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| **ĐẠI CƯƠNG PART 1 – PICTURE DESCRIPTION** |

**I. GIỚI THIỆU PART 1 TOEC:**

• Part 1 TOEIC gồm 10 câu hỏi tương ứng với 10 bức tranh. Tại mỗi bức tranh, thí sinh sẽ được nghe 4 câu mô tả về bức tranh đó, những câu mô tả này không được in ra đề thi. Nhiệm vụ của thí sinh là nghe và chọn câu mô tả đúng nhất tương ứng với bức tranh.

• Part 1 là part dễ nhất trong phần nghe, nên sau khi học xong nội dung phần này, bạn cố gắng nghe đúng ít nhất 6/10 câu.

**II. NHỮNG DẠNG CÂU MÔ TẢ TRONG PART 1:**

***1. Dạng câu của thì hiện tại đơn.***

a. Trong Part 1 TOEIC, thì hiện tại đơn được dùng để diễn tả trạng thái, vị trí của người hoặc vật (S + is/are + giới từ):

VD1: He **is in a supermarket**.

[Anh ấy đang ở trong một siêu thị.]

VD2: The woman **is in a parking lot**.

[Người phụ nữ đang ở trong một bãi đỗ xe]

VD3: They **are at the corner of the street**.

[Họ đang ở tại một góc phố.]

VD4: There **is a book under the table**.

[Có một cuốn sách ở dưới bàn.]

b. Dạng bị động của thì hiện tại đơn cũng có thể được dùng (S + is/are + V3/V-ed):

VD1: The cars **are parked** along the street.

[Những chiếc xe hơi thì đậu dọc đường.]

VD2: Many books **are piled** up on the table.

[Nhiều cuốn sách được xếp chồng trên bàn.]

***2. Dạng câu bị động của thì hiện tại hoàn thành (S + has/have been + V3/V-ed) được dùng để diễn tả trạng thái, vị trí của vật.***

VD1: Some cups **have been placed** on the table.

[Một vài chiếc cốc đã được đặt lên bàn.]

🡪 Trạng thái của những chiếc cốc là ở trên bàn.

VD2: The door **has been left** open. [Cánh cửa đã được để mở.]

🡪 Trạng thái của cánh cửa là đang mở.

VD3: Many boxes **have been stacked** in piles.

[Nhiều cái hộp đã được chất thành nhiều chồng.]

🡪 Trạng thái của những cái hộp là thành chồng.

***3. Dạng câu chủ động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để chỉ hành động đang diễn ra trong hình (S + is/are + V-ing) tương ứng với chủ ngữ chỉ người.***

VD1: The man **is talking** on the phone.

[Người đàn ông đang nói chuyện điện thoại.]

VD2: They **are walking** in a park. [Họ đang đi bộ trong công viên.]

VD3: Some people **are swimming** in the water.

[Một vài người đang bơi dưới nước.]

**\*Lưu ý:** Một số động từ được dùng ở dạng chủ động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn nhưng vẫn diễn tả trạng thái chứ không phải diễn tả hành động:

Hang

Wear

Lie

Rest

VD1: A picture **is hanging** on the wall. [Một bức tranh đang treo trên tường.]

🡪 Chỉ trạng thái bức tranh đang ở trên tường chứ không phải hành động treo.

VD2: The man **is wearing** a T-shirt. [Người đàn ông đang mặc một chiếc áo thun.]

🡪 Chỉ trạng thái chiếc áo thun đang nằm trên người người đàn ông chứ không phải hành động mặc áo vào.

VD3: Some clothes **are lying** on the ground.

[Một vài quần áo đang nằm trên mặt đất.]

🡪 Chỉ trạng thái của người hoặc vật ở trên mặt đất.

VD4: Some people **are resting** in a waiting area.

[Một vài người đang nghỉ ngơi tại khu vực chờ.

🡪 Chỉ trạng thái nghỉ ngơi nói chung, không làm hành động gì cả.

***4. Dạng câu bị động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để chỉ hành động đang diễn ra trong hình (S + is/are + being + V3/V-ed) tương ứng với chủ ngữ chỉ vật.***

VD1: The windows **are being cleaned**. [Những cái cửa sổ đang được làm sạch.]

VD2: Some books **are being arranged** in piles.

[Một vài quyển sách đang được sắp xếp thành nhiều chồng.]

VD3: Merchandise **is being put** on the table. [Hàng hoá đang được đặt lên bàn.]

**III. PHÂN BIỆT MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ DỄ GÂY NHẦM LẪN:**

***1. Wear và Put on***

a. “Wear” dùng để chỉ trạng thái mặc, đội trên người.

VD: He **is wearing** a hat. [Anh ấy đang đội một chiếc mũ.]

🡪 Lúc nói câu này thì mũ anh ấy đã ở trên đầu và anh ấy đang làm hành động khác.

b. “Put on” dùng để chỉ hành động mặc, đội lên người.

VD: She **is putting on** a hat. [Cô ấy đang đội một chiếc mũ.]

🡪 Lúc nói câu này thì tay cô ấy đang cầm mũ đưa lên đầu để đội.

***2. Động từ “hang”***

• Hang something = hành động treo cái gì đó

• Being hung + on/above/over = hành động đang được treo

• Hang + on/above/over = trạng thái treo trên nơi nào đó

• Has/have been hung = trạng thái treo

***3. “Get on, get off”***

a. “Get on” dùng để chỉ hành động lên phương tiện nào đó (xe, tàu, máy bay)

VD: Some people are **getting on** the train. [Một vài người đang lên tàu.]

b. “Get off” dùng để chỉ hành động xuống phương tiện nào đó (xe, tàu, máy bay)

VD: Some people are **getting off** the plane. [Một vài người đang xuống máy bay.]

**IV. TỪ VỰNG PHỔ BIẾN TRONG PART 1 TOEIC:**

***1. Giới từ & trạng từ chỉ vị trí.***

Across: phía đối diện

Against: sát vào

Along / Down: dọc theo

Around: xung quanh

At: tại vị trí

Behind: phía sau

By: bên cạnh

Downstairs: dưới lầu

From: từ, khỏi

In: phía trong

In a circle: thành hình tròn

In a pile: thành một chồng

In a row: thành một hàng

In front of: phía trước

In a line: thành một hàng

In piles: thành nhiều chồng

In rows: thành nhiều hàng

In the corner of sth: ở góc của cái gì

In the opposite direction: ngược hướng

In the same direction: cùng một hướng

Indoors: trong nhà

Into: vào trong

Next to: bên cạnh

On / Above: phía trên

Onto: lên trên

Out of: ra khỏi

Outdoors / Outside: ngoài trời, bên ngoài

Over: cao hơn

Side by side: cạnh bênh nhau

Through: băng qua, xuyên qua

Toward(s): về phía, về hướng

Under / Below: phía dưới

Upstairs: trên lầu

***2. Danh từ***

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| Airplane / Plane (n): máy bay  Airport (n): sân bay  Audience (n): khán giả  Armchair (n): ghế bành  Bag (n): cái túi  Baggage / Luggage (n): hành lí  Balcony (n): ban công  Basket (n): cái giỏ  Beach (n): bãi biển  Bed (n): cái giường  Bench (n): băng ghế, ghế đá  Beverage / Drink (n): đồ uống  Bike / Bicycle (n): xe đạp  Blanket (n): cái mền  Board (n): cái bảng  Boat (n): con thuyền  Book (n): cuốn sách  Bookshelf (n): kệ sách, giá sách  Bottle (n): cái chai  Box (n): cái hộp  Bread (n): bánh mì  Brick (n): gạch  Bridge (n): cây cầu  Briefcase (n): cặp đựng tài liệu  Broom (n): cây chổi  Building (n): toà nhà  Button (n): cái nút bấm  Cabinet (n): cái tủ  Café / Coffee shop (n): tiệm cà phê  Cafeteria (n): quán ăn  Camera (n): máy quay  Canopy (n): mái che  Car (n): xe hơi  Carpet / Rug (n): tấm thảm  Cart (n): giỏ hàng  Carton (n): hộp các-tông |
| Ceiling (n): trần nhà  Chair (n): cái ghế  Clock (n): đồng hồ treo tường  Cloth (n): tấm vải  Clothes / Clothing (n): quần áo  Coat (n): áo khoác  Computer (n): máy tính  Construction site/area (n): công trường  Container (n): hộp chứa, thùng chứa  Corridor (n): hành lang |
| Counter (n): quầy (quầy bếp, quầy làm việc)  Crossroad (n): ngã tư |
| Cup (n): cái cốc  Curtain (n): rèm cửa |
| Deck (n): sàn nhà |
| Decoration (n): đồ trang trí  Desk (n): bàn làm việc  Dessert (n): món tráng miệng  Discussion (n): cuộc thảo luận  Display case (n): tủ trưng bày  Dock (n): bến tàu  Document (n): tài liệu |
| Door / doorway (n): cửa chính  Drawer (n): ngăn kéo  Drink / Beverage (n): đồ uống  Engine (n): động cơ |
| Fence (n): hàng rào  Field (n): khu đất  Flag (n): lá cờ |
| Floor (n): sàn nhà  Flower (n): hoa  Flower pot (n): chậu hoa  Food (n): đồ ăn, thực phẩm  Forest (n): khu rừng  Fountain (n): vòi phun nước  Frame (n): khung  Fruit (n): trái cây  Furniture (n): đồ nội thất  Garage (n): ga-ra |
| Garden (n): khu vườn  Gate (n): cánh cổng  Gift / Present (n): món quà  Glasses (n): kính đeo mắt  Goods / Merchandise (n): hàng hoá |
| Grass (n): cỏ |
| Grassy area (n): bãi cỏ  Ground (n): mặt đất  Handbag (n): túi xách tay  Handrail (n): tay vịn  Harbor (n): bến cảng  Hat (n): cái mũ  Headphone (n): tai nghe chụp đầu  Highway (n): đường cao tốc  Instrument (n): nhạc cụ  Intersection (n): giao lộ  Jacket (n): áo khoác |
| Kitchen (n): nhà bếp  Label (n): nhãn  Ladder (n): cái thang  Lake (n): cái hồ  Lamp (n): đèn chụp  Lamppost (n): trụ đèn, cột đèn  Lane (n): làn đường  Light (n): cái đèn  Line (n): đường kẻ, vạch kẻ  Luggage / Baggage (n): hành lí  Machine (n): chiếc máy  Machinery (n): máy móc  Magazine (n): cuốn tạp chí  Map (n): bản đồ  Material (n): vật liệu, tài liệu  Meal (n): bữa ăn  Meeting (n): cuộc họp  Merchandise / Goods (n): hàng hoá  Mirror (n): cái gương  Monitor / Screen (n): màn hình  Motorbike / Motorcycle (n): xe gắn máy  Mountain (n): ngọn núi  Mountain peak (n): đỉnh núi  (Musical) instrument (n): nhạc cụ  Newspaper (n): tờ báo  Notebook (n): cuốn sổ  Ocean (n): biển, đại dương  Office (n): văn phòng  (Office) supplies (n): đồ dùng văn phòng  Painting / Picture (n): bức tranh, bức vẽ  Panel (n): tấm bảng  Paper (n): giấy |
| Park (n): công viên  Pass (n): cầu vượt  Passenger (n): hành khách  Path (n): đường mòn  Photo / Photograph (n): bức ảnh |
| Picture frame (n): khung tranh  Pier (n): bến tàu, cầu tàu  Pillow (n): cái gối  Plane / Airplane (n): máy bay |
| Plant (n): cây nhỏ  Plate (n): cái dĩa  Platform (n): nền  Podium (n): bục  Pole (n): cây cột, cây sào  Poster (n): tấm quảng cáo, áp-phích  Pot (n): cái chậu  Present / Gift (n): món quà  Presentation (n): bài thuyết trình  Railing (n): lan can, rào chắn  Railway / Train track (n): đường ray  Restaurant (n): nhà hàng  River (n): con sông  River bank (n): bờ sông  Road (n): con đường  Roadside (n): vệ đường, lề đường  Rock / Stone (n): đá  Roof (n): mái nhà  Rooftop (n): sân thượng  Roundabout (n): vòng xuyến, bùng binh  Rug / Carpet (n): tấm thảm  Sea (n): biển  Seat (n): chỗ ngồi  Screen / Monitor (n): màn hình  Sculpture (n): tượng điêu khắc  Shelf (n): cái kệ  Ship (n): con tàu, tàu thuỷ  Shirt (n): áo sơ mi  Shoe (n): giày  Shop / Store (n): cửa tiệm, cửa hàng  Shore (n): bờ (sông, biển)  Sidewalk (n): vỉa hè  Sign (n): biển báo, biển hiệu  Silverware (n): đồ làm bằng bạc  Sink (n): bồn rửa  Skyscraper (n): toà nhà trọc trời  Sleeve (n): tay áo  Snow (n): tuyết |
| Sofa (n): ghế sô pha |
| Stairs (n): cầu thang  Station (n): nhà ga  Statue (n): tượng  Step (n): bậc cấp (bậc cầu thang)  Stock (n): nhà trong kho  Stone / Rock (n): đá  Store / Shop (n): cửa tiệm, cửa hàng  Street (n): đường phố  Suitcase (n): va li  Supplies (n): đồ dùng  Sweater (n): áo len |
| Table (n): cái bàn  Tablecloth (n): khăn trải bàn  Tire (n): lốp xe  Tool (n): dụng cụ  Towel (n): khăn mặt, khăn tắm  Tower (n): toà tháp  Traffic (n): giao thông  Traffic light (n): đèn giao thông  Traffic cone (n): nón giao thông  Train (n): tàu hoả  Train track / Railway (n): đường ray  Tray (n): cái khay |
| Tree (n): cây lớn  Truck (n): xe tải lớn  Under construction: đang trong quá trình thi công  Utensil (n): dụng cụ nhà bếp  Van (n): xe tải nhỏ  Vase (n): cái bình  Vegetable (n): rau quả  Vest (n): bộ vest  Vehicle (n): phương tiện đi lại, xe cộ  Waiting area (n): khu vực chờ  Walkway (n): lối đi bộ |
| Wall (n): bức tường  Warehouse (n): nhà kho  Watch / Wristwatch (n): đồng hồ đeo tay  (Water) fountain (n): vòi phun nước  Wheelbarrow (n): xe rùa, xe cút kít |
| Window (n): cửa sổ  Wood (n): gỗ  Wooded area (n): khu vực có nhiều cây cối  Working area (n): khu vực làm việc  Wristwatch / Watch (n): đồng hồ đeo tay |

