

Destination C1&C2

Grammar & Vocabulary

With Answer Key

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DESTINATION C1&C2

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY WITH ANSWER KEY

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QUÉT MÃ QR ĐỂ TRUY CẬP

Chúng tôi luôn mong muốn nhận được những ý kiến góp ý của Quý độc giả để sách ngày càng hoàn thiện hơn.

Overview

Destination C1 & C2: Grammar and Vocabulary has been designed for advanced students at C1 and C2 levels on the Council of Europe's Common European Framework scale. This book provides presentation and practice of all the key grammar, vocabulary and lexico-grammatical areas required for all main C1 and C2 exams, eg Cambridge CAE and Cambridge CPE. There are 26 units in the book: 13 grammar units and 13 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.

The grammar practice exercises follow the order of the grammar presentation, and are graded in difficulty through the unit. A wide variety of exercise types are used, including those found in major C1 and C2 level exams.

In each grammar unit, the topic 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 topics appropriate to the level. Each vocabulary unit begins with two pages of clear presentation tables comprising six sections: two topic vocabulary sections; phrasal verbs; phrases, patterns and collocations; idioms; word formation.

The vocabulary exercises are organised according to these sections, and provide systematic practice of the vocabulary presented. Exercise types found in major C1 and C2 level exams 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:

- thirteen reviews (after every two units)
- two progress tests (after units 12 and 26)
- six photocopiable revision tests (after every four units)

Additional material

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

- a topic vocabulary database with definitions and example sentences
- a phrasal verbs database with definitions and example sentences
- a phrases, patterns and collocations database
- an idioms database with definitions and example sentences
- a word formation database

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Present simple

General truths	The left-hand side of the brain controls the right-hand side of the body.
Current habits	I don't always go to lectures that are early in the morning!
Permanent situations and states	Angie teaches French at a local adult education centre.
Telling jokes and other informal stories	So, a man goes to see his psychiatrist ...
Live sports commentary	Adams passes to Kareshi. It's a goal!
Newspaper headlines	HAWKING WINS NOBEL PRIZE
Reviews and summaries	The film ends with us not knowing whether they have been successful or not.
Instructions and directions	You turn left at the end of the road and the school is up ahead.
Proverbs and sayings	Too many cooks spoil the broth.
The future (for fixed events) (see Unit 5 for more information)	Term ends on 21 st December.
The future (in time clauses) (see Unit 5 for more information)	I'll be so relieved when I finish this crossword.

Emphatic present simple

To emphasise contrast	Adam doesn't know much about psychiatry but he does know quite a lot about psychology.
To emphasise strong feeling	I do like playing word games!

Words and phrases often used with the present simple

always / usually / generally / often / sometimes / rarely / seldom / never / whenever / nowadays / these days / from time to time / every now and then / most/much of the time / It's/That's the last time

Present continuous

Actions happening now	The boys are doing their homework right now.
Actions happening around now	What book are you doing in English at the moment?
Temporary situations and series of actions	We aren't having any exams while the lecturers are still on strike.
Changing and developing situations	More and more people are recognising the advantages of being able to speak a foreign language.
Annoying or amusing habits (usually with <i>always</i>)	Dan's always coming up with the craziest ideas!
Background information in jokes and other informal stories	A man goes to see his psychiatrist. He's carrying a bag full of honey ...
The future (for arrangements) (see Unit 5 for more information)	When are you taking your driving test?
The future (in time clauses) (see Unit 5 for more information)	I'll probably be a bit scared when I'm waiting outside for the exam to start.

Words and phrases often used with the present continuous

now / right now / for now / currently / at the moment / for the time being / at present / today / this week/etc / It's/That's the last time

Present perfect simple

Situations and states that started in the past and are still true	<i>I've been a member of MENSA for over five years.</i>
A series of actions continuing up to now	<i>She's done a BA, an MA and a PhD so far.</i>
Completed actions at a time in the past which is not important or relevant	<i>Have you ever read any books by Edward De Bono?</i>
Completed actions where the important thing is the present result	<i>She's been awarded a scholarship to study at Harvard.</i>
Actions completed recently	<i>I've just received my exam results.</i>
The future (in time clauses) (see Unit 5 for more information)	<i>Tell me when you've finished the report.</i>

Words and phrases often used with the present perfect simple

since / for / It's the first/second/etc time / before / already / yet / ever / just / still / recently / up to now
(up) until now / so far

vs **Grammar**

- In American English, the past simple is often used instead of the present perfect simple.
US: **Did** you **find** the answer yet? UK: **Have** you **found** the answer yet?
US: I **already found** the answer. UK: I've **already found** the answer.
- In informal American English, *gotten* is sometimes used as a past participle instead of *got* when it means 'obtain', 'become' or 'move'.
US: I **haven't gotten** the books yet. (= I haven't bought the books yet.) UK: I **haven't got** the books yet.

Present perfect continuous

Actions and situations continuing up to the present (or just before the present)	<i>We've all been wondering what to get Tony for his birthday and we just can't decide.</i>
The future (in time clauses) (see Unit 5 for more information)	<i>I won't take my driving test until I've been having lessons for at least two months.</i>

Watch out!

- We usually use the present perfect simple to specify a particular number of times/things.
✓ I've **written** two essays this week.
- We usually use the present perfect continuous to emphasise the duration of an action/situation.
✓ I've **worked** here for five years. (no emphasis) ✓ I've **been working** here for five years. (emphasises the duration)

Words and phrases often used with the present perfect continuous

since / for / just / all day/week/etc

Stative and non-stative uses of verbs

When certain verbs are used to describe states, they are generally used in simple tenses rather than continuous tenses.

Communication	<i>agree, deny, disagree</i>
Thinking	<i>believe, consider, doubt, expect, imagine, know, mean, realise, suppose, suspect, think, understand</i>
Existence	<i>be, exist</i>
Emotions	<i>adore, appeal, appreciate, desire, despise, detest, dislike, envy, fear, feel, forgive, hate, like, love, mind, need, pity, prefer, satisfy, trust, want, wish</i>
Perception	<i>appear, hear, look, notice, recognise, resemble, see, seem, smell, sound, taste</i>
Possession and relationships between things	<i>belong, concern, consist, contain, cost, depend, equal, fit, have, include, involve, lack, measure, owe, own, possess, suit, weigh</i>
Other	<i>deserve, matter</i>

Watch out!

- Many of the verbs above can also be used in continuous tenses when they describe actions rather than states. These verbs include: *appeal, be, consider, depend, feel, have, include, look, mean, mind, see, smell, taste, think, weigh*
- ✓ I **think** it's important to know how to use a computer. (state: think = believe)
 - ✓ I'm **thinking** about going on a computer course. (action: think = consider)

A Write the verb in brackets in the correct form, present simple or present continuous, in each gap.

- 1 My brother (**do**) a degree at university so I (**see**) him very often, unfortunately.
- 2 Darren usually (**get**) home until about eight o'clock.
- 3 I'm sorry to hear that your parents (**get**) divorced.
- 4 You (**go**) to the end of the street and (**turn**) right.
- 5 Why ice (**float**)?
- 6 It's lovely now the evenings (**get**) longer, isn't it?
- 7 My dad (**eat**) meat at all – he's a vegetarian.
- 8 Actually, we (**listen**) to *The Libertines* at all – this is Pete Docherty's second band, *Babyshambles*.
- 9 A man (**walk**) into a bar. Ouch! Not a good idea to walk into an iron bar!
- 10 you (**phone**) me from your mobile? The line's not very good.
- 11 you often (**order**) things online?
- 12 There's an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman. They (**walk**) across the desert when one of them (**spot**) a camel in the distance ...
- 13 Beckham (**have**) control of the ball ... It's Beckham ... And he (**score**)!
- 14 Woman (**give**) €500 million lottery win to charity
- 15 My dad (**always / tell**) jokes! They're usually rubbish, though.
- 16 'Phil (**wear**) ties, does he?'
'Actually, he (**wear**) a tie to work most days.'

B Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Why do you leave the light on when you go out of the room? You wait till you start paying the electricity bill!
- 2 Fifteen teachers are teaching here full-time at
- 3 My sister's revising for her GCSEs at the
- 4 I'm quite happy living at home for the time, but I guess I'll have to get my own place eventually.
- 5 It's true that Ralph calls us quite, but most students only call their parents when they need something, don't they?
- 6 We go to the cinema now and then, but only if there's something good on.
- 7 I'm alone in my study bedroom reading of the time.
- 8 Tim goes out to play until he's done all his homework. I just don't allow it!
- 9 I see Lucinda from to time, but not on a regular basis.
- 10 I'm sitting in the garden now talking to you on my mobile.
- 11 That's the last we're inviting Dave to one of our parties!
- 12 Do young people these have more free time than they did in the past?
- 13 My mum fills up with petrol she goes to the supermarket.
- 14 I'm staying in now, but I might go out a bit later on.
- 15 is the last time I ever order from that pizzeria. It was disgusting!

- C** Write a verb from the box in the correct form, present simple or present continuous, in each gap. Use the words in brackets with the verb. Use contractions where possible. You can use the verbs more than once.

contact • do • drive • focus • go • happen • have • like • look • need • say
sound • take • think • try • work

Sandy: Hey, George! How's things? What **(1)** (you) ?

George: Hi, Sandy! Fine! **(2)** (I / just) some research for that history project.

Sandy: **(3)** (how / it) ?

George: Yeah, **(4)** (it / well), thanks. The website **(5)** (I) at now is very good. It's got loads of useful information.

Sandy: Great! Listen, the reason **(6)** (I) you is that my **(7)** (mum) past the library every morning on the way to work, and **(8)** (she) she can give you a lift tomorrow morning, if you like.

George: Wow, that's really kind of her, but actually **(9)** (it) long to walk there from here, so **(10)** (she) to worry. Can you thank her for me, though?

Sandy: Sure!

George: **(11)** (what) with your project? **(12)** (you) a title yet?

Sandy: No! **(13)** (I / even) a topic yet! **(14)** (I / really) on it at the moment, though. **(15)** (I) to finish my physics project first.

George: Why **(16)** (you) something on the Second World War? That's interesting.

Sandy: No, **(17)** (I) wars! I'd rather do something **(18)** (that) more on social history.

George: Like what?

Sandy: Like the role of women in the Industrial Revolution.

George: **(19)** (that) good.

Sandy: **(20)** (you) so? Okay. Maybe I'll do that, then.

