

Ex: I **very much** enjoy travelling. (*Tôi rất thích đi du lịch.*)

- *Many of, much of + determiner/ pronoun*

Ex: I won't pass the exam; I've missed too **many of my** lessons.

(*Tôi không thể thi đậu; tôi đã bỏ quá nhiều bài vở.*)

You can't see **much of** a country in a week.

(*Trong một tuần bạn không thể tham quan được nhiều nơi trong một nước.*)

III. Few, a few, little, a little

Few và **a few** được dùng trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều (countable plural nouns). **Little** and **a little** được dùng trước các danh từ không đếm được (uncountable nouns).

- **Few, little** (*ít; không nhiều*) thường có nghĩa phủ định và chỉ một số lượng rất ít (*ít hơn những gì bạn muốn hoặc mong đợi*).

Ex: He isn't popular. He has **few** friends. (*Anh ta không được mọi người yêu mến. Anh ta có ít bạn bè.*) [few friends = not many friends]

Few customers have come into the shop. It has been quiet. (*Ít khách hàng vào cửa hiệu. Nó rất vắng lặng.*) [few customers = not many customers]

Hurry up! There is **little** time. (*Nhanh lên nào! Còn ít thời gian lắm.*)
[little time = not much time, not enough time]

He spoke **little** English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.
(*Anh ta nói được ít tiếng Anh, nên rất khó giao tiếp với anh ta.*)
[little English = not much English]

- **A few, a little** (*một vài, một ít*) thường có nghĩa khẳng định và chỉ một số lượng nhỏ (gần nghĩa với *some*).

Ex: I enjoy my life here. I have **a few** friends and we meet quite often.

(*Tôi thích sống ở đây. Tôi có vài người bạn và chúng tôi rất thường gặp nhau.*)

[a few friends = some friends, a small number of friends]

A few customers have come into the shop. It has been fairly busy.
(*Một số khách hàng vào cửa hiệu. Nó khá nhộn nhịp.*)

[a few customers = some customers, a small number of customers]

Let's go and have a drink. We've got **a little** time before the train leaves.
(*Chúng ta đi uống nước nhé. Chúng ta còn một ít thời gian trước khi tàu chạy.*)

→ [a little time = some time, a small amount of time]

He spoke **a little** English, so we were able to communicate with him.
(*Anh ta nói được một ít tiếng Anh, nên chúng tôi có thể giao tiếp với anh ta.*)

→ [a little English = some English, a small amount of English]

Would you like **a little** salt on your vegetables?

(*Cho một chút muối vào rau của bạn nhé?*)

→ [a little salt = some salt, a small amount of salt]

★ Lưu ý:

- *Only a little* và *only a few* có nghĩa phủ định.

Ex: We must be quick. We've got **only a little** time.

(Chúng ta phải nhanh lên. Chúng ta chỉ còn một ít thời gian.) → [only a little = not much]

Only a few customers have come in.

(Chỉ có một vài khách hàng bước vào.) → [only a few = not many]

- *(a) little of/ (a) few of + determiner/ pronoun.*

Ex: Only **a few of the** children in this class like math.

(Chỉ vài đứa trẻ trong lớp này thích toán.)

Could I try **a little of your** wine? (Tôi uống thử một chút rượu của anh có được không?)

IV. All, most, some, no, all of, most of, some of, none of.

1. **All** (tất cả), **most** (phần lớn; đa số), **some** (một vài), **no** (không) được dùng như từ hạn định (determiner) trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được

All/ most/ some/ no (+ adjective) + plural noun/ uncountable noun

Ex: All children are fond of candy. (Tất cả trẻ con đều thích kẹo.)

Most cheese is made from cow's milk.

(Phần lớn phô mát được làm từ sữa bò.)

Some food makes me ill. (Một số thức ăn làm tôi buồn nôn.)

There are **no rooms** available. (Không có phòng trống.)

Most Swiss people understand French.

(Đa số người Thụy Sĩ hiểu tiếng Pháp.)

All classical music sends me to sleep.

(Tất cả các loại nhạc cổ điển đều làm cho tôi buồn ngủ.)

2. **All of, most of, some of, none of** được dùng trước các từ hạn định (determiners: *a, an, the, my, his, this, ...*) và các đại từ (pronouns).

Ex: Have **all (of)** the plants died? ~No, not **all of them**.

(Tất cả cây cối đều chết hết sao? ~Không, không phải tất cả.)

Most of her friends live abroad.

(Phần lớn bạn bè của cô ta sống ở nước ngoài.)

Some of those people are very friendly.

(Một vài người trong số đó rất thân thiện.)

These books are all Jane's. **None of them** belong to me.

(Tất cả sách này là của Jane. Không có cuốn nào của tôi cả.)

★ Lưu ý:

- Chúng ta có thể bỏ *of* sau **all** hoặc **half** khi *of* đứng trước từ hạn định (không được bỏ *of* khi *of* đứng trước đại từ).

Ex: All **(of)** my friends live in London, but **all of them** have been to the meeting.

(Tất cả bạn bè tôi đều sống ở London, nhưng tất cả đều đã đến dự cuộc họp mặt.)

Half **(of)** this money is mine, and half **of it** is yours.

(Phân nửa số tiền này là của tôi, còn phân nửa của anh.)

- Chúng ta thường không dùng *of* khi không có từ hạn định (mạo từ hoặc từ sở hữu) đứng trước danh từ. Tuy nhiên trong một vài trường hợp **most of** cũng có thể được dùng mà không có từ hạn định theo sau, ví dụ như trước các tên riêng và địa danh.

Ex: The Romans conquered **most of England**.

(Người La Mã đã xâm chiếm phần lớn nước Anh.)

- Các cụm danh từ đứng sau *all of, most of, some of,...* thường xác định (phải có *the, these, those...*; hoặc các tính từ sở hữu *my, his, her...*).

Ex: **Most of the boys** in my class want to choose well-paid jobs.

(Phần lớn nam sinh trong lớp tôi muốn chọn công việc được trả lương cao.)

- Chúng ta có thể bỏ danh từ sau *all, most, some, none* nếu nghĩa đã rõ ràng.

Ex: The band sang a few songs. **Most** were old ones, but **some** were new.

(Ban nhạc hát một vài bài. Phần lớn là các bài cũ, nhưng cũng có một số bài mới.)

I wanted some cake, but there was **none** left.

(Tôi muốn ăn một ít bánh, nhưng chẳng còn tí bánh nào.)

V. Every, each

Every và **each** thường được dùng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít (singular countable nouns).

Ex: The police questioned **every/ each person** in the building.

(Cảnh sát thẩm vấn từng người trong tòa nhà.)

[NOT ... ~~every/ each people~~]

Every/ Each room has a number. (Mỗi phòng đều có số.)

[NOT ~~Every/ Each rooms~~]

Trong nhiều trường hợp, **every** và **each** có thể được dùng với nghĩa tương tự nhau.

Ex: You look more beautiful **each/ every** time I see you.

(Mỗi lần tôi gặp bạn, bạn trông xinh hơn.)

Tuy nhiên **every** và **each** vẫn có sự khác nhau về nghĩa.

- **Every** (*mỗi; mọi*)

Chúng ta dùng **every** khi chúng ta nghĩ về người hoặc vật như một tổng thể hoặc một nhóm (cùng nghĩa với *all*).

Ex: **Every guest** watched as the President came in. [= all guests]

(Khi Tổng thống bước vào, mọi quan khách đều nhìn theo.)

I go for a walk **every** day. (Tôi đi dạo mỗi ngày.) [= all days]

Every có thể được dùng để nói về ba hoặc nhiều hơn ba người hoặc vật, thường là một số lượng lớn.

Ex: There were cars parked along **every street** in town. [= all the streets]

(Ô tô đậu dọc theo mọi con đường trong thị xã.)

- **Each** (*mỗi*)

Chúng ta dùng **each** khi chúng ta nghĩ về người hoặc vật một cách riêng rẽ, từng người hoặc từng vật trong một nhóm.

Ex: **Each person** in turn shook hand with him.

(Lần lượt từng người bắt tay với ông ấy.)

Each day seemed to pass very slowly.

(Đường như từng ngày trôi qua chậm chạp.)

Each có thể được dùng để nói về hai hoặc nhiều hơn hai, thường là một nhóm nhỏ người hoặc vật.

Ex: There are four books on the table. **Each** book was a different color.

(Trên bàn có 4 cuốn sách. Mỗi cuốn có màu khác nhau.)

There were cars parked along **each** side of the street. [= both sides]

(Ô tô đậu dọc theo hai bên đường.)

Each có thể được dùng một mình hoặc dùng với *of* (**Each of** + determiner/pronoun).

Ex: There are six flats. **Each** has its own entrance.

(Có 6 căn hộ. Mỗi căn đều có lối đi riêng.)

Each of the houses has a backyard. (Mỗi ngôi nhà đều có sân sau.)

Each of us sees the world differently.

(Mỗi người trong chúng ta có cái nhìn khác nhau về cuộc đời.)

