

## TÀI LIỆU TIẾNG ANH LỚP 12

### LESSON 1: TENSES ( Các thì )

#### 1. SIMPLE PRESENT: ( HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN )

<b>Affir</b> : S+V <sub>1</sub> /V <sub>s, es</sub>	Ex : Water boils at 100° c.
<b>Neg</b> : S+ do/ does + not+ V <sub>1</sub>	Ex : Tom doesn't feel hungry.
<b>Inter</b> : Do/ does+ S + V <sub>1</sub> ...?	Ex : How often do you go to school?

\*(Be):am, is, are + not ; (have):has/ have + not = do / does + not + have

Diễn tả :  
✓ Tình cảm, cảm giác, sở thích, quan điểm.  
✓ Thói quen, hoạt động hằng ngày, phong tục, tập quán.  
✓ Chân lí, sự thật hiển nhiên.  
✓ Xuất xứ, quốc tịch

Với : EVERY (day, year...), ALWAYS, OFTEN, USUALLY, SOMETIME, SELDOM, RARELY, NEVER, EVER, ONCE / TWICE / THREE TIMES + ( a day/ week/ month...), all the time, now and then . .

\* Vị trí của trạng từ trong câu:

- ✓ Trước động từ thường (Ex: His wife *never* cooks)
- ✓ Sau động từ *to be* và các trợ động từ.(Ex: I am *never* late for school.)

Notes : Qui tắc thêm *es* đối với động từ có S số ít :

- Các động từ tận cùng là : *o, sh, ch, x, s, và z* .
- Các động từ tận cùng là *y* mà đứng *trước y là một phụ âm* ta đổi *y* → *i + es* ( She *studies*, Tom *tries*, **nhưng** He *plays* . . ).

#### 2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS ( HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN )

<b>S + am/ is/ are + V<sub>ing</sub></b>	Ex: We are studying English now.
<b>S + am/ is/ are + not + V<sub>ing</sub></b>	Ex: She isn't writing when he comes.
<b>Am/ Is/ Are + S + V<sub>ing</sub> ?</b>	Ex: What are you doing while I am doing?

Diễn tả :  
✓ Hđộng đang xảy ra ở Htạì vào lúc nói, viết.  
✓ 2 hđộng đang kéo dài // ở Htạì (while: trong khi).  
✓ 1 hđộng đang kéo dài ở Htạì thì có 1 hđộng ngắn đột ngột xảy ra(S+ V<sub>1</sub>/ V<sub>s, es</sub>)  
✓ Hành động đang xảy ra ,sau câu mệnh lệnh ( Look Listen, Be careful, Be quiet, ... )  
Ex: Be quiet! The baby *is sleeping* in the next room.  
✓ 1 dự định trong tương lai, 1 sắp xếp có kế hoạch, thường dùng với: go, move, come, arrive, leave, travel,  
Ex: He *is leaving* early tomorrow morning.

Với : AT PRESENT , AT THE MOMENT , NOW, RIGHT NOW, JUST NOW

#### 3. PRESENT PERFECT: ( HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH )

<b>S + has/ have + V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup></b>	Ex: I've just opened the door. Ex: We have studied English for many years.
<b>S + has/ have + not + V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup></b>	Ex: Jack hasn't come recently.

<b>Has/ Have + S + V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup>?</b>	Ex: How long have you studied English?
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Diễn tả:  
 ✓ Hiện tượng Qk không rõ thời gian.  
 ✓ Hiện tượng vừa mới xảy ra hoặc xảy ra gần đây.  
 ✓ Hiện tượng bắt đầu trong Qk, vẫn còn tiếp tục ở Hiện tại & có thể tiếp tục ở Tương lai.

Với: **BEFORE, ALREADY, RECENTLY= LATELY, EVER, NEVER, YET, JUST, TWICE, SEVERAL TIMES, SINCE + mốc Thời gian, FOR + khoảng Thời gian, UP TO NOW=UP TILL NOW=SO FAR...**

\* Dùng với các cụm từ: This is the first time, this is the second time, dùng trong cấu trúc: That( This) is the best .... that + S + **has/ have** + V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup>

#### 4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS: ( HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN )

<b>a. S + has/ have + been + V<sub>ing</sub>.</b>
<b>b. S + has/ have + not + been + V<sub>ing</sub>.</b>
<b>c. Has/ Have + S + been + V<sub>ing</sub>?</b>

Ex: We have been studying English for many years.

Diễn tả:  
 - Hiện tượng bắt đầu trong Quá khứ, tiếp tục ở Hiện tại & có thể đến Tương lai ( nhấn mạnh tính liên tục, không gián đoạn của hành động)  
 \* Một số động từ thường dùng: learn, lie, live, sit, rain, sleep, stand, study, wait, work, teach, stay

#### 5. SIMPLE PAST ( QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN )

<b>S + V<sub>2</sub><sup>ed</sup></b>	Ex: I saw him yesterday.
<b>S + did + not + V<sub>1</sub></b>	Ex: She didn't come last week.
<b>Did + S + V<sub>1</sub>?</b>	Ex: Did Mr. Lee phone an hour ago?

\*(Be) : was / were → wasn't, weren't

Diễn tả:  
 - Hiện tượng đã xảy ra & chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong Quá khứ ( xác định rõ Thời gian)  
 - Thói quen trong quá khứ  
 - Kể lại 1 câu chuyện trong quá khứ.

Với:  
 - **YESTERDAY, AGO, LAST (night, week, year...), THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY, in + thời gian ở quá khứ.**

#### 6. PAST CONTINUOUS ( QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN )

<b>S + was/ were + V<sub>ing</sub></b>	Ex: We were watching TV at 7 pm yesterday.
<b>S + was/ were + not + V<sub>ing</sub></b>	Ex: I was writing while my father was reading.
<b>Was / were + S + V<sub>ing</sub>?</b>	Ex: She was sleeping as the telephone rang.

Diễn tả:  
 ✓ Hiện tượng xảy ra ở 1 thời điểm / khoảng thời gian Quá khứ xác định ( at 7pm, from 6 to 7, ...)  
 ✓ 2 hiện tượng diễn ra // ở Quá khứ. (while: trong khi)  
 ✓ 1 hiện tượng Quá khứ đang kéo dài thì 1 hiện tượng ngắt quãng xảy ra (S + V<sub>2</sub><sup>ed</sup>)

Với: **AT THIS TIME, AT THAT MOMENT...**

1. AS / WHEN + S + was/ were + Ving, S + V <sub>2</sub> <sup>ed</sup>	EX: I was talking to her when her mother got home.
2. S + was/ were + Ving + Whlie + S + was/ were + Ving	EX: She was playing chess while they were cooking lunch.

**7. PAST PERFECT (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)**

S + had + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>
S + had + not + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>
Had + S + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup> ?

Ex: Last night I went to bed after I had done my homework.

Diễn tả: - Hđộng xảy ra trước 1 mốc TG ở Qk hoặc trước 1 hđ Qk

Với: ( trước: S+ had +V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup> ; sau: S + V<sub>2</sub>)

A/ S + HAD + V<sub>3</sub>/ V<sub>ed</sub> + BEFORE + S + V<sub>2</sub>/ ed  
Ex: They had phoned me before they came here.

B/ S + V<sub>2</sub>/ ED + AFTER + S + HAD + V<sub>3</sub>/ V<sub>ED</sub>  
Ex: I went to school after I had had breakfast.

**8. SIMPLE FUTURE (TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)**

S + will / shall + V <sub>1</sub>	Ex: I'll buy it tomorrow.
S + will / shall + not + V <sub>1</sub>	Ex: I won't buy it tomorrow.
Will / Shall + S + V <sub>1</sub> ?	Ex: Will you buy it tomorrow?

\*Note: will not =won't ; shall not =shan't.

Diễn tả: ✓ Hđ sẽ xảy ra trong tlai.  
✓ Lời yêu cầu (Will you + V<sub>1</sub>...?); Đề nghị ( Shall I/ we + V<sub>1</sub> ...?)

Với: TOMORROW, SOON, NEXT (week, month,...)

**9. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN)**

S + WILL BE + V-ing
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+ Diễn tả một hành động sẽ đang xảy ra ở một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai  
Ex: We will be playing badminton at 9:00 a.m tomorrow.

Với: At this time tomorrow ( morning, afternoon, evening ), at this time next.....

**10. FUTURE PERFECT ( TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH)**

S + will / shall + have + V <sub>3</sub> <sup>ed</sup>
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Ex: We'll have already finished the work by the time you get back tomorrow.

Diễn tả: ✓ Hành động sẽ hoàn tất trong tương lai.

Với: BY THE TIME..., BY THE END OF..... BY THE TIME THE YEAR 2015....,

**11. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE ( TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN)**

**S + WILL + HAVE + BEEN + V-ing**

+ To show an continuous action which at a given time will be in the past.

( Một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ kéo dài đến một thời điểm cho trước trong tương lai )

Ex: By the end of this school year, I will have been teaching at Chu Van An High School for 9 years.

\* Notes:

1) Near future: (Tlai gần) S + am/ is / are + going to + V<sub>1</sub> : sẽ, sắp sửa, dự định...

+ Dùng diễn tả 1 dự định, kế hoạch được xếp đặt trước

Ex: I'm going to buy it tomorrow.

2) Một số động từ sau đây thường không dùng với thì tiếp diễn

✓ Be : Ex: I am a student now.

✓ Những động từ chỉ về **giác quan**: see, hear, feel, look (trông có vẻ), smell, taste, recognize.

✓ Những động từ chỉ về **cảm xúc**: like, dislike love, hate, want wish, desire, refuse, forgive Những động từ chỉ về **lý trí**: understand, know, think, realize, suppose, believe, remember, forget, mind, expect, recollect. Những động từ chỉ sự **bắt đầu, tiếp tục, kết thúc**: begin, continue, finish...