- D** Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Could you explain what 'antidisestablishmentarianism' **means / is meaning**, please?
- 2 Each song **only costs / is only costing** 50 cents at the moment because they're on special offer.
- 3 **It doesn't matter / isn't mattering** which of the books we've studied this term you do your essay on.
- 4 It's only a quick call as **I ring / I'm ringing** from my mobile.
- 5 I think **I recognise / I'm recognising** that woman over there. Wasn't she on that quiz show last night?
- 6 Excuse me, **does the nut cake contain / is the nut cake containing** walnuts? I'm allergic to them.
- 7 **I really don't agree / I'm really not agreeing** that capital punishment deters people from committing murder.
- 8 Why **don't you play / aren't you playing** football, Mark? I thought you had a match this afternoon.
- 9 Stay out of this, Simon, it **doesn't concern / isn't concerning** you at all.
- 10 You really **resemble / are resembling** your father when you frown like that.
- 11 **If you're not watching / you don't watch** TV, turn it off!
- 12 The number you have dialled **does not exist / is not existing**. Please try again.
- 13 I want everyone to do exercise H, and that **includes / is including** you too, Anne!
- 14 **We're having / We have** the living room repainted so it's probably best if we go into the kitchen.
- 15 Right now, my job **involves / is involving** a huge amount of foreign travel.

E Write a verb from the box in the correct form, present simple or present continuous, in each pair of sentences.

appeal • be • consider • depend • feel • have • look • see • smell • think

- 1 A I for a book on fly fishing. Do you have any in stock?
B Stan like he's in a bad mood this morning.
- 2 A How you about inviting Jackie to come with us on Saturday?
B Britney very well, so I've told her she can go home.
- 3 A Jan and I buying a new flat.
B Why you Ray Davis to be a better songwriter than Paul McCartney?
- 4 A We a barbecue right now, so can I call you back this evening?
B the Deacons a swimming pool?
- 5 A The idea of going to a Greek island really to me.
B Police for witnesses to the attack.
- 6 A This chicken very fresh. I think I'll throw it away just to be on the safe side.
B Why you that chicken, Mum?
- 7 A I on you, James. Don't let me down!
B Whether we get there by six on the traffic.
- 8 A Julian a bit busy at the moment, actually.
B Guys, you too noisy! Can't you keep it down, please?
- 9 A you Bob would like a CD for his birthday?
B Oliver said he about moving out of the city.
- 10 A I hear that Doug quite a lot of Katy these days. Is that true?
B I Manchester United lost again.

F Each of the words or phrases in bold is incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

- 1 Tammy **been** able to swim since she was one year old.
- 2 How many articles has Greg **wrote** for Newsweek?
- 3 Tina and Phil **still not** managed to sell their flat.
- 4 **I'm** never been to China – what's it like?
- 5 Have you heard? Carol's **breaking** her leg again.
- 6 You're lucky you caught me – I've just **came** through the front door.
- 7 Why **you haven't tell** Sue yet that you're thinking of dropping out of the course?
- 8 Our family **is living** in this village for over two hundred years and we're not leaving now!

G Circle the correct word or phrase. If both are correct, circle both.

- 1 They've **filled** / **been filling** over six bags with rubbish from the beach already.
- 2 Have you **followed** / **been following** that story in the papers about the elephant that escaped from the zoo? Apparently, they've just **caught** / **been catching** it.
- 3 We've **seen** / **been seeing** the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace and Oxford Street, and we've only been in London for three hours!
- 4 It's the first time I've **heard** / **been hearing** *The Editors* play live.
- 5 Jake and I have **thought** / **been thinking** about where to go on holiday for weeks but we just can't decide.
- 6 You can't want to go to the toilet already – we've only **driven** / **been driving** for about ten minutes so far!
- 7 I've **stood** / **been standing** up all day and my feet are killing me!
- 8 Has Jan **worked** / **been working** for the company since it started?

H Write the verb in brackets in the correct form, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. Use contractions where possible.

- (I / send off) over 18 press releases this morning so far.
- Is it the first time (you / ever / eat) squid?
- (we / wait) for you for the past two hours. Where (you / be)?
- (you / just / receive) an e-mail from Ruth?
- I'm afraid (we / get) any milk. (we / expect) a delivery for the past four hours but (they / show up) yet.
- (I / draw up) a list of people to invite to the wedding but (I / get) very far so far. (you / have) any thoughts about it?
- Oh, Clair, my (mum / mean) to ask you for a while. Would you like to come with us to Wimbledon?

I Write a word from the box in each gap. You can use each word more than once.

already • before • ever • for • just • recently • since • so • still • until • yet

- I've realised what's different! You've changed your hair.
- My grandmother's been quite ill , so she's coming to stay with us for a week or two.
- We've had broadband at home about 2005.
- Have you really finished your homework ? Okay, you can watch TV, then.
- We've won every match we've played far this season.
- I've always lived in a big house now, so it's taking some time to get used to being in a small flat.
- We can't cancel the party now – I've invited everyone!
- How long has Sue gone abroad ?
- Don't get Matthew that game; I'm pretty sure he's got it
- Have you thought of going into business on your own?
- We haven't started so you can join in if you like.
- We've never been to New York , so we're both really looking forward to it.
- Have they been living in the neighbourhood you moved in?
- I haven't found my sunglasses.
- I've been looking for a website like this ages!
- It's strange you should ring now. We've been talking about you.
- Michael, haven't you done your homework ? I think it's time you started, isn't it?

J Write one word in each gap.**Humans and other life forms**

Humans (1) much in common with other life forms on Earth. (2) the very first life forms appeared, all living things have (3) desperately struggling to survive the harsh and changing conditions of our planet. This has (4) adapting to new situations and, in many cases, has (5) to either evolution or extinction. We are (6) alone in making use of the world around us (birds use twigs to build nests, for example) or in being particularly skilful (spiders make intricate webs). Where we (7) differ from other life forms, however, (8) in our ability to record, and learn from, our collective history. In this, it (9) that we (10) unique. (11) is still much mankind (12) not know about the earliest humans, of course, but we are increasingly (13) a species with detailed knowledge about our past. The more we learn, the better (14) our chances of survival in the future. It must also be recognised, however, that we are also the only species on Earth which (15) managed to create the means to destroy the planet we live on.

2

Vocabulary

Thinking and learning

Topic vocabulary: Thinking

see page 224 for definitions

assess (v)	dilemma (n)	ideology (n)	plausible (adj)
assume (v)	discriminate (v)	ingenious (adj)	ponder (v)
baffle (v)	dubious (adj)	inspiration (n)	prejudiced (adj)
biased (adj)	estimate (v, n)	intuition (n)	presume (v)
concentrate (v)	faith (n)	justify (v)	query (v, n)
consider (v)	gather (v)	naïve (adj)	reckon (v)
contemplate (v)	genius (n)	notion (n)	reflect (v)
cynical (adj)	grasp (v)	optimistic (adj)	sceptical/skeptical (adj)
deduce (v)	guesswork (n)	paradox (n)	speculate (v)
deliberate (v)	hunch (n)	pessimistic (adj)	suppose (v)

Topic vocabulary: Learning

see page 225 for definitions

academic (n, adj)	graduate (v, n)	intensive (adj)	self-study (n)
conscientious (adj)	ignorant (adj)	knowledgeable (adj)	seminar (n)
cram (v)	inattentive (adj)	lecture (v, n)	special needs (n phr)
curriculum (n)	intellectual (n, adj)	mock exam (n phr)	tuition (n)
distance learning (n phr)	intelligent (adj)	plagiarise (v)	tutorial (n)

Phrasal verbs

brush up (on)	practise and improve your skills or knowledge of something	piece together	learn the truth about something by considering all the separate bits of information you have
come (a)round (to)	change your opinion or decision because someone has persuaded you to agree with them	puzzle out	solve a confusing or complicated problem by thinking carefully about it
come up with	think of something such as an idea or a plan	read up (on/about)	get information on a particular subject by reading a lot about it
face up to	accept something and try to deal with it	swot up (on)	study something very hard, especially for an examination
figure out	be able to understand something or solve a problem; understand what someone is like and why they behave in the way they do	take in	understand and remember something that you hear or read; accept something as real or true; trick someone into believing something that is not true
hit upon	suddenly have an idea; discover something by chance	think over	consider a problem or decision carefully
make out	see, hear or understand someone or something with difficulty; suggest, imply	think through	consider the facts about something in an organised and thorough way
mull over	think carefully about something over a period of time	think up	invent or imagine something, especially an excuse

Phrases, patterns and collocations

account account for, (give) an account of, take into account, take account of, on account of, by all accounts, on sb's account	belief express belief(s), belief in/that, contrary to popular belief, beyond belief, in the belief that, popular/widely held/widespread/firm/strong/growing belief
associate associate sth with	brain pick sb's brain(s), rack your brain(s), the brains behind, brainless, brainchild (of), brainstorm, brainwash, brainwave
balance (hang) in the balance, strike a balance, upset/alter/redress the balance, balance between/of, on balance, off balance	conclusion bring sth to a conclusion, come to / arrive at / reach a conclusion, jump/leap to conclusions, in conclusion, conclusion of, logical conclusion, foregone conclusion
basis basis for, on a daily/temporary/etc basis, on the basis of/that	

Phrases, patterns and collocations

consideration take into consideration, give consideration to, show consideration for, under consideration, for sb's consideration, out of consideration for	perspective put into perspective, from another / a different / sb's / etc perspective, from the perspective of, in perspective, out of perspective, a sense of perspective
doubt doubt that, have your doubts about, cast doubt on, raise doubts, in doubt, doubt as to / about, beyond (any) doubt, (a) reasonable doubt, without a doubt, open to doubt	principle have principles, stand by / stick to your principles, principle of sth, principle that, in principle, a matter / an issue of principle, against sb's principles, set of principles
dream dream of/about/that, have a dream, a dream to, beyond your wildest dreams, a dream come true, in your dreams, like a dream	question beg the question, raise the question (of), a/no question of, in question, out of the question, without question, beyond question, some question over / as to / about, awkward question
focus focus on, the focus of/for, in focus, out of focus, focus group, main/primary/major focus	sense sense that, see sense, make sense (of), have the sense to, come to your senses, a sense of, in a/one sense, common sense
impression have/give the (false) impression that, do an impression (of), create/make an impression (on sb), under the impression that, first impressions	side side with sb, take sides, see both sides (of an argument), look on the bright side, on the plus/minus side, by sb's side, on sb's side, on either side (of)
mental make a mental note (of/about), mental arithmetic, mental illness, mental age, mental health	straight set/put sb straight about, set/put the record straight, get/come straight to the point, get sth straight, think/see straight, straight talking, straight answer
mind make up your mind, cross/slip your mind, have/bear in mind, have a one-track mind, take your mind off, bring to mind, in two minds about, on your mind, state of mind, narrow/broad/open/absent-minded	view view sth as, take the view that, take a dim/poor view of, come into view, in view of, with a view to, view on/about/that, in sb's view, viewpoint, point of view
misapprehension under the misapprehension that	

Idioms

go to your head	if success goes to your head, it makes you think that you are better or more important than you really are
have your wits about you	be able to think quickly and make sensible decisions
in the dark (about)	not knowing very much about something, because other people are keeping it secret from you
know what's what	know the important facts about a situation
not have a leg to stand on	not have any way of proving that you are right about something
not see the wood for the trees	used for saying that someone cannot understand what is important in a situation because they are thinking too much about small details
put two and two together	guess what is happening or what something means based on what you have seen or heard
quick/slow on the uptake	taking a very short/long time to understand or realise something
ring a bell	something that rings a bell sounds familiar to you, although you cannot remember the exact details
round the bend	crazy
split hairs	argue or worry about very small details or differences that are not important
take stock (of)	spend some time thinking about the situation you are in before you decide what to do next