***3. Động từ***

Adjust (v): điều chỉnh

Arrange (v): sắp xếp

Attach (v): gắn vào, đính vào

Block (v): cản trở, ngăn cản

Buy (v): mua

Carry (v): mang, vác

Check (v): kiểm tra

Clean (v): làm vệ sinh, lau dọn

Climb (v): leo, trèo

Close (v): đóng

Cut / Trim (v): cắt

Decorate (v): trang trí

Detach (v): gỡ ra, tháo ra

Direct (v): điều khiển

Drive (v): lái xe (hơi)

Examine (v): kiểm tra, khám

Face (v): đối diện

Fold (v): gấp, gập

Hand out sth: phân phát cái gì (bằng tay)

Hang (v): treo

Hold (v): cầm, nắm, giữ

Install (v): lắp đặt

Label (v): dán nhãn

Lie (v): nằm

Line (v): nằm dọc theo

Line up (v): xếp hàng

Look at sb/sth: nhìn vào ai/cái gì

Move (v): di chuyển

Open (v): mở

Operate (v): vận hành

Organize (v): sắp xếp

Pack (v): đóng gói

Page through sth: đọc lướt qua cái gì

Paint (v): sơn

Park (v): đậu, đỗ (phương tiện)

Pay (v): thanh toán

Pick sth up / Pick up sth: nhặt cái gì đó lên

Pile / Stack (v): xếp chồng, chất đống

Place / Put (v): đặt, để

Point at (v): chỉ vào

Pour (v): rót, chế

Pull (v): kéo

Push (v): đẩy

Put / Place (v): đặt, để

Put on (v): mang, mặc, đội

Reach (v): với tới

Reach for sth: với lấy cái gì

Read (v): đọc

Record (v): ghi lại

Remove (v): chuyển đi

Ride (v): đi xe (đạp, máy); cưỡi ngựa

Roll (v): lăn, cuộn

Serve (v): phục vụ

Shovel (v): xúc bằng xẻng

Sit (v): ngồi

Speak (v): nói

Stack / Pile (v): xếp chồng, chất đống

Stand (v): đứng

Stop (v): dừng

Store (v): lưu trữ, cất

Sweep (v): quét

Take notes (n): ghi chú

Take sth off / Take off sth: cởi ra

Tear sth up / Tear up sth: xé

Trim / Cut (v): cắt

Try on sth: thử cái gì đó

Turn (v): rẽ; lật

Turn on/off (v): mở/tắt

Walk (v): đi bộ

Watch (v): xem, theo dõi

Wash (v): rửa

Wear (v): mang, mặc, đội

Work (v): làm việc

Wrap (v): gói lại, bọc lại

Write (v): viết

Zip (v): kéo khoá

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| **UNIT 1: TRANH CÓ NGƯỜI** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH TRANH CÓ 1 NGƯỜI:**

1. Trong các câu mô tả tranh có 1 người, cần quan sát kĩ động tác của người trong hình. Đây là dạng câu mô tả đặt con người làm trung tâm nên thường sẽ mô tả hành động của người bằng cấu trúc chủ động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn “is + V-ing”. Đôi khi cũng có câu mô tả những đồ vật xung quanh người đó.

2. Các câu mô tả 1 người thì thường có danh từ hoặc đại từ chỉ người số ít: a/the man; a/the woman; he/she. Các câu có chứa danh từ hay đại từ số nhiều: the men/women; the/some/many people; some/many + danh từ chỉ người số nhiều; they là các phương án sai.

3. Tranh có 1 hoặc nhiều người nói chung chiếm số lượng lớn trong Part 1 TOEIC, nên học viên cố gắng nắm vững từ vựng và các câu mô tả loại tranh này.

4. Ví dụ & phân tích:



a. Phân tích hành động của người trong hình:

• He is reviewing/examining some documents. [Anh ấy đang xem xét một số tài liệu.]

• He is looking at some documents. [Anh ấy đang nhìn vào một số tài liệu.]

• He is standing by a table. [Anh ấy đang đứng cạnh một cái bàn.]

b. Phân tích những vật xung quanh:

• The chairs are unoccupied. [Những cái ghế không có ai ngồi.]

• Some books have been arranged in the shelves. [Vài cuốn sách đã được xếp trên kệ.]

**II. PHÂN TÍCH TRANH CÓ NHIỀU NGƯỜI:**

1. Trong các câu mô tả tranh có nhiều người cần quan sát kĩ động tác của riêng từng người trong hình, động tác chung của nhiều người và vị trí tương đối của họ với nhau.

2. Các câu mô tả có thể mô tả hành động của 1 trong số những người đó, hoặc cũng có thể mô tả hành động chung của nhiều người; những câu mô tả hành động của người vẫn dùng cấu trúc chủ động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn “is/are + V-ing”. Ngoài ra ta cũng chú ý đến vị trí tương đối giữa những người trong tranh để nghe đúng giới từ chỉ vị trí, và đôi khi cũng có câu mô tả đồ vật xung quanh.

3. Các câu mô tả hành động chung của nhiều người thì thường có danh từ hoặc đại từ số nhiều: the men/women; some/many people; they; some/many + danh từ chỉ người số nhiều.

4. Các câu mô tả hành động của riêng 1 người trong những người đó thì có danh từ hoặc đại từ số ít: A man/woman; one man/woman; one of the men/women.

5. Tranh có nhiều người cũng chiếm số lượng tương đối trong part 1.

6. Ví dụ & phân tích:



a. Phân tích hành động chung của những người trong hình:

• They are working together. [Họ đang làm việc cùng nhau.]

• They are looking at the computer. [Họ đang nhìn vào máy tính.]

• The women are wearing glasses. [Những người phụ nữ đang đeo kính.]

b. Phân tích hành động của riêng từng người trong hình:

• A woman is pointing at the screen.

[Một người phụ nữ đang chỉ vào màn hình.]

• One of the women is sitting at the desk.

[Một người phụ nữ đang ngồi tại bàn làm việc.]

c. Phân tích những vật xung quanh:

• A computer has been turned on.

[Một cái máy tính đã được mở lên.]

• The door of the room has been left open.

[Cửa ra vào căn phòng đã được để mở.]

**II. NGHE & PHÂN TÍCH TRANH ĐỂ CHỌN CÂU ĐÚNG NHẤT:**

***1. Nghe & tập phát âm***

a. Tranh số 1 **(01.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) She’s closing the door.  (B) She’s lying on the sofa.  (C) She’s holding a piece of paper.  (D) She’s writing a letter. |

b. Tranh số 2 **(02.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s reading a magazine.  (B) He’s putting up a display case.  (C) He’s getting into a vehicle.  (D) He’s looking at a sign. |

c. Tranh số 3 **(03.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re walking on a path.  (B) They’re cutting the grass.  (C) They’re looking at their maps.  (D) They’re sitting in a circle. |

d. Tranh số 4 **(04.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re looking at the screen.  (B) They’re sitting next to each other.  (C) They’re organizing the desk.  (D) They’re decorating the walls. |

e. Tranh số 5 **(05.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wheelbarrow.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air into a tire.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxes. |

***2. Câu hỏi luyện tập***

**01. (06.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bookshelves.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his papers in boxes.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the shelf.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book in paper. |

**02. (07.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the snow.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a sled.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his jacket.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hat. |

**03. (08.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some shoe boxes.  (B) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shoe.  (C) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shelf.  (D) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a handbag. |

**04. (09.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a tool belt.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a house.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some wood.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his hat. |

**05. (10.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a machine.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his sleeves.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an electrical cord.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his jacket. |

**06.** **(11.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is being made.  (B) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the walls.  (C) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the back of a chair.  (D) Cabinets are being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**07. (12.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book.  (B) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a machine.  (C) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pages of a newspaper.  (D) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some wallpaper. |

**08. (13.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work vests.  (B) The men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shelf.  (C) The men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic.  (D) The men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outdoors. |

**09. (14.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a briefcase.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hat.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a plane.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ground. |

**10. (15.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sheet of paper.  (B) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a drawer open.  (C) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gifts.  (D) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shelves. |

**11. (16.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a shop.  (B) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some steps.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outdoors.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bricks. |

**12. (17.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) A man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture.  (B) A man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a purchase.  (C) A man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a photograph.  (D) A man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a camera. |

**13. (18.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his watch.  (B) The bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.  (C) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shop.  (D) The bicycle is in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**14. (19.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The woman’s hands are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  (C) The woman’s hat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by flowers. |

**15. (20.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his luggage.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his briefcase.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a laptop computer.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two computers. |

**IV. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ:**

**01. (21.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee.  (B) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the machine.  (C) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a document.  (D) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the machine. |