► EXERCISES

I. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. We didn't buy _____ flowers.
2. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.
3. I didn't have _____ money, so I had to borrow _____.
4. Can I have _____ milk on my coffee, please?
5. I was too tired to do _____ work.
6. Have you seen _____ good films recently?
7. Can you give me _____ information about places of interest in the town?
8. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on _____ train you like.
9. If there are _____ words you don't understand, use a dictionary.
10. She went out without _____ money.

II. Complete the conversations. Put in *some*, *any*, *anyone*, *someone*, *something*, *anything*, *somewhere*, *anywhere*.

1. A: We haven't got _____ bread.
B: You'd better go to the shop, then. We need _____ tomatoes, too.
2. A: Would you like _____ cheese and biscuits?
B: Oh, no thank you. That was delicious, but I couldn't eat _____ else.
3. A: There's _____ at the door.
B: Are you expecting _____ visitors?
4. A: Has _____ offered to help you with the tea?
B: No, but I'd be very grateful for _____ help you can give.
5. A: I was looking for _____, and now I can't remember what it was.
B: You said you were looking for _____ matches.
6. A: Does _____ mind if I open the window?
B: No, please do. We all need _____ fresh air.
7. A: Where shall we go on holiday?

- B: Let's go _____ warm and sunny.
8. A: What happened to Sally last night?
B: I don't know exactly. She was upset about _____ and refused to talk to _____.
9. A: Would you like _____ to eat?
B: No, I don't want _____ to eat. But I'm thirsty, I want _____ to drink.
A: What would you like?
B: I don't mind. _____.
10. A: Do you live _____ near Jim?
B: No, he lives in another part of town.

III. Complete the conversation. Put in *a lot of*, *many* or *much*. More than one answer may be correct.

- Matthew: There are (1)_____ athletes taking part in the International Games in London. There's been (2)_____ coverage in the papers.
- Daniel : Our runners haven't won (3)_____ medals, have they?
- Matthew: No, not as (4)_____ as last time. But there is plenty of time. There are still (5)_____ events to come. I'd like to go and see some of the track events, but I haven't got (6)_____ time at the moment.
- Daniel : No, not with exams coming up. We're having so (7)_____ lessons to study.
- Matthew: I'm hoping to go at the weekend if I can get a ticket. Apparently there aren't (8)_____ seats left.
- Daniel : I've heard the cheapest tickets are £25. I think that's too (9)_____.

IV. Put in *a few*, *few*, *a little* or *little*.

1. I don't think I can lift this box on my own. I need _____ help.
2. _____ tourists visited Northern Ireland in the 1980s because of the terrorism there.
3. The postman doesn't often come here. We receive _____ letters.
4. The snow was quite deep. There seemed _____ hope of completing our journey.
5. Trevor doesn't find it easy to fix the shelves. He's having _____ trouble.
6. Sarah is exhausted. She's having _____ days' holiday next week.
7. David quite likes golf, but unfortunately he has _____ ability.
8. I can speak _____ words of Swedish, but I'm not very fluent.
9. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.
10. 'Have you ever been to Paris?' 'Yes, I've been there _____ times.'

V. Complete this paragraph from the travel book. Put in *many*, *few*, *much* or *little*.

The main town of the island is very small and does not have (1)_____ important buildings. The islanders do not have (2)_____ money, and they have (3)_____ contact with the outside world. There is not (4)_____ chance of the place attracting large numbers of tourists. The roads are not very good. There are lots of bicycles but not (5)_____ cars. And there are hardly any of the modern facilities which visitors expect. There are (6)_____ shops, and there is (7)_____ entertainment.

VI. Choose the correct words.

1. We didn't spend many/ much money.
2. You must be quick. We have little/ a little time.
3. They've got so much/ lots of money that they don't know what to do with it.
4. Did you take much/ many photographs when you were on holiday?
5. Would you like less/ fewer coffee than this?
6. The tickets cost too much/ too many, so we can't afford them.
7. 'Would you like some/ any sugar in your tea?' 'Yes, please. Just a little/ a few.'
8. If you have some/ any problems, you can discuss them with your group leaders.
9. I take photos, but not as many/ a lot of as I used to. At one time I took many/ a lot.
10. How much/ How many butter do we put in?
11. Quick, let's go! There's somebody/ anybody coming and I don't want somebody/ anybody to see us.
12. He can speak little/ a little English, so it's not difficult to communicate with him.
13. My father drinks a lot of/ much tea.
14. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so a few/ few tourists come here.
15. She spent a large number of/ a great deal of time on the project.
16. A large number of/ A great deal of paintings have been sold.
17. We get much/ a lot of rain here, but we don't get many/ much storms.
18. Do you mind if I asked you a few/ a little questions?
19. The shop is very quiet. There are a few/ only a few customers have come in.
20. How many/ How much cups of coffee have you taken?

VII. Choose from the list and complete the sentences. Use *of* where necessary.

that food	my friends	plants	a chicken	birds
European countries	accidents	my life	these clothes	cars

1. All _____ need water.
2. None _____ will be at the party.
3. I have lived in this town most _____.
4. Sarah travels a lot. She has been to most _____.
5. Some _____ from the party was all right, but I threw some of it away.
6. He's eaten two pizzas and most _____.
7. Many _____ are caused by bad driving.
8. Not all _____ can fly. For example, the penguin can't fly.
9. None _____ are in fashion now.
10. Some _____ can go faster than others.

VIII. Complete the conversations, use the word in brackets with *all, all the, most, most of the, no or none of the*.

1. A: I wonder where they make this milk.
B: It isn't made in a factory, Andrew. _____ (milk) comes from animals.
2. A: What do you usually do on a Sunday?

- B: Not much. We spend ____ (time) reading the papers.
3. A: In general, people aren't interested in politics, are they?
B: I think _____ (people) are bored by the subject.
4. A: These new flats are supposed to be for students.
B: That's ridiculous. _____ (student) in the world could possibly afford such a high rent.
5. A: Who's paying for the new ice-rink to be built?
B: Well, ____ (money) will come from the government, but the city has to pay a quarter of the cost.
6. A: We should ban cars. _____ (cars) pollute the air, don't they?
B: Well, except electric ones, I suppose.
7. A: What kind of fruit should you eat to stay healthy?
B: I don't think it matters. _____ (fruit) is good for you, isn't it?
8. A: I knew there had been a power cut because it was so dark everywhere.
B: Yes, _____ (lights) in our street went out.

IX. Put in each or every. Sometimes both are possible.

1. She had a child holding on to ____ hand.
2. The World Cup is hold ____ four years.
3. None of the rooms was the same. ____ room was different.
4. ____ parent worries about their children.
5. In a game of tennis there are two or four players. ____ player has a racket.
6. Melanie is a religious person. She goes to church ____ Sunday.
7. We had a great holiday. I enjoyed ____ minute of it.
8. The book is divided into five parts and ____ of these has three sections.
9. Car seat belts save lives. ____ driver should wear one.
10. In a football match, ____ team has 11 players.

X. Fill in each blank with a proper expression of quantity. Use of where necessary.

1. I feel lonely here because I have ____ friends in this city.
2. These books are all Jane's. _____ them belong to me.
3. Not all the people I work with are very friendly. _____ them are unfriendly at all.
4. Are those people English? No, just ____ them.
5. ____ schools open in September.
6. Let's go and have a drink. We've got ____ time before the train leaves.
7. Have you got ____ money? ~ Yes, but not ____.
8. Hurry or we'll be late. We have very ____ time.
9. I have done ____ the exercises of grammar in this book, so I'm going to buy another book.
10. We all got wet in the rain because ____ us had an umbrella.
11. We'll have to work quickly because I haven't got ____ time.
12. I do not know ____ about biology, but I have ____ knowledge about genetics.

13. The librarian says that you may borrow as _____ books as you want to.
14. The boys are making too _____ noise.
15. I watched _____ the film but not all of it.
16. I'm very poor. I have _____ money. But my brother is richer than I. He has _____ money in the bank.
17. Before mixing the cake, weight _____ ingredient precisely.
18. When my rich uncle died, he left _____ his fortune to his cat. He hadn't left _____ it to us.
19. How _____ languages can you speak? And how _____ time do you spend on learning English?
20. When my rich uncle died, he left _____ his fortune to his cat and the other half to a distant cousin! We had never expected to receive _____ it, but we were disappointed that he hadn't left _____ it to us.

XI. Choose the correct word or phrase.

Last week I made the mistake of revisiting the village where I grew up. It was a small, friendly community with two farms and a number of old cottages round the village green. I realized very quickly that although in (1) many/ few ways it appears unchanged, in reality hardly (2) nothing/ anything is the same. (3) All/ Every the pretty cottages are there, of course, and (4) both/ most the picturesque farmhouses. But (5) none of the/ none of inhabitants are country people. All of (6) they/ them are commuters, who leave early (7) every morning/ all the morning for the nearby town. (8) Neither of/ Neither the farmhouses is attached to a farm these days; the land has been sold and is managed by (9) somebody/ anyone in an office (10) anywhere/ somewhere who has (11) little/ a little interest in the village itself. There are (12) few/ a few new houses, but they have (13) no/ none of local character; you can see the same style (14) anywhere/ somewhere in the country. (15) The whole/ Whole of the village, in fact, has been tidied up so much that it has become (16) anything/ nothing more than just another suburb.