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**EXERCISE**

**I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. We ( finish ) our dinner half an hour ago. =>
2. The farmers ( work ) in the field now. =>
3. My father ( live ) in London. He ( be ) there for 20 years. =>
4. She paid for her tickets and ( leave ). =>
5. Mrs Green always ( go ) to work by bus. =>
6. She ( sit ) under a tree when it ( begin ) to rain. => =>
7. How many times ( you / see ) him since him went to Edinburgh. =>
8. Mr Davy ( work ) in the same place for thirty five years and he is not planning retire yet. =>
9. River usually ( flow ) to the sea. =>
10. By next week they ( finish ) resurfacing the road. =>
11. Water ( boil ) at 100 degrees Celsius. =>
12. The phone ( ring ) suddenly while Joanne was doing the housework. =>
13. Before Jennifer won the lottery, she ( not / enter ) any kind of contest. =>
14. I ( see ) this film several times. =>
15. He ( live ) in Ho Chi Minh City during last summer. =>
16. Listen! Someone (knock) at the door. =>
17. Up to the present, we (write) almost every lesson in the book. =>
18. That house ( belong ) to Mr Green. =>
19. Rivers usually (flow) to the sea. =>
20. I (move) to Ho Chi Minh city 3 years ago to learn English. => => =>
21. When I ( arrive ) this house, he still ( sleep). => =>
22. The light (go out) when we (have) dinner. =>
23. Bill ( have) breakfast when I (stop) at this house this morning. => =>
24. As we (cross) the street, we (see) an accident. => =>
25. Tom (see) a serious accident while he (stand) at the bus stop. => =>

**II. choose the best answer among A,B,C or D**

1. He always ..... for a walk in the evening.  
A. go                      B. is going                      C. goes                      D. going
2. Her brother ..... in Canada at present.  
A. working                      B. works                      C. is working                      D. work
3. He has been selling motorcycles.....  
A. ten years ago                      B. since ten years                      C. for ten years ago                      D. for ten years

4. Columbus.....America more than 400 years ago.  
A. discovered      B. has discovered      C. had discovered      D. he has gone
5. He fell down when he .....towards the church.  
A. run      B. runs      C. was running      D. had run
6. They .....pingpong when their father comes back home.  
A. will play      B. will be playing      C. play      D. would play
7. By Christmas, I.....for you for 6 months.  
A. Shall have been working      B. shall work  
C. have been working      D. shall be working
8. I.....in the room now.  
A. am being      B. was being      C. have been being      D. am
9. I.....to New York three times this year.  
A. have been      B. was      C. were      D. had been
10. I will come and see you before I.....for America.  
A. leave      B. will leave      C. have left      D. shall leave
11. The little girl asked what.....to her friend.  
A. has happened      B. happened      C. had happened      D. would have been happened
12. John .....a book when I saw him.  
A. is reading      B. read      C. was reading      D. reading
13. My sister.....for you since yesterday.  
A. is looking      B. was looking      C. has been looking      D. looked
14. When I last saw him, he.....in London.  
A. has lived      B. is living      C. was living      D. has been living
15. After I.....lunch, I looked for my bag.  
A. had      B. had had      C. have has      D. have had
16. By the end of next year, Geoge.....English for 2 years.  
A. will have learned      B. will learn      C. has learned      D. would learn
17. The man got out the car,.....round to the back and opened the boot.  
A. walking      B. walked      C. walks      D. walk
18. For several years his ambition.....to be a pilot.  
A. is      B. has been      C. was      D. had been
19. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he .....dinner.  
A. finish      B. finishes      C. will finish      D. shall have finished
20. Before you asked, the letter.....  
A. was written      B. had been written      C. had written      D. has been written
21. Ask her to come and see me when she .....her work.  
A. finish      B. has finished      C. finished      D. finishing
22. Almost everyone.....for home by the time we arrived.  
A. leave      B. left      C. eaves      D. had left
23. While her husband was in the army, Janet ..... to him twice a week.  
A. was writing      B. wrote      C. was written      D. had written
24. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I.....to play.  
A. try      B. tried      C. have tried      D. am trying
25. Since.....,I have heard nothing from him.  
A. he had left      B. he left      C. he has left      D. he was left
26. I don't understand this sentence. What.....?  
A. does mean this word      B. have this word mean  
C. means this word      D. does this word mean
27. John.....tennis once or twice a week.  
A. usually play      B. is usually playing      C. usually plays      D. have usually played
28. I .....for Christine. Do you know where she is?  
A. look      B. looked      C. am looking      D. looks

29. At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, I.....my clothes.  
 A. am ironing      B. have ironed      C. ironed      D. was ironing
30. I.....along the street when I suddenly heard footsteps behind me.  
 A. was walking      B. am walking      C. walk      D. walked
31. She .....German for two years.  
 A. has learnt      B. is learning      C. learn      D. learns
32. The earth..... round the sun.  
 A. go      B. has gone      C. went      D. goes
33. Look! That man.....to open the door of your car.  
 A. try      B. tried      C. is trying      D. has tried
34. I.....here at the end of the month.  
 A. will leave      B. would leave      C. would have left      D. is leaving
35. The children are still ill but they \_\_\_\_\_ better gradually.  
 A. get      B. getting      C. are get      D. are getting
36. I ..... my report when you entered the hall.  
 A. made      B. have been makin      C. was making      D. have made
37. They ..... the newwords yesterday from three to seven.  
 A. learnt      B. have been learning      C. have learnt      D. were learning
38. She ..... this exercise yesterday at 8 o'clock.  
 A. wrote      B. has written      C. has been writing      D. was writing
39. My mother often ..... morning excercises.  
 A. do      B. does      C. doing      D. has done
40. At last the bus came.We .....for half an hour.  
 A. waited      B. was waiting      C. have waited      D. had been waiting

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## LESSON 2: PHONOLOGY ( NGỮ ÂM )

### Cách phát âm chữ “s” ở cuối:

- s được đọc là /s/ sau các từ tận cùng bằng các âm: / p/ , /t/ , /k/ , /f/ , /θ/
- s được đọc là /z/ sau các từ tận cùng bằng các âm: /b/ , /n/ , /g/ , /l/ , /d/ , /v/ , /m/ , /r/ , /ŋ/ , /ð/ và các nguyên âm
- es được đọc là /ɪz/ sau các từ tận cùng bằng các âm: /s/ , /z/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/ , /ʒ/ , /dʒ/

### Cách phát âm “ed” ở cuối:

- ed được đọc là /t/ sau các từ tận cùng bằng các âm: / p/ , /s/ , /k/ , /f/ , /θ/ , /ʃ/ , /tʃ/ ,
- ed được đọc là /d/ sau các từ tận cùng bằng các âm: /b/ , /n/ , /g/ , /l/ , /v/ , /m/ , /r/ , /ŋ/ , /ð/ và các nguyên âm
- ed được đọc là /ɪd/ sau các từ tận cùng bằng các âm: / t/ , /d/ .

\*Lưu ý: một số tính từ tận cùng la – ed hoặc trạng từ tận cùng là – edly thì ed được phát âm là /ɪd/ :naked, wicked, crooked, ragged, rugged, learned, deservedly, supposedly, markedly, allegedly.

### Khi gặp gạch dưới chữ S :

Bình thường chữ s phát âm là /s/, nhưng có những ngoại lệ cần nhớ là :

s đọc /z/các chữ sau:**busy, please, easy, present, desire, music, pleasant, desert, choose, reason, preserve, poison..**



-Chữ s đọc / ʃ / : **sugar, sure**

**Đối với chữ CH**

- **CH** đọc /tʃ/ là bình thường

- **CH** đọc : /k/ gồm các chữ sau: **chemist, ache, Christmas, mechanic, architect, character ...**

- **CH** đọc là / ʃ / : **machine, champagne, chamois, chalet, charade ,...**

**Đối với chữ H**

các chữ **H** sau đây là **h câm** : **hour, honor, honest** (và các gia đình từ của chữ này)

**Đối chữ GH**

Bình thường đọc là /f/

**Đối với âm /u/ và /u:/**

/u/ gồm: **put, pull, full, could, woman, foot, look, good, book....**

/u:/ gồm: **food, school, tooth, fruit, June, noon, soup, through, move, shoe,.....**

\* **Silent consonant** (âm câm)

"**B**" câm khi đứng sau "M" hoặc đứng trước "T": **bomb, climb, comb, tomb, doubt, subtle, debt....**

(Chú ý: có từ không tuân theo quy tắc này: **timber...**)

"**H**" sau đây là **h câm**: **hour, honor, honest .**

"**K**" câm khi đứng trước "N": **know, knife, knob.**

"**N**" câm khi đứng sau "M": **autumn, column, hymn, condemn.**

"**P**" câm: **cupboard, receipt, psychology,...**

"**W**" câm: **sword**

"**T**" câm: **Listen , often , fasten, ballet, ...**

\* **Stress** ( **DẤU NHẤN** )

\_ **Các từ có 2 âm tiết:**

+ Trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất nếu đó là danh từ hoặc tính từ : **yellow, person, patient, future**

+ Trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2 nếu đó là động từ: **predict, create, delay, ...**

- **Những từ có 3 âm tiết trở lên:**

\_ Những từ có đuôi là: **TY, PHY, CY, SY, ATE, UTE, UDE, LOGY, OUS, AL, TUDE, ETY, ICAL,**

**LOGY, GRAPHY, METRY, NOMY** thì trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ cuối lên: **comMUnicate,**

**PROphecy, interNAtional, INstitute ...**

\_ Những từ có đuôi: **TION, XION, CION, SION, IC, URE, IOUS, EOUS, CIAL, IAN, ITY, IOUR,**

**IOR, ORY, UTY,** có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2 từ dưới lên : **ecoNOMic, dePAture, PREcious,**

**inforMAtion, aBILITY, eQUALity, iDENtity, ...**

\_ Những từ kết thúc bằng đuôi **ADE, EE, EER, ESE, OO, OON, SELF,** thì trọng âm rơi vào chính nó : **employEE, carEER, bamBOO, chiNESE, ...**

.....\*\*\*.....