**02. (22.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hands.  (B) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gloves.  (C) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hair.  (D) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on her coat. |

**03. (23.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cups.  (B) They’re having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their glasses.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a conference  room. |

**04. (24.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) A man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a paper.  (B) A woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notes.  (C) Some people are being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their  seats.  (D) Some people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window. |

**05. (25.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notebooks.  (B) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their plates.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to one  another.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and drinks. |

**06. (26.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bookcase.  (B) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some furniture.  (C) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wire.  (D) He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hole in a piece of wood. |

**07. (27.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The man and woman are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their  luggage.  (B) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the board.  (C) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book to the  man.  (D) The man has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his shoulder. |

**08. (28.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some photographs.  (B) They’re having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their watches.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hands. |

**09. (29.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a painting.  (B) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a museum.  (C) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture.  (D) The woman and man are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some artwork. |

**10. (30.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ladder.  (B) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a can of paint.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the roof.  (D) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long pole. |

**11. (31.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The woman is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the cabinet.  (B) The door to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is open.  (C) The workers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their equipment.  (D) The lab technician is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door. |

**12. (32.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a line.  (B) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ items from their  bags.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lights.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other. |

**13. (33.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of an outdoor shop.  (B) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the storewindows.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a class.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sunglasses. |

**14. (34.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a spray bottle.  (B) The man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor.  (C) There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the counter.  (D) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are open. |

**15. (35.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the art gallery.  (B) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large pile of books.  (C) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a painting.  (D) She’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a photograph of some artwork. |

**16. (36.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Two men are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their bicycles through the park.  (B) Some people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the benches.  (C) A man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the birds by hand.  (D) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beside the path. |

**17. (37.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) People are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) People are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) People are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (D) People are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**18. (38.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some  documents.  (B) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sheets of paper.  (C) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a slide show.  (D) They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. |

**19. (39.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the  wall.  (D) One man is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of theroom. |

**20. (40.mp3):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) One of the women is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) Some women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) One of the women is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) Some women are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 2: TRANH CÓ ĐỒ VẬT & TRANH PHONG CẢNH** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH TRANH CÓ ĐỒ VẬT:**

1. Tranh có đồ vật, tất nhiên, sẽ lấy đồ vật làm trung tâm. Lúc này trong tranh sẽ không có người. Do đó, các câu mô tả đúng luôn là những câu chỉ trạng thái đồ vật.

2. Những câu chỉ trạng thái đồ vật thì dùng thì hiện tại đơn dạng chủ động “is/are + giới từ”, dạng bị động “is/are + V3/V-ed” hoặc bị động của thì hiện tại hoàn thành “has/have been + V3/V-ed”.

3. Tranh không có người nên những câu dạng bị động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn “is/are + being + V3/V-ed” mô tả hành động của người luôn là phương án sai.

4. Tranh không có người và lấy đồ vật làm trung tâm nên những câu mô tả có chủ ngữ chỉ người: a man/woman; he/she/they; some/many + men/women/people; danh từ chỉ người đều là phương án sai.

5. Một số câu chỉ trạng thái cũng có thể dùng dạng chủ động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn “is/are + V-ing”. Lúc này động từ diễn tả trạng thái chứ không phải hành động. Do đó, những câu như vậy vẫn có thể là phương án đúng.

6. Ví dụ & phân tích:



• There are two pictures hanging on the wall. [Có 2 bức tranh treo trên tường.]

• There is a lamp between the beds.

[Có một cái đèn chụp ở giữa những chiếc giường.]

• The curtains have been pulled to both sides of the window.

[Những chiếc rèm đã được kéo sang 2 bên cửa sổ.]

**II. PHÂN TÍCH TRANH PHONG CẢNH:**

1. Tranh phong cảnh có thể có hình ảnh về cây cối, nhà cửa, đường phố v.v… Lúc này tranh sẽ không có người hoặc không đặt con người làm trọng tâm.

2. Những câu chỉ trạng thái của cây cối, nhà cửa, xe cộ v.v…thì dùng thì hiện tại đơn dạng chủ động “is/are + giới từ”, dạng bị động “is/are + V3/V-ed” hoặc bị động của thì hiện tại hoàn thành “has/have been + V3/V-ed”.

3. Tương tự như tranh có đồ vật, tranh phong cảnh cũng sẽ không có người. Do đó những câu dùng thì dạng bị động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn “is/are + being + V3/V-ed” mô tả hành động của người luôn là phương án sai.

4. Tranh không có người nên những câu mô tả có chủ ngữ chỉ người: a man/woman; he/she/they; some/many + men/women/people; danh từ chỉ người đều là phương án sai.

5. Một số câu chỉ trạng thái cũng có thể dùng dạng chủ động của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn “is/are + V-ing”. Lúc này động từ diễn tả trạng thái chứ không phải hành động. Do đó, những câu như vậy vẫn có thể là phương án đúng.

6. Ví dụ & phân tích:



• The highway is devided into lanes. [Đường cao tốc được chia thành nhiều làn đường.]

• There are several kinds of vehicles on the road. [Có nhiều loại phương tiện trên đường.]

• Vehicles are moving in the same direction. [Các phương tiện đang di chuyển theo cùng một hướng.]

**II. NGHE & PHÂN TÍCH TRANH ĐỂ CHỌN CÂU ĐÚNG NHẤT:**

***1. Nghe & tập phát âm***

a. Tranh số 1 **(41.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) There’s a clock in the tower.  (B) There’s a towel hanging outside.  (C) There’s a person on the balcony.  (D) There’s a watch next to the window. |

b. Tranh số 2 **(42.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Chairs have been stacked in the corner of the room.  (B) The silverware is being polished.  (C) Water is being poured into the glasses.  (D) The table has been set for a meal. |

c. Tranh số 3 **(43.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Trees are being transported down the river.  (B) Buildings are overlooking the water.  (C) Boats are passing under the bridge.  (D) Children are playing in the fields. |

d. Tranh số 4 **(44.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The driver is checking the engine.  (B) Some tires are being repaired.  (C) Some workers are opening boxes.  (D) The truck is parked next to containers. |

e. Tranh số 5 **(45.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The people are eating the pies.  (B) The desserts are on display.  (C) The prices are clearly visible.  (D) The pies are being sliced. |

***2. Câu hỏi luyện tập***

**01. (46.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The airplanes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The airplanes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a high altitude.  (C) The airplanes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) The airplanes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ground. |

**02. (47.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The chairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the wall.  (B) The audience is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down.  (C) The chairs have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in rows.  (D) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has begun. |

**03. (48.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are empty.  (B) The vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The goods are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been opened. |

**04. (49.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The boat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.  (B) The boat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the dock.  (C) Some boats are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other on the water.  (D) There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to the river. |

**05. (50.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The office is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplies.  (B) Someone is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the computer.  (C) Supplies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the warehouse.  (D) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the office are empty. |

**06. (51.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The fountain is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water into the air.  (B) People are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the pool.  (C) Water is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the mountain.  (D) Children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the water fountain. |

**07. (52.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cloth.  (B) The chairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The carpet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) The sofa is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**08. (53.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been placed on a counter.  (B) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been fastened to the ceiling.  (C) A large painting has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a desk.  (D) Armchairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a fireplace. |

**09. (54.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Some boats are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pier.  (B) Some people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a dock.  (C) One of the boats is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the shore.  (D) A sail has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above a ship. |

**10. (55.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the wall.  (B) There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stacked on the floor.  (C) A floor lamp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a desk.  (D) Reading materials are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a table. |

**11. (56.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Vehicles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bridge.  (B) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above a street.  (C) Passengers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bus.  (D) Some cars are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a garage. |

**12. (57.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.  (B) A vehicle’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) Earth is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a truck.  (D) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. |

**13. (58.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Signs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the cabinet doors.  (B) Some glasses have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the sink.  (C) A coffee machine has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the counter.  (D) The containers have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water. |

**14. (59.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) A sign is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above some artwork.  (B) Plants are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a stairway.  (C) A round table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by chairs.  (D) An area rug has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**15. (60.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Lamposts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a row.  (B) A crowd of people has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a beach.  (C) A garden has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a rooftop.  (D) The roadway is full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**III. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**01. (61.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Trees are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under an archway.  (B) Passengers are waiting to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a train.  (C) A high wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train tracks.  (D) A train is about to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bridge. |

**02. (62.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) A painting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.  (B) Some people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meal.  (C) The table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) A lamp is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**03. (63.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The motorcycle has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) A tire has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the motorcycle.  (D) The seat of the motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**04. (64.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Some bags are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The closet has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The shelves are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxes.  (D) Some clothes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor. |

**05. (65.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The chairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the wall.  (B) People are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the water.  (C) Waiters are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the gate.  (D) The tables are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a row. |

**06. (66.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Some cars are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along a street.  (B) Some trees are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) Traffic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by an officer.  (D) The buildings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**07. (67.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The books have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in piles.  (B) The bookshelves have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The cart has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its side.  (D) The files have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bookshelf. |

**08. (68.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The bicycles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ground.  (B) The people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their cars down the road.  (C) The bicycles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of the buildings.  (D) The people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their bicycles along the street. |

**09. (69.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The pins have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the board.  (B) The cups have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The closet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boxes.  (D) Pencils have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in containers. |

**10. (70.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to the beds.  (B) There are no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bed.  (C) There’s a stack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.  (D) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above the beds. |

**11. (71.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The signs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The building is under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The bicyclists are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the streets.  (D) Some cars are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the street. |

**12. (72.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Customers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pay for their books.  (B) The people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a table.  (C) There are boxes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table.  (D) Many books are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**13. (73.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The traffic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the city.  (B) The vehicles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.  (C) The buses are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a row.  (D) The buildings have no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**14. (74.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The bed has not been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today.  (B) The curtains have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hanging on the wall.  (D) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the foot of the bed. |

**15. (75.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The tables in the restaurant are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The chairs have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (C) The restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diners.  (D) There’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next to the door. |

**16. (76.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.  (B) The tables are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tablecloths.  (C) The chairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (D) The piano is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

**17. (77.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Cheese is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a customer.  (B) Cheese has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into cartons.  (C) Labels are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pieces of cheese.  (D) Cheese has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into different sizes. |

**18. (78.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) The furniture is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (B) The carpet has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the corner.  (C) Some pillows are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beside a bed.  (D) Bedding has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a mattress. |

**19. (79.mp3)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (A) Some chairs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the side of a swimming pool.  (B) A tugboat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a ship out to sea.  (C) Umbrellas are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people from the rain.  (D) Leaves are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the pool. |

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| **ÔN TẬP PART 1** |

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| **UNIT 1: CÂU HỎI WHERE, WHEN** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI WHERE (CÂU HỎI VỀ ĐỊA ĐIỂM)**

***1. Các hình thức của câu hỏi Where***

• Where + is/are + S

• Where + do/does/did/has/have/will + S + V

• Where + can/could/should/may/might/must + S + V

• Do you know/hear/remember/think + where…

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• At/in/on/from/to...(giới từ chỉ nơi chốn) + danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm (Cụm giới từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm)

• It hasn’t been decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Let me ask sb: để tôi hỏi ai đó

• Check sth: hãy kiểm tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi không chắn chắn

• I don’t know (yet)/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No thường là phương án sai. Chúng chỉ có thể đúng với câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng trợ động từ “Do”.

• Các câu trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc dùng từ đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

• Các câu trả lời gây nhiễu bằng các cụm At/in/on/from/to + từ chỉ thời gian.

