddaughter	/'grændɔ:tə/	(n): <i>cháu gái nội hoặc ngoại</i>
grandson	/'grændsʌn/	(n): <i>cháu trai nội/ ngoại</i>
grandparents	/'grændpeərənts/	(n): <i>ông/ bà nội/ ngoại</i>
grateful	/'greɪtfl/	(adj): <i>biết ơn</i>
great-grandchild	/greɪt'grændtʃaɪd/	(n): <i>chắt nội/ ngoại</i>
great-grandparents	/greɪt'grænd-peərənts/	(n): <i>ông/ bà cố nội/ ngoại</i>
half-brother	/'hɑ:f,bɾʌðə/	(n): <i>anh em trai khác cha hoặc mẹ</i>
half-sister	/'hɑ:f,sɪstə/	(n): <i>chị/ em gái khác cha/ mẹ</i>
impious	/'ɪmpɪəs/	(adj): <i>bất hiếu, nghịch đạo, bất kính</i>
kindred	/'kɪndrɪd/	(adj): <i>cùng họ hàng</i>
mate	/meɪt/	(n): <i>bạn, vợ, chồng, bạn đời</i>
mistress	/'mɪstrəs/	(n): <i>bà chủ nhà</i>
neighbor	/'neɪbə/	(n): <i>người hàng xóm, người láng giềng, người ở bên cạnh</i>

nephew	/'nefju:/	(n): <i>cháu trai</i>
niece	/ni:s/	(n): <i>cháu gái</i>
orphan	/'ɔ:fən/	(n): <i>trẻ mồ côi</i>
pen-friend	/,pen'frend/	(n): <i>bạn qua thư, quan hệ bạn bè qua thư từ</i>
principal	/'prɪnsɪpəl/	(n): <i>người đứng đầu, hiệu trưởng</i>
pursuer	/pə'sju:ə/	(n): <i>người đuổi theo, người săn đuổi</i>
relative	/'relətɪv/	(n): <i>họ hàng</i>
step- mother	/'stepmʌðə/	(n): <i>mẹ ghê</i>
foster-mother	/'fɒstə,mʌðə/	(n): <i>mẹ nuôi</i>
foster child	/'fɒstə,tʃaɪld/	(n): <i>con nuôi</i>
well-bred	/'wel'bred/	(adj): <i>có giáo dục</i>
ill-bred	/,ɪl'bred/	(adj): <i>mất dạy</i>

Practice

Exercise 1: Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases below:

made

pleased

true friends

friendly with

made friends with

got to know

met him through

introduced

1. A. How do you know Jim?
B. Joe and Lindame to him.
2. A. How do you know Kate?
B. ISteve and Mark.
3. I really enjoyed my time at university. Iso many new friends.
4. People say that Paul is a bit reserved but Ihim quite well when we had to work on that report together.
5. We had a great time on holiday in Spain. Wea nice couple who were staying in the apartment next to ours.
6. I didn't know you werethe people next door to us. I saw you there last night.
7. It's when you're having a difficult time that you know who yourreally are.
8. A. Linda, can I introduce you to an old friend of mine? This is Joe. We were at college together.
B. Hi, Linda,to meet you.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with one of the words on the right:

1. I have lots of, *classmates/ mates*
but very few close-friends.
2. Jim's, really. I've *an acquaintance/ a close*
only met him a few times. *friend*
3. Linda's a good *boss/ relative*
She pays me well and is
always very fair.
4. Jack loves going to work. *colleagues/ neighbours*
Hisare great fun.
5. It's my twentieth-birthday *boyfriends/ classmates*
next week. I've invited my
.....to tea.
6. Do you like your new *friends of the family/*
house? Have you met your *neighbours*
.....yet?
7. Our family is very small, so I *girl friends/ relatives*
haven't got many
8. Ann's got a new *boyfriend/ realative*
9. Karl isn't my uncle, he's *boss/ friend of the family*
just a
10. Jan says he's going to ask *colleague/ girlfriend*
histo marry him.
11. If you have a problem, it *an acquaintance/ a close*
helps if you can talk to *friend*
.....about it.

Exercise 3: Complete the following letters to a magazine problem page with these words and phrases:

lose

go out separate ways

fell out

drifted apart

isn't speaking

row

Dear Lyli,

I've been really good friends with Emma since we started in the same class two years ago but recently we(1).....over a boy that we both like. I knew Emma liked Steve but when he asked me out I accepted. Emma was very angry and we had a terrible(2)..... Now she(3).....to me. I like Steve but I don't want to(4).....my best friend. What should I do?

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Dear Lyli,

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All the time we were at school Lucy and I were really close friends. We really enjoyed each other's company and did everything together. But since she went to university we seem to have(5)..... She's made lots of new friends and doesn't have time for me. Do you think there is anything I can do to keep her as friend or should I just accept it's time to(6).....?

Exercise 4: Match the definitions (a-e) with the texts below:

- a. A nuclear family
- b. An extended family

- c. A single-parent family
 - d. A couple who adopted a child
 - e. A couple with no children
1. We're married with three kids. Our eldest son, Simon, has just started secondary school, our daughter, Lisa, is eight and our youngest son, Luke, is only five.
 2. We've only been married for a year. We're not planning to start a family just yet.
 3. I'm a single mum. I bring up my son Jim on my own. Jim doesn't mind being an only child but I think he'd like a brother or sister one day.
 4. We share the house with my mother, father, my wife's sister, and her kids. Everyone helps to look after all the children.
 5. We couldn't have children of our own so we decided that adoption was the only answer. Lily came to live with us two years ago. She seems very happy at the moment but we realize that she might want to find her real mother one day.

Exercise 5: Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences below:

the whole family

family tree

a very close family

a big family reunion

a big family

1. I come from..... I've got four brothers and two sisters.
2. We're we see each other almost day and if I'm in trouble, I know I can turn to one of them for help.

3. It's my son's eighteenth birthday next week. We're going to gettogether.
4. My wife and I are celebrating our 40th wedding anniversary soon. We're planning to have
5. When I was researching my, I found out that my great-great-grandfather came over to England from Ireland 102 years ago.

Exercise 6: Using the words in the box to complete what people are saying:

brother-in-law

daughter-in-law

father-in-law

mother-in-law

sister-in-law

grandparents

great-grandfather

son-in-law



step-brother

step-daughter

step-mother

step-father

step-sister

step-son

great-grandmother



JIM: There's me, next to my daughter, Linda, and that's Paul, my.....(1)..... That's Paul's(2)....., Jack. He and Paul's mother, Jill, got married last year. And there's Paul(3)....., Bob and Sheila. They're Jill's parents.

JILL: There's me, next to my son, Paul, and that's Linda, my(4)..... That's my other son, Jacson, and next to him is Simon, my(5)....., and Beth, my.....(6)..... - Jack's children from his first marriage.

LINDA: There's Jill and Jacson, my(7).....and my(8)..... That's Rose, my(9)..... She and Dad got married about three years ago. And there's my.....(10).....and(11)....., Betty and Harold- they're my grand-mother's parents. That's my sister, Faye, standing next to Jacson.

PAUL: There's Jim, my(12)....., and Faye, my.....(13)..... And that's Beth and Simon, my(14).....and(15).....



Vocabulary

athletic	/æθ'letik/	(adj): khỏe mạnh, thuộc điền kinh
basketball	/'bɑ:skitbɔ:l/	(n) : môn bóng rổ
camp	/kæmp/	(n): chỗ cắm trại, trại
club	/klʌb/	(n) : câu lạc bộ
coin	/kɔin/	(n): đồng xu
collection	/kə'lekʃn/	(n) : bộ sưu tập, sự sưu tập
countryside	/'kʌntrisaɪd/	(n): vùng quê, vùng nông thôn
dislike	/dis'laɪk/	(v): không thích
facility	/fə'siliti/	(n): cơ sở vật chất
fishing	/'fɪʃɪŋ/	(n): môn câu cá, nghề câu cá
football	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	(n): môn bóng đá
gardening	/'gɑ:dnɪŋ/	nghề làm vườn

gather	/'gæðə/	(v): tập hợp, thu gom
gymnastics	/,dʒim'næstiks/	(n): thể dục, sự rèn luyện thân thể
hate	/heit/	(v) : ghét
hunting	/'hʌntɪŋ/	(n): cuộc đi săn
like	/laik/	(v) : thích
mushroom	/'mʌʃrʊm/	(n): nấm
music	/'mju:zɪk/	(n): âm nhạc
orienteering	/,ɔ:riən'tiəriŋ/	(n): môn chạy định hướng
paragliding	/'pærə,glɑ:ɪdɪŋ/	(n): môn thể thao dù lượn
pet	/pet/	(n): con vật cưng, con vật nuôi
postcard	/'pəʊstkɑ:d/	(n): bưu thiếp
reading	/'ri:ɪdɪŋ/	(n): sự đọc, việc đọc (sách, báo...)
riding	/'raɪdɪŋ/	(n): môn thể thao cưỡi ngựa, sự cưỡi ngựa
rollerblading	/'rəʊlə,bleɪdɪŋ/	(n): môn trượt patanh, sự trượt patanh
scuba-diving	/'sku:bə ,daɪvɪŋ/	(n): môn lặn có mang bình khí ép
shopping	/'ʃɒpɪŋ/	(n) : mua sắm
skateboarding	/'skeɪt,bɔ:ɪdɪŋ/	(n): môn trượt ván
skiing	/'ski:ɪŋ/	(n): môn trượt tuyết

snowboarding	/ˈsnəʊbɔːdɪŋ/	(n): môn trượt ván trên tuyết
sport	/spɔːt/	(n): thể thao, môn thể thao
stadium	/ˈsteɪdiəm/	(n): sân vận động
surfing	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/	(n): môn lướt sóng
tennis	/ˈtenɪs/	(n): quần vợt
theatre	/ˈθiətə/	(n): nhà hát
vacation	/vəˈkeɪʃən/	(n): ngày nghỉ, ngày lễ
water skiing	/ˈwɔːtə,skiːɪŋ/	(n): môn lướt ván nước
windsurfing	/ˈwɪnd,sɜːfɪŋ/	(n): môn lướt ván buồm

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 Practice
Exercise 1: Choose the best answer:

1. Jim learned toa horse without using a saddle.
 - a. ride
 - b. drive
 - c. mount
 - d. keep
2. Psychologists define learning as the process by which changes in behavior result from experience or
 - a. train
 - b. instruction
 - c. observe
 - d. practice
3. Many grown-ups collect antique and costume dolls as aand learn about the people of other times and places through these dolls.
 - a. career
 - b. job
 - c. hobby
 - d. profession
4. She uses a pack ofto play games such as bridge and poker.
 - a. chess
 - b. board
 - c. pieces
 - d. cards
5. I go fishing quite a lot. It helps meand forget all my worries.
 - a. relaxing
 - b. relaxes
 - c. relax
 - d. relaxation
6. Joe likes looking round second-hand bookshops in mytime.
 - a. sparing
 - b. spare
 - c. spared
 - d. spares

- Jackall his free time playing football. He joined a club three years ago.
- a. spends c. uses
b. takes d. wastes
8. Chess is a very popular game, now often played on computer. King,, bishop and rook are some of the pieces.
- a. queen c. knight
b. diamond d. club
9. Some peoplebooks because they hope their books will increase in value and become good investments.
- a. raise c. save
b. collect d. keep
10. Karl went fishing with the newhis uncle gave him.
- a. rod c. whip
b. stake d. plant

Antique dolls,(3).....those more than 50 years old, usually are(4).....and costly. Many sell for \$50 to \$5,000 or more. Collectors buy and sell such dolls at auctions, antique(5).....and shows, and through personal advertisements.

Collectors should try to buy antique dolls in the(6).....clothing. It is always best if a collector can obtain a doll directly from its original owner. The owner is likely to have all the doll's original clothes and also can tell the collector the doll's(7)..... Probably the most common(8).....collectors make is to buy more dolls than they can afford or arrange in a pleasing display. A small collection of well-chosen and attractively displayed dolls is better than a(9)....., unmanageable collection of poorly selected ones. Often, a collector can(10).....a poor example with a better example when one becomes available.

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Exercise 3: Choose the best answer:

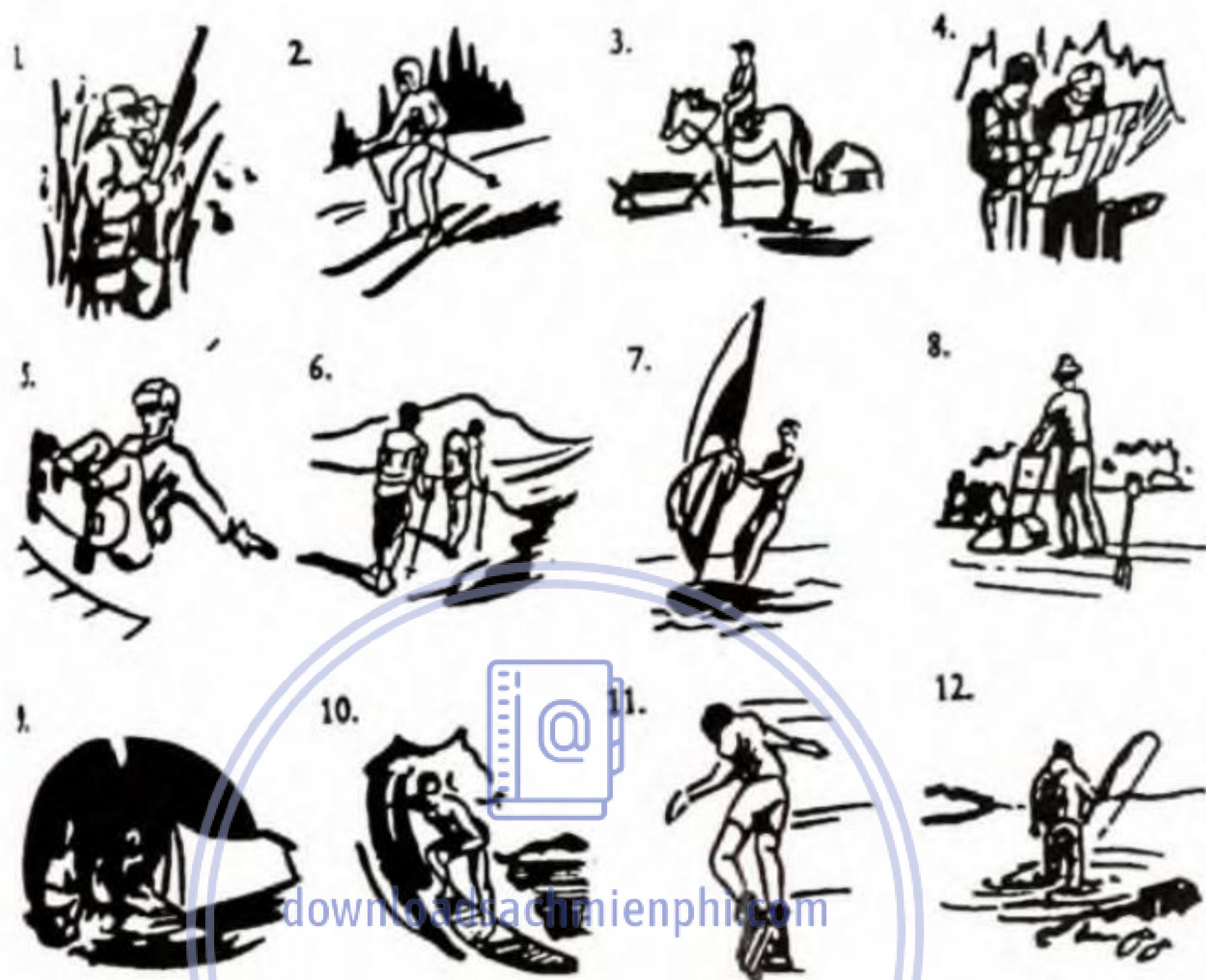
Russians enjoy watching television, reading, playing chess, seeing motion pictures and plays, visiting museums, walking, and taking part in sports. The government(1).....promotes athletic activities, especially team sports. Soccer is the(2).....popular participant and spectator sport in Russia. Other popular sports include gymnastics, basketball, and(3).....winter sports as hockey, ice(4)....., and skiing. Tennis is growing in popularity. Russia has many athletic clubs, stadiums, recreational centres, and other sporting facilities. Schools provide(5).....education at all levels. There are also special sports camps and clubs for children and(6).....

The people of Russia are(7).....nature lovers, and they enjoy spending time in the countryside. Many Russians have country cottages(8).....dachas. There, they garden, hike, bicycle, swim, fish, gather mushrooms, and take(9).....in other outdoor activities. The majority of Russia's people go on vacation in the summer. Resort areas along the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the Volga River remain popular(10).....

1. a. active b. actively c. activity d. action
2. a. much b. more c. most d. many
3. a. such b. so c. just d. the
4. a. skidding b. sliding c. slipping d. skating
5. a. physical b. physic c. body d. physics
6. a. men b. adults c. women d. mature
7. a. skillful b. clever c. avid d. fit
8. a. known b. are c. seen d. called
9. a. place b. advantage c. part d. notice
10. a. arrivals b. destinations c. reaches d. entrances

Exercise 4: Match the words with the pictures:

<i>hill-walking</i>	<i>skateboarding</i>	<i>rollerblading</i>	<i>surfing</i>
<i>hunting</i>	<i>orienteering</i>	<i>camping</i>	<i>skiing</i>
<i>riding</i>	<i>fishing</i>	<i>gardening</i>	<i>windsurfing</i>



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Exercise 5: Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below:

officials

rings

stadium

spectators

athletes

courts

scoreboard

field events

pools

pitches

rink

track events

There's a big new sport centre near my home. There are football(1)....., tennis and basketball (2), swimming(3)....., a sports hall with tow boxing(4).....and even a skating (5)..... There is

also a separate athletics(6)....., where 20.000(7).....can watch the(8).....on the track and the(9)....., such as jumping and throwing, in the grass centre. The(10).....get ready in modern changing rooms and the(11).....time and measure the events with modern equipment. At huge electronic(12).....shows the results.

