

Destination B2

Grammar & Vocabulary

with Answer Keys

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MACMILLAN



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN HỒNG ĐỨC

DESTINATION B2

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY WITH ANSWER KEY

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Introduction

Overview

Destination B2: Grammar and Vocabulary has been designed for students preparing to take any examination at B2 (Vantage) level on the Council of Europe's Common European Framework scale. The book provides presentation and practice of all the key grammar, vocabulary and lexico-grammatical areas required for all main B2 level exams, eg Cambridge FCE. There are 28 units in the book, with alternating grammar and vocabulary units.

Grammar

Each grammar unit begins with a clear two-page presentation of grammar rules and examples in table form. Important points are highlighted in Watch out! boxes and US/UK differences are explained. The grammar practice exercises follow the order of the grammar presentation on a point-by-point basis, and are graded in difficulty through the unit. Exercise types found in all main B2 level exams are included. In each grammar unit, the vocabulary focus of the following unit is used as a context for presentation and text based exercises.

Vocabulary

The vocabulary units are topic based, covering all the topics appropriate to exams at B2 level. Each vocabulary unit begins with a clear presentation table comprising five sections: topic vocabulary in contrast, phrasal verbs, phrases and collocations, word patterns and word formation. The vocabulary exercises are organised according to these sections, and provide systematic practice of the vocabulary presented. Exercise types found in all major B2 examinations are included. The grammar focus of the preceding unit is consolidated within these exercises.

Revision and consolidation

Strong emphasis is placed on revision and consolidation. The book includes:

- fourteen two-page reviews (after every two units)
- two four-page progress tests (after units 14 and 28)

Additional material

Additional reference material is provided at the back of the book. This includes:

- a list of all key irregular verbs
- a unit-by-unit glossary of all contrastive topic vocabulary with definitions and example sentences from the Macmillan Essential Dictionary
- a phrasal verbs database, with definitions and example sentences
- a phrases and collocations database
- a word patterns database
- a word formation database
- a guide to the major differences in vocabulary and spelling between US English and UK English

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- **Present time: present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous, stative verbs**

Present simple

Form	statement: I/you/we/they travel ... negative: I/you/we/they don't travel ... question: Do I/you/we/they travel ... ?	He/she/it travels ... He/she/it doesn't travel ... Does he/she/it travel ... ?
Use	Example	
Current habits	Toby walks to work.	
To talk about how often things happen	Angela doesn't visit us very often.	
Permanent situations	Carlo works in a travel agent's.	
States	Do you have an up-to-date passport?	
General truths and facts	Poland is in the European Union.	



- We can also use *do/does* in present simple statements for emphasis.
'You don't like going by bus, do you?' 'Actually, I **do like** going by bus for short distances.'
The bus isn't quicker than the train but it **does stop** right outside the factory.

Present continuous

Form	statement: I am driving ... You/we/they are driving ... He/she/it is driving ... negative: I'm not driving ... You/we/they aren't driving ... or You're/we're/they're not driving ... He/she/it isn't driving ... or He's/she's/it's not driving ... question: Am I driving ... ? Are you/we/they driving ... ? Is he/she/it driving ... ?
Use	Example
Actions happening now	Mike is driving to work at the moment.
Temporary series of actions	Taxi drivers aren't stopping at the train station because of the roadworks.
Temporary situations	Are they staying in a hotel near the Olympic stadium?
Changing and developing situations	Holidays abroad are becoming increasingly popular.
Annoying habits (usually with <i>always</i>)	Dad is always cleaning the car when I want to use it!

Present perfect simple

Form	have/has + past participle statement: I/you/we/they have flown ... negative: I/you/we/they haven't flown ... question: Have I/you/we/they flown ... ?	He/she/it has flown ... He/she/it hasn't flown ... Has he/she/it flown ... ?
Use	Example	
Situations and states that started in the past and are still true	She's had her motorbike for over six years.	
A series of actions continuing up to now	We've travelled by taxi, bus, plane and train – all in the last twenty-four hours!	
Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned	Have you ever flown in a helicopter?	
Completed actions where the important thing is the present result	I've booked the coach tickets.	

Watch out!

- Phrases such as *It's the first/second/etc time ...* are followed by the present perfect simple.
✓ *It's the second time I've been on a plane.*

US vs UK Grammar

- Speakers of American English often use the past simple in situations where speakers of British English would use the present perfect simple.
US: *We already saw the Sphinx.*
UK: *We've already seen the Sphinx.*
- Speakers of American English use *gotten* as the past participle of the verb 'get', except when 'get' means 'have' or 'possess'. Speakers of British English only ever use *got*.
US: *We've already gotten Dan a new backpack for his summer vacation.*
UK: *We've already got Dan a new rucksack for his summer holiday.*

Present perfect continuous

Form	<i>statement:</i> I/you/we/they have been travelling ...	<i>He/she/it has been travelling ...</i>
	<i>negative:</i> I/you/we/they haven't been travelling ...	<i>He/she/it hasn't been travelling ...</i>
	<i>question:</i> Have I/you/we/they been travelling ... ?	Has he/she/it been travelling ... ?

Use

Example

Actions continuing up to the present moment

*We **have been driving** for hours. Can't we have a break soon?*

Actions stopping just before the present moment

*I'm out of breath because I've **been running** to get here in time.*

Watch out!

- The present perfect continuous is often used with words and phrases like *all day/week/year/etc, for, since, just, etc.*
✓ *We've been walking for hours and I need a rest.*
- The present perfect continuous is **not** normally used with the words *ever* and *never*.
✓ *Have you ever flown in a helicopter before?*
X ~~*Have you ever been flying in a helicopter before?*~~
- Sometimes there is very little difference in meaning between the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous and sometimes there is a difference in meaning.
✓ *I have worked at the airport for four years. = I have been working at the airport for four years.*
✓ *I have read that book about cruise ships. (I have finished it.) I have been reading that book about cruise ships. (I have not finished it.)*

Stative verbs

Stative verbs are not normally used in continuous tenses because they don't describe actions.

- ✓ *I see what you mean.*
- ~~*I am seeing what you mean.*~~

Use

Stative verbs often refer to:

Example

thinking

believe, imagine, know, mean, think, understand

existence

be, exist

emotions

hate, like, love, need, prefer, satisfy, want

the human senses

hear, see, smell, sound, taste

appearance

appear, look, resemble, seem

possession and relationships between things

belong to, consist of, have, include, involve, own

Watch out!

- Some verbs (such as *be, have, imagine, look, see, smell, taste, think*) are stative with one meaning and non-stative with another meaning.
✓ *Do you have your plane ticket with you?* (state: possession)
✓ *Are you having lunch at the moment?* (action: eating)

A Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Elizabeth **usually goes / is usually going** to bed at around eleven o'clock.
- 2 Dan **talks / is talking** on the other phone right now.
- 3 We **don't eat / aren't eating** any meat at the moment as we're both on a diet.
- 4 **Does air travel get / Is air travel getting** increasingly safe?
- 5 My mum **calls / is calling** me every weekend without fail.
- 6 How much **do babysitters generally earn / are babysitters generally earning**?
- 7 **You always come / You're always coming** up with excuses for not having done your homework. It's so annoying!
- 8 **I don't go / I'm not going** out much during the week but **I always try / I'm always trying** to go out somewhere on Saturday night.
- 9 No, the train **does stop / is stopping** at Cirencester on Saturdays.
- 10 My mum **takes / is taking** part in ice-skating competitions almost every weekend.

B Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

- 1 My dad **is often getting up** late on Saturday mornings.
.....
- 2 **Are you speaking** any other languages apart from English?
.....
- 3 **I already buy** all my Christmas presents and it's only October!
.....
- 4 It's the first time **I'm ever having** a party at home.
.....
- 5 Actually, I think Darren **does works** quite hard sometimes.
.....
- 6 Carlo **is never eating** Chinese food before.
.....
- 7 Sean **already books** a table for tonight.
.....
- 8 **Needs Melanie** any help painting her new flat?
.....

C Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 It's the first time (**I / ever / eat**) octopus!
- 2 Sandy (**not / see**) his sister since she went to university.
- 3 They (**go**) on holiday to Spain and won't be back until the end of the month.
- 4 Poor Tracy! She (**write**) that essay for hours now and she still hasn't finished!
- 5 (**you / ever / meet**) anyone famous?
- 6 (**I / try**) to get in touch with Jenny all morning but I can't find her anywhere.
- 7 (**I / not finish**) the book yet so I can't tell you what happens.
- 8 (**you / already / decide**) where you're going this summer?
- 9 (**We / live**) here for the last six years.
- 10 (**I / never / hear**) such nonsense!

D Complete using the words in the box.

already • before • ever • for • just • rarely • since • so • still • yet

- 1 Have you dreamt of winning the lottery?
- 2 I haven't worked out how to set the timer on the video
- 3 My dad's lived in the same house he was born.
- 4 The film's only been on a couple of minutes.
- 5 Bruce has knocked three men out of the competition far.
- 6 I get the chance to get any exercise – I'm just too busy.
- 7 He's only got home.
- 8 It's eleven o'clock and Todd hasn't come home. Where could he be?
- 9 I've never met Ruth What's she like?
- 10 Have you finished ? That was quick!

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ian a shower at the moment, so could you call back in about half an hour?
A takes
B is taking
C has taken
D has been taking 2 to Ipswich before?
A Do you ever go
B Are you ever going
C Have you ever been
D Have you ever been going 3 I to all the local newspapers and TV stations to complain.
A already write
B already writing
C have already written
D have already been writing 4 TV for the last four hours? Turn it off and get some exercise!
A Do you watch
B Are you watching
C Watched you
D Have you been watching 5 Eric, hockey competitively or just for fun?
A do you usually play
B are you usually playing
C have you usually played
D have you usually been playing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 That's the first time an answer right today!
A I get
B I am getting
C I have got
D I have been getting 7 Jessica has left, I'm afraid.
A already
B yet
C still
D so far 8 Dan in the living room while we redecorate his bedroom.
A sleeps
B is sleeping
C has slept
D does sleep 9 Unfortunately, Simone a day off very often.
A doesn't get
B isn't getting
C hasn't got
D hasn't been getting 10 Actually, I a cup of tea first thing every morning but then I switch to coffee.
A do drink
B am drinking
C have drunk
D have been drinking |
|--|--|

F Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

be • disagree • do • include • know • look • see • seem • understand

Ancient aviators?

Everyone (1) that humans have been flying for only a few hundred years. But (2) it possible that ancient civilizations also had the ability and technology to fly?

In the Nazcan Desert in southern Peru, there are hundreds of lines which an ancient culture drew in the dust. On the ground, they just (3) like straight lines. But when you (4) them from the air, you (5) exactly what they are. They are incredible and enormous pictures. The pictures (6) animals, birds and symbols.

One bizarre theory, which most mainstream scientists (7) with, is that the people who made the lines thousands and thousands of years ago flew above the lines in balloons. It (8) incredible, but a few people (9) believe it's possible.

G Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 I think | A darker hair than her sister. |
| 2 I'm thinking | B I'm going to buy the new Racetrack CD. |
| 3 Phil's looking | C a haircut at the moment. |
| 4 Phil looks | D for his glasses. Have you seen them? |
| 5 Claire has | E not old enough to drive a car. |
| 6 Claire is having | F of getting Dad a CD for his birthday. |
| 7 Andy is | G very annoying at the moment! |
| 8 Andy is being | H like he needs a holiday! |

H Find the extra word in each line.

International friends

- 1 I've been to travelling round Europe all summer. It's the first time I've
 2 ever been going abroad, and I've had a fantastic time! I've seen
 3 loads of interesting places and I have to also made loads of new friends.
 4 I've been decided to stay in touch with them now I'm back. One of
 5 them, Giselle, is French. She was making on holiday too. We now send
 6 text messages are to each other all the time. They're usually in English
 7 because my French isn't very good! I'm planning to have visit her in
 8 France next year sometime. I hope I can. I am love meeting people from
 9 other countries! I want to have had lots of friends from all over the world!
 10 Travelling certainly broadens the mind but it also is broadens your circle of
 friends!

I Write one word in each gap.

Holiday Blues

'You've (1) looking at that timetable for the last ten minutes. It can't be that confusing!' said Sheila angrily.

'I (2) wish you'd be quiet! I've (3) a splitting headache thanks to you!' replied Matt.

'Mum! Dad! Please!' said Alison. 'You're both (4) very silly. (5) is no point at all in blaming each other. That's not going to help us find out what time the next train to Budapest is due to leave.'

'You (6) quite right, darling. I (7) sorry,' said Sheila.

'Me too,' mumbled Matt. 'Now, let's have another look at this timetable. Well, it (8) like we (9) definitely missed the last train today. That was the 18.20 we just missed, wasn't it?'

'I (10) so,' said Sheila. 'I mean, it did leave at 18.20. Whether it's actually going to Budapest or not is another question.'

'Well, one thing is (11) in doubt,' said Matt.

'What's that?' asked Sheila and Alison together.

'This is the worst holiday we've (12) been on,' said Matt. 'Next year, we're going to try something far less adventurous.'

'Agreed!' said Sheila and Alison.

J Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 What's the price of the tickets, Jimmy? **much**
How , Jimmy?
- 2 Are these your trainers? **to**
Do you?
- 3 Sasha's not keen on team sports at all. **like**
Sasha team sports at all.
- 4 It's only her second time in a recording studio. **been**
She in a recording studio once before.
- 5 We got here three hours ago. **have**
We three hours.
- 6 I started writing this hours ago and it's still not right. **writing**
I hours and it's still not right.
- 7 This is my first experience of flying alone. **time**
It is the first alone.
- 8 Sharon's in the bath at the moment. **a**
Sharon at the moment.
- 9 Paul enjoys surprises apart from on his birthday. **does**
Paul surprises, just not on his birthday!

