# PHẦN 1

**UNIT 3: READING & VOCABULARY**

## VOCABULARY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| accidentally (adv)  blow out (v) budget (n) candle (n) celebrate (v) clap (v) count on (v) decorate (v)  decoration (n)  diamond anniversary (n) (diamond wedding= diamond jubilee)  financial (a) flight (n) forgive (v)  get into trouble (exp) golden anniversary (n) (=golden wedding = golden jubilee)  guest (n) helicopter (n) hold (v) | [,æksi'dentəli]  ['blou'aut]  ['bʌdʒit]  ['kændl] ['selibretid] [klæp] [kaunt] ['dekəreit] [,dekə'rei∫n]  ['daiəmənd æni'və:səri]['wediη] ['dʒu:bili:]  [fai'næn∫l; fi'næn∫l] [flait]  [fə'giv]  ['trʌbl] ['gouldən,æni'və:səri] ['goulden,wediη] [gest]  ['helikɔptə] [hould] | tình cờ  thổi tắt ngân sách  đèn cầy, nến tổ chức  vỗ tay  trông chờ vào trang trí  sự/đồ trang trí  lễ kỷ niệm đám cưới kim cương (60 năm)  (thuộc) tài chính chuyến bay  tha thứ  gặp rắc rối lễ kỷ niệm  đám cưới vàng (50 năm)  khách  trực thăng tổ chức |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| icing (n)  jelly (n) judge (n) lemonade (n) mention (v) mess (n) milestone (n) organise (v)  refreshments (n) serve (v)  silver anniversary (n) (=silver wedding = silver jubilee)  slice (n) slip out (v) tidy up (v) upset (v) | ['aisiη]  ['dʒeli]  ['dʒʌdʒ]  [,lemə'neid]  ['men∫n] [mes] ['mailstoun] ['ɔ:gənaiz] [ri'fre∫mənt] [sə:v]  ['silvə]  [slais] [slip] ['taidi]  [ʌp'set] | lớp kem  thạch thẩm phán  nước chanh đề cập  sự bừa bộn  sự kiện quan trọng tổ chức  món ăn nhẹ phục vụ  lễ kỷ niệm  đám cưới bạc(25 năm) miếng  lỡ miệng dọn dẹp  làm bối rối, lo lắng |

1. **Reading**
2. **Gợi ý dịch:**

Đây là sinh nhật của Lisa. Hôm nay cô bé lên 7 tuổi, gia đình và bạn bè của cô bé đều có mặt tại bữa tiệc. Trên bàn là một chiếc bánh sinh nhật với 7 cây nến, mỗi cây là một năm tuổi. Mọi người hát bài ‘‘Chúc mừng sinh nhật" tặng Lisa:

"Chúc mừng sinh nhật của bạn Chúc mừng sinh nhật của bạn

Chúc mừng sinh nhật Lisa thương yêu

Hầu hết các cặp vợ chồng ở Mĩ đều tổ chức lễ kỉ niệm ngày cưới hằng năm. Vợ và chồng tặng hoa hay quà cho nhau. Họ thường có một bữa tối yên tĩnh ở nhà hoặc ở một nhà hàng. Họ không thường có một bữa tiệc lớn.

Nhưng tiệc kỉ niệm đám cưới thứ 25 và 50 là những dịp rất đặc biệt. Người ta gọi lần thứ 25 là “ki niệm đám cưới bạc" và lần 50 là "kỉ niệm đám cưới vàng”. Những lễ kỉ niệm hãy đánh dấu mốc cho sự hạnh phúc và mối quan hệ dài lâu giữa hai vợ chồng. Luis và Rosa chan hòa niềm hạnh phúc trong kỉ niệm lễ cưới vàng của mình.

## Phrases and Structures:

1. She is 7 years old= She is a 7-year-old girl
2. On the table is a birthday cake… ( Đảo ngữ): Trên bàn là chiếc bánh sinh nhật…
3. Finish + Ving Eg: finish singing
4. Blow out the candle: thổi tắt nến
5. (Celebrate) Anniversary party: (tổ chức) tiệc kỉ niệm đám cưới
6. Mark the milestones: đánh dấu những vạch mốc quan trọng
7. Happy and lasting relationship: mối quan hệ hạnh phúc và dài lâu
8. Silver/ golden anniversary: đám cưới bạc/ vàng

## UNIT 3: READING & VOCABULARY

**(Bài tập tự luyện)**

* 1. **PRONUNCIATION**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently fromthat of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. candle 2. a. adult | b. cake  b. candle | c. decorate  c.talk | d. celebration  d. flower |
| 3. a. hour | b. honest | c. vehicle | d. happy |
| 1. a. weather 2. a.birthday | b.cream  b. although | c. friend  c. together | d. wedding  d. clothing |

## Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. a. cetebrating 7 . a. finish  8. a. organize | | b. anniversary  b. prefer  b. decorate | c. marriage  c. invite  c. divorce | d. gathering  d. enjoy  d. promise |
| 9. a. party | | b. birthday | c. happy | d. activity |
| 10. a. refreshment | | b. horrible | c. exciting | d. intention |
| **II. Complete these sentences with the correct form or tense of the verb in the box.** | | | | |
| celebrate | sing | joke | divorce | receive |
| decorate | serve | gather | invite | clap |

* + 1. Paula's parent when she was only a child.
    2. Everyone us when we went up to get our prize.
    3. Let's have a party your birthday.
    4. \_ you \_ your Christmas tree yet?
    5. I'd have liked to have gone to their party but I .
    6. She a camera as a twenty-fifth birthday present.
    7. Traditionally, Auld Lang Syne \_ at midnight on New Year Eve.
    8. I thought he \_ when he said he'd resigned.
    9. By the time we got to the party, the pasta \_ \_.
    10. They \_ for a major conference at the moment.

## Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. They organized a party in of the year's successes. (celebrate)
2. The 50th wedding anniversary is called the anniversary. (gold)
3. After they got , she never remarried. (divorce)
4. We wish them every in their new life. (happy)
5. The lighting in the room is functional as well as .(decorate)
6. The postponed the race because of heavy snow. (organize)
7. We're having a small family to mark our wedding anniversary. (gather)
8. I have no of changing jobs. (intend)
9. The food was good but the was very slow. (serve)
10. Nobody in the office had received an \_ to the party. (invite)

## READING

1. **Choose the wordor phrase - a, b, c, or d-that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner in the United States, you should (1) \_ a gift, such as a bunch of flowers or a box of chocolates. If you give your host a (2) gift, he/she may open it in front of you. Opening a present in front of the gift-giver is considered (3) \_. It shows that the host is excited about receiving the gift and wants to show his/her (4) to you immediately. (5) the host doesn't like it, he/she will tell a "(6) \_ lie" and say how much they like the gift to prevent the guest from feeling bad. If your host asks you to arrive at a particular time, you should not arrive (7) on time or earlier than the (8) time, because this is considered to be potentially inconvenient and (9) \_ rude, as the host may not be (10) .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. take 2. a. unwanted | b. give  b. valuable | c. bring  c. unpacked | d. make  d. wrapped |
| 3. a. rude | b. polite | c. impolite | d. funny |
| 1. a. appreciation 2. a. Since | b. admiration  b. Only if | c. respect  c. Even if | d. enjoyment  d. Whether |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. a. great | b. obvious | c. deliberate | d. white |
| 1. a. gradually 2. a. expected | b. exactly  b. permitted | c. perfectly  c. waited | d. recently  d. wasted |
| 1. a. however 2. a. willing | b. never  b. ready | c. therefore  c. welcome | d. consequently  d. waiting |

## Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

Going to party can be fun and enjoyable. If you are invited to a party, do call your host up early to inform him! her of whether you are going. If you want to bring someone who has not been invited along with you, you should ask for permission first.

Remember to dress appropriately for the

party. You will stick out like a sore thumb if you are dressed formally whereas everyone else is in Tshirt and jeans. If you are not sure what to wear, do ask your host. During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's attention. This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend to and can not spend all his/ her time with you. Instead, learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try breaking the ice by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly-looking. Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place. 1. If you are invited to a party, you should . a. take someone with you b. ask for your parents' permission first c. bring a small gift d. call to confirm your arrival 2. According to the passage, if you are dressed differently from everybody at the party,

\_. a. you will make people notice you b. people may be attached to you c. you will feel uncomfortable d. you shouldn't pay attention to your clothes 3. What should you do if you are in a party? a. Talk to your host as much as possible. b. Move around and. talk to other guests. c. Try to break the ice up. d. Just make friends with friendly-looking people. 4. The phrase 'break the ice' means \_ \_. a. make friends b. attract people's attention c. make people feel more relaxed d. establish a relationship 5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage? a. You shouldn't bring someone who hasn't been invited along with you to a party. b. You should help your host with the wash-up or clean-up. c. You shouldn't be very clearly different from everyone at the party. d. You shouldn't leave without showing your gratitude to your host.

During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's attention. This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend to and can not spend all his/ her time with you. Instead, learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try **breaking the ice** by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly- looking.

Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place.

* 1. If you are invited to a party, you should .
     1. take someone with you
     2. ask for your parents' permission first
     3. bring a small gift
     4. call to confirm your arrival
  2. According to the passage, if you are dressed differently from everybody at the party, .
     1. you will make people notice you
     2. people may be attached to you
     3. you will feel uncomfortable
     4. you shouldn't pay attention to your clothes
  3. What should you do if you are in a party?
     1. Talk to your host as much as possible.
     2. Move around and. talk to other guests.
     3. Try to break the ice up.
     4. Just make friends with friendly-looking people.
  4. The phrase 'break the ice' means .
     1. make friends
     2. attract people's attention
     3. make people feel more relaxed
     4. establish a relationship
  5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

party.

1. You shouldn't bring someone who hasn't been invited along with you to a
2. You should help your host with the wash-up or clean-up.
3. You shouldn't be very clearly different from everyone at the party.
4. You shouldn't leave without showing your gratitude to your host.

## UNIT 3: READING & VOCABULARY

**(Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **PRONUNCIATION**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently fromthat of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. candle 2. a. adult | b. cake  b. candle | c. decorate  c.talk | d. celebration  d. flower |
| 1. a. hour 2. a. weather | b. honest  b.cream | c. vehicle  c. friend | d. happy  d. wedding |
| 5. a.birthday | b. although | c. together | d. clothing |

## Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. a. cetebrating | b. anniversary | c. marriage | d. gathering |
| 7 . a. finish  8. a. organize | b. prefer  b. decorate | c. invite  c. divorce | d. enjoy  d. promise |
| 9. a. party | b. birthday | c. happy | d. activity |
| 10. a. refreshment | b. horrible | c. exciting | d. intention |

1. **Complete these sentences with the correct form or tense of the verb in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| celebrate | sing | joke | divorce | receive |
| decorate | serve | gather | invite | clap |

1. Paula's parent divorced when she was only a child.
2. Everyone clapped us when we went up to get our prize.
3. Let's have a party to celebrate your birthday.
4. Have you decorated your Christmas tree yet?
5. I'd have liked to have gone to their party but I wasn't invited.
6. She received a camera as a twenty-fifth birthday present.
7. Traditionally, Auld Lang Syne is sung at midnight on New Year Eve.
8. I thought he was joking when he said he'd resigned.
9. By the time we got to the party, the pasta had been served.
10. They are gathering for a major conference at the moment

## Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. They organized a party in celebration of the year's successes. (celebrate)
2. The 50th wedding anniversary is called the golden anniversary. (gold)
3. After they got divorced, she never remarried. (divorce)
4. We wish them every happiness in their new life. (happy)
5. The lighting in the room is functional as well as decorative.(decorate)
6. The organizers postponed the race because of heavy snow. (organize)
7. We're having a small family gathering to mark our wedding anniversary. (gather)
8. I have no intention of changing jobs. (intend)
9. The food was good but the service was very slow. (serve)
10. Nobody in the office had received an invitation to the party. (invite)