Exercise 6: Underline the most suitable word or phrase:

1. I like this book, and I've read six *capitals/ chapters/ prefaces* already.
2. It's not a proper drawing, only *a rough/ plan/ sketch*.
3. The play is very long but there are three *breaks/ intervals/ rests*.
4. At the cinema, I don't like sitting too near the *film/ screen/ stage*.
5. We heard a piece by Mozart performed by a German *band/ group/ orchestra*.
6. His second book was very popular and became a best *buy/ seller/ volume*.
7. I like the painting but I can't stand its ugly *border/ frame/ square*.
8. Jim's new book will be *broadcast/ published/ typed* in August.
9. I like the acting, and the *costumes/ dressing/ outfits* were good too.
10. The best *act/ place/ scene* in the film is when Jack meets Kate.



Vocabulary

blackboard	/'blækbo:d/	(n): bảng đen
boarder	/'bo:də/	(n): học sinh nội trú
calculator	/'kælkjuleɪtər/	(n): máy tính
chalk	/tʃɔ:k/	(n): phấn viết bảng
day boarder	/deɪ 'bo:də/	(n): học sinh bán trú
dictionary	/'dɪkʃənəri/	(n): cuốn từ điển
flagpole	/'flægpəʊl/	(n): cột cờ
freshman	/'freʃmən/	(n): sinh viên năm đầu (trung học, cao đẳng, đại học)
globe	/gləʊb/	(n): quả địa cầu
governess	/'gʌvənəs/	(n): người đàn bà được thuê dạy cho trẻ em tại nhà của chúng và sống như một thành viên trong gia đình của chúng; nữ gia sư

tutor	<i>/ˈtju:tə/</i>	(n): <i>gia sư</i>
hall	<i>/hɔ:l/</i>	(n): <i>hội trường</i>
classroom	<i>/ˈkla:srum/</i>	(n): <i>lớp học</i>
institute	<i>/ˈɪnstɪtju:t/</i>	(n): <i>học viện, viện; trường; hội sở</i>
junior	<i>/ˈdʒu:njə/</i>	(n): <i>học sinh cấp hai, sinh viên năm 3 (của khóa học kéo dài 4 năm)</i>
kindergarten	<i>/ˈkɪndə,ɡɑ:tn/</i>	(n): <i>trường mẫu giáo</i>
laboratory	<i>/ləˈbɒrətɪ/</i>	(n): <i>phòng thí nghiệm</i>
library	<i>/ˈlaɪbrəri/</i>	(n): <i>thư viện</i>
librarian	<i>/laɪˈbreəriən/</i>	(n): <i>người thủ thư</i>
nursery	<i>/ˈnɜ:səri/</i>	(n): <i>nhà trẻ</i>
prefect	<i>/ˈpri:fekt/</i>	(n): <i>lớp trưởng</i>
monitress	<i>/ˈmɒnɪtrɪs/</i>	(n): <i>nữ lớp trưởng, chị lớp trưởng</i>
monitor	<i>/ˈmɒnɪtər/</i>	(n): <i>lớp trưởng, cán bộ lớp</i>
professor	<i>/prəˈfesə/</i>	(n): <i>giáo sư</i>
reader	<i>/ˈri:də/</i>	(n): <i>phó giáo sư (trường đại học)</i>
lecturer	<i>/ˈlektʃərə/</i>	(n): <i>giảng viên (đại học hoặc cao đẳng)</i>
principal	<i>/ˈprɪnsɪpəl/</i>	(n): <i>hiệu trưởng</i>
headmistress	<i>/ˌhedˈmɪstrəs/</i>	(n): <i>hiệu trưởng nữ</i>
headmaster	<i>/ˈhed,mɑ:stə/</i>	(n): <i>hiệu trưởng nam</i>

dean	/di:n/	(n): chủ nhiệm khoa (trường đại học)
inspector	/in'spektə/	(n): thanh tra
progress	/'prəʊgres/	(n): sự tiến bộ
pupil	/'pju:pl/	(n): học sinh
regulation	/,regjʊ'leɪʃən/	(n): nội quy
schoolmaster	/'sku:l,mɑ:stə/	(n): giáo viên nam
schoolmistress	/'sku:l,mɪstrəs/	(n): giáo viên nữ
schoolyard	/'sku:lja:d/	(n): sân trường
sophister	/'sɒfɪstə/	(n): học sinh đại học lớp trên, sinh viên lớp trên (ở một vài trường đại học Anh, Mỹ)
staffroom	/'sta:frʊm/	(n): phòng hội đồng
whiteboard	/waɪtbɔ:d/	(n): bảng trắng
whiteboard marker	/waɪtbɔ:d 'ma:kə/	(n): bút dùng để viết bảng trắng

Practice

Exercise 1: Put the following words into the correct sentences:

<i>pupils</i>	<i>headmaster</i>	<i>"prep"</i>
<i>headmistress</i>	<i>syllabus</i>	<i>compulsory</i>
<i>public</i>	<i>boarding</i>	<i>co-educational</i>
<i>state</i>	<i>staff</i>	<i>terms</i>
<i>subjects</i>	<i>time-table</i>	<i>curriculum</i>
<i>primary</i>	<i>secondary</i>	<i>comprehensive</i>

1. Music, English and History are different sorts of
2. Theare the teachers working in a school.
3. You must go to school between the ages of 5 and 16. It is
4. The person in charge of a school is called theor the
5. Most children, when they are 11 or 12, go to a school.
6. A school where theare made up of both boys and girls is called aschool.
7. In England and Wales, the school year is divided into three
8. The.....is everything that is taught in a school, while the.....is a plan of what is taught in a particular subject.

9. Education from 5-16 is divided into two levels -and
10. If you want to know which day or time you have a particular lesson, you can always look at the
11. If you want to send your children to a private school, they can go to aschool when they are 5 or 7, and then go to aschool when they are 12 or 13.
12. Aschool is one where pupils live all the time and only go home to their families in the holidays.
13. Most children in England and Wales (about 95% of them) go toschool.

Exercise 2: Match the following school subjects with their definitions:

a. History	f. Chemistry
b. Music	g. Biology
c. Math	h. IT (Information Technology)
d. Economics	i. Geography
e. Physics	j. Art

1. The study of plant, animal and human life.
2. The study of the world's physical features, climate, population etc.
3. The study of the past.
4. The study of painting and drawing.
5. How to use computers.

6. The study of heat, sound, electricity etc.
7. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus etc.
8. The study of elements and how they combine and react.
9. The study of financial systems.
10. Playing instrument and singing.

Exercise 3: Complete the text below with these words:

grade *strict* *hour* *period*
rules *discipline* *uniform* *test*

School was very different when I was young. We all had to wear a school(1)..... There were lots of(2).....and the teachers were very(3)..... We had to stand up whenever a teacher came into the room. Once a week we had a(4).....and anybody who got a(5).....D or E had to do extra work during the lunch(6)..... My favourite subject was art, but we only had that for one(7).....a week. Schools are more relaxed nowadays, but when you look at the problems in society, I think perhaps we should bring back some of the(8).....

Exercise 4: Decide which answer (A, B, S or D) best fits each space:

The wrong age for school!

Are the years you(1).....at school the best years of your life? Personally, I found most.....(2).....rather uninteresting. We had to sit at our(3).....in silence and(4).....attention. The teachers used to(5).....on

the blackboard and(6).....us difficult questions. We also had to(7).....lots of homework, and(8).....it in on time. We had to wear a school(9).....and we had to obey lots of(10)..... I(11).....school as soon as I could and started(12)..... I read books at the public(13)....., and later I decided to(14).....college. I really enjoyed studying because I was older and knew that I wanted some(15).....When I was at school, I was just the wrong age!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a. go | b. have | c. pass | d. spend |
| 2. a. lectures | b. lessons | c. them | d. class |
| 3. a. chairs | b. desks | c. posts | d. parts |
| 4. a. pay | b. make | . have | d. follow |
| 5. a. read | b. sit | c. write | d. talk |
| 6. a. make | b. do | c. get | d. ask |
| 7. a. answer | b. do | c. take | d. finish |
| 8. a. write | b. hand | c. pass | d. complete |
| 9. a. uniform | b. robe | c. dress | d. cloth |
| 10. a. ways | b. rules | c. laws | d. time |
| 11. a. passed | b. qualified | c. examined | d. left |
| 12. a. job | b. labour | c. employee | d. work |
| 13. a. bookshop | b. shelves | c. library | d. university |
| 14. a. go | b. attend | c. study | d. follow |
| 15. a. qualifications | | b. examinations | |
| c. papers | | d. grades | |

Exercise 5: Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in bold:

1. Nowadays it's very important to get a good

EDUCATE

2. Our company helpspeople to find new jobs.

EMPLOY

3. Jim has good ideas, but writes very

CARE

4. Lily has become abusinesswoman.

SUCCEED

5. I hope to leave school with some useful

QUALIFY

6. Dave was myfor ten years, and paid me well.

EMPLOY

7. According to the, the French lesson starts at ten.

TIME

8. Joe has three jobs, so she has a high.....

COME

9. Jack'sof history is amazing for a boy of his age.

KNOW

10. All thein this company are given free meals.

EMPLOY

Exercise 6: Underline the most suitable word or phrase:

1. Jack decided to take a *course/ lesson* in hotel management.
2. Linda always got good *marks/ points* in algebra.
3. After leaving school, Ann *studied/ trained* as a teacher.
4. Peter decided not to *go in/ enter* for the examination.
5. Ms. Lily *learned/ taught* me how to draw.
6. David can't come to the cinema. He has to *read/ study* for a test.
7. In history, we had to learn a lot of dates by *hand/ heart*.
8. I hope your work will improve by the end of *course/ term*.
9. Martin *failed/ missed* his maths exam and had to sit it again.
10. If you have any questions, *raise/ rise* your hand.

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Topic 12

Jobs

NGHỀ NGHIỆP

📖 Vocabulary

advertisement	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/	(n): sự quảng cáo
ambition	/æm'bɪʃən/	(n): tham vọng
application	/,æplɪ'keɪʃən/	(n): sự nộp đơn, đơn xin
business	/'bɪznəs/	(n): kinh doanh
cash	/kæʃ/	: tiền mặt
crew	/kru:/	(n): ban nhóm, đội (công tác...)
earn	/ɜ:n/	(v): kiếm sống, kiếm tiền
economy	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/	(n): kinh tế, nền kinh tế
experience	/ɪks'piəriəns/	(n): kinh nghiệm
gain	/geɪn/	(v): đạt được
interview	/'ɪntəvju:/	(n): phỏng vấn (v): buổi phỏng vấn
labour	/'leɪbər/	(n): công nhân, lao động
profit	/'prɒfɪt/	(n): lợi nhuận

promotion	/prə'mouʃn/	(n): sự thăng chức, sự thăng tiến
prospect	/'prɒspekt/	(n): viễn tưởng, triển vọng
qualification	/,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/	(n): khả năng, trình độ chuyên môn, năng lực
retire	/rɪ'taɪər/	(v): về hưu
salary	/'sæləri/	(n): lương, tiền lương
income	/'ɪnkʌm/	(n): thu nhập
wage	/weɪdʒ/	(n): lương (tính theo tuần)
pension	/'penʃən/	(n): tiền trợ cấp, lương hưu
staff	/sta:f/	(n): nhân viên
temporary	/'tempərəri/	(adj): tạm thời, nhất thời
vacancy	/'veɪkənsi/	(n): một vị trí hay chức vụ còn bỏ trống; chỗ khuyết
tailor	/'teɪlə/	(n): thợ may
florist	/'flɒrɪst/	(n): người bán hoa
shepherd	/'ʃepəd/	(n): người chăn cừu
burglar	/'bɜ:glər/	: kẻ trộm đêm
traitor	/'treɪtə/	(n): kẻ phản bội
plumber	/'plʌmə/	(n): thợ ống nước
accountant	/ə'kaʊntənt/	(n): kế toán viên
docker	/'dɒkər/	(n): công nhân bốc xếp ở bến tàu
trainee	/treɪ'ni:/	(n): người được huấn luyện, người được đào tạo
politician	/,pɒlɪ'tɪʃən/	(n): chính trị gia, chính khách

Practice

Exercise 1: Choose the best word to complete the sentence:

1. Thetook his sheep up the mountain.

a. tailor	c. shepherd
b. florist	d. burglar
2. Linda got ato mend the leaking pipe.

a. traitor	c. accountant
b. plumber	d. docker
3. The.....broke into our house while we were away.

a. umpire	c. politician
b. trainee	d. burglar
4. Afrom each branch came to the meeting.

a. dentist	c. maid
b. representative	d. hunter
5. Mostdream of leading their party one day.

a. hosts	c. guests
b. caretakers	d. politicians
6. After Jim came out of prison, he had to report to hisonce a week.

a. referee	c. probation
b. carpenter	d. chef

7. The.....said my sign meant I was very romantic.
 a. astrologer c. applicant
 b. astronomer d. diplomat
8. I asked theto make the sleeves a bit shorter.
 a. sailor c. carpenter
 b. tailor d. courier
9. It took thethree hours to unload the ship.
 a. dockers c. undertakers
 b. auctioneers d. miners
10. Allfor the job must fill in the correct form.
 a. brides c. employees
 b. employers d. applicants
11. Shop assistants never like serving difficult
 a. guests c. customers
 b. consumers d. clients
12. Thewelcomed them to his church.
 a. psychiatrist c. stuntman
 b. priest d. optician

Exercise 2: Use the words below to complete the text:

qualifications

experience

section

application

interview

CV

I thought it would be quite easy to find a job when I left school, but it's been very difficult. I look through the job(1).....in the local paper every week, but everybody

seems to want people with lots of(2).....and I didn't do very well at school. I've sent my(3).....to dozens of companies in the local area but nobody has got back to me. I must have filled in at least thirty(4).....forms and I've only had one reply. I went for an(5).....last week but it didn't go very well – they said they wanted someone with more(6)..... but I've never had a job! Sometimes I wonder if I'll ever find anything.

Exercise 3: Use the correct form of these verbs to complete the sentences below:

offer

send it off

find

go into

fill in

apply for

1. I left university six months ago and I still haven't a job. It's more difficult than I thought it would be. _____
2. I've a part-time job. I hope I get it – it's four afternoons a week.
3. I'm not really sure what I want to do when I leave school. I might banking like my Dad.
4. I've the application form and so now I've just got to wait until I hear from them.
5. I can't believe it. They've me that job in New York. They want me to start next month.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with *work, job* or *career*:

1. I'm a bit nervous. I'm starting a new.....next week.
2. I hear you're a lorry driver. I bet that's hard, isn't it?
3. I'm looking for part-time A full-timewould be too much for me at the moment.
4. I didn't really want to go back toafter I had the baby.
5. I'm sorry, I can't stop now. I've got a lot of to do.
6. Judging by the car he drives, I'd say he's got a pretty good
7. I'm hoping to find some casualwhile I'm at college – working in a bar or a shop.
8. I want to do something a bit different. I wouldn't like a regular nine-to-five
9. Jim started as the office junior. Now he's MD. He's had a very successful
10. I work in advertising. The pay's pretty good but there isn't muchsecurity.
11. I'd go mad if I had to do a dead-end.....like working on a supermarket checkout.
12. Ronaldo was the best footballer in the world until a bad knee injury ended his
13. Don't you think you should stop travelling and get yourself a steady?

14. Linda's planning a.....in politics when she leaves university.
15. I'd go back to teaching if I could find someone to - share with.

Exercise 5: Match each person on the left with the correct definition on the right:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. A traffic warden | a. arranges shop-window displays. |
| 2. A dustman | b. makes brick buildings and walls. |
| 3. A window dresser | c. works in a government ministry. |
| 4. An estate agent | d. controls parking and parking meters. |
| 5. A secretary | e. collects rubbish from people's houses. |
| 6. An undertaker | f. treats sick animals. |
| 7. A bricklayer | g. helps people buy and sell houses. |
| 8. A civil servant | h. sells newspapers and magazines from a shop. |
| 9. A vet | i. delivers babies. |
| 10. A newsagent | j. makes arrangements for funerals. |
| 11. A midwife | k. deals with office correspondence and records. |
| 12. A chef | l. drives someone's car for them. |
| 13. An architect | m. types letters in an office. |
| 14. A librarian | n. designs buildings. |
| 15. A fishmonger | o. operates on sick people. |
| 16. A miner | |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 17. A curator | p. cooks in a restaurant or hotel. |
| 18. An interior decorator | q. designs the insides of houses, hotels etc. |
| 19. A typist | r. runs a museum. |
| 20. A chauffeur | s. works in a library. |
| 21. A surgeon | t. gets coal from under the ground. |
| | u. sells fish from a shop. |

Exercise 6: Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word or words given, and so that the meaning stays the same. Do not change the words given in any way.

1. Jim works in a different place now.

JOB

.....