● Travel and transport

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 186 for definitions

voyage / journey / trip / travel / excursion	fare / ticket / fee	live / stay
view / sight	miss / lose	border / edge / line
world / earth	take / bring / go	length / distance
area / territory	book / keep	guide / lead
season / period	arrive / reach	native / home

Phrasal verbs

catch up with reach the same point/level as	pick up stop in a vehicle to give someone a lift
check in register at a hotel or an airport	pull in stop by the side of the road in a car
check out leave a hotel; investigate	run over hit with a car
drop off let someone get out of a vehicle; fall asleep	see off go to a train station, etc, to see someone leave
get back return from a place	set out/off start a journey
go away go on holiday	take off leave the ground
keep up with stay at the same point/level as	turn round go back in the opposite direction
make for go in the direction of	

Phrases and collocations

accident	have an accident; be (involved) in an accident; do sth by accident
advance	in advance; advance to/towards a place
ahead	go straight ahead; go ahead; be ahead of sth/sb
direction	a change of direction; in the direction of sth; in this/that direction
head	off the top of your head; head for/towards a place; head over heels (in love)
holiday	go/be on holiday; have/take a holiday; bank holiday
left	go/turn/etc left; on the left; on the left-hand side; in the left-hand corner; left-handed
route	plan your/a route; take a route
sights	see the sights
sightseeing	go sightseeing
speed	at (high/full/etc) speed; a burst of speed; speed limit
tour	go on/take a tour of/(a)round somewhere; tour a place; tour guide
trip	business trip; school trip; go on a trip; take a trip (to a place)
way	lose/make/find your way; in a way; on the way; go all the way (to sth/swh)

Word patterns

afraid of sth/sb/doing; afraid to do	invite sb to do
appear to be	keen to do; keen on sth/sb/doing
arrange sth (with sb); arrange for sb to do	live in/at a place; live on/for sth; live here/there
arrive in/at a place; arrive here/there	regret (not) doing; regret sth; regret to tell/inform you
continue sth/doing; continue to do; continue with sth	think of/about sth/sb/doing
differ from sth/sb	write about sth/sb/doing; write (sth) (to sb); write sb sth; write sth down
dream about/of sth/sb/doing	

Word formation

arrange rearrange, arrangement	direct indirect, direction, director, (in)directly	recognise (un)recognisable, recognition
arrive arrival	distant distantly, distance	time timetable
broad breadth, broaden	enter entrance	tour tourism, tourist
culture cultural(ly), (un)cultured	inhabit inhabitant	world worldwide
differ different(ly), difference	photograph photography, photographer, photographic	

Topic vocabulary in contrast**A Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 You need a passport to cross the between Mexico and the United States.
A edge C border
B line D rim
- 2 The hotel where we are is quite luxurious.
A living C existing
B remaining D staying
- 3 When you your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the airport.
A arrive C reach
B get D achieve
- 4 It can be quite busy here during the tourist
A season C phase
B period D stage
- 5 David me to the train station every morning.
A goes C has
B takes D makes
- 6 I always enjoy our school to France.
A excursion C trip
B journey D travel
- 7 Hurry up, or we'll the bus!
A avoid C drop
B miss D lose
- 8 The brochure says that the hotel has a great of the sea.
A appearance C sight
B look D view
- 9 I must remember to a souvenir back from Spain for my grandmother.
A go C bring
B take D keep
- 10 The from London to Berlin is about 919 kilometres.
A measure C gap
B length D distance
- 11 Make sure you a hotel before you come to our island, especially in the summer.
A book C put
B keep D take
- 12 I live in Barcelona, but my town is Madrid.
A birth C native
B home D origin

B Circle the correct word.

- 1 I hope to go on a trip round the **world / earth** one day.
- 2 You learn a lot about the local **territory / area** by speaking to local people.
- 3 It's good to have someone to **lead / guide** you when you are on holiday.
- 4 I get the train to work every day and the **fare / fee** is quite expensive.
- 5 Captain Cook discovered Australia on a **voyage / travel** to the Pacific.
- 6 Most tourist attractions in London charge an admission **fee / ticket**.
- 7 The sunset over Niagara Falls really is a magnificent **look / sight**.

Phrasal verbs**C Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.**

catch • check • get • go • make • pick • pull • see

- 1 Let's go to the airport to Grandpa off when he flies back home.
- 2 If it starts to rain, for a nearby cave to wait for it to pass.
- 3 We would like to remind all guests that they must out before midday.
- 4 Please in and stop so that I can buy something to drink.
- 5 Every Saturday night my dad us up outside the cinema.
- 6 I think the neighbours have away for the weekend.
- 7 John's up ahead so Greg is pedalling fast to up with him.
- 8 We're going on holiday tomorrow, but we'll call you when we back.

D Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in italics. Add any other words you need.

- 1 We can *start our journey* towards the mountains at dawn.
- 2 Dad fetched the luggage while Mum *registered* at the hotel.
- 3 I asked the taxi driver to *let me get out* outside the train station.
- 4 Oh, no! I've forgotten my passport! We'll have to *go back* and get it!
- 5 The most exciting moment is when the plane *leaves the ground*
- 6 Stop the car! I think we've *hit* a dog.
- 7 I don't think a horse can ever *stay at the same speed as* a car.

Phrases and collocations

E Write one word in each gap.

- 1 The speed in towns is 50 km/h and you shouldn't go faster than that.
- 2 Why don't we the scenic route along the coast?
- 3 If you buy your plane ticket advance, it's often cheaper than if you wait.
- 4 I can't remember the name of the hotel we stayed at off the of my head.
- 5 I'm sorry I'm late! I my way and had to ask for directions.
- 6 My mum's away in Germany on a business at the moment.
- 7 The bank? Well, turn left here, then go ahead for a kilometre and it's on the left.
- 8 If you look on your left-hand as we turn this corner, you'll see Big Ben.
- 9 I'll look round the shops in the morning and then sightseeing in the afternoon.
- 10 My grandma hasn't driven since she an accident last year.
- 11 I love visiting foreign places, the sights and learning about other cultures.
- 12 During the 70s, many British people started to go holiday to Spain.
- 13 While you're in London, you should take a tour the Houses of Parliament.

Word patterns

F Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I've always dreamt China.
A to visit B of visiting C I visit D visit
- 2 The travel agency is arranging for us at a really nice hotel.
A stay B of staying C to stay D staying
- 3 My dad says he always regrets more.
A to not travel B not travelling C he not travel D of not travelling
- 4 John seems keen how to drive as soon as he can.
A of learning B he learn C for learn D to learn
- 5 Now, class, I'd like you all to write a description of your last holiday.
A me B to me C it me D about me
- 6 When you arrive, have your passport ready.
A to the airport B in the airport C on the airport D at the airport
- 7 The Joneses have invited us to Australia with them this summer.
A going B for going C about going D to go
- 8 The in-flight entertainment may differ that advertised.
A to B from C in D at

G Find the extra word in each line.**The cancelled trip**

- 1 Oh, let me tell you about our trip. Did you know that Sara is afraid of be
 2 flying? We had arranged it with her family to go to France for a few days.
 3 I have always wanted to see Paris and would love to live in there one day.
 4 Well, we got to the airport and Sara appeared being nervous. I asked her if
 5 she was okay and she said she was fine, so we continued on to our way.
 6 We went through passport control and I could see so that Sara wasn't
 7 keen on going any further. Just then, a voice announced: 'We regret it to
 8 inform passengers that Flight 114 to France is been cancelled.' That was
 9 our flight! Sarah said she was glad because of she was too frightened to
 10 fly anyway! So, we all went to home. That was the end of *that* trip!