**II. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (01.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where is the manual for the photocopier?  (A) Haven’t they left yet?  (B) Yes, it’s working.  (C) It should be in that file cabinet. | Sổ hướng dẫn của máy in ở đâu?  (A) Họ đã đi rời đi chưa?  (B) Đúng vậy, nó đang hoạt động.  (C) Có lẽ nó ở trong tủ hồ sơ kia kìa. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (02.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where is the dental clinic’s main office?  (A) It’s near Olive Street.  (B) About twice a year.  (C) For an appointment. | Văn phòng chính của phòng khám nha khoa ở đâu?  (A) Nó gần Phố Olive.  (B) Khoảng 2 lần một năm.  (C) Vì một cuộc hẹn. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (03.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where will the banquet take place?  (A) Please make a donation.  (B) The Washington Ballroom.  (C) In the evening, at 8:00. | Bữa đại tiệc sẽ diễn ra ở đâu?  (A) Vui lòng quyên góp.  (B) Phòng khiêu vũ Washington.  (C) Vào buổi tối, lúc 8 giờ. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (04.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (05.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (06.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (07.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (08.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (09.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (10.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**III. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI WHEN (CÂU HỎI VỀ THỜI GIAN)**

***1. Các hình thức của câu hỏi When***

• When + is/are + S + giới từ/tính từ

• When + is/are + S + V-ing/V-ed

• When + do/does/did/has/have/will + S + V

• When + can/could/should/may/might/must + S + V

• Do you know/hear/remember/think + when…

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• In + lượng thời gian = trong bao lâu nữa (chỉ thời điểm ở tương lai)

• At + giờ cụ thể = vào lúc mấy giờ

• On + Thứ trong tuần/ngày trong tháng = vào ngày nào đó

• Before/After/Around + mốc thời gian = Trước/Sau/Khoảng thời điểm nào đó

• Next/Last + danh từ chỉ thời gian = vào thời điểm nào đó vào lần trước hoặc sắp đến.

• Within + khoảng thời gian = Trong vòng, trong phạm vi khoảng thời gian đó

• As soon as possible: sớm nhất có thể

• As soon as + S + V: ngay khi việc gì diễn ra

• Phương án có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian phù hợp về thì (quá khứ/hiện tại/tương lai) tương ứng với câu hỏi

• It hasn’t been deceided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: hãy kiểm tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi không chắc chắn

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các phương án trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No thường là phương án sai. Chúng chỉ có thể đúng với câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng trợ động từ “Do”.

• Các phương án trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc dùng từ đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

• Các phương án trả lời gây nhiễu bằng các cụm At/in/on + từ chỉ địa điểm

• Các phương án trả lời gây nhiễu bằng các cụm Around/Next/Last + danh từ chỉ vật. Lúc này các cụm này có nghĩa là “xung quanh cái gì”, “cái gì tiếp theo”, “cái gì trước đó”.

• Phương án trả lời gồm giới từ For + khoảng thời gian = suốt khoảng thời gian đó 🡪 Chỉ một hành động xảy ra và kéo dài từ lúc bắt đầu đến cuối khoảng thời gian này. Do đó, nó không thể trả lời cho câu hỏi “when” vì “when” là hỏi thời điểm, mốc thời gian xảy ra sự việc.

• Phương án trả lời gồm cụm giới từ chỉ thời điểm nhưng không đúng về thì:

\*In + lượng thời gian = trong bao lâu nữa (chỉ thời điểm ở tương lai) 🡪 không thể trả lời cho câu hỏi When + động từ được chia ở các thì quá khứ.

\*Next + danh từ chỉ thời gian = vào thời điểm nào đó sắp tới (chỉ thời điểm ở tương lai) 🡪 không thể trả lời cho câu hỏi When + động từ được chi ở các thì quá khứ.

\*Last + danh từ chỉ thời gian = vào thời điểm nào đó trước đây (chỉ thời điểm ở quá khứ) 🡪 Không thể trả lời cho câu hỏi When + động từ được chia ở các thì hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

**IV. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (11.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When should this application be submitted by?  (A) Every few hours.  (B) Tonight, I think.  (C) Please fill out this form. | Đơn xin này nên được nộp trễ nhất là lúc nào?  (A) Mỗi một vài tiếng.  (B) Tối nay, tôi nghĩ vậy.  (C) Vui lòng hoàn thành mẫu đơn này. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (12.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When will the company release its annual report?  (A) Later this week.  (B) We didn’t export them.  (C) I didn’t write them. | Khi nào thì công ty sẽ công bố bản báo cáo thường niên của họ?  (A) Cuối tuần này.  (B) Chúng tôi đã không xuất khẩu chúng.  (C) Tôi đã không viết chúng. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (13.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When did Ms. Iverson leave the company?  (A) For health reasons.  (B) A few months ago.  (C) No, I’m staying. | Cô Iverson đã rời khỏi công ty lúc nào vậy?  (A) Vì lí do sức khoẻ.  (B) Vài tháng trước.  (C) Không, tôi đang ở đây. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (14.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (15.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (16.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (17.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (18.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (19.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (20.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**Nghe và trả lời 30 câu hỏi hỗn hợp gồm where, when**

  

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 2: CÂU HỎI WHO, WHAT** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI WHO (CÂU HỎI VỀ NGƯỜI)**

***1. Các hình thức của câu hỏi Who***

• Who + is/are + S + giới từ/tính từ

• When + is/are + S + V-ing/V-ed

• When + do/does/did/has/have/will + S + V

• When + can/could/should/may/might/must + S + V

• Do/did you know/hear/remember/think + who…

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• Các phương án chứa đại từ chỉ người, tên người, tên chức vụ, bộ phận văn phòng.

• It hasn’t been deceided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: hãy kiểm tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi không chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know (yet)/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các phương án trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No thường là phương án sai. Chúng chỉ đúng với câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng trợ động từ “Do”.

• Các phương án trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc dùng từ (gần) đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

• Các phương án trả lời gồm giới từ + danh từ chỉ nơi chốn/thời gian đều là phương án sai vì những phương án như vậy chỉ trả lời cho câu hỏi Where/When, không thể trả lời cho câu hỏi Who.

• Các phương án trả lời gây nhiễu có chứa đại từ chỉ người, tên người, tên chức vụ, bộ phận văn phòng nhưng hành động thì không đúng với câu hỏi (hỏi làm việc này mà trả lời làm việc khác) hoặc không đúng về thì so với câu hỏi.

**II. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (21.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who’s going to repair the computer system?  (A) There are going to be two pairs.  (B) A technician will fix it tomorrow.  (C) No, I don’t know how. | Ai sẽ sửa chữa hệ thống máy tính?  (A) Sắp có 2 cặp.  (B) Một kĩ thuật viên sẽ sửa nó vào ngày mai.  (C) Không, tôi không biết làm cách nào cả. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (22.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who was on the telephone?  (A) It’s disconnected.  (B) This morning at 10.  (C) Some salesperson. | Ai đã nói chuyện điện thoại vậy?  (A) Nó đã bị ngắt kết nối.  (B) Sáng nay lúc 10 giờ.  (C) Một nhân viên bán hàng nào đó. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (23.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who translated this news article?  (A) From a finance magazine.  (B) Yes, it’s a new article.  (C) Kathy did that. | Ai đã biên dịch bài viết tin tức này?  (A) Từ một tạp chí tài chính.  (B) Đúng vậy, nó là một bài viết mới.  (C) Kathy đã làm việc đó. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (24.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (25.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (26.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (27.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (28.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (29.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Did you hear who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (30.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you know who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**III. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI WHAT** **(CÂU HỎI CÁI GÌ)**

***1. Các cấu trúc câu hỏi và câu trả lời tương ứng***

• What time…? - Hỏi về giờ 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ thời điểm.

• What kind of…? - Hỏi về loại nào 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ một loại đối tượng nào đó

• What color…? - Hỏi về màu sắc 🡪 Phương án đúng sẽ chứa từ chỉ màu sắc

• What should/ did + S + V…? – Hỏi về hành động 🡪 Phương án đúng sẽ chứa động từ chỉ hành động

• What ….made of? – Hỏi về chất liệu làm 🡪 Phương án đúng sẽ chứa từ chỉ chất liệu

• What is the best way to?/ what is the fastest way to? – Phương tiện nào là tốt nhất/ phương tiện nào là nhanh nhất? 🡪 Phương án đúng sẽ chứa tên một loại phương tiện (subway, highway, plane, train, bus,…)

• What’s the price/what’s final offer = How much? – Hỏi về giá cả 🡪 Phương án đúng sẽ chứa từ chỉ giá cả

• What do/did you think = what is/was your opinion? – Hỏi về ý kiến 🡪 Phương án đúng sẽ nêu ra ý kiến.

***2. Các phương án có thể đúng nữa là***

• It hasn’t decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi k chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No thường là phương án sai.

• Các câu trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc sử dụng từ (gần) đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

**IV. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (31.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What’s on the menu today?  (A) At 12:30 P.M.  (B) Various pasta dishes.  (C) A window seat would be nice. | Thực đơn hôm nay có gì?  (A) Vào lúc 12 giờ 30 trưa.  (B) Nhiều món mì Ý khác nhau.  (C) Một chỗ ngồi gần cửa sổ thì tốt. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (32.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What time does the pharmacy close this evening?  (A) Yes, if you have time.  (B) Actually, it’s already closed.  (C) Across from the café. | Tối nay hiệu thuốc đóng cửa lúc mấy giờ?  (A) Đúng vậy, nếu bạn có thời gian.  (B) Thật ra, nó đã đóng cửa rồi.  (C) Đối diện quán cà phê. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (33.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What did you like about the factory tour?  (A) Yes, everyone in our group did.  (B) At a clothing manufacturer.  (C) Our guide was very knowledgeable. | Bạn thích gì về chuyến tham quan nhà máy?  (A) Phải, mọi người trong nhóm đều đã làm.  (B) Tại một nhà sản xuất quần áo.  (C) Hướng dẫn viên của chúng tôi rất am  hiểu. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (34.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (35.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (36.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (37.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (38.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (39.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (40.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**Nghe và trả lời 30 câu hỏi hỗn hợp gồm who, what**

  

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 3: CÂU HỎI WHY, HOW** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI WHY (CÂU HỎI TẠI SAO)**

***1. Các hình thức của câu hỏi Why***

• Why + trợ động từ + S + V? 🡪 Hỏi lí do

• Why don’t you/we + S + V? 🡪 Đây dạng câu thể hiện sự đề nghị

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• Đối với câu hỏi lí do, các phương án đúng có thể là:

+ To V: để làm gì

+ Maybe, probably…: có thể…

+ Giới từ chỉ lí do: Due to / Because of / Owing to / Thanks to / On account of + N: vì, do, bởi

+ Liên từ chỉ lí do: Because / Since / As / Now that + S + V: vì, do, bởi

• Đối với câu thể hiện đề nghị, các phương án có thể đúng là:

+ That’s a good/great/wonderful idea: đó là một ý tưởng hay, tuyệt vời.

+ Các phương án có chứa Yes hoặc No/câu hỏi cũng có thể là phương án đúng đối với loại câu hỏi này.

• It hasn’t deceided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi không chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Đối với câu hỏi mang tính chất hỏi lí do thì các phương án trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No đều là phương án sai. Chúng chỉ có thể đúng với câu hỏi mang tính chất đề nghị.