Word formation

assume assumption, assuming, unassuming, assumed	judge judg(e)ment, judiciary, judiciousness, judicious, judicial, judg(e)mental, judiciously
believe disbelieve, belief, disbelief, (un)believer, (un)believable, disbelieving, unbelievably	logic (il)logical(ly)
brilliant brilliance, brilliantly	opinion opinionated
conceive conceptualise, concept, conception, conceptual, (in)conceivable, (in)conceivably	rational rationalise, rationalisation, rationalist, rationalism, (ir)rationality, (ir)rational(ly)
confuse confusion, confused, confusing(ly)	reason reasoning, reasonableness, (un)reasonable, reasoned, (un)reasonably
convince conviction, (un)convinced, (un)convincing(ly)	sane (in)sanity, insane(ly)
decide decision, decider, decisiveness, deciding, (in)decisive(ly)	sense (de)sensitise, nonsense, sensitivity, sensibility, senseless(ness), sensible, nonsensical, sensibly, sensitive(ly)
define definition, defined, definitive(ly), (in)definite(ly)	think thought, thinker, thinking, thoughtfulness, thoughtlessness, (un)thinkable, thoughtful(ly), thoughtless(ly)
doubt doubter, doubtful(ly), undoubted(ly), doubtless	wise wisdom, (un)wise(ly)
explain explanation, explanatory, unexplained, (in)explicable, inexplicably	
imagine imagination, imaginings, imaginary, (un)imaginative(ly)	

Topic vocabulary: Thinking

A Circle the correct word.

- 1 Don't be so **optimistic** / **pessimistic**. Everything's going to be fine, you'll see!
- 2 Most newspapers are usually **biased** / **prejudiced** towards a certain political outlook.
- 3 I'm slightly **dubious** / **cynical** about whether Sean's idea is going to work.
- 4 To suggest that it's possible to create a society without crime is a little **naive** / **sceptical**, isn't it?
- 5 The only **ingenious** / **plausible** explanation I can think of is that Jenna got the dates wrong.
- 6 Please don't **baffle** / **discriminate** me with loads of technical terminology. Use plain, simple English!
- 7 It's not always easy to **assume** / **assess** someone's suitability for a job just by talking to them in a short interview.
- 8 How can the government **justify** / **speculate** spending so much on the armed forces?
- 9 Looking at the damage, I would **estimate** / **deduce** that the painting will cost at least €2,000 to restore properly.
- 10 I don't think you should **reflect** / **presume** that lots of people are going to help you with this project.

B Complete using the correct form of the words in the box. More than one word might fit in each gap, but try to use all the words.

concentrate • consider • contemplate • deliberate • gather • grasp • ponder • reckon • suppose

- 1 It took me quite a long time to what the aim of the game was.
- 2 The jury are still, but they're expected to reach a verdict soon.
- 3 I from your tutor that you're thinking of changing course.
- 4 You really have to very hard when you are doing calligraphy.
- 5 I'm seriously asking for a pay rise tomorrow.
- 6 How long do you it'll take to get to Manchester?
- 7 I don't I could borrow your lecture notes this weekend, could I?
- 8 If you've ever the question 'Why does the universe bother to exist?', then this is the book for you.
- 9 Let's not even the possibility of failure.

C Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct words on the lines.

- 1 I'm in a real **hunch** because I've been invited to two parties on Saturday and I don't know which one to go to.
- 2 Dave said he's got complete **guesswork** in us, and thinks we're going to do a great job.
- 3 Sarah's a/an **intuition** when it comes to astrophysics, but she's not very practical in everyday things.
- 4 You often need to use a little educated **notion** when you're starting a cryptic crossword.
- 5 I've got a/an **ideology** that someone in this office is going to get promoted soon.
- 6 Communism and capitalism are very different types of **dilemma**.
- 7 Who gave you the **faith** for the main character in the book?
- 8 Detective Tacker had absolutely no evidence that Roddard was involved, but all his **paradox** told him that he was.
- 9 I've got a small **inspiration** about the exam syllabus. Should I talk to Mrs Jacobs about it?
- 10 Paying mothers a salary to raise their children is an interesting **genius**.
- 11 The fact that more people would come here if the place wasn't so crowded is a real **query**.

Topic vocabulary: Learning

D Choose the correct word.

Letter to the editor

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending miss the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special (1) The brightest and most (2) students are not encouraged to develop to their full potential. Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (3) for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (4) exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more (5) about her subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the latter.

Thirdly, the standard (6) doesn't give students any (7) in developing practical work-related, living and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (8) someone else's work and making good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (9) – a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do – in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students (10) from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A requests | B desires | C needs | D wants |
| 2 | A inattentive | B ignorant | C intensive | D conscientious |
| 3 | A cramming | B lecturing | C reading | D practising |
| 4 | A false | B mock | C fake | D artificial |
| 5 | A knowledgeable | B intellectual | C academic | D intelligent |
| 6 | A timetable | B lecture | C seminar | D curriculum |
| 7 | A lesson | B subject | C tuition | D tutorial |
| 8 | A writing | B going over | C plagiarising | D repeating |
| 9 | A reviewing | B revision | C distance learning | D self-study |
| 10 | A qualify | B graduate | C depart | D exit |

Phrasal verbs

E Match to make sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 I'm going to have to mull this | | A together exactly what happened that evening. |
| 2 Detectives are still trying to piece | | B in the fact that he'd never see her again. |
| 3 It took him a very long time to take | | C up a brilliant excuse to tell Rachel. |
| 4 Tell us how you hit | | D over for a while before I make a final decision. |
| 5 It took us ages to figure | | E this through properly yet. |
| 6 I've just thought | | F out how to get everyone to the sports centre without Phil knowing. |
| 7 I'm not sure we've thought | | G upon such a great idea for a website. |

F Write one word in each gap so that each second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 I need to consider your offer very carefully before I make a decision.
I need to over your offer very carefully before I make a decision.
- 2 Lee had the brilliant idea of booking a clown for the end-of-term party.
Lee came the brilliant idea of booking a clown for the end-of-term party.
- 3 It's time you realised that you've got responsibilities now.
It's time you faced the fact that you've got responsibilities now.
- 4 I'm going to have to improve my spoken German before I go to Munich.
I'm going to have to brush my spoken German before I go to Munich.
- 5 I didn't like the idea at first but now I do.
I didn't like the idea at first but I've round it now.
- 6 It's a general knowledge quiz so you can't do any revision for it.
There's nothing to swot as it's a general knowledge quiz.
- 7 We were right at the back of the hall so I couldn't hear what the speaker was saying.
I was unable to out what the speaker was saying because we were right at the back of the hall.
- 8 We finally thought of a way to get the band into the hotel without the press knowing.
We finally puzzled a way to get the band into the hotel without the press knowing.
- 9 I've found out a lot of information about the history of English language teaching recently.
I've been up on the history of English language teaching recently.

G Phrasal verbs with *out*, such as *puzzle out*, are often connected to the idea of finding information. Which of these phrasal verbs with *out* are also connected to this idea?

- 1 Did you **find out** what time the parents' meeting is?
- 2 I've been **checking out** whether it's better to go by ferry or plane.
- 3 Susie reckons she's **sussed out** a great way to get into the club for free.
- 4 We all **piled out** into the playground.
- 5 I can't **figure out** how to change my password.
- 6 The band were completely **drowned out** by all the screaming fans.
- 7 I'm going to **sound Bob out** about his investing in the company.
- 8 Two essays really do **stand out** from the rest.
- 9 Jan's good at keeping secrets, so you'll have to **worm it out** of her!
- 10 None of us could **fathom out** why the experiment wasn't working.

Phrases, patterns and collocations

H Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Jim seems to be the misapprehension that tomorrow's a holiday. It isn't.
- 2 These findings cast doubt previous research done in this field.
- 3 This photo's a little of focus, but you can still see their faces.
- 4 Look the bright side – it's nearly the end of term.
- 5 I'm not against animal testing principle.
- 6 I think I'll always associate this song our holiday in Majorca.
- 7 You have to bear mind that there'll be quite a few children there.
- 8 Where did Susan's belief reincarnation come from?
- 9 Dad said that my borrowing the car tonight was of the question.

- 10 Hearing the news about Caroline put my small problems perspective.
- 11 What's the best course of action from your point view?
- 12 You were hired the basis that you would be able to work on Sundays.
- 13 balance, I think the government's doing a reasonable job.
- 14 We haven't taken Julie's thoughts account at all.
- 15 conclusion, I'd like to thank everyone who supported me during the early years.

I For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 1 I was so tired that I couldn't even think
I'll come to the point – you're fired!
It's time to set the record about what really happened that night.
- 2 She's only eight, but she has the age of an 18-year-old.
Many illnesses can be cured these days.
I'm not very good at arithmetic.
- 3 Philip does a very funny of Tony.
You really made an on Pete – he hasn't stopped talking about you!
Why was I under the that the exam was on Thursday?
- 4 Carter was the behind the whole criminal operation.
Could I just pick your about good places to eat around here?
We sat there racking our trying to think of a place to take Paul and Doug in the evening.
- 5 Someone with no of smell can't taste food well either.
I can't make of this film at all – what's going on?
Unplugging a toaster before you try to fix it is just common , isn't it?
- 6 I thought Gordon's new invention wouldn't work at all, but in fact it worked like a
Winning a cruise on the Queen Mary was a come true for me and Albert.
I've had the same recurring for four nights in a row.
- 7 Motorists should always show for pedestrians crossing the street at a zebra crossing.
I'll give some to your proposals and get back to you.
We stupidly didn't take changes in interest rates into when we got a mortgage for our house.

J Write one word in each gap.

I read this week that a new organisation called *Don't Trust Online Information* has been formed. The founder, Douglas Haverford-West, is quoted as saying, 'It's (1) my principles to trust anything I read on the Internet. I've started this organisation (2) the belief that there are millions like me who (3) their doubts about information presented as fact that has not gone through a thorough editorial process. There's no question (4) us shutting down the Internet – we don't want to do that – but DTOI has been set up with a (5) to raising awareness.' I sympathise with Haverford-West, but I believe he's wrong. I made up my (6) long ago not to completely trust anything I heard or read. Whether it's on the Internet or, say, in a newspaper, is irrelevant in my opinion.

K Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**
It that we'd have legal problems.
- I've decided that teaching is not the right profession for me. **conclusion**
I've that teaching is not the right profession for me.
- Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**
Could you your whereabouts last night, Mr Johnson?
- The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. **false**
The journalist that she was a parent of one of the children.
- You have to use logic and lateral thinking in equal measure in this job. **strike**
You have to logic and lateral thinking in this job.
- I didn't tell Angie because I didn't want to hurt Eddie's feelings. **consideration**
I didn't tell Angie Eddie.