**Exercise**

The pronunciation of the endings: **-s/es** and **-ed**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word whose ending ‘-s/es’ or ‘-ed’ is pronounced differently from the others’**

1.        A. talked                      B. naked                      C. asked                      D. liked

- |                     |              |              |             |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2. A. worked        | B. stopped   | C. forced    | D. wanted   |
| 3. A. lays          | B. says      | C. stays     | D. plays    |
| 4. A. waited        | B. mended    | C. naked     | D. faced    |
| 5. A. promises      | B. devises   | C. surprises | D. realises |
| 6. A. houses        | B. faces     | C. horses    | D. places   |
| 7. A. naked         | B. sacred    | C. needed    | D. walked   |
| 8. A. asks          | B. breathes  | C. breaths   | D. hopes    |
| 9. A. kissed        | B. helped    | C. forced    | D. raised   |
| 10. A. sees         | B. sports    | C. pools     | D. trains   |
| 11. A. naked        | B. beloved   | C. helped    | D. wicked   |
| 12. A. ticked       | B. checked   | C. booked    | D. sacred   |
| 13. A. tombs        | B. lamps     | C. brakes    | D. invites  |
| 14. A. books        | B. floors    | C. combs     | D. drums    |
| 15. A. investigates | B. provides  | C. clothes   | D. paths    |
| 16. A. confused     | B. faced     | C. cried     | D. defined  |
| 17. A. trays        | B. says      | C. bays      | D. days     |
| 18. A. kissed       | B. pleased   | C. increased | D. ceased   |
| 19. A. devoted      | B. suggested | C. provided  | D. wished   |
| 20. A. closes       | B. loses     | C. loves     | D. chooses  |

### **STRESSED SYLLABE**

#### **Exercise 2:**

- |                    |                |                  |                |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. individual   | B. reputation  | C. experience    | D. scientific  |
| 2. A. carpenter    | B. revise      | C. ignore        | D. traditional |
| 3. A. marvelous    | B. position    | C. separate      | D. government  |
| 4. A. influence    | B. modern      | C. consider      | D. different   |
| 5. A. contain      | B. poisonous   | C. chemical      | D. scientist   |
| 6. A. discover     | B. unhealthy   | C. amount        | D. realise     |
| 7. A. avoid        | B. gesture     | C. permit        | D. exact       |
| 8. A. determine    | B. supportive  | C. conical       | D. performance |
| 9. A. counterpart  | B. million     | C. recognize     | D. detective   |
| 10. A. operation   | B. official    | C. community     | D. efficiency  |
| 11. A. arrangement | B. distinguish | C. theorist      | D. collective  |
| 12. A. appropriate | B. emotional   | C. pronounce     | D. situation   |
| 13. A. resolution  | B. eradication | C. contradiction | D. similarity  |
| 14. A. benefit     | B. understand  | C. engineer      | D. underpaid   |
| 15. A. capacity    | B. particular  | C. altogether    | D. especially  |



### **STRESSED SYLLABE**

#### **Exercise 3:**

- |                    |                |               |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. carry        | B. invent      | C. appoint    | D. become       |
| 2. A. popular      | B. dangerous   | C. magazine   | D. applicant    |
| 3. A. physicist    | B. president   | C. inventor   | D. gardener     |
| 4. A. legacy       | B. stressful   | C. document   | D. unpleasant   |
| 5. A. generation   | B. celebration | C. minority   | D. electronics  |
| 6. A. contemporary | B. retirement  | C. wisdom     | D. occasionally |
| 7. A. procedure    | B. nursery     | C. assignment | D. consider     |
| 8. A. disaster     | B. advocate    | C. secretary  | D. ravaged      |
| 9. A. collapse     | B. tendency    | C. volcanic   | D. uncovering   |
| 10. A. dreadful    | B. nourish     | C. earthquake | D. emergency    |



- |     |               |              |               |                |
|-----|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. | A. astronaut  | B. economist | C. medium     | D. continent   |
| 12. | A. garbage    | B. pressure  | C. ready      | D. believe     |
| 13. | A. decision   | B. effective | C. leftover   | D. opinion     |
| 14. | A. suitable   | B. together  | C. supportive | D. solution    |
| 15. | A. compliment | B. attention | C. informal   | D. approaching |

\*\*\*

## LESSON 3: SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT ( SỰ HÒA HỢP GIỮA CHỦ TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ )

### 1. Singular verb

- Chủ ngữ số ít ( hoặc danh từ không đếm được)  
EX: Milk **is** good for health
- Hai chủ từ nối với nhau bằng “and” nhưng có cùng ý tưởng hoặc chỉ một người.  
EX: Love and to be loved **is** the happiest thing on the earth.  
My best friend and adviser, Tom , **is** coming tonight.
- Chủ ngữ là hai danh từ khác nhau nối với nhau bằng “and” nhưng trước mỗi danh từ có each hoặc every.  
EX: Each boy and each girl **has** a book.
- Chủ ngữ là các đại từ phiếm chỉ ( everybody, somebody, nobody, something, ... )  
EX: Nothing **was** seen last night because of the darkness.
- Chủ ngữ là: Tiền, Thời gian, Khoảng cách hoặc Số lượng.  
EX: Twenty dollars **is** too much to pay for such a shirt.  
Four weeks **is** a long time to wait for you.
- Chủ ngữ là mệnh đề hay danh động từ ( gerund).  
EX: Swimming **is** good for health.  
That you get very high grades in school **is** necessary.
- Chủ ngữ là các danh từ trừu tượng. ( knowledge, beauty,...), môn học ( physics, mathematics,...), căn bệnh ( measles, mumps, ... ) hoặc các danh từ như: news, furniture, work, ...  
EX: The furniture **is** more expensive than we thought.

### 2. Plural verb

- Chủ ngữ số nhiều.  
EX: They **are** students.
- Chủ ngữ là hai danh từ nối với nhau bằng “and”.  
EX: Nam and Ba **are** brothers.  
Water and oil **don't mix**.
- Chủ ngữ là: The + Adjective  
EX: The rich **are** not always happy.
- Chủ ngữ là các danh từ tập hợp ( people, police, cattle,... )  
EX: The police **have** arrested the thieves.
- Chủ ngữ là: A few, both, many + noun  
EX: A few books **were** lost yesterday.

### 3. Singular or plural verb.

- Chủ ngữ là hai danh từ nối với nhau bằng “or”, “neither... nor”, “either...or”, hoặc “not only...but also” thì động từ được chia theo **danh từ thứ hai**.  
EX: Neither he nor his friends **were** at school yesterday.
- Chủ ngữ là hai danh từ nối với nhau bằng “with”, “as well as”, hoặc “together with” thì động từ chia theo **danh từ thứ nhất**  
EX: The director as well as his staff **has to** learn English.
- Chủ ngữ là một cụm từ có giới từ thì động từ chia theo danh từ đứng trước giới từ.

EX: The picture of soldiers **has** been sold.

- **Chủ ngữ là: “The number of + noun” thì động từ chia số ít**

EX: The number of students in this class is small.

- **Chủ ngữ là: “A number of + noun” thì động từ chia số nhiều.**

EX: A number of students were absent yesterday.

- **Chủ ngữ là “There + be + noun” thì động từ “be” chia theo danh từ(noun)**

EX: There **is** a fly in this room

There **are** a lot of people here.

\*\*\*

## EXERCISE

### I. Giving the correct verb form:

1. The pictures in the magazines (be) very beautiful. => .....
2. The shops along with this street (open) until 9 PM. => .....
3. Either he or you (be) intelligent. => .....
4. Two kilometers (be) a long distance for me. => .....
5. The rich also (cry). => .....
6. Mathematics (be) my major subject. => .....
7. Buying a new house (be) a good idea for us now. => .....
8. Neither the teacher nor her students (be) in the playground. => .....
9. So far everything (be) alright. => .....
10. Around 10 per cent of the forest (be) destroyed each year. => .....
11. More people (live) in Asia than in any other continent. => .....
12. The news from the United State (seem) very encouraging. => .....
13. Arranging flowers (be) my specialty. => .....
14. Japanese (be) very difficult for English speakers to learn. => .....
15. The professor and students (agree) on that point. => .....
16. Getting to know students from all over the world (be) one of the best parts of her job. => .....
17. Most children (like) to go to the zoo. => .....
18. The poor (not, be) helped by government programmes. => .....
19. There years (be) a long time to be without a job. => .....
20. The weather in the Southern States (get) very hot during summer. => .....
21. The production of dyes, perfumes and explosives (make) a lot of progress. => .....
22. The number of schoolboys in my class (be) twenty. => .....
23. A large number of the applicants (already, be interview). => .....
24. The secretary and accountant of the company (not come) yet. => .....
25. The crowd (be) wild with excitement. => .....

### II. Choose the best answer to finish each sentence:

1. Each of you ..... responsible for this.  
A. are                      B. being                      C. is                      D. be
2. Bill together with his brothers ..... to the beach every morning.  
A. going                      B. goes                      C. are                      D. gone
3. Either the monitor or the athletes ..... to blame for the bad result.  
A. be                      B. are                      C. is                      D. to be
4. Everyone ..... with me about my plans.  
A. agree                      B. agreeing                      C. disagree                      D. agrees
5. Tim as well as his relatives ..... safe from the hurricane.  
A. be                      B. is                      C. are                      D. being
6. The results of Dr. Frank’s experiment ..... announced on TV last night.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
7. Fifty minutes ..... the maximum length of time allowed for the exam.  
A. is                      B. be                      C. are                      D. were
8. The cost of living ..... over 10% in the last few years.

9. A number of sheep ..... eating grass now.  
 A. rises                      B. has risen                      C. rose                      D. is rising  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
10. Measles ..... sometimes a serious disease.  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. being                      D. be
11. Making cakes and pies ..... Mrs. Reed's specialty.  
 A. are                      B. were                      C. is                      D. be
14. The United States ..... between Canada and Mexico.  
 A. lying                      B. lies                      C. lain                      D. lie
15. The students in the next classroom ..... very loudly everyday.  
 A. talk                      B. talked                      C. are talking                      D. talk

\*\*\*

## LESSON 4

### INFINITIVE AND GERUND

#### I / GERUND: ( danh động từ ) ( V + ING )

Ways of Use:

1. Subject of a sentence

Ex: **Reading** the story of Kieu is interesting.

2. Complement of To Be after Subject of Thing + To Be

Ex : My hobby is **fishing** .

3. After Prepositions

Ex : She is interested in **learning** English .

4. After some verbs: **admit, advise, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay = postpone/, deny, discuss, dislike, detest = hate, enjoy, escape, keep, mind, miss, practise, prevent, prefer, resist, cease, finish, suggest,**

Ex: He avoids **meeting** me.

5. After some **Verbs + Object Combinations**

Ex: We saw the thief entering the house.

Or He spent five hours **doing** his task.

6. In some other structures :

**It's no good / use, there is no point, what's the point of, what about , how about, be worth, be busy, look forward to, be used to / be accustomed to / get used to, can't help, can't bear, can't stand**

.....

Ex: It is no use **saying** that

I am used to **getting** up early.

#### II / THE INFINITIVE ( TO + VERB )

##### - **TO – INFINITIVE**

- 1 Subject of the sentence ( Chủ từ của câu )

Ex : **To help** her is my duty.

##### 2. **S + V + O + ( Not ) To - infinitive**

**Want, ask, tell, request, order, beg, encourage, advise, persuade, dorce, remind, allow, permit**

EX: He **tells** me to send this letter.

EX: Mary **advised** me not to go out at night.

##### 3. **S + V + ( Not ) To – infinitive**

**decide/ plan / intend/ tend/claim / demand/ desire / wish/ fail/ hope/ hesitate/ want/ pretend/ agree/**

refuse/expect, ...

EX: Mary **decided** to make friends with him.

EX: She **pretended** not to see me yesterday.

**be**  
**S + look + adjective + to – infinitive**  
**seem**  
**feel**

Ex: He feels happy to live next to me.

Ex: They are very kind to us.