## READING

1. **Choose the wordor phrase - a, b, c, or d-that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner in the United States, you should (1) \_ a gift, such as a bunch of flowers or a box of chocolates. If you give your host a (2) gift, he/she may open it in front of you. Opening a present in front of the gift-giver is considered (3) \_. It shows that the host is excited about receiving the gift and wants to show his/her (4) to you immediately. (5) the host doesn't like it, he/she will tell a "(6) \_ lie" and say how much they like the gift to prevent the guest from feeling bad. If your host asks you to arrive at a particular time, you should not arrive (7) on time or earlier than the (8) time, because this is considered to be potentially inconvenient and (9) \_ rude, as the host may not be (10) .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. take 2. a. unwanted | b. give  b. valuable | c. bring  c. unpacked | d. make  d. wrapped |
| 3. a. rude | b. polite | c. impolite | d. funny |
| 1. a. appreciation 2. a. Since | b. admiration  b. Only if | c. respect  c. Even if | d. enjoyment  d. Whether |
| 1. a. great 2. a. gradually | b. obvious  b. exactly | c. deliberate  c. perfectly | d. white  d. recently |
| 8. a. expected | b. permitted | c. waited | d. wasted |
| 1. a. however 2. a. willing | b. never  b. ready | c. therefore  c. welcome | d. consequently  d. waiting |

## Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answer.

Going to party can be fun and enjoyable. If you are invited to a party, do call your host up early to inform him! her of whether you are going. If you want to bring someone who has not been invited along with you, you should ask for permission first.

Remember to dress appropriately for the

party. You will stick out like a sore thumb if you are dressed formally whereas everyone else is in Tshirt and jeans. If you are not sure what to wear, do ask your host. During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's attention. This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend to and can not spend all his/ her time with you. Instead, learn to mingle with others at the party. You could

try breaking the ice by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly-looking. Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place. 1. If you are invited to a party, you should . a. take someone with you b. ask for your parents' permission first c. bring a small gift d. call to confirm your arrival 2. According to the passage, if you are dressed differently from everybody at the party,

\_. a. you will make people notice you b. people may be attached to you c. you will feel uncomfortable d. you shouldn't pay attention to your clothes 3. What should you do if you are in a party? a. Talk to your host as much as possible. b. Move around and. talk to other guests. c. Try to break the ice up. d. Just make friends with friendly-looking people. 4. The phrase 'break the ice' means \_ \_. a. make friends b. attract people's attention c. make people feel more relaxed d. establish a relationship 5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage? a. You shouldn't bring someone who hasn't been invited along with you to a party. b. You should help your host with the wash-up or clean-up. c. You shouldn't be very clearly different from everyone at the party. d. You shouldn't leave without showing your gratitude to your host.

During the party you may perhaps like to help your host by offering to serve drinks or wash the dishes. Your host would certainly appreciate these efforts. If you happen to be in a party you do not know anyone, do not try to monopolize the host's attention. This is inconsiderate since your host has many people to attend to and can not spend all his/ her time with you. Instead, learn to mingle with others at the party. You could try **breaking the ice** by introducing yourself to someone who is friendly- looking.

Before you leave the party, remember to thank your host first. If you have the time, you could even offer to help your host clean up the place.

* 1. If you are invited to a party, you should .
     1. take someone with you
     2. ask for your parents' permission first
     3. bring a small gift
     4. call to confirm your arrival
  2. According to the passage, if you are dressed differently from everybody at the party, .
     1. you will make people notice you
     2. people may be attached to you
     3. you will feel uncomfortable
     4. you shouldn't pay attention to your clothes
  3. What should you do if you are in a party?
     1. Talk to your host as much as possible.
     2. Move around and. talk to other guests.
     3. Try to break the ice up.
     4. Just make friends with friendly-looking people.
  4. The phrase 'break the ice' means .
     1. make friends
     2. attract people's attention
     3. make people feel more relaxed
     4. establish a relationship
  5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

party.

1. You shouldn't bring someone who hasn't been invited along with you to a
2. You should help your host with the wash-up or clean-up.
3. You shouldn't be very clearly different from everyone at the party.
4. You shouldn't leave without showing your gratitude to your host.

# PHẦN 2

## UNIT 3: SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**(Tài liệu bài giảng)**

**Unit 3 . A PARTY**

**Lesson 2. Speaking and Listening**

## SPEAKING

### Task 1. Think of a party you have been to. Choose from the list the things you want to talk about

* Whose party was it?
* What was the occasion?
* Did you take a gift for the host?
* Who did you so with?
* Where was the party?
* Were there any decorations?
* Were there a lot of people there?
* Did you know most of the people there?
* What sort of the drink and food did you have?
* What was the music like?
* Did you dance?
* Did you meet anybody nice there?
* What time did it start?
* What time did it finish?
* Did you stay to the end?

### Task 2. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the party

A: Guess what? I have just been to my friend Ken’s farewell party. He is going back to his hometown, Denmark for 2 weeks

B: Oh, how nice. What did you bring to his party?

A: Well. I gave him a small gift, a picture of Vietnam so that he could give to his family.

B: Lovely. How was the party?

A: There were many foreign friends there. They sang, played the guitar and danced. Of course we ate, drank and had fun.

B: Did you meet any one interesting?

A: Oh, yes, I met one boy from the USA. His name is Austen. He is cute, especially he can play the guitar and sing very well.

B: So cool. Hope that I can make friends with him, too.

A: Don’t worry. I am going to invite him to our English speaking club. So you can meet that interesting guy.

### Task 3. Work in groups. You are going to take part in a competition to organize the best party. Decide on the following.

* + Budget
  + Date and time
  + Who to invite
  + Formal or informal dress
  + Decorations
  + Entertainment (music, game, etc.)
  + Food and drink

### Task 4. Tell the rest of the class about your party. Try to convince them to come.

Hello Guys,

Next Friday will be my birthday. And I want to invite all of you guys to my house to celebrate birthday with me at 7 p.m. It’s a private party so you can wear anything you like. At my party, there will be balloons, cakes, candies, foods and drinks and I am sure I will not let you down. You can sing or dance if you would like at my party. Thanks for listening and see you soon.

## LISTENING

### Task 1. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions.

1. When do you like to organize your birthday party, during the day or in the evening?

—>I'd like to organize my birthday party in the evening.

1. What foods and drinks are often served al your birthday party?

—> At my birthday party I usually serve fruit, candy, soft drinks and cake, of course.

1. What activities do you often have at your birthday party?

—> We usually sing our favourite songs and play some games.