Idioms

L Complete using the words in the box.

bell • bend • dark • hairs • head • leg • stock • two • uptake • what • wits • wood

- The name Alan Hickson rings a , but I can't place him.
- Stop wasting time splitting and look at the big picture.
- Ask Simon about the sales targets. He always knows what's
- You've got to have your about you to succeed in advertising.
- Don't let success go to your , will you?
- No one told us that Diana was leaving, but we all put two and together.
- I'm going to go round the if they don't turn that music down soon.
- Let's take of the situation before we make a final decision.
- How did they manage to keep me completely in the about this for so long?
- The problem with Jane is that sometimes she can't see the for the trees.
- It took Dan a long time to understand what was going on. He's usually quicker on the than that, isn't he?
- Frankly, you're completely wrong and you haven't got a to stand on.

Word formation

M Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- There was quite a bit of because the examiner handed out the wrong exam papers. **CONFUSE**
- You're acting completely Just calm down and pull yourself together. **RATIONAL**
- Einstein's went unnoticed at school. **BRILLIANT**
- This is generally considered to be the guide to Australia. **DEFINE**

- 5 It's absolutely why the council decided to close down the youth club. **EXPLAIN**
- 6 I just stood there and listened in as Ben told me the news. **BELIEVE**
- 7 Greg's to say the least, so I wouldn't ask him to choose a hotel. **DECIDE**
- 8 Many children create friends to talk to. **IMAGINE**
- 9 He was found not guilty by reason of and so was sent to a mental institution rather than prison. **SANE**
- 10 Your argument is Just because you want me to be a doctor doesn't mean I want to be one. **LOGIC**

N The prefix *il-*, as in *illogical*, is often used to make a positive word negative. Which of the words in bold in the following sentences are negative forms of positive words?

- 1 Doctors' handwriting is usually **illegible**.
- 2 There's a beautiful **illustration** on page six.
- 3 People who are **illiterate** may need some help filling in forms.
- 4 She had an **illustrious** career as a local politician.
- 5 It's a totally **illiberal** law that's just going to restrict our freedoms further.
- 6 Several senior politicians have resigned over the **illegality** of the war.
- 7 **Illegitimate** children were given very little social recognition in the past.
- 8 The magician didn't really cut his assistant in two – it was only an **illusion**.
- 9 The lights **illuminated** the building beautifully at night.

O Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

Rhetoric

The (1) (**CONCEIVE**) of 'rhetoric', or effective public speaking, dates back thousands of years. The underlying (2) (**ASSUME**) behind rhetoric is that how you present an argument can greatly influence whether people are persuaded by you or not. There is (3) (**DOUBT**) plenty of evidence to support this idea – it's practically (4) (**THINK**), for example, for a successful politician to be a poor communicator – but is it just a question of style winning over substance? Certainly, it is often said of politicians that they talk complete (5) (**SENSE**) but what they say they say with such (6) (**CONVINCE**) that we tend to believe them, at least when they're in opposition. On the other hand, (7) (**WISE**) and knowledge are of little value if you cannot communicate them effectively to your peers or to the next generation. It is the combination of clear (8) (**REASON**), sound (9) (**JUDGE**) and effective presentation and communication skills that defines true rhetoric. A true rhetorician should always come across as knowledgeable, and never as (10) (**OPINION**) or ignorant.

A Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

Students learning English as a second language are sometimes given a word by their teacher and asked to give an (1) (**EXPLAIN**) as to what that word means; in other words, to provide a (2) (**DEFINE**). The (3) (**ASSUME**) is that if you know a word, you can define it. (4) (**LOGIC**), that might make sense, but in reality it is not always (5) (**REASON**) to assume that. There are words and phrases that even native speakers use in conversation without much (6) (**THINK**) which can lead to (7) (**CONFUSE**) when you ask a native speaker to define them. Take the (8) (**CONCEIVE**) of 'zeitgeist', for example, which has entered English from German. It's (9) (**DOUBT**) much easier to use than it is to define. With a word like 'zeitgeist', it may be more (10) (**SENSE**) to test the student's understanding in ways other than asking them to define it.

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 11 I'm never going to forget to consider Darren's views when I make a decision again. **account**
That's the last time I when I make a decision.
- 12 I don't know how on earth she thinks of such brilliant plots for her novels. **come**
How on earth such brilliant plots for her novels?
- 13 I'm sure Nancy is still presuming that the party starts at nine. **impression**
I'm sure Nancy that the party starts at nine.
- 14 Sean, do you know yet what you're doing this evening? **mind**
Sean, yet what you're doing this evening?
- 15 I told Jeanne, thinking that she'd be supportive – how wrong I was! **belief**
I told Jeanne that she'd be supportive – how wrong I was!
- 16 There's no way that you're staying out all night with your friends, I'm afraid. **question**
Your staying out all night with your friends , I'm afraid.
- 17 I'm glad you now see sense and agree that your parents are right. **senses**
I'm glad and agree that your parents are right.
- 18 I think you think – wrongly – that this is all a conspiracy against you. **misapprehension**
I think that this is all a conspiracy against you.

(2 marks per answer)

C Write one word in each gap.

- 19 You really have to have your about you when driving through Birmingham.
 20 It's a typical example of not being able to see the for the trees.
 21 Bill Denver? That name rings a
 22 Don't let success go to your whatever you do!
 23 We were kept completely in the about what was going on – they didn't tell us anything!
 24 Am I going round the or did you just ask me to marry you?
 25 He'll never win the court case. My solicitor says he doesn't have a to stand on.
 26 Dawn's a bit slow on the sometimes, so maybe she didn't realise you were suggesting she gave you a job.

(1 mark per answer)

D Circle the correct word.

- 27 We're still trying to **part** / **piece** / **set** together exactly what went wrong.
 28 It's too much information for me to **take** / **read** / **get** in in one go.
 29 You'd better **create** / **think** / **work** up a very good excuse why you didn't come to the meeting.
 30 Let me mull this **about** / **in** / **over** for a while and then I'll get back to you.
 31 Toni was totally opposed at first but I think she's **come** / **made** / **taken** around to the idea now.
 32 I think you should face up **on** / **with** / **to** the fact that our relationship's over.
 33 We're still trying to **figure** / **think** / **guess** out how the burglars got in.
 34 I'm going to have to **learn** / **swot** / **look** up on what all the road signs mean before my driving test.

(1 mark per answer)

E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 I'm in a real and I just don't know what to do.
 A dilemma C query
 B paradox D hunch
- 36 They're staying in rented accommodation for the time
 A going C doing
 B making D being
- 37 Is it really the first time first class?
 A you ever fly C you've ever flown
 B you're ever flying D you've ever been flying
- 38 getting a pet tarantula?
 A Does Claire really think of C Has Claire really thought that
 B Is Claire really thinking of D Has Claire really been thinking that
- 39 Alan for hours but he just doesn't answer his mobile. I hope nothing's wrong.
 A I call C I've called
 B I'm calling D I've been calling
- 40 Looking at your CV, I you used to live in Australia.
 A gather C am gathering
 B do gather D have gathered
- 41 I it's going to snow tonight, don't you?
 A speculate C reckon
 B reflect D ponder
- 42 'Have you finished with the paper yet?'
 'I've started reading it!'
 A even C still
 B just D already

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

Unit 2

Thinking

assess (v) /ə'ses/	to carefully consider a situation, person or problem in order to make a judgment: đánh giá. <i>We tried to assess his suitability for the job.</i>
assess (v) /ə'ses/	to calculate what something costs or is worth: định giá. <i>Our agent will assess the value of your property.</i>
assume (v) /ə'sju:m/	to believe that something is true, even though no one has told you or even though you have no proof: mặc định, cho rằng. <i>Everyone accepted she was telling the truth, although in fact this was quite a lot to assume.</i>
baffle (v) /'bæfl/	if a problem, someone's behaviour, etc baffles you, you cannot understand it or solve it: gây trở ngại. <i>Detectives remain baffled by these murders.</i>
biased (adj) /'baɪəst/	preferring one person, thing or idea to another in a way that is unfair: thiên vị. <i>It was a biased report.</i>
concentrate (v) /'kɒnsntreɪt/	to give all your attention to the thing you are doing: tập trung. <i>I was sleeping badly and finding it hard to concentrate.</i>
consider (v) /kən'sɪdə(r)/	to think about something carefully before making a decision or developing an opinion: cân nhắc. <i>She paused and considered for a moment.</i>
consider (v) /kən'sɪdə(r)/	to have a particular opinion about someone or something: coi như. <i>They consider it inevitable that some jobs will be lost.</i>
contemplate (v) /'kɒntəmpleɪt/	to consider doing something in the future: suy tính. <i>I'm contemplating retirement next year.</i>
contemplate (v) /'kɒntəmpleɪt/	to think very carefully about something for a long time: suy ngẫm. <i>I haven't got time to sit around contemplating the meaning of life.</i>
cynical (adj) /'sɪnɪkl/	someone who is cynical believes that people care only about themselves and are not sincere or honest, or expects things not to be successful or useful: đa nghi. <i>I know that some of you are very cynical about the proposals.</i>
deduce (v) /dɪ'dʒu:s/	to know something as a result of considering the information or evidence that you have: suy luận. <i>Finding fossils far inland, he deduced that the area had once been covered by water.</i>
deliberate (v) /dɪ'lɪbəreɪt/	to think about or discuss something very carefully, especially before you make an important decision: cân nhắc, thảo luận kỹ. <i>The judges deliberated for an hour before choosing the winner.</i>
dilemma (n) /daɪ'lemə/ /dɪ'lemə/	a situation in which you have to make a difficult decision: tình thế tiến thoái lưỡng nan. <i>I'm in a dilemma over whether to tell him or not.</i>
discriminate (v) /dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪt/	to treat someone unfairly because of their religion, race or other personal features: phân biệt đối xử. <i>Employers are not allowed to discriminate on the basis of gender.</i>
discriminate (v) /dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪt/	to recognise the difference between things: phân biệt. <i>Long-range missile attacks simply cannot discriminate between military and civilian targets.</i>
dubious (adj) /'dʒu:biəs/	not completely good, safe or honest: đáng ngờ. <i>The story seemed a bit dubious to me.</i>
dubious (adj) /'dʒu:biəs/	not sure about the truth or quality of something, or whether you should do something: hồ nghi. <i>I'm very dubious about his ability to do the job.</i>

