

Destination B1

Grammar & Vocabulary

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DESTINATION B1

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY WITH ANSWER KEY

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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 B1: Grammar and Vocabulary has been designed for intermediate students at B1 (Threshold) level 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 B1 exams. eg. Cambridge PET.

There are 42 units in the book: 28 grammar units and 14 vocabulary units.

Grammar

Each grammar unit begins with a clear one-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 on a point-by-point basis, and are graded in difficulty through the unit. A wide variety of exercise types are used, including those found in major B1 level exams as well as exercise types from major B2 level exams which students are likely to encounter in the future.

In each set of two grammar units, the focus of the following related vocabulary 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 a clear presentation table comprising five sections: topic vocabulary, phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, word formation and word patterns.

The vocabulary exercises are organised according to these sections, and provide systematic practice of the vocabulary presented. Exercise types found in major B1 level exams are included, as are exercise types from major B2 level exams which students are likely to encounter in the future.

The grammar focus of the preceding unit is consolidated within these exercises.

Revision and consolidation

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

- fourteen two-page reviews (after every three units)
- two four-page progress tests (after units 21 and 42)

Additional material

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

- a list of irregular present forms
- a list of irregular verbs
- a unit-by-unit glossary of all topic vocabulary with definitions and example sentences from the Macmillan Essential Dictionary
- a phrasal verb database, with definitions and example sentences
- a prepositional phrases database, with example sentences
- a word patterns database, with example sentences
- a word formation database, with example sentences

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Grammar

Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Present simple

Form	statement	negative	question
	I/you/we/they play ...	I/you/we/they do not (don't) play ...	Do I/you/we/they play ...?
	He/she/it plays ...	He/she/it does not (doesn't) play ...	Does he/she/it play ...?
Use	Example		Helpful hints
Present habits	Marsha goes to dance lessons every Saturday.		<p>The present simple is often used with the following words and phrases:</p> <p>adverbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • always • usually • often • sometimes • rarely • never <p>phrases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every Monday/week/etc • each Monday/week/etc • once/twice a week/month/etc • three times a week/month/etc <p>Remember that these adverbs usually go before the verb, but after the verb <i>be</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I often play football with my friends. • I am often late for my piano lessons.
Permanent situations	Does Dan work at the cinema?		
States	I like the new James Bond film.		
General truths	You play chess with 32 pieces.		
<p>Watch out! The verbs <i>be</i> and <i>have</i> have irregular present forms. See page 182.</p>			

Present continuous

Form	statement	negative	question
	I am ('m) playing ...	I am not ('m not) playing ...	Am I playing ...?
	He/she/it is ('s) playing ...	He/she/it is not (isn't / 's not) playing ...	Is he/she/it playing ...?
	You/we/they are ('re) playing ...	You/we/they are not (aren't / 're not) playing ...	Are you/we/they playing ...?
Use	Example		Helpful hints
Actions happening now	Jan is watching a DVD upstairs.		<p>The present continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • now • right now • at the moment • today • this week/month/etc
Temporary situations	She is working at the museum until the end of the month.		
Annoying habits (usually with <i>always</i>)	My brother is always borrowing my CDs without asking!		

Stative verbs

Form	Stative verbs do not usually describe actions. They describe states (feelings, thoughts, etc). They are not normally used in continuous tenses.	Some common stative verbs:																		
	<p>✓ I like reading books in my free time.</p> <p>✗ I am liking reading books in my free time.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>appear</td> <td>include</td> <td>see</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be</td> <td>know</td> <td>seem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>believe</td> <td>like</td> <td>taste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>belong to</td> <td>love</td> <td>think</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hate</td> <td>need</td> <td>understand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>have</td> <td>prefer</td> <td>want</td> </tr> </table>	appear	include	see	be	know	seem	believe	like	taste	belong to	love	think	hate	need	understand	have	prefer	want
appear	include	see																		
be	know	seem																		
believe	like	taste																		
belong to	love	think																		
hate	need	understand																		
have	prefer	want																		

Watch out!

Some of these verbs (such as *be*, *have* and *think*) are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions.

- ✓ What **do** you **think** about his new song?
- ✓ I'm **thinking** about last night's match.

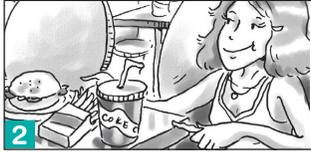
A Look at the pictures of Helen and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple.



1 every day / get up / at half past seven



4 once a week / watch a film at the cinema



2 often / eat fast food for lunch



5 rarely / go to the gym



3 in the evening / usually / meet her friends for coffee



6 have a driving lesson / twice a week

- 1 Every day, Helen gets up at half past seven.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- ..

B Complete using the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 Gordon? I think he (**write**) a letter at the moment.
- 2 Yes, the match is on TV now, but we (**lose**).
- 3 Right now, Margaret (**have**) a shower. Do you want to ring later?
- 4 Sally (**stay**) with her aunt for a few days.
- 5 I (**lie**)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the supermarket.
- 6 Josh (**always / use**) my bike! It's so annoying.
- 7 We (**have**) lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
- 8 (**you / play**) music up there? It's really noisy!