2. A good boss looks after everyone in the company.

EMPLOYER

.....

3. I am sure you will learn a lot in this job.

EXPERIENCE

.....

4. This job is a good way to earn money, but that's aid.

5. The firm gave me a rise after I had worked there for a year.

LIVING

RAISED

.....

.....

6. The company was profitable last year.

MADE

.....

7. She had to be interviewed at head office.

ATTEND

.....

8. Her annual salary is \$5000.

A YEAR

.....

9. Jack is employed by a firm of accountants.

WORKS

.....

10. We advertised the job in the paper.

PUT

.....

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Shopping and clothes

MUA SẴM VÀ QUẦN ÁO

Vocabulary

bakery	<i>/ˈbeɪkəri/</i>	(n): hiệu bánh mì, lò bánh mì
basket	<i>/ˈbɑːskɪt/</i>	(n): cái giỏ, cái rổ
bottle	<i>/ˈbɒtl/</i>	(n): chai, lọ
bunch	<i>/bʌntʃ/</i>	(n): búi, chùm, cụm, bó, buồng
butcher's	<i>/ˈbʊtʃəs/</i>	(n): hàng bán thịt
can	<i>/kæn/</i>	(n): cái hộp, cái can
checkout	<i>/ˈtʃekəʊt/</i>	(n): quầy thanh toán tiền
clothes shop	<i>/kləʊðz ʃɒp/</i>	(n): cửa hàng quần áo
crisp	<i>/krisp/</i>	(adj): giòn
jar	<i>/dʒɑːr/</i>	(n): vại, lọ, bình
marmalade	<i>/ˈmaːməleɪd/</i>	(n): mứt cam
packet	<i>/ˈpækit/</i>	(n): gói, gói nhỏ

piece	/pi:s/	(n): miếng, mẫu, cục
receipt	/ri'si:t/	(n): công thức (làm bánh, nấu ăn), đơn thuốc
supermarket	/'su:pə,ma:kɪt/	(n) : siêu thị
trolley	/'trɒli/	(n): xe đẩy tay (dùng để chuyển hàng)
tube	/tju:b/	(n): ống tuýp (dùng để đựng các thứ bột nhão)
apron	/'eɪprən/	(n): cái tạp dề
blouse	/blaʊz/	(n): áo cánh (đàn bà, trẻ con); áo choàng, áo bờ-lu (mặc khi làm việc)
boot	/bu:t/	(n): giày ống, boots
cap	/kæp/	(n): mũ lưỡi chai
dress	/dres/	(n): áo đầm, áo váy
hat	/hæt/	(n): cái mũ
jacket	/'dʒækɪt/	(n): áo khoác
overcoat	/'əʊvəkəʊt/	(n): áo choàng, áo măng tô
pullover	/'pʊl,əʊvər/	(n): áo len chui đầu
pyjamas	/pɪ'dʒa:məz/	(pl): pijama, quần áo ngủ (nhất là của đàn ông)
sandal	/'sændl/	(n): dép xăng đan
shirt	/ʃɜ:t/	(n): áo sơ mi
shoe	/ʃu:/	(n): giày

shorts	/ʃɔ:ts/	(pl): quần sóc (quần ngắn không đến đầu gối, mặc chơi thể thao hoặc vào mùa nóng); quần đùi của đàn ông
skirt	/skɜ:t/	(n): váy
slipper	/'slipə/	(n): dép lê, dép đi trong nhà
sock	/sɒk/	(n): vớ ngắn, miếng lót trong giày
suit	/sju:t/	(n): bộ quần áo ngoài may cùng một loại vải, gồm áo vét tông và quần (đối với đàn ông) và áo vét và váy (đối với phụ nữ); bộ com lê; trang phục
tee-shirt	/'ti:ʃɜ:t/	(n): áo phông không cổ ngắn tay, áo thun ngắn tay
tie	/tai/	(n): cà vạt
trousers	/'traʊzəz/	(pl): quần dài
waistcoat	/'weɪstkəʊt/	(n): áo gi lê
belt	/belt/	(n): dây lưng, thắt lưng
buckle	/'bʌkl/	(n): cái khóa (thắt lưng)
collar	/'kɒlə/	(n): cổ áo
cuff	/kʌf/	(n): cổ tay áo sơ mi (sơ mi, vét)
heel	/hiəl/	(n): gót chân, gót giày
lace	/leɪs/	(n): ren, dây ten, dây buộc, dải buộc

lapel	/lə'pel/	(n): <i>ve áo</i>
lining	/'lainɪŋ/	(n): <i>lớp vải lót (áo, mũ)</i>
pocket	/'pɒkɪt/	(n): <i>túi quần</i>
seam	/si:m/	(n): <i>đường may nối</i>
sleeve	/sli:v/	(n): <i>tay áo, ống tay áo</i>
sole	/səʊl/	(n): <i>đế giày</i>
zip	/zip/	(n): <i>khóa kéo, dây kéo</i>
fashionable	/'fæʃnəbl/	(adj): <i>đúng mốt, thời trang</i>
smart	/sma:t/	(adj): <i>thanh nhã, lịch sự</i>



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Practice

Exercise 1: Complete the paragraph with the words below:

*changing room**cost**pay**till**shop assistant**fit**receipt**try on*

At the weekend, I went shopping for a new pair of jeans. There were so many different types; I didn't know which ones to choose. A(1).....came over and asked me if I needed any help. "Why don't you(2).....a few pairs?" she suggested. "Good idea," I replied. "Then I can see if they(3).....me". "There's a (4) just over there," she said. After deciding which pair I liked best, I checked the label to see how much they(5)..... They were quite cheap so I decided to buy two pairs. I took them to the man at the(6)..... "Can I(7).....by cheque or credit card?" I asked. "Yes, of course," he replied. "Would you like me to put your(8).....in the bag? You should keep it in case you want to bring them back".

Exercise 2: Put the correct form of *wear* or *dress* in the spaces below:

1. Students normallyvery informally.
2. Janne oftenin black.
3. They usuallyjeans and sweaters.
4. They werein jeans and sweaters.
5. What were they?

6. How were they.....?
7. Jim can wash, shave, andin ten minutes.
8. Lily wasan evening
9. The men were in evening
10. It's informal. There's no need toup.

Exercise 3: Put one of the following prepositions in each space in the sentences below:

on for with in at by off inside up back

1. Your jacket's undone. Button it
2. It was very warm. We tookour coats.
3. Putyour pullover. It's cold.
4. That's the manthe dark suit.
5. Hang your coat
6. Hang your coatthe hook.
7. Jack took.....his shoes and put.....some slippers.
8. Anna's the girlthe red dress.
9. She's only three. She can't do her coat.....by herself.
10. Dave rolledhis sleeves and started work.
11. These jackets are reducedprice.
12. The assistant advised me to try the coat
13. She wants to look.....the animalsthe pet shop.

14. Karl bought many thingsmail order.
15. There is a normally a labela jacket.
16. I took itto the shop to complain.
17. “Is something wrongit?” he said.
18. He askeda refund.

Exercise 4: Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below:

<i>cash desk</i>	<i>bargain</i>	<i>receipt</i>
<i>refund</i>	<i>tag</i>	<i>cashier</i>
<i>mail order</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>off-the-peg</i>
<i>sales</i>	<i>till</i>	<i>assistant</i>
<i>try on</i>	<i>label</i>	<i>exchange</i>

If you want to buy a ready-made (or we sometimes say(1).....) jacket, first find the jacket in the shop and look at the(2).....inside to see the size, material and make. For the price, look at the price-.....(3)..... To see if it will.....(4).....you, you can.....(5).....the jacket in front of a mirror. If necessary an.....(6).....will help you. You pay the(7)....., who you will find at the.....(8)..... He or she will take your money, put it in the(9).....and give you your change. Make sure you also get a.....(10)....., which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want to.....(11).....it or ask for a(12).....of your money. In clothes shops, you pay the fixed price, of course. You don't.....(13)..... Or you can wait until the.....(14)....., when many goods are reduced in price. If

you don't like shops, you can stay at home, look at catalogues and newspaper advertisements and do your shopping by.....(15).....

Exercise 5: Complete each sentence with a verb from the box. Use each verb once only:

<i>disguise</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>suit</i>
<i>dress up</i>	<i>go with</i>	<i>put on</i>	<i>wear</i>

1. This dress doesn't Lily. It's far too big.
2. The children decided to as astronauts for the party.
3. Linda always seems to trousers. She says they're more comfortable.
4. I like your new haircut. It makes you younger.
5. It's a nice pullover, but the colour doesn't you.
6. The escaped prisoner managed to himself as a policeman.
7. I got up late and had only a few minutes to my clothes.
8. I don't think that yellow socks a black suit.

Exercise 6: Decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space:

Clothes

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be(1)....., but they don't want to look exactly(2).....everybody else. "Not all clothes are

.....(3).....for work or school, perhaps because they're not
(4).....enough, or simply not(5)..... It is easy to
 buy the.....(6).....size, and find that your trousers are too
(7)....., especially if you're a little bit.....(8)..... Very
(9).....clothes make you feel(10)....., but when
 they have.....(11).....in the washing machine, then you
 have the same problem! If you buy
 light.....(12).....clothes, then they might not
 be.....(13).....enough for winter. If your shoes are not
(14)....., and if you aren't.....(15).....for the cold,
 you might look good, but feel terrible!

1. a. of fashion b. fashioned c. fashionable d. fashion
2. a. alike b. like c. similar d. same
3. a. fitted b. suitable c. comfort d. equal
4. a. formal b. strict c. uniform d. suited
5. a. comforting b. comfort c. comforted d. comfortable
6. a. false b. mistake c. wrong d. error
7. a. straight b. close c. stiff d. tight
8. a. slim b. overweight c. thin d. enormous
9. a. loose b. lose c. loosened d. lost
10. a. thin b. slim c. narrow d. spare
11. a. lessened b. reduced c. decreased d. shrunk
12. a. of cotton b. in cotton c. cotton d. cottoned
13. a. warm b. cold c. hot d. cool
14. a. tight b. enclosed c. firm d. waterproof
15. a. worn b. clothed c. dressed d. fitted

Travel and holidays

DU LỊCH VÀ CÁC KÌ NGHỈ

Vocabulary

abroad	/ə'brɔ:d/	(adj, adv): ở nước ngoài, ngoại quốc
adventure	/əd'ventʃə/	(n): sự phiêu lưu, cuộc phiêu lưu
beach	/bi:tʃ/	(n): bãi biển
brochure	/'brɒʃər/	(n): sách mỏng hoặc sách nhỏ thông tin hoặc quảng cáo về cái gì
camping	/'kæmpɪŋ/	(n): việc cắm trại
cruise	/kru:z/	(n): cuộc đi chơi biển (bằng tàu thủy)
excursion	/ɪk'skɜ:ʃən/	(n): cuộc du ngoạn, chuyến tham quan
gallery	/'gæləri/	(n): phòng trưng bày tác phẩm nghệ thuật
guide	/gaɪd/	(n): người chỉ đường, người hướng dẫn (cho khách du lịch)
hotel	/həʊ'tel/	(n): khách sạn

journey	/ˈdʒɜːni/	(n): hành trình, chuyến đi
jungle	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	(n): rừng nhiệt đới
mountain	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	(n): núi
museum	/mjuːˈziəm/	(n): bảo tàng
photo	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/	(n): ảnh, bức ảnh
postcard	/ˈpəʊstkaːd/	(n): bưu thiếp
resort	/rɪˈzɔːt/	(n): khu nghỉ dưỡng, nơi nghỉ ngơi, khu nghỉ ngơi
safari	/səˈfɑːri/	(n): cuộc đi săn, cuộc hành trình
season	/ˈsiːzən/	(n): mùa trong năm
sightseeing	/ˈsaɪt, siːɪŋ/	(n): cuộc ngắm cảnh, ngắm cảnh
souvenir	/ˌsuːvəˈniə/	: vật kỉ niệm, đồ lưu niệm
tour	/tuə/	(n): chuyến đi du lịch, chuyến tham quan
tourist	/ˈtuəɪst/	(n) : khách du lịch
trek	/trek/	(n): chuyến đi vất vả, sự di cư
trip	/trip/	(n): cuộc dạo chơi, cuộc du ngoạn

Practice

Exercise 1: Match the words with the definitions below.
“Guide” has two different meanings:

- a. package holiday
- b. trip
- c. tour
- d. resort
- e. guide

1. A place where a lot of people go on holiday, usually by the sea
2. A journey to visit different places
3. A person who shows tourists around
4. A holiday where your travel and hotel are arranged for you
5. A short journey to a particular place
6. A book that gives tourists information about a place

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below with these words.

deserted *crowded* *golden* *naturist*
unspoilt *rocky* *crystal-clear*

1. The beach is alwaysat this time of the year. There's no room to put your towel down!
2. The beaches were absolutelysometimes we were the only two people there.

3. Sri Lanca has some fantastic beaches – mile after mile ofsand andwater.
4. Ten years ago the place was completely , but now the whole seafront is full of bars and cafes. They've spoilt the place completely.
5. The coastline is veryand most of the beach is pebbles. There's hardly any sand at all.
6. Thebeach is quite difficult to find, as it's about 2 kilometres outside town.

Exercise 3: Complete the postcard with these words:

shining

luxurious

playing

tide

deserted

soaking up

glorious

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Dear Jane,

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Here we are in Portugal. The weather's absolutely(1)..... – the sun's been(2).....ever since we arrived. The hotel is really(3).....and we're only five minutes from the beach, which is(4).....most of the time. That's where we are now. Jim's lying here next to me(5).....the sun and the kids are(6).....in the sea. The(7).....is coming in and we've got to move up the beach before we all get soaked! Wish you were here.

Love,

Emma

Exercise 4: Underline the correct word in each sentence:

1. In Greece, we visited several *ancient/ antique* temples.
2. Whenever Jim travels by boat, he feels *seasick/ dizzy*.
3. Brighton is a *popular/ touristic* seaside town.
4. Holidays in the mountains are always more *relaxed/ relaxing*.
5. We always eat the *local/ tropical* food when we're abroad.
6. On my summer holidays, I like getting *suntanned/ sunburnt*.
7. It may not be easy to find accommodation at *reasonable/ logical* prices.
8. After cycling all day, Jack was completely *exhausted/ tired*.
9. The owner of the hotel gave us a *hospitable/ warm* welcome.
10. Karl likes spending most of his holiday in the *open/ plain* air.

Exercise 5: The words in italics are in the wrong sentences. Find the correct sentence for each one:

1. We spent 3 days in a lovely seaside *station*.
.....
2. Dave stayed the night in a small bed and *hostel*.
.....
3. Karen was exhausted after her fifteen miles *holiday*.
.....
4. Mark and Joe had a great time on their camping *cards*.
.....
5. As it was cheaper, I bought a return *stop*.
.....

6. They managed to find some petrol at a remote filling *village*.
.....

7. The bus made an overnight *breakfast* in a town near the border.
.....

8. The Smith rented a cottage in a country *walk* for the summer.
.....

9. If you're a student, you can save money by staying in a youth *ticket*.
.....

10. Kate never carried cash on holiday. She always takes credit *resort*.
.....

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Exercise 6: Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to fit each gap in the passage below.

Holidays

Most people enjoy going(1).....for their holidays, and having the opportunity to(2).....in an interesting city or a seaside(3).....If you speak.....(4).....languages, you can make new friends, and.....(5).....home some interesting(6).....as presents. But before you can do that, you have to(7).....your destination, and that is often a problem! If

you fly, then you may find that your flights has been(8).....(9).....by train can also be difficult, since trains are often.....(10).....in the summer, and you might have to reserve a(11).....in advance. Whichever way you(12)....., you can have problems with your(13).....and it is often difficult to find good(14).....Apart from this, you might not be able to afford the(15).....!