### 5. **It + is + adjective + (for / of + O) + to – infinitive**

\* Adjectives: After some ADJEATIVES of Feeling or Attitudes

afraid	foolish	pleased	disappointed	sorry
angry	fortunate	qualified	prepared	lucky
eager	glad	ready	likely	proud

Ex : The party is ready to serve.

EX: I'm glad to see you again.

### 6. After the verb TO BE

Ex : We are to pass the next exam.

**S + V + TOO + ADJ / ADV + (for + O) + TO – Infinitive**

Ex: He is too young to go to school.

Ex: You run too fast for me to keep pace with

### 7. S + V + ADJ / ADV + ENOUGH + TO – Infinitive

**ENOUGH + NOUN + TO – Infinitive**

Ex : He is not old enough to get married.

### \* Passive To-infinitive: **To + be + V3**

Ex: She expected **to be invited** to the party.

### 8. After Noun ( Infinitive of Purpose ) : **TO / IN ORDER TO / SO AS TO + V<sub>(bare infinitive)</sub>**

Ex : There are lots of things **to do** today.

Ex : He studies hard so as **to pass** the entrance examination.

### \* **BARE – INFINITIVE**

1. After modal verbs: can, may, must, ...

EX: I **must go** home now.

2. After *had better, would rather, do nothing but.*

EX: He did nothing but **complained** about his life.

You'd better **stay** at home today.

3. **Make**  
**Let** } + O + V<sub>(bare)</sub>

EX: The clowns made them **laugh** a lot last night.

### III. VERB FOLLOWED BY EITHER INFINITIVE OR GERUND

\* Without changing in meaning

**begin** } / **V-ing**

**S + continue start,...** + **to - inf**  
 Ex : It began to rain when I went to school.  
 Or It began raining when I went to school.

- Verbs of perception

**S +**   
 see } + **O +**   
 hear } **V- ing**  
 taste }   
 smell } **bare - inf**  
 notice }

EX: I saw Mary walking in th park yesterday.

Or I saw Mary walk in the park yesterday.

\* With changing in meaning ( thay đổi nghĩa )

- **LIKE**

Like +   
 V-ing ( sở thích )  
 To - inf ( thích vì nghĩ rằng nó tốt )  
 Note: would like + to- inf; feel like + V-ing ( ước có ) = wish for  
 EX: I like fishing.  
 I like to do my job well.

- **TRY**

Try +   
 V-ing ( thử )  
 To - inf ( cố gắng )  
 EX: I tried borrowing some money from John but he refused  
 I tried to do my test well.

- **STOP**

Stop +   
 V-ing ( ngừng, thôi không làm nữa )  
 To - inf ( ngừng lại để... )  
 EX: - Stop talking.  
 - He stops to dink a cup of coffee because he feels asleep.

- **REMEMBER, FORGET, REGRET**

Remember } +   
 forget } **V-ing ( V đ xy ra trước remember, forget, regret )**  
 regret } **To- inf ( To-inf xảy ra sau remember, forget, regret )**

Ex : He remembers meeting you when he was in France. ( He met you. )

Ex : Remember to sent me a letter when you arrive in Ho Chi Minh city. ( you will send.)

- **ALLOW, PERMIT, ADVISE, RECOMMEND**

Allow = permit } +   
 Advise = recommend } **V-ing**  
**O + to-inf.**

EX: I permit you to go out.

I permit going out.

Nhung I am not allowed to go out at night.

\*\*\*

## EXERCISE

### Choose the best option to complete the following sentences

- 1/ Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the door?  
A. open                      B. to open                      C. opening                      D. opened
- 2/ Cars must not \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the entrance.  
A. park                      B. to park                      C. to be parked                      D. be parked
- 3/ He began \_\_\_\_\_ English two years ago.  
A. learn                      B. to learn                      C. learned                      D. learns
- 4/ The grass needed \_\_\_\_\_  
A. cut                      B. to cut                      C. to cutting                      D. to be cut
- 6/ The driver stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a coffee because he felt sleepy.  
A. have                      B. to have                      C. having                      D. had
- 7/ Have you ever considered \_\_\_\_\_ a pharmacist?  
A. become                      B. to become                      C. becoming                      D. became
- 8/ I'm allowed \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather.  
A. visit                      B. to visit                      C. visited                      D. visiting
- 9/ I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ at home than go out with you.  
A. staying                      B. to stay                      C. stay                      D. stayed
- 10/ He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't work because it was dark.  
A. work                      B. to work                      C, working                      D. to working
- 11/ You should give up \_\_\_\_\_ or you will die of cancer.  
A. smoke                      B. to smoke                      C. smoking                      D. smoked
- 12/ He missed \_\_\_\_\_ her at the airport yesterday.  
A. see                      B. to see                      C. sees                      D. seeing
- 13/ We couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ some things when we went shopping.  
A. buying                      B. buy                      C. to buy                      D. bought
- 14/ He made me \_\_\_\_\_ happy.  
A. feel                      B. feeling                      C. to feel                      D. feels
- 15/ They suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a break for much noise.  
A. take                      B. to take                      C. taking                      D. took
- 16/ We will try \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistakes again.  
A. to not make                      B. not to make                      C. not making                      D. not to making
- 17/ Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ with us tonight? .  
A. to go                      B. go                      C going                      D. gone
- 18/ When you see him, remember \_\_\_\_\_ him my number.  
A. to give                      B. giving                      C. give                      D. gave
- 19/ I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ up early.  
A. getting                      B. get                      C. got                      D. to get
- 20/ I saw Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in the park last night.  
A. walk                      B. to walk                      C. to walking                      D. walked
- 21/ I remember \_\_\_\_\_ you before, but I have forgotten your name.  
A. to meet                      B. met                      C. meet                      D. meeting
- 22/ My parents don't permit me \_\_\_\_\_ out at night.  
A. gone                      B. went                      C. to go                      D. going
- 23/ You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ at home today.  
A. stay                      B. to stay                      C. staying                      D. stays
- 24/ It would be no used \_\_\_\_\_ him to do it.  
A. ask                      B. to ask                      C. asking                      D. asks
- 25/ He orders me \_\_\_\_\_ this report.  
A. write                      B. to write                      C. writing                      D. wrote
- 26/ I remember \_\_\_\_\_ my mother \_\_\_\_\_ the grass in the graden needed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to hear / said / cuting                      B. hear / say / cut



- C. head / saying / to cut  
 27/ They often tell us \_\_\_\_\_ smoking .  
 A. stop                      B. stops                      C. to stop                      D. stopping
- D. hearing / say / cutting  
 28/ I promised \_\_\_\_\_ on time . I mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ late .  
 A. be / be                      B. to be / to be                      C. to be / be                      D. be / to be
- 29/ Their house is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful than mine .  
 A. more                      B. as                      C. so                      D. much
- 30/ It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ to him .  
 A. to talk                      B. talk                      C. being talking                      D. talking
- 31/ They advise me try to give up \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. smoking                      B. to smoking                      C. smoke                      D. smokes
- 32/ Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ me a cable when you arrive in Ha Noi .  
 A. sending                      B. sent                      C. send                      D. to send
- 33/ My parents didn't permit me \_\_\_\_\_ last night .  
 A. gone                      B. went                      C. to go                      D. going
- 34/ Try \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes .  
 A. not to make                      B. not make                      C. to make not                      D. make not
- 35/ I remember \_\_\_\_\_ you before, but I have forgotten your name .  
 A. to meet                      B. met                      C. meet                      D. meeting
- 36/ Mary prefers \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. sing to dance                      B. to sing than to dance  
 C. singing to dance                      D. singing to dancing
- 37/ You had better \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to catch the train .  
 A. to run                      B. running                      C. run                      D. ran
- 38/ You aren't allowed \_\_\_\_\_ here .  
 A. smoke                      B. to smoke                      C. to smoking                      D. smoking
- 39/ Peter would \_\_\_\_\_ early than late .  
 A. to arriving                      B. arriving                      C. arrive                      D. arrived
- 40/ \_\_\_\_\_ the story of Kieu \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting .  
 A. Reading / am                      B. Reading / is                      C. Reading / are                      D. Reading / was
- 41/ Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ a suggestion ?  
 A. make                      B. making                      C. made                      D. to make
- 42/ Betty \_\_\_\_\_ meeting people .  
 A. would                      B. wants                      C. enjoys                      D. like
- 43/ She suggests \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk .  
 A. go                      B. to go                      C. going                      D. went
- 44/ would you \_\_\_\_\_ giving me a hand ?  
 A. mind                      B. like                      C. please                      D. care
- 45/ This house needs \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. painting                      B. to be painted                      C. to paint                      D. A and B are correct

.....\*\*\*.....

## LESSON 5

### IF CLAUSE (Câu điều kiện)

#### I / Type 1 . Present possible :

<b>If + S + present tense, S +</b>	<span style="font-size: 2em;">}</span> will shall can may	+ V <sub>(bare inf.)</sub>
------------------------------------	---	----------------------------

Ex : If the weather is fine, I will go for a picnic.

Ex : If she studies hard , she will pass the exam

**II / Type 2. Present unreal :**

<p><b>If + S + past tense ( V<sub>2</sub>/ed or Were ) , S +</b> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">could should would might</span> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <b>+ V<sub>(bare inf.)</sub></b></p>
--

Ex : I am not fine, so I can't join the party.

=> If I were fine, I could join the party.

Ex : Alice doesn't have free time today, so she doesn't go to the cinema.

=> If Alice had free time today, she would go to the cinema.

**III / Type 3 . Past unreal :**

<p><b>If + S + past perfect , S +</b> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">could have should have would have might have</span> <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <b>+ V<sub>3</sub>/ V<sub>ed</sub></b></p>
---

Ex : They didn't go because they were busy yesterday.

=> If they hadn't been busy yesterday, they would have gone.

Ex : We didn't study hard, so we failed in an exam last year.

=> If we had studied hard last year, we could have passed the exam.

**\* Note : Past unreal with present effect :**

<p><b>If + S + past perfect , S + would + V<sub>1</sub></b></p>
---

Ex : If we had got married, we would have a lot of children now.

**II. Đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện**

**1. Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1: Should + S + V<sub>0</sub>, S + Will + V<sub>0</sub>**

If he has free time, he'll play tennis.

→ Should he have free time, he'll play tennis

**2. Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 2: Were + S + to + V<sub>0</sub>, S + Would + V<sub>0</sub>**

If I learnt Russian, I would read a Russian book.

→ Were I to learn Russian, I would read a Russian book

**3. Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3: Had + S + V<sub>3</sub>/V<sub>ed</sub>, S + Would have + V<sub>3</sub>/V<sub>ed</sub>**

If he had trained hard, he would have won the match.

→ Had he trained hard, he would have won the match.