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

- 1 **Are top musicians studying** for many years?
- 2 What's going on? I hope you **don't touch** my things!
- 3 It's a small business, so each person **is doing** lots of different jobs.
- 4 **Does Christine listen** to the radio, or is that the TV I can hear?
- 5 **I am usually buying** a special ticket each week for the bus because it's cheaper.
- 6 Our washing machine **is starting** when you press this button.
- 7 How's the match going? **Does our team win?**
- 8 Many people **are enjoying** spending time on the beach on holiday.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I **work** / **am working** at the local library for the summer.
- 2 We **don't go** / **aren't going** to the theatre very often.
- 3 Stacy **gets** / **is getting** ready for school, so she can't come to the phone.
- 4 **Does Gary ever talk** / **Is Gary ever talking** about his expedition to the Amazon jungle?
- 5 In squash, you **hit** / **are hitting** a ball against a wall.
- 6 I **read** / **am reading** a newspaper at least once a week.
- 7 **Do you practise** / **Are you practising** the piano for two hours every day?
- 8 Nadine and Claire **do** / **are doing** quite well at school at the moment.
- 9 A good friend **knows** / **is knowing** when you're upset about something.
- 10 How **do you spell** / **are you spelling** your name?

E Complete using the correct present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

belong • do • have • help • hold • move • use • watch

- 1 In Monopoly, you around the board, buying houses and hotels.
- 2 you this programme or can I turn the TV off?
- 3 Regular exercise you to stay healthy.
- 4 I my brother's guitar until I get a new one.
- 5 Simon always the washing-up after lunch?
- 6 you any sweaters in a larger size?
- 7 You the kite right. Let me show you.
- 8 Dad to the local astronomy club.

F Underline ten verbs in the wrong tense and rewrite them correctly.

'One game I am loving is backgammon. You are throwing the dice and then you move your pieces around the board. It is seeming quite easy, but in fact you are needing to be quite careful. When your piece lands on one of the other person's pieces, you are taking it off the board and you send it back to the beginning. You are winning by getting all your pieces to the end and off the board. Some people are preferring chess, but I am not understanding that game. Right now, I wait to have a game with my brother. He does his homework. I usually win, so I think he doesn't want to play a game with me!'

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 |
| | | 10..... |

Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, *used to*

Past simple

Form	statement	negative	question
		I/you/he/she/it/we/they played ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not (didn't) play ...
Use	Example		Helpful hints The past simple is often used with the following words and phrases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yesterday • last week/summer/year/etc • in January/2001/etc • an hour/a week/a year ago
Completed actions	<i>I saw the new James Bond film yesterday.</i>		
Repeated actions in the past	<i>I went to the theatre four times last month.</i>		
General truths about the past	<i>Fifty years ago, people didn't spend as much on entertainment as they do today.</i>		
Main events in a story	<i>Josh pushed the door open and looked inside the room.</i>		



Some verbs have irregular past simple forms. See page 182.

Past continuous

Form	statement	negative	question
		I/he/she/it was playing ... You/we/they were playing ...	I/he/she/it was not (wasn't) playing ... You/we/they were not (weren't) playing ...
Use	Example		Helpful hints The past continuous is often used with the following words and phrases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at that moment • at one/two/etc o'clock • while
Actions happening at a moment in the past	<i>At nine o'clock last night, I was watching TV.</i>		
Two actions in progress at the same time	<i>I was reading a book while you were doing the washing-up.</i>		
Background information in a story	<i>It was raining so Wendy decided to go to the cinema.</i>		



- When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.
✓ The phone **rang** while I **was watching** a DVD.
- We do not use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.
✗ Last year, I **was going** to the cinema every weekend.

used to

Form	<i>used to</i> + bare infinitive	negative	question
		I/you/he/she/it/we/they used to ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they never used to ... I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't use to ...
Use	Example		
Distant past habits and states	<i>When I was four, I used to eat ice cream every day.</i>		

A Complete using the correct past simple form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

come • give • go • have • know • make • send • take

- 1 I got to the post office just before it closed and the letter.
- 2 We invited Stephanie to the party, but she
- 3 Jack lost his job because he too many mistakes.
- 4 Everyone that it was Bill's fault, but nobody said anything.
- 5 Karen the keys from the kitchen table and ran out the door.
- 6 I was bored, so Mum me some money to go shopping.
- 7 Do you remember the time we to India on holiday?
- 8 It started raining, but luckily I an umbrella in my bag.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple.



- 1 I don't want to go and see the film because I saw it last week
- 2 I don't need a football because
- 3 I know a lot about Paris because
- 4 I don't need to worry about my homework because
- 5 I haven't got a PlayStation any more because
- 6 Mum is angry with me because

C Complete using the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Ted (play) his guitar at half past seven.
- 2 At midnight, I (sleep), but Jane (listen) to music.
- 3 Luke (stand) outside the bank when suddenly two robbers ran past him.
- 4 I know Doug (work) late at the office because I saw him when I (leave).
- 5 you (have) a shower when the earthquake happened?
- 6 Penny (run) to catch the bus when she slipped and fell.
- 7 When you saw Eugene he (go) home?
- 8 At midnight? Erm ... we (watch) a DVD, I think.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 When we were in Canada, we **went / were going** skiing almost every day.
- 2 About four years ago, I **decided / was deciding** to become a chef.
- 3 Georgia **had / was having** a shower when someone knocked at the door.
- 4 Holly and I ran from the house to the taxi because it **rained / was raining** heavily.
- 5 Two men **argued / were arguing** outside, so I went to see what was happening.
- 6 Daniel **called / was calling** you at one o'clock yesterday, but you were here with me.
- 7 We **ate / were eating** breakfast when a letter came through the letter box.
- 8 As I walked past the window, I saw that Paula **made / was making** a cake.
- 9 I **dreamt / was dreaming** about my favourite band when the alarm clock went off.
- 10 While I **practised / was practising** the trumpet late last night, a neighbour came to complain.

