

TÀI LIỆU LUYỆN THI TOEFL

The Heinle & Heinle

TOEFL

Test Assistant

Vocabulary

Milada Broukal

Dịch và chú giải

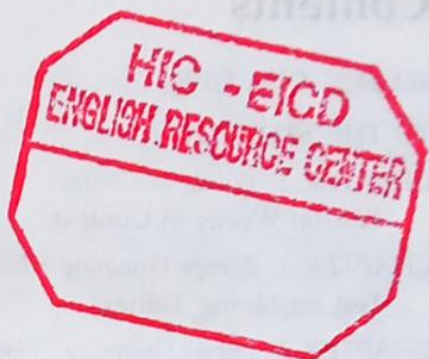
LÊ HUY LÂM

TRƯƠNG HOÀNG DUY



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Tài liệu thi TOEFL



The Heinle & Heinle TOEFL Test Assistant :

Vocabulary

Từ vựng

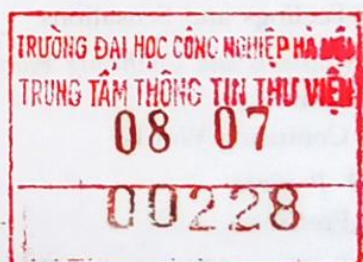
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Contents

TO THE TEACHER

TO THE STUDENT

CHAPTER 1 Words in Context

Test on Words in Context

CHAPTER 2 Theme Grouping : Living Things

Test on Living Things

CHAPTER 3 Theme Grouping : Time and Space

Test on Time and Space

CHAPTER 4 Everyday and Specific Vocabulary

Test on Everyday and Specific Vocabulary

CHAPTER 5 Roots

Test on Roots

CHAPTER 6 Theme Grouping : Thought and Communication

Test on Thought and Communication

CHAPTER 7 Theme Grouping : Feelings and Sensations

Test on Feelings and Sensations

CHAPTER 8 Idioms and Confusing Words

Test for Idioms

Test on Confusing Words

CHAPTER 9 Prefixes

Test on Prefixes

CHAPTER 10 Theme Grouping : Places and Movement

Test on Places and Movement

CHAPTER 11 Theme Grouping : Size

Test on Size

CHAPTER 12 Suffixes

Test on Suffixes

CHAPTER 13 Phrasal Verbs

Test 1: Phrasal Verbs

Test 2: Phrasal Verbs

ANSWER KEY

INDEX

Từ dùng trong ngữ cảnh

Bài kiểm tra về từ dùng trong ngữ cảnh

Tập hợp từ theo chủ đề : Sinh vật

Bài kiểm tra về sinh vật

Tập hợp từ theo chủ đề : Thời gian và không gian

Bài kiểm tra về thời gian và không gian

Từ vựng dùng thường ngày và đặc trưng

Bài kiểm tra về từ vựng dùng thường ngày và đặc trưng

Gốc từ

Bài kiểm tra về gốc từ

Tập hợp từ theo chủ đề : Suy tưởng và giao tiếp

Bài kiểm tra về suy tưởng và giao tiếp

Tập hợp từ theo chủ đề : Cảm tưởng và cảm giác

Bài kiểm tra về cảm tưởng và cảm giác

Đặc ngữ và các từ dễ nhầm lẫn

Bài kiểm tra về đặc ngữ

Bài kiểm tra về các từ dễ nhầm lẫn

Tiếp đầu ngữ

Bài kiểm tra về tiếp đầu ngữ

Tập hợp từ theo chủ đề : Địa điểm và sự di chuyển

Bài kiểm tra về địa điểm và sự di chuyển

Tập hợp từ theo chủ đề : Kích thước

Bài kiểm tra về kích thước

Tiếp vĩ ngữ

Bài kiểm tra về tiếp vĩ ngữ

Cụm động từ

Bài kiểm tra 1 : Cụm động từ

Bài kiểm tra 2 : Cụm động từ

Lời giải

To the Teacher

The Heinle & Heinle TOEFL Test Assistant : Vocabulary is a vocabulary building text that prepares students to meet the vocabulary needs in all sections of the TOEFL test; i.e., Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, and Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension, in a variety of ways.

Each section of the TOEFL test has different vocabulary needs. The Listening Comprehension section requires vocabulary in the form of idioms, phrasal verbs, and everyday and specific confusing words. The Structure and Written Expression section tests knowledge of suffixes, and of contextual clues that reveal the meaning of a word. When contextual clues are not helpful, a knowledge of synonyms, roots, and prefixes will help to find the meaning. It is, therefore, important to address all these needs in a comprehensive TOEFL test vocabulary book.

Each chapter of *The Heinle & Heinle TOEFL Test Assistant : Vocabulary* addresses the different vocabulary needs for the test. The vocabulary is contextualized in the beginning of each chapter in a reading passage or conversation. These do not replicate the passages or conversations found on the test because their purpose is to promote classroom activity and learning skills. Similarly, in Chapter 1, "Words in Context," vocabulary is contextualized in passages of lower overall difficulty than those found on the actual exam, since its aim is to strengthen the vocabulary teaching aspect of the book. The readings are, however, selected from areas of readings covered by the TOEFL test such as biology, physical science, history, art, and social science.

