**GRAMMAR**

1. **The dawn of something:** the start of a period or the beginning of something new.

🡪 The fall of the Berlin Wall marked the dawn of a new era in European history.

1. **Up for something:** intended, suggested, or being considered for something

**🡪 Up for sale**: That house at the end of our road is up for sale again.

🡪 Are you really up for promotion?

🡪 He is up for an Oscar for his latest performance.

🡪 She is up for an award in the folk music category.

🡪 **Up for grabs**: This pizza is up for grabs (= available for taking) if anyone wants some.

1. **Up for (doing) something:** willing and able to do or take part in an activity:

🡪 After a long day at work, I wasn’t really up for a party.

🡪 We’re going swimming. Are you up for it?

🡪 I’m up for organizing the meeting if nobody else wants to do it.

🡪 I certainly wasn’t up for babysitting his kids.

🡪 Do you think Marcus would be up for performing in our show?

1. **Propose a toast:** to ask people at a formal social occasion to express their good wishes or respect for someone by holding up their glasses, usually of alcohol, at the same time and then drinking from them

🡪 Now, if you’d all please raise your glasses, I’d like to propose a toast to the bride and groom.

1. **Take something or someone for granted:** to believe something to be the truth without even thinking about it

🡪 I didn’t realize that Melanie hadn’t been to college – I suppose I just took it for granted.

🡪 One of the problems with relationships is that after a while you just take each other for granted.

1. **Adjective + noun + postpositive adjective**

🡪 The best outcome possible.

🡪 The most efficient method possible.

🡪 A solution available.

🡪 A route possible.

1. **A rubber check:** a cheque (= piece of paper from someone's bank used as payment) that is not worth anything because the person does not have enough money in the bank.
2. **Take something on:** to accept a particular job or responsibility, to begin to have a particular quality

🡪 She took too much on and made herself ill.

🡪 She has taken on far too much work.

🡪 You can’t take on responsibility for the whole event.

1. **Take someone on:** to employ someone

🡪 **Take someone on as a something:** She was taken on as a laboratory assistant.

🡪 We’re taking on new staff at the moment.

🡪 He was taken on as a security guard.

1. **The fact remains:** it is still true

🡪 I know you’re sorry now, but the fact remains that you hit your sister.

1. **It remains to be seen:** it is not yet certain

🡪 It remains to be seen who will win

🡪 It remains to be seen how this method extends to our classification-based (dựa trên phân loại) approach.

1. **By/from all accounts:** as said by most people

🡪 By all accounts, San Francisco is a city that’s easy to fall in love with.

1. **By someone’s own account:** If something is true by your own account, what you say is true although you have not proved it

🡪 By his own account, he’s quite wealthy.

1. **There’s no accounting for taste:** said when it is difficult to explain why different people like different things, especially things that you do not like

🡪 “I love working at weekends” “Well, there’s no accounting for taste!”

1. **Account (to someone) for something:** to explain the reason for something or the cause of something

🡪 Can you account for your absence last Friday?

🡪 She was unable to account for over $5000 (= she could not explain where the money was).

🡪 He has to account to his manager for (= tell his manager about and explain) all his movements.

1. **Sparks fly:** If sparks fly between two or more people, they argue angrily

🡪 When they get together in a meeting, the sparks really fly.

1. **Thus far:** as far as this or until now

🡪 We haven’t had any problems thus far

1. **On/from the sidelines:** If you are on the sidelines or do something from the sidelines, you are not actively involved in something

🡪 Women have been on the political sidelines for too long – we must now work towards getting into power.

🡪 She could only watch from the sidelines as her brother’s health deteriorated.

1. **In favor of something/doing something:** in a way that supports something or helps it to be successful:

🡪 The members voted in favor of resolution.

🡪 She spoke in favor of increasing the allocation of funds to rural districts.

🡪 He complained that the system was fixed in favor of the large corporations.

1. **Make something/someone out:** To see, hear, or understand something or someone with difficulty

🡪 The number are too small – I can’t make them out at all.

🡪 I can’t make out your writing.

🡪 She’s a strange person – I can’t make her out at all.

🡪 [+ question word] Nobody can make out why you should have been attacked.

**To write all the necessary information on an official document**

🡪 **Make something out to someone/something:** Which niece should I make the card out to?

🡪 **Make something out for something:** Make the cheque (tấm séc) out for $20.

**To say, usually falsely, that something is true**

🡪 [+ to infinitive] He made himself out to be a millionaire.

🡪 [+ to be] The British weather is not always as bad as it is made out to be.

🡪 [+ (that)] He made out **(that)** he had been living in Paris all year.

**To deal with a situation, usually in a successful way:**

🡪 **Make out in** How is Frances making out in her new job?

🡪 The business made out better than expected and profits were slightly up.

**To kiss and hold a person in a sexual way**

🡪 Everyone at the party was making out or having sex.

🡪 **Make out with** She had never even made out with a boy, let alone had sex with one.

**To have sex with someone**

🡪 He had never made out with a virgin before.