estimate (n) /'estɪmeɪt/	an amount that you guess or calculate using the information available: sự ước tính. <i>According to official estimates, over 25% of carbon emissions come from the United States.</i>
estimate (n) /'estɪmeɪt/	a statement telling a customer how much money you will charge if they employ you to do a particular piece of work: bản kê giá cả (thầu). <i>The committee are currently getting estimates for repairs to the stonework.</i>
estimate (v) /'estɪmeɪt/	to say what you think an amount or value will be, either by guessing or by using available information to calculate it: ước tính. <i>It's difficult to estimate the cost of making your house safe.</i>
faith (n) /feɪθ/	strong belief in or trust of someone or something: niềm tin. <i>I'm delighted to know you have such faith in me.</i>
gather (v) /'gæðə(r)/	to believe that something is true, although no one has directly told you about it: hiểu, suy ra. <i>You're new here, I gather.</i>
genius (n) /'dʒɪ:niəs/	someone who is much more intelligent or skilful than other people: bậc thiên tài. <i>She was a mathematical genius.</i>
genius (n) /'dʒɪ:niəs/	very high level of skill or ability: thiên tư, khả năng thiên bẩm. <i>Baking allows you to show your creative genius.</i>
grasp (v) /grɑ:sp/	to understand something: hiểu thấu. <i>He was finding it difficult to grasp the rules of the game.</i>
guesswork (n) /'geswɜ:k/	the process of trying to find the answer to something by guessing, or the answer found by using this method: sự phỏng đoán. <i>It was a theory based on pure guesswork.</i>
hunch (n) /hʌntʃ/	a feeling that something is true or will happen, although you do not know any definite facts about it: linh cảm. <i>I've got a hunch there'll be an election soon.</i>
ideology (n) /aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi/	a system of ideas and principles on which a political or economic theory is based: hệ tư tưởng. <i>State control is a fundamental aspect of Marxist ideology.</i>
ingenious (adj) /ɪn'dʒɪ:niəs/	an ingenious plan, piece of equipment, etc uses new and clever ideas: khéo léo, tài tình. <i>This is an ingenious device for opening bottles.</i>
inspiration (n) /ɪnspɪ'reɪʃn/	a sudden feeling of enthusiasm or a new idea that helps you to do or create something: nguồn cảm hứng. <i>Dreams are a rich source of inspiration for some writers.</i>
intuition (n) /ɪntju'ɪʃn/	an ability to know or understand something through your feelings, rather than by considering facts or evidence: trực giác. <i>Archaeologists often use their intuition to decide where to dig.</i>
justify (v) /'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/	to show that there is a good reason for something, especially something that other people think is wrong: bào chữa. <i>You'll be expected to justify your actions.</i>
naïve (adj) /naɪ'ɪv/	a naïve person lacks experience of life and tends to trust other people and believe things too easily: ngây thơ. <i>I was a naïve 17-year-old at the time.</i>
notion (n) /'nəʊʃn/	an idea or understanding of something: ý niệm, khái niệm. <i>I haven't the faintest notion what you're talking about.</i>
optimistic (adj) /'ɒptɪmɪzəm/	someone who is optimistic is hopeful about the future and tends to expect that good things will happen: lạc quan. <i>She said that she was optimistic about the future of the company.</i>

optimistic (adj) /'ɒptɪmɪzəm/	based on beliefs that are too confident: tích cực. <i>That's a very optimistic assessment of the overall situation.</i>
paradox (n) /'pærədɒks/	a person, thing or situation that is strange because they have features or qualities that do not normally exist together: nghịch lý. <i>We get this apparent paradox of people migrating to an area that has very high unemployment.</i>
pessimistic (adj) /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/	someone who is pessimistic is not hopeful about the future and tends to expect that bad things will happen: bi quan. <i>She said that she was pessimistic about the future of the company.</i>
pessimistic (adj) /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/	thinking that the worst thing will happen in every situation: tiêu cực. <i>That's a very pessimistic assessment of the overall situation.</i>
plausible (adj) /'plɔːzəbl/	likely to be true, honest or suitable: hợp lý, đáng tin. <i>A bomb was the only plausible explanation for the crash.</i>
ponder (v) /'pɒndə(r)/	to think carefully about something for a long time before reaching a decision: cân nhắc. <i>I'm still pondering whether to tell Janine or not.</i>
prejudiced (adj) /'predʒəɪst/	someone who is prejudiced has an unreasonable opinion or feeling about someone or something, especially hatred or fear of a particular group of people: có thành kiến. <i>Rafferty's reporting was clearly biased and prejudiced against the homeless.</i>
presume (v) /'priːzjuːm/	to think something is true because it is likely, although you cannot be certain: đoán chừng, coi như. <i>I presume you've already ordered lunch.</i>
query (n) /'kwɪəri/	a question that you ask because you want information or because you are not certain about something: câu hỏi, điều thắc mắc. <i>We have a number of queries regarding delivery.</i>
query (v) /'kwɪəri/	to ask a question about something because you have doubts about it: đặt câu hỏi, chất vấn. <i>It is not for us to query his decisions.</i>
query (v) /'kwɪəri/	to ask something: hỏi. <i>'Who would do such a thing?' he queried.</i>
reckon (v) /'rekən/	to believe that something is true: cho rằng. <i>I reckon there's something wrong with him.</i>
reflect (v) /'rɪflekt/	to think about something carefully and seriously: ngẫm nghĩ, suy ngẫm. <i>Josie reflected on how easily she could have been killed.</i>
sceptical/skeptical (adj) /'skeptɪkl/	having doubts about something that other people think is true or right: hoài nghi. <i>Harrison approved the plan, but Riley remained sceptical.</i>
speculate (v) /'spekjəleɪt/	to consider or discuss why something has happened: suy xét. <i>We can only speculate on the reasons for his sudden resignation.</i>
suppose (v) /'sə'pəʊz/	to believe that something is probably true, based on your experience, your knowledge and any other information that you have: giả định, cho rằng. <i>She was about 35, Dexter supposed.</i>
Learning	
academic (adj) /,ækə'demɪk/	relating to education, especially education in colleges and universities: có tính học thuật. <i>The book brings together several academic subjects.</i>
academic (adj) /,ækə'demɪk/	good at learning things by studying: giỏi học thuật. <i>She's certainly bright, but she's not very academic.</i>
academic (adj) /,ækə'demɪk/	not relating to a real situation, and therefore not relevant: lý thuyết suông. <i>Given the lack of funding, any discussion of future plans was somewhat academic.</i>

academic (n) /,ækə'demɪk/	someone who teaches or does research at a college or university: học giả. <i>The meeting was chaired by a leading Japanese academic.</i>
conscientious (adj) /,kɒnʃi'enjəs/	working hard and being careful to do things well: cẩn chu. <i>Simon is a very conscientious worker.</i>
cram (v) /'kræm/	to study hard in order to learn a lot in a short time, especially for an examination: học nhồi sọ. <i>My exams are in two weeks, so I'm cramming at the moment.</i>
curriculum (n) /'kʌ'rɪkjələm/	the subjects that students study at a particular school or college: chương trình giảng dạy. <i>Our mathematics curriculum is much broader now.</i>
distance learning (n phr) /'dɪstəns 'lɜːnɪŋ/	a system in which students work at home with the help of television and radio broadcasts and send work to their teachers by post or e-mail: học từ xa. <i>Are you doing the course by distance learning?</i>
graduate (n) /'grædʒ.ʊət/	someone who has a degree from a university: người tốt nghiệp, người có bằng cấp. <i>There aren't many careers for history graduates.</i>
graduate (v) /'grædʒuət/	to complete your studies at a university or college, usually by getting a degree: tốt nghiệp đại học. <i>He graduated from Yale University in 1936.</i>
ignorant (adj) /'ɪgnərənt/	not knowing something that you should know or need to know: thiếu hiểu biết. <i>I was ignorant of the terms used in business.</i>
inattentive (adj) /,ɪnə'tentɪv/	not giving much attention to someone or something: không tập trung. <i>I hate speaking in front of an inattentive audience.</i>
intellectual (adj) /,ɪntəl'ektʃuəl/	relating to the ability to think in an intelligent way and to understand things, especially difficult or complicated ideas and subjects: (thuộc) trí tuệ. <i>Students were asked which task represented the greatest intellectual challenge.</i>
intellectual (adj) /,ɪntəl'ektʃuəl/	well educated and interested in art, science, literature, etc at an advanced level: có trí thức. <i>Though not intellectual, my mother was highly intelligent.</i>
intellectual (n) /,ɪntəl'ektʃuəl/	someone who is well educated and interested in art, science, literature, etc at an advanced level: người trí thức. <i>Though not an intellectual, my mother was highly intelligent.</i>
intelligent (adj) /,ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	good at thinking clearly and quickly, at understanding difficult ideas and subjects, and at gaining and using knowledge: thông minh. <i>Surely an intelligent person like you can deal with this?</i>
intensive (adj) /,ɪn'tensɪv/	involving a lot of teaching or training in a short time: chuyên sâu, tập trung. <i>It's an intensive language course for beginners.</i>
knowledgeable (adj) /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/	knowing a lot about many different subjects or about one particular subject: am hiểu. <i>He's extremely knowledgeable about business and finance.</i>
lecture (n) /'lektʃə(r)/	a talk to a group of people about a particular subject, especially at a college or university: bài thuyết giảng. <i>The course will be taught through a series of lectures and seminars.</i>
lecture (v) /'lektʃə(r)/	to give a lecture or a series of lectures: diễn thuyết, giảng bài. <i>She lectures on Greek Literature at the Sorbonne.</i>
mock exam (n phr) /'mɒk ɪg'zæm/	an examination you take for practice before an important examination: bài thi thử. <i>We've got our mock GCSE exams next month.</i>
plagiarise (v) /'pleɪdʒəraɪz/	to take someone else's work, ideas or words, and use them as if they were your own: đạo văn. <i>They accused her of plagiarising her speech.</i>

self-study (n) /ˌselfˈstʌdi/	work that you do without the help of a teacher: tự học. <i>I have to do a lot of self-study on this course.</i>
seminar (n) /ˈsemɪnɑː(r)/	a class at a college or university in which a small group of students discusses a subject with a teacher: hội nghị chuyên đề. <i>We had a very interesting seminar on climate change.</i>
special needs (n phr) /ˈspeʃəl niːdz/	the particular needs of people who are physically or mentally disabled: yêu cầu đặc biệt (cho người khuyết tật). <i>If a student has special needs, he or she will be offered additional classes.</i>
tuition (n) /tjuːˈʃn/	the work that a teacher does when they teach a particular subject, especially to one person or a small group: sự giảng dạy. <i>He's been getting private tuition in French.</i>
tutorial (n) /tjuːˈtɔːriəl/	a lesson in which a small group of students discuss a subject with a tutor, especially at a university or college: buổi phụ đạo, học nhóm. <i>We had a very interesting tutorial on climate change.</i>
Unit 4	
Change	
adapt (v) /əˈdæpt/	to change your ideas or behaviour so that you can deal with a new situation: thích nghi. <i>A successful business is one that adapts to changing situations.</i>
adjust (v) /əˈdʒʌst/	to change something slightly in order to make it better, more accurate or more effective: điều chỉnh, thay đổi. <i>You can adjust the volume using this control here.</i>
alternate (v) /ˈɒltəneɪt/	if one thing alternates with another, it happens after it and keeps being repeated: diễn ra luân phiên. <i>You go first this game, and then we'll alternate.</i>
alternate (adj) /ˈɒltəneɪt/	happening on one day, week, etc, but not on the day, week, etc that immediately follows: xen kẽ. <i>We usually go to visit my grandma on alternate Sundays.</i>
alternative (n) /ɒlˈtɜːnətɪv/	something that you can choose instead of something else: vật thay thế. <i>Can you suggest an alternative?</i>
alternative (adj) /ɒlˈtɜːnətɪv/	different from something else and able to be used instead of it: (có tính) thay thế. <i>We're going to have to find an alternative route.</i>
amend (v) /əˈmend/	to make changes to a document, law, agreement, etc, especially in order to improve it: sửa đổi, cải thiện. <i>Could you amend the report before you send it?</i>
conservative (adj) /kənˈsɜːvətɪv/	not willing to accept much change, especially in the traditional values of society: bảo thủ. <i>I grew up in a village where most of the people were quite conservative.</i>
convert (v) /kənˈvɜːt/	to change from one system, use or method to another, or to make something do this: chuyển đổi. <i>We're converting to a new computer system at work, so it's chaos at the moment.</i>
convert (v) /kənˈvɜːt/	to change your beliefs, especially your religious beliefs, or to persuade someone to do this: thay đổi tôn giáo, đảng phái. <i>I was rather shocked when my dad converted to Islam.</i>
convert (n) /kənˈvɜːt/	someone who has changed their beliefs in an important way: người thay đổi chính kiến. <i>I didn't use to like Fiat cars, but now I've become a convert.</i>
decay (v) /diˈkeɪ/	to be gradually destroyed as a result of a natural process of change, or to destroy something in this way: mục nát. <i>When leaves decay, chemicals are returned to the soil.</i>
decay (n) /diˈkeɪ/	the gradual destruction of something as a result of a natural process of change: sự mục rữa. <i>Too much sugar in our diets is a major cause of tooth decay.</i>

