BỘ BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ TIẾNG ANH 10 (FRIENDS GLOBAL)

Từ vựng + Ngữ Pháp + Bài tập theo từng Unit (170 TRANG, có đáp án từng Unit)

Unit 1: FEELINGS

I. VOCABULARY

- advice /əd'vaɪs/ (n) : lời khuyên
- advise /əd'vaɪz/ (v) : khuyên ai

- to advise sb to do sth : khuyên ai làm gì

Example: Doctors advised the patient to have surgery.

- argue /ˈaːgjuː/ (v) : tranh luận
- argument /ˈaːgjumənt/ (n) : sự tranh luận

- ask somebody out : mời ai đi chơi, mời ai đó đi hẹn hò

Example: At first he was too shy to ask her out.

(Lúc đầu anh ấy quá nhút nhát đến mức không thể mời cô ấy đi chơi.)

- to ask sb for sth

: hỏi (xin) ai cái gì

Example: I ask my teacher for his advice. (Tôi hỏi giáo viên của tôi xin lời khuyên)

- blood /blʌd/ (n) : máu

- bleed /bli:d/ (v) : chảy máu (= to loose blood)
- bruise /bru:z/ (n) : vết thâm tím, vết bầm

burn /bɜ:n/ (v) (n) : (v) cháy, làm bỏng; (n) vết bỏng
 cross /krɒs/ (adj) : bực mình, cáu gắt (= annoyed; angry)

- be cross with : khó chịu, giận dữ với ai

Example: My Mom gets cross (with me) if I leave the kitchen in a mess. (Mẹ tôi sẽ cáu gắt nếu tôi để nhà bếp bừa bôn.)

- childish /'tʃaɪl.dɪʃ/ (adj) : thuộc trẻ con, như trẻ con

Example: Don't be so childish. (Đừng trẻ con như thế.)

- cruel /ˈkru:.əl/ (adj) : độc ác, tàn nhẫn

- scare /skeə(r)/ (v) : làm ai hoảng sợ (= to frighten sb)

- scary /'skeəri/ (adj) : đáng sợ (= frightening)

- disguise /dɪs'gaɪz/ (v) : cải trang

Example: He disguised himself by wearing a false beard.

(Anh ta cải trang bang cách đeo râu giả.)

- excuse /ɪkˈskjuːs/ (n) : lời biện hộ, lời bào chữa

- to make an excuse : bào chữa hay lấy có cho việc gì

Example:

- I don't want to make an excuse right now.

(Tôi không muốn bào chữa ngay bây giờ).

- He might sometimes make an excuse to sit next to you.

(Đôi khi anh ta có thể lấy một cái cớ để ngồi bên cạnh bạn).

- enormous /ɪ'nɔ:.məs/ (adj) : to lớn, khổng lồ (= extremely large)

- falu trip/slip over : vấp phải

Example: Sam came into the house and fell over a kitchen chair.

(Sam đi vào nhà và vấp phải một cái ghế ở nhà bếp.)

- good manners /gʊd'mæn ərz/ (n) : cách cư xử tốt

- good quality /gʊd 'kwɒl.ə.ti/ (n) : phẩm chất, đức tính tốt

- to have a word with somebody : nói ngắn gọn/ nói nhanh với ai

Example: I will have a word with him before he goes home tonight. (Tôi sẽ nói chuyên với anh ấy trước khi anh ấy về nhà tôi nay.)

- hard- working /'hard'w3r.k1ŋ/ (adi) : chăm chỉ

: tổn thương, vết thương - injury /'cn.dzər.i/ (n) - injure /'ın.dʒər/ (v) : bị thương, làm ai bị thương : thú tôi (= confess to sb/ doing st) - to own up (to st/to doing st) (v) (n) : (v) hốt hoảng; (n) sự hốt hoảng /'pæn.ık/ - panic

- panicking/ panicked (thêm "k"+ "ed" hoặc "ing")

Example:

- I got into a panic when I found the door was locked.

(Tôi hoảng hốt khi nhân thấy cửa khóa.)

- I panicked when I saw smoke coming out of the engine.

(Tôi hốt hoảng khi thấy động cơ bốc khói.)

- predictable /pri'dik.tə.bəl/ (adi) : có thể đoán trước : trò đùa tinh nghịch - prank /prænk/ (n, v)

- to play pranks on sb: choi khăm ai, đùa nghich ai

Example: She's always playing pranks on her little brother.

(Cô ta lúc nào cũng chơi khăm đứa em trai của mình.)