XII. Choose the correct answer.

1. Bill is very lazy. He never does _____ work.
a. some b. any c. no d. few
2. It was a great party. _____ enjoyed it.
a. Somebody b. All c. All of us d. Every of us
3. The bus service is very good. There's a bus _____ ten minutes.
a. each b. every c. all d. any
4. When we were on holiday, we spent too _____ money.
a. a lot of b. many c. much d. lots of
5. What would you like to eat? I don't mind. _____ - whatever you've got.
a. Something b. Anything c. Nothing d. Any food

6. We couldn't buy anything because _____ of the shops were open.
a. all b. half c. most d. none
7. I think that _____ lemon juice on fish makes it taste better.
a. few b. a few c. little d. a little
8. The village was very small. There were _____ houses.
a. a few b. only a few c. some d. only a little
9. _____ don't visit this part of the town.
a. The most tourists b. Most of tourists c. Most tourists d. Most the tourists
10. _____ has left a bicycle outside.
a. Anyone b. Anything c. Someone d. Something
11. Ron Mason owns a chain of supermarket. He's made _____ money.
a. a lot of b. many c. much d. a great number of
12. Diana's previous employer gave her a good recommendation because she makes
_____ mistakes in her work.
a. a few b. little c. very few d. some
13. It's so boring here. _____ ever happens in this place.
a. Anything b. Something c. Things d. Nothing
14. All the guests were dancing. _____ having a good time.
a. All were b. Every was c. Everyone was d. Someone were
15. There's _____ use in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.
a. a few b. a little c. few d. little
16. I don't want to buy any of these books. I've got _____.
a. all b. all them c. everything d. them all
17. I asked all the children and ____ had a different excuse for being late.
a. every b. each c. no d. some
18. I spend _____ my spare time gardening.
a. most b. the most of c. most of d. most of the
19. We tried a lot of hotel but _____ of them had any rooms.
a. some b. most c. any d. none
20. Would you mind waiting _____ minutes?
a. a few b. a little c. few d. little

TÙ VỰNG HỌC (WORD STUDY)**CÁCH THÀNH LẬP TỪ (WORD FORMATIONS)****I. Thành lập danh từ (Noun formations)**

1. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) vào sau động từ.

a. -tion/ -ation

<u>Ex:</u> to prevent	→ prevention (<i>sự ngăn ngừa</i>)
to introduce	→ introduction (<i>sự giới thiệu</i>)
to invent	→ invention (<i>sự phát minh</i>)
to conserve	→ conservation (<i>sự bảo tồn</i>)
to preserve	→ preservation (<i>sự bảo quản</i>)
to admire	→ admiration (<i>sự ngưỡng mộ</i>)

b. -ment

<u>Ex:</u> to develop	→ development (<i>sự phát triển</i>)
to achieve	→ achievement (<i>thành tựu</i>)
to employ	→ employment (<i>việc làm</i>)
to disappoint	→ disappointment (<i>sự thất vọng</i>)
to improve	→ improvement (<i>sự cải tiến</i>)

c. -ence/ -ance

<u>Ex:</u> to exist	→ existence (<i>sự tồn tại</i>)
to differ	→ difference (<i>sự khác nhau</i>)
to attend	→ attendance (<i>sự tham dự</i>)
to appear	→ appearance (<i>sự xuất hiện</i>)

d. -er/ -or (chỉ người/ vật)

<u>Ex:</u> to drive	→ driver (<i>tài xế</i>)	to dry	→ dryer (<i>máy sấy</i>)
to teach	→ teacher (<i>giáo viên</i>)	to fertilize	→ fertilizer (<i>phân bón</i>)
to edit	→ editor (<i>bìa tập viên</i>)		
to instruct	→ instructor (<i>huấn luyện viên</i>)		
to calculate	→ calculator (<i>máy tính</i>)		

e. -ar/ -ant/ -ee (chỉ người)

<u>Ex:</u> to beg	→ beggar (<i>người ăn xin</i>)	to lie	→ liar (<i>kẻ nói dối</i>)
to assist	→ assistant (<i>người phụ tá</i>)	to employ	→ employee (<i>nhân viên</i>)
to examine	→ examinee (<i>thí sinh</i>)		

f. -ing

<u>Ex:</u> to teach	→ teaching (<i>việc / nghề dạy học</i>)
to build	→ building (<i>việc xây dựng</i>)
to understand	→ understanding (<i>sự hiểu biết</i>)

g. **-age**

- Ex: to drain → drainage (*sự thoát nước*)
to use → usage (*cách sử dụng*)

2. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) vào sau danh từ.

a. **-ship**

- Ex: friend → friendship (*tình bạn*)
owner → ownership (*quyền sở hữu*)

b. **-ism** (nói về chủ nghĩa hoặc học thuyết)

- Ex: capital → capitalism (*chủ nghĩa tư bản*)
hero → heroism (*chủ nghĩa anh hùng*)
Marx → Marxism (*chủ nghĩa Marx*)
ideal → idealism (*chủ nghĩa duy tâm*)

3. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố vào sau tính từ.

a. **-ity**

- Ex: possible → possibility (*sự có thể, khả năng*)
popular → popularity (*tính phổ biến*)
responsible → responsibility (*trách nhiệm*)
special → speciality (*đặc tính*)
real → reality (*thực tế*)
national → nationality (*quốc tịch*)

b. **-ism** (chủ nghĩa hoặc chế độ)

- Ex: racial → racialism (*chủ nghĩa phân biệt chủng tộc*)
common → communism (*chủ nghĩa cộng sản*)
social → socialism (*chủ nghĩa xã hội*)
surreal → surrealism (*chủ nghĩa siêu thực*)
feudal → feudalism (*chế độ phong kiến*)

c. **-ness**

- Ex: rich → richness (*sự giàu có*)
happy → happiness (*niềm/ sự hạnh phúc*)
sad → sadness (*sự buồn bã*)
cold → coldness (*sự lạnh lẽo*)
willing → willingness (*sự tự nguyện*)

4. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các tiền tố (prefixes) vào trước một danh từ khác.

a. **super-**

- Ex: man → superman (*siêu nhân*)
market → supermarket (*siêu thị*)
star → superstar (*siêu sao*)
structure → superstructure (*kiến trúc thượng tầng*)
store → superstore (*cửa hàng lớn*)

b. ***under-***

<u>Ex:</u> current	→ undercurrent (<i>dòng nước ngầm</i>)
growth	→ undergrowth (<i>tầng cây thấp</i>)
clothes	→ underclothes (<i>quần áo lót</i>)
pass	→ underpass (<i>đường ngầm / chui</i>)
weight	→ overweight (<i>nặng cân, thiếu cân</i>)

c. ***sur-***

<u>Ex:</u> face	→ surface (<i>bề mặt, bề ngoài</i>)
name	→ surname (<i>họ</i>)
plus	→ surplus (<i>số thặng dư, số thừa</i>)
tax	→ surtax (<i>thuế lợi tức lũy tiến</i>)

d. ***sub-***

<u>Ex:</u> way	→ subway (<i>đường ngầm</i>)
continent	→ subcontinent (<i>tiểu lục địa</i>)
committee	→ subcommittee (<i>phân ban</i>)
contract	→ subcontract (<i>hợp đồng phụ</i>)
marine	→ submarine (<i>tàu ngầm</i>)

II. Thành lập tính từ (Adjective Formations)

1. Một số tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) vào sau danh từ.

a. ***-ful***

<u>Ex:</u> harm	→ harmful (<i>có hại</i>)
use	→ useful (<i>có ích</i>)
success	→ successful (<i>có kết quả, thành công</i>)
hope	→ hopeful (<i>đầy hy vọng</i>)
beauty	→ beautiful (<i>đẹp</i>)
power	→ powerful (<i>có / đầy quyền lực</i>)

b. ***-less*** (mang nghĩa phủ định)

<u>Ex:</u> child	→ childless (<i>không có con</i>)
odor	→ odorless (<i>không mùi</i>)
home	→ homeless (<i>không nhà, vô gia cư</i>)
life	→ lifeless (<i>không có sự sống</i>)
hope	→ hopeless (<i>không có hy vọng</i>)
power	→ powerless (<i>không có quyền lực</i>)

c. ***-ly*** (có vẻ, có tính chất, hàng giờ/ngày/ tháng ...)