• Các phương án trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc dùng từ (gần) đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

**II. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (41.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why has the traffic stopped moving?  (A) Maybe there’s some road construction.  (B) Yes, I’d love to see a movie.  (C) No thanks, I can take the train. | Tại sao các phương tiện giao thông lại dừng lại?  (A) Có thể do việc xây dựng đường sá.  (B) Đúng vậy, tôi muốn đi xem một bộ phim.  (C) Không, cảm ơn, tôi có thể đi tàu. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (42.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why is the store closed so early today?  (A) No, it isn’t very close.  (B) Yes, I got up at six today.  (C) It’s a national holiday. | Tại sao cửa hàng hôm nay lại đóng cửa sớm quá vậy?  (A) Không, nó không gần lắm đâu.  (B) Đúng, hôm nay tôi đã dậy lúc 6 giờ.  (C) Nó là một ngày quốc lễ. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (43.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why wasn’t Mr. Davis at the meeting?  (A) He’s out of town.  (B) Conference room B.  (C) At three o’clock. | Tại sao ông Davis không có mặt ở cuộc họp?  (A) Ông ấy đang ở ngoại thành.  (B) Phòng hội nghị B.  (C) Vào lúc 3 giờ. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (44.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (45.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (46.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (47.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you know why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (48.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (49.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (50.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**III. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI HOW (CÂU HỎI CÁCH THỨC)**

***1. Các cấu trúc câu hỏi và câu trả lời tương ứng***

• How much + be + …? – Câu hỏi về giá cả 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ giá cả

• How much + do/does/did +… + cost? – Câu hỏi về giá cả 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ giá cả

• How much + N? – Hỏi lượng bao nhiêu của một cái gì đó 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ lượng

• How many + N? Hỏi về số lượng 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ số lượng.

• How + trợ động từ + S + V…? – Hỏi cách thức làm như thế nào 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ hành động phù hợp.

• How + động từ chỉ sự di chuyển (get/come/arrive/move/travel…)? – Hỏi phương tiện di chuyển 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ phương tiện đi lại.

• How do/did you feel? – Hỏi về cảm nhận, ý kiến 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ ý kiến.

• How far…? – Hỏi khoảng cách bao xa 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ khoảng cách.

• How long…? – Hỏi hành động kéo dài trong thời gian bao lâu 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ một khoảng thời gian hoặc “for, over, more/less than…” + khoảng thời gian

• How often…? – Hỏi tần suất 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ tần suất.

• How soon/late = When…? – Hỏi thời điểm 🡪 Câu trả lời có chứa từ chỉ thời điểm.

• How long + book/magazine/ newpaper/ novel? – Hỏi số lượng trang của một loại sách nào đó 🡪 Phương án đúng có chứa từ chỉ số trang.

• How about + Ving…? – Dạng câu đưa ra đề nghị, đề xuất 🡪 Các phương án trả lời đúng có thể là:

+ That’s a good/great/wonderful idea: đó là một ý tưởng hay, tuyệt vời.

+ I (don’t) think that’s a good/great/wonderful idea: tôi (không) nghĩ đó là một ý tưởng hay, tuyệt vời.

+ Các phương án có chứa Yes hoặc No/câu hỏi cũng có thể là phương án đúng đối với loại câu hỏi này.

***2. Các phương án có thể đúng nữa là***

• It hasn’t decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi k chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời bằng Yes hoặc No thường là phương án sai.

• Các câu trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc sử dụng từ (gần) đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

**IV. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (51.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How will you get to the restaurant tonight?  (A) I’ll take the bus.  (B) No later than seven o’clock.  (C) I think I’ll rest a while. | Bạn sẽ đến nhà hàng bằng cách nào?  (A) Tôi sẽ bắt xe buýt.  (B) Không muộn hơn 7 giờ.  (C) Tôi nghĩ tôi sẽ nghỉ ngơi một lát. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (52.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How long will it be before we get to the theater?  (A) It’s three meters long.  (B) About fifteen minutes or so.  (C) No, not by bus. | Sẽ mất bao lâu trước khi chúng ta đến rạp?  (A) Nó dài 3 mét.  (B) Khoảng 15 phút.  (C) Không, không phải bằng xe buýt. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (53.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you know how often the bus comes?  (A) No, he doesn’t come here often.  (B) The box came in this morning.  (C) About every 30 minutes. | Bạn có biết tần suất xe buýt đến đây không?  (A) Không, anh ấy không đến đây thường xuyên.  (B) Chiếc hộp đã đến đây vào sáng nay.  (C) Khoảng 30 phút 1 chuyến. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (54.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (55.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (56.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (57.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (58.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (59.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (60.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**Nghe và trả lời 30 câu hỏi hỗn hợp gồm why, how**

  

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 4: CÂU HỎI YES-NO, CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI YES-NO**

***1. Các hình thức của câu hỏi Yes-No***

• Be (am/is/are) (+ not) + S + V-ing/V-ed/Adj/Prep

• Do (do/does/did) (+ not) + S + V

• Have (have/has/had) (+ not) + S + V-ed

• Will/would/can/could/should (+ not) + S + V

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• Câu trả lời Yes/No và nội dung phía sau phù hợp với câu hỏi.

• Các trạng từ diễn tả sự chắc chắn: sure, absolutely, definitely, actually.

• Các câu trần thuật trả lời thẳng nội dung trong câu hỏi mà không cần Yes/No.

• Các câu hỏi Yes/No bắt đầu bằng các động từ khiếm khuyết thường có ý diễn tả sự đề nghị, yêu cầu, lời mời. Những câu hỏi như vậy có thể trả lời bằng các hình thức sau:

+ Sure / Ok / Sorry.

+ That sounds good / That’s fine.

+ I’d love to / be happy to / be glad to / appreciate it.

+ No problem / Not at all.

+ I’ll handle it.

• It hasn’t decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi k chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc sử dụng từ (gần) đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

• Các câu trả lời có giới từ + danh từ chỉ địa điểm/thời gian thường là phương án sai (vì chúng trả lời cho câu hỏi Where/When).

**II. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (61.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Did you go shopping last weekend?  (A) That one comes first.  (B) No, I didn’t have time.  (C) They’re quite friendly. | Cuối tuần trước bạn có đi mua sắm không?  (A) Cái đó thì đến đầu tiên.  (B) Không, tôi không có thời gian.  (C) Họ khá là thân thiện. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (62.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Can you call me back before five P.M.?  (A) Yes, no problem.  (B) There are only four.  (C) It’s in the back. | Bạn có thể gọi lại cho tôi lúc 6 giờ chiều không?  (A) Được, không thành vấn đề.  (B) Chỉ có bốn cái.  (C) Nó nằm ở đằng sau. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (63.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hasn’t it stop raining yet?  (A) No, I can’t.  (B) Yes, it has.  (C) Sure, why not? | Trời đã tạnh mưa chưa vậy?  (A) Không, tôi không thể.  (B) Rồi, trời đã tạnh.  (C) Chắc chắn rồi, tại sao lại không? |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (64.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (65.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jane, do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (66.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (67.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (68.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Isn’t there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (69.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (70.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Didn’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**III. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI**

***1. Khái niệm***

• Câu hỏi đuôi là dạng câu có hình thức dùng để hỏi được gắn vào đuôi của câu trần thuật khẳng định hoặc phủ định.

• Về mặt ý nghĩa hỏi, thì câu hỏi đuôi giống câu hỏi Yes-No. Vì thế câu trả lời có thể tương tự như câu trả lời của câu hỏi Yes-No.

• Nếu phía trước là câu khẳng định, thì câu hỏi đuôi sẽ ở dạng phủ định và ngược lại.

• Chủ ngữ trong câu hỏi đuôi sẽ tương ứng với chủ ngữ trong câu trần thuật phía trước.

• Khác với những câu hỏi thông thường đều có hình thức dùng để hỏi nằm ở đầu câu (Who, When, Where, What, Why, How…).

***2. Các hình thức của câu hỏi đuôi***

a. Nếu trong mệnh đề phía trước có trợ động từ thường (be/do/have) hoặc “be” làm động từ chính, thì câu hỏi đuôi sẽ lặp lại trợ động từ đó hoặc lặp lại động từ chính “be”.

VD1: You **haven’t** seen Mary today, **have** you?

VD2: You **are** writing the report, **aren’t** you?

b. Nếu trong mệnh đề phía trước có trợ động từ tình thái (động từ khiếm khuyết) thì câu hỏi đuôi sẽ lặp lại trợ động từ tình thái đó.

VD1: The children **can** swim, **can’t** they?

VD2: Mary **will** be here soon, **won’t** she?

c. Nếu trong mệnh đề phía trước không có trợ động từ, tức là lúc này câu được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc quá khứ đơn dạng khẳng định, thì ta dùng các trợ động từ thường tương ứng với thì và ngôi cũng như số lượng của chủ ngữ.

VD1: You **live** near here, **don’t** you?

🡪 Câu trần thuật được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, chủ ngữ là “you”. Vậy ta dùng trợ động từ phù hợp là “do”.

VD2: Karen **plays** the piano, **doesn’t** she?

🡪 Câu trần thuật được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, chủ ngữ là “Karen”. Vậy ta dùng trợ động từ phù hợp là “does”, đại từ thay thế phù hợp là “she”.

VD3: Tom and Jerry **locked** the door, **didn’t** they?

🡪 Câu trần thuật được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn, chủ ngữ là “Tom and Jerry”. Vậy ta dùng trợ động từ phù hợp là “did”, đại từ thay thế phù hợp là “they”.

***2. Cách trả lời câu hỏi đuôi***

• Câu trả lời Yes có nghĩa là hình thức câu trần thuật khẳng định là đúng. Câu trả lời No có nghĩa là hình thức câu trần thuật phủ định là đúng. Bất kể câu hỏi đuôi ở hình thức khẳng định hay phủ định.

VD1: Claire is married, isn’t she?

- **Yes** (= she is married), last month.

- **No** (= she isn’t married), but she will get married next month.

VD2: Andrew hasn’t got many friends, has he?

- **Yes** (= Andrew has got many friends), because he’s a friendly and open man.

- **No** (= Andrew hasn’t got many friends), because he’s reserved.

• It hasn’t decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi k chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời có lặp lại từ hoặc sử dụng từ (gần) đồng âm trong câu hỏi thường là phương án sai.

• Các câu trả lời Yes/No nhưng vế phía sau không đúng nội dung Yes/No tương ứng.

**IV. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (71.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| He’s in the customer service department, isn’t he?  (A) OK, I’ll tell him “no”.  (B) It isn’t very big.  (C) No, in the sales department. | Anh ấy ở bộ phận dịch vụ khách hàng phải không?  (A) Được, tôi sẽ nói với anh ấy là “không”.  (B) Nó không lớn lắm.  (C) Không, ở bộ phận bán hàng. |

a. Câu hỏi 02 (72.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mr. Thompson likes Italian food, doesn’t he?  (A) It’s his favorite.  (B) An Italian car.  (C) No, I don’t own any. | Ông Thompson thích đồ ăn Ý phải không?  (A) Nó là loại yêu thích của ông ấy.  (B) Một chiếc xe hơi của Ý.  (C) Không, tôi không có cái nào cả. |

b. Câu hỏi 03 (73.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| You’ll make the reservation for this evening, won’t you?  (A) I’ve already made one.  (B) No, I won’t be late.  (C) Near the front, please. | Bạn sẽ đặt chỗ cho buổi tối nay phải không?  (A) Tôi đã đặt một chỗ rồi.  (B) Không, tôi sẽ không đến trễ.  (C) Gần phía trước, làm ơn. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (74.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (75.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (76.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (77.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (78.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (79.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (80.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**Nghe và trả lời 30 câu hỏi hỗn hợp gồm câu hỏi Yes-No, câu hỏi đuôi**

  

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 5: CÂU HỎI LỰA CHỌN, CÂU HỎI WHICH** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI LỰA CHỌN**

***1. Các hình thức của câu hỏi lựa chọn***

• Câu hỏi lựa chọn có hình thức hỏi giống như câu hỏi Yes-No, phần nội dung câu hỏi sẽ được thêm liên từ “or” nối 2 thành phần để lựa chọn.