E Complete using the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

answer • be • continue • get • go • have • open • practise • put
ring • say • shine • sing • wake

Amber's Big Match

One morning, Amber (1) up early. The sun (2) and the birds (3) Amber (4) very excited because it was the day of the big tennis match.

Amber (5) downstairs and into the kitchen, where her father (6) breakfast.

'Morning, Amber. Today's the day!' he (7) Amber smiled nervously. 'Don't worry!' he (8) 'You'll be fine.'

Amber (9) some toast into the toaster and (10) the fridge. Just as she (11) the butter out, the phone (12) Her father (13) it. After a few minutes, he put the phone down.

'Bad news, I'm afraid. The other player (14) yesterday when she had an accident. The match is off.'

Amber ate her toast slowly. She was surprised she didn't feel disappointed.

F Complete using the correct form of *used to*. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 When I was younger, I eat pizza almost every day!
- 2 there be a supermarket on the corner?
- 3 Bradley is a teacher, but he want to be a train driver.
- 4 I like eating cabbage, but now I love it!
- 5 Rick have blond hair when he was a little boy?
- 6 I know Lily cook much, but now I think she makes dinner every day.

Vocabulary

Fun and games

Topic vocabulary

see page 184 for definitions

beat (v) đánh bại	concert (n)	organise (v)
board game (n phr)	defeat (v, n)	pleasure (n)
captain (n)	entertaining (adj)	referee (n)
challenge (v, n)	folk music (n phr)	rhythm (n)
champion (n)	group (n)	risk (v, n)
cheat (v)	gym (n)	score (v, n)
classical music (n phr)	have fun (v phr)	support (v, n)
club (n)	interest (v, n)	team (n)
coach (n)	member (n)	train (v)
competition (n)	opponent (n)	video game (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

carry on	continue
eat out	eat at a restaurant
give up	stop doing sth you do regularly
join in	participate, take part
send off	make a player leave a game (eg, football)
take up	start (a hobby, sport, etc)
turn down	lower the volume of
turn up	increase the volume of

Prepositional phrases

for a long time
for fun
in the middle (of)
in time (for)
on CD/DVD/video
on stage

Word formation

act	action, (in)active, actor	hero	heroic, heroine
athlete	athletic, athletics	music	musical, musician
child	children, childhood	play	player, playful
collect	collection, collector	sail	sailing, sailor
entertain	entertainment	sing	sang, sung, song, singer, singing

Word patterns

<i>adjectives</i>	bored with	<i>verbs</i>	feel like
	crazy about		listen to
	good at		take part in
<i>nouns</i>	interested in	a book (by sb) about	
	keen on	a fan of	
	popular with	a game against	

Topic vocabulary

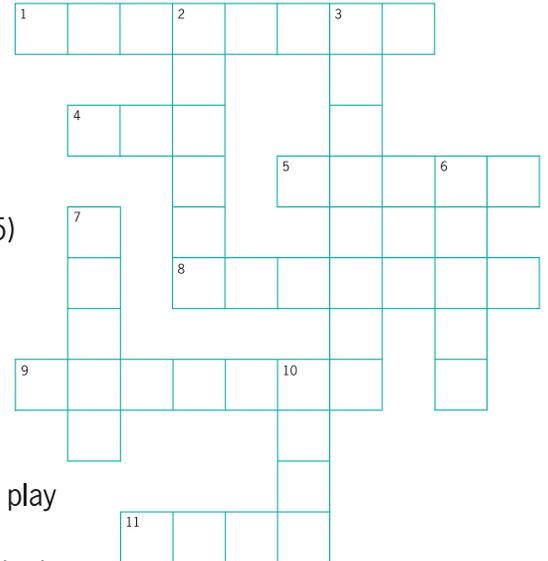
A Complete the crossword.

Across

- 1 If he wins this match, he'll be the world ! (8)
- 4 I'm thinking of joining a to get more exercise. (3)
- 5 Our basketball said that I can play on Saturday! (5)
- 8 The blew his whistle and the game started. (7)
- 9 Which team do you ? (7)
- 11 Mark's band play traditional music – they often perform at country fairs and festivals. (4)

Down

- 2 I'm sorry, but you have to be a of the golf club to play here. (6)
- 3 My was a brilliant player and I didn't manage to win the match. (8)
- 6 Tom is really good at cards. He would never ! (5)
- 7 Lisa's has just reached number one with their new song! (5)
- 10 I took a big by doing the parachute jump, but I loved every second of it! (4)



B Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the box.

beat • challenge • have fun • interest • organise • score • train

Start your own sports club!

Do you dream of (1) the winning goal in a football match, or (2) a top tennis player? Sport (3) most young people, and it's a great way to stay healthy and (4) at the same time. That's why the local council has decided to help young people who want to (5) their own sports club. We know it's a big (6), and that's why we'll give you the money you need to get started. We'll help you find a place to (7) and give you money to find good players in your area. Contact the Town Hall for details.