Word formation**H Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

It's not always easy being a (1) You spend half your
 time making (2) for your holiday and the other half
 worrying about sticking to the (3) I think it's relaxing
 sometimes to spend a holiday at home. There are no (4)
 problems, you don't need someone to be the (5) and
 you know that the local (6) are always friendly!

TOUR
ARRANGE
TIME
CULTURE
PHOTOGRAPH
INHABIT

I Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 1 Beijing has changed so much in the last few years that it's almost
 (**RECOGNISE**).
- 2 The number of cars (**WORLD**) is about a billion and is increasing all the
 time.
- 3 The new maglev trains run on a completely (**DIFFER**) system from ordinary
 trains.
- 4 Living in a foreign country really does (**BROAD**) your horizons.
- 5 I can't find a (**DIRECT**) flight from London to Delhi so I've booked one that
 changes in Frankfurt.
- 6 All passengers must complete a visa form upon (**ARRIVE**) at Singapore
 airport.
- 7 You can still see old milestones by the side of the road in England, showing the
 (**DISTANT**) to the nearest town.
- 8 The Museum of Transport has a full-sized jet plane next to the (**ENTER**).

A Write one word in each gap

THE GREAT BRITISH SEASIDE

What (1) the phrase ‘the great British seaside’ bring to mind? Most people, if asked to respond (2) the top of their heads, associate (3) on holiday to places such as Blackpool or Torquay with poor weather, old, faded attractions and a low standard of accommodation. These days, when people are more likely to go abroad to (4) the sights, traditional British seaside towns (5) suffering from an image problem. Now, finally, some of the resorts (6) decided to bring their images up to date in the hope that a (7) of direction will bring back the tourists. Many will need a lot of convincing, but those that (8) come will find that today’s Blackpool differs quite a bit (9) the picture postcard past.

After years of neglect, Blackpool has to work hard to catch (10) with foreign destinations but that’s precisely what it (11) doing. It’s the first time so much (12) happened to improve the place in such a short time. A massive building project, including a new casino and indoor entertainment centre, (13) that rainy days are no longer a problem. And it appears (14) be working. As the tourists start to make (15) the bright lights of Blackpool once again, it seems that the great British seaside has a bright future ahead.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 16 I’ve always wanted to be a travel (**PHOTOGRAPH**) and take pictures of exotic places.
- 17 None of us were sure which (**DIRECT**) to go in, so we got out the map.
- 18 Since I was here five years ago, Delhi has changed so much that it’s practically (**RECOGNISE**).
- 19 Once we got to the station, I quickly looked through the (**TIME**) to see when the next train was.
- 20 I’ve got a cousin at university who is studying (**TOUR**) and hopes to open a hotel.
- 21 As we got closer to the Amazonian village, the (**INHABIT**) came out to meet us.
- 22 The (**ARRIVE**) of Flight 472 from Amsterdam has been delayed by one hour.

(1 mark per answer)

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 23 As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told us to get off again. **just**
We the plane when the pilot told us to get off again.
- 24 We arrived in Budapest two days ago. **for**
We two days.
- 25 I visited Paris once before. **second**
This is the Paris.
- 26 I find it hard to go at the same speed as my husband on walking holidays. **up**
I find it hard to my husband on walking holidays.

- 27** Joan has always been very fond of travelling and has been everywhere. **keen**
Joan has always been very and has been everywhere.
- 28** We drove away as fast as we could, ready to begin our adventure. **full**
We drove away, ready to begin our adventure.
- 29** As the storm started, we went towards the old house. **direction**
As the storm started, we went the old house.
- 30** I'm sorry I didn't look at the hotel room before I booked it. **regret**
I the hotel room before I booked it.
(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 31** Our next door neighbour his car every Sunday.
A is washing
B washes
C has washed
D is wash
- 32** Last summer, I to the beach almost every day.
A went
B was going
C have been
D have been going
- 33** 'Whose is this plane ticket on the floor?'
'Oh, it to me. Thank you.'
A is belonging
B belongs
C has belonged
D belonged
- 34** 'I'm really tired of travelling so much.'
'I thought you a bit quiet.'
A were seeming
B have seemed
C have been seeming
D seemed
- 35** 'You look thoughtful.'
'I about our holiday last year.'
A just think
B had just thought
C am just think
D was just thinking
- 36** 'You went to Chile, didn't you?'
'No, but I to Peru, which is right next door.'
A had gone
B was gone
C did go
D was going
(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 37** Three people were captured at the today trying to get into the country.
A line C border
B equator D edge
- 38** There's a fantastic from the top of the Empire State Building!
A view C appearance
B sight D look
- 39** Once we get to the hotel, let's just quickly and then do a bit of sightseeing.
A set down C check in
B make up D turn up
- 40** I'm going to ask for directions because I think we've our way.
A missed C mistaken
B misplaced D lost
- 41** We usually do go by train, even though the car is a lot quicker.
A travel C trip
B journey D voyage
- 42** Passengers requiring a special meal during the flight should inform the airline in
A ahead C advance
B front D forward
(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: / 50

Bare infinitive

arise
awake
be
bear
beat
become
begin
bend
bind
bite
bleed
blow
break
bring
build
burn
burst
buy
catch
choose
come
cost
creep
cut
deal
dig
do
draw
dream
drink
drive
eat
fall
feed
feel
fight
find
fly
forbid
forget
forgive
freeze
get
give
go
grind
grow
hang
have
hear
hide
hit
hold
hurt
keep
kneel
know
lay
lead
learn
leave
lend
let
lie

Past simple

arose
awoke
was, were
bore
beat
became
began
bent
bound
bit
bled
blew
broke
brought
built
burnt / burned
burst
bought
caught
chose
came
cost
crept
cut
dealt
dug
did
drew
dreamt / dreamed
drank
drove
ate
fell
fed
felt
fought
found
flew
forbad(e)
forgot
forgave
froze
got
gave
went
ground
grew
hung / hanged
had
heard
hid
hit
held
hurt
kept
knelt
knew
laid
led
learnt / learned
left
lent
let
lay

Past participle

arisen
awoken
been
borne
beaten
become
begun
bent
bound
bitten
bled
blown
broken
brought
built
burnt / burned
burst
bought
caught
chosen
come
cost
crept
cut
dealt
dug
done
drawn
dreamt / dreamed
drunk
driven
eaten
fallen
fed
felt
fought
found
flown
forbidden
forgotten
forgiven
frozen
got / gotten
given
gone / been
ground
grown
hung / hanged
had
heard
hidden
hit
held
hurt
kept
knelt
known
laid
led
learnt / learned
left
lent
let
lain