<u>Ex:</u> man	→ manly (<i>hợp với đàn ông</i>)
friend	→ friendly (<i>thân thiện</i>)
world	→ worldly (<i>có vẻ trần tục</i>)
hour	→ hourly (<i>hàng giờ</i>)
year	→ yearly (<i>hàng năm</i>)
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hour	→ hourly (<i>hàng giờ</i>)
year	→ yearly (<i>hàng năm</i>)
day	→ daily (<i>hàng ngày</i>)

change	→ changeable (có thể / dễ thay đổi)
eat	→ eatable (có thể ăn được)
reduce	→ reducible (có thể giảm được)
comprehend	→ comprehensible (có thể hiểu được)

3. Một số tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố (prefixes) vào trước tính từ.

a. ***super-***

<u>Ex:</u> human	→ superhuman (<i>siêu phàm</i>)
natural	→ supernatural (<i>siêu nhiên</i>)
sonic	→ supersonic (<i>siêu thanh</i>)
fine	→ superfine (<i>siêu hạng, thượng hạng</i>)

b. ***under-***

<u>Ex:</u> nourished	→ undernourished (<i>thiếu ăn</i>)
developed	→ underdeveloped (<i>kém phát triển</i>)
done	→ underdone (<i>nửa sống nửa chín, tái</i>)

c. ***over-***

<u>Ex:</u> anxious	→ overanxious (<i>quá lo lắng</i>)
confident	→ overconfident (<i>quá tự tin</i>)
bearing	→ overbearing (<i>độc đoán</i>)
joyed	→ overjoyed (<i>quá vui sướng</i>)
crowded	→ overcrowded (<i>chật ních, đông nghịt</i>)

d. ***sub-***

<u>Ex:</u> conscious	→ subconscious (<i>thuộc tiềm thức</i>)
atomic	→ subatomic (<i>thuộc hạ nguyên tử</i>)

4. Một số tính từ mang nghĩa phủ định được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố (prefixes) trước tính từ.

a. ***un-***

<u>Ex:</u> happy	→ unhappy (<i>không hạnh phúc</i>)
fortunate	→ unfortunate (<i>không may</i>)
comfortable	→ uncomfortable (<i>không thoải mái</i>)
forgettable	→ unforgettable (<i>không thể quên</i>)
certain	→ uncertain (<i>không chắc chắn</i>)

b. ***in-***

<u>Ex:</u> direct	→ indirect (<i>gián tiếp</i>)
convenient	→ inconvenient (<i>bất tiện</i>)
dependent	→ independent (<i>độc lập</i>)
formal	→ informal (<i>thân mật</i>)
visible	→ invisible (<i>vô hình</i>)

c. ***im-*** (trước những từ bắt đầu bằng *m* hoặc *p*)

<u>Ex:</u> patient	→ impatient (<i>thiếu kiên nhẫn</i>)
possible	→ impossible (<i>không thể được</i>)

mature	→ immature (<i>non nót, chưa chín chắn</i>)
perfect	→ imperfect (<i>không hoàn hảo</i>)
polite	→ impolite (<i>vô lễ</i>)

d. ***ir-*** (trước những từ bắt đầu bằng *r*)

<u>Ex:</u> regular	→ irregular (<i>bất thường</i>)
religious	→ irreligious (<i>vô đạo</i>)
removable	→ irremovable (<i>không thể di chuyển</i>)
rational	→ irrational (<i>không hợp lý, phi lý</i>)
relevant	→ irrelevant (<i>không thích đáng</i>)

e. ***il-*** (trước những từ bắt đầu bằng *l*)

<u>Ex:</u> legal	→ illegal (<i>bất hợp pháp, phi pháp</i>)
logical	→ illogical (<i>không logic, phi lý</i>)
literate	→ illiterate (<i>thất học, mù chữ</i>)
liberal	→ illiberal (<i>không hào phóng, hẹp hòi</i>)

f. ***dis-***

<u>Ex:</u> honest	→ dishonest (<i>không thành thật</i>)
agreeably	→ disagreeably (<i>khó chịu</i>)
affected	→ disaffected (<i>bất bình, bất mãn</i>)
courteous	→ discourteous (<i>bất lịch sự</i>)

5. Một số tính từ kép được thành lập bằng cách kết hợp một danh từ với một quá khứ phân từ (noun + past participle → Adjective).

<u>Ex:</u> man + made	→ man-made (<i>nhan tạo</i>)
hand + made	→ hand-made (<i>làm bằng tay</i>)
corn + fed	→ corn-fed (<i>nuôi bằng ngô</i>)
snow + covered	→ snow-covered (<i>phủ đầy tuyết</i>)
horse + pulled	→ horse-pulled (<i>do ngựa kéo</i>)
city + run	→ city-run (<i>do thành phố quản lý</i>)

6. Ngoài ra ta còn có thể thành lập tính từ bằng cách dùng ***well*** hoặc ***ill*** kết hợp với một quá khứ phân từ (well/ ill + past participle → Adjective).

<u>Ex:</u> well + done	→ well-done (<i>nấu kỹ, nấu chín</i>)
well + prepared	→ well-prepared (<i>được chuẩn bị tốt</i>)
well + known	→ well-known (<i>nổi tiếng</i>)
ill + prepared	→ ill-prepared (<i>được chuẩn bị tồi</i>)
ill + bred	→ ill-bred (<i>mất dạy, vô giáo dục</i>)
ill + founded	→ ill-founded (<i>vô căn cứ</i>)

III. Thành lập động từ (Verb Formations)

1. Nhiều động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm ***ize*** hoặc ***ise*** vào sau danh từ hoặc tính từ.

<u>Ex:</u> social	→ socialize (<i>xã hội hóa</i>)
modern	→ modernize (<i>hiện đại hóa</i>)
symbol	→ symbolize (<i>tượng trưng cho</i>)

2. Một số động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố ***out-*** (ở mức độ cao hơn, tốt hơn, nhanh hơn, dài hơn, v.v.) vào nội động từ (intransitive verb) để tạo thành một ngoại động từ (transitive verb).

<u>Ex:</u> grow	→ outgrow (lớn hơn, phát triển nhanh hơn)
live	→ outlive (sống lâu hơn)
run	→ outrun (chạy nhanh hơn)
weigh	→ outweigh (nặng hơn)
number	→ outnumber (nhiều hơn, đông hơn)
bid	→ outbid (trả giá cao hơn)

- Transitive verb: động từ luôn có tân ngữ trực tiếp theo sau.
- Intransitive verb: động từ không có tân ngữ theo sau.

3. Một số động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố ***en-*** (đưa vào, làm cho, gây ra) vào trước tính từ, danh từ hoặc một động từ khác.

<u>Ex:</u> danger	→ endanger (gây nguy hiểm)
case	→ encase (cho vào thùng / túi..)
rich	→ enrich (làm giàu)
large	→ enlarge (làm cho rộng ra, mở rộng)
courage	→ encourage (khuyến khích)
act	→ enact (trình diễn, biểu diễn)
force	→ enforce (thực thi, ép buộc)

Hậu tố ***-en*** cũng có thể được thêm vào sau một số tính từ để tạo thành động từ.

<u>Ex:</u> tight	→ tighten (thắt chặt, siết chặt)
weak	→ weaken (làm cho yếu đi)
bright	→ brighten (làm rạng rõ)
sharp	→ sharpen (làm cho sắc nhọn)

4. Một số động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố vào động từ.

a. ***over-***

<u>Ex:</u> act	→ overact (cường điệu vai diễn)
stay	→ overstay (ở quá lâu)
take	→ overtake (vượt lên)
throw	→ overthrow (lật đổ)
work	→ overwork (làm việc quá sức)
pay	→ overpay (trả tiền / lương quá cao)

b. ***under-***

<u>Ex:</u> pay	→ underpay (trả lương thấp)
line	→ underline (gạch dưới)
sell	→ undersell (bán rẻ hơn)
estimate	→ underestimate (đánh giá thấp)
go	→ undergo (trải qua, chịu đựng)
play	→ underplay (xem nhẹ)

c. *super-*

<u>Ex:</u> impose	→ superimpose (<i>đặt lên trên cùng</i>)
intend	→ superintend (<i>trông nom, giám sát</i>)
pose	→ superpose (<i>chồng lên</i>)
charge	→ supercharge (<i>tăng nạp</i>)
abound	→ superabound (<i>quá thừa thãi, dư dật</i>)

IV. Thành lập trạng từ (Adverb Formations)

Trạng từ thường được thành lập bằng cách thêm hậu tố **-ly** vào sau tính từ.

<u>Ex:</u> beautiful	→ beautifully (<i>tốt đẹp</i>)	careful	→ carefully (<i>cẩn thận</i>)
careless	→ carelessly (<i>bất cẩn</i>)	strong	→ strongly (<i>mạnh mẽ</i>)
bad	→ badly (<i>xấu, kém</i>)		
nervous	→ nervously (<i>bồn chồn, lo lắng</i>)		
recent	→ recently (<i>gần đây, mới đây</i>)		

★ **Lưu ý:** Một số trạng từ đặc biệt cần ghi nhớ:

good	→ well (<i>giỏi, tốt</i>)	ill	→ ill (<i>xấu, tồi, kém</i>)
late	→ late/ lately (<i>trễ, chậm</i>)	fast	→ fast (<i>nhanh</i>)
hard	→ hard/ hardly (<i>tích cực, khắc nghiệt</i>)		

HÌNH THỨC CỦA TỪ (WORD FORMS)

Dưới đây là các cách nhận biết từ loại của một từ khi làm bài tập.