## While you listen

### Task 1. Listen and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Mai's birthday party was held at home in the evening. **F**
2. Over twenty guests were at the birthday parts. **F**
3. The birthday cake was cut at the beginning of the party. **F**
4. The birthday party lasted about three hours. **T**

10. There are some games the party. Would you join \_ enthusiastically?

## Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. A lots of foods and drinks will be served the party.
   1. in b. at c. for d. with
2. The anniversary of the founding of the charity falls 12th November.
   1. in b. on c. at d. to
3. When they get together, all they talk is football.
   1. to b. with c. about d. on
4. They're having a party in of his 84th birthday.
   1. ceremony b. honor c. memory d. celebration
5. We tried to make a of our situation, but it wasn't funny.
   1. joke b. trick c. tension d. risk
6. They held a concert to mark the of Mozart's death.
   1. occasion b. anniversary c. situation d. remembrance
7. They \_ a wonderful meal to more than fifty delegates.
   1. made b. had c. served d. took
8. He tried his best to make his birthday party more .
   1. enjoyed b. enjoying c. enjoyment d. enjoyable
9. When they finished singing, Lisa the candles on the cake.
   1. turned off b. blew out c. cleared up d. brought out
10. Many \_ men remarry and have second families.
    1. married b. single c. divorced d. family

## Choose the underlined word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that needs correcting.

1. Approximately 70 percent of all parents let their children to attend school.

A B C D

1. You should make your parents be happy for the rest of their life.

A B C D

1. Conversation organizations help for preserving the ecology of area by keeping

A B C

track of endangered species.

D

1. There's no point having a car if you never use it.

A B C D

1. I think you should take the raincoat with you in case it will rain hard this

A B C D

afternoon.

## UNIT 3: SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**(Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **Choose the word in which the letter l, r, or h his silent.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. cold 2. a. honey | b. calm  b. healthy | c. light  c. honest | d. film  d. happy |
| 1. a. work 2. a. horrible | b. parent  b. hospital | c. drive  c. holiday | d. dairy  d. honour |
| 5. a. follow | b. fold | c. folk | d. file |
| 1. a. ring 2. a. should | b. uniform  b. shoulder | c. hungry  c. sailor | d. pretty  d. slow |
| 1. a. carry 2. a. inherit | b. around  b. enhance | c. burn  c. exhale | d. Europe  d. exhaust |
| 1. a. calf 2. a. home | b. climb  b. hour | c. world  c. how | d. glass  d. hear |
| 12. a. talk | b. guilty | c. health | d. help |

## Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate preposition.

1. We are having a big party for our twenty- fifth wedding anniversary.
2. It's Jane's farewell party on Friday night.
3. He blew out all 60 candles on his birthday cake.
4. We don't know what to give Dad at Christmas.
5. People usually give cards and gift to the anniversary couple.
6. If you carry on spending money like that, you'll end up in debt.
7. We've invited all the neighbors to our party.
8. He bought her a diamond ring on their tenth wedding anniversary.
9. The whole family showed up for our anniversary celebration.
10. There are some games at the party. Would you join in enthusiastically?

## Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. A lots of foods and drinks will be served the party.
   1. in b. at c. for d. with
2. The anniversary of the founding of the charity falls 12th November.
   1. in b. on c. at d. to
3. When they get together, all they talk is football.
   1. to b. with c. about d. on
4. They're having a party in of his 84th birthday.
   1. ceremony b. honor c. memory d. celebration
5. We tried to make a of our situation, but it wasn't funny.
   1. joke b. trick c. tension d. risk
6. They held a concert to mark the of Mozart's death.
   1. occasion b. anniversary c. situation d. remembrance
7. They \_ a wonderful meal to more than fifty delegates.
   1. made b. had c. served d. took
8. He tried his best to make his birthday party more .
   1. enjoyed b. enjoying c. enjoyment d. enjoyable
9. When they finished singing, Lisa the candles on the cake.
   1. turned off b. blew out c. cleared up d. brought out
10. Many \_ men remarry and have second families.
    1. married b. single c. divorced d. family

## Choose the underlined word or phrase - A, B, C or D - that needs correcting.

1. Approximately 70 percent of all parents let their children to attend school.

A B C D (attend)

1. You should make your parents be happy for the rest of their life. (happy)

A B C D

1. Conversation organizations help for preserving the ecology of area by keeping

A B C

track of endangered species. (to preserve/preserve)

D

1. There's no point having a car if you never use it. (in having)

A B C D

1. I think you should take the raincoat with you in case it will rain hard this

A B C D

afternoon. (rains)

# PHẦN 3

**UNIT 3: GRAMMAR**

# (Tài liệu bài giảng)

## GERUND (V-ing)

\* Danh động từ có **thể được dùng làm:**

* ***Chủ ngữ của câu:*** Swimming is my favourite sport.
* ***Bổ ngữ của động từ:*** My hobby is collecting stamps.
* ***Tân ngữ của động từ:*** I enjoy traveling.

## \* V + V-ing

* mention: đề cập đến - quit: từ bỏ - risk: có nguy cơ
* fancy: thích - deny: phủ nhận - involve: liên quan
* detest: ghét - encourage: khích lệ - consider: xem xét
* imagine: tưởng tượng - miss: bỏ lỡ - It is no use: không có ích
* It is no good: không tốt - postpone: hoãn lại - suggest: đề nghị
* practice: luyện tập - finish: xong, hoàn thành - admit: thừa nhận
* deny: phủ nhận - avoid: tránh - mind: ngại
* delay: hoãn - hate: ghét
* waste / spend: lãng phí, bỏ ra (thời gian, tiền bạc)
* have difficulty / trouble: gặp khó khăn/trở ngại
* can’t help: không thể không
* can’t stand / can’t bear: không chịu đựng nỗi
* feel like: cảm thấy thích - look forward to: mong chờ, mong đợi
* It is (not) worth: đáng / không đáng - keep / keep on: tiếp tục
* be busy Ving: Bận rộn làm gì
* be used to / get used to: Quen/ Bắt đầu quen làm gì

## *\* Sau các* liên từ: after, before, when, while, since,… (trong các câu có cùng chủ ngữ)

Ex: After (finish) **\_finishing** \_ his homework, he went to bed.