deteriorate (v) /diˈtɪəriəreɪt/	to become worse: trở nên tệ hơn. <i>The situation in the country has deteriorated and tourists are advised not to go there.</i>
distort (v) /dɪˈstɔːt/	to change something such as information so that it is no longer true or accurate: bóp méo, xuyên tạc. <i>Journalists often distort statistics in order to tell a good story.</i>
dynamic (adj) /daɪˈnæmɪk/	continuously changing, growing or developing: năng động, hay biến đổi. <i>The world of electronics is a very dynamic area.</i>
endure (v) /ɪnˈdjʊə(r)/	to suffer something unpleasant or difficult in a patient way over a long period: chịu đựng. <i>I don't know how people endure the conditions in prison.</i>
endure (v) /ɪnˈdjʊə(r)/	to last for a long time: kéo dài. <i>Shakespeare's works have endured for over 400 years.</i>
evolve (v) /ɪˈvɒlv/	when a type of plant or animal evolves, its physical form changes over a long period of time: tiến hóa. <i>Do you think people will eventually evolve into some kind of superhuman?</i>
evolve (v) /ɪˈvɒlv/	to gradually change and develop over a period of time: phát triển. <i>As the computer industry has evolved, everything has got faster and cheaper.</i>
influence (v) /ˈɪnfluəns/	to affect the way someone thinks or behaves or affect the way something happens: gây ảnh hưởng. <i>Don't let yourself be influenced by what she says.</i>
influence (n) /ˈɪnfluəns/	the effect that a person or thing has on someone's decisions, opinions or behaviour or on the way something happens: sự ảnh hưởng. <i>Picasso has had an enormous influence on many painters.</i>
innovation (n) /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃn/	a new idea, method, piece of equipment, etc: sự đổi mới. <i>This innovation will mean cheap energy for everyone.</i>
innovative (adj) /ˈɪnəveɪtɪv/	new, original and advanced: có tính đổi mới. <i>His first album was innovative, but I've been disappointed by the others.</i>
last (v) /lɑːst/	to continue existing or happening for or until a particular time: kéo dài. <i>The flight lasts five hours.</i>
maintain (v) /meɪnˈteɪn/	to make something stay the same: duy trì. <i>I find it hard to maintain my weight.</i>
mature (v) /məˈtʃʊə(r)/	to start behaving like an adult and become more sensible as you get older: trưởng thành. <i>As you mature, you'll see that things are much more complicated.</i>
mature (adj) /məˈtʃʊə(r)/	behaving in the sensible way that you would expect an adult to behave: (có tính) trưởng thành. <i>Why can't you be a bit more mature and stop being so childish?</i>
modify (v) /ˈmɒdɪfaɪ/	to change something slightly, especially in order to improve it or to make it less extreme: chỉnh sửa nhẹ. <i>We've modified the design to solve the problem.</i>
novel (adj) /ˈnɒvəl/	new or unusual: mới lạ. <i>A TV that receives text messages is quite a novel idea.</i>
persist (v) /pəˈsɪst/	to continue to do or say something in a determined way: khẳng khái, kiên trì. <i>You'll get yourself into trouble if you persist in behaving in this way.</i>
potential (n) /pəˈtenʃl/	the possibility to develop or achieve something in the future: tiềm năng. <i>Ed's got a lot of potential as an athlete.</i>
potential (adj) /pəˈtenʃl/	possible or likely in the future: (thuộc) tiềm năng. <i>I think the book's a potential bestseller.</i>
progress (v) /ˈprɒɡres/	to continue to develop or move forward: tiến triển. <i>Your English has really progressed this term.</i>

access	accessibility	/ək,sesə'bi:li/	khả năng tiếp cận
	(in)accessible	/('ɪn)ək'sesəbl/	(không) có thể tiếp cận được
act	enact	/ɪ'nækt/	ban hành, đóng vai
	react	/ri'ækt/	phản ứng
	counteract	/,kaʊntə'rækt/	chống lại
	interact	/,ɪntə'rækt/	tương tác
	transact	/træn'zækt/	giao dịch
	overact	/,əʊvə'rækt/	diễn quá cường điệu
	overreact	/,əʊvəri'ækt/	phản ứng quá mức
	(de/re)activate	/('di:/ri)'æktɪveɪt/	(ngừng) kích hoạt (lại)
	acting	/'æktɪŋ/	quyền, tạm thời
	actor	/'æktə(r)/	nam diễn viên
	actress	/'æktres/	nữ diễn viên
	action	/'ækjən/	hành động
	(in)activity	/('ɪn)æk'tɪvəti/	sự (thiếu) hoạt động, tích cực
	radioactivity	/,reɪdiəʊ.æk'tɪvəti/	phóng xạ
	transaction	/træn'zækjən/	sự giao dịch
	activist	/'æktɪvɪst/	nhà hoạt động
	activism	/'æktɪvɪzəm/	chủ nghĩa tích cực
	interaction	/,ɪntə'rækjən/	sự tương tác
	(over)reaction	/('əʊvə)ri'ækjən/	sự phản ứng (quá)
	overacting	/,əʊvə'rækt/	sự cường điệu vai diễn
	reactionary	/ri'ækjənəri/	phản động
	reactor	/ri'æktə(r)/	lò phản ứng hạt nhân
	transactional	/træn'zækjənəl/	liên quan tới giao dịch
	active	/'æktɪv/	chủ động, tích cực
	hyperactive	/,haɪpə'ræktɪv/	hiếu động thái quá
	radioactive	/,reɪdiəʊ'ræktɪv/	(thuộc) phóng xạ
overactive	/,əʊvə'ræktɪv/	hoạt động quá mức	
(in)active(ly)	/('ɪn)'æktɪv(li)/	(một cách) (không) tích cực	
adapt	adaptation	/,ædəp'teɪjən/	sự thích nghi
	adaptor	/ə'dæptə(r)/	bộ chuyển đổi
	adaptable	/ə'dæptəbl/	có thể thích nghi
add	addition	/ə'dɪjən/	sự thêm vào
	addendum	/ə'dendəm/	phụ lục
	addenda	/ə'dendə/	phụ lục (số nhiều)
	additive	/'ædɪtɪv/	chất phụ gia
	additional(ly)	/ə'dɪjənəl(li)/	thêm vào, ngoài ra
adequate	(in)adequacy	/('ɪn)'ædəkwəsi/	sự (không) thỏa đáng, đầy đủ
	inadequate	/ɪ'nædɪkwət/	không thỏa đáng, không đầy đủ
	(in)adequately	/('ɪn)'ædəkwətli/	một cách (không) thỏa đáng, đầy đủ

adjust	readjust	/,ri:ə'dʒʌst/	điều chỉnh lại
	adjustment	/ə'dʒʌstmənt/	sự điều chỉnh
	adjustable	/ə'dʒʌstəbl/	có thể điều chỉnh
admire	admiration	/,ædmɪ'reɪjən/	lòng ngưỡng mộ
	admirer	/əd'maɪərə(r)/	người hâm mộ, say mê
	admirable	/'ædmərəbl/	đáng ngưỡng mộ
	admirably	/'ædmɪrəbli/	một cách đáng ngưỡng mộ
	admiring(ly)	/əd'maɪəriŋ(li)/	(một cách) thán phục, ngưỡng mộ
	aggression	aggressiveness	/ə'gresɪvnəs/
aggressor		/ə'gresə(r)/	kẻ gây sự, kẻ xâm lược
aggressive(ly)		/ə'gresɪv(li)/	(một cách) hung hăng
alter	alteration	/,ɒltə'reɪjən/	sự thay đổi
	unalterable	/ʌn'ɒltərəbl/	không thể thay đổi
	unaltered	/ʌn'ɒltəd/	không thay đổi
	alternate	/'ɒltəneɪt/	xen kẽ, luân phiên
	alternative	/ɒl'tɜ:nətɪv/	khác, thay thế
analyse	analysis	/ə'næləsɪs/	sự phân tích
	analyst	/'ænəlɪst/	nhà phân tích
	analytic(al)	/,ænəl'ɪtɪk(əl)/	(thuộc) phân tích
	analytically	/,ænəl'ɪtɪkəli/	theo phép phân tích
antique	antiquity	/æn'tɪkwəti/	tính cổ xưa
	antiquated	/'æntɪkwetɪd/	cũ, lạc hậu
appear	disappear	/,dɪsə'piə(r)/	biến mất
	reappear	/,ri:ə'piə(r)/	xuất hiện lại
	(dis/re)appearance	/('dɪs:/ri:)'piərəns/	sự (không/lại) xuất hiện
	apparition	/,æpə'rɪjən/	ma quỷ hiện ra
	apparent(ly)	/ə'pærənt(li)/	(một cách) rõ ràng, hiển nhiên
apply	reapply	/,ri:ə'plai/	nộp đơn lại
	misapply	/,mɪsə'plai/	dùng sai, áp dụng sai
	applicant	/'æplɪkənt/	người nộp đơn
	application	/,æplɪ'keɪjən/	đơn xin
	(in)applicability	/('ɪn)ə'plɪkə'bi:li/	sự (không) có thể áp dụng
	(in)applicable	/('ɪn)ə'plɪkəbl/	(không) có thể áp dụng được
appreciate	(mis)applied	/ə'plɪkəbəl/	ứng dụng (sai)
	appreciation	/ə'pri:ʃi'eɪjən/	sự cảm kích, đề cao
	appreciable	/ə'pri:ʃəbl/	có thể thấy rõ được
	appreciably	/ə'pri:ʃəbli/	một cách đáng kể, rõ ràng
(un)appreciative(ly)	/('ʌn)ə'pri:ʃetɪv(li)/	(một cách) (không) tán thưởng	