I. Danh từ (nouns):

Danh từ thường được đặt ở các vị trí sau:

1. Chủ ngữ của câu (Subject of sentence)

Ex: Computers are being used in all kinds of work.

(Máy tính được sử dụng trong tất cả các loại công việc.)

Maths is the subject I like best. (Toán là môn học tôi thích nhất.)

2. Sau tính từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu (*his, my, her, ...*)

Ex: She is a good teacher. (Cô ấy là giáo viên giỏi.) [adj + noun]

I parked my car across the road. (Tôi đỗ xe bên kia đường.)

3. Sau *enough*

Ex: He hasn't got enough patience to wait.

(Anh ấy không đủ kiên nhẫn để đợi.)

4. Sau các mạo từ *a, an, the*, hoặc các từ hạn định *this, that, these, those, each, every, both, no, ...*

Ex: The scientists have become important people in our society.

(Các nhà khoa học đã trở thành những người quan trọng trong xã hội của chúng ta.)

This friend of hers is said to be very rich.

(Nghe nói người bạn này của cô ta rất giàu.)

She can find no solution to her financial troubles.

(Bà ấy không tìm được cách giải quyết những khó khăn về tài chính.)

★ Lưu ý cấu trúc *a/ an/ the + adj + noun*

Ex: It's such a **long time** since I saw you. (Đã lâu lắm rồi tôi mới gặp lại bạn.)

5. Sau giới từ (*in, on, of, with, ...*)

Ex: The robbery is under **investigation**. (Vụ cướp đang được điều tra.)

He has a good knowledge of **science**. (Anh ấy giỏi về khoa học tự nhiên.)

6. Sau các từ chỉ về số lượng (quantifiers): *few, a few, little, a little, some, any, much, many, most, ...*

Ex: Vicky hasn't made **much progress** in his study.

(Vicky không mấy tiến bộ trong học tập.)

I have a little **knowledge** about genetics.

(Tôi biết chút ít về di truyền học)

Most **boys** like playing football.

(Phần lớn các cậu bé đều thích chơi bóng đá.)

II. Tính từ (Adjectives): Tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

1. Trước danh từ **adjective + noun**

Ex: His father is a **mechanical engineer**. (Cha anh ấy là kỹ sư cơ khí.)

2. Sau hệ từ (linking verb/ copula): *be, get, seem, appear, feel, taste, look, smell, stay, become*.

be, get, seem... + Adj

Ex: She is **beautiful**. (Cô ấy xinh đẹp.)

Peter felt **upset** because he failed the test.

(Peter cảm thấy buồn bực vì anh ấy thi rớt.)

Mary looks **happy** now. (Lúc này trông Mary thật hạnh phúc.)

This coffee tastes **good**. (Cà phê này ngon.)

keep/ make + object + adj

Ex: The news made her **happy**. (Tin đó làm cô ấy vui sướng.)

These gloves will keep your hands **warm**.

(Đôi găng này sẽ giữ ấm hai bàn tay của anh.)

3. Sau *too*.

be/ seem/ look/ taste... + too + adj

Ex: He is **too short** to play basketball.

(Anh ấy quá thấp không thể chơi bóng rổ được.)

4. Trước *enough*.

be + adj + enough

Ex: The water isn't **hot enough**. It needs to be boiling.

(Nước không đủ nóng. Nó cần được đun lại.)

Ben is **intelligent enough** to understand what the problem is.

(Ben đủ thông minh để hiểu vấn đề ở đây là gì.)

5. Trong cấu trúc *so ... that*.

be + so + adj + that

Ex: She was **so angry** that she couldn't speak.

(Bà ấy giận đến mức không nói được.)

The film is so **exciting** that I've seen it many times.

(Phim này hay đến nỗi tôi đã xem nó nhiều lần.)

★**Lưu ý:** *be* có thể được thay bằng các động từ chỉ giác quan: *seem, look, feel, smell, taste, ...*

6. Tính từ còn được dùng dưới dạng so sánh. Tính từ dài (long adjective) thường đứng sau *more, the most, less, as ... as*.

Ex: Meat is more **expensive** than fish. (Thịt đắt hơn cá.)

This question is the most **difficult** of all.

(Trong tất cả các câu hỏi, câu hỏi này khó nhất.)

He is as **deaf** as a post. (Ông ta điếc đặc.)

7. Trong câu cảm thán: **How + adj + S + V**

What + (a/an) + adj + N

Ex: How **beautiful** the girl is! (Cô gái đó xinh quá!)

What an **interesting** film! (Phim hay quá!)

III. **Trạng từ (Adverbs):** Trạng từ thường đứng ở các vị trí:

1. Sau trợ động từ (auxiliary verbs) và trước động từ thường (ordinary verbs).

auxiliary V + adv + V

Ex: The pictures have **definitely** been stolen.

(Những bức tranh rõ ràng là đã bị đánh cắp.)

Tom drove **carefully** along the narrow road.

(Tom cẩn thận lái xe dọc theo con đường hẹp.)

2. Trước tính từ.

be/feel/look... + adv + adj

Ex: I'm **truthfully** grateful for your help.

(Tôi thành thật biết ơn về sự giúp đỡ của bạn.)

That man looks **extremely** sad and tired.

(Người đàn ông đó có vẻ rất buồn và mệt mỏi.)

It's a **reasonably** cheap restaurant.

(Đó là một nhà hàng giá tương đối rẻ.)

3. Sau *too*.

V + too + adv

Ex: She **came** too late to see him yesterday.

(Hôm qua cô ấy đến quá trễ không gặp được anh ta.)

They walked too **slowly** to catch the bus.

(Họ đi quá chậm không thể bắt kịp xe buýt.)

4. Trong cấu trúc *so ... that*.

V + so + adv + that

Ex: Jack drove **so fast** that he caused an accident.

(Jack lái xe nhanh đến nỗi gây tai nạn.)

She sang **so beautifully** that everybody applauded.

(Cô ấy hát hay đến nỗi mọi người đều vỗ tay.)

5. Đứng cuối câu.

S + V (+O) + adv

Ex: It was raining **heavily**. (*Trời đang mưa to.*)

She speaks English **perfectly**. (*Cô ấy nói tiếng Anh rất giỏi.*)

The surgeon performed the operation **successfully**.

(*Bác sĩ phẫu thuật đã thực hiện ca mổ thành công.*)

6. Trước enough.

V + adv + enough

Ex: You'd better **write** clearly enough for everybody to read.

(*Anh nên viết rõ ràng để mọi người đọc được.*)

She **plays** well enough for the beginner.

(*Cô ấy chơi khá hay so với một người mới tập chơi.*)

7. Đôi khi trạng từ có thể đứng một mình ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu và cách câu bằng dấu phẩy (,).

Ex: **Suddenly**, he heard a strange voice.

(*Thình lình, anh ta nghe một giọng nói lạ.*)

Jane felt ill. She went to work, **however**, and try to concentrate.

(*Cô ấy ốm. Tuy nhiên cô ấy vẫn đi làm và cố gắng tập trung.*)

IV. Động từ (Verbs)

Vị trí của động từ trong câu rất dễ nhận biết vì nó thường đứng sau chủ ngữ.

Ex: **Tom's behaviour improved** at his new school.

S V
(*Cách cư xử của Tom đã tiến bộ ở ngôi trường mới.*)

I **believe** her because she always **tells** the truth.
S V S V
(*Tôi tin cô ấy vì cô ấy luôn nói thật.*)

The girl sitting beside Tom **has won** the gold medal.
S V
(*Cô gái ngồi cạnh Tom đã đoạt huy chương vàng.*)

The film which was shown last night **attracted** me.
S V
(*Bộ phim tối qua đã lôi cuốn tôi.*)

THÀNH NGỮ (IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS)

Thành ngữ thường có cấu trúc:

Verb + noun (phrase) + preposition

Một số thành ngữ thông dụng:

catch sight of : *bắt gặp, nhìn thấy*

give place to : *nhường chỗ*

give way to : *nhượng bộ, chịu thua*

keep pace with/ keep up with : *sánh kịp, bắt kịp*

lose sight of : *mất hút, không nhìn thấy*

make allowance for : *chiếu cố đến*

make fun of : *chế nhạo*

make a fuss over/ about : *làm rối tung lên, làm om sòm*

make room for	: <i>dọn chỗ cho</i>
make use of	: <i>dùng, sử dụng</i>
lose touch with	: <i>mất liên lạc</i>
keep/ lose track of	: <i>mất dấu</i>
put a stop to	: <i>làm ngừng lại</i>
take account of	: <i>để ý đến, lưu tâm</i>
take care of	: <i>chăm sóc</i>
take notice of	: <i>lưu ý</i>
pay attention to	: <i>chú ý tới</i>
put an end to	: <i>chấm dứt</i>
set fire to	: <i>làm cháy, thiêu</i>
take advantage of	: <i>lợi dụng</i>
take note of	: <i>để ý, ghi chép</i>
take leave of	: <i>từ biệt</i>
give birth to	: <i>sinh con</i>
make a contribution to	: <i>góp phần</i>
keep correspondence with	: <i>liên lạc thư từ</i>
show affection for	: <i>có cảm tình</i>
feel pity for/ take (have) pity on	: <i>thương xót</i>
feel regret for	: <i>hối tiếc, ân hận</i>
feel sympathy for	: <i>thông cảm</i>
make complaint about	: <i>kêu ca, phàn nàn</i>
feel shame at	: <i>xấu hổ</i>
have a look at	: <i>nhìn ngắm</i>
get victory over	: <i>chiến thắng</i>
play an influence over	: <i>có ảnh hưởng</i>
have faith in	: <i>tin tưởng</i>
take interest in	: <i>quan tâm, thích thú</i>
make a decision on/ make up one's mind:	<i>quyết định</i>

Ex: As she stood up she **caught sight of** her reflection in the mirror.