C Circle the correct word.

- 1 I really like playing **board / video** games like Monopoly and Cluedo.
- 2 Roy was the best player, so he wasn't surprised when he became **captain / club** of the team.
- 3 Lots of people get **defeat / pleasure** from just watching sport from their armchairs.
- 4 I thought the music at the **concert / rhythm** we went to last night was great.
- 5 Everyone in my family supports the same **competition / team**.
- 6 I find **classical / entertaining** music really boring, and I prefer pop.

Phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct answer.

- You should take a sport and then you would get more exercise.
A off B up C down
- I'm trying to work! Could you please turn your music ?
A down B in C out
- Just ask and I'm sure the other children will let you join
A out B up C in
- The referee sent David for arguing with him.
A off B down C up
- This is my favourite song! Turn it !
A off B out C up
- A mobile phone rang, but the musician just carried playing.
A on B up C in
- We can't afford to eat very often.
A off B up C out
- I've decided to become a vegetarian and give meat.
A up B off C out

Prepositional phrases

E Write one word in each gap.

- We were waiting outside the stadium a long time before they finally let us in.
- I've got that concert DVD – it's fantastic!
- I ran all the way home and I was just time for my favourite programme.
- Everyone clapped when the singer came stage.
- At the cinema, Mum sat on the right, Dad sat on the left and I sat the middle.
- Ed doesn't want to become a professional footballer. He just does it fun.

Word formation

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

- What's the name of that you were singing earlier? **SING**
- I started to learn the piano, but I don't think I've got much talent, to be honest. **MUSIC**
- My dad used to be really fit and was on his college team. **ATHLETE**
- When you were young, did you ever play in the street with other local ? **CHILD**
- Alan is studying to be an, but I don't think he's enjoying it. **ACT**
- They have a wonderful of old toys at the museum in town. **COLLECT**
- My grandad loves to and we often go out on his boat. **SAIL**
- You have to practise a lot if you want to work as a **MUSIC**

G Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The need to play



Why are kittens such (1) animals? They love chasing a ball or a piece of wool, and they always play in a very (2) way. But why? All of a kitten's (3) when playing are, in fact, important for the future. It might look like (4) , but the kitten is practising its hunting skills. That (5) jump onto a toy teaches the kitten a lot. Think about your own (6) and you'll see that you learnt a lot through play.

PLAY
ATHLETE
ACT
ENTERTAIN
HERO
CHILD

Word patterns

H Write one word in each gap.

Diana: Hello, is that Jenny? I'm bored (1) watching TV and I felt (2) a chat. What are you doing?

Jenny: Hi, Diana. Well, I'm reading a book (3) a Russian writer. It's (4) how to become a great actor.

Diana: Really? Oh, I'm really interested (5) acting. Tell me about it.

Jenny: He says it takes a long time to get good (6) acting. To become popular (7) the public, you need to really understand people.

Diana: That sounds just like me! Tell me more. What else does he say?

I Each of the words in bold is wrong. Write the correct word.

- 1 I'm completely crazy **with** skateboarding! I love it!
- 2 In my free time I listen **on** music on CD or on the radio.
- 3 Elsa isn't very keen **for** this group, but they're one of my favourites.
- 4 Next week we've got a game **to** a team from Hungary.
- 5 Is that Kylie? Oh, I'm a really big fan **from** hers.
- 6 I was really scared when I took part **to** the singing competition last year.

A Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Collecting records

These days, most of us have a CD (1) Before the CD, (2) made LPs, or 'long-playing' records. Although many (3) have never seen an LP, they were once very popular. To play these records, you needed a record (4) with a needle that ran along the record and produced the sound. Some (5) say the sound of LPs was better than CDs – and many (6) agree! LPs are no longer very popular as a form of (7) , but many people buy and sell them. Some of them remember the LP from their (8) and listening to records reminds them of the past.

- COLLECT
- SING
- CHILD
- PLAY

- MUSIC
- COLLECT
- ENTERTAIN
- CHILD

(1 mark per answer)

B Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box. You have to use one word twice.

carry • eat • give • join • send • take • turn

- 9 Now, everyone knows this song, so I want you all to in with me!
- 10 It's so noisy in this restaurant. Could you ask them to the music down?
- 11 There was a fight during the match and the referee two players off.
- 12 We out about once a week and we cook at home the rest of the time.
- 13 I love this song! it up!
- 14 I used to play the trumpet, but I up last year because I didn't have time.
- 15 We stopped playing because of the rain, but when it stopped we on.
- 16 A good way of getting more exercise is to up a sport, like basketball.

(1 mark per answer)

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

- 17 Jack really likes football and never misses a match. **crazy**
Jack football and never misses a match.
- 18 My uncle worked on a sailing boat until he was thirty. **was**
My uncle until he was thirty.
- 19 Do you want to watch TV? **feel**
Do you TV?
- 20 John participated in a swimming competition last week. **part**
John in a swimming competition last week.