Bare infinitive

light
lose
make
mean
meet
pay
put
quit
read
ride
ring
rise
run
say
see
seek
sell
send
set
sew
shake
shine
shoot
show
shrink
shut
sing
sit
sleep
slide
smell
speak
speed
spend
spill
spin
spit
split
spread
sprang
stand
steal
stick
sting
strike
swear
sweep
swim
swing
take
teach
tear
tell
think
throw
understand
wake
wear
weep
win
wind
write

Past simple

lit
lost
made
meant
met
paid
put
quit
read
rode
rang
rose
ran
said
saw
sought
sold
sent
set
sewed
shook
shone
shot
showed
shrank
shut
sang
sat
slept
slid
smelt / smelled
spoke
sped / speeded
spent
spilt / spilled
span / spun
spat
split
spread
sprang
stood
stole
stuck
stung
struck
swore
swept
swam
swung
took
taught
tore
told
thought
threw
understood
woke
wore
wept
won
wound
wrote

Past participle

lit
lost
made
meant
met
paid
put
quit
read
ridden
rung
risen
run
said
seen
sought
sold
sent
set
sewn
shaken
shone
shot
shown
shrunk
shut
sung
sat
slept
slid
smelt / smelled
spoken
sped / speeded
spent
spilt / spilled
spun
spat
split
spread
sprung
stood
stolen
stuck
stung
struck
sworn
swept
swum
swung
taken
taught
torn
told
thought
thrown
understood
woken
worn
wept
won
wound
written

Verbs + full infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning [Unit 17]

Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the <i>-ing</i> form. The choice depends on the meaning.		
Verb	Meaning	Example
remember + full infinitive	do something you are/were planning to do	<i>I'm glad I remembered to do my homework.</i>
remember + <i>-ing</i>	think of a past event	<i>I remember teachers at my school hitting children when they were naughty!</i>
forget + full infinitive	not do something you are/were planning to do	<i>I forgot to turn up for my driving test yesterday. How silly!</i>
forget + <i>-ing</i>	not be able to remember a past event	<i>I'll never forget taking my driving test for the first time. It was awful!</i>
try + full infinitive	make an effort to achieve something	<i>I'm really going to try to pass these exams.</i>
try + <i>-ing</i>	do something as an experiment to solve a problem	<i>If you don't know what that word means, try looking it up in a dictionary.</i>
stop + full infinitive	interrupt an action to do something else	<i>I was busy writing an essay but I had to stop to answer the phone.</i>
stop + <i>-ing</i>	stop an action	<i>Please stop talking!</i>
go on + full infinitive	stop one action and start another	<i>Jared attended Chichester Comprehensive and then went on to study philosophy at Cambridge.</i>
go on + <i>-ing</i>	continue	<i>The kids went on laughing even after the teacher had told them to stop.</i>
learn / teach + full infinitive	learn/teach a skill	<i>I'd love to learn to paint well.</i>
learn / teach + <i>-ing</i>	learn/teach a subject	<i>She teaches painting at a local adult education centre.</i>
like + full infinitive	be in the habit of; think it right to do	<i>We like to interview candidates in person before offering them a place on the course.</i>
like + <i>-ing</i>	enjoy	<i>Do you like learning foreign languages?</i>
mean + full infinitive	intend	<i>I didn't mean to cheat. I just happened to see Helen's book.</i>
mean + <i>-ing</i>	involve	<i>Being at university often means learning to live on your own.</i>
regret + full infinitive	be sorry about giving someone bad news	<i>We regret to inform you that your application has been rejected.</i>
regret + <i>-ing</i>	be sorry about what (has) happened	<i>I regret leaving school with no qualifications.</i>
consider / imagine + full infinitive	believe; think something is/was	<i>Everyone considers it to be the best grammar book on the market. I imagine him to be a very good teacher.</i>
consider / imagine + <i>-ing</i>	think about	<i>I'm considering going to evening classes. Imagine being a graduate!</i>

Different reporting verbs take different grammatical patterns. Some verbs can take more than one pattern.	
Pattern: verb + noun	
Verbs: deny say suggest tell (certain phrases)	Examples: Katie denied the accusation . When Angie said the price , I couldn't believe it! I suggest the blue suit for the wedding. Why don't you tell that joke about the merchant banker?
Pattern: verb + <i>that</i> clause	
Verbs: claim deny say state suggest	Examples: Katie claimed (that) she wasn't a shoplifter. Katie denied (that) she was a shoplifter. Katie said (that) she wasn't a shoplifter. Katie stated (that) she wasn't a shoplifter. The police suggested (that) Katie empty her pockets.
Pattern: verb + <i>-ing</i>	
Verbs: deny suggest	Examples: Katie denied stealing the chocolate biscuits. The police suggested checking the security video.
Pattern: verb + full infinitive	
Verbs: agree claim refuse	Examples: Katie agreed to empty her pockets. Katie claimed to be innocent. The police refused to believe Katie.
Pattern: verb + someone + full infinitive	
Verbs: ask beg command order tell	Examples: The police asked Katie to empty her pockets. Katie begged the policewoman to believe her. The judge commanded Katie to replace the biscuits. The judge ordered Katie to replace the biscuits. The judge told Katie never to steal again.
Pattern: verb (+ <i>to</i> + someone) + for + <i>-ing</i>	
Verb: apologise	Example: Katie apologised (to everyone) for causing so much trouble.
Pattern: verb + someone + noun	
Verbs: ask tell (certain phrases)	Examples: The judge asked Katie a question . Katie told the judge the truth .