• Vì câu hỏi lựa chọn có hình thức hỏi gần giống câu hỏi Yes-No, mà câu hỏi Yes-No thì có thể trả lời bằng Yes/No, còn câu hỏi lựa chọn thì không; nên ta phải chú ý nghe kĩ cả nội dung câu hỏi để phân biệt câu hỏi Yes-No hay câu hỏi lựa chọn.

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• Câu trả lời có lặp lại một trong 2 sự lựa chọn.

• I prefer…: tôi thích…hơn

• Either is good/fine/ok: một trong 2 cái đều được.

• Neither is good/fine/ok: không cái nào được.

• Both are good/fine/ok: cả 2 đều được.

• The first/second one: cái thứ nhất/thứ hai

• Whichever: tuỳ cái nào

• It doesn’t matter to me: nó không là vấn đề với tôi

• Instead: dùng để đề xuất 1 lựa chọn khác

• It hasn’t decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi k chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời Yes/No trong loại câu hỏi này là phương án sai.

**II. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (81.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Would you like soup, or do you prefer salad?  (A) An extensive menu.  (B) Soup would be best.  (C) I prefer a booth. | Bạn muốn dùng món canh, hay bạn thích rau trộn hơn?  (A) Một thực đơn phong phú.  (B) Canh là tốt nhất.  (C) Tôi thích một cái bốt hơn. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (82.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Would you rather eat out or have something delivered?  (A) I’ll have salmon.  (B) I’d rather visit a restaurant.  (C) Normally every week. | Bạn thích ăn ngoài hay đặt thứ gì đó giao đến?  (A) Tôi sẽ ăn cá hồi.  (B) Tôi thích đi nhà hàng hơn.  (C) Thông thường mỗi tuần. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (83.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Would you like an economy or business class seat?  (A) I’ll be away on business.  (B) Economy class is fine.  (C) Let’s leave soon. | Bạn thích chỗ ngồi hạng phổ thông hay hạng thương gia?  (A) Tôi sẽ đi công tác xa.  (B) Hạng phổ thông thì ổn rồi.  (C) Chúng ta hãy rời đi sớm. |

***2. Nghe và viết câu hỏi và các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (84.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (85.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (86.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (87.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (88.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (89.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (90.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**III. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI WHICH**

***1. Khái niệm***

Câu hỏi Which cũng mang hàm ý lựa chọn giữa một nhóm đối tượng mà người hỏi và người nghe đều hiểu. Cấu trúc của câu hỏi Which là:

• Which + N + trợ V/V khiếm khuyết + S + V

***2. Các phương án đúng có thể là***

• Các phương án có thể đúng với câu hỏi lựa chọn thì cũng đúng với câu hỏi Which.

• Câu trả lời đúng phổ biến nhất cho câu hỏi Which là “the one…/the…one”.

• It hasn’t decided/confirmed/finalized/discussed yet: nó vẫn chưa được quyết định/xác nhận/hoàn thành/thảo luận

• Let me check/ask/find out/see: để tôi kiểm tra/hỏi/tìm hiểu/xem đã

• Check + sth: kiểu tra cái gì

• I’m not sure…: tôi k chắn chắn đâu

• I don’t know/I have no idea: tôi không biết

***3. Loại các phương án sai***

• Các câu trả lời Yes/No trong loại câu hỏi này là phương án sai.

**IV. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe và phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (91.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which advertising agency does Pamela work for?  (A) The agencies are meeting next week.  (B) She’s with the Thompson Agency.  (C) Does she have an agent? | Pamela làm việc cho đại lí quảng cáo nào?  (A) Các đại lí sẽ gặp nhau vào tuần tới.  (B) Cô ấy làm việc cho đại lí Thompson.  (C) Cô ấy có nhân viên đại lí không? |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (92.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which gym do you use?  (A) The one near my home.  (B) Treadmills mostly.  (C) I think its new. | Bạn dùng phòng tập thể dục nào?  (A) Cái ở gần nhà tôi.  (B) Hầu như là máy chạy bộ.  (C) Tôi nghĩ nó mới mẻ. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (93.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which new employees need new ID card?  (A) On April 1.  (B) Only the part-timers.  (C) For security reasons. | Những nhân viên nào thì cần thẻ ID mới?  (A) Vào ngày 1 tháng Tư.  (B) Chỉ những nhân viên bán thời gian.  (C) Vì lí do an ninh. |

***2. Nghe & viết các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (94.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (95.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (96.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (97.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (98.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (99.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (100.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**V. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**Nghe và trả lời 30 câu hỏi hỗn hợp gồm câu hỏi lựa chọn, câu hỏi Which**

  

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 6: CÂU HỎI TRẦN THUẬT, CÂU MỆNH LỆNH** |

**I. PHÂN TÍCH CÂU HỎI CÓ DẠNG TRẦN THUẬT, CÂU MỆNH LỆNH**

1. Các câu hỏi thuộc nhóm này buộc thí sinh phải nghe hiểu toàn bộ nội dung để có thể chọn phương án chính xác.

2. Câu hỏi có dạng câu trần thuật có thể nói về bất kì nội dung nào. Do đó không có hình thức trả lời cụ thể cho dạng câu hỏi này.

3. Một số câu trần thuật mang ý nghĩa đưa ra lời đề nghị “I’d like / I’d + V” thì cũng có thể được trả lời như câu đề nghị đã học trong Câu hỏi Why và Câu hỏi Yes-No.

**II. LUYỆN TẬP CÁC CÂU HỎI MẪU**

***1. Nghe & phân tích***

a. Câu hỏi 01 (101.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Excuse me, I need to change my destination from Osaka to Tokyo.  (A) The luggage department is upstairs.  (B) I don’t need to go there.  (C) Let’s see if there are any seats. | Xin lỗi, tôi cần thay đổi điểm đến từ Osaka đổi thành Tokyo.  (A) Bộ phận hành lí ở trên lầu.  (B) Tôi không cần đến đó.  (C) Để tôi xem thử còn chỗ nào không. |

b. Câu hỏi 02 (102.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Don’t forget to turn off the air conditioner.  (A) You can keep going straight.  (B) Thanks for reminding me.  (C) There’s one in my office. | Đừng quên tắt điều hoà nhé.  (A) Bạn có thể tiếp tục đi thẳng.  (B) Cảm ơn vì đã nhắc tôi.  (C) Có một cái trong văn phòng của tôi. |

c. Câu hỏi 03 (103.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Let’s share the profits evenly among us.  (A) Both halves are even.  (B) Their shares rose today.  (C) That sounds fair. | Hãy chia đều lợi nhuận trong số chúng ta.  (A) Hai nửa thì đều nhau.  (B) Cổ phiếu của họ đã tăng hôm nay.  (C) Việc đó nghe có vẻ công bằng. |

***2. Nghe & viết các phương án trả lời***

a. Câu hỏi 04 (104.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

b. Câu hỏi 05 (105.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

c. Câu hỏi 06 (106.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

d. Câu hỏi 07 (107.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

e. Câu hỏi 08 (108.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

f. Câu hỏi 09 (109.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

g. Câu hỏi 10 (110.mp3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A)  (B)  (C) |  |

**III. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

**Nghe và trả lời 30 câu hỏi hỗn hợp gồm câu hỏi trần thuật, câu mệnh lệnh.**

  

**GIỚI THIỆU PART 3 – CONVERSATIONS**

Phần thi nghe TOEIC PART 3 có tổng cộng 10 đoạn hội thoại ngắn giữa hai người. Mỗi đoạn như vậy bao gồm ba câu hỏi tương đương với các nội dung: Hỏi các thông tin bao quát, Hỏi các thông tin chi tiết và Câu hỏi suy luận.

**I. CÁC DẠNG CÂU HỎI TRONG PART 3**

***1. Dạng câu hỏi ý chính***

Bạn sẽ nghe được đáp án của kiểu câu hỏi này ngay trong phần đầu của đoạn hội thoại. Các câu hỏi thường gặp của phần này là:

What is the conversation about? (Đoạn hội thoại nói về chủ đề gì?)

What is the topic of the conversation? (Chủ đề chính của cuộc trò chuyện là gì?)

***2. Dạng câu hỏi chi tiết***

Câu hỏi dạng này sẽ hỏi sâu hơn về chủ đề của đoạn hội thoại như

What problem does the woman have? (Người phụ nữ đang gặp phải vấn đề gì?)

What does the man suggest? (Người đàn ông đề xuất ý kiến gì?)

***3. Dạng câu hỏi suy luận***

Câu hỏi suy luận được đánh giá là khó vì nó không chỉ đánh giá xem bạn hiểu bài nghe như thế nào mà còn có thể căn cứ vào các thông tin nghe được để suy luận ra câu trả lời không có trong phần nghe đó.. Ví dụ:

What is the relationship between 2 speakers? (Mối quan hệ giữa 2 người nói là gì?)

What will the woman probably do next? (Người phụ nữ sẽ làm gì tiếp theo?)

Như vậy trong phần này có tổng cộng 30 câu. Nếu ở Part 1 và 2 của kì thi TOEIC thí sinh có thể dựa vào các thủ thuật để tìm ra các đáp án đúng thì ở TOEIC Part 3, bạn phải hoàn toàn dựa vào nội dung từ bài hội thoại. Đây chính là một điểm khó đối với những bạn có kĩ năng nghe yếu cũng như phân tích các thông tin nghe được. Bên cạnh đó, yếu tố giọng đọc, tốc độ đọc, ngữ điệu cũng sẽ ít nhiều làm khó thí sinh nếu như không có nền tảng vững vàng.

### II. CÁCH LÀM TỐT TOEIC PART 3

Một điểm đáng lưu ý của TOEIC PART 3 là thứ tự của các câu hỏi thường sẽ tương ứng với từng phần của bài nghe. Nghĩa là, bạn nghe đến đâu thì câu hỏi sẽ hỏi đến đấy (từ đầu đến cuối) chứ không xáo trộn. Như vậy, bạn có thể yên tâm nghe tuần tự từng thông tin một.

***1. Nghe hết một lượt mới tô đáp án:*** Với mỗi câu đúng nghe được, bạn có thể dùng tay trỏ vào đề thi để “đánh dấu”, sau khi nghe hết một loạt 3 câu mới tô câu trả lời. Cách này giúp bạn có thể tập trung hoàn toàn vào bài Nghe.

***2. Phân bổ thời gian:***Sau khi nghe hết đoạn hội thoại, bạn sẽ nghe 3 câu hỏi. Thời gian đọc câu hỏi là 3 giây, thời gian ngắt quãng giữa các câu hỏi là 8 giây. Tức là sau khi kết thúc đoạn đối thoại bạn có 24 giây để trả lời tất cả các câu hỏi đó.

***3. Tranh thủ đọc qua các câu hỏi:*** Trong khoảng thời gian chuyển giữa các phần nghe, bạn nên tranh thủ đọc qua một lượt các câu hỏi và câu trả lời in sẵn trong đề để tạm nắm chủ đề và nội dung của bài hội thoại, cũng như đoán được một số thông tin chính mà người ta sẽ hỏi.

***4. Bỏ qua các đáp án không làm được:*** Sẽ khó để nhớ hết thông tin trong toàn bộ đoạn hội thoại, do đó đừng lãng phí thời gian cho các câu hỏi bạn thực sự không biết, thay vào đó hãy “hi sinh” và tập trung làm tiếp các câu sau.