- reserved /rɪ'z3:vd/ (adj) : kín đáo, dè dăt

Example: British people are rather reserved.

(Người Anh khá dè dặt.)

- relieved /rɪˈlɪ:vd/ (adj) : thanh thản, nhẹ nhõm : sự bong gần, sự trật khớp - sprain /sprein/ (v,n): bong gân cổ chân/ cổ tay - sprain your ankle/wrist : khuôn mẫu, rập khuôn - stereotype /'steriətaɪp/ (n)

/sə'spekt/ : nghi ngờ - suspect (v) - be suspicious of /se'spif.es/ : nghi ngờ về (adj)

- silly /'sɪl.i/ : ngớ ngắn; khờ dại, ngờ nghệch (adj)

: sư hài hước - humour /'hju:mə(r)/ (n) - sense of humour : khiếu hài hước /sens əv 'hju:mə/ (n)

A. Một số cụm tính từ đi kèm với giới từ thông dụng trong tiếng Anh để nói về cảm xúc

: lo lắng về 1. be anxious about something : lo lắng cho ai 2. be anxious for somebody : hổ then về 3. be ashamed of st/sb : buồn chán về 4. be bored with/ of st : rối rắm về 5. be confused about st. : giận dữ với/ về 6. be cross with sb

7. be delighted with / at/ by/ about st : vui vẻ với, hài lòng với

8. be disappointed at/by/ about st : thất vọng về 9. be envious of sb/st : ghen ty với : bối rối về 10. be embarrassed about/at 11. be excited about/ at/ by/ for st : hào hứng về : hoảng sợ về 12. be frightened of/ about st : tư hào về ai/ cái gì

13. be proud of sb/st

: bi sốc bởi 14. be shocked at/by : nghi ngờ về 15. be suspicious of/ about sb/st : buồn về 16. be upset about/at/over st

Examples:

- He was really upset <u>over</u> not getting the present.
- They became **suspicious** of his behaviour and contacted the police.
- He seemed anxious about the meeting.

B. Phrases to remember

to get into trouble with sb/ st
 to give sb a call = to phone sb = to call sb
 gặp rắc rối với
 gọi điện thoại cho ai
 to make an excuse
 viện cớ, viện lý do

4. to tell the truth : nói thật
5. to tell a lie/ to tell lies : nói dối
6. be related to : liên quan đến
7. be keen on = be fond of : thích, say mê về
8. be positive about st : tích cực/ lạc quan về

WORD FORM

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	anxiety: sự lo lắng		anxious: lo âu, lo lắng	anxiously: một cách lo lắng
2	amusement: sự thích thú, sự vui chơi; trò vui	amuse: làm ai cười; tiêu khiển, giải trí	amused: buồn cười, tức cười amusing: vui; thú vị	amusingly: một cách thú vị
3	boredom: sự buồn chán	bore: làm phiền, gây buồn chán	bored (with): bị chán boring: tẻ nhạt	boringly
4	embarrassment: sự bối rối	embarrass: làm ai bối rối, hổ thẹn	embarrassed: bị bối rối, hổ thẹn embarrassing: gây bối rối, hổ thẹn	embarrassingly: một cách bối rối
5	excitement: sự phấn khích; điều thú vị	excite: gây hứng thú; làm kích động	excited: vui mừng, hào hứng exciting: thú vị, gây hứng thú	excitedly: một cách vui mừng excitingly: một cách thú vị
6	entertainment: sự giải trí; tiết mục giải trí	entertain: giải trí, chiêu đãi	entertaining: thú vị, vui nhộn	entertainingly: một cách thú vị
7	disappointment: sự thất vọng	disappoint: gây thất vọng	disappointed: bị thất vọng disappointing: gây thất vọng	disappointingly: một cách đáng thất vọng
8	fright: sự sợ hài	frighten: làm sợ hãi	frightened: bị sợ hãi frightening: đáng/ gây sợ hãi	frighteningly: một cách sợ hãi
9	satisfaction: sự thỏa mãn; sự hài lòng	satisfy: làm hài lòng; thỏa mãn	satisfied: hài lòng, thỏa mãn satisfying: làm hài lòng	satisfyingly: một cách hài lòng
10	suspect: kẻ tình nghi suspicion: sự nghi ngờ	suspect: nghi ngờ	suspicious: nghi ngờ	suspiciously: một cách đáng nghi ngờ

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the words or phrases in the box. There are more words than needed.