**\* Sentence Transformation:**

**A/ UNLESS = IF ... NOT**

If + Neg. form	= Unless + Affir. form
<p>If + S + <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: left;">am /is/ are not do /does not + V<sub>1</sub> did not+V<sub>1</sub> were not had not+ V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup></span></p>	<p>= UNLESS + S + <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <span style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: left;">am /is/ are V<sub>1</sub>/s/es V<sub>2</sub><sup>ed</sup> were had + V<sub>3</sub><sup>ed</sup></span></p>

Ex: If you didn't study hard, you'd get bad marks.

= Unless you studied hard, you'd get bad marks.

**Note:** Nếu câu với Mđề IF Kđịnh, Mđề chính ở thể Pđịnh, ta có thể chuyển sang UNLESS = cách đổi Mđề chính thành thể Kđịnh.

Ex: If you are lazy, you can't be successful  
= Unless you are lazy, you can be successful.

**B/ CÁCH VIẾT CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN TỪ TÌNH HUỐNG**

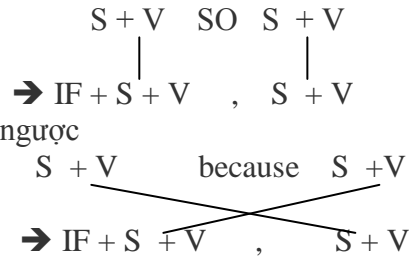
T. HUỐNG CHO:

- 1. Có từ "OR" : viết đk loại 1
- 2. H. tại : loại 2
- 3. Q. khu : loại 3

4. Có từ "SO": viết xuôi

5. Có từ "BECAUSE": viết ngược

6. Phủ định viết khẳng định & ngược lại



- Examples: 1. I am not clever, **so** I won't be a doctor.  
→ If I were clever, I would be a doctor.  
2. John was sick **because** he ate much cake.  
→ If John hadn't eaten much cake, he'd not have been sick.

**Trường hợp khác :**

1.

$S + \text{can / will} + V_1$ <b>but</b> $S + \text{must / have to} + V_1$ $\text{IF} + S + V_1/V_{s,es}$ , $S + \text{can / will} + V_1$ (Đk 1)
---

Ex: I'll let you borrow the book **but** you must promise to return it next week.  
→ If you promise to return the book next week, I'll let you borrow it.

2.

$V_1$ <b>or</b> $S + \text{will / can} + V_1$ $\text{IF} + S + \text{will / can} + V_1$ <b>unless</b> you + $V_1$
--

Ex: Work hard **or** you'll fail the exam  
→ You'll fail the exam **unless** you work hard.

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**EXERCISE**

**Choose the best answers for the following sentences:**

1. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ that job.  
A. would apply for    B. will ask for    C. will have changed    D. can take
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a wish, I'd wish for happiness for my family.  
A. have    B. am having    C. had    D. was having
3. \_\_\_\_\_ today, she would get home by Friday.  
A. Would she leave    B. Was she leaving    C. Were she to leave    D. If she leaves
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ happen if you come late for the meeting tomorrow?  
A. will be    B. would be    C. will    D. would
- 5- We.....the game if we'd had a few more minutes.  
A. might have won    B. won    C. had won    D. will win
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ Henry, ask him to come and see me.

- A. met                      B. will meet                      C. meet                      D. would meet
7. Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ quiet, I'll scream.  
A. don't keep                      B. keep                      C. kept                      D. didn't keep
8. \_\_\_\_\_ have enough apples, she'll bake an apple pie this afternoon.  
A. Should she                      B. If she                      C. Will she                      D. Unless she
9. I.....Alan with me if I had known you and he didn't get along with each other.  
A. hadn't brought                      B. didn't bring                      C. won't bring                      D. wouldn't have brought
10. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ hard last year, he would have lost the first prize.  
A. Hadn't – studied                      B. Had- studied                      C. Didn't study                      D. If – had studied
11. If he \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, he would be here with us tomorrow night.  
A. finished it                      B. had finished it                      C. finishes it                      D. has finished it
12. \_\_\_\_\_ we find new sources, we will soon run out of energy.  
A. If                      B. When                      C. Unless                      D. Only
13. Unless we \_\_\_\_\_ throwing garbage into the river, it will be polluted.  
A. stop                      B. don't stop                      C. will stop                      D. won't stop
14. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.  
A. listen                      B. will listen                      C. had listened                      D. listened
15. If they didn't live so far away, I \_\_\_\_\_ them every week.  
A. visit                      B. visited                      C. will visit                      D. would visit
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ you sooner had someone told me you were in the hospital.  
A. visited                      B. had visited                      C. visit                      D. would have visited t
17. If someone \_\_\_\_\_ in to the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"  
A. comes                      B. came                      C. would come                      D. could come
18. **If he were here**, he would accompany you on the piano.  
A. Supposing he were here                      B. because he were here  
C. were he here                      D. Both A and C
19. "John went to the hospital alone",  
"If \_\_\_\_\_, I would have gone with him".  
A. had he told me                      B. he had told me                      C. he has told me                      D. he would tell me
20. "It's beginning to rain".  
"\_\_\_\_\_, we won't be able to finish the ball game".  
A. If it stops                      B. should it stop                      C. unless it stops                      D. if it didn't stop
21. \_\_\_\_\_ interested in that subject, I would try to learn more about it.  
A. Were I                      B. Should I                      C. I was                      D. If I am
22. \_\_\_\_\_ then what I know today, I would have saved myself a lot of time and trouble over the years.  
A. Had I known                      B. Did I know                      C. If I know                      D. If I would know
23. If he \_\_\_\_\_ tickets yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach now.  
A. had booked- would be lying                      B. had booked- would have lied  
C. booked – would lie                      D. books- will lie
24. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we may postpone going on a picnic.  
A. rains                      B. will rain                      C. shall rain                      D. raining
25. If you hadn't watched that late movie last night, you \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy now.  
A. wouldn't have been                      B. wouldn't be  
C. might have not been                      D. wouldn't have been being

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## LESSON 6: SPEAKING (CÂU GIAO TIẾP)

1. Tom: "How do you do?" – Jerry: "....."

- A. yes, OK  
B. Not too bad

C. How do you do?

D. I'm well

**2. A: "Bye!" – B: "....."**

A. See you lately

B. See you later

C. Thank you

D. Meet you again

**3. A: "I've passed my exam." - B: "....."**

A. Good luck

B. It's nice of you to say so

C. That's a good idea.

D. Congratulations!

**4. A: "Would you like to have dinner with me?" B: "....."**

A. Yes, I'd love to

B. I'm very happy

C. Yes, It is

D. Yes, so do I

**5. Peter: "I enjoy listening to pop music." Mary: "....."**

A. I'm, too

B. I don't

C. Neither do I

D. So am I

**6. Ann: "Are you going to visit Britain next month?" Kim: "Yes,....."**

A. I am

B. I do

C. I like

D. I going

**7. Bob: "James is a very brave man." David: "Yes, I wish .....his courage."**

A. had

B. will have

C. have had

D. have

**8. David: "You've got a beautiful dress!" Helen: "....."**

A. I do

B. Thanks for your compliment

C. You too

D. OK

**9. Sue: "I love pop music" Alice: "....."**

A. I do, too

B. No, I won't

C. Yes, I like it

D. Neither do I

**10. Ann: "What do you usually do on Sunday?" Mary: "....."**

A. I used to drive to work

B. I'd be sleeping all day

C. I'm not doing anything

D. I usually sleep until noon.

**11. Jack: "I've got to go, Sarah. So long." So long, Jack. And ....."**

A. be careful

B. don't hurry

C. take care

D. don't take it

**12. Mary:** “ That’s a very nice skirt you are wearing.” **Julia:** “ .....

- A. That’s nice
- B. I like it
- C. That’s all right
- D. I’m glad you like it

**13. David:** “ Happy Christmas!” **Jason:** “ .....

- A. You are the same!
- B. Same for you!
- C. The same to you
- D. Happy Christmas.

**14. Tom:** “ .....?” **Jerry:** “ Once a week”

- A. How often do you go shopping
- B. How much do you want
- C. Are you sure
- D. When will you get there

**15. Peter:** “ Sorry, I’m late.” **Mary:** “ .....

- A. OK
- B. Don’t worry
- C. Hold the line please
- D. Go ahead

**16. Davis:** “ Good morning. My name is Davis. I have a reservation.” **Andy:** “.....”

- A. What do you want?
- B. Yes, a single room for two nights?
- C. I haven’t decided yet. What about you?
- D. What do you like?

**17. Mary:** “ I’ve got an interview for a job tomorrow.” – **Peter:** “ .....

- A. Thank you
- B. Same to you
- C. Good luck
- D. See you

**18. A:** “Thank you for the lovely present.” – **B:** “ .....

- A. Go ahead
- B. Not at all
- C. come on
- D. I’m pleased you like it

**19. A:** Are you coming on Saturday? – **B:** .....

- A. I’m afraid not
- B. I’m afraid not to
- C. I’m afraid to
- D. I’m afraid I don’t

**20. A:** ..... do they travel abroad? – **B:** Once a year.

- A. When
- B. How
- C. What time
- D. How often

**21. A:** Do you think you’ll get the job? – **B:** .....

- A. I know so
- B. Well, I hope so
- C. I think so
- D. Yes, that’s right

**22. A:** I’m getting married next week. – **B:** .....

- A. Thanks, the same to you
- B. Congratulations!