Before going to class, remember to do your homework.

## *\* Sau các* giới từ: on, in, at, with, about, from, to, without, ….

Ex: My sister is interested in (listen) \_**listening** \_ to pop music. She is crazy about cooking traditional food.

## Notes:

**1/ - It takes / took + O người + time + to-V1**

**=>S người + spend + time / money + V-ing …**

Ex: It took me twenty minutes to walk to school.

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## 2/ After / Before / When / While / As soon as + S + V thì, S + V + O After / Before / When / While / As soon as + V-ing , S + V + O

Ex: After I *had finished* my homework, I went to bed.

After *finishing / having finished* my homework, I went to bed.

## 3/ Ving is ADJ

**It is ADJ to do Sth**

Eg: Hanging out with friends is fun It is fun to hang out with friends

## INFINITIVE OR GERUND (To-inf / V-ing)

**NOTES:**

**V- TO V/ Ving**

Các động từ: **Start/ begin/ Continue+ toV/ Ving: Nghĩa không thay đổi.**

Eg: *He started to play/ playing the guitar 3 years ago. It’s starting to rain.*

## Các động từ dưới đây khi đi với to V hay Ving thì nghĩa của chúng khác nhau. STOP

**+ Ving** :nghĩa là dừng/ ngừng hành động đang diễn ra lại

*eg: I stop eating (tôi ngừng)*

*He stops smoking (anh ta dừng không hút thuốc lá)*

**+ To V :** *dừng lại để làm hành động khác eg: I stop to eat (tôi dừng lại để ăn )*

*He stops to smoke ( anh ta dừng lại để hút thuốc lá)*

## FORGET, REMEMBER

**+ Ving :**Nhớ/ Quênchuyện đã làm

eg: *I remember meeting you somewhere last year (tôi nhớ đã gặp bạn ở đâu đó hồi năm ngoái )*

*I forgot telling you that funny story already. (tôi quên mất đã kể cho bạn chuyện cười ấy rồi)*

**+ To V :** Nhớ phải làm/ Quên làm chuyện gì đó (chưa làm)

eg: Don't forget to buy me a book (đừng quên mua cho tôi quyển sách nhé (chưa mua

) *= Remember to buy me a book (Nhớ hãy mua cho tôi quyển sách nhé)*

I’m sorry, I forgot to buy you a stamp (Xin lỗi, tôi đã quên mua cho bạn con tem)

## REGRET

**+ Ving :** hối hận chuyện đã làm

*I regret lending him the book : tôi hối hận đã cho anh ta mượn quyển sách*

**+ To V:** lấy làm tiếc khi phải thông báo một tin không tốt.

eg: *I regret to tell you that she is not here/ You failed (tôi lấy làm tiếc để nói với bạn rằng ...)*

## TRY

**+ Ving:** thử

eg: *I try eating the cake he makes ( tôi thử ăn cái bánh anh ta làm )*

**+ To V:** cố gắng để ...

eg: *I try to avoid meeting him (tôi cố gắngtránh gặp anh ta )*

## NEED

+ **Ving**: dùng câu bị động, cần được làm gì đó

*The house needs repainting.*

*(=The house needs to be repainted)*

**+ to V:** Dùng câu chủ động, cần làm gì

*I need to meet her (nghĩa chủ động )*

He used to smoke.

*Phân biệt với:*

**S be used to / be accustomed to + Ving:** quen với việc gì

**S+ get used to / get accustomed to+ Ving :** trở nên quen với việc làm gì. Eg: My mother is used to/ accustomed to getting up early in the morning.

After 3 months living in Vietnam, he got used to living in the hot weather.

## Passive with Ving and to V

### Gerund: Ving

**P: V+ being + P2.**

Eg: She loves being called Princess

They like being taken to the zoo every weekend.

## Infinitive: TO V

**P: V+ to be+ P2**

Eg: I want to be invited to that party. She hopes to be given the scholarship.

## + Cấu trúc nhờ vả:

A: S + have + Sb do sth S + get + Sb to do sth

→ P: S + have/ get + Sth done + (by + Sb) Ex: I have my brother clean the house.

I get my brother to clean the house.

=>I have / get the house cleaned by my brother

## UNIT 3: GRAMMAR

**(Bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **Choose the correct answer.**
   1. I don't mind \_\_ late, if it will help at all.
      1. to work b. to be work c. working d. being working
   2. I remember to the zoo when I was a child.
      1. to take b. to be taken c. taking d. being talking
   3. We managed over the wall without .
      1. to climb/ seeing b. climbing/ being seen

c. to climb/ being seen d. to be climbed/ seeing

* 1. Isabel expected \_ to the university, but she wasn't.
     1. to admit b. to be admitted

c. admitting d. being admitted

* 1. The city council agreed \_ the architect's proposed design for a new parking garage.
     1. to accept b. to be accepted c. accepting d. being accepted
  2. The tin opener seems for left-handed people.
     1. to design b. to be designed

c. designing d. being desigried

* 1. My parents appreciate the thank-you note you sent them.
     1. to receive b. to be received

c. receiving d. being received

* 1. When the police first questioned him, Wayne denied in the robbery. a
     1. to involve b. to be involved

c. involving d. being involved

* 1. Many reliable methods of storing information tended \_ when computers arrived.
     1. to forget b. to be forgotten

c. forgetting d. being forgotten

* 1. The police warned everybody inside with their windows closed.
     1. to stay b. to be stayed c. staying d. being stayed
  2. She resented to make tea for everyone at the meeting.
     1. to ask b. to be asked c. asking d. being asked
  3. Let's leave early. We can't risk in heavy traffic during rush hour.
     1. to hold up b. to be held up

c. holding up d d. being held up

* 1. After their children had grown up, they decided \_ to a condominium in the city.
     1. to move b. to be moved

c. moving d. being moved

* 1. The new students hope in many of the school's social activities.
     1. to include b. to be included

c. including d. being included

* 1. Does Dr Johnson mind at home if his patients need his help?
     1. to call b. to be called

c. calling d. being called

## Which verb form is correct?

1. a. Passing the kitchen, he stopped drinking/ to drink a large glass of water.
   * 1. They stopped talking/to talk when the teacher walked into the classroom.
2. a. Although she asked him to stop, he went on tapping/ to tap his pen on the table.

b. Dr Harris welcomed the members of the committee and went on introducing/ to introduce the subject of the meeting.