Structure of Each Chapter

- **Presentation**

A reading or listening passage, a dialogue, or a structure passage presents the vocabulary to be studied in the unit in contextualized form.

- **Comprehension questions**

Comprehension questions follow the passages or dialogues. These questions are followed by tasks to encourage students to use contextual clues and relate words with one another. Students can work alone, in groups, or in pairs.

- **Strategies for vocabulary development**

Strategies are presented that deal with the particular vocabulary building focus of the chapter.

- **Exercises**

There are a variety of exercise types ranging from multiple choice, blank filling, correcting errors, completing word lists, using the dictionary to find out meanings, and so on. These exercises can be done in the classroom with students interacting in pairs or groups or they can be assigned as homework.

- **End of chapter tests**

The end of unit test focuses on the vocabulary taught in the unit. The question types are similar to those found on the TOEFL test.

How to Use This Book

1. Order of presentation

The units in this book do not have to be covered in the order presented. You can either follow the order of the book or choose the units that tie in with your curriculum.

2. Classroom use

The introductory passages and / or dialogues with the questions and tasks that follow can be used for interactive work, with students working in groups or pairs to answer the questions. If more listening skills need to be worked on, you can read the reading passages and the dialogues aloud. After going over the strategies with the students, the exercises that follow can be either worked on in the classroom, or if there is not enough time to cover them in class you can assign them as homework.

3. Use of dictionaries

The use of a good dictionary is encouraged, however it is recommended that the dictionary act as a reinforcement after the student has tried to work out the meaning of a word by himself / herself through context or other clues.

To the Student

This book will help you to build your vocabulary for all sections of the TOEFL. Study the chapters in this book, but don't stop there. Vocabulary learning is a lifelong process; make sure you learn some new words every day. The following are some strategies for building your vocabulary whether you are working alone or in the classroom.

Strategies for Vocabulary Building

- **Read as much as you can**

By reading as many magazines, fiction and non-fiction books, and journals as you can, you will encounter new words. You can guess the meanings of many of these words by their context - that is, you will get a clue to the meaning from the words that surround the new word. If you are still not sure, you can look up the word in a dictionary to check if you were right.

- **Use a dictionary**

Buy a good dictionary, preferably a college-level dictionary. The dictionary should be all English, not a bilingual one. A good dictionary should include the following information about a word :

- its pronunciation

- its part of speech (noun, adjective, verb)

- a clear, simple definition

- an example of the word used in a sentence or phrase

- its origin (root, prefix)

You can also use a pocket dictionary if you travel back and forth to classes.

- **Learn roots, prefixes, and suffixes**

Roots and prefixes from Latin and Greek make up many English words. It has been estimated that more than half of all English words come from Latin and Greek. Prefixes are added to the beginning of a root and suffixes are added to the end to modify the meaning of words. Learning these will help you increase your vocabulary.

- **Learn from listening**

Listening to good programs on the radio and television as well as to people who speak English well is another way of improving your vocabulary. Since you cannot always ask the speaker to tell you what a particular word means, write down the words and look them up later.

- **Use a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms**

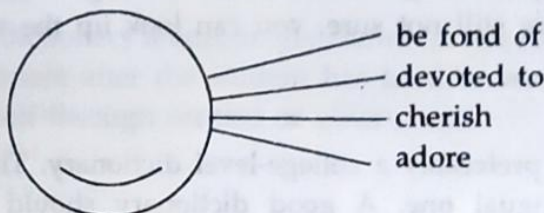
Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning; antonyms are words that have almost the opposite meaning. Knowing the synonyms and antonyms of a word will expand your vocabulary. Some dictionaries of synonyms and antonyms explain each synonym and how it differs in meaning from other synonyms. Since no two words have the exact same meaning, this is very useful for you.

- **Make your own word list**

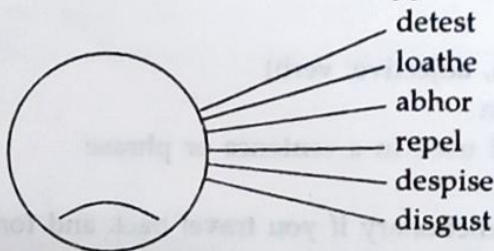
Get a notebook for your vocabulary study and use it to create your own word list. Whenever you read and come across a word you don't know, write it down in your notebook together with the sentence in which you found it. Try to work out the meaning of the word from its context. Then look the word up in a dictionary and write the definition in your notebook. Also, write down any other information such as the root of the word, and see how it is connected to the meaning. Lastly, write your own sentence using the word. Writing will help you remember the word and its meaning. Try to add a new word to your list every day.

- **Create your own theme groups**

Words are easier to remember and learn when you group words with similar meanings under a theme. For example,



Then you can make another theme with the opposite.



- **Use your new words**

Using your new words whether it be in speaking or writing is an important step in learning them.

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THE HEINLE & HEINLE TOEFL TEST ASSISTANT
VOCABULARY

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