C. Well done

D. Sorry to hear that

**23. A: How's life? – B: .....**

A. Sure

B. Not too bad

C. Fine, thanks

D. Pleased to meet you.

**24. A: Excuse me, what's the time? – B: Sorry, I .....**

A. don't see

B. don't have a watch

C. won't know

D. know

**25. A: Are you free this coming Sunday? – B: .....**

A. Yes, I will

B. No, Thank you

C. Yes, I can

D. I think so. Why?

**26. A: ..... – B: Certainly.**

A. Welcome back

C. I'm sorry I am late

B. What are you doing there?

D. May I borrow a pen please?

**27. A: Are you hungry? – B: .....**

A. Yes, I do

B. Soon

C. Right now

D. Yes, a little

**28. A: Would you like some more tea? – B: .....**

A. Yes, please

B. Here you are

C. It doesn't matter

D. I'm OK

**29. A: Hello, my name's John. .... to meet you.**

A. Please

B. I'm very well

C. Pleased

D. Thank you

**30. A: .....? – B: He's OK now.**

A. What is he

B. How is he

C. How tall is he

D. What's he like

**31. A: Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift. – B: .....**

A. You are welcome

B. Thank you

C. Cheers

D. Have a good day

**32. A: What's your name? – B: .....**

A. Really?

B. Pardon?

C. OK

D. Forgive me.

**33. A: Thank you for a lovely evening? – B: .....**

A Don't mention it

B. I'm glad you enjoyed it

C. Yes, I'd like that

D. Yes, that would be very nice

**34. A: I hope to see you again. – B: .....**

A. I hope so

B. Good enough

C. Thank you

D. I really enjoy meeting you too

**35. A: Would you like a cup of coffee? – B: .....**

A. Yes, thank a lot

B. No, thanks you

C. Yes, please

D. No, you are welcome

**36. A: Excuse me - B: .....**

A. What

B. Yes

C. No

D. Thank you

**37. A: Let's meet for a coffee tonight. – B: .....**

A. I hope not

B. I'm afraid I can't

C. Yes, let's

D. Yes, thank you

**38. A: .....? – B: Yes, I want to send some flowers to my wife in Italy.**

A. Do you like flowers

B. What do you like

C. Can you help me

D. Can I help you

**39. A: What's ....., Peter? You don't look very happy.**

A. matter

B. problem

C. the matter

D. that

**40. A: I passed my exam. -B: .....**

A. oh

B. Good luck

C. Congratulations!

D. Thanks

**41. "Have a nice weekend." - "..."**

A. You are the same

B. The same to you

C. so do I

D. Will you?

**42. Would you mind if I smoke? -.....**

A. Never mind

B. Yes, please don't

C. Not at all

D. Yes, please do

**43. Excuse me, is anybody sitting here? - .....**

A. No, thanks

B. Yes, I'm so glad

C. Sorry, the seat is taken

D. Yes, Yes you can sit here

**44. Shall we start now? -.....**

- A. Yes, we are
- B. Yes, let's
- C. Of course not
- D. No, no

45. **Your desk-mate failed in the oral test? –“.....”**

- A. I'm sorry to hear that
- B. Oh, I know
- C. In which respect
- D. It's hard for me to express myself in English

46. **Don't forget to come to my party tomorrow –“.....”**

- A. I don't
- B. I won't
- C. I can't
- D. I haven't

47. **Must we do it now? –“No, .....”**

- A. you won't
- B. you mustn't
- C. you can't
- D. you needn't

48. **Your fur coat look very expensive. –“....” - It was secondhand.**

- A. Yes, it does
- B. I'm sorry
- C. Really? It wasn't expensive
- D. No it isn't

49. **Would you like to go to the movie with me ? –“.....”**

- A. No, I wouldn't. That's boring
- B. I'd love to but I can't. I'm visiting grandma with mom
- C. Yes, I'd like to
- D. I'd love

50. **What a lovely house you have! –“...”**

- A. You're welcome
- B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
- C. Of course, it's costly
- D. No problem

\*\*\*

## LESSON 7: WISH (Ước )

- Động từ **Wish = If only** ( ao ước) thường dùng để diễn tả những ước muốn, những điều không có thật hoặc rất khó thực hiện.

- Có 3 loại câu ước.

**I / Future Wish ( Ước trái ngược với một tình huống trong tương lai )**

$S + \text{Wish ( es )} + \text{That} + S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{were} + V\text{-ing} \end{array} \right\} + V_{(\text{bare inf.})}$
--

Ex : Mary will visit Paris next week.

=> I wish that Mary wouldn't visit Paris next week .

Ex : I can't speak Spanish fluently.

⇒ I wish that I could speak Spanish fluently.

**II / Present Wish ( Ước trái ngược với một tình huống ở hiện tại )**

$S + \text{Wish ( es )} + \text{That} + S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_2 / \text{ed} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\}$
---

Ex : The weather isn't good. => I wish that the weather were good.

Ex : He learns very badly. => They wish he didn't learn badly.

**III / Past Wish ( Ước trái ngược với một tình huống ở quá khứ )**

**S + wish ( es ) + That + S + { Had + V<sub>3</sub> / V<sub>ed</sub> / Could have + V<sub>3</sub> / V<sub>ed</sub> }**

Ex : I'm sorry, they didn't take part in the party last night.  
=> I wish They had taken part in the party last night.  
Ex : She couldn't be with me yesterday.  
=> I wish she could have been with me yesterday.

\*\*\*\*

**EXERCISE**

**Choose the correct answer.**

1. A: What are you doing later this afternoon?  
B: I wish I ..... the answer of this question.  
A. knew                      B. know                      C. could know                      D. would know
2. A: I told your mother that you had left your job.  
B: Well, I wish you ..... her. It's none of your business.  
A. wouldn't tell                      B. didn't tell                      C. hadn't told                      D. doesn't tell
3. A: I wish you ..... making that noise. It's bothering me.  
B: Sorry, I'll stop it right now.  
A. would stop                      B. are going to stop                      C. stop                      D. can stop
4. A: These figures are too complicated to work out in your head.  
B: Yes, ..... a calculator.  
A. if only we had                      B. if only we had had                      C. I wish we have                      D. I wish we wo
5. A: You look tired.  
B: Yes, I'm really sleepy today. I wish I ..... Bob to the airport late last night.  
A. didn't have to take                      B. weren't taking                      C. hadn't had to take                      D. didn't take
6. A: It's raining. I wish it .....  
B: Me too. If only the sun ..... so that we could go swimming.  
A. stopped / shined                      B. would stop / were shining  
C. had stopped / had shined                      D. would stop / would shine
7. A: Could you lend me some money?  
B: I wish ..... you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.  
A. can lend                      B. would lend                      C. could lend                      D. will lend
8. A: Are we lost?  
B: I think so. I wish we ..... a map with us today.  
A. were bringing                      B. brought                      C. had brought                      D. would bring
9. Linda wishes she \_\_\_ her car.  
A. hasn't sold                      B. hadn't sold                      C. doesn't sell                      D. won't sell
10. "I wish this city ..... so noisy." "I know. I wish we ..... in the countryside."  
A. isn't - live                      B. wasn't - live                      C. weren't - live                      D. weren't - lived

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**LESSON 8**  
**ACTIVE SENTENCE AND PASSIVE SENTENCE**

**Form of Be + Pastparticiple ( Passive voice )**  
**Dạng của Be + quá khứ phân từ ( thành lập thể thụ động )**

Active: S + V + O

**Passive: S + BE + V<sub>3</sub>/ED + by O**

**I. Tense forms of Passive Verb : ( Các dạng thì của những động từ thể thụ động )**

	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
<b>1. Passive form of The present tense</b> ( Dạng bị động của thì hiện tại đơn ) <b>S + Am / Is / Are + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : The news surprises me. Ex : The news surprises Sam.	Ex : I am surprised by the news. Ex : Sam is surprised by the news.
<b>2. Passive form of The past tense</b> ( Dạng bị động của thì quá khứ đơn ) <b>S + Was / Were + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Active Ex : They bought this house last year. Ex : I saw them yesterday.	Passive Ex This house was bought last year. Ex : They were seen yesterday.
<b>3. Passive form of The past progressive tense</b> ( Dạng bị động của thì qk tiếp diễn ) <b>S + Was / Were + Being + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : Mai was cooking dinner at 6 p.m yesterday. Ex : She was talking to them when I came.	Ex : Dinner was being cooked by Mai at 6 p.m yesterday. Ex : They were being talked to when I came.
<b>4. Passive form of The present progressive tense</b> ( Dạng bị động của thì ht tiếp diễn ) <b>S + Am / Is / Are + being + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : The secretary is copying some letters now. Ex : Someone is building a new hospital.	Ex : Some letters are being copied by the secretary now. Ex : A new hospital is being built.
<b>5. Passive form of The present Perfect tense</b> (Dạng bị động của thì hiện tại ht ) <b>S + Has / Have + Been + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : I have just bought a car. Ex : Phong has done these excercises for 3 hours.	Ex : A car has just been bought. Ex : These exercises have been done for 3 hours by Phong.
<b>6. Passive form of The past Perfect</b> (Dạng bị động của thì quá khứ ht ) <b>S + Had + Been + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : They had phoned me before they left.	Ex : I had been phoned before they left.
<b>7. Passive form of The Future tense</b> (Dạng bị động của thì tương lai đơn) <b>S + Will + Be + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex: Mai will visit Cuc Phuong national park next week.	Ex : Cuc Phuong national park will be visited by Mai next week.
<b>8. Passive form of The Future continuous tense</b> (Dạng bị động của thì tương lai td ) <b>S + Will + Be + Being + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : They will be writing the lesson at 8 a.m tomorrow.	Ex : The lesson will be being written at 8 a.m tomorrow.
<b>9. Passive form of The Future perfect tense</b> (Dạng bị động của thì tương lai ht ) <b>S + Will + Have + Been + V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : We will have finished our work by the end of this month.	Ex : Our work will have been finished by the end of this month.
<b>10. Passive form of The Future perfect continuous tense</b> (Dạng bị động của thì tương lai httd) <b>S + Will + Have Been + Being+V<sub>3</sub></b>	Ex : They will have been teaching English at this school by then.	Ex : English will have been being taught at this school by then.

<p><b>11. Passive form of The present and past perfect continuous tense</b>                  (Dạng bị động của thì hiện tại hoàn thành &amp; quá khứ hoàn thành td )  <b>S+Have/Has + Been + Being + V<sub>3</sub></b>  <b>S + Had Been + Being + V<sub>3</sub></b></p>	<p>Ex : They have been learning French for ten years.                  Ex : We had been eating lunch before they called.</p>	<p>Ex : French has been being learned for ten years.                  Ex : Lunch had been being eaten before they came.</p>
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**II. PASSIVE MODAL AUXILIARIES (Dạng bị động của trợ động từ hình thái hay khiêm khuyết )**

Form : Modal + Be + pastparticiple	Active Modal Auxiliaries	Passive Modal Auxiliaries
<p>S +</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can</li> <li>Could</li> <li>May</li> <li>Might</li> <li>Have to</li> <li>Has to</li> <li>Ought to</li> <li>Should</li> <li>Must</li> <li>Used to</li> <li>Be going to</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">} + Be + V<sub>3</sub></p>	<p>Ex : I can do these exercises .                  Ex : You have to clean the floor.                  Ex :Ted should mail it.                  Ex : They are going to build this bridge.</p>	<p>Ex : These exercises can be done.                  Ex : The floor has to be cleaned.                  Ex : It should be mailed.                  Ex : This bridge is going to be built .</p>

**III / SOME OTHER CASES ( Một số trường hợp khác )**

**1. Verb of opinion : say, think, believe, report, hope, explain .....**

**A. S + V + That + Clause <=> It + Be + V<sub>3</sub> + That + Clause**

Ex : They think that he is a good teacher.  
 => It is thought that he is a good teacher.  
 Ex : People say that we will pass this exam.  
 => It is said that we will pass this exam.