1. a. out c. abroad
b. forward d. foreign
2. a. remain c. spend
b. pass d. stay
3. a. resort c. too
b. post d. one
4. a. strange c. foreigner
b. stranger d. foreign
5. a. fetch c. go
b. take d. get
6. a. memories c. memoirs
b. souvenirs d. recollections
7. a. reach c. go
b. arrive d. travel
8. a. waited c. delayed
b. reserved d. booked

9. a. journeys c. voyages
b. travels d. passes
10. a. filling c. overdone
b. occupied d. crowded
11. a. post c. seat
b. chair d. position
12. a. voyage c. trip
b. travel d. tour
13. a. baggages c. goods
b. luggage d. sacks
14. a. staying c. lodges
b. homes d. accommodation
15. a. fare c. far
b. fair d. fur



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Food and drink

THỨC ĂN VÀ ĐỒ UỐNG

Vocabulary

clam	/klæm/	(n): con trai (Bắc Mỹ); (v): bắt trai, sò
mussel	/'mʌsəl/	(n): con trai
crab	/kræb/	(n): con cua
fish	/fɪʃ/	(n): cá
lobster	/'lɒbstə/	(n): tôm hùm; (v): đi bắt tôm hùm
meat	/mi:t/	(n): thịt
plaice	/pleis/	(n/pl): cá bơn sao (cá dẹt có đốm hơi đỏ, dùng làm thức ăn)
prawn	/prɔ:n/	(v): câu tôm
salmon	/'sæmən/	(n): cá hồi; thịt cá hồi
trout	/traʊt/	(n): cá hồi, thịt cá hồi; (v): câu cá hồi
snapper	/'snæpə/	(n): cá chi vàng
sole	/səʊl/	(n): cá bơn

squid	/skwid/	(n/pl): mực ống
tuna	/'tju:nə/	(n/pl): cá ngừ, thịt cá ngừ
vegetable	/'vedʒtəbl/	(n): rau
bread	/bred/	(n): bánh mì
toast	/təʊst/	(n): bánh mì nướng
butter	/'bʌtə/	(n): bơ
cheese	/tʃi:z/	(n): pho mát
flavor	/'fleivə/	(n): hương vị
garlic	/'ga:lɪk/	(n): củ tỏi, cây tỏi
mushroom	/'mʌʃrʊm/	(n): nấm; (v): hái nấm
noodle	/'nu:dl/	(n): mì sợi
oil	/ɔɪl/	(n): dầu
olive	/'ɒlɪv/	(n): cây ô liu, quả ô liu
onion	/'ʌnjən/	(n): củ hành
potato	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	(n): củ khoai tây
rice	/raɪs/	(n): thóc, gạo, cơm, cây lúa
rye	/raɪ/	(n): lúa mạch đen
salad	/'sæləd/	(n): món rau trộn
salt	/sɒlt/	(n): muối; (v): ướp muối, rắc muối, nêm muối; xử lý bằng muối
vanilla	/və'nɪlə/	(n): hương vị va ni, cây va ni, quả va ni

Practice

Exercise 1: Match these sentences with the responses:

- a. Do you take sugar?
 - b. Would you like some cereal for breakfast?
 - c. Why did you buy flour?
 - d. Can you get a loaf when you're out?
 - e. Would you like marmalade on your toast?
 - f. Do you want some mustard on your burger?
 - g. Do you want anything on this salad?
 - h. Shall we have rice with this stir-fry?
-
1. I'd rather have noodles, actually.
 2. I'm going to make new cakes.
 3. No thanks, ketchup is fine.
 4. Yes, two, please.
 5. Some cornflakes would be nice.
 6. I'll just have a little dressing, please.
 7. White or brown?
 8. No thanks, just butter.

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with these words:

stale

burnt

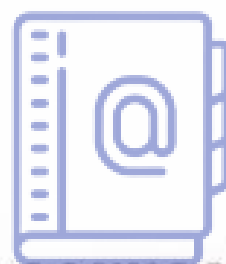
ripe

sour

rotten

fresh

1. I'm afraid I've done it again! The toast's..... .
I'll make some more.
2. I wouldn't drink that milk if I were you. I doesn't smell
very
3. This milk tastes a bit Did somebody forget
to put it back in the fridge again?
4. I can't believe it. I only bought this bread yesterday. It's
.....already!
5. Some of these apples are.....and I only bought
them at the weekend.
6. I'd leave these bananas for another day. They're not
.....yet.



Exercise 3: Underline the correct word in each sentence:

1. Would you like a bread/ roll with your soup?
2. The first course/ plate consisted of cold fish and salad.
3. That was a really lovely food/ meal. Please let me pay for you.
4. I felt so thirsty that I drank two cans/ tins of Corky Cola.
5. Nowadays many people buy frozen/ iced food instead of
fresh food.
6. Could you give me the receipt/ recipe for this cake? It's
delicious!
7. This pie is fantastic! It's really tasteful/ tasty.
8. Helen is a really good cook/ cooker.
9. Can I have a fork/ spoon so I can stir my coffee?

Exercise 4: Underline the most suitable word or phrase:

1. Waiter, could you bring me the *account/ bill/ addition*, please?
2. It's a very popular restaurant – we should *apply for/ book/ keep* a table.
3. If you're hungry, why not ask for a large *dish/ plate/ portion*?
4. Please *help/ serve/ wait* yourself to salads from the salad bar.
5. Waiter, can I see the *catalogue/ directory/ menu*, please?
6. This fish is not what I *called/ commanded/ ordered*.
7. This *dish/ plate/ serving* is a specialty of our restaurant.
8. Have you tried the *crude/ raw/ undercooked* fish at the new restaurant?
9. Jim never eats meat; he's a *vegetable/ vegetarian/ vegetation*.
10. Have you decided what to have for your main *course/ food/ helping*?

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Exercise 5: Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence:

1. Would you preferpotatoes or chips?

a. poached	c. mashed
b. ground	d. powdered
2. I bought this bread four days ago and now it's

a. stale	c. bad
b. off	d. rotten

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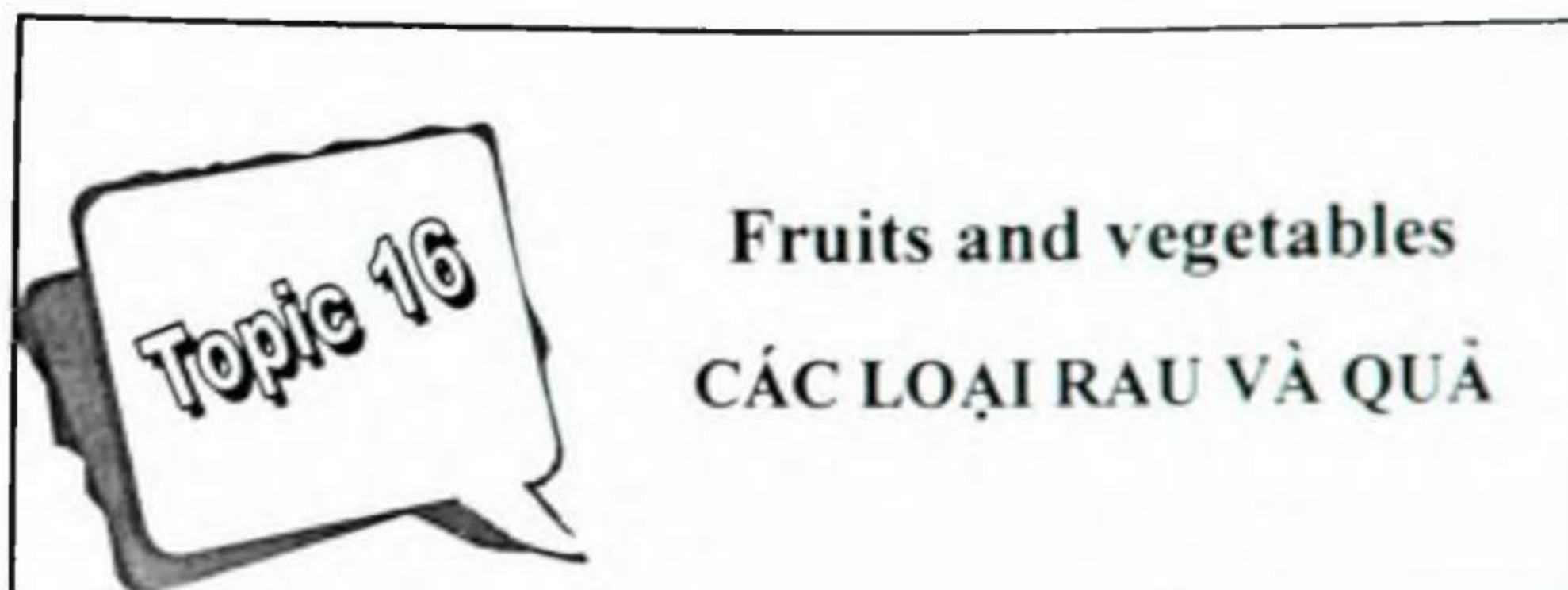
Exercise 6: Decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best to fits each space.

Chickpea soup

This recipe is both(1).....and cheap. If you use dried chickpeas.....(2).....them for at least twelve hours in cold water. Drain them and put them in a large(3).....with plenty of water. Bring them to the boil, and then let them simmer gently.....(4).....the chickpeas are soft. I find it easier to use(5).....chickpeas, which are already cooked. This(6).....time, and also guarantees that the chickpeas will be soft, since it can take hours of boiling before they(7)..... Two small 450 gram cans are usually(8)..... Strain the chickpeas, but keep some of the liquid for the soup.....(9).....three tablespoons of olive oil into a saucepan, and gently heat a chopped.....(10)....., two or three cloves of garlic and some(11).....carrot.(12).....half the chickpeas and turn them in the oil over a low heat. Meanwhile blend the remaining chickpeas in a food(13).....until they make a smooth cream. Add about half a litre of water to the vegetables and bring to the boil. Mix in the creamed chickpeas and cook slowly. Add salt and(14).....and a pinch of mixed herbs. Some(15).....add lemon juice at the end.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. a. expensive | c. worth |
| b. tasty | d. cold |
| 2. a soak | c. wash |
| b. bury | d. water |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 3. a. kettle | c. sink |
| b. mug | d. saucepan |
| 4. a. when | c. if |
| b. until | d. enough |
| 5. a. the | c. canned |
| b. to | d. crude |
| 6. a. makes | c. saves |
| b. takes | d. gives |
| 7. a. soften | c. widen |
| b. harden | d. lengthen |
| 8. a. much | c. mine |
| b. enough | d. few |
| 9. a. grate | c. beat |
| b. peel | d. pour |
| 10. a. onion | c. one |
| b. up | d. water |
| 11. a. melted | c. poached |
| b. beaten | d. sliced |
| 12. a. one | c. add |
| b. then | d. serve |
| 13. a. just | c. dish |
| b. not | d. mixer |
| 14. a. paper | c. pepper |
| b. puppy | d. poppy |
| 15. a. cookers | c. cookery |
| b. cooks | d. chiefs |



Vocabulary

apple	/'æpl/	(n): quả táo
banana	/bə'na:nə/	(n): quả chuối
cherry	/'tʃeri/	(n): quả anh đào
		(adj): đỏ màu anh đào
currant	/'kʌrənt/	(n): nho Hy Lạp
grape	/greip/	(n): quả nho
lemon	/'lemən/	(n): quả chanh
melon	/'melən/	(n): quả dưa hấu
orange	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	(n): quả cam, cây cam
peach	/pi:tʃ/	(n): quả đào
pear	/'peə(r)/	(n): quả lê
pineapple	/'painæpl/	(n): quả dứa
plum	/'plʌm/	(n): quả mận, cây mận, nho khô

pomegranate	/'pɒmɪ,grænɪt/	(n): quả lựu, cây lựu
raspberry	/'ra:zbəri/	(n): quả mâm xôi, cây mâm xôi
strawberry	/'strɔ:bəri/	(n): quả dâu tây
aubergine	/'əʊbəʒi:n/	(n): cà tím
bean	/bi:n/	(n): đậu
cabbage	/'kæbɪdʒ/	(n): bắp cải
carrot	/'kærət/	(n): cà rốt
cauliflower	/'kɒlɪ,flaʊər/	(n): xúp lơ
courgette	/kɔ:'ʒet/	(n): bí xanh
leek	/li:k/	(n): tỏi tây
mushroom	/'mʌʃrʊm/	(n): nấm; (v): hái nấm
potato	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	(n): củ khoai tây, cây khoai tây, món khoai tây
sweet corn	/'swi:tkɔ:n/	(n): ngô ngọt
turnip	/'tɜ:nɪp/	(n): củ cải, cây củ cải (có củ tròn màu trắng hoặc trắng và đỏ tím)
bitter	/'bitə/	(adj): đắng
exotic	/ɪg'zɒtɪk/	(adj): cây ngoại lai, cây từ nước ngoài đưa vào
pip	/pip/	(n): hạt (của quả cam, chanh, nho, táo)
seedless	/'si:dləs/	(adj): không có hạt

Practice

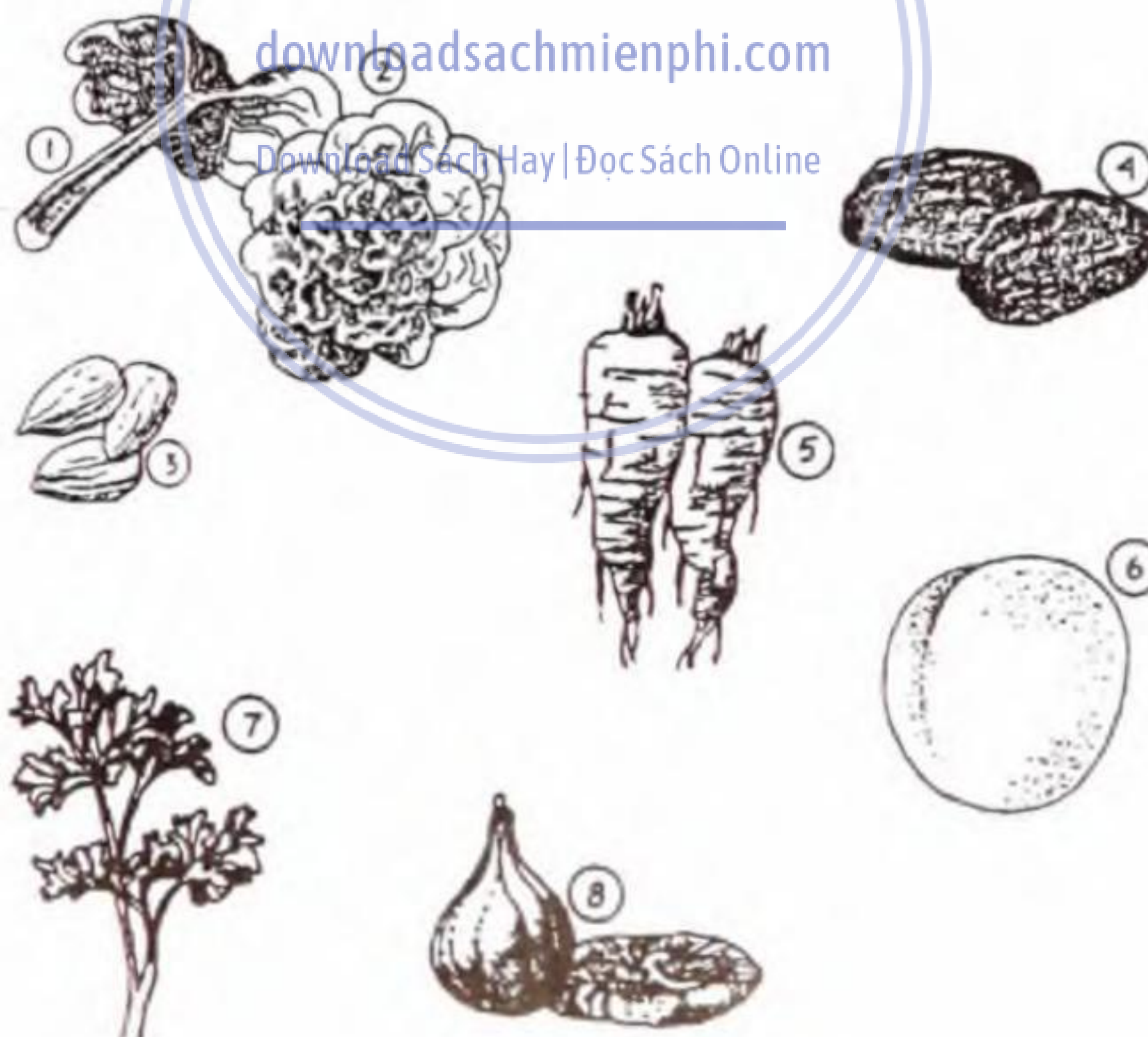
Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the following words:

<i>exotic</i>	<i>stones</i>	<i>skin</i>	<i>pips</i>
<i>varieties</i>	<i>seedless</i>	<i>bitter</i>	<i>bunches</i>
<i>shell</i>	<i>paprika</i>	<i>egg plants</i>	<i>beans</i>
<i>potato</i>	<i>peel</i>	<i>gherkins</i>	<i>zucchini</i>

1. Whatever you do, don't try to eat the.....of a banana!
2. Plums and peaches have large
3. Grapes and bananas grow in
4. Grapes can be seeded or
5. Grapes have seeds, but lemons and limes have
6. Mangoes, lychees and starfruit are sometimes called tropical orfruit.
7. Golden delicious, Cox's and Granny Smith are differentof apple.
8. A grapefruit is part of the same family as the oranges, but much more
9. Aubergines are sometimes called
10. In English we sometimes use the Italian wordfor courgettes.
11. Sweet peppers are red, green or yellow and are sometimes called
12. Haricot, broad, green are kinds of
13. Small cucumbers which are pickled are called
14. Maris piper, King Edwards and Jersey Royals are three kinds of
15. Before eating peas, you have tothem.
16. Youpotatoes before cooking them.