Present perfect simple

have/has + past participle

statement

negative

question

I/you/we/they **have ('ve) learnt ...** I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) learnt ...** **Have** I/you/we/they **learnt ...?**He/she/it **has ('s) learnt ...** He/she/it **has not (hasn't) learnt ...** **Has** he/she/it **learnt ...?**

Use

Example

Situations that started in the past and are still true

*Mrs Jenkins **has been** the head teacher for three years.*

Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned

*I've already **read** that book.*

Completed actions where the important thing is the result now

*They've all **done** their homework.*

Helpful hints

The present perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- for *She's taught German here **for** over five years.*
- since *Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2006.*
- just *We've **just** done this exercise.*
- already *We've **already** done this exercise.*
- yet *We haven't checked the answers **yet**.*
- ever *Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?*
- never *I've **never** understood why they give us so much homework!*
- it's the first time ***It's the first time** we've watched a video in class.*

Watch out!

- We don't use the present perfect simple when we want to say **when** something happened in the past. We use the past simple.
✓ *I **did** my homework **last night**.*
- We don't use the past simple when we want to show that something happened **before now** or is **still important now**. We use the present perfect simple.
✓ *I've **finished!** Can I go home now?*
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Present perfect continuous

have/has + been + -ing

statement

negative

question

I/you/we/they **have ('ve) been studying ...**I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) been studying ...****Have** I/you/we/they **been studying ...?**He/she/it **has ('s) been studying ...** He/she/it **has not (hasn't) been studying ...** **Has** he/she/it **been studying ...?**

Use

Example

Actions continuing up to now or just before now

*We've **been doing** grammar exercises for over an hour.
Can we have a break now?**They're having a break now because they've **been working** so hard.*

Helpful hints

The present perfect continuous is often used with the following words:

- for *I've been learning English **for** over three years.*
- since *He's been learning Chinese **since** 2004.*
- just *I've **just** been reading the school newspaper.*

Watch out!

- The present perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
✓ *She's **written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's finished it.)*
- The present perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
✓ *She's **been writing** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's started, but she hasn't finished it yet.)*

A Complete using the correct present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

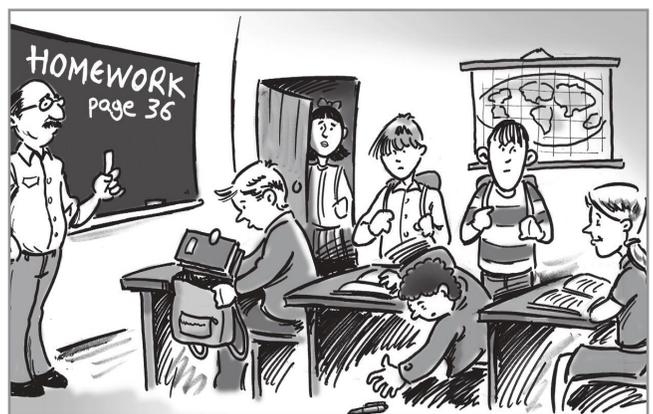
- 1 I (see) this film already.
- 2 John and Julie (had) their car for about a year.
- 3 She (not / take) her driving test yet.
- 4 Sue (be) a tour guide since she left university.
- 5 (you / ride) into town on your new bike yet?
- 6 This new computer (make) my life a lot easier.
- 7 We (not / decide) what to get Mark for his birthday yet.
- 8 (Paul / ever / meet) a famous person?

B Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 never played this game before.
A I've B I 2 Adam his room last night.
A has tidied B tidied 3 here since 2005?
A Have you lived B Did you live 4 Carol and I to the cinema three nights ago.
A have been B went | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 It's the first time our flat, isn't it?
A you've visited B you visited 6 They the baby a name yet.
A haven't given B didn't give 7 to New York when you went to the States last summer?
A Have you been B Did you go 8 an e-mail before?
A Have you ever sent B Did you ever send |
|--|--|

C Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple.

- 1 lesson / not / start / yet
.....
.....
- 2 teacher / already / write / on the board
.....
.....
- 3 Joe and Tim / just / come / into the classroom
.....
.....
- 4 Tony / not / finished / getting / books ready
.....
.....
- 5 Christine / already / open / book
.....
.....



- 6 Dave / drop / pen / on the floor
.....
.....
- 7 he / not / pick it up / yet
.....
.....

D Complete using the correct present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

Mandy: Hi Matt. How are you? What (1) (you / do) recently?
Matt: Oh, hi Mandy! Well, (2) (I / study) for my exams.
Mandy: That sounds boring! (3) (you / work) hard?
Matt: Very! Basically, (4) (I / just / sit) at my desk in my bedroom for the past three weeks and (5) (I / not / go) out at all. (6) (I / work) with Michael, my best friend, some of the time, though, so at least I've had some company. How about you?
Mandy: Well, my mum and (7) (I / paint) my bedroom for the last few days. That has been fun! And (8) (we / also / plan) our summer holiday.
Matt: Great! Where are you going?
Mandy: Well, we haven't decided yet. (9) (We / look) at different places to see which we like best.
Matt: I'm sure you'll have a great time, wherever you go. Oh, by the way, (10) (I / think) of having a party when I finish my exams. Would you like to come?
Mandy: Sure! That would be great!

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I think I've **heard** / **been hearing** that song before.
- 2 They haven't **arrived** / **been arriving** yet, but they should be here soon.
- 3 You've **written** / **been writing** that e-mail for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
- 4 Have you **talked** / **been talking** on the phone since eight o'clock?
- 5 Jo has already **invited** / **been inviting** Shirley to dinner.
- 6 I've **read** / **been reading** an interview with Brad Pitt, but I haven't finished it yet.
- 7 Have the boys **played** / **been playing** computer games since this morning?