**B. S + V + That + Clause ( S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> )**  
 <=> S<sub>2</sub> + Be + V<sub>3</sub> + To infinitive or perfect infinitive

Ex : People said that he had gone abroad.  
 => It was said that he had gone abroad. Or He was said to have gone abroad.  
 Ex : They believe that he is a good singer.  
 => It is believed that he is a good singer. Or He is believed to be a good singer.

**2. S + V + Direct Object + To + V<sub>(inf.)</sub> <=> Direct Object + Be + V<sub>3</sub> + To + V<sub>(inf.)</sub>**  
 ( advise, ask , force , encourage , invite , tell , allow , convince , warn .....



Ex : He asked Tom to sit by me. <=> Tom was asked to sit by me.

Ex : She told him not to look for a job. <=> He was told not to look for a job.

**3. WH – WORD + [DOES / DO/ DID ] + S + V + O ?**  
 <=> **WH – WORD + BE + S + V<sub>3</sub> ?**

Ex : Why did you explain it ? <=> Why was it explained ?

**4. YES – NO QUESTION : DO / DOES / DID + S + V + O ?**  
 <=> **IS / ARE / WAS / WERE + S + V<sub>3</sub>**  
 ?

Ex : Do you solve this problem ? <=> Is this problem solved ?

Ex : Did your mother make some cakes ? <=> Were some cakes made by your mother ?

**5. WH – WORD + AUXILIARY + S + V + O ?**  
 <=> **WH – WORD + AUXILIARY + S + BE + V<sub>3</sub>**

Ex : Where will you do these exercises tomorrow ?

<=> When will these exercises be done tomorrow ?

Ex: How long have you learned English? <=> How long has English been learned by you ?

**6. IMPERATIVE SENTENCE : V + O + ADVERB**  
 <=> **LET + O + BE + V<sub>3</sub> + ADVERB**

Ex : Write your name here. <=> Let your name **be written** here .

Ex : Open your book now. <=> Let your book **be opened** now.

**6. Note :**

**A. Trạng từ chỉ thể cách thường đứng giữa động từ Be và Past participle(Be +Adverd of manner +V<sub>3</sub> ).**

Ex : The little girl cleaned the floor carefully. <=> The floor **was care fully cleaned** by the little girl.

**B. AVERB OF PLACE + BY + O**

Ex : My daughter put the school-bag here. <=> The school- bag was **put here by my daughter.**

\*\*\*

**EXCERCISE**

Choose the best answer among A,B,C or D

1. Don't come into the compartment; the berth \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
 A. is being fixed      B. has been fixed      C. is fixed      D. is being fixing
2. By the time he arrives everything \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. had been settled      B. will be settled  
 C. will have been settled      D. has been settled.
3. He often asks me to help them.  
 A. He is often asked to help them.      B. They are often asked to help me.  
 C. I am often asked to help them.      D. I am often asked him to help them.
4. His friends never forgave his betrayal.  
 A. His betrayal were never forgiven by his friends.  
 B. His betrayal was never forgiven by his friends.  
 C. His betrayal was never forgave by his friends.  
 D. His betrayal never forgave by his friends.
5. I'm sure we'll settle the matter easily.  
 A. I'm sure the matter will settle easily.      B. I'm sure the matter will be settled easily.  
 C. I'm sure the matter will settled easily.      D. I'm sure the matter won't be settled easily.
6. We sent for the police.  
 A. The police was sent for.      B. The police was sent .  
 C. The police were sent for.      D. The police was sent for us.
7. They speak much about this book.

- A. This book is much spoken about.      B. This book is much spoken.  
 C. This book is much about spoken.      D. This book is much spoken about them.
8. Have they tested all the machines?  
 A. Have all the machines be tested?      B. Have all the machines been testing?  
 C. Have all the machines been tested?      D. Have all the machines been being testing?
9. Does he realize that they are laughing at him?  
 A. Does he realize that he is being laughed?      B. Is he realize that he is being laughed at?  
 C. Does he realize that he is laughing at?      D. Is he realize that he is laughing at?
10. The manager offers me several jobs.  
 A. I was offered several jobs.      B. I am offered several jobs.  
 C. Several jobs are offered to me.      D. B and C are correct.
11. I still cannot believe it! My bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ some minutes ago.  
 A. was stolen      B. was stealing      C. stolen      D. stole
12. Fortunately, the hospital's new air-coditioning system \_\_\_\_\_ when the first heat wave of the summer arrived.  
 A. had installed      B. installed      C. had been installed      D. had been installing
13. The child's arm was swollen because he \_\_\_\_\_ hy a bee.  
 A. stung      B. had stung      C. had been stung      D. Had being stung
14. Today, many serious childhood diseases \_\_\_\_\_ by early immunization.  
 A. are preventing      B. can prevent      C. prevent      D. can be prevented
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ with you on that subject.  
 A. am agree      B. am agreed      C. agreeing      D. agree
16. Many U.S automobiles \_\_\_\_\_ in Detroit, Michigan.  
 A. manufacture      B. have manufactured      C. are manufactured      D. are manufacturing
17. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ by waiting.  
 A. accomplishes      B. accomplished      C. has accomplished      D. will be accomplished
18. On September 9, 1850, California \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States as the thirty first state.  
 A. has been admitted      B. was admited      C. was admitted      D. admitted
19. When I came, an experiment \_\_\_\_\_ in the lab.  
 A. was being holding      B. has been held      C. was being held      D. has held
20. Vitamin C \_\_\_\_\_ by the human body. It gets into the blood stream quickly.  
 A. absorbs easily      B. is easily absorbing      C. is easily absorbed      D. absorbed easily
21. My country \_\_\_\_\_ the pursuit of world peace.  
 A. is dedicating to      B. is dedicated to      C. is dedicating by      D. is dedicated by
22. George is \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa.  
 A. marry with      B. marry to      C. married with      D. married to
23. The rescuers \_\_\_\_\_ for their bravery and fortitude in locating the mountain climbers.  
 A. were praised      B. praised      C. were praising      D. praising
24. Wait a minute! The table \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. is being laid      B. had been laid      C. is laid      D. has been laid
25. Last night a tornado swept through Rockvill. It \_\_\_\_\_ everything in its path.  
 A. destroyed      B. was destroyed  
 C. was being destroyed      D. had been destroyed
26. Dynamite \_\_\_\_\_ by Alfred Bernard Nobel.  
 A. has been invented      B. invented      C. was invented      D. was being invented
27. This exercise may \_\_\_\_\_ with a pencil.  
 A. be written      B. be to write      C. be writing      D. write
28. \_\_\_\_\_ this work \_\_\_\_\_ before you went to Moscow?  
 A. Will / have been done      B. Has / been done  
 C. Will / be done      D. Had / been done
29. If you \_\_\_\_\_ about it, will you be able to answer?  
 A. are asked      B. ask      C. will be asked      D. asked

30. Do you believe that such a problem can \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. solve                      B. be solving                      C. is solved                      D. be solved
31. “ Can’t we do something about the situation?” – “ Something \_\_\_\_\_ right now.”  
 A. is doing                      B. is do                      C. is being done                      D. has been doing
32. The university \_\_\_\_\_ by private funds as well as by tuition income and gants.  
 A. is supported                      B supports                      C. is supporting                      D. has supported
33. She could easily \_\_\_\_\_ for a top model.  
 A. be mistaken                      B. have mistaken                      C. been mistaken                      D. to be mistaken
34. The money \_\_\_\_\_ to him 2 months ago, but it \_\_\_\_\_ back yet.  
 A. was lent / had not been given                      B. has been lent / was not given  
 C. was lent / has not given                      D. was lent / has not been given
35. A new underground line \_\_\_\_\_ now. They say one of its stations \_\_\_\_\_ in my street.  
 A. is constructed / will be built                      B. is being constructed / has been built  
 C. is being constructed / will be built                      D. will be constructed / to be built

\*\*\*

## LESSON 9

### ADJECTIVE CLAUSES ( MỆNH ĐỀ TÍNH TỪ )

\* An adjective clause modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about anoun.  
 ( Mệnh đề tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ. Nó mô tả hoặc cho thông tin về danh từ. )

\* An adjective clause follows a noun . ( Mệnh đề tính từ theo sau danh từ )

**I / Using Who, Whom , Which , whose in Adjective clause ( Dùng Who, Whom, Which và Whose trong mệnh đề tính từ )**

<p><b>1. Ex : The man is friendly. <u>He</u> lives next to me.</b>  <b>Who</b> lives next to me.                      =&gt; The man <b>who</b> lives next to me is friendly.  <b>Ex : The police officer was friendly. He gave me directions.</b>                      =&gt; The police officer <b>who</b> gave me directions was friendly.</p>	<p>Ở thí dụ: He là đại từ chủ từ.  <b>He</b> ám chỉ “<b>the man</b>” .                      Để lập một mệnh đề tính từ, chúng ta có thể thay <b>he</b> bằng <b>who</b>. <b>Who là đại từ chủ từ</b>. Who ám chỉ <b>the man</b>.</p>
<p><b>2. Ex : The man was friendly. I met <u>him</u> .</b>  <b>Whom</b> I met                      =&gt; The man <b>Whom</b> I met was friendly.  <b>Ex : The woman thanked me. I helped her.</b>                      =&gt; The woman <b>whom</b> I helped thanked me.</p>	<p>Ở thí dụ: him là đại từ túc từ. Him ám chỉ the man. để lập một mệnh đề tính từ, chúng ta có thể thay him bằng Whom.</p>
<p><b>3. Ex : The river is polluted. <u>It</u> flows through town.</b>  <b>Which</b> flow through town.                      =&gt; the river <b>which</b> flows throught town is polluted.  <b>Ex : The books were expensive. I bought <u>them</u> .</b>                      =&gt; The books <b>which</b> I bought were expensive.</p>	<p><b>Which</b> ám chỉ vật thể, được dùng như chủ từ lẫn túc từ trong mệnh đề tính từ.</p>
<p><b>4. Ex : The man called the police. <u>His</u> car was stolen.</b>  <b>Whose car</b>                      =&gt; The man <b>Whose car</b> was stolen called the police.  <b>Ex : I know a girl. <u>Her</u> brother is a movie star.</b>  <b>Whose brother</b>                      =&gt; I know a girl <b>Whose brother</b> is a movie star.  <b>Ex: The people were friendly. we bought <u>their</u> house.</b>  <b>whose house</b>                      =&gt; The people <b>whose house</b> we bought were friendly.</p>	<p><b>Whose</b> chỉ sự sở hữu.</p>

*Relative Pronouns & Adverbs:*

Functions Antecedents	Subject	Object	Poss.	Adv
Things	Which	Which	Whose + n (of which)	
People	Who	Whom	Whose + n	
Place				Where
Time				When
Reason				Why

Notes: \*Where = prep + n<sub>place</sub>

\*When = prep + n<sub>time</sub>

\*Why = for + the reason

\*‘THAT’ thay thế cho ‘WHO, WHOM, WHICH’ trong mệnh đề có giới hạn (không đứng sau dấu phẩy, prep).