Exercise 2: Write the number of each drawing next to the correct word:

chestnuts	cauliflower
figs	dates
black currants	blackberries
asparagus	gooseberries
parsley	rhubarb
prunes	lettuce
marrow	chives
parsnips	peas
almonds	leek
onions	peach





Exercise 3: Match the words with the pictures:

apple

peach

cherries

pear

pineapple

strawberries

bananas

grapes

raspberry

lemon

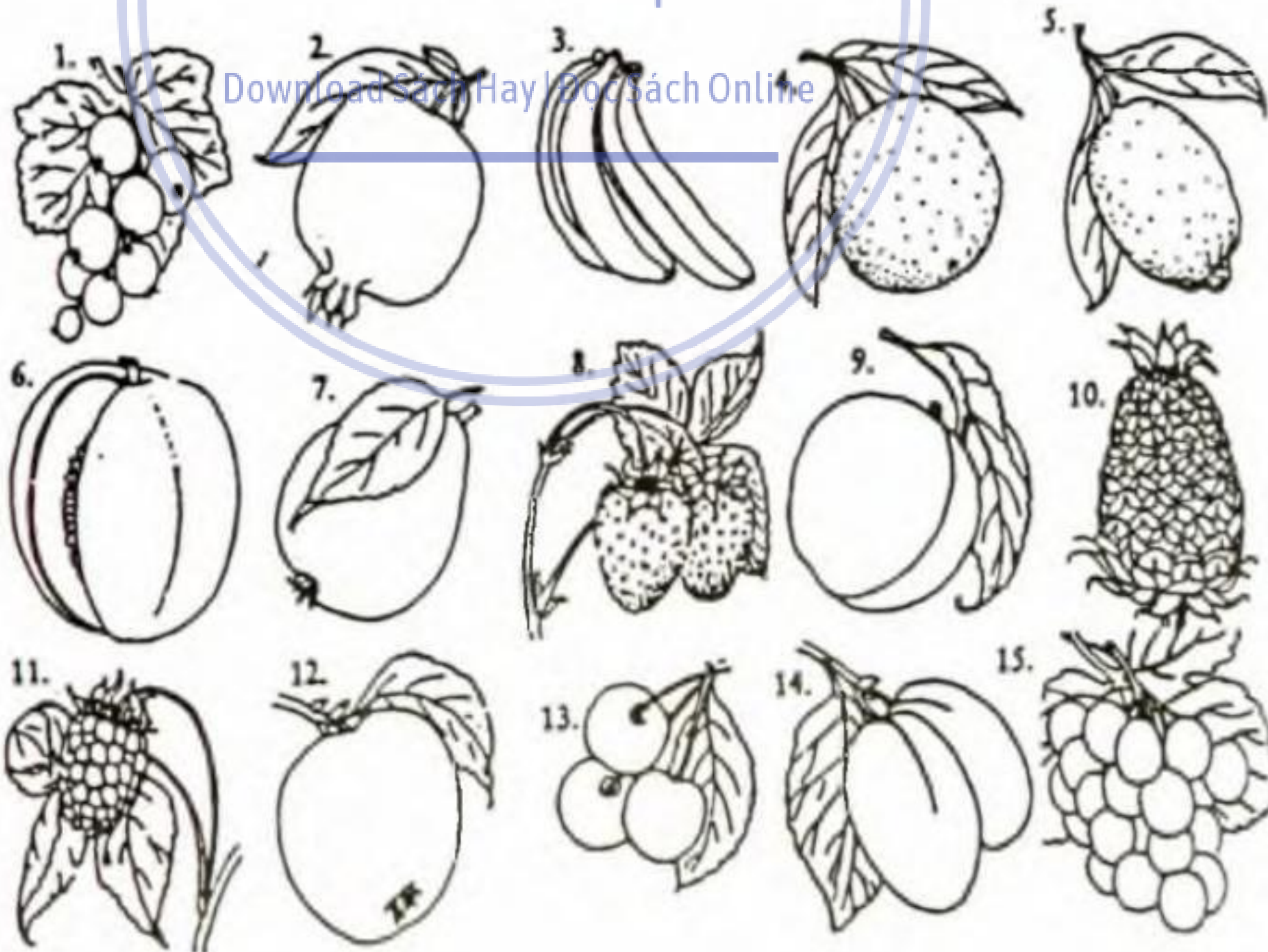
(black) currants

pomegranate

orange

plums

melon



Exercise 4: Match these words with the pictures:

potato

broccoli

cauliflower

mushroom

turnip

Brussels spouts

carrot

leek

peas

onion

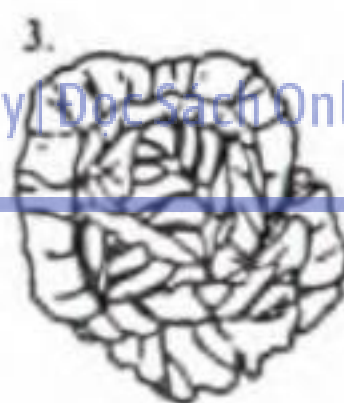
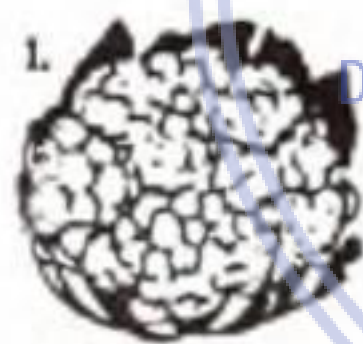
courgette

beans

cabbage

aubergine

sweet corn





Topic 17

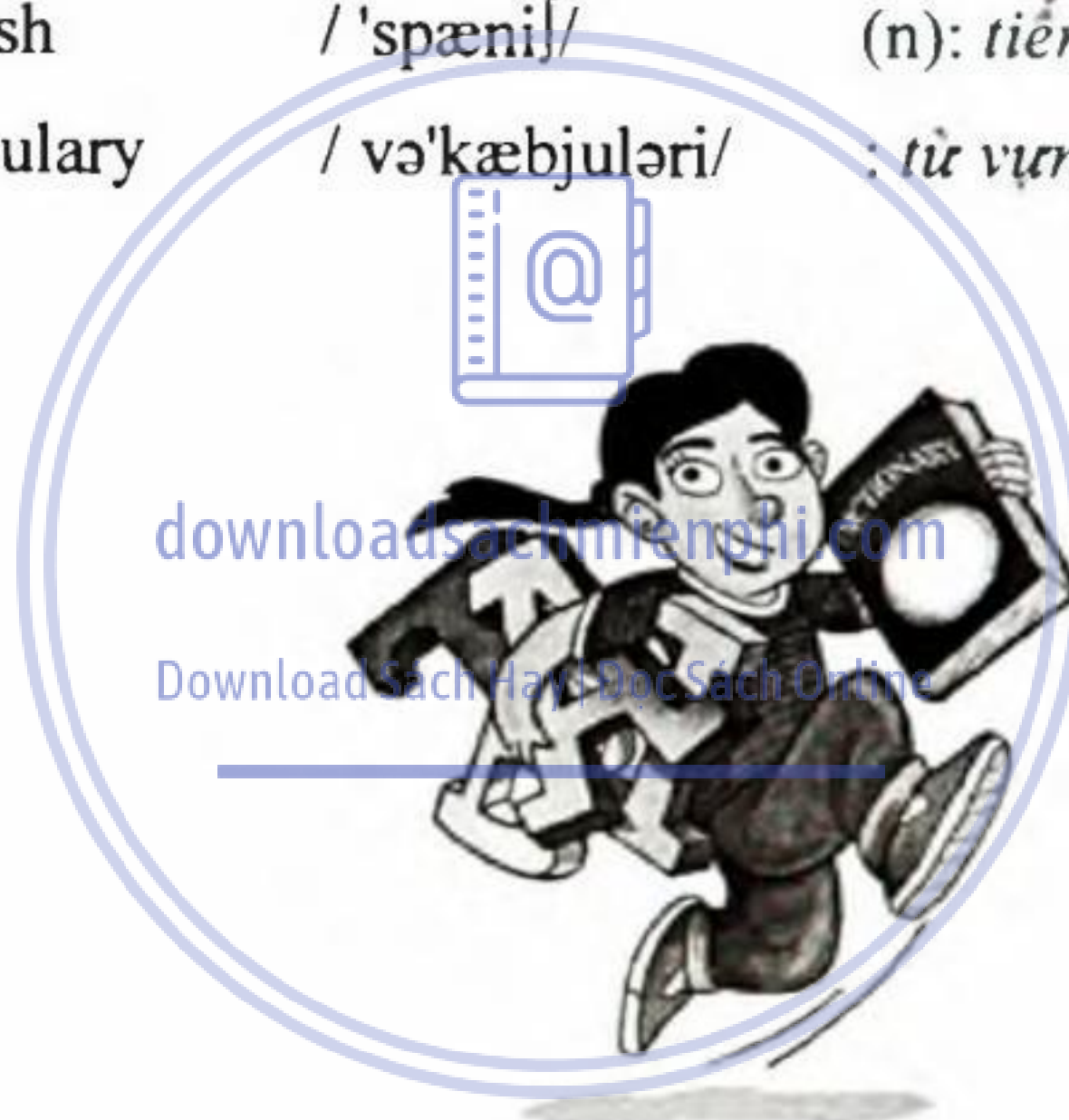
Learning a foreign language

HỌC NGOẠI NGỮ

Vocabulary

accent	<i>/ˈæksənt/</i>	(n): giọng
bilingual	<i>/baɪˈlɪŋɡwəl/</i>	(adj): song ngữ
Chinese	<i>/ˈtʃaɪˈniːz/</i>	(n): tiếng Trung Quốc
communicate	<i>/kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/</i>	(v): truyền đạt, giao thiệp, liên lạc
confident	<i>/ˈkɒnfɪdənt/</i>	(adj): chắc chắn, tự tin
conversation	<i>/ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/</i>	(n): hội thoại
English	<i>/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/</i>	(n): tiếng Anh
French	<i>/frentʃ/</i>	(n): tiếng Pháp
grammar	<i>/ˈɡræmə/</i>	(n): ngữ pháp
improve	<i>/ɪmˈpruːv/</i>	(v): cải thiện
Japanese	<i>/ˌdʒæpəˈniːz/</i>	(n): tiếng Nhật
language	<i>/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/</i>	(n): ngoại ngữ

mother tongue	/ 'mʌðə tʌŋ/	(n): <i>tiếng mẹ đẻ</i>
native	/ 'neitiv/	(adj): <i>bản xứ</i>
native speaker	/ 'neitiv 'spi:kə/	(n): <i>người bản xứ</i>
practice	/ 'præktis/	(v): <i>thực hành</i>
pronounce	/ prə'nauns/	(v): <i>phát âm</i>
second language	/ 'sekənd 'læŋgwɪdʒ/	(n): <i>ngoại ngữ hai</i>
Spanish	/ 'spæniʃ/	(n): <i>tiếng Tây Ban Nha</i>
vocabulary	/ və'kæbjʊləri/	: <i>từ vựng</i>



Practice

Exercise 1: Complete the dialogue with these words and expressions:

second language mother-tongue bilingual
native speaker strong accent

1. So, Joe, what language do you speak in Hong Kong?

Well, of course, Chinese is mybut for almost everyone, English is spoken as a.....

2. So, Jack, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time.

I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a.....

3. When did you learn to speak such good Spanish, Mary?

Well my dad's Spanish and I went to school in Madrid until I was nine so I'm basically.....

4. I find it difficult to understand Maggie when she speaks quickly.

Well, she comes from Liverpool and she's got quite a I'm sure you'll get used to it.

Exercise 2: Use these words to complete the questions below:

pronounce mean say
spell difference plural

1. How do you “coche” in English?
2. What does “rush”?
3. What’s thebetween “for” and “since”?
4. How do youthis word?
5. How do you.....“headache”?
6. What’s theof “calf”?

Exercise 3: Now match the questions with the answers below:

- a. It is h-e-a-d-a-c-h-e.
- b. “For” answers the question “How long” and “since” answers the question “When?”
- c. It means *go very fast*.
- d. Calves.
- e. Car.
- f. ?

Exercise 4: Use the correct form of these verbs to complete the text below:

<i>practice</i>	<i>pick up</i>	<i>study</i>
<i>make</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>hold</i>
<i>improve</i>	<i>do</i>	

When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly (1).....a word – “hello”, “goodbye”, “thank you” was just about it! I went to classes two evening a week and I

was surprised at how quickly I (2).....progress. During the course we learned lots of vocabulary and (3).....grammar rules. The thing I enjoyed most was being able to (4).....speaking with the other students in my class.

After two years, I went to England to a language school. It was in Cambridge. I (5).....a three – a week course at a very good school and I stayed with a local family. It was fantastic experience and I (6)..... a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world. I really (7).....my pronunciation as well. When I got back to Spain, I was so much more confident. I could actually (8).....a conversation with my teacher in English.

Now complete the whole expressions from the text. The first one has been done for you.

9. I could hardly say a word.

10. I made.....

11. we studied.....

12. I enjoyed being able tospeaking with the other students.

13. I did.....at a language school.

14. I picked up

15. I really improved my.....

16. I could actually hold.....

Exercise 5: Use the correct form of these expressions to complete the sentences:

do the exercise listen carefully correct

repeat practice hand in

1. I'm only going to play the tape once so.....
2. OK everybody,.....after me: "I think I'll call back later".
3. Remember tosome of what you've learned today outside the classroom.
4. I want you toon page 78 for homework and don't forget you need toyour essays on Friday.
5. I'm not going toevery mistake you make. That would not be helpful.

Now use the correct form of these expressions:

make mistakes rub it out write it down

look it up revise

6. If you are not sure what something means,in your dictionary.
7. Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important,in your notebook.
8. Don't worry aboutThe important thing is to try to communicate.
9. Write the answer in pencil. Then if you get one wrong, you canand do it again.
10. Remember there's a test tomorrow. So, spend a bit of timethis evening.

Topic 18

Talking about animals

NÓI VỀ ĐỘNG VẬT

📖 Vocabulary

animal	<i>/ˈæniməl/</i>	(n): động vật
ant	<i>/ænt/</i>	(n): con kiến
bat	<i>/bæt/</i>	(n): con dơi
bear	<i>/beər/</i>	(n) con gấu
bee	<i>/bi:/</i>	(n): con ong
bird	<i>/bɜ:d/</i>	(n): con chim
butterfly	<i>/ˈbʌtəflaɪ/</i>	(n): con bướm
camel	<i>/ˈkæmə/</i>	(n): con lạc đà
cat	<i>/kæt/</i>	(n): con mèo
cicada	<i>/sɪˈkɑ:də/</i>	(n): con ve
condor	<i>/ˈkɒndɔ:r /</i>	(n): con kền kền
cow	<i>/kaʊ/</i>	(n): con bò cái
cricket	<i>/ˌkrɪkɪt/</i>	(n): con dế

crocodile	/,krɒkədaɪl/	(n): con cá sấu
deer	/diər/	(n): con nai
dog	/dɒg/	(n): con chó
dolphin	/'dɒlfɪn/	(n): cá heo
dragon	/'dræɡən/	(n): con rồng
dragonfly	/'dræɡənflaɪ/	(n): con chuồn chuồn
eagle	/'i:gl/	(n): con đại bàng
elephant	/'elɪfənt/	(n): con voi
fish	/fɪʃ/	(n): cá
fly	/flaɪ/	(n): con ruồi
fox	/fɒks/	(n): con cáo
frog	/'frɒɡ/	(n): con ếch
giraffe	/dʒɪ'rɑ:f/	(n): hươu cao cổ
goat	/gəʊt/	(n): con dê
gorilla	/gə'rɪlə/	(n): con khỉ đột
insect	/'ɪnsekt/	(n): côn trùng
leech	/li:tʃ/	(n): con đỉa
leopard	/'lepəd/	(n): con báo
lion	/'laɪən/	(n): con sư tử
mantis	/'mæntɪs/	(n): con họ ngựa
monkey	/'mʌŋki/	(n): con khỉ

mosquito	/mə'ski:təʊ/	(n): <i>con muỗi</i>
mouse	/maʊs/	(n): <i>con chuột</i>
panda	/'pændə/	(n): <i>con gấu trúc</i>
penguin	/'pɛŋgwɪn/	(n): <i>chim cánh cụt</i>
pig	/pɪg/	(n): <i>con lợn</i>
predator	/'predətər/	(n): <i>dã thú, động vật ăn thịt</i>
rabbit	/'ræbɪt/	(n): <i>con thỏ</i>
rhino	/'raɪnəʊ/	(n): <i>con tê giác</i>
scavenger	/'skævɪndʒər/	(n): <i>thú vật ăn xác thối</i>
scorpion	/'skɔ:piən/	(n): <i>con bọ cạp</i>
sheep	/ʃi:p/	(n): <i>con cừu</i>
shrimp	/ʃrɪmp/	(n): <i>con tôm</i>
snail	/sneɪl/	(n): <i>ốc sên</i>
snake	/sneɪk/	(n): <i>con rắn</i>
spider	/'spaɪdər/	(n): <i>con nhện</i>
squirrel	/'skwɪrəl/	(n): <i>con sóc</i>
toad	/təʊd/	(n): <i>con cóc</i>
tiger	/'taɪgər/	(n): <i>con hổ</i>
tortoise	/'tɔ:təs/	: <i>con rùa</i>
whale	/weɪl/	(n): <i>cá voi</i>
wolf	/wʊlf/	(n): <i>chó sói</i>

Practice

Exercise 1: Put in the right animal:

<i>bees</i>	<i>predators</i>	<i>giraffe</i>	<i>elephant</i>
<i>butterflies</i>	<i>scavenger</i>	<i>horse</i>	<i>fish</i>
<i>condor</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>insects</i>	<i>whales</i>
<i>crocodiles</i>	<i>snails</i>	<i>kangaroos</i>	<i>zebra</i>
<i>dogs</i>	<i>snakes</i>	<i>lion</i>	<i>mouse</i>

1.are the most famous animals that carry their houses on their backs.
2.dancing is the hobby of many people but you need water.
3. A feeds on refuse and other decaying organic matter.
4.eat other animals.
5. The river Nile is famous for its predators the
6. We like honey produced by
7.are the biggest mammals in the world.
8. The.....is one of the largest flying birds.
9. The.....is an animal with the longest neck.
10. A.....looks like a horse with black and white stripes on its back.
11.are one of the most beautiful insects with broad colourful wings.