Unit 2		
voyage (n)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/	a long journey, especially on a ship: chuyến đi (bằng tàu thủy). <i>It was a long way from London to New York by sea, but the voyage was quite relaxing</i>
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜːni/	an occasion when you travel from one place to another, specially over a long distance: hành trình. <i>We had a long journey ahead of us.</i>
trip (n)	/trɪp/	an occasion when you go somewhere and come back again: chuyến đi. <i>The whole family went on a trip to Florida.</i>
travel (n)	/ˈtrævl/	the activity of travelling: sự đi lại. <i>Foreign travel never really appealed to him until he retired.</i>
excursion (n)	/ɪkˈskɜːʃn/	a short journey that you make for pleasure: chuyến du ngoạn. <i>My grandmother often talks about going on excursions to the sea when she was a girl.</i>
view (n)	/vjuː/	the things that you can see from a particular place: quang cảnh, tầm nhìn. <i>We had a spectacular view of the mountains from our room.</i>
sight (n)	/saɪt/	a person or a thing that you see that has a particular feature: cảnh vật. <i>Windmills are a common sight in this part of the country.</i>
world (n)	/wɜːld/	the planet that we live on: thế giới. <i>It's easy these days to communicate with people who live on the other side of the world.</i>
earth (n)	/ɜːθ/	the land on which we live: trái đất. <i>They felt the earth shake.</i>
area (n)	/ˈeəriə/	a part of a place or building: khu vực. <i>Bus services in rural areas are not very good.</i>
territory (n)	/ˈterɪtəri/	an area of land that is controlled by a particular country, leader or army: vùng lãnh thổ. <i>Russian troops crossed into Austrian territory in February 1849.</i>
season (n)	/ˈsiːzən/	one of the four periods into which the year is divided according to the weather: mùa. <i>She likes to paint the changing seasons in the garden.</i>
period (n)	/ˈpɪəriəd/	an amount of time: giai đoạn. <i>The long dry period ended with heavy rain.</i>
fare (n)	/feə(r)/	the money that you pay for a journey: giá vé. <i>The fare from York to Leeds has gone up.</i>
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪktɪ/	a piece of paper that shows that you have paid to do something such as travel on a train, bus, plane, etc: vé. <i>We'll send your tickets a week before your flight.</i>
fee (n)	/fiː/	an amount of money that you pay to be allowed to do something such as join an organisation: mức phí. <i>The gallery charges a small entrance fee.</i>
miss (v)	/mɪs/	to be too late for something such as a train or bus: lỡ. <i>I missed the last train home again.</i>
lose (v)	/luːz/	to no longer have something: đánh mất. <i>Mike lost his job last year.</i>
take (v)	/teɪk/	to move or carry someone or something from one place to another: đưa (ai, vật gì) đến chỗ khác. <i>What time do you take Amy to school?</i>
bring (v)	/brɪŋ/	to take someone or something with you from one place to another: mang (ai, vật gì) theo mình đến chỗ khác. <i>Bring a coat in case it turns cold.</i>
go (v)	/gəʊ/	to move or travel to a place that is away from where you are now: đi (đâu đó). <i>We're planning to go to Spain this winter.</i>
book (v)	/bʊk/	to arrange to have or use something at a particular time in the future: đặt chỗ. <i>Shall I book a room for you?</i>
keep (v)	/kiːp/	to continue to have or own something: giữ. <i>We should keep this car and sell the other one.</i>
arrive (v)	/əˈraɪv/	to reach a place: đến nơi. <i>What time does your plane arrive?</i>
reach (v)	/riːtʃ/	to arrive somewhere: đến nơi. <i>We hoped to reach the camp before dark.</i>
live (v)	/lɪv/	to have your home in a particular place: sinh sống. <i>Paris is a nice place to live</i>
stay (v)	/steɪ/	to live or remain in a place for a while as a guest or visitor: ở tại (trong thời gian ngắn). <i>How long is he planning to stay with you?</i>
border (n)	/ˈbɔːdə(r)/	the official line that separates two countries or regions: ranh giới. <i>Thousands of refugees were fleeing across the border.</i>
edge (n)	/edʒ/	the part of something that is furthest from its centre: rìa. <i>Victoria was sitting on the edge of the bed.</i>
line (n)	/laɪn/	a long thin mark on the surface of something: dòng kẻ. <i>Draw a straight line.</i>
length (n)	/leŋθ/	a measurement of how long something is in size: chiều dài. <i>The boat was 16 feet in length.</i>
distance (n)	/ˈdɪstəns/	the amount of space between two people or things: khoảng cách. <i>They started to walk the short distance to the camp.</i>

guide (v)	/ɡaɪd/	to show someone where to go by going with them: hướng dẫn, chỉ đường. <i>He guided them through the forest.</i>
lead (v)	/li:d/	to take someone to a place by going there with them, usually in front of them: dẫn đường. <i>The estate agent led us into the kitchen.</i>
native (adj)	/'neɪtɪv/	living in a particular country or area since birth: bản xứ. <i>My wife's a native New Yorker, but I'm from Atlanta.</i>
home (town) (n)	/həʊm/	the city or town where you lived as a child: quê hương. <i>I live in Washington, but my home town is Denver, Colorado.</i>
Unit 4		
pitch (n)	/pɪtʃ/	a flat area of ground that is used for playing sports on: sân thể thao. <i>Hundreds of fans invaded the pitch at the end of the game.</i>
track (n)	/træk/	a piece of ground that is used for running or racing: đường đua. <i>The cars have to go round the track eighteen times.</i>
court (n)	/kɔ:t/	an area marked with lines where some sports are played, including tennis and basketball: sân vợt. <i>I'll meet you at the tennis court!</i>
course (n)	/kɔ:s/	an area where a race or sport takes place: sân chơi thể thao. <i>It's one of the most challenging golf courses in the country.</i>
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/	a raised area that is surrounded by ropes where people take part in boxing or wrestling: sàn đấu (đấm bốc, đấu vật). <i>The boxers are just about to enter the ring.</i>
rink (n)	/rɪŋk/	a large flat area where people go to skate: sân trượt (patin, trượt băng). <i>Jan fell over on the ice rink and hurt her knee.</i>
win (v)	/wɪn/	to defeat everyone else by being the best, or by finishing first in a competition: chiến thắng. <i>Who won the race?</i>
beat (v)	/bi:t/	to defeat someone in a game, competition, election or battle: đánh bại. <i>England needed to beat Germany to get to the final.</i>
score (v)	/skɔ:(r)/	to get a point in a game or sport: ghi bàn. <i>No one scored in the first half.</i>
play (n)	/pleɪ/	a piece of writing that is intended to be performed by actors in a theatre or on television or the radio: vở kịch. <i>The school's going to put on a play this Christmas.</i>
game (n)	/ɡeɪm/	an activity that you take part in for fun, usually one that has rules: trò chơi. <i>Monopoly is a game for all the family.</i>
spectator (n)	/spek'tetə(r)/	someone who watches a public activity or event: khán giả (sự kiện công cộng). <i>The spectators cheered as the two teams came onto the court for the final.</i>
viewer (n)	/'vju:ə(r)/	someone who watches television programmes: người xem (Tivi). <i>A number of viewers have written in to complain about last week's programme.</i>
umpire (n)	/'ʌmpaɪə(r)/	someone whose job is to make sure that players obey the rules in some sports, for example tennis, baseball and cricket: trọng tài (quần vợt, bóng chày, cricket). <i>I hate it when tennis players argue with the umpire.</i>
referee (n)	/.refə'ri:/	someone whose job is to make sure that players in a game obey the rules: trọng tài. <i>The referee blew the whistle and the most important football match of my life began.</i>
final (n)	/'faɪnəl/	the last game, race, etc in a competition, that decides who wins the whole competition: trận chung kết. <i>We played well throughout the whole tournament, but then lost in the final to Willsborough.</i>
finale (n)	/'fi:nə:li/	the last part of a performance with the most exciting music and dancing: màn cuối cùng. <i>Everyone in the cast comes on stage and sings for the finale.</i>
end (n)	/end/	the time when a situation or an event stops: điểm kết thúc. <i>Are you going to stay till the end of the game?</i>
ending (n)	/'endɪŋ/	the way in which a story, film or play ends: kết truyện. <i>Children usually prefer books with a happy ending.</i>
bat (n)	/bæt/	a wooden object used for hitting the ball in games such as baseball, cricket and table tennis: gậy, vợt (bóng chày, cricket, bóng bàn). <i>A good cricket bat can be extremely expensive.</i>
stick (n)	/stɪk/	a long thin piece of wood that is used for hitting or carrying something in a sport: que, gậy. <i>I'm not very happy with my hockey stick.</i>
rod (n)	/rɒd/	a long thin bar or stick made of metal, plastic or wood: que, gậy, cần. <i>We got Celia a fishing rod for her birthday.</i>