enormous	bruise	predictable	frightened
pain	reserved	ashamed	pranks
relieved	moving	made	tell
exciting	fell over	exhausted	suspected
advice	childish	sense of humour	injured

1. I that th	ere was something wrong wit	th the engine.	
2. Her husband was cle	arly when we of	fered to pay for the dama	ige.
	people, the English. It		
4. I felt be	cause it was dark in the house	e and I was alone.	
	in a riding acciden		
	amount of work to finish b		
	oped on the ice and		
	where I banged n		
	on his friends when h		
10. Is it always wrong t			
11. I an ex	scuse and left the party early.		
12. I don't find comput	er games very		
13. My teacher once ga	ve me some useful	·	
14. He said he wouldn't	t go out with us if Jerry was g	oing too - he's so	!
15. The drug is usually	effective but unfortunately th	e side effects are not alw	vays
16. I've got a	in my shoulder.		
17. I felt c	of the things I'd said to him.		
18. We all cried at the	end of the film - it was so	·	
19. He was so	that he slept for hours.		
20. It's vital to have a _	in this job.		
Exercise 2. Choose th	ne word which is CLOSES	Γ in meaning to the un	derlined word in each of the
following questions.			
1. I've got a difficult, in	mportant exam tomorrow. I'm	n feeling a little bit worrie	<u>ed</u> .
A. happy	B. relieved	C. anxious	D. relaxed
2. Our mother will be a	ngry when she finds out abou	t the broken vase.	
A. comfortable	B. cross	C. generous	D. confused
3. She <u>frightened</u> the he	ell out of me when she said sh	e had to go into hospital.	
	B. disappoints		D. scared
4. I see people who have	ve opportunities I don't have, a	and I get <u>jealous</u> .	
A. envious	B. satisfied	C. amused	D. suspicious
5. I kept on struggling t	forward, even though I knew i	it was <u>hopeless.</u>	
A. hopeful	B. scared	C. disappointing	D. useful
Exercise 3. Choose th	e word which is OPPOSIT	E in meaning to the ur	nderlined word in each of the
following questions.			
	good- hearted woman who tr		
A. humane	B. cruel	C. kindhearted	D. kind
2. His body was covere	ed in <u>tiny</u> red spots.		

C. little

A. enormous B. small

D. medium

3. They lived in a/ an <u>ordinary</u> three- bedroomed house.						
A. normal B. general C. high quality	D. good quality					
4. Her son was too lazy to get out of bed.	0 1 •					
A. careless B. tired C. hard- working	g D. passive					
5. He always stays <u>calm</u> under pressure.						
A. frightened B. panic C. cool	D. comfortable					
Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition						
1. That man got trouble with the police several times.						
2. Doing exercise releases chemicals in our brain that are related a feeling of pleasure.						
3. The father is shocked what happened to his son.						
4. I felt embarrassed how untidy the house was.						
5. Some of his colleagues at work became suspicious his b	ehaviour.					
6. She had always been envious her cousin's long blond ha						
7. We're a little confused what we're supposed to be doing.						
8. You've got to be more positive your work.						
9. I guess he was just bored his job.						
10. She was deeply upset the way her father treated her.						
Exercise 5. Complete the sentence for each situation. Use the words in brackets + - ing or - ed.						
Example:	9					
Phuong is going to Australia. The idea of going on this trip excites her. (excite)						
a. Phuong is <u>excited</u> about going on this trip.						
b. She thinks it is going to be an exciting trip.						
1. The film wasn't as good as we had expected, (disappoint)						
a. The film was						
b. We were with the film.						
2. The loud noise frightened the children, (frighten)						
a. It was a sound.						
b. The children ran into the house.						
3. Thao teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (o	exhaust)					
a. She enjoys her job, but it's often						
b. At the end of a day's work, she is often						
4. An article in the newspaper surprised Mrs. Nhu. (surprise)						
a. It was a very article to her.						
b. Mrs. Nhu was very when she read it.						
5. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather, (depress)						
a. This weather is						
b. This weather makes me						
c. It's silly to get because of the weather.						
6. I bought a camera. I didn't understand the directions, (confuse)						
6. I bought a camera. I didn't understand the directions, (confuse) a. I was when I tried to understand the directions.						
6. I bought a camera. I didn't understand the directions, (confuse)a. I was when I tried to understand the directions.b. They were directions.	excite)					
 6. I bought a camera. I didn't understand the directions, (confuse) a. I was when I tried to understand the directions. b. They were directions. 7. Kim is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before, (confuse) 	excite)					
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