(*Khi đứng lên cô ấy nhìn thấy hình phản chiếu của mình trong gương.*)

David **takes** his **interest** in modern fashion.

(*David quan tâm đến thời trang hiện đại.*)

I've **made up** my **mind** to be a doctor.

(*Tôi đã quyết định sẽ trở thành bác sĩ.*)

► EXERCISES

I. Supply the correct word form.

1. He is a ____ boy. He is always asking questions. (curiosity)
2. All the pupils have done the exercises _____. (easy)
3. Keep ____! The teacher is explaining the lesson. (silence)
4. Be ____ in your work! (care)
5. Time passes ____ when you are alone. (slow)
6. He ____ carefully. He rarely has accident. (drive)
7. Ho Chi Minh City is an important ____ center. (commerce)
8. We have a ____ newspaper in this town. (week)
9. This exercise seems _____. (difficulty)
10. Mrs. Green can help Alice to make a good _____. (choose)
11. He has ____ bought a new car. (recent)
12. It's too _____ for me to buy. (expense)
13. How ____ those shop windows are! (beauty)
14. She has finished her best _____. (perform)
15. The cartoon last night was very _____. (interest)
16. She ____ goes to the pictures with her younger sister. (frequency)
17. Last night the singer sang very _____. (good)
18. The story is about an ____ trip. (excite)
19. In May the days often _____. (long)
20. He got rid of the ____ by opening a window. (smell)
21. Nobody showed them to their _____. (sit)
22. Helen speaks English very _____. (fluent)
23. This is the most ____ machine in our field. (value)
24. We can keep the land in ____ condition by killing weeds. (well)
25. The huge windows gave us a ____ view of the grounds. (splendidly)
26. The ball was followed with great _____. (excite)
27. That was an ____ match, wasn't it? I was ____ to see it. (excite)
28. ____ is a good career. I want to become a _____. (teach)
29. Rubber trees are very _____. (use)
30. Sports are very good for our _____. (healthy)
31. Who will take ____ of the baby when you go away? (careful)
32. Don't worry about her _____. (complain)
33. What is the real ____ of the house? (wide)
34. I want to make new dresses but I don't have a ____ machine. (sew)
35. She danced so ____ that the audience clapped their hands many times. (beauty)
36. I'll have Tom repair our electric _____. (cook)
37. Water has no color. It is a ____ liquid. (color)
38. Please don't make _____. (noisy)
39. Mr. Green works in this factory as a _____. (account)

40. Ky Hoa lake is one of the areas of _____. (entertain)
41. Butter is one of the _____ of milk. (produce)
42. He is a _____ person. He often makes me laugh. (fun)
43. I didn't know how you _____ your birthday party. (celebration)
44. On Christmas day, I often send my close friends _____ cards. (greet)
45. He is a famous _____ in this country. (act)
46. He often writes stories. He is a _____. (write)
47. These flowers look _____. (nature)
48. Air _____ makes us unhealthy. (pollute)
49. His plays were _____ on the stage in London. (performance)
50. The film is _____ so I'm _____. (bore)
51. The Sword Lake is one of _____ places in Hanoi. (history)
52. He devoted all his _____ to writing. (live)
53. How _____ the street is! (danger)
54. She lives _____ although she is very poor. (happy)
55. I'll help you to _____ some beautiful paintings. (choice)
56. The love for book is _____ in developing the pupils' knowledge. (help)
57. This public library is _____ to all people. (open)
58. Books help people to get more _____. (know)
59. _____ countries need help from _____ ones. (develop)
60. This stamp _____ is valuable. (collect)
61. The person who takes care of books in the library is a _____. (library)
62. He is very _____. (friend)
63. She smiles so _____, doesn't she? (attract)
64. My _____ for your skill is great. (admire)
65. We all held our breath because of that _____ film. (thrill)
66. John is old enough to be _____ of his parents. (depend)
67. They ride their bicycles to the countryside for _____. (please)
68. Red _____ communist countries. (symbol)
69. May Day is celebrated regularly in _____ countries. (society)
70. He lost the game because of his _____. (care)
71. The teacher stressed the need for regular _____. (attend)
72. The cost of _____ must be paid by the buyer. (carry)
73. Our _____ from London to Sydney took 24 hours. (fly)
74. The police are interested in the sudden _____ of the valuable painting. (appear)
75. The master gave Oliver Twist a terrible _____. (punish)
76. He gave no _____ for his absence. (explain)
77. They were happy because their work was finished _____. (success)
78. To prepare his _____ works, Karl Marx often spent whole day in the library of the British Museum. (science)

79. He is respected for his _____. (simple)
80. They had made a lot of _____ before the game started. (prepare)
81. Manchester players have been trying to score another goal, but their efforts are _____. (succeed)
82. You must make _____ for him because he has been ill. (allow)
83. Several hundred people were affected by the previously ____ virus. (know)
84. Two of these tablets should be taken _____. (day)
85. Dogs are very _____ pets. (faith)
86. The Thames flows _____ through green meadows. (gentle)
87. Relax in our _____ chairs and enjoy our excellent tea and hot chocolate. (comfort)
88. I'm so _____ you're going to visit my country. (please)
89. What a naughty boy! He always does things _____. (noise)
90. There were ten _____ in the race. (compete)
91. His _____ makes his parents feel sad. (lazy)
92. You should _____ to your teacher. (apology)
93. We're so _____ of her for telling the truth. (pride)
94. Paris is _____ for the Eiffel tower. (fame)
95. He worked hard to _____ good crops from poor soil. (product)
96. How _____ of you to break that cup! (care)
97. His long _____ made us bored and sleepy. (speak)
98. He never takes his father's _____. (advise)
99. They sat _____ by the stream. (quiet)
100. To my _____, the monkey peeled a banana and offered it to me. (amaze)

II. Fill in the blank with a suitable idiomatic expression.

1. She was furious that she was being _____.
2. The house has been remodeled and _____.
3. He left home without _____ anybody.
4. The woman of whom you _____ at the bus stop this morning is my aunt.
5. The children are old enough to _____ themselves.
6. I _____ having deceived her.
7. Tom and Dick are carrying on a discussion which I want to _____.
8. This is a rare opportunity _____ which you should _____ to get a better job.
9. Mr. Smith is my old teacher _____ whom I have _____ for a long time. I do not know his present address.
10. This man was sent to prison for _____ his house.
11. My father does not like politics. He does not _____ political problems and current events.
12. She always _____ the increase of the price of goods.
13. Mary was sad and ashamed because you _____ her.

14. They are good poor students _____ whom the school has to _____.
15. You have to study harder in order to _____ your classmates.
16. This shop is so small that we didn't _____ it.
17. Mrs. Smith is a very clement woman. She _____ orphans and beggars.
18. Do you _____ the "No Parking" sign?
19. Now he's grown up, he no longer _____ his stamp collection.
20. We have to move this box in order to _____ the new TV set.
21. I have some friends living in USA. I often _____ them.
22. Your manner is quite ridiculous. I _____ it.
23. The teacher says that we have to _____ our exam papers before ten.
24. For generations our people _____ many enemies and drove them away.
25. The police followed the robbers but finally they _____ them.
26. The Press is called the fourth estate. It _____ the public opinion.
27. I do not _____ long-hair young men.
28. Do you know how to _____ the computer?
29. We should _____ the suffering of others.
30. You'd better _____ what the teacher says.
31. Have you _____ where to go for your honeymoon?
32. The boys are miserable. I _____ them.
33. We are looking at the boat in the open sea, and soon we _____ it.
34. Please _____ this photograph and tell me where your teacher is.
35. Did you _____ Paul in the bookshop yesterday?
36. Have you _____ the day to start off?
37. Every citizen has to _____ the building of his country.
38. We know he works very hard. We _____ his success.
39. The difficulties are so great that I have to _____ them.
40. She _____ a healthy baby last night.
41. Why do you often _____ your neighbors?
42. Anyhow he's a good man. I think we ought to be generous to him and _____ his family circumstances.
43. I haven't sent letters to her for a long time. In fact, we have _____ each other.
44. Can you _____ on that shelf _____ more books?
45. I tried to run after her, but I couldn't _____ her.
46. I'd like to _____ the opportunity to get a new job with higher wage.
47. It's cruel to _____ handicapped people.
48. We have to _____ these difficult circumstances.
49. We must not _____ their demands.
50. Be calm, and don't _____ such trifles.