racket (n)	/ˈrækɪt/	an object used for hitting the ball in games such as tennis: vợt (quần vợt). <i>Can I borrow your tennis racket?</i>
amateur (adj)	/ˈæmətə(r)/	done for pleasure instead of as a job: nghiệp dư. <i>I'm interested in amateur photography but I'd never want to be a professional photographer.</i>
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeʃənəl/	playing a sport or taking part in an activity as a job rather than for enjoyment: chuyên nghiệp. <i>He became a professional footballer at the age of eighteen.</i>
sport (n)	/spɔ:t/	sports in general: thể thao. <i>The school is keen to involve more young people in sport.</i>
athletics (n)	/æθˈletɪks/	sports such as running, throwing and jumping: điền kinh. <i>I love watching athletics, particularly the long jump and the javelin.</i>
interval (n)	/ˈɪntəvəl/	a short break between the parts of something such as a play or concert: khoảng nghỉ (giữa vở kịch, buổi hòa nhạc). <i>The play was so boring that we walked out during the interval!</i>
half time (n)	/ˌhɑ:fˈtaɪm/	in football and some other team sports, a period of rest between the two halves of a match: khoảng nghỉ giữa hiệp. <i>The teams are going to swap ends at half time, so Coventry will be playing uphill in the second half.</i>
draw (v)	/drɔ:/	if two teams or opponents draw, or if they draw a match, they both have the same score, so that neither wins: có kết quả hòa. <i>They drew 1-1 with Manchester United last week.</i>
equal (v)	/ˈi:kwəl/	to be as good as someone or something else: bằng nhau, ngang nhau. <i>She equalled the record with a time of 27.69 seconds.</i>
competitor (n)	/kəmˈpetɪtə(r)/	someone who takes part in a competition: đấu thủ. <i>There were over 5000 competitors in the marathon last year!</i>
opponent (n)	/əˈpəʊnənt/	someone who is competing against you: đối thủ. <i>His opponent received only 36 per cent of the vote.</i>
Unit 6		
artificial (adj)	/ˌɑ:tɪˈfɪʃəl/	not natural or real, but made by people: nhân tạo. <i>The growers use both natural and artificial light.</i>
false (adj)	/fɔ:ls/	made to look like something real: giả. <i>I realised that the man was wearing a false beard.</i>
natural (adj)	/ˈnætʃərəl/	existing in nature, and not produced by people: tự nhiên. <i>This cloth is made from natural fibres.</i>
physical (adj)	/ˈfɪzɪkəl/	real and able to be seen, touched or felt: (thuộc) thực thể, vật chất. <i>There was no physical evidence to connect Whitman with the crime.</i>
true (adj)	/tru:/	based on facts or on things that really happened: đúng, thật. <i>The film is based on a true story.</i>
accurate (adj)	/ˈækjərət/	correct in every detail and without any mistakes: chính xác. <i>We need to get an accurate estimate of what the new building will cost.</i>
method (n)	/ˈmeθəd/	a way of doing something, especially a planned or established way: phương pháp. <i>We developed new methods of pollution control.</i>
way (n)	/weɪ/	a method for doing something: cách thức. <i>There are so many delicious ways you can prepare chicken.</i>
engine (n)	/ˈendʒɪn/	the part of a vehicle that makes it move: động cơ. <i>There was a problem with the engine, so we took the car to the garage.</i>
machine (n)	/məˈʃi:n/	a piece of equipment with moving parts that does a particular job: máy móc. <i>Sue showed him how to operate the washing machine.</i>
motor (n)	/ˈməʊtə(r)/	the part of a machine or vehicle that makes it work: động cơ. <i>The pump is powered by an electric motor.</i>
aim (n)	/eɪm/	the thing that you hope to achieve by doing something: mục tiêu. <i>My main aim on this course is to gain confidence.</i>
cause (n)	/kɔ:z/	an event, thing or person that makes something happen: nguyên nhân (người, vật, việc). <i>The cause of death was found to be a heart attack.</i>
reason (n)	/ˈri:zən/	a fact, situation or intention that explains why something happened, why someone did something or why something is true: nguyên nhân, lí do (thực trạng, tình huống). <i>The police asked her the reason for her visit.</i>
estimate (v)	/ˈestɪmeɪt/	to guess or calculate an amount or value by using available information: ước lượng, ước tính. <i>It is impossible to estimate how many of the residents were affected.</i>
calculate (v)	/ˈkælkjəleɪt/	to discover a number or amount by using mathematics: tính toán. <i>He calculates that the proposal would cost £4 million.</i>
electric (adj)	/ɪˈlektɪk/	using or relating to electricity: (thuộc) điện. <i>I've just got a new electric toothbrush.</i>

electronic (adj)	/,elek'trɒnɪk/	using electricity and extremely small electrical parts, such as microchips: (thuộc) điện tử. <i>Our maths teacher said that we're allowed to use electronic calculators in the exam.</i>
invent (v)	/ɪn'vent/	to design or create something that did not exist before: phát minh. <i>Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.</i>
discover (v)	/dɪ'skʌvə(r)/	to find something that was hidden or that no one knew about before: khám phá. <i>William Herschel discovered Uranus in 1781.</i>
research (n)	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	the detailed study of something in order to discover new facts: nghiên cứu. <i>He did some research into the causes of lung cancer.</i>
experiment (n)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt/	a scientific test to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions: thí nghiệm. <i>Researchers now need to conduct further experiments.</i>
progress (n)	/'prɒʊgres/	the process of developing or improving: tiến bộ. <i>Keep me informed about the progress of the project.</i>
development (n)	/dɪ'veləpmənt/	change, growth or improvement over a period of time: sự phát triển. <i>The development in the country's economy means that more people are able to buy their own homes.</i>
modern (adj)	/'mɒdən/	relating to or belonging to the present time: hiện đại. <i>Modern offices are usually full of computers.</i>
new (adj)	/nju:/	recently made, invented or developed: mới. <i>They are going to build a new office block here.</i>
industry (n)	/'ɪndəstri/	all the businesses involved in producing a particular type of goods or services: ngành. <i>The new tax will affect everyone in the fishing industry.</i>
factory (n)	/'fæktəri/	a building where large quantities of goods are produced using machines: nhà máy. <i>She works in a factory.</i>
award (n)	/ə'wɔ:d/	a prize that is given to someone who has achieved something: giải thưởng. <i>She won the Player of the Year award.</i>
reward (n)	/rɪ'wɔ:d/	something good that happens or that you receive because of something that you have done: phần thưởng. <i>You deserve a day off as a reward for working so hard.</i>
take place (phr)	/teɪk/pleɪs/	to happen: diễn ra. <i>The Olympics take place every four years.</i>
occur (v)	/ə'kɜ:(r)/	to happen: diễn ra. <i>The police said that the accident occurred at about 4.30 pm.</i>
Unit 8		
deny (v)	/dɪ'naɪ/	to say that something is not true: phủ nhận. <i>A spokesman denied that the company had acted irresponsibly.</i>
refuse (v)	/rɪ'fju:z/	to say that you will not do or accept something, or will not let someone do something: từ chối. <i>I asked him to apologise, but he refused.</i>
agree (v)	/ə'gri:/	to have the same opinion as someone else: đồng ý. <i>Doreen thought that the house was too small, and Jim agreed.</i>
accept (v)	/ək'sept/	to recognise that something is true, fair or right: chấp nhận. <i>Most scientists accept that climate change is linked to pollution.</i>
headline (n)	/'hedlaɪn/	the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters: tiêu đề, đề mục (bài báo). <i>The whole of the front page of the paper was taken up with the headline 'YOU LIAR!'.</i>
heading (n)	/'hedɪŋ/	the title at the top of a page or piece of writing: tiêu đề (trang sách, bài văn). <i>If you look at the heading, it'll tell you what the paragraph is about.</i>
feature (n)	/'fi:tʃə(r)/	a newspaper or magazine article, or a part of a television or radio programme that concentrates on a particular subject: bài/tiết mục đặc biệt. <i>This week we've got a special feature on new children's books.</i>
article (n)	/'ɑ:tɪkl/	a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine: bài báo. <i>He has written several articles for The Times.</i>
talk show (n)	/'tɔ:k,ʃəʊ/	a television or radio programme in which famous people talk about themselves and their work: chương trình tọa đàm. <i>Did you see Johnny Depp on that talk show last night?</i>
quiz show (n)	/kwɪz ʃəʊ/	a television or radio programme in which people answer questions in order to win prizes: chương trình đố vui. <i>Your general knowledge is very good; maybe you should go on a quiz show.</i>
game show (n)	/'geɪm,ʃəʊ/	a television programme in which people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes: chương trình trò chơi truyền hình. <i>Bruce Forsythe used to host a game show called The Generation Game.</i>
announcer (n)	/ə'naʊnsə(r)/	someone whose job is to give information about television or radio programmes between other programmes: người dẫn chương trình. <i>The announcer's just said that Big Brother is not going to be on tonight after all as they're showing a football match instead.</i>