F Complete using the words in the box.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

- 1 I haven't listened to their new CD Is it any good?
- 2 We've been waiting for you over an hour. Where have you been?
- 3 Have you been to the UK before?
- 4 I'm afraid we've made plans for this weekend, so we won't be free.
- 5 Pedro has been having English lessons he was five years old.
- 6 It's strange that you mention the film *Crash*. I've been reading about it in the paper.
- 7 I've heard of a 'sudoku'. What is it?

Topic vocabulary

Unit 3

beat (v)	/bi:t/	đánh bại	<i>England needed to beat Germany to get to the final.</i>
board game (n phr)	/bɔ:d geɪm/	trò chơi cờ bàn	<i>I think that Trivial Pursuit is my favourite board game.</i>
captain (n)	/'kæptɪn/	thuyền trưởng, thủ lĩnh	<i>She was captain of the Olympic swimming team.</i>
challenge (v)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	thách thức	<i>The girls challenged the boys to a cricket match.</i>
challenge (n)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	sự thách thức	<i>I felt I needed a new challenge at work.</i>
champion (n)	/'tʃæmpiən/	nhà vô địch	<i>He finally became the world heavyweight boxing champion.</i>
cheat (v)	/'tʃi:t/	gian lận	<i>Kids have always found ways of cheating in school exams.</i>
classical music (n phr)	/'klæsɪkəl 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc cổ điển	<i>I love classical music, like Beethoven.</i>
club (n)	/klʌb/	câu lạc bộ	<i>Why don't you join a chess club?</i>
coach (n)	/kəʊtʃ/	huấn luyện viên	<i>After playing for ten years, Barry became a baseball coach.</i>
competition (n)	/,kəmpi'tɪʃn/	cuộc thi đấu	<i>He'd entered a competition in the local newspaper.</i>
concert (n)	/'kɒnsət/	buổi hòa nhạc	<i>Did you hear that the Rolling Stones did a concert in China?</i>
defeat (v)	/dɪ'fi:t/	đánh bại	<i>France defeated Italy 3–1.</i>
defeat (n)	/dɪ'fi:t/	sự thất bại	<i>England suffered a 2–0 defeat.</i>
entertaining (adj)	/,entə'teɪnɪŋ/	có tính giải trí	<i>I saw a really entertaining programme on TV last night.</i>
folk music (n phr)	/fəʊk 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc dân gian	<i>What I like about folk music is the sound of the guitar.</i>
group (n)	/gru:p/	nhóm nhạc	<i>My brother has got his own group and they play in our local area.</i>
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	phòng/câu lạc bộ thể hình	<i>I'm thinking of joining a gym.</i>
have fun (v phr)	/hæv fʌn/	vui chơi	<i>We haven't had such fun for years.</i>
interest (v)	/'ɪntrɪst/	khiến ai thích thú	<i>Photography has always interested me.</i>
interest (n)	/'ɪntrɪst/	hoạt động ưa thích	<i>Tell us about your interests and hobbies.</i>
member (n)	/'membə(r)/	thành viên	<i>Are you a member of the golf club?</i>
opponent (n)	/ə'pəʊnənt/	đối thủ	<i>His opponent received only 36 per cent of the vote.</i>
organise (v)	/'ɔ:gənaɪz/	tổ chức	<i>Who's organising the conference?</i>
pleasure (n)	/'pleɪzə/	sự thư thái	<i>He smiled with pleasure when she walked in.</i>
referee (n)	/,refə'ri:/	trọng tài	<i>The referee blew his whistle and the game began.</i>

rhythm (n)	/ˈrɪðəm/	nhịp điệu	<i>This song has got a really great rhythm.</i>
risk (v)	/rɪsk/	mạo hiểm	<i>He risked a lot of money on the company.</i>
risk (n)	/rɪsk/	sự rủi ro	<i>There's a serious risk of an accident on this road.</i>
score (v)	/skɔː(r)/	ghi bàn	<i>No one scored in the first half.</i>
score (n)	/skɔː(r)/	điểm số	<i>The final score was 4–3 to United.</i>
support (v)	/səˈpɔːt/	hỗ trợ	<i>I support West Ham – who do you support?</i>
support (n)	/səˈpɔːt/	sự hỗ trợ	<i>I hope all the students will support our plans to rebuild the school.</i>
team (n)	/tiːm/	đội, nhóm	<i>Are you in the hockey team this year?</i>
train (v)	/treɪn/	luyện tập	<i>The players train five days a week.</i>
video game (n phr)	/ˈvɪdɪəʊ geɪm/	trò chơi điện tử	<i>I don't like video games – I'd rather play outside.</i>
Unit 6			
achieve (v)	/əˈtʃiːv/	đạt được	<i>We've achieved what we wanted to do.</i>
brain (n)	/breɪn/	não bộ	<i>The illness had affected his brain.</i>
clever (adj)	/'klevə(r)/	thông minh	<i>I'd like to be a doctor, but I'm not clever enough.</i>
concentrate (v)	/'kɒnsntreɪt/	tập trung	<i>Just concentrate on your work.</i>
consider (v)	/kənˈsɪdə(r)/	cân nhắc	<i>At one time I seriously considered leaving.</i>
course (n)	/kɔːs/	khóa học	<i>You could do a language course abroad.</i>
degree (n)	/dɪˈɡriː/	tấm bằng	<i>She's doing a degree at Exeter University.</i>
experience (v)	/ɪksˈpɪəriəns/	trải nghiệm, trải qua	<i>I'd love to experience being in a submarine.</i>
experience (n)	/ɪksˈpɪəriəns/	kinh nghiệm	<i>Do you have any previous experience with children?</i>
expert (n)	/'ekspɜːt/	chuyên gia	<i>She's a computer expert.</i>
expert (adj)	/'ekspɜːt/	có chuyên môn, thành thạo	<i>He's an expert painter.</i>
fail (v)	/feɪl/	thất bại	<i>I failed the maths exam.</i>
guess (v)	/ges/	đoán	<i>Whoever guesses correctly will win two tickets to the show.</i>
guess (n)	/ges/	sự phỏng đoán	<i>Have a guess and then check it on your calculator.</i>
hesitate (v)	/'hezɪteɪt/	ngập ngừng	<i>He hesitated for a moment and then knocked on the door.</i>
instruction (n)	/ɪnˈstrʌkʃn/	bản/ lời hướng dẫn	<i>I tried to follow her instructions, but I got confused.</i>
make progress (v phr)	/meɪk ˈprəʊgrəs/	tiến bộ	<i>My guitar teacher says I'm making a lot of progress.</i>
make sure (v phr)	/meɪk ʃʊə(r)/	bảo đảm	<i>I just wanted to make sure you knew where to go.</i>