\*Dùng 1 hoặc 2 dấu phẩy tách mệnh đề quan hệ ra khỏi mệnh đề chính khi tiền danh từ là:

- Danh từ riêng
- Danh từ được bổ nghĩa = THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE
- Danh từ được bổ nghĩa = sở hữu (MY, YOUR, ..., TOM’S HOUSE,...)
- Danh từ được bổ nghĩa = 1 nhóm từ ( EX: The man from Hanoi,...)

Ex: They wanted to see **my manager**, who was away.

### Relative Clauses:

Ant.	Rel. Cl.	Relative clause	
		Relative pronoun / adverb	The other parts
Things		+ which / that	+ V (+ O) + S + V
People		+ who / that + whom /that	+ V(+ O) + S + V
People/ things		+ whose	+ n + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V (+ O) \\ S + V \end{array} \right.$
Place		+ where	} + S + V (+ O)
Time		+ when	
Reason		+ why	

- Ex: a/ Could you iron the trousers? They’re hanging up behind the door.  
 ↔ Could you iron the trousers **which/that** are hanging up behind the door?
- b/ She showed me the radio. She had bought it  
 ↔ She showed me the radio **which/ that** She had bought.
- c/ I don’t like the people. People lose their temper easily.  
 ↔ I don’t like the people **who /that** lose their temper easily.
- d/ The man works here. I saw him yesterday.  
 ↔ The man **whom/ that** I saw yesterday works here.
- e/ The house is very large. Its door is green.  
 ↔ The house **whose** door is green is very large.

- f/ Have you seen the girl? I'm keeping her bicycle.  
 ↔ Have you seen the girl **whose** bicycle I'm keeping?  
 g/ Vietnam is beautiful. We live in Vietnam.  
 ↔ Vietnam, **where** we live, is beautiful.

**NOTE: \*** Khi đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ của giới từ, ta có thể đặt giới từ trước đại từ quan hệ **WHOM, WHICH**

- Ex: The man is Tom's teacher. Tom is talking to him.  
 → The man **to whom** Tom is talking is Tom's teacher.  
 + I'll introduce you to the man. I share a flat with him.  
 → I'll introduce you to the man **with whom** I share a flat.  
 + This is the magazine. I talked about it yesterday.  
 → This is the magazine **about which** I talked yesterday.

**\* Giới từ không được đặt trước đại từ quan hệ WHO, THAT**

**\* Có thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ WHO(M), WHICH, THAT, WHEN trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.**

- Ex: + That's the man (**whom/ that**) I met at Allison's party.  
 + The dress (**which**) Ann bought doesn't fit her very well.

### Relative clauses replaced by participle phrases and to- infinitive phrases.

**\* Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể được rút gọn bằng cụm phân từ hiện tại (V-ing) khi động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra, động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở hình thức chủ động.**

- Ex: + The girl **who is playing with the dog** is Lan's sister.  
 → The girl **playing with the dog** is Lan's sister.  
 + The man **who spoke to John** is my brother.  
 → The man **speaking to John** is my brother.

**\* Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút gọn bằng cụm quá khứ phân từ (V3/ed) khi động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở hình thức bị động.**

- Ex: The picture **which was drawn by a blind** has won the first prize.  
 → The picture **drawn by a blind** has won the first prize.

**\* Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút gọn bằng To-infinitive khi đứng sau The first/ second/...the last/only..., sau so sánh nhất, hay khi mệnh đề quan hệ diễn đạt mục đích, sự cho phép.**

- Ex: + Which was the **first** country **which won the world cup**?  
 Which was the **first** country **to win the world cup**?  
 + The **last** person **who leaves** will have to turn out the lights.  
 The **last** person **to leave** will have to turn out the lights.

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## CLEFT SENTENCES (câu chẻ)

### 1. Subject focus:

**It + (is/ was) + N + who/ that + V**

- Ex: + **Tom** gave a rose to Mary.  
 → **It was Tom who** gave a rose to Mary.  
 + **The dog** grabbed at the piece of meat and ran away.  
 → **It was the dog that** grabbed at the piece of meat and ran away.

### 2. Object focus:

**It + (is/ was) + N + whom/ that + S + V**

- Ex: + The girl saw **the cat**.  
 → **It was the cat that** the girl saw.  
 + The little boy greeted **his grandfather** in a strange language.  
 → **It was his grandfather whom** the little boy greeted in a strange language.

### 3. Adverbial focus:

**It + (is/ was) + Adverbial modifier + that + S + V**

Ex: + She presented him a book on his birthday.

→ **It was on his birthday that** she presented him a book.

+ He got married when he was 26.

→ **It was when he was 26 that** he got married.

**4. Cleft sentences in the passive:**

**S + V + O → It + (is/ was) + O + that + be + V3**

Ex: + The boy hit the dog in the garden.

→ **It was the dog that** was hit in the garden.

+ Fans gave Christina lots of flowers.

→ **It was Christina who/ that** was given lots of flowers.

\*\*\*

**EXERCISE**

**Choose the best option to finish each sentence.**

1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door is a university professor.  
A. which                      B. who she                      C. who                      D. where she
2. This is the school \_\_\_\_\_ I used to go as a child.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. when                      D. in which
3. That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ house was burnt down.  
A. that his                      B. who's                      C. whose                      D. which
4. The company \_\_\_\_\_ I work for has gone bankrupt.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. who                      D. whom
5. We'll come in August \_\_\_\_\_ the schools are on holiday.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. in which                      D. when
6. Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_ you need?  
A. that                      B. which                      C. who                      D. whom
7. Most of the people to \_\_\_\_\_ I wrote answered my letters.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. whose
8. 1995 was the year \_\_\_\_\_ dad was so ill.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. when                      D. that
9. I gave it to a boy \_\_\_\_\_ name was Jim.  
A. his                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. whom
10. What's the name of the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we ate in?  
A. where                      B. in which                      C. that                      D. where in
11. Excuse me, but are you the person \_\_\_\_\_ I spoke earlier?  
A. to whom                      B. to which                      C. to who                      D. whom
12. The book \_\_\_\_\_ I bought at the bookstore yesterday is expensive.  
A. who                      B. whose                      C. that                      D. B & C are correct
13. I don't like people \_\_\_\_\_ lose their tempers easily.  
A. who                      B. whose                      C. that                      D. A & C are correct
14. Mexico City, \_\_\_\_\_ has a population of over 10 million, is probably the fastest growing city in the world.  
A. which                      B. whose                      C. that                      D. A & B are corre
15. This is Henry, \_\_\_\_\_ sister works for my father.  
A. who                      B. whose                      C. that                      D. All are correct
16. He's the man \_\_\_\_\_ people like at first sight.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. A & C are correct
17. Could you iron the trousers \_\_\_\_\_ are hanging up behind the door?  
A. who                      B. which                      C. that                      D. B & C are correct
18. Where is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ sells tickets?  
A. who                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. A & C are correct



19. The man \_\_\_\_\_ we consider our leader had much experience in climbing mountains.  
 A. who                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. A & C are correct
20. The artist \_\_\_\_\_ name I couldn't remember was one of the best I had ever seen.  
 A. who                      B. whose                      C. that                      D. A & C are correct
21. Frank invited Janet, \_\_\_\_\_ he had met in Japan, to the party.  
 A. who                      B. whose                      C. that                      D. A & C are correct
22. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ design had been chosen stepped to the platform to receive the award.  
 A. whose                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. which
23. I need to find a painting \_\_\_\_\_ will match the rest of my room.  
 A. whose                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. which
24. There are too many poor people \_\_\_\_\_ do not have enough to eat in the world.  
 A. whose                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. which
25. The trees \_\_\_\_\_ have the beautiful flowers grow near the gate of the garden.  
 A. whose                      B. whom                      C. who                      D. which

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## LESSON 10: DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ( CÂU NÓI TRỰC TIẾP VÀ CÂU NÓI GIÁN TIẾP )

**- Verb form usage in reported speech: sequence of tenses**

If the main verb of the sentence is in the present, present perfect or future tense (e.g., say, tell ), no change is made in the verb tense or modal in the indirect speech ( reported speech).

( Nếu động từ tường thuật của câu ở thì hiện tại, hiện tại hoàn thành hay tương lai ( thí dụ: say, tell ); không có sự thay đổi nào về thì của lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp.

- Ex : He says, “ I work hard.”                      => He says (that) he works hard.  
 Ex : They say, “ we are vorking hard.”                      => They say(that) they are working hard.  
 Ex : He says, “ I worked hard”                      => He says (that) he worked hard.

**I / STATEMENT ( Câu trần thuật )**

**Direct speech** ( lời nói trực tiếp)                      =>                      **Indirect speech** ( lời nói gián tiếp)

**Ex:** He said, “ I work hard.”                      => He said (that) he worked hard

He said to Lan, “ I didn't see you here yesterday”

=> He told Lan he hadn't seen her(Lan) there the day before

**A. Saying verb ( Động từ nói / Động từ tường thuật)**

- said to => told.
- Không đổi said nếu không có “to”.
- Bỏ dấu : ; “ ” ; , và thêm liên từ “That”

**B. Persons ( Ngôi thứ )**

- \_ **Ngôi thứ nhất**( I , We ) cùng ngôi với **chủ từ** của động từ nói.
- **Ngôi thứ hai** ( you ) cùng ngôi với **túc từ** của động từ nói.
- \_ **Ngôi thứ ba** ( He , She , It , They ) **giữ nguyên**, không đổi.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	me	my	mine	myself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	yourself
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself



### C. Tense( Thì )

STT	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1	Present tense	Past tense
2	Past tense	Past perfect tense
3	Present perfect tense	Past perfect tense
4	Present continuous tense	Past continuous tense
5	Past continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
6	Future tense	Future in the past

### D. Một số từ chỉ nơi chốn thời gian cần phải đổi :

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The day before
Last week	The week before
Last Monday	The previous Monday
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The next day
Next week	The following week

#### DIRECT SPEECH

Ex : He said , “ I am tired now”. =>He said that he was tired then.

Ex : He said , “ I have to work today” =>He said that he had to work that day.

Ex : They said, “ We have done our work for 3 hours.”

=> They said that they had done their work for 3 hours

Ex : She said , “ I must work hard.”

=> She said that she had to work hard  
or he must work hard. ( past modal auxiliary )