VĂN PHONG (STYLES)

Văn phong (style) là cách hành văn để diễn đạt một câu nói. Có nhiều cách để diễn đạt, ta có thể dùng:

- a. Tính từ thay cho danh từ (hoặc ngược lại).

Ex: She had a **determination** to overcome her difficulties. = She was **determined** to overcome her difficulties.

(Cô ta quyết tâm vượt qua mọi khó khăn.)

They show no **interest** in the picture. = They aren't **interested** in the picture. (Họ không thích bức tranh.)

- b. Động từ thay cho danh từ (hoặc ngược lại).

Ex: Can I have a **look** at your new dress? = Can I **look** at your new dress?
(Tôi có thể xem chiếc áo mới của bạn được không?)

He had an **intention** of making a journey with her. = He **intended** to make a journey with her. (Anh ta định đi du lịch với cô ta.)

- c. Thể bị động của động từ thay cho thể chủ động (hoặc ngược lại).

Ex: Mary **has finished** her homework.

(Mary đã làm xong bài tập về nhà.)

= Mary's homework **has been finished**.

(Bài tập về nhà của Mary đã được làm.)

We **should keep** dangerous chemicals in safe places.

(Chúng ta nên cất giữ hóa chất nguy hiểm ở nơi an toàn.)

= Dangerous chemicals **should be kept** in safe places.

(Hóa chất nguy hiểm nên được cất ở nơi an toàn.)

- d. Trạng từ thay cho tính từ (hoặc ngược lại).

Ex: He is a **careful** driver. (Anh ấy là một tài xế cẩn thận.)

= He drives **carefully**. (Anh ấy lái xe cẩn thận.)

Tom is a **good** student. (Tom là một học sinh giỏi.)

= Tom studies **well**. (Tom học giỏi.)

★ **Lưu ý:** Khi đổi cách hành văn, ta cần lưu ý sự thay đổi của giới từ, tính từ hoặc phó từ trong câu.

Ex: They gave some **careful thought** to the problem.

= They **thought carefully about** the problem. (Họ đã suy nghĩ kỹ về vấn đề này.)

He has a **strong desire** to become a doctor.

= He **strongly desires** to become a doctor. (Anh ấy ao ước được trở thành bác sĩ.)

* Một số từ thường được sử dụng dưới dạng động từ và danh từ.

1. to look at : to have a look at (nhìn vào)
2. to think about/ of : to give thought to (nghĩ)
3. to be determined to : to have a determination to (quyết tâm)
4. to know (about) : to have knowledge of (biết)

5. to tend to : to have a tendency to (*có khuynh hướng*)
 6. to intend to + inf.: to have intention of + V-ing (*dự định*)
 7. to desire : to have a desire (*ao ước*)
 8. to wish : to have/ express a wish (*ao ước*)
 9. to visit sb : to pay a visit to sb/ to pay sb a visit (*thăm viếng*)
 10. to discuss sth : to have a discussion about sth (*thảo luận*)
 11. to decide to : to make a decision to (*quyết định*)
 12. to talk to : to have a talk with (*nói chuyện*)
 13. to explain sth : to give an explanation for sth (*giải thích*)
 14. to call sb : to give sb a call (*gọi điện cho...*)
 15. to be interested in : to have interest in (*thích*)
 16. to drink : to have a drink (*uống*)
 17. to photograph : to have a photograph of (*chụp hình*)
 18. to cry : to give a cry (*khóc, kêu*)
 19. to laugh at : to give a laugh at (*cười nhạo*)
 20. to welcome sb : to give sb a welcome (*chào đón*)
 21. to kiss sb : to give sb a kiss (*hôn*)
 22. to ring sb : to give sb a ring (*gọi điện*)
 23. to warn : to give warning (*báo động, cảnh cáo*)
 24. to try to (+ inf.) : to make an effort to/ to make an attempt to (*cố gắng*)
 25. to meet sb : to have a meeting with sb (*gặp ai...*)
 26. to succeed : to make a success (*thành công*)
 27. to be used : to be in use (*được sử dụng*)
 28. to rest : to have a rest (*nghỉ ngơi*)
 29. to sleep : to have a sleep (*ngủ*)
 30. to bathe : to have/ take a bath (*tắm*)
 31. to examine : to have an examination (*khám, kiểm tra, xem xét*)
 32. to agree : to be in agreement (*đồng ý*)
 33. to disagree : to be in a disagreement (*không đồng ý*)
 34. to contact sb : to have contact with sb (*liên lạc, quan hệ*)
 35. to exchange : to have an exchange of (*trao đổi*)
 36. to argue with sb : to have an argument with sb (*tranh cãi với ai*)
 37. to complain about: to have a complaint about (*phàn nàn về...*)
 38. to land : to make a landing (*hạ cánh*)
 39. to receive sth : to be in receipt of sth (*nhận...*)
 40. to need : to have a need of (*cần*)
 41. to love sb : to fall in love with sb (*yêu ai*)
 42. to brush sth : to give sth a brush (*chải*)
 43. to arrange with sb: to have an arrangement with sb (*sắp xếp*)

► EXERCISES

I. Rewrite these sentences by using the underlined nouns as verbs or adjectives.

1. He had no intention of making a long journey with her.
2. Has the city government made a decision to build a hospital for the poor?
3. She shows no interest in what she is doing for the company.
4. Do most school-leavers have a strong desire to work at a tourist office?
5. I don't think they are in disagreement with what we shall do.
6. The plan didn't make a success just because most members showed no determination of doing it well.
7. During the lesson, she always takes a careful look at all the sentences and examples the teacher is giving.
8. My friend expressed a wish to become a pilot.
9. You have no need of answering all the questions in their order.
10. Please give me a call when you arrive, and we'll have a meeting at a certain restaurant.
11. She has no knowledge of what will be because she never gives thought to it.
12. She said she would pay me a visit someday.
13. He made a decision to leave home.
14. I had no intention of staying here.
15. She has a great interest in music.
16. There was an exchange of English lessons between the two schoolgirls.
17. He takes a bath every morning.
18. I had an arrangement with the neighbors about feeding the cats.
19. There was no explanation for her plan.
20. She had a medical examination by a doctor.

II. Rewrite these sentences, using the nouns corresponding to the verbs.

1. I argued with the referee about his decision.
I had an _____
2. Do you agree with John about this?
Are you in _____
3. She usually brushes her hair before going out.
She usually gives her hair a _____
4. She complained about his rudeness.
She had a number of _____
5. Because of engine trouble, the plane had to land on the fields.
Because of engine trouble, the plane had to make a _____
6. Just look at this picture.
Take a _____
7. I love her very much.
I'm in _____
8. We must start early.
We must make an _____

9. He received her letter of the 10th.
He was in _____
10. After lunch time she usually rests.
After lunch time she usually takes a _____

III. Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the given words.

1. There is a tendency to minimize problems.
They _____
2. They show a strong desire to put aside the status of the school child.
They strongly _____
3. They thought much about their work.
They gave a _____
4. They had little knowledge of the job of their choice.
They _____
5. There is a determination to overcome problems.
They are _____
6. He visits us whenever he's in town.
He pays _____
7. There has been a tendency to choose well-paid jobs.
They have _____
8. They spend millions of dollars on advertising every year.
Millions _____
9. It's good for you not to have a contact with her.
You'd better _____
10. I slept well last night.
I had _____
11. Carol Stuart cooks and swims very well.
Carol Stuart is _____
12. She has a strong desire for a scholarship.
She strongly _____
13. The villagers gave us a cordial welcome.
The villagers _____
14. He has no intention of leaving the city.
He doesn't _____
15. She teaches English well.
She is _____
16. This job has to be done at once.
They _____
17. She types with care.
She is _____
18. No sooner had we begun our walk than it rained.

- Hardly _____
19. This woman has very little sleep.
This woman _____
20. My grandfather is a lover of music.
My grandfather _____
21. He is a careful driver.
He drives _____
22. She sings well.
She is _____
23. All the arrangements have been made.
They _____
24. He is the best football player in his team.
No one _____
25. She plays tennis well.
She is _____
26. People speak English in Australia.
English _____
27. They are building a hospital for the poor.
A _____
28. No one has seen her since 1980.
She _____
29. He visited his parents last week.
His _____
30. We decided to go to Boston.
We had _____

PHỤ LỤC (Appendix)

AMERICAN ENGLISH

Một số điểm khác nhau thuộc về ngữ pháp giữa tiếng Anh của người Anh (British English) và tiếng Anh của người Mỹ (American English).