mark (v)	/mɑ:k/	chấm điểm	<i>I spent the evening marking essays.</i>
mark (n)	/mɑ:k/	điểm số	<i>What mark did you get for your essay?</i>
mental (adj)	/'mentl/	về tinh thần, trí tuệ	<i>Scientists know a lot about the mental development of children.</i>
pass (v)	/pɑ:s/	thi đỗ	<i>She passed her driving test.</i>
qualification (n)	/'kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	bằng cấp	<i>Simon left school with no qualifications.</i>
remind (v)	/'rɪmaɪnd/	nhắc nhở	<i>Remind Jenny to bring my CD when she comes.</i>
report (n)	/'rɪpɔ:t/	báo cáo	<i>We have to write a short report on the conference.</i>
revise (v)	/'rɪvaɪz/	ôn luyện	<i>I've got a test tomorrow, so I have to revise tonight.</i>
search (v)	/sɜ:tʃ/	tìm kiếm	<i>After three days searching, I gave up.</i>
search (n)	/sɜ:tʃ/	sự nỗ lực tìm kiếm	<i>The police have carried out an extensive search of the area.</i>
skill (n)	/skɪl/	kỹ năng	<i>Being a doctor demands a lot of skill.</i>
smart (adj)	/smɑ:t/	thông minh	<i>Sophie is a very smart student.</i>
subject (n)	/'sʌbdʒɪkt/	môn học	<i>What's your favourite subject?</i>
take an exam (v phr)	/teɪk ən ɪg'zæm/	đi thi	<i>I'm taking the exam in June.</i>
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/	giàu tài năng	<i>She's a talented singer.</i>
term (n)	/tɜ:m/	học kì	<i>How many weeks is it till the end of term?</i>
wonder (v)	/'wʌndə(r)/	phân vân	<i>I was wondering about the best place for a holiday.</i>
Unit 9			
abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	ở nước ngoài	<i>We try to go abroad at least once a year.</i>
accommodation (n)	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/	chỗ ở	<i>The hotel provides accommodation for up to 100 people.</i>
book (v)	/bʊk/	đặt chỗ (trước)	<i>Shall I book a room for you?</i>
break (n)	/breɪk/	giờ nghỉ giải lao	<i>OK, let's take a fifteen-minute break.</i>
cancel (v)	/'kænsəl/	hủy	<i>The 4.05 train has been cancelled.</i>
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	bắt được	<i>I caught the next train to London.</i>
coach (n)	/kəʊtʃ/	xe khách	<i>Let's take the coach to Brighton this weekend.</i>
convenient (adj)	/kən'vi:niənt/	thuận tiện	<i>Travelling underground is fast and convenient.</i>
crash (v)	/kræʃ/	đâm sầm vào	<i>Three people were killed when their car crashed into a tree.</i>
crash (n)	/kræʃ/	sự đâm sầm vào	<i>He was seriously injured in a car crash.</i>
crowded (adj)	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc	<i>Was the pool crowded?</i>
cruise (n)	/kru:z/	cuộc đi chơi đường biển	<i>I would love to go on a cruise round the Mediterranean.</i>