***5. Nắm được đặc trưng của TOEIC Part 3:***Tốc độ nói trong phần này sẽ nhanh dần, thường sẽ có 4 lượt nói và xuất hiện nhiều bẫy, thậm chí các đáp án sai cũng sẽ chứa các từ bạn nghe được hoặc trong bài nghe xuất hiện cả 4 đáp án.

### III. CÁC CHỦ ĐỀ THƯỜNG XUẤT HIỆN TRONG TOEIC PART 3

1. Thông tin trong văn phòng (thời gian, cuộc họp, tài liệu, thiết bị, lịch hẹn)  
2. Thông tin về cá nhân (tăng lương, thăng chức, các công việc đang làm)  
3. Du lịch (chuyến công tác, giá cả, thời gian)  
4. Restaurants (nhà hàng), real estate (bất động sản), and retail (bán lẻ)  
5. Free-time activities (các hoạt động trong thời gian rảnh rỗi)

|  |
| --- |
| **UNIT 1** |

**I. LUYỆN TẬP TRÊN LỚP**

***Questions 41-43 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Am)** Hi Kyoko, it’s Ann. What are you doing this weekend? I thought we might go hiking on Saturday.

**(W-Br)** Sounds like fun, Ann, but my sister is visiting from out of town, and I’m taking her to the art museum on Saturday.

**(W-Am)** Oh, I know your sister will really enjoy the art museum. I was just there last week. The new sculpture garden is really worth seeing.

**41.** What are the speakers mainly discussing?

(A) A recent vacation

(B) An art class

(C) Plans for the weekend

(D) Their work schedules

**42.** Who is visiting Kyoko?

(A) Her sister

(B) Her daughter

(C) Her mother

(D) Her aunt

**43.** What did Ann do last week?

(A) She visited a museum.

(B) She worked overtime.

(C) She saw a play.

(D) She went biking.

***Questions 44-46 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Br)** Daniel, can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after work today? My

car’s still in the shop.

**(M-Br)** Sorry, but I’m leaving work early today. I have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

this afternoon at three.

**(W-Br)** Oh. Well, in that case, I can take the bus. It’s only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from here, right?

**(M-Br)** Yes, it’s not far. And, plus it looks like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**44.** What does the woman ask for?

(A) A ride home  
 (B) A bus schedule  
 (C) An umbrella  
 (D) Advice about a car

**45.** Where does the man need to go at three o’clock?

(A) To the bus stop  
 (B) To the train station  
 (C) To the auto shop  
 (D) To the dentist’s office

**46.** What does the man say about the weather?

(A) It is cold.  
 (B) It is raining.  
 (C) It is windy.  
 (D) It is sunny.

***Questions 47-49 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Br)** Hi, Ms. Higuchi. This is John Westfield from Trident \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. We’ve noticed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in two months.

**(W-Am)** Yes, I haven’t been receiving my bills. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**? I’ve recently moved.

**(M-Br)** Our database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as one fourteen Carson

Avenue. Is that correct?

**(W-Am)** No, I’ve moved. I thought I let everyone know, but I must have

forgotten about mobile phone bill. Let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**47.** Who most likely is the man?

(A) A mobile phone company employee  
 (B) A post office employee  
 (C) A bank manager  
 (D) A computer programmer

**48.** Why did the man call the woman?

(A) To advertise a store opening  
 (B) To ask about unpaid bills  
 (C) To ask for a form  
 (D) To offer a special discount

**49.** What will the woman probably give the man?

(A) Directions to a building  
 (B) An order for supplies  
 (C) Her mailing address  
 (D) An account number

***Questions 50-52 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Br)** Are you interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Joan Watson at

the Carter Theater? My husband and I are planning to go.

**(M-Am)** I’ve heard the acting and the sets are wonderful, but I just went to the

opera, and I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right now.

**(W-Br)** Well, I’m calling the theater in a few minutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

so I can let you know if there are any seats still available \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**(M-Am)** That would be great. Then I can decide if I want to go or not.

**50.** What are the speakers discussing?

(A) A play  
 (B) A dance performance  
 (C) A film  
 (D) A concert

**51.** What is the man concerned about?

(A) The length of the show  
 (B) The quality of the performance  
 (C) The cost of the tickets  
 (D) The location of the theater

**52.** What will the woman probably do next?

(A) Call to order tickets  
 (B) Read a review of the show  
 (C) Go to the ticket office  
 (D) Check the schedule online

***Questions 53-55 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Am)** Hi, Maria. Have you had any luck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

during the conference this weekend?

**(W-Am)** No, I’ve been on the phone all morning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

but everything in the center of Houston is booked.

**(M-Am)** You know Mr. Yakamoto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Well, he’s going too, and he said \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fifteen

minutes outside the city that has plenty of space. You might want to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**(W-Am)** Oh, that’s great. I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and get more details.

**53.** What will the woman do in Houston?

(A) Go sightseeing

(B) Visit a friend

(C) Attend a conference

(D) Meet with a client

**54.** What does the woman need to do?

(A) Reschedule a meeting

(B) Reserve a hotel room

(C) Make flight arrangements

(D) Buy a map

**55.** Who will the woman probably call next?

(A) A coworker

(B) A hotel operator

(C) A travel agent

(D) A car rental company

**II. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

***Questions 56-58 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Am)** Do you want to try lunch at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?

**(M-Br)** Oh, I went there last week and I wasn’t very impressed. There were

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and there wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between

the tables.

**(W-Am)** Really. That’s too bad. What do you want to do?

**(M-Br)** Well, let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and take them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

since it’s a beautiful day to sit outside.

**56.** Where does the woman suggest going?

(A) To a restaurant

(B) To a coffee shop

(C) To an ice cream shop

(D) To a company cafeteria

**57.** What does the man say about the dining area?

(A) It is expensive.

(B) It is crowded.

(C) The food is bad.

(D) The service is low.

**58.** What will they probably do next?

(A) Eat at a sandwich shop

(B) Buy some ice cream

(C) Return to the office

(D) Go to a park

***Questions 59-61 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Br)** Hello, I’m calling about an advertisement in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Jasmin Street. Is it still available?

**(W-Am)** I’m sorry, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a couple of days ago.

However, we have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that’s vacant.

**(M-Br)** Great. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sometime tomorrow?

**(W-Am)** Let me check. Yes, I can show it to you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Does that

work for you?

**59.** Where most likely does the woman work?

(A) At an employment agency

(B) At a travel agency

(C) At a property rental agency

(D) At an advertising agency

**60.** Where did the man read the advertisement?

(A) On a bulletin board

(B) On a Web site

(C) In a brochure

(D) In a newspaper

**61.** What time does the woman suggest the speakers meet?

(A) At 12:00 noon

(B) At 2:00 P.M.

(C) At 4:00 P.M.

(D) At 6:00 P.M.

***Questions 62-64 refer to the following conversation.***

**62.** Why did the man go to the woman’s office?

(A) To discuss a report

(B) To ask for help

(C) To schedule a meeting

(D) To request vacation time

**63.** What does the man’s department need?

(A) Office supplies

(B) Another worker

(C) More office space

(D) New computers

**64.** What will the man probably do later today?

(A) Finalize the budget

(B) Place an advertisement

(C) Conduct an interview

(D) Cancel a subscription

***Questions 65-67 refer to the following conversation.***

**65.** What are the speakers discussing?

(A) A book review

(B) A magazine article

(C) A newspaper advertisement

(D) A travel brochure

**66.** What does the man recommend that

Isabella do?

(A) Take pictures of parks

(B) Visit a building

(C) Enter a contest

(D) Paint a portrait

**67.** Where did Isabella go last month?

(A) London

(B) Paris

(C) New York

(D) Rome

***Questions 68-70 refer to the following conversation.***

**68.** What does the woman plan to do on

Wednesday?

(A) Buy a present

(B) Write a report

(C) Give a talk

(D) Inspect a building

**69.** What does the woman say she needs?

(A) Copies of some documents

(B) Sales figures for a client

(C) The address of a construction

company

(D) The local newspaper

**70.** When will the man help the woman?

(A) This morning

(B) This afternoon

(C) Tomorrow morning

(D) Tomorrow afternoon

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| **UNIT 2** |

**I. LUYỆN TẬP TRÊN LỚP:**

***Questions 41-43 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Am)** Good morning. This is the front desk. May I help you?

**(M-Br)** Yes, this is James Wagner in room two fourteen. I ordered breakfast for eight o’clock this morning, but it hasn’t arrived yet.

**(W-Am)** I’m sorry Mr. Wagner. You should have received it by now. I’ll call the kitchen and check on it for you.

**(M-Br)** OK, but I don’t have much time. I need to be on the 9:30 bus to the airport or I’ll miss my flight.

**41.** Where does this conversation probably take place?

(A) In a restaurant  
(B) In a hotel  
(C) In an airport  
(D) In a supermarket

**42.** Why did the man contact the woman?

(A) To inquire about an order  
(B) To request a receipt  
(C) To buy a ticket  
(D) To make a reservation

**43.** Why is the man in a hurry?

(A) A restaurant is about to close.  
(B) He is late for a business lunch.  
(C) He has to catch a plane.  
(D) A bus tour will begin soon.

***Questions 44-46 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Br)**  Excuse me. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my office.

**(M-Am)** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you looking for?

**(W-Br)** I’d prefer a wall-mounted unit, but I’m most concerned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I don’t want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**(M-Am)** We don’t have all our models on display. Let me go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

so you’ll have a wider selection to choose from.

**44.** Where does this conversation take place?

(A) In an office  
(B) In an apartment  
(C) In a clothing store  
(D) In a furniture store

**45.** What is the woman most concerned about?

(A) The cost of an item  
(B) The size of an office  
(C) The design of a machine  
(D) The selection of items

**46.** What will the man probably do next?

(A) Sell a desk  
(B) Get a catalog  
(C) Select a model  
(D) Write an order

***Questions 47-49 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Am)** Hi, Bill. Are you ready for the meeting this afternoon? You’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to give, right?

**(M-Br)** Right. But there’s a small problem. My slides are finished, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and I can’t print out the handouts I want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**(W-Am)** Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you on the

second floor?

**47.** How long is the man’s presentation expected to last?

(A) Half an hour  
(B) One hour  
(C) Two hours  
(D) Three hours

**48.** What problem does the man mention?

(A) The printer is broken.  
(B) Some slides are missing.  
(C) The meeting room is too small.  
(D) His presentation has been postponed.

**49.** What does the woman suggest?

(A) Making extra copies  
(B) Asking a coworker for help  
(C) Beginning the presentation early  
(D) Changing the meeting room

***Questions 50-52 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Br)** Is there any way I can get on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? My

flight from New York didn’t arrive on time so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**(M-Am)** Let’s see, I don’t have any direct flights, but if you’re willing to connect in

San Francisco, there is a flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**(W-Br)** As long as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’ll take it. My name’s

Joan Martin.

**(M-Am)**  Here’s your ticket, Ms. Martin. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**50.** What is the woman’s problem?

(A) She lost her luggage.

(B) She missed a flight.

(C) She forgot her airplane ticket.

(D) She does not know where the gate is.

**51.** Where is the woman’s final destination?

(A) Chicago

(B) New York

(C) Los Angeles

(D) San Francisco

**52.** What does the man tell the woman to do?

(A) Present her identification

(B) Call a travel agent

(C) Check her luggage

(D) Go to an airport gate

***Questions 53-55 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Am)** Hi, Mary, how’s your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going?

**(W-Br)** I’ve been to look at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they’re all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It’s just so expensive to live in this area.