approve	disapprove	/ˌdɪsə'pru:v/	không ủng hộ, không thông qua
	(dis)approval	/ˌ(dɪs)ə'pru:vəl/	sự (không) ủng hộ, thông qua
	(dis)approved	/ˌ(dɪs)ə'pru:vɪd/	(không) được thông qua
	(dis)approving(ly)	/ˌ(dɪs)ə'pru:vɪŋ(li)/	(một cách)
architect	architecture	/'ɑ:kɪtektʃə(r)/	kiến trúc
	architectural(ly)	/'ɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl(li)/	(thuộc) kiến trúc
argue	argument	/'ɑ:gjəmənt/	lập luận, lý lẽ
	argumentative(ly)	/'ɑ:gjə'mentətɪv(li)/	(một cách) lý sự
	(un)arguable	/ˌ(ʌn)'ɑ:gjuəbl/	(không thể) bàn cãi
	arguably	/'ɑ:gjuəbli/	có thể cho rằng
arrange	rearrange	/'ri:ə'reɪndʒ/	sắp xếp lại
	(re)arrangement	/'ri:ə'reɪndʒmənt/	sự sắp xếp (lại)
	arranged	/'ə'reɪndʒ/	được sắp đặt
art	arts	/'ɑ:ts/	nghệ thuật
	artfulness	/'ɑ:tfʌlnəs/	sự tinh ranh, khôn khéo
	artificiality	/'ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃi'æləti/	tính nhân tạo, giả tạo
	artist	/'ɑ:tɪst/	nghệ sĩ
	artiste	/'ɑ:tɪ:st/	nghệ sĩ chuyên nghiệp
	artistry	/'ɑ:tɪstri/	nghệ thuật
	artlessness	/'ɑ:tɪlənəs/	sự ngây thơ, không giả tạo
	artwork	/'ɑ:twɜ:k/	tác phẩm nghệ thuật
	artifact/artefact	/'ɑ:tə'fækt/ /'ɑ:tə'fækt/	đồ tạo tác
	artifice	/'ɑ:tɪfɪs/	mưu mẹo, kỹ xảo
	arty	/'ɑ:ti/	ra vẻ nghệ sĩ
	artistic(ally)	/'ɑ:tɪstɪk(ə)li/	(một cách) nghệ thuật, đẹp đẽ
	artificial (ly)	/'ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃiəl(li)/	(một cách) giả tạo, nhân tạo
	artful(ly)	/'ɑ:tfəl(li)/	(một cách) tinh vi, ranh ma
	artless(ly)	/'ɑ:tɪləs(li)/	(một cách) chân thật
assess	reassess	/'ri:ə'ses/	đánh giá
	(re)assessment	/'ri:ə'sesmənt/	đánh giá lại
	assessor	/'əsəsə(r)/	người định giá để đánh thuế
	assessed	/'əsəs/	bị đánh thuế
associate	dissociate	/'dɪ'səʊʃɪət/	phân tách
	association	/'ə,səʊsi'eɪʃn/	sự liên kết, hiệp hội
	associate	/'ə'səʊsiət/	người cộng tác, kết giao, liên tưởng
	associated	/'ə'səʊsiətɪd/	có liên hệ
assume	assumption	/'əsʌmpʃn/	sự giả định
	assuming	/'əsju:m/	giả sử
	unassuming	/'ʌnə'sju:mɪŋ/	khiêm tốn
	assumed	/'əsju:m/	giả, sai sự thật

attach	reattach	/'(rɪ)ə'tætʃ/	đính kèm lại
	attachment	/'ə'tætʃmənt/	sự đính kèm
	(un)attached	/'(ʌn)ə'tætʃt/	(không) được đính kèm
available	(un)availability	/'(ʌn)ə'veɪlə'bɪləti/	sự (không) sẵn sàng, (không) có sẵn
avoid	avoidance	/'ə'vɔɪdəns/	sự tránh
	(un)avoidable	/'(ʌn)ə'vɔɪdəbl/	(không) có thể tránh khỏi
	unavoidably	/'ʌnə'vɔɪdəbli/	một cách không thể tránh khỏi
awe	awfulness	/'ɔ:fʌlnəs/	sự kinh khủng
	awesomeness	/'ɔ:səməns/	sự khó tin, sự ấn tượng
	awestruck	/'ɔ:stɹʌk/	choáng ngợp
	awful(ly)	/'ɔ:fəl(li)/	(một cách) khủng khiếp
awesome(ly)	awesome(ly)	/'ɔ:səm(li)/	(một cách) khó tin
	believe	disbelieve	/'dɪsbɪ'li:v/
belief		/'bɪ'li:f/	niềm tin
disbelief		/'dɪsbɪ'li:f/	sự hoài nghi
(un)believer		/'(ʌn)bɪ'li:və(r)/	người (không) tin
(un)believable		/'(ʌn)bɪ'li:vəbl/	(không) có thể tin được
disbelieving		/'dɪsbɪ'li:vɪŋ/	không thể tin
unbelievably		/'ʌnbɪ'li:vəbli/	một cách khó tin
benefit	beneficiary	/'benə'fɪʃəri/	người thụ hưởng
	beneficial(ly)	/'benɪ'fɪʃiəl(li)/	(một cách) hữu ích
brief	debrief	/'di:'bri:f/	thăm vấn
	(de)briefing	/'bri:fɪŋ/	cuộc phỏng vấn, thăm vấn
	brevity	/'brevəti/	sự ngắn gọn
	briefs	/'bri:fs/	quần lót nam
	briefly	/'bri:flɪ/	một cách vắn tắt
brilliant	brilliance	/'brɪljəns/	sự tài giỏi, lỗi lạc
	brilliantly	/'brɪljəntli/	một cách giỏi giang, rực rỡ
broad	broaden	/'brɔ:dən/	mở rộng
	breadth	/'bredθ/	chiều rộng
	broadly	/'brɔ:dli/	một cách rộng rãi, nói theo nghĩa rộng
capable	capability	/'keɪpə'bɪləti/	khả năng
	incapable	/'ɪn'keɪpəbl/	không có khả năng
	capably	/'keɪpəbli/	một cách thành thạo
cause	causation	/'kɔ:'zeɪʃn/	quan hệ nhân quả
	causal	/'kɔ:zəl/	thuộc quan hệ nhân quả
	causative	/'kɔ:zətɪv/	(thuộc) nguyên nhân
change	exchange	/'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	trao đổi
	changeover	/'tʃeɪndʒəʊvə(r)/	chuyển biến
	(un)changing	/'(ʌn)'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/	(không) thay đổi
	(un)changeable	/'(ʌn)'tʃeɪndʒəbl/	(không) dễ thay đổi, thất thường
interchangeable	/'ɪntə'tʃeɪndʒəbl/	có tính thay thế lẫn nhau	

character	characterise	/'kæræktəraɪz/	mô tả như là
	characterisation	/'kæræktəraɪ'zeɪʃn/	sự mô tả như là
	(un)characteristic	/(\ʌn)'kæræktə'nstɪk/	(không) đặc trưng, điển hình
	characterless	/'kæræktələs/	không có bản sắc
charity	charitableness	/'tʃærətəbəlness/	lòng nhân ái
	(un)charitable	/(\ʌn)'tʃærətəbl/	(không) khoan dung
	(un)charitably	/(\ʌn)'tʃærətəbli/	một cách (không) khoan dung
choose	chose	/tʃəʊz/	chọn (quá khứ)
	chosen	/'tʃəʊzən/	được chọn
	choice	/tʃɔɪs/	sự lựa chọn
	choosy	/'tʃu:zi/	kén chọn
class	outclass	/'aʊt'kla:s/	hơn hẳn
	(de)classify	/'klæsɪfaɪ/	phân loại, công bố
	classics	/'klæsɪks/	văn học Hy Lạp cổ
	classifieds	/'klæsɪfaɪdz/	tin rao vặt
	classification	/'klæsɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	sự phân loại
	classlessness	/'kla:sləsness/	tình trạng không giai cấp
	classmate	/'kla:smet/	bạn cùng lớp
	classroom	/'kla:sru:m/	phòng học
	classwork	/'kla:swɜ:k/	nhiệm vụ học trên lớp
	classic	/'klæsɪk/	kinh điển
	classy	/'kla:si/	ưu tú
	classless	/'kla:sləs/	không giai cấp
	(de)classified	/'klæsɪfaɪd/	bị làm (hết) bí mật
	classical(ly)	/'klæsɪkəl(li)/	(một cách) kinh điển
collect	collector	/kə'lektə(r)/	nhà sưu tầm, thu thập
	collection	/kə'leɪʃn/	bộ sưu tập
	collectable	/kə'lektəbl/	có thể thu thập được
	collected	/kə'lektɪd/	được thu thập
	collective(ly)	/kə'lektɪv(li)/	(một cách) tập thể
come	overcome	/'əʊvə'kʌm/	vượt qua
	comeback	/'kʌmbæk/	sự trở lại
	newcomer	/'nju:,'kʌmə(r)/	người mới
	outcome	/'aʊtkʌm/	kết quả
	income	/'ɪŋkʌm/	thu nhập
	coming	/'kʌmɪŋ/	sắp tới
	oncoming	/'ɒn,'kʌmɪŋ/	đáng đến gần
	incoming	/'ɪn,'kʌmɪŋ/	vừa mới
compete	competition	/'kɒmpə'tɪʃn/	sự cạnh tranh, cuộc thi
	competitor	/'kɒmpə'tetɪtə(r)/	đối thủ cạnh tranh
	competitiveness	/'kɒmpə'tetɪtvnəs/	tính cạnh tranh
	(un)competitive(ly)	/(\ʌn)'kɒmpə'tetɪtv(li)/	(một cách) (không) có tính cạnh tranh