1. a. I regret telling/ to tell you that the model you want is out of stock.

b. It cost me a fortune, 'but I don't regret spending/ to spend a year travelling around the world.

1. a. Remember checking/ to check your answer before handing in your exam paper.

b. I remember putting/ to put the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.

1. a. Have you forgotten meeting/ to meet me years ago?

b. Don't forget finding out/to find out how many people are coming on Saturday.

1. a. I tried getting/ to get the table through the door, but it was too big.

b. I tried taking/ to take some aspirin, but the pain didn't go away.

1. a. He needs working/ to work harder if he wants to make progress.

b. It's difficult problem. It needs thinking/ to think about very carefully.

1. a. I think Nick meant breaking/ to break that glass. It didn't look like an accident.

b. If we want to get there by 7.00, that means getting/ to get up before 5.00.

1. a. Can you help me getting/ to get the dinner ready?

b. He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help smiling/ to smile

1. a. I'd advise taking/ to take more exercise.

b. I'd advise you taking/ to take more exercise.

## Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. A friend of mine phoned me to a party.
   1. for invite b. inviting c. to invite d. for inviting
2. I couldn't find John at the party last night. If we him, we’d have been very happy.
   1. would meet b. met c. had met d. have met
3. Let's have a party to celebrate our third successive win, ?
   1. don't we b. do we c. will we d. shall we
4. My parents wouldn't to the party.
   1. allow me go b. allow me to go c. allow me going d. allow to go
5. We are going to have my house tomorrow morning.
   1. paint b. painting c. painted d. to be painted
6. We hope that the students themselves will enjoy part in the projects.
   1. to take b. taking c. to be taken d. being taken
7. Jim wishes he Jane to his birthday party last night.
   1. invited b. would invite c. have invited d. had invited
8. Sally's low test scores kept her from to the university.
   1. admitting b. to admit

c. to be admitted d. being admitted

1. Are you sure you told me about the party? I don't recall about it.
   1. having told b. to have told

c. having been told d. to have been told

1. I meant to get up early but I forgot up my alarm clock.
   1. wind b. to wind c. wind d. wound

## Choose the word or phrase - a,b, c, or d - that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. Look at the state of the gate. It needs as soon as possible.
   1. to repair b. repairing

c.being repaired d. be repaired

1. The painting was beautiful. I stood there it for a long time.
   1. for admiring b. being admired

c. admire d. admiring

1. I had no a place to live. In fact it was surprising easy.
   1. difficulty to find b. difficulty finding

c. difficulty when I find d. difficulty while finding

1. Alice didn't expect \_ to Bill's party.
   1. asking b. being asked c. to ask d. to be asked
2. We asked the piano so early in the morning, but she won't.
   1. Marie to stop playing b. Marie stop to play

c. that Marie stops playing d. Marie to stop to play

1. We had hardly sat down when she plates of food for us.
   1. brought b. has brought

c. had brought d. would have brought

1. Betty, I'm not surprised she won the prize.
   1. To have known b. To know

c. To be known d. Knowing

1. If only he some help with the work instead of trying to do it alone!
   1. will accept b. would accept

c. may accept d. were accept

1. the consequences, I would never have contemplated getting involved.
   1. If I realised b. Had I realised

c. Unless I realised d. When I had realised

1. A good teacher makes her students the world from new perspectives.
   1. to view b. view c. to be viewed d. viewing

## UNIT 3: GRAMMAR

**(Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **Choose the correct answer.**
   1. I don't mind \_\_ late, if it will help at all.
      1. to work b. to be work c. working d. being working
   2. I remember to the zoo when I was a child.
      1. to take b. to be taken c. taking d. being talking
   3. We managed over the wall without .
      1. to climb/ seeing b. climbing/ being seen

c. to climb/ being seen d. to be climbed/ seeing

* 1. Isabel expected \_ to the university, but she wasn't.
     1. to admit b. to be admitted

c. admitting d. being admitted

* 1. The city council agreed \_ the architect's proposed design for a new parking garage.
     1. to accept b. to be accepted c. accepting d. being accepted
  2. The tin opener seems for left-handed people.
     1. to design b. to be designed

c. designing d. being desigried

* 1. My parents appreciate the thank-you note you sent them.
     1. to receive b. to be received

c. receiving d. being received

* 1. When the police first questioned him, Wayne denied in the robbery. a
     1. to involve b. to be involved

c. involving d. being involved

* 1. Many reliable methods of storing information tended \_ when computers arrived.
     1. to forget b. to be forgotten

c. forgetting d. being forgotten

* 1. The police warned everybody inside with their windows closed.
     1. to stay b. to be stayed c. staying d. being stayed
  2. She resented to make tea for everyone at the meeting.
     1. to ask b. to be asked c. asking d. being asked
  3. Let's leave early. We can't risk in heavy traffic during rush hour.
     1. to hold up b. to be held up

c. holding up d d. being held up

* 1. After their children had grown up, they decided to a condominium in the city.
     1. to move b. to be moved

c. moving d. being moved

* 1. The new students hope in many of the school's social activities.
     1. to include b. to be included

c. including d. being included

* 1. Does Dr Johnson mind at home if his patients need his help?
     1. to call b. to be called

c. calling d. being called

## Which verb form is correct?

1. a. Passing the kitchen, he stopped drinking/ to drink a large glass of water.
   * 1. They stopped talking/to talk when the teacher walked into the classroom.
2. a. Although she asked him to stop, he went on tapping/ to tap his pen on the table.

b. Dr Harris welcomed the members of the committee and went on introducing/ to

introduce the subject of the meeting.

1. a. I regret telling/ to tell you that the model you want is out of stock.

b. It cost me a fortune, 'but I don't regret spending/ to spend a year travelling around the world.

1. a. Remember checking/ to check your answer before handing in your exam paper.

b. I remember putting/ to put the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.

1. a. Have you forgotten meeting/ to meet me years ago?

b. Don't forget finding out/to find out how many people are coming on Saturday.