delay (v)	/di'leɪ/	trì hoãn	<i>They delayed the decision for as long as possible.</i>
delay (n)	/di'leɪ/	sự trì hoãn	<i>After a long delay, the plane finally took off.</i>
destination (n)	/,destɪ'neɪʃn/	điểm đến	<i>After eight hours on the road, we finally reached our destination.</i>
ferry (n)	/'feri/	phà	<i>They took the ferry to Dover.</i>
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	chuyến bay	<i>The flight from New York to Heathrow took about five hours.</i>
foreign (adj)	/'fɔːrɪn/	(thuộc) nước ngoài	<i>Do you speak any foreign languages?</i>
harbour (n)	/'hɑːbə(r)/	cảng	<i>There were about twenty boats in the harbour.</i>
journey (n)	/'dʒɜːni/	chuyến hành trình	<i>We had a long journey ahead of us.</i>
luggage (n)	/'lʌɡɪdʒ/	hành lý	<i>We have to get our luggage when we get off the plane.</i>
nearby (adj)	/'niəbeɪ/	ở gần	<i>Let's go to a nearby restaurant, shall we?</i>
nearby (adv)	/'niəbeɪ /	ở vị trí gần	<i>My cousin lives nearby.</i>
pack (v)	/pæk/	đóng gói, xếp lại	<i>He was still packing his suitcase when the taxi came.</i>
passport (n)	/'pɑːspɔːt/	hộ chiếu	<i>Bill has a Canadian passport.</i>
platform (n)	/'plætfɔːm/	thềm ga, sân ga	<i>The train to Brussels will depart from platform 3.</i>
public transport (n phr)	/'pʌblɪk 'trænsɔːt/	hệ thống giao thông công cộng	<i>Auckland's public transport system is excellent.</i>
reach (v)	/riːtʃ/	tới nơi	<i>We hoped to reach the camp before dark.</i>
resort (n)	/'rɪzɔːt/	khu nghỉ dưỡng	<i>We stayed in a lovely ski resort.</i>
souvenir (n)	/'suːvənɪə(r)/	quà lưu niệm	<i>This T-shirt with Big Ben on it will make a great souvenir.</i>
traffic (n)	/'træfɪk/	giao thông	<i>At that time of night, there was no traffic on the roads.</i>
trip (n)	/trɪp/	chuyến đi	<i>The whole family went on a trip to Florida.</i>
vehicle (n)	/'viːəkl/	phương tiện giao thông	<i>Four vehicles were involved in the accident.</i>
Unit 12			
apologise (v)	/ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/	xin lỗi	<i>You should apologise to your brother.</i>
boyfriend (n)	/'bɔɪ, frend/	bạn trai, người yêu(nam)	<i>She's got a new boyfriend.</i>
close (adj)	/kləʊs/	thân thiết	<i>My brother and I are very close.</i>
confident (adj)	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	tự tin	<i>I was starting to feel more confident about the exam.</i>
cool (adj)	/kuːl/	tuyệt vời, đáng ngưỡng mộ	<i>Jake is really cool!</i>
couple (n)	/'kʌpl/	cặp đôi	<i>Bill and Melissa make a great couple.</i>

decorate (v)	/ˈdekəreɪt/	trang trí	<i>We decorated the kitchen last weekend.</i>
defend (v)	/dɪˈfend/	bảo vệ, phòng hộ	<i>We will defend their right to free speech.</i>
divorced (adj)	/dɪˈvɔːst/	đã ly hôn	<i>After they got divorced, she never remarried.</i>
flat (n)	/flæt/	căn hộ chung cư	<i>The family live in a fourth-floor flat.</i>
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	hào phóng	<i>She is a warm and generous human being.</i>
girlfriend (n)	/ˈgɜːlˌfrend/	bạn gái, người yêu (nữ)	<i>Have you got a girlfriend?</i>
grateful (adj)	/ˈɡreɪtful/	biết ơn	<i>Thanks for coming with me. I'm really grateful.</i>
guest (n)	/ɡest/	khách	<i>He was a guest at our wedding.</i>
independent (adj)	/ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/	độc lập	<i>Michelle is young, independent and confident.</i>
introduce (v)	/ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/	giới thiệu	<i>I'd like to introduce you to my friend Martin.</i>
loving (adj)	/ˈlʌvɪŋ/	đầy yêu thương	<i>Cats are really loving animals.</i>
loyal (adj)	/ˈlɔɪəl/	trung thành	<i>These are people who have remained loyal to the company for years.</i>
mood (n)	/muːd/	tâm trạng	<i>I had never seen Ann in such a good mood before.</i>
neighbourhood (n)	/ˈneɪbəhʊd/	vùng lân cận	<i>We live in a quiet neighbourhood.</i>
ordinary (adj)	/ˈɔːdnəri/	bình thường	<i>It was just an ordinary Saturday morning.</i>
patient (adj)	/ˈpeɪʃənt/	kiên nhẫn	<i>Susan is very patient with the children.</i>
private (adj)	/ˈpraɪvət/	riêng tư	<i>Damian is a very private person.</i>
recognise (v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	nhận ra	<i>I thought I recognised your voice!</i>
relation (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃn/	người thân	<i>All our relations are coming to the party.</i>
rent (v)	/rent/	thuê nhà	<i>How long have you been renting this place?</i>
rent (n)	/rent/	tiền thuê nhà	<i>After she'd paid her rent, Jan had no money left for food.</i>
respect (v)	/rɪsˈpekt/	tôn trọng	<i>People will respect you for telling the truth.</i>
respect (n)	/rɪsˈpekt/	sự tôn trọng	<i>She's worked hard to gain the respect of her colleagues.</i>
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡl/	độc thân	<i>Please state whether you are single, married, or divorced.</i>
stranger (n)	/ˈstreɪndʒə(r)/	người lạ	<i>I didn't want to share a room with a complete stranger.</i>
trust (v)	/trʌst/	tin tưởng	<i>You can trust Dana.</i>
trust (n)	/trʌst/	sự tin tưởng	<i>The doctor-patient relationship has to be based on trust.</i>