concept	conceptualise	/'kɒn'septʃuəlaɪz/	khái niệm hóa
	concept	/'kɒnsɛpt/	khái niệm
	conception	/'kɒn'sepʃn/	quan niệm
	conceptual	/'kɒn'septʃuəl/	(thuộc) khái niệm
conceive	(in)conceivable	/(ɪn)'kɒn'si:vəbl/	(không) có thể tưởng tượng được
	(in)conceivably	/(ɪn)'kɒn'si:vəbli/	(một cách) (không) có thể tưởng tượng được
confuse	confusion	/'kɒn'fju:ʒən/	sự nhầm lẫn
	confused	/'kɒn'fju:zd/	bị bối rối, nhầm lẫn
	confusing(ly)	/'kɒn'fju:zɪŋ(li)/	(một cách) bối rối, nhầm lẫn
connect	disconnect	/'dɪskə'nekt/	ngắt kết nối, làm rời ra
	reconnect	/'ri:kə'nekt/	kết nối lại
	interconnect	/'ɪntəkə'nekt/	nối liền với nhau
	connector	/'kə'nektə(r)/	vật liên kết
	(dis/re)connection	/(dɪs/ri:)'kə'nekʃn/	sự (ngắt/tái) kết nối
	(inter)connecting	/'kə'nektɪŋ/	có tính liên kết
	(un/dis/inter)connected	/'kə'nektɪd/	(không có/ bị ngắt/ tương quan) liên hệ
	conserve	conservation	/'kɒnsə'veɪʃn/
conservationist		/'kɒnsə'veɪʃnɪst/	nhà bảo tồn
conservatism		/'kɒn'sɜ:vətɪzəm/	chủ nghĩa bảo thủ
conservative(ly)		/'kɒn'sɜ:vətɪv(li)/	(một cách) dè dặt, bảo thủ
consider	consideration	/'kɒn,sɪdə'reɪʃn/	sự cân nhắc, sự quan tâm
	considered	/'kɒn'sɪdəd/	được xem như
	considering	/'kɒn'sɪdəɪŋ/	đang xem xét
	(in)considerable	/(ɪn)'kɒn'sɪdərəbl/	(không) đáng kể
content	considerably	/'kɒn'sɪdərəbli/	một cách đáng kể
	(dis)contentment	/'kɒn'tentmənt/	sự (không) thỏa mãn
	discontent	/'dɪskən'tent/	bất mãn
continue	(dis)contented	/'kɒn'tentɪd/	(không) thỏa mãn
	discontinue	/'dɪskən'tɪnju:./	đình chỉ, làm gián đoạn
	continuity	/'kɒntɪ'nju:ətɪ/	sự liên tiếp
	continuation	/'kɒn'tɪnju:'eɪʃn/	sự tiếp tục
	continual(ly)	/'kɒn'tɪnjuəl(li)/	(một cách) liên tiếp
	continuous(ly)	/'kɒn'tɪnjuəs(li)/	(một cách) liên tục, không ngừng
convert	conversion	/'kɒn'vɜ:ʃn/	sự đảo lộn
	convertible	/'kɒn'vɜ:təbl/	có thể thay đổi được
convince	conviction	/'kɒn'vɪkʃn/	sức thuyết phục, sự nhận thức tội lỗi
	(un)convinced	/(\ʌn)'kɒn'vɪnst/	(không) bị thuyết phục
	(un)convincing(ly)	/(\ʌn)'kɒn'vɪnsɪŋ(li)/	(một cách) (thiếu) thuyết phục

Photocopiable Revision Test 1

Units 1–4

A Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 Say anything with enough and people will believe you. **CONVINCE**
- 2 Good eyesight has proved to be a major advantage. **EVOLVE**
- 3 Dominic's decided to get a tattoo for some reason. **EXPLAIN**
- 4 Many of the car parts are virtually now as the factory has closed. **PLACE**
- 5 I'm going to quit my job, move abroad and start completely **NEW**
- 6 comes through experience. **WISE**
- 7 Lucy has to work every Saturday. **ALTER**
- 8 The 'soul' is a fascinating **CONCEIVE**

B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 9 We would always take great care when flying at night. **wits**
We always used when flying at night.
- 10 There's no way you're getting a new computer for your birthday, Michael. **question**
Your getting a new computer for your birthday , Michael.
- 11 I couldn't stop thinking about the exam despite playing backgammon with Paul. **mind**
Playing backgammon with Paul the exam.
- 12 Elaine's very bright so she won't have been taken in, whatever they said. **uptake**
Elaine's very so she won't have been taken in, whatever they said.
- 13 Don't let her give in however hard they try to persuade her. **guns**
Make sure she however hard they try to persuade her.
- 14 I used to believe in capital punishment but I don't anymore. **mind**
I used to believe in capital punishment but I now.
- 15 Bill changed his ways when he came out of prison. **leaf**
Bill since he came out of prison.
- 16 Hardip has been to Edinburgh lots of times so he'll tell you where you should go. **inside**
Hardip so he'll tell you where you should go.

C For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 17 Katie was in good last night at the dinner party, wasn't she?
The character reappears later in the play in the of a ghost.
Could you just fill out this for me, please?
- 18 Please don't get up on my
I haven't heard a detailed of the court proceedings yet.
The council will take the views of residents into before making a final decision.
- 19 The hostage-takers have only made one so far.
Bicycles are always more in in the summer months.
We only order specialist books like that on

- 20 It is, without a , one of the best films I've ever seen.
Whether the government will fulfil its manifesto commitments is open to
The jury felt there was reasonable as to his guilt, and so he was acquitted.
- 21 Ronald does a very good of Charlie Chaplin.
You really made an on Sheryl last night.
I was under the that coach tickets were more expensive than train tickets.
- 22 I feel a deal better now I've eaten something!
It's no complaining to me – I'm nothing to do with this.
There were a many people we knew at the ceremony.
- 23 There's no for believing the Queen's going to abdicate.
She's only working here on a temporary
We chose Turkey on the that it's much cheaper than Greece.
- 24 The attitude of some teenagers today is beyond
I told him in the that he would treat it confidentially.
That UFOs exist is a very widely held
- 25 A majority in the south-east commute by train to their of work.
I can't go with Ellie to the concert so do you want to take my ?
That red sofa looks completely out of amongst all that period furniture.
- 26 What's the of putting milk in tea and coffee?
I hope you don't think I broke your glasses on !
National service would give many youngsters a sense of in life.

D Write one word in each gap.

- 27 Let's mull this tonight and make a final decision in the morning.
- 28 We're thinking of doing the spare bedroom to make it a bit nicer.
- 29 Mark's hit a brilliant idea for a website.
- 30 Don't use all the bacon now – we'll need some in the morning too.
- 31 I can't come up a single reason why I should believe you!
- 32 Have you changed the living room ? It looks different.
- 33 We've been trying to puzzle which TV series she used to be in.
- 34 The soles of these shoes have worn so I'm not sure I can wear them.

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 35 Aid agencies are still the situation.
A estimating C assessing
B deducing D assuming | 39 That's the last time here.
A I've ever come C I ever came
B I'm ever coming D I'd ever come |
| 36 We still to the idea.
A don't use C don't get used
B didn't use D haven't got used | 40 How many flats at so far?
A do you look C have you looked
B are you looking D have you been looking |
| 37 Not voting in elections preserves the
..... quo.
A status C statue
B state D statute | 41 Relations between the two islands have
..... further recently.
A decayed C spoiled
B deteriorated D distorted |
| 38 Jake's completely round the ,
isn't he?
A edge C corner
B side D bend | 42 When we landed, on the plane for
18 hours!
A we are C we've been
B we were D we'd been |

Total mark:/50

Photocopiable Revision Test 2

■ Units 5–8

A Write one word in each gap.

- 1 The new house is almost finished, so we should be able to move before too long.
- 2 It wasn't too difficult to find our way through the forest and we only astray once or twice.
- 3 My eyes were bothering me so I had checked by an optician.
- 4 I'm working today, but I knock at six, so why don't we meet for a coffee then?
- 5 Being told I'd got into the university I wanted to go to really my day.
- 6 There was nobody to ask for directions because we were in the of nowhere.
- 7 Sorry I'm late – I was reading and I just lost of time.
- 8 People in the 16-24 bracket are usually more comfortable with technology than many older people.
- 9 There was still another hour of the flight left, so I whiled the time by doing a crossword.
- 10 The fact that he lost to a six-year-old in the first round of the chess tournament is rather a point with Craig.

B For each question, write one word which can be used in all three sentences.

- 11 We will be writing to you in due regarding the matter.
My doctor has put me on a of tablets to help with the pain in my knees.
During the of the day, I gradually got more and more short-tempered.
- 12 We were aiming to raise one million euros for charity, but we short by quite a long way.
I did a survey online and it said that I into the category of people who should consider a career change.
Jane seemed confident going into the interview, but then she to pieces and made a complete mess of it.
- 13 It's important that parents take out of their schedules to sit down and talk to their children.
It's not going to be easy to finish the work within the frame we've been given.
By the you've finished getting ready, it'll be too late to go!
- 14 You'll have a persuading your dad to lend you the car.
It's a good it's stopped raining or the picnic would be ruined.
The situation isn't really ideal, but we'll just have to make the best of a bad
- 15 We're going to have to get a on or we won't get to the campsite before nightfall.
The police followed the suspected drug dealer's every for months.
Jake's got loads of energy and he seems to be constantly on the
- 16 Thanks for the lift home, and if you could just me at the corner, that would be great.
Gail wouldn't tell me what she'd got me for my birthday, but she did a hint that it had something to do with music.
I can't believe that the coach decided to me from the team after just one bad match.

C Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 17 Women should be treated just the same as men in the **WORK**
- 18 The snow has made the road completely **PASS**
- 19 What was in my mind was the question of whether Dave knew about the incident or not. **UP**
- 20 Everyone played well, but the performance of the star striker was absolutely **STAND**

- 21 The police were expecting trouble at the football match, but in the end it was fairly **EVENT**
 22 The company is going through something of a period at the moment. **TRANSIT**
 23 The accident was caused by a lack of concentration on the part of the driver. **MOMENT**
 24 Everyone in the office hopes you have a recovery from your operation. **SPEED**
 25 Cheap rates are only during the low season. **APPLY**
 26 The boss was accused of the company funds. **MANAGE**

D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 27 We know that most people prefer buying a car from someone they trust. **known**
 Most people buying a car from someone they trust.
 28 I have got such a lot of work at the moment that I can't afford to take the day off. **snowed**
 I at the moment so I can't afford to take the day off.
 29 We expect the President will start speaking at eleven. **due**
 The President at eleven.
 30 At the start of the meeting, Ashley summarised what had been discussed last time. **kicked**
 Ashley a summary of what had been discussed last time.
 31 A test was planned for the following Monday so I spent the weekend revising. **going**
 I spent the weekend revising because the following Monday.
 32 Karen was about to leave the house when the phone rang. **point**
 Karen was the house when the phone rang.
 33 You have to work here for two years before they consider you for promotion. **been**
 They will consider you for promotion for two years.
 34 They have been considering widening the road for some time now. **under**
 Widening the road for some time now.

E Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>35 They are unlikely to find any new evidence because so much time has since the crime.
 A spanned C lapsed
 B postponed D elapsed</p> <p>36 Three Mexican fishermen were rescued today after at sea for nine months.
 A wandering C drifting
 B roaming D sinking</p> <p>37 By the time we out on a Sunday, the bathroom was full of water.
 A have a plumber come C got a plumber to come
 B got a plumber coming D had a plumber to come</p> <p>38 These days, I only see Morgan once in a moon.
 A green C blue
 B grey D white</p> | <p>39 Nobody at the time knew that Patrick one day end up running the company.
 A would C will
 B can D may</p> <p>40 The accused out to prove his innocence.
 A put C set
 B had D took</p> <p>41 My only ambition, really, is to settle down and a family.
 A grow C bring
 B raise D make</p> <p>42 Experts say that there were a number of reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire. There a number of reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire.
 A are said to have been C are said being
 B said to be D was said being</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|