12. Bite of tsetse..... transmits sleeping sickness.
13. Beware of poisonousin Australia.
14. Tom is a cat and Jerry is a
15. Spiders eat.....
16. Ais a large animal that used to serve man but nowadays it is kept as a pet.
17. Do you know that the.....is called the king of animals?
18. Australia is famous for its
19.are the most devoted friends of people.
20. Theis the biggest earth-born animal living in Africa and India.

Exercise 2: Answer these questions:

1. Which one of these is not a wild animal?
lion / elephant / goat / rhino
2. Which one of these is not a domestic animal?
cow / fox / sheep / pig
3. Which one of these is not usually kept as a pet?
dog / cat / rabbit / (eagle)
4. Which one of these is not a predator?
tiger / gorilla / leopard / eagle
5. Which one of these is not an endangered species?
penguin / dolphin / whale / panda

Exercise 3: Match the animals with the verbs and expressions:

1. birds	a. hunt in a pack, howl at night
2. dogs	b. make honey, buzz, sting
3. cats	e. roar
4. spiders	d. hiss, slither along the ground
5. wolves	e. bark, wag their tails
6. bears	f. build nests, lay eggs
7. lions	g. make webs to catch flies
8. bees	h. hibernate during the winter
9. snakes	i. purr, scratch

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Now use the correct form of some of the verbs in the following sentences:

10. My doghis tail when he's happy. He's a good guard dog. He alwayswhen somebody comes to the door.
11. I gotby a bee last week. It was really painful.
12. I looked down and there was a hug snake.....towards me.
13. That cat can be quite vicious sometimes. Sheme when I tried to pick her up just now.
14. Some birds have.....their nests in the trees outside my bedroom window. They make a terrible noise.

Exercise 4: Match the words on the left with the animals on the right to make animal group:

1. a herd of	a. fish
2. a pack of	b. whales
3. a swarm of	c. wolves
4. a shoal of	d. birds or sheep
5. a flock of	e. cattle
6. a school of	f. bees

Exercise 5: Complete the text below with these words:

endangered

skins

experiments

cruelty

the wild

habitats

cosmetics

extinct

zoos

As an animal lover, I get very upset when I hear stories about (1).....to animal. I am totally against using animals in laboratory (2)..... especially if it's just to test (3).....

I am also strongly against keeping animal in captivity. Animals should be in (4).....where they belong, not in (5).....or circuses.

Why is it that (6).....species and beautiful animals, like leopards, are hunted for their (7).....when synthetic alternatives are now available? And as we continue to cut down the rainforests, we're destroying animal's natural (8)..... and more and more of them are becoming rare. The giant panda, for example, is almost (9)..... If we're not careful, there won't be any animals left for our grandchildren to see!

Exercise 6: Match the following common sayings with their meaning:

1. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
2. You can't lead a horse to water but you can make it drink.
3. Don't count your chickens (before they hatch).
4. The early bird catches the worm.
- a. It may not happen. Don't be too sure.
- b. An old person will never change the way he or she does things.
- c. You can't force somebody to do something they don't want to do.
- d. The person who gets there first will get what they want.

Use these words to complete the idioms below:

frog *bull* *rat* *fish* *eat*

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5. Why do you think you haven't paid us yet? I'm a bit suspicious. I smell a.....!
6. It was my first time at the opera and I felt like aout of water.
7. I'm planning a surprise party for Jane. You can invite whoever you like but make sure nobody lets the.....out of the bag.
8. I've got a bad cold and I've got a terriblein my throat so I'll stay at home today, I think. Sorry.
9. I've been having a few problems with my neighbour's dog coming in the garden. I'm just going to have to take theby the horns and go round and speak to her.



Vocabulary

Account	/ə'kaʊnt/	(n): ngành kế toán
balance of trade		(n): cán cân thương mại
bankrupt	'bæŋkrʌpt	(adj): phá sản
board of directors		(n): ban quản trị
branch	/brɑ:ntʃ/	(n): chi nhánh
business	/'biznis/	(n): kinh doanh
capital	/'kæpɪtəl/	(n): vốn
cheat	/tʃi:t/	(v): ăn gian, lừa đảo
commodity	/kə'mɒdəti/	(n): hàng hoá
competition	/,kɒmpə'tɪʃən/	(n): cạnh tranh
contract	/'kɒntrækt/	(n): bản hợp đồng
corporation	/,kɔ:pə'reɪʃən/	(n): công ty kinh doanh

enterprise	/ˈentəpraɪz/	(n): doanh nghiệp
Company Limited (Co. Ltd.)		(n): công ty trách nhiệm hữu hạn
Joint Stock Company (JSC)		(n): công ty cổ phần
Joint Venture Company		(n): công ty liên doanh
parent company		(n): công ty mẹ
private/ personal company		(n): công ty tư nhân
state-run company/ state-owned company		(n): công ty nhà nước
credit	/ˈkredɪt/	(n): tín dụng
export	/ɪkˈspɔ:t/	(v): xuất khẩu
facility	/fəˈsɪlɪti/	(n): khả năng, điều kiện
Far East	(n):	viễn đông
Finance	/ˈfaɪnæns/	(n): ngành tài chính
firm	/fɜ:m/	(n): hãng
fluctuate	/ˈflʌktjueɪt/	(v): dao động, biến động
franchise	/ˈfræntsaɪz/	(n): nhượng quyền kinh doanh
import	/ɪmˈpɔ:t/	(v): nhập khẩu
invest	/ɪnˈvest/	(v): đầu tư
investment	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	(n): sự đầu tư
levy	/ˈlevi/	(v): đánh thuế
licence	/ˈlaɪsəns/	(n): sự cho phép, giấy phép
limited	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	(n): hữu hạn

market	/ˈmɑ:kɪt/	(n): <i>thị trường</i>
multinational	/ˌmʌltiˈnæʃənəl/	(adj): <i>đa quốc gia</i>
negotiate	/nəˈgəʊʃieɪt/	(v): <i>đàm phán</i>
oversee	/ˌəʊvəˈsi:/	(v): <i>giám sát</i>
personnel	/ˌpɜ:səˈnel/	(n): <i>nhân sự</i>
private	/ˈpraɪvət/	(adj): <i>cá nhân, tư nhân</i>
produce	/prəˈdju:s/	(v): <i>sản xuất</i>
product	/ˈprɒdʌkt/	(n): <i>sản phẩm</i>
promote	/prəˈməʊt/	(v): <i>khuyến mãi</i>
promotion	/prəˈməʊʃn/	(n): <i>sự khuyến mãi</i>
purchase	/ˈpɜ:tʃəs/	(v): <i>mua</i> ; (n) <i>sự mua</i>
real estate	/ˈri:əl ɪˈsteɪt/	(n) <i>bất động sản</i>
property	/ˈprɒpəti/	(n): <i>tài sản, vật sở hữu</i>
retail	/ˈri:teɪl/	(n): <i>bán lẻ</i>
share	/ʃeər/	(n): <i>cổ phiếu</i>
shareholder	/ˈʃeə.həʊldər/	(n): <i>cổ đông</i>
stock	/stɒk/	(n): <i>cổ phần</i>
subsidy	/ˈsʌbsɪdi/	(n): <i>bao cấp, trợ cấp</i>
transaction	/ˌtrænzækʃən/	(n): <i>việc giao dịch</i>
turnover	/ˈtɜ:n.əʊvər/	(n): <i>kim ngạch</i>
wholesale	/ˈhəʊlseɪl/	(adj/ adv): <i>bán buôn</i>

Practice

Exercise 1: Complete the blank spaces with Business English terms. There is a short explanation to help you:
Example: Non-executive directors are _____ either for their expertise or contacts. (key = appointed)

1. Air traffic is growing for the able operators, but..... prices are dropping in a very competitive market. (cost of flying, travelling)
2. Clients have repeatedly complained over the low quality of services provided by the company and the lack of maintenance..... (money put in something in hope for a return)
3. He doesn't earn enough to cover a home..... She must borrow from friends. (money you borrow from banks)
4. If you are starting a large enterprise, you will need considerably greater than friends or relatives could possibly provide. (money to start a business)
5. In most markets, the manufacturers provide a steady of the goods traded. (flow of goods)
6. In most markets the provide a steady demand, which keeps the producers and the market in business. (people who use the goods)
7. Last week a Japanese group took the first steps to acquire a very important restaurant chain even though the actual of assets will take place next year. (movement of money)
8. Last year production rose in line with inflation. (what you pay for goods)

9. Net salary is salary after of tax and social security. (reduction)
10. Stern austerity have been imposed in an attempt to qualify for a loan from the IMF. (regulations)
11. The car sales for the first half of the year are dramatically down compared with those of the previous year. (statistics)
12. The Central Bank will credit to people with sufficient demonstrable income. (provide)
13. The Fixed Interest Summary keeps you up to date with interest rate returns on a weekly (scale)
14. The government has limits to imports. (made it lawful)
15. The government might be feeling buoyant over the sharp in this country's financial prospects. (growth)
16. The local economy is facing capacity constraints on several fronts. These bottle-..... will not go away in a hurry. (a part of the body)
17. The opening of a new by Ford Motor Company involved rehiring personnel. (building where goods are produced)
18. The tax office will open a moratorium on taxes so that may come forward to pay. (people who cheat on taxes)
19. We gave our boss a gift..... for his birthday. He can buy what he needs in the local fashion-shop. (a piece of paper to exchange for goods)
20. uniforms are provided by the airline company. (people who work)

Exercise 2: Choose the correct ending for each sentence:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. We produce | a. most of our products to the States. |
| 2. We import | b. a new range of skin-care products for men. |
| 3. We export | c. a new branch in Singapore. |
| 4. We've just opened | d. all our parts from Germany. |
| 5. We've just launched | e. luxury goods, which are sold all over the world. |
| 6. We're negotiating | f. the final details of the agreement tomorrow. |
| 7. We do | g. a lot of business in the Far East. |

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Exercise 3: Match the department with their area of responsibility:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Accounts/ Finance | a. selling the company's products or services. |
| 2. Personnel | b. developing new products |
| 3. Sales and Marketing | c. staff problems and recruitment |
| 4. Researching and Development (R&D) | d. the company's images |
| 5. Customers Services | e. dealing with customers' enquiries and complaints. |
| 6. Public Relations (PR) | |

Exercise 4: Only one of the expressions in italicized in each example is correct. Circle the correct one:

1. Companies shouldn't expect to *make much profit* / *do much profit* in their first year of business. In fact, they are probably doing quite well if they *get even* / *break even*.
2. We *made a huge loss* / *got a huge loss* in the first year. We seriously considered giving up.
3. The company's *annual turnover* / *annual turn around* is over \$ 2,000,000.
4. The *budget* / *expenditure* for this project is \$ 12,000 million. We really musn't go over that.
5. This month's *sales figures* / *sales numbers* are a lot better but the year to date still doesn't look very good.
6. We've had a 7% *increase* / *addition* in sales so far this year.
7. Sales are up but costs are up too, so the *bottom figure* / *bottom line* is disappointing.

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Exercise 5: Match the different types of business with the definitions below:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a. subsidiary | 1. A very large company with offices in many different countries. |
| b. limited company | 2. A business that is owned by another larger company. |
| c. multinational | 3. A company which controls a smaller company. |
| d. parent company | 4. A company which sells its shares to the public. |
| e. franchise | 5. A business which has a licence to use the name and sell the products or services of a larger company which provides support. |

Now use these words to complete the sentences:

private enterprises *shareholders* *family*
branches *firm* *directors*

6. It's a smallbusiness. My brother and I started it three years ago.
7. It's a huge company. They have.....in every major city.
8. The.....are the people who oversee the running of a company.
9. This government believes in.....so they do a lot to help people starting new business.
10. As a limited company we have a responsibility to our

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Exercise 6: Complete the text below with these words:

<i>capital</i>	<i>facility</i>	<i>expenses</i>	<i>competitions</i>
<i>investment</i>	<i>overheads</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>flow</i>
<i>stock</i>	<i>market</i>	<i>products</i>	<i>sales</i>

A few years ago, I decided to start my own business. I live by the sea and I love surfing, so I knew that there would be a (1).....for surfboards, wetsuits and all the other equipment surfers need. There were already other shops in the area selling similar (2)....., so I knew there would be quite a lot of (3)....., but I still thought I could make a success of it.

I had already built up a certain amount of (4).....in my bank account but I knew I would need an overdraft (5)....., so I need to prepare a business (6).....with a detailed cash (7)..... I was pleasantly surprised that they immediately agreed to provide the overdraft.

I deliberately opened my shop in May so I knew (8).....would be good, but when you start a business, the (9).....are very high as well. In addition to (10)..... – rent, regular bills and so on – you also have to make quite a big (11).....in computers, equipment and of course, (12)..... It's too early to say, but things seem to be going OK. I'm keeping my fingers crossed!



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Topic 20

Computers

MÁY TÍNH

Vocabulary

access	<i>/ˈækses/</i>		(n,v): truy cập, việc truy cập
algol	<i>/ˈælgol/</i>		(n): ngôn ngữ lập trình
application program			(n): chương trình ứng dụng
application software			(n): phần mềm ứng dụng
back up system			(n): hệ thống sao lưu dữ liệu
binary digit	<i>/ˈbainəri ˈdɪdʒɪt/</i>		(n): số nhị phân (giống như bit)
block diagram			(n): lược đồ khối
breakdown	<i>/ˈbreɪkdaʊn/</i>		(n): sự cố, hỏng hóc
byte	<i>/baɪt/</i>		(n) : đơn vị từ trong máy tính gồm 8 bit
capacity	<i>/kəˈpæsəti/</i>		(n): dung lượng
card reader			(n): bộ đọc thẻ
cartridge	<i>/ˈkɑːtrɪdʒ/</i>		(n): hộp, đĩa

circuit	/ˈsɜ:kɪt/	(n): <i>mạch (điện hoặc chất lỏng)</i>
circuit board		(n): <i>bộ mạch</i>
compiler	/kəmˈpaɪlər/	(n): <i>bộ, trình biên dịch</i>
computer breakdown	/ˈbreɪkdaʊn/	(n): <i>sự cố phần cứng</i>
computer installation	/ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃn/	(n): <i>trung tâm máy tính</i>
computer operator	/ˈɒpəreɪtə/	(n): <i>thao tác viên máy tính</i>
computer system		(n): <i>hệ thống máy tính</i>
track	/træk/	(n): <i>rãnh</i>
vacuum tube	/ˈvækjuəm tju:b/	(n): <i>đèn chân không</i>
virtual storage	/ˈvɜ:tʃuəl ˈstɔ:ɪdʒ/	(n): <i>bộ nhớ ảo</i>
visual display unit	/ˈvɪʒuəl dɪsˈpleɪ ˈju:nɪt/	(n): <i>bộ hiển thị hình ảnh</i>
word processing	/wɜ:d ˈprəʊsesɪŋ/	(n): <i>xử lý từ</i>
zone punch	/zəʊn pʌntʃ/	(n): <i>vùng đục lỗ</i>



Practice

Exercise 1: Match these words with the pictures:

keyboard

printer

scanner

computer

laptop

mouse

email

modem

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



Exercise 2: Match the verbs on the left with the phrases on the right:

1. insert	a. a back-up copy
2. make	b. an email
3. run	c. an icon
4. surf	d. a floppy disk
5. send	e. the internet
6. click on	f. part of the text
7. highlight	g. a program

Exercise 3: Use these words in the text below:

helpline

hard disk

pre-installed

installation

software

CD-ROMs

People sometimes ask if you've got a PC or a Mac. Both systems have their strong points. Each system is a platform

on which you run (1).....programs. Software usually comes (2).....or on (3).....which you then have to install ourself onto our computer's (4).....If you have any (5).....problems, you can always bring the (6).....

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences below with these words:

toolbar

terminal

data base

template

document

memory

spreadsheets

word processor

modem

1. Most computers have enough.....to store a vast amount of information.
2. The central computer in this office serves thirty-two
3. You can't get onto the internet unless your computer has a
4. If you write a lot of similar letters, you can save a lot of time by using a.....
5. It's usually quicker to use the icons on thethan to keep using the menu.
6. Many people only use their computer as a..... All they do is write letters and reports on it.
7. The three important kinds of.....that your PC can create are word processor, data base and spreadsheet.
8. We have a huge.....with detailed information about all our customers.
9. The.....save me a lot of time when I'm doing the accounts.

Exercise 5: Complete the text with these words:*lost**viruses**hackers**crashed**bug*

Everybody seems to be having problems with computers these days. Governments and big companies are worried about (1)..... who find their way onto their systems and read confidential information. They are even more worried about (2).....which can destroy all their programs.

It's not much better for ordinary people either I bought a program myself last month and I suppose it must have a (3).....of some kind. My computer suddenly (4).....and I (5).....two hour's work.

Exercise 6: Complete the extract from a guide using the internet with the following:*online**chat room**web page**download**sites**newsgroup*

The World Wide Web is made up of millions of (1).....created by anybody from multimedia corporations to ordinary people like you and me. On the web you can read (2).....newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, (3).....music or buy anything from CD to a holiday. You can go into a (4).....and talk to other people all over the world or join a (5).....for more serious debate. If you are really ambitious you might even like to try creating your own (6)..... Then you can show your holiday pictures to the whole world!