**(M-Am)** Some of my friends have had luck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

on this Web site that we found. Maybe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

I can send you the address.

**(W-Br)** I’m ready to try anything, so thanks for the idea.

**53.** What are the speakers discussing?

(A) Designing a Web site  
(B) Finding an apartment  
(C) Buying a computer  
(D) Getting a job

**54.** What problem does the woman mention?

(A) A missing document  
(B) High rent prices  
(C) Long working hours  
(D) A broken computer

**55.** What does the man suggest?

(A) Buying a newspaper  
(B) Writing a resume  
(C) Moving to a different city  
(D) Consulting a Web site

**II. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ:**

***Questions 56-58 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Am)** What should we do to thank our sponsors this year?

**(M-Am)** Well, let’s do more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like we did last year. I

was thinking about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with our name on them –

something that would remind them of us every day.

**(W-Am)** Hey, that’s a good idea. I think that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes

those. I’ll give them a call.

**(M-Am)** Make sure they know we’ll need them soon; we’d want the sponsors \_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** before the end of the year.

**56.** What do the speakers want to do?

(A) Plan a party

(B) Decorate their offices

(C) Write a letter

(D) Thank some sponsors

**57.** What did the organization send out last year?

(A) Cards

(B) Calendars

(C) Awards

(D) Product samples

**58.** Who does the woman want to call?

(A) Her manager

(B) The post office

(C) A decorator

(D) A copy shop

***Questions 59-61 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Br)** Fran, I’m on my way over to Hanover’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for anyone

in the office who wants it. I already got orders from the ten of us working

upstairs. Do you want anything?

**(W-Am)** Sure. Can you get me a salad with French dressing, and a cup of soup? I’m

in the middle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so I’d appreciate it.

**(M-Br)** OK, I should be back in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**(W-Am)** Wait – before you go, let me see if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to eat. She likes Hanover’s a lot.

**59.** What type of business most likely is Hanover’s?

(A) A construction firm  
(B) An office supply store  
(C) A clothing shop  
(D) A restaurant

**60.** When will the man probably return?

(A) In 10 minutes  
(B) In 20 minutes  
(C) In 30 minutes  
(D) In 40 minutes

**61.** What will the woman probably do next?

(A) Ask a coworker a question  
(B) Prepare some food  
(C) Wait for a document  
(D) Sign a contract

***Questions 62-64 refer to the following conversation.***

**62.** What is stated about Ms. Endo?

(A) She is preparing a publicity campaign.

(B) She is a traveling to Tokyo.

(C) She has been promoted.

(D) She works for two companies.

**63.** What will Ms. Endo need to do?

(A) Make a reservation

(B) Hire new employees

(C) Contact the vice-president

(D) Schedule a meeting

**64.** What does the woman say about her friend Dan?

(A) He knows Ms. Endo.

(B) He recently changed companies.

(C) He speaks Japanese.

(D) He is interested in a new job.

***Questions 65-67 refer to the following conversation.***

**65.** What are the speakers discussing?

(A) A job interview

(B) A bank card

(C) A registration

(D) A loan

**66.** When is the appointment?

(A) On Monday

(B) On Tuesday

(C) On Wednesday

(D) On Thursday

**67.** What does the man need to do?

(A) Make a payment

(B) Make a telephone call

(C) Reschedule an appointment

(D) Fill out an application

***Questions 68-70 refer to the following conversation.***

**68.** Where does the man work?

(A) At a shipping company  
(B) At a travel agency  
(C) At an airline  
(D) At a government agency

**69.** What does the woman’s company make?

(A) Cargo airplanes  
(B) Ocean ships  
(C) Packaging materials  
(D) Construction machinery

**70.** What will the speakers probably do next?

(A) Deliver a machine  
(B) Board an airplane  
(C) Discuss a business contract  
(D) Inspect a building project

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| **UNIT 3** |

**I. LUYỆN TẬP TRÊN LỚP**

***Questions 41-43 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Br)** Welcome back, Flora! How was Spain?

**(W-Am)** Wonderful, thanks. I went with a few friends – we stayed at a small hotel in

Valencia for two weeks.

**(M-Br)** Yeah, I really enjoy Valencia when I visited my family there last year. Did

you do a lot of sightseeing?

**(W-Am)** Only a little, really. We were more interested in lying on the beach in front

of the hotel every day. Once in a while, we did try out a new restaurant

though.

**41.** Where did Flora stay in Valencia?

(A) In a hotel

(B) At a friend’s house

(C) With relatives

(D) At a campsite

**42.** When did the man go to Valencia?

(A) Last week

(B) Two weeks ago

(C) Last year

(D) Two years ago

**43.** How did Flora mainly spend her vacation?

(A) Trying new restaurants

(B) Relaxing on a beach

(C) Shopping in stores

(D) Visiting her family

***Questions 44-46 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Br)** Excuse me. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a table when I was here this

afternoon. Has anyone found them?

**(M-Br)** Let me check our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. No, I’m sorry, they aren’t here.

**(W-Br)** Could you do me a favor and call me if you find them? It’s difficult for me

to read without them and I have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

**(M-Br)** I understand. After we reshelve the books tonight, I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

around the library and call you if I find them.

**44.** What is the woman looking for?

(A) A book  
(B) A set of shelves  
(C) A new table  
(D) A pair of glasses

**45.** What does the man say he will do?

(A) Order the item  
(B) Repair the item  
(C) Look for the item  
(D) Replace the item

**46.** Where does this conversation take place?

(A) In a library  
(B) In a furniture store  
(C) In a classroom  
(D) In a doctor’s office

***Questions 47-49 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Am)** Clara, is that really you? I didn’t expect to see you here.

**(W-Br)** Hi, Mark! I hadn’t planned to come, but 47I couldn’t miss our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. It’s really nice to be back on campus, isn’t it?

**(M-Am)** It is. I can’t believe it’s been ten years since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Remember the time we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the chess

competition?

**(W-Br)** Of course – that’s one of my best memories from our university days.

**47.** How do the speakers know each other?

(A) From the university

(B) From a conference

(C) From the office

(D) From a holiday party

**48.** How many years ago did the speakers last see each other?

(A) Two

(B) Five

(C) Ten

(D) Fifteen

**49.** What does the woman say is one of her favorite memories?

(A) Learning to play chess

(B) Attending a reunion

(C) Winning a prize

(D) Giving a presentation

***Questions 50-52 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Br)** Here are my keys. Can you give me an idea of when I should come back to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**(M-Am)** We need to rotate the tires, change the oil, and perform \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

so it’ll probably be ready around 5 o’clock.

**(W-Br)** I can be back here by five, but I’ll need to get to and from my office today.

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**(M-Am)** The bus stop is about two hundred meters down that way. There are

normally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every 10 minutes or so. We’ll see

you at the end of the day.

**50.** Where does this conversation most likely take place?

(A) In a theater  
(B) At an auto repair shop  
(C) In a parking garage  
(D) At a car rental agency

**51.** When will the woman probably return?

(A) At 2 o’clock  
(B) At 4 o’clock  
(C) At 5 o’clock  
(D) At 10 o’clock

**52.** Where does the man direct the woman to go?

(A) To a bus stop  
(B) To an office building  
(C) To a store  
(D) To an apartment building

***Questions 53-55 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Br)** Ms. Lewis, after looking at your résumé and interviewing you, we’ve

decided to offer you a job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here at Harper

Industries.

**(W-Br)** Thank you, Mr. Andrews. I’d like to accept the offer. When I first saw the

advertisement for this position, I felt this would be a perfect opportunity

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in sales.

**(M-Br)** Great. Now you’ll need to see Ms. Avery in the human resources

department to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How soon do you think you

can start?

**(W-Br)** Well, I’d say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**53.** What kind of employee will the business hire?

(A) A sales representative  
(B) A secretary  
(C) A scientific researcher  
(D) A factory worker

**54.** Why must Ms. Lewis visit the human resources department?

(A) To pick up an application  
(B) To interview for a job  
(C) To hand in a resume  
(D) To fill out some papers

**55.** When does Ms. Lewis say she could start working?

(A) In a week  
(B) In three weeks  
(C) In two months  
(D) In three months

**II. BÀI TẬP VỀ NHÀ**

***Questions 56-58 refer to the following conversation.***

**(M-Am)** Julie, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from London?

**(W-Am)** Well, if my meetings go really well, I could be back by next Tuesday, but I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Why do you ask?

**(M-Am)** Stephanie announced that she’s moving to Boston for a new job. So I’m

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Vega’s Restaurant next Wednesday, and I was

hoping you’d be able to come.

**(W-Am)** I won’t be able to make it on Wednesday, but thanks for letting me know

about Stephanie. I’ll be sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before I leave.

She’s been a great colleague, and I want to say good-bye.

**56.** What does the man want to know?

(A) Julie’s travel schedule  
(B) The date of a party  
(C) Stephanie’s new address  
(D) The location of a restaurant

**57.** What will take place next Wednesday?

(A) A dinner with a client  
(B) A farewell party for a coworker  
(C) A reception for new employees  
(D) A lunch with some friends

**58.** What is Julie planning to do before her trip?

(A) Rearrange her travel plans  
(B) Interview for a new job  
(C) Meet with Stephanie  
(D) Attend a party

***Questions 59-61 refer to the following conversation.***

**(W-Am)** All the guests are seated. Is the food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**(M-Am)** No, it’s not. I just spoke to the caterers. Apparently there was some

miscommunication. They thought dinner was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

at seven-thirty.

**(W-Am)** Seven-thirty? That means the presentations won’t start until nine o’clock.

I’ll have to tell the guests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**59.** What are the speakers discussing?

(A) The menu for an event

(B) A dinner for guests

(C) The subject of a presentation

(D) A conference call

**60.** What will happen at 7:30?

(A) Awards will be presented.

(B) The caterers will be notified.

(C) Food will be served.

(D) The guests will be seated.

**61.** What will the woman probably do next?

(A) Cancel a presentation

(B) Change the seating arrangement

(C) Call a different catering service

(D) Tell the guests about a delay

***Questions 62-64 refer to the following conversation.***

**62.** What are the man and woman discussing?

(A) An airline policy

(B) A company event

(C) An online business

(D) A proposed budget

**63.** What does Mark say about the Shanghai expenses?

(A) The current costs seem low.

(B) The estimates look good.

(C) The amount is the same as last year’s.

(D) The living costs were not in the budget.

**64.** What does Karen say she will do?

(A) Read a brochure

(B) Call a travel agent

(C) Check last year’s record

(D) Find information on the Internet

***Questions 65-67 refer to the following conversation.***

**65.** Why did the man call?

(A) To speak with a retail clerk  
 (B) To cancel an appointment  
 (C) To set up a job interview  
 (D) To renew a subscription

**66.** What does the woman offer to do for the  
 caller?

(A) Take him to his doctor’s office  
 (B) Reschedule his appointment  
 (C) Help him place an order  
 (D) Review his work

**67.** Why does the man decide to call back

later?

(A) He does not know when he will have

free time.

(B) He has forgotten his subscription

number.  
 (C) He wants directions to the doctor’s

office.  
 (D) He needs information about a

prescription.

***Questions 68-70 refer to the following conversation.***

**68.** Who is the woman probably talking to?

(A) A store manager

(B) A delivery person

(C) A computer programmer

(D) A store clerk

**69.** When did the woman expect her

computer and printer?

(A) On April 1

(B) On April 2

(C) On April 4

(D) On April 10

**70.** What does the man say he will do this

afternoon?

(A) Make a phone call

(B) Repair a computer

(C) Deliver an order

(D) Check a printer