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danh từ có thể đứng sau các động từ <i>appear, feel, look, seem</i> và <i>sound</i>. <p><u>Ex:</u> He seemed (to be) a good pilot. It looks (to be) a lovely evening. I felt a fool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (The present perfect) được dùng cho hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ có kết quả ở hiện tại. <p><u>Ex:</u> Bob has washed the dishes, look. Sally isn't here. She's gone out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thì hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng với các từ <i>just, already, yet, ever, never</i>. <p><u>Ex:</u> We've already eaten our lunch. Have you finished your work yet? The child has never seen snow before.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Will</i> hoặc <i>shall</i> có thể được dùng với <i>I/we</i>. <p><u>Ex:</u> I will/ shall be here tomorrow. We will/ shall contact you.</p> <p><i>Shall I...? shall we...?</i> được dùng để xin lời khuyên, đưa ra lời đề nghị, v.v.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Which way shall we go? Shall I make the coffee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Có thể dùng <i>needn't</i> hoặc <i>don't need</i>. <p><u>Ex:</u> We needn't hurry./ We don't need to hurry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To be</i> hoặc <i>like</i> luôn được dùng sau các động từ <i>appear, feel, look, seem, sound</i>. <p><u>Ex:</u> He seemed to be/ like a good pilot. It looks to be/ like a lovely evening. I felt like a fool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (the present perfect) hoặc thì quá khứ đơn (the past simple) có thể được dùng. <p><u>Ex:</u> Bob has washed/ washed the dishes, look. Sally isn't here. She has gone out/ went out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc thì quá khứ đơn có thể được dùng. <p><u>Ex:</u> We have already eaten/ already ate our lunch. Have you finished/ Did you finish your work yet? The child has never seen/ never saw snow before.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Shall</i> thường không được dùng để nói về tương lai. <p><u>Ex:</u> I will be here tomorrow. We will contact you.</p> <p><i>Should I...? should we...?</i> thường được để xin lời khuyên, đưa ra lời đề nghị, v.v.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Which way should we go? Should I make the coffee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Needn't</i> thường không được dùng. <p><u>Ex:</u> We don't need to hurry. [NOT ... needn't to hurry]</p>

BRITISH ENGLISH	AMERICAN ENGLISH
<p>♦ Thị hiện tại, thì quá khứ hoặc <i>should</i> thường được dùng sau <i>demand</i>, <i>insist</i>, <i>suggest</i>, ... và <i>It's important/ essential that...</i></p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Tim's parents have suggested that he gets/ should get a job. It's important that everything goes/ should go according to plan. I demanded that he apologised/ should apologise.</p> <p>♦ Mạo từ <i>the</i> được dùng trước nhạc khí.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> I can play the piano.</p> <p>♦ Mạo từ <i>the</i> không được dùng trước hospital (to/ in hospital).</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> The injured were taken to hospital.</p> <p>♦ Các danh từ tập hợp như: <i>government</i>, <i>team</i>, <i>family</i>, <i>crowd</i>, v.v. có thể đi với động từ số ít hoặc số nhiều.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> The team is/ are playing well. The crowd was/ were getting restless.</p> <p>♦ <i>Can't</i> được dùng để nói rằng điều gì đó không thể xảy ra.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> I rang, but there's no reply. They can't be at home.</p> <p>♦ at the weekend/ at weekends</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Will you be here at the weekend?</p> <p>♦ in a street/ road/ avenue</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Do you live in Bond Street?</p> <p>♦ different from/ to</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> This cup is different from/ to the others.</p> <p>♦ write to somebody</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Please write to me soon.</p> <p>♦ Các động từ <i>burn</i>, <i>learn</i>, <i>smell</i>, <i>spill</i>, <i>spoil</i> có thể là động từ có quy tắc (<i>burned</i>, <i>learned</i>, ...) hoặc bất quy tắc (<i>burnt</i>, <i>learnt</i>, ...)</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> You've spelt/ spelled this word wrong.</p> <p>♦ Quá khứ phân từ (past participle) của <i>get</i> là <i>got</i>.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Your driving has got better. * Have got = have</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> I've got two brothers.</p>	<p>♦ Hiện tại giả định (present subjunctive) thường được dùng. <i>Should</i> thường không được dùng sau <i>demand</i>, <i>insist</i>, <i>suggest</i>, ...</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Tim's parents have suggested that he get a job. It's important that everything go according to plan. I demanded that he apologize.</p> <p>♦ Mạo từ <i>the</i> có thể được bỏ.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> I can play (the) piano.</p> <p>♦ Mạo từ <i>the</i> luôn được dùng trước hospital (to/ in the hospital).</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> The injured were taken to the hospital.</p> <p>♦ Các danh từ tập hợp thường đi với động từ số ít.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> The team is playing well. The crowd was getting restless.</p> <p>♦ <i>Can't</i> hoặc <i>mustn't</i> có thể được dùng để nói điều không thể xảy ra.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> I rang, but there's no reply. They can't/ mustn't be at home.</p> <p>♦ on the weekend/ on weekends</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Will you be here on the weekend?</p> <p>♦ on a street/ road/ avenue</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Do you live on Bond Street?</p> <p>♦ different from/ than</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> This cup is different from/ than the others.</p> <p>♦ write (to) somebody</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Please write (to) me soon.</p> <p>♦ Các động từ <i>burn</i>, <i>learn</i>, <i>smell</i>, <i>spell</i>, <i>spill</i>, <i>spoil</i> thường là động từ có quy tắc (<i>burned</i>, <i>learned</i>, ...)</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> You've spelled this word wrong.</p> <p>♦ Quá khứ phân từ (past participle) của <i>get</i> là <i>gotten</i>.</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> Your driving has gotten better. * Have got = have</p> <p><u>Ex:</u> I've got two brothers</p>

ĐÁP ÁN (Key)

Chương 1

TỪ LOẠI (THE PARTS OF SPEECH)

■ NOUNS

- I. 1. C 2. U 3. U 4. U 5. C
6. U 7. C 8. U 9. C 10. C
11. U 12. C 13. U 14. C 15. U
16. U 17. U 18. U 19. U 20. C
- II. 3. a key 7. a letter 11. music
4. sugar 8. a moment 12. electricity
5. blood 9. a coat 13. an apple
6. an interview 10. luck 14. cheese
15. sand
- III. 1. time 3. a painting 5. an orange
2. an experience 4. a paper 6. fruits
- IV. 2. a light
3. light
4. time
5. a wonderful time
6. job
7. experience
8. any paper
- V. 1. b 3. a 5. c 7. b 9. c 11. d 13. c 15. d
2. c 4. d 6. a 8. d 10. c 12. a 14. b
- VI. 1. garbage
2. screwdrivers
3. thunder
- VII. 1. were 9. likes 17. are 25. has
2. has 10. is 18. isn't 26. is
3. work 11. don't 19. weren't 27. were
4. are 12. does or do 20. confirms 28. have
5. wears 13. isn't 21. is 29. aren't
6. is 14. works 22. are 30. is
7. are 15. is 23. is
8. have 16. has 24. is
- VIII. 1. has
2. Are or Is
3. think - is
4. are
5. is
- IX. 3. glass → glasses 4. persons → people
5. ✓ 6. was → were
7. is → are 8. a wonderful news → wonderful news
9. ✓ 10. Leafs → Leaves
11. a new pyjama → new pyjamas/ a pair of new pyjamas
12. luggages → luggage
13. are → is

14. ✓
15. Has → Have
- X. 2. leather shoes 6. the dining room carpet
3. a five-year-old boy 7. the Marketing Director
4. working clothes 8. a glass medicine bottle
5. a factory inspector 9. shoe shops
10. a credit card
- XI. 2. room number 5. weather forecast
3. seat belt 6. newspaper editor
4. credit card 7. shop window
8. frying pan
- XII. 3. 20-pound 8. two-year
4. 15-minute 9. 500-year
5. 60 minutes 10. five days
6. two-hour 11. six-mile
7. five courses 12. 15-year-old
- XIII. 3. Mr. Hill's daughter
4. the name of this street
5. our neighbors' gardens
6. Don and Mary's children
7. Helen's friend's wedding
8. the ground floor of the building
9. Mike's parents' car
10. the economic policy of the government/ the government's economic policy
11. the gangsters' money
12. the horse's tail
13. the house of the people we met in Spain
14. the arm of the chair
15. the monthly meeting of the club/ the club's monthly meeting
16. last year's work
17. the death of someone important
18. the middle of the night
19. my sisters' room
20. the door of the garage
- XIV. 2. Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.
3. The town's only cinema has closed down.
4. Britain's exports to the United States have fallen recently.
5. The region's main industry is tourism.
6. This year's prices are even lower.
7. A five minutes' rest is enough for me.
8. From here it's a two hours' drive.
9. I'll see you in a week's time.
10. The yesterday's paper reported...

■ PRONOUNS

- I. 2. We 6. Me - it 10. them - it - they
3. you - us 7. he - him
4. he - her 8. I - you - them - they
5. it - it - her - she 9. she - They - you - him