Special occasions

NHỮNG NGÀY LỄ ĐẶC BIỆT

Vocabulary

anniversary	/,æni'vɜ:səri/	(n): lễ kỷ niệm
birthday	/'bɜ: θdeɪ/	(n): sinh nhật
Boxing Day	/'bɒksɪŋ deɪ/	(n): ngày tặng quà
Carnival	['kɑ:nɪvəl]	(n): ngày hội Carnival, ngày hội ăn uống linh đinh...
carol	/'kærəl/	(n): bài hát mừng (thường vào lễ Noel)
celebrate	/'selibreɪt/	(v): tổ chức
Christmas	/'krɪsməs/	(n): Lễ Giáng Sinh
costume	/'kɒstju:m/	(n): quần áo, trang phục, y phục
Easter	/'i:stə/	(n): Lễ Phục Sinh
festival	/'festɪvəl/	(n): lễ hội
festivity	/fes'tɪvɪti/	(n): hội hè đình đám

firework	/ˈfaɪəwɜ:k/	vui mừng, hân hoan (n): pháo hoa
ghost	/gəʊst/	(n): ma quỷ
Halloween	/hæləʊˈi:n/	(n): đêm trước ngày Lễ các Thánh
Independence Day	/ˌɪndɪˈpendənsˈdeɪ/	(n): Ngày quốc khánh
lantern	/ˈlæntən/	(n): đèn lồng
Mid-Autumn Festival		(n): Tết Trung thu
New Year	(n)	: năm mới
parade	/pəˈreɪd/	(n): cuộc diễu hành, rước (đèn)
pumpkin	/ˈpʌmpkɪn/	(n): quả bí ngô
samba	/ˈsæmbə/	(n): điệu nhảy samba
Valentine	/ˈvæləntaɪn/	(n): Lễ Tình Nhân
witch	/wɪtʃ/	(n): mụ phù thủy

Practice

Exercise 1: Match the words with the symbols:

1. Christmas	a. chocolates
2. Easter	b. champagne
3. Halloween	c. presents
4. New Year	d. eggs
5. Valentine	e. moon cakes
6. Boxing Day	f. manger
7. Mid-Autumn	g. pumpkin

Exercise 2: Match the days on the left with the dates on the right:

1. Christmas	a. January 1
2. Easter	b. August 15 (Lunar month)
3. Halloween	c. December 25
4. New Year	d. December 26
5. Valentine	e. March or April
6. Boxing Day	f. October 31
7. Mid-Autumn	g. February 14

Exercise 3: Match the verbs with the nouns:

1. wrap up	a. Christmas cards
2. decorate	b. carols
3. send	c. turkey
4. do	d. the Christmas tree
5. sing	e. crackers
6. eat	f. your Christmas shopping
7. pull	g. presents

Exercise 4: Use the words to complete the sentences:

assassination independence collapse discovery

death birth end landing

1. The year 2005 is the 60th of the.....of the Second World War.
2. On August 19 every year, Elvis Presley fans commemorate the anniversary of his.....
3. 2009 marks the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the.....of Communism.
4. The new millennium was the anniversary of theof Christ.
5. The year 2008 is the 40th anniversary of man.....on the moon.
6. July 4 is the day the United States celebrate
7. 2003 is the 40th anniversary of the.....of John F.Kennedy.
8. 2029 marks the centenary of the.....of penicillin.

Exercise 5: Complete the text below with these words:

firework *festivities* *hands*
dancing *parades* *costumes*

The biggest carnival in the world is “Carnival” in Brazil when the whole country stops for four days while everybody parties. There are lots of street (1).....with amazingly decorated lorries (called floats) and people dressed in colourful (2)..... Everywhere you go there are samba (3)....., playing and people (4)..... right through the night the (5).....continue with more dancing and music and (6).....displays which light up the night sky.

**Exercise 6: Complete the text below with these words:**

blow *present* *cake* *candles*
cards *party* *speech* *dinner*

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The best birthday I've ever had was my 21st. My family said they were going to take me out to (1).....but they had secretly planned a surprise (2).....for me. As I opened the door to leave the house, there were about 30 friends standing outside. They all sang “Happy Birthday” and then we went back inside. I was given lots of (3).....and then I was given a small (4)..... I opened it to find some car keys – my parents had bought me the car! My mother then bought out a (5).....with 21 (6).....on. I was so emotional that I almost couldn't (7).....them out! I then just managed to make a short (8)....., thanking everyone for coming and then we partyed into the night.



Vocabulary

agnostic	/æg'nɒstɪk/	(adj): thuyết bất khả tri
aisle	/aɪl/	(n): lối đi giữa các dãy ghế (trong nhà thờ, ở rạp hát, xe lửa, xe buýt)
altar	/'ɔ:lta/	(n): bàn thờ, bệ thờ
angel	/'eɪndʒəl/	(n): thiên thần
atheist	/'eɪθɪst/	(n): người theo thuyết vô thần
believe in	/bi'li:v ɪn/	(v): tin tưởng vào
bible	/'baɪbl/	(n): Kinh thánh
bishop	/'bɪʃəp/	(n): giám mục
Buddhism	/'bʊdɪzəm/	(n): đạo Phật
cathedral	/kəθi:drəl/	(n): nhà thờ lớn, thánh đường
Catholic	/'kæθəlɪk/	(n,adj): Công giáo, người theo đạo Công giáo

chapel	<i>/ˈtʃæpəl/</i>	(n): <i>nhà thờ nhỏ. buổi lễ ở nhà thờ</i>
Christian	<i>/ˈkrɪstʃən/</i>	(adj): <i>người theo đạo Công giáo</i>
church	<i>/tʃɜ:tʃ/</i>	(n): <i>nhà thờ</i>
commit	<i>/kə'mɪt/</i>	(v): <i>phạm, cam kết</i>
death	<i>/deθ/</i>	(n): <i>sự chết, cái chết</i>
devil	<i>/ˈdevl/</i>	(n): <i>ma, quỷ</i>
devour	<i>/dɪ'vaʊər/</i>	(v): <i>ngấu nghiến, thềm khát</i>
faith	<i>/feɪθ/</i>	(n): <i>sự tin cậy, tin tưởng</i>
follower	<i>/ˈfɒləʊər/</i>	(n): <i>môn đệ, môn đồ</i>
ghost	<i>/gəʊst/</i>	(n): <i>ma quỷ</i>
God	<i>/gɒd/</i>	(n): <i>Chúa Trời</i>
gospel	<i>/ˈgɒspəl/</i>	(n): <i>sách phúc âm</i>
heaven	<i>/ˈhevən/</i>	(n): <i>thiên đàng</i>
hell	<i>/hel/</i>	(n): <i>địa ngục</i>
Hindu	<i>/ˈhɪndu:/</i>	(n): <i>người Hin đư, đạo Hin đư</i>
hymn	<i>/hɪm/</i>	(n): <i>bài thánh ca</i>
imam	<i>/ˈɪma:m/</i>	(n): <i>thầy tế (Hồi giáo)</i>
Islam	<i>/ˈɪzla:m/</i>	(n): <i>đạo Hồi</i>
Jew	<i>/dʒu:/</i>	(n): <i>người Do Thái</i>
minaret	<i>/mɪnə'ret/</i>	(n): <i>tháp (ở giáo đường Hồi giáo)</i>
monastery	<i>/ˈmɒnəstri/</i>	(n): <i>tu viện</i>

monk	/mʌŋk/	(n): thầy tu
mosque	/mɒsk/	(n): nhà thờ Hồi giáo
Muslim	/'mʊzlɪm/	(n,adj): Hồi giáo, tín đồ hồi giáo
nun	/nʌn/	(n): tu sĩ, bà xơ
paradise	/'pærədəɪs/	(n): thiên đàng
Pope	/pəʊp/	(n): giáo hoàng
pray	/preɪ/	(v): cầu nguyện
priest	/pri:st/	(n): linh mục, thầy tu
reincarnation	/'ri:ɪnkɑ: 'neɪʃən/	(n): sự tái sinh, đầu thai
religion	/ri'lɪdʒən/	(n): tôn giáo
saint	/seɪnt/	(n): thánh, vị thánh
shrine	/'ʃraɪn/	(n): đền, miếu thờ
spirit	/'spɪrɪt/	(n): tinh thần, tâm hồn, linh hồn (khác với thể xác)
superstitious	/su:pə'stɪʃəs/	(adj): mê tín, tin ở những điều mê tín
synagogue	/'sɪnəgɒg/	(n): giáo đường Do thái
the Koran	/ðə kɔ'rɑ:n/	(n): Kinh Ko-ran (đạo Hồi)
vicar	/'vɪkər/	(n): cha xứ
worship	/'wɜ:ʃɪp/	(v): thờ phụng, tôn sùng

Practice

Exercise 1: Complete the text with these words:

Jews

Catholics

Islam

Christianity

Hindus

Buddhism

The main religious tradition in the West is (1)..... Among mainstream Christian churches are: Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists, Roman (2).....and Orthodox. Others are: Free, Evangelical, Lutheran and Reformed.

In countries such as Thailand and Japan, the main tradition is (3)..... In the Arab countries of the Middle East, the main tradition is (4)....., whose followers are called Muslims. The (5).....have spread all over the world from Israel. Sikhs and (6).....come mostly from India.

Exercise 2: Put the following words into the correct column.

temple

bishop

the Pope

mosque

priest

church

nun

monk

chapel

minister

muezzin

synagogue

vicar

shrine

convent

monastery

imam

rabbi

minaret

cathedral

people

place

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

Exercise 3: Match each verb with the correct endings:

1. worship	a. a sin, an immoral act
2. believe in	b. God, heaven and hell, the devil, evil spirits, reincarnation, life after death.
3. pray	c. God, an idol, a superior being
4. go	d. a prayer, your prayers
5. commit	e. the Bible, the Koran, St John's gospel
6. read	f. to heaven or hell, to church, on a pilgrimage
7. say	g. for peace that your son will get better.

Exercise 4: Now use words and expressions from the box above to complete the sentences below:

1. In some regions, people say a.....before starting a meal.
2. Some people believe inbut others believe death is the end.
3. Muslims try to go on a to Mecca at least once during their life.
4. Nowadays, in times of conflict, religious leaders from different traditions often get together to pray.....
5. In most western European countries, fewer people go.....than twenty years ago.

Exercise 5: Use the following words in these descriptions of the most common Christian festivals:

<i>Good friday</i>	<i>Advent</i>	<i>All saints</i>
<i>Holy week</i>	<i>Ascension</i>	<i>Lent</i>
<i>Easter</i>	<i>Christmas</i>	

1. Giving presents is what makesso popular with Christians and non-Christians all over the world.
2. The week before Easter is known as
3. Christ's death is remembered on.....
4. The forty-day period before Easter is known as.....
5. The date of.....moves from year to year. The Orthodox churches usually celebrate it on a different date.
6. The four-week period before Christmas is known as

Exercise 6: Religious words are often used in metaphorical ways. Use these words to complete the sentences:

<i>paradise</i>	<i>worship</i>	<i>idolize</i>
<i>Mecca</i>	<i>faith</i>	<i>angel</i>
<i>pray</i>	<i>shrine</i>	<i>Bible</i>

1. You've done the washing up. You're an absolutely
2. Mark has fallen in love with a girl called Jane. Hethe ground she walks on!
3. You've just come back from a week in Barbados. It was absolute.....!

4. Peter was doing a great job at first but recently the team
ave lostin him.
5. Most young boysDavid Beckham.
6. The Michelin guide is my.....when I go to Paris.
7. The barbecue is on Saturday. Let's justit doesn't
rain.
8. Elvis Presley's house in Mempjis has been turned into
a.....in his memory.
9. St Andrew is a.....for golfers from all over the
world.



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ANSWER KEY

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TOPIC 1: WORDS OF PEOPLE

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. timid | 2. garrulous | 3. reliable |
| 4. absent-minded | 5. industrious | 6. tetchy |
| 7. bossy | 8. stoical | 9. bitchy |
| 10. gregarious | 11. punctual | 12. bigoted |
| 13. witty | 14. impulsive | 15. conceited |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. far too honest | 4. much too shy |
| 2. much too proud | 5. far too modest |
| 3. far too sensible | 6. much too loyal |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. selfish | 2. moody | 3. arrogant |
| 4. amusing | 5. silly | 6. stubborn |

Exercise 4:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. on a diet | 9. speak openly |
| 2. upset easily | 10. curly hair |
| 3. parting | 11. extrovert |
| 4. look his best | 12. piercing eyes |
| 5. impulsive | 13. very proud |
| 6. bald patch | 14. have the sense |
| 7. shy | 15. spiteful |
| 8. courage | 16. lose my temper |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. punctual | 2. sense | 3. shy |
| 4. confident | 5. initiative | 6. miserable |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. teetotaler | 2. yuppie | 3. bachelor |
| 4. novice | 5. barbarians | 6. veteran |
| 7. hypochondriac | 8. exile | 9. biblioklept |
| 10. amateur | 11. accomplice | 12. cynic |
| 13. ambidexter | 14. egoist | 15. orphan |
| 16. non-smoker | 17. castaway | |

TOPIC 2: HEAD, FACE AND HAIR

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Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| a. head | b. hair | c. teeth |
| d. nose | e. eyes | |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. dying my hair | 2. lost--- his hair |
| 3. to brush my teeth | 4. hit my head |
| 5. ruin your eyes | 6. nodding your head, shaking it |
| 7. blow my nose | 8. scratching your head |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. smile | 2. yawning |
| 3. winked | 4. grinning |

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 5. went bright red | 6. frowning |
| 7. spitting | 8. swallow |
| 9. bite | 10. blowing |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. ears | 2. eyes | 3. mouth |
| 4. eye | 5. face | 6. tongue |
| 7. ear | 8. nose | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. shampoo | 2. conditioner | 3. greasy |
| 4. dandruff | 5. anti-dandruff | 6. implanted |
| 7. wig | | |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. make-up | 6. complexion |
| 2. wrinkles | 7. beards, unshaven |
| 3. pierced | 8. mole |
| 4. spots | 9. scar |
| 5. cheekbones | 10. teeth, false teeth |

Exercise 6:

1. She's got such lovely, clear skin.
2. She's got such beautiful, high cheekbones.
3. He's got such beautiful, white teeth.

4. She's got light brown, curly hair.
5. She's got beautiful, piercing blue eyes.
6. He's got horrible, long, greasy hair.

TOPIC 3: PARTS OF BODY AND MOVEMENTS

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. head | 7. shoulder | 13. ear |
| 2. neck | 8. elbow | 14. chest |
| 3. back | 9. arm | 15. armpit |
| 4. waist | 10. wrist | 16. breast |
| 5. bottom | 11. hip | 17. stomach |
| 6. leg | 12. foot | 18. ankle |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. thumb | 2. palm | 3. finger |
| 4. nail | 5. knee | 6. thigh |
| 7. heel | 8. calf | 9. toes |
| 10. big toes | | |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. c | 3. a |
| 4. h | 5. g | 6. b |
| 7. d | 8. e | 9. i |
| 10. l | 11. k | 12. m |
| 13. n | 14. o | 15. j |

Exercise 4:

a.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. sit down | 2. stand up | 3. lie down |
| 4. lean | 5. kneel | 6. bow |

b.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. walk | 2. run | 3. jump |
| 4. climb | 5. crawl | 6. dive |
| 7. hop | 8. dance | |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. push | 2. pulled | 3. lift |
| 4. dragged | 5. tripped over | 6. fell down |
| 7. slip | 8. collapsed | |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. stepped | 2. slapped | 3. grabbed |
| 4. reach | 5. stamped | 6. waving/ waved |
| 7. shake | 8. hold on | |

TOPIC 4: THE SENSE

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. sounded | 2. feels | 3. look |
| 4. smell | 5. taste | 6. smell |
| 7. sound | 8. felt | 9. looks |
| 10. taste | | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. hear | 2. see | 3. listen to |
| 4. touch | 5. look at | 6. watch |
| 7. listening | 8. hold | 9. see |
| 10. pressed | 11. touched | 12. look at; see |
| 13. heard; listening | | |

Exercise 3:

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. c, h | 2. a, g | 3. c, j | 4. b, f | 5. d, i |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Exercise 4:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. d | 4. a | 5. e |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. can't see | 3. can't hear | 5. can really taste |
| 2. can smell | 4. can feel | |

Exercise 6:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. e | 3. d | 4. a | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

TOPIC 5: CHARACTER, FEELING AND EMOTION

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. j | 3. d | 5. b | 7. c | 9. h |
| 2. a | 4. f | 6. e | 8. i | 10. g |

Exercise 2:

1. d 2. f 3. a 4. e 5. c 6. b

Exercise 3:

1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b

Exercise 4:

1. d 3. g 5. a 7. h
2. c 4. f 6. e 8. b

Exercise 5:

1. hide 2. are 3. show 4. got 5. be

Exercise 6:

1. upset 3. frightened 5. jealous
2. proud 4. embarrassed

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TOPIC 6: HEALTH AND DISEASE

Exercise 1:

1. throat 2. knees 3. cheek
4. nose 5. lips 6. wrist
7. chin 8. thumb 9. waist
10. neck

Exercise 2:

1. surgery 2. fell 3. heal
4. ankle 5. slim 6. aches
7. sick 8. examines 9. temperature
10. caught

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. spine | 2. agony | 3. body |
| 4. brains | 5. heart | 6. tongue |
| 7. breath | 8. stomachache | 9. look |
| 10. beard | | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. muscular | 2. weight | 3. painful |
| 4. poisonous | 5. infectious | 6. expression |
| 7. hearty | 8. incurable | 9. treatment |
| 10. recovery | | |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. fit | 2. healthy | 3. lose weight |
| 4. put on weight | 5. bad for you | 6. unhealthy |
| 7. good for you | 8. healthy diet | 9. exercise |
| 10. keep fit | 11. unfit | |

Exercise 6:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. allergic | 6. cut |
| 2. burned | 7. broken/ twisted/ sprained |
| 3. sunburnt | 8. poisoning |
| 4. scalded | 9. appetite |
| 5. depressed | 10. dizzy |

TOPIC 7: AGE AND BEHAVIOUR

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. a | 5. d | 7. h | 9. f |
| 2. e | 4. c | 6. j | 8. i | 10. g |

Exercise 2:

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. same | 3. all | 5. of | 7. child |
| 2. your | 4. get | 6. look | 8. at |

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 3. e | 5. c | 7. d |
| 2. b | 4. h | 6. g | 8. a |

Exercise 3:

1. I've got an eleven-year-old son.
2. We've got a six-year-old daughter.
3. They've got a two-month-old baby.
4. I teach seven and eight-year-old kids.
5. They were mostly sixteen years old.
6. He was only a nine-year-old boy.