commentator (n)	/ˈkɒmənˌteɪtə(r)/	someone whose job is to give a description of an event on television or radio as it happens: bình luận viên. <i>I'd love to be a sports commentator but I don't think I can talk quickly enough!</i>
tabloid (n)	/ˈtæblɔɪd/	a newspaper that has small pages and not much serious news: báo lá cải. <i>I don't know why you waste your money on that tabloid. It's just full of gossip about minor celebrities!</i>
broadsheet (n)	/ˈbrɔːdʃiːt/	a serious type of newspaper that is printed on large sheets of paper: báo khổ rộng. <i>The Daily Telegraph and The Guardian are both examples of broadsheets.</i>
journalist (n)	/ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/	a journalist who writes a regular series of articles for a particular newspaper or magazine: someone whose job is to report the news for a newspaper, magazine, radio programme or television programme: nhà báo. <i>Enid works as a journalist for the local newspaper.</i>
columnist (n)	/ˈkɒləmnɪst/	nhà báo viết chuyên mục. <i>As a columnist, I'm allowed to express my opinion in ways that other journalists are often not allowed to.</i>
press (n)	/pres/	newspapers and news magazines, or the journalists who work on them: báo chí. <i>She has been criticised in the press for not speaking out on this issue.</i>
media (n)	/ˈmiːdiə/	radio, television, newspapers, the Internet and magazines, considered as a group: các đơn vị truyền thông. <i>The story has been widely reported in the media.</i>
programme (n)	/ˈprəʊgræm/	a television or radio broadcast: chương trình (phát thanh hoặc truyền hình). <i>More people watch the news than any other programme.</i>
program (n)	/ˈprəʊgræm/	a series of instructions that makes a computer do something: chương trình lập trình. <i>I'm thinking of getting a new word processing program for my laptop.</i>
channel (n)	/ˈtʃænl/	a television station and the programmes that it broadcasts: kênh. <i>What's on the other channel?</i>
broadcast (n)	/ˈbrɔːdkɑːst/	a programme that is broadcast: chương trình được phát sóng. <i>We usually watch Channel 5's main news broadcast in the evening.</i>
bulletin (n)	/ˈbʊlətɪn/	a short news broadcast: bản tin, tin vắn. <i>There's a two minute news bulletin on at eleven o'clock.</i>
newsflash (n)	/ˈnjuːzflæʃ/	a short broadcast of an important piece of news in the middle of a television or radio programme: tin khẩn (ngắt ngang chương trình khác). <i>We interrupt this programme to bring you a newsflash.</i>
Unit 10		
relationship (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/	the way in which two or more people or groups behave towards each other: mối quan hệ. <i>What was your relationship with your other like?</i>
connection (n)	/kəˈnekʃn/	a relationship between things or people: sự liên hệ, mối liên hệ. <i>Some journalists are saying that.</i>
blame (n)	/bleɪm/	responsibility for an accident, problem or bad situation: trách nhiệm về một tình huống tệ. <i>Why do I always get the blame for everything?</i>
fault (n)	/fɔːlt/	the fact of being responsible for a bad lỗi sai. <i>It's my fault – I forgot to give him the message.</i>
old (adj)	/əʊld/	something that is old has existed or been used for a long time: cũ, già. <i>I'm meeting an old friend for lunch.</i>
ancient (adj)	/ˈeɪnʃnt/	relating to a period of history a very: cổ kính. <i>The ancient Egyptians built pyramids for the dead bodies of the kings.</i>
crowd (n)	/kraʊd/	a large number of people in the same place: đám đông. <i>The boys disappeared into the crowd.</i>
audience (n)	/ˈɔːdiəns/	the people who watch or listen to a performance: khán giả. <i>His jokes offended many people in the audience.</i>
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/	to get pleasure from something: hưởng thụ. <i>Did you enjoy your meal?</i>
please (v)	/pliːz/	to make someone feel happy and satisfied: làm ai đó thấy vui vẻ, thỏa mãn. <i>He'll do anything to please her.</i>
support (v)	/səˈpɔːt/	to provide someone with the money, food, shelter or other things that they need in order to live: hỗ trợ, ủng hộ. <i>How can we support our families on such low wages?</i>
assist (v)	/əˈsɪst/	to help someone or something: trợ giúp. <i>Her job is to assist the head chef.</i>
kind (adj)	/kaɪnd/	behaving in a way that shows you care about other people and want to help them: tốt bụng. <i>Thank you, Mark, you've been very kind.</i>
polite (adj)	/pəˈlaɪt/	behaving towards other people in a pleasant way that follows all the usual rules of society: lịch sự. <i>It's not polite to talk with your mouth full of food.</i>
sympathetic (adj)	/ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk/	willing to understand someone's problems and help them: đầy cảm thông. <i>You're not being very sympathetic.</i>
likeable (adj)	/ˈlaɪkəbl/	pleasant, friendly and easy to like: dễ chịu, thân thiện. <i>I've always found Bill to be a very likeable person.</i>