1. a. I tried getting/ to get the table through the door, but it was too big.

b. I tried taking/ to take some aspirin, but the pain didn't go away.

1. a. He needs working/ to work harder if he wants to make progress.

b. It's difficult problem. It needs thinking/ to think about very carefully.

1. a. I think Nick meant breaking/ to break that glass. It didn't look like an accident.

b. If we want to get there by 7.00, that means getting/ to get up before 5.00.

1. a. Can you help me getting/ to get the dinner ready?

b. He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help smiling/ to smile

1. a. I'd advise taking/ to take more exercise.

b. I'd advise you taking/ to take more exercise.

## Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. A friend of mine phoned me to a party.
   1. for invite b. inviting c. to invite d. for inviting
2. I couldn't find John at the party last night. If we him, we’d have been very happy.
   1. would meet b. met c. had met d. have met
3. Let's have a party to celebrate our third successive win, ?
   1. don't we b. do we c. will we d. shall we
4. My parents wouldn't to the party.
   1. allow me go b. allow me to go c. allow me going d. allow to go
5. We are going to have my house tomorrow morning.
   1. paint b. painting c. painted d. to be painted
6. We hope that the students themselves will enjoy part in the projects.
   1. to take b. taking c. to be taken d. being taken
7. Jim wishes he Jane to his birthday party last night.
   1. invited b. would invite c. have invited d. had invited
8. Sally's low test scores kept her from to the university.
   1. admitting b. to admit

c. to be admitted d. being admitted

1. Are you sure you told me about the party? I don't recall about it.
   1. having told b. to have told

c. having been told d. to have been told

1. I meant to get up early but I forgot \_ up my alarm clock.
   1. wind b. to wind c. wind d. wound

## Choose the word or phrase - a,b, c, or d - that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. Look at the state of the gate. It needs as soon as possible.
   1. to repair b. repairing

c.being repaired d. be repaired

1. The painting was beautiful. I stood there it for a long time.
   1. for admiring b. being admired

c. admire d. admiring

1. I had no a place to live. In fact it was surprising easy.
   1. difficulty to find b. difficulty finding

c. difficulty when I find d. difficulty while finding

1. Alice didn't expect \_ to Bill's party.
   1. asking b. being asked c. to ask d. to be asked
2. We asked the piano so early in the morning, but she won't.
   1. Marie to stop playing b. Marie stop to play

c. that Marie stops playing d. Marie to stop to play

1. We had hardly sat down when she plates of food for us.
   1. brought b. has brought

c. had brought d. would have brought

1. Betty, I'm not surprised she won the prize.
   1. To have known b. To know

c. To be known d. Knowing

1. If only he some help with the work instead of trying to do it alone!
   1. will accept b. would accept

c. may accept d. were accept

1. the consequences, I would never have contemplated getting involved.
   1. If I realised b. Had I realised

c. Unless I realised d. When I had realised

1. A good teacher makes her students the world from new perspectives.
   1. to view b. view c. to be viewed d. viewing

### Task 3. You are going to hold a party. You want to invite your classmate to the party. Write a letter of invitation, following these guidelines.

* What party are you going to organize?
* Where and when do you intend to organize the party?
* How many people do you plan to invite and who are they?
* What activities will take place at the party?
* What food and drink will be served at the party? Dear classmates,

I’m going to hold a party for my birthday at my house at 7 p.m on July the 12th . Would you like to come

All of the students in our class have been invited. Besides usual foods and drinks, there will be a special food my mother is going to cook for my own birthday party. Of course we can sing, dance and also play cards and other games together.

I'm looking, forward to seeing you at my party.

Yours,

Yen

## UNIT 3: WRITING

## (Bài tập tự luyện)

1. **Write the sentence, using the given cues.**
   1. She/ not stand/ kept/ wait/ such/ long time//
   2. America/ said/ discovered/ 1498/ Columbus//
   3. I/ have/ air-conditioner/ fix/ tomorrow//
   4. She/ decide/ go back/ shop/ buy/ long dress//
   5. I/ pleased/ hear/ you/ offer/ job/ assistant manager//
   6. It/ worth/ try/ make/ change/ her mind//
   7. There/ no point/ persuade/ her/ go/ us//
   8. We'd prefer/ play tennis/ rather/ watch/ it/ TV//
   9. I/ just/ finish/ read/ long novel/ write/ Arthur Hailey//
   10. I/ regret/ inform/ you/ your application/ refused//

## Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first.

1. We expect the government to propose changes to the taxation system.

Changes to the taxation system \_\_

1. He couldn't play well in the last match because of his injured knee.

His injured knee made

1. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed.

There's no point

1. Supermarkets started to sell fresh pasta only in 1990s.

Fresh pasta \_

1. He wished he had invited her to his birthday party.

He regretted

1. Mastering a second language takes time and patience.

It

1. I prefer having dinner at home to going out for dinner.

I'd rather \_

1. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer.

After Mr. Brown \_

1. It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the game.

You won't have any

1. Driving on the left is strange and difficult for Americans.

Americans aren't

* 1. It would be useful to persuade him to do this.
  2. I enjoy persuading him to do this.
  3. It is useless to persuade him to do this.

1. Those students should be punished for what they have done.
   1. Those students should have done what they were punished for.
   2. What those students have done will give them some punishment.
   3. Those students can't get away with what they have done.
   4. The things those students have done are kinds of punishment.
2. Not many people attended the meeting.
   1. People didn't show up for the meeting.
   2. There was a poor turn-out for the meeting.
   3. Too many people turned out at the meeting.
   4. Hardly did people come to the meeting.
3. That young man is bound to fail in this test.
   1. There is no way that young man can succeed in this test.
   2. Certainly, that young man will pass this test.
   3. It would be impossible for that young man to fail this test.
   4. That young man almost failed in this test.