Exercise 4:

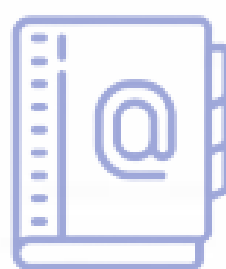
- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. born | 2. pregnancy | 3. birth |
| 4. pregnant | 5. newborn | 6. feed |
| 7. healthy | 8. toys | |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. sleepless nights | 5. maternity leave, child-minder |
| 2. nappy | 6. crawling |
| 3. breast-feeding | 7. nursery school |
| 4. baby-sitter | 8. twins |

Exercise 6:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. h | 3. e | 5. d | 7. b |
| 2. g | 4. a | 6. f | 8. c |



TOPIC 8: ROMANCE AND MARRIAGE

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Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 3. g | 5. f | 7. d |
| 2. h | 4. a | 6. c | 8. b |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. get married | 3. silver wedding |
| 2. happily married | 4. golden wedding |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. g | 3. b |
| 4. h, c | 5. a | 6. f |
| 7. e | | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. romantic | 2. attractive | 3. keen |
| 4. date | 5. go out | 6. approve |
| 7. mature | 8. drift apart | 9. break off |
| | | 10. relationship |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. propose | 2. engaged | 3. consent |
| 4. civil | 5. wedding | 6. bride |
| 7. bridegroom | 8. reception | 9. toast |
| 10. honeymoon | | |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. out | 2. out with | 3. out |
| 4. of | 5. to | 6. in...with |
| 7. to | 8. to | 9. of |
| | | 10. in |

TOPIC 9: FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. h | 3. a | 5. c | 7. b |
| 2. d | 4. g | 6. f | 8. e |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. mates | 7. relatives |
| 2. an acquaintance | 8. boyfriend |

3. boss
4. colleagues
5. classmates
6. neighbours

9. friend of the family
10. girlfriend
11. a close friend

Exercise 3:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. fell out | 4. lose |
| 2. row | 5. drifted apart |
| 3. isn't speaking | 6. go our separate ways |

Exercise 4:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. e | 3. c | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a big family | 2. a very close family |
| 3. the whole family | 4. a big family reunion |
| 5. family tree | |

Exercise 6:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. son-in-law | 9. step-mother |
| 2. step-father | 10. great-grandmother |
| 3. grandparents | 11. great-grandfather |
| 4. daughter-in-law | 12. father-in-law |
| 5. step-son | 13. sister-in-law |
| 6. step-daughter | 14. step-sister |
| 7. mother-in-law | 15. step-brother |
| 8. brother-in-law | |

TOPIC 10: HOBBY

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. d | 3. c |
| 4. d | 5. c | 6. b |
| 7. a | 8. a | 9. b |
| 10. a | | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. collectors | 2. customs | 3. particularly |
| 4. rare | 5. shops | 6. original |
| 7. history | 8. mistake | 9. large |
| | | 10. replace |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. a |
| 4. d | 5. a | 6. b |
| 7. c | 8. d | 9. c |
| | | 10. b |

Exercise 4:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. hunting | 7. windsurfing |
| 2. skiing | 8. gardening |
| 3. riding | 9. camping |
| 4. orienteering | 10. surfing |
| 5. skateboarding | 11. rollerblading |
| 6. hill-walking | 12. fishing |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. pitches | 2. courts | 3. pools |
| 4. rings | 5. rink | 6. stadium |
| 7. spectators | 8. track events | 9. field events |
| 10. athletes | 11. officials | 12. scoreboard |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. chapters | 2. sketch | 3. intervals |
| 4. screen | 5. orchestra | 6. seller |
| 7. frame | 8. published | 9. costumes |
| | | 10. scene |

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TOPIC 11: EDUCATION

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. subjects | 8. curriculum/ syllabus |
| 2. staff | 9. primary/ secondary |
| 3. compulsory | 10. time-table |
| 4. headmaster/ headmistress | 11. "prep"/ public |
| 5. comprehensive | 12. boarding |
| 6. pupils/ co-educational | 13. state |
| 7. terms | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. g | 2. i | 3. a |
| 4. j | 5. h | 6. e |
| 7. c | 8. f | 9. d |
| | | 10. b |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. uniform | 2. rules | 3. strict |
| 4. test | 5. grade | 6. hour |
| 7. period | 8. description | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. b |
| 4. a | 5. c | 6. d |
| 7. b | 8. b | 9. a |
| 10. b | 11. d | 12. d |
| 13. c | 14. b | 15. a |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. education | 2. unemployed | 3. carelessly |
| 4. successful | 5. qualifications | 6. employer |
| 7. timetable | 8. income | 9. knowledge |
| | | 10. employees |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. course | 2. marks | 3. trained |
| 4. go in | 5. taught | 6. study |
| 7. heart | 8. term | 9. failed |
| | | 10. raise |

TOPIC 12: JOBS

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d | 4. b |
| 5. d | 6. c | 7. a | 8. b |
| 9. a | 10. d | 11. c | 12. b |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. section | 2. qualifications |
| 3. CV | 4. application |
| 5. interview | 6. experience |

Exercise 3:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. found | 2. applied for |
| 3. go into | 4. filled in/ sent it for |
| 5. offered | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|
| 1. job | 2. work | 3. work, job |
| 4. work | 5. work | 6. job |
| 7. work | 8. job | 9. career |
| 10. job | 11. job | 12. career |
| 13. job | 14. career | 15. job |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. e | 3. a |
| 4. g | 5. k | 6. j |

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 7. b | 8. c | 9. f |
| 10. h | 11. i | 12. p |
| 13. n | 14. s | 15. u |
| 16. t | 17. r | 18. q |
| 19. m | 20. l | 21. o |

Exercise 6:

1. Jim has a different job now.
2. A good employer looks after everyone in the company.
3. I am sure you will gain/ get a lot of experience in this job.
4. This job is a living, but that's all.
5. The firm raised my salary after I had worked there for a year.
6. The company made a profit last year.
7. She had to attend an interview at head office.
8. She earns/ makes \$5000 a year.
9. Jack works for a firm of accountants.
10. We put an advertisement for the job in the paper.

TOPIC 13: SHOPPING AND CLOTHES

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|
| 1. shop assistant | 2. try on | 3. fit |
| 4. changing room | 5. cost | 6. till |
| 7. pay | 8. receipt | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. dress | 2. dresses | 3. wear |
| 4. dressed | 5. wearing | 6. dressed |
| 7. dress | 8. wearing...dress | 9. dress |
| | | 10. dress |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. up | 2. off | 3. on |
| 4. in | 5. up | 6. on |
| 7. off...on | 8. in | 9. up |
| 10. up | 11. in | 12. on |
| 13. at...in | 14. by | 15. inside |
| 16. back | 17. with | 18. for |

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- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. off-the-peg | 9. till |
| 2. label | 10. receipt |
| 3. tag | 11. exchange |
| 4. fit | 12. refund |
| 5. try on | 13. bargain |
| 6. assistant | 14. sales |
| 7. cashier | 15. mail order |
| 8. cash desk | |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. fit | 5. suit |
| 2. dressup | 6. disguise |
| 3. wear | 7. put on |
| 4. look | 8. go with |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. b |
| 4. a | 5. d | 6. c |
| 7. d | 8. b | 9. a |
| 10. b | 11. d | 12. c |
| 13. a | 14. d | 15. c |

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TOPIC 14: TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. e |
| 4. a | 5. c | 6. e |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. crowded | 2. deserted |
| 3. golden, crystal-clear | 4. unspoilt |
| 5. rocky | 6. naturist |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. glorious | 2. shining | 3. luxurious |
| 4. deserted | 5. soaking up | 6. playing |
| 7. tide | | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ancient | 2. seasick | 3. popular |
| 4. relaxing | 5. local | 6. suntanned |
| 7. reasonable | 8. exhausted | 9. warm |
| 10. open | | |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. resort | 2. breakfast | 3. walk |
| 4. holiday | 5. ticket | 6. station |
| 7. stop | 8. village | 9. hostel |
| 10. cards | | |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. d | 3. a |
| 4. d | 5. b | 6. b |
| 7. a | 8. c | 9. a |
| 10. d | 11. c | 12. b |
| 13. b | 14. d | 15. a |

TOPIC 15: FOOD AND DRINK

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. e | 3. b |
| 4. g | 5. h | 6. c |
| 7. f | 8. a | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. burnt | 2. fresh | 3. sour |
| 4. stale | 5. rotten | 6. ripe |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. roll | 4. cans | 7. tasty |
| 2. course | 5. frozen | 8. cook |
| 3. meal | 6. recipe | 9. spoon |

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- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1. bill | 2. book | 3. portion |
| 4. help | 5. menu | 6. ordered |
| 7. dish | 8. raw | 9. vegetarian |
| | | 10. course |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. b |
| 4. d | 5. c | 6. a |
| 7. d | 8. a | 9. b |
| | | 10. c |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. c | 11. d |
| 2. a | 7. a | 12. c |
| 3. d | 8. b | 13. d |
| 4. b | 9. d | 14. c |
| 5. c | 10. a | 15. b |

TOPIC 16: FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. skin | 2. stones | 3. bunches |
| 4. seedless | 5. pips | 6. exotic |
| 7. varieties | 8. bitter | 9. egg plants |
| 10. zucchini | 11. paprika | 12. beans |
| 13. gherkins | 14. potato | 15. shell |
| 16. peel | | |

Exercise 2:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. chestnuts: 10 | 11. cauliflower: 16 |
| 2. figs: 8 | 12. dates: 11 |
| 3. black currants: 17 | 13. blackberries: 15 |
| 4. asparagus: 18 | 14. gooseberries: 19 |
| 5. parsley: 7 | 15. rhubarb: 1 |
| 6. prunes: 4 | 16. lettuce: 2 |

7. marrow: 13

8. parsnips: 5

9. almonds: 3

10. onions: 20

17. chives: 12

18. peas: 14

19. leek: 9

20. peach: 6

Exercise 3:

1. black currants

2. pomegranate

3. bananas

4. orange

5. lemon

6. melon

7. pear

8. strawberries

9. peach

10. pineapple

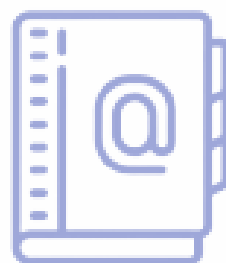
11. raspberry

12. apple

13. cherries

14. plums

15. grapes



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Exercise 4:

1. cauliflower

2. onion

3. cabbage

4. Brussels spouts

5. beans

6. courgette

7. broccoli

8. potato

9. mushroom

10. sweet corn

11. leek

12. carrot

13. turnip

14. aubergine

15. peas

TOPIC 17: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Exercise 1:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. mother-tongue/ second language | 2. native speaker |
| 3. bilingual | 4. strong accent |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. say | 2. mean | 3. difference |
| 4. pronounce | 5. spell | 6. plural |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.e | 2.c | 3.b |
| 4.f | 5.a | 6.d |

Exercise 4: downloadsachmienphi.com

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. say | 2. made |
| 3. studied | 4. practice |
| 5. did | 6. picked up |
| 7. improved | 8. hold |
| 9. say | 10. progress |
| 11. grammar rules | 12. practice |
| 13. a course | 14. a lot of new language |
| 15. pronunciation | 16. a conversation |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. listen carefully | 2. repeat |
| 3. practice | 4. do the exercise, hand in |

5. correct

6. look it up

7. write it down

8. making mistakes

9. rub it out

10. revising

TOPIC 18: TALKING ABOUT ANIMALS

Exercise 1:

1. snails

2. fish

3. scavenger

4. predators

5. crocodiles dogs

6. bees elephant

7. whales

8. condor

9. giraffe

10. zebra horse

11. butterflies

12. fly

13. snakes

14. mouse

15. insects

16. horse

17. lion

18. kangaroos

19. dogs

20. elephant

Exercise 2:

1. goat

2. fox

3. camel

4. panda

5. gorilla

6. penguin

Exercise 3:

1. f

2. e

3. i

4. g

5. a

6. h

7. c

8. b

9. d

10. wags, barks

11. stung

12. slithering

13. scratched

14. built

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. f |
| 4. a | 5. d | 6. b |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. cruelty | 2. experiments | 3. cosmetics |
| 4. the wid | 5. zoos | 6. endangered |
| 7. skins | 8. habitats | 9. extinct |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. a |
| 4. d | 5. rat | 6. fish |
| 7. cat | 8. frog | 9. bull |

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TOPIC 19: BUSINESS

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. fare | 2. investment | 3. loan |
| 4. capital | 5. supply | 6. consumers |
| 7. transfer | 8. costs/ expenditures | 9. deduction |
| 10. measures | 11. figures | 12. grant |
| 13. basis | 14. set/ imposed | 15. increase |
| 16. necks | 17. factory | 18. evaders |
| 19. token/ voucher | 20. staff | |

Exercise 2:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. d | 3. a |
| 4. c | 5. b | 6. f |
| 7. g | | |

Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. a |
| 4. b | 5. f | 6. d |

Exercise 4:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. make much profit/ break even | 2. make a huge loss |
| 3. annual turnover | 4. budget |
| 5. sales figures | 6. sales targets |
| 7. increase | 8. bottom line |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. c | 2. a |
| 3. d | 4. b |
| 5. e | 6. family |
| 7. branches | 8. directors |
| 9. firm | 10. private enterprises |
| 11. shareholders | |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. market | 2. products | 3. competitions |
| 4. capital | 5. facility | 6. plan |
| 7. flow | 8. sales | 9. expenses |
| 10. overheads | 11. investment | 12. stock |

TOPIC 20: COMPUTERS

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. scanner | 2. mouse | 3. keyboard |
| 4. email | 5. laptop | 6. modem |
| 7. printer | 8. computer | |



Exercise 2: downloadsachmienphi.com

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. g |
| 4. e | 5. b | 6. c |
| 7. f | | |

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Exercise 3:

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. software | 2. pre-installed | 3. CD-ROMs |
| 4. hard disk | 5. installation | 6. helpline |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. memory | 2. terminal | 3. modem |
| 4. template | 5. toolbar | 6. word processor |
| 7. document | 8. data base | 9. spreadsheets |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|
| 1. hackers | 2. viruses | 3. bug |
| 4. crashed | 5. lost | |

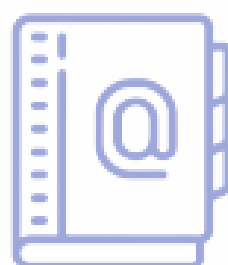
Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. sites | 2. online | 3. download |
| 4. chat room | 5. newsgroup | 6. web page |

TOPIC 21: SPECIAL OCCASIONS

Exercise 1:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 2. d | 3. g | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. c | 7. e | |



Exercise 2: downloadsachmienphi.com

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. f | 4. a |
| 5. g | 6. d | 7. b | |

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Exercise 3:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. g | 2. d | 3. a | 4. f |
| 5. b | 6. c | 7. e | |

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. end | 2. death | 3. collapse |
| 4. birth | 5. landing | 6. independence |
| 7. assassination | 8. discovery | |

Exercise 5:

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. parades | 2. costumes | 3. bands |
| 4. dancing | 5. festivities | 6. fireworks |

Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. dinner | 2. party | 3. cards |
| 4. present | 5. cake | 6. candles |
| 7. blow | 8. speech | |

TOPIC 22: RELIGION

Exercise 1:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Christianity | 2. Catholics | 3. Buddhism |
| 4. Islam | 5. Jews | 6. Hindus |

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Exercise 2:

People: priest, vicar, imam, bishop, minister, rabbi, the Pope, nun, muezzin, monk.

Place: temple, chapel, church, shrine, convent, minaret, mosque, synagogue, monastery, cathedral.

Exercise 3:

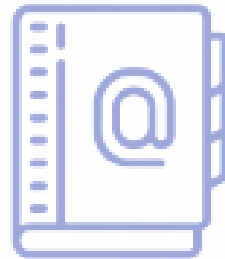
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. g | 4. f |
| 5. a | 6. e | 7. d | |

Exercise 4:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. prayer | 2. life after death |
| 3. pilgrimage | 4. for peace |
| 5. to church | |

Exercise 5:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Christmas | 2. Holy week |
| 3. Good Friday | 4. Lent |
| 5. Easter | 6. Advent |
| 7. Ascension | 8. All Saints |



Exercise 6:

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. angel | 2. worships | 3. paradise |
| 4. faith | 5. idolize | 6. Bible |
| 7. pray | 8. shrine | 9. Mecca |

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ANSWER KEY