## B. Choose the best sentence -a, b, c, or d - made from the given cues.

1. She/ not stand/ keep/ wait/ such/ long//
   1. She doesn't stand keeping to wait for such a long time.
   2. She can't stand being kept to wait such long time.
   3. She can't stand being kept waiting for such a long time.
   4. She can't stand keeping waiting for such long time.
2. By/ work/ day and night/ they/ succeed/ finish/ project / time//
   1. By the work day and night they succeeded to finish a project on time.
   2. By working day and night they succeeded in finishing the project in time.
   3. By the work day and night they succeeded to finish the project in time.
   4. By working day and night they succeeded finishing their project on time.
3. We/ regret/ tell/ you/ your request/ tax refund/ reject//
   1. We regret to tell you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected.
   2. We regret telling you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected.
   3. We regretted to tell you that your request in tax refund had been rejected.
   4. We regretted to have told that your request for tax refund was rejected.
4. He/ better/ not go/ school/ because/ feel unwell//
   1. He'd better not to go to school because he is feeling unwell.
   2. He'd better to not go to school because of his feeling unwell.
   3. He'd better not going to school because he was feeling unwell.
   4. He'd better not go to school because he is feeling unwell.
5. I/ see/ that film/ three times/ I/ go/ see/ again/ next week//
   1. I saw that film three times but I'm going to see again next week.
   2. I've seen this film three times but I'm going to see it again next week.
   3. I've seen this fIlm for three times and I'm going to see it again next week.
   4. I had seen this film for three times and I’ll go to see it again next week

## UNIT 3: WRITING

**(Đáp án bài tập tự luyện)**

1. **Write the sentence, using the given cues.**
   1. She/ not stand/ kept/ wait/ such/ long time//

*She can't stand being kept waiting for such a long time*

* 1. America/ said/ discovered/ 1498/ Columbus//

*America is said to have been discovered by Columbus in 1498.*

* 1. I/ have/ air-conditioner/ fix/ tomorrow//

*I'm having/ I'll have an air-conditioner fixed tomorrow.*

* 1. She/ decide/ go back/ shop/ buy/ long dress//

*She decided to go back to the shop to buy the long dress*

* 1. I/ pleased/ hear/ you/ offer/ job/ assistant manager//

*I'm pleased to hear (that) you were offered a job as an assistant manager.*

* 1. It/ worth/ try/ make/ change/ her mind//

*It's not worth trying to make a change in her mind.*

* 1. There/ no point/ persuade/ her/ go/ us//

*There's no point in persuading her to go with us*

* 1. We'd prefer/ play tennis/ rather/ watch/ it/ TV//

*We'd prefer to play tennis rather than watch it on TV*

* 1. I/ just/ finish/ read/ long novel/ write/ Arthur Hailey//

*I've just finished reading a long novel written by Arthur Hailey*

* 1. I/ regret/ inform/ you/ your application/ refused//

*I regret to inform you that your application has been refused*

## Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first.

1. We expect the government to propose changes to the taxation system.

Changes to the taxation system *are expected to be proposed by the government*.

1. He couldn't play well in the last match because of his injured knee.

His injured knee made *him unable to play well in the last match.*

1. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed.

There's no point *in trying to get Jim to lend you his car.*

1. Supermarkets started to sell fresh pasta only in 1990s.

Fresh pasta *was started to be sold by supermarkets only in 1990s.*

1. He wished he had invited her to his birthday party.

He regretted *not inviting/ not having invited her to his birthday party.*

1. Mastering a second language takes time and patience.

It *takes time and patience to master a second language.*

1. I prefer having dinner at home to going out for dinner.

I'd rather *have dinner at home than go out for dinner.*

1. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer.

After Mr. Brown *had been abroad for four years, he returned home as an excellent*

engineer.

1. It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the game.

You won't have any *difficulty (in) getting a ticket for the game.*

1. Driving on the left is strange and difficult for Americans.

Americans aren't *used to driving on the left.*

## Choose the answer - a, b, c, or d - that is nearest in meaning to the printed before it.

* 1. We regret we cannot accept payment by credit card for sales of under $10.
     1. If you spend more than $10, you must pay by credit card.
     2. We make a charge if you pay by credit card.
     3. We prefer cash payment for large sales.
     4. If you spend less than $10, you cannot pay by credit card.
  2. There's no point in persuading him to do this.
     1. He is able to do this although he does not want to.
     2. It would be useful to persuade him to do this.
     3. I enjoy persuading him to do this.
     4. It is useless to persuade him to do this.
  3. Those students should be punished for what they have done.
     1. Those students should have done what they were punished for.
     2. What those students have done will give them some punishment.
     3. Those students can't get away with what they have done.
     4. The things those students have done are kinds of punishment.
  4. Not many people attended the meeting.
     1. People didn't show up for the meeting.
     2. There was a poor turn-out for the meeting.
     3. Too many people turned out at the meeting.
     4. Hardly did people come to the meeting.
  5. That young man is bound to fail in this test.
     1. There is no way that young man can succeed in this test.
     2. Certainly, that young man will pass this test.
     3. It would be impossible for that young man to fail this test.
     4. That young man almost failed in this test.

## Choose the best sentence -a, b, c, or d - made from the given cues.

1. She/ not stand/ keep/ wait/ such/ long//
   1. She doesn't stand keeping to wait for such a long time.
   2. She can't stand being kept to wait such long time.
   3. She can't stand being kept waiting for such a long time.
   4. She can't stand keeping waiting for such long time.
2. By/ work/ day and night/ they/ succeed/ finish/ project / time//
   1. By the work day and night they succeeded to finish a project on time.
   2. By working day and night they succeeded in finishing the project in time.
   3. By the work day and night they succeeded to finish the project in time.
   4. By working day and night they succeeded finishing their project on time.
3. We/ regret/ tell/ you/ your request/ tax refund/ reject//
   1. We regret to tell you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected.
   2. We regret telling you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected.
   3. We regretted to tell you that your request in tax refund had been rejected.
   4. We regretted to have told that your request for tax refund was rejected.
4. He/ better/ not go/ school/ because/ feel unwell//
   1. He'd better not to go to school because he is feeling unwell.
   2. He'd better to not go to school because of his feeling unwell.
   3. He'd better not going to school because he was feeling unwell.
   4. He'd better not go to school because he is feeling unwell.
5. I/ see/ that film/ three times/ I/ go/ see/ again/ next week//
   1. I saw that film three times but I'm going to see again next week.
   2. I've seen this film three times but I'm going to see it again next week.
   3. I've seen this fIlm for three times and I'm going to see it again next week.
   4. I had seen this film for three times and I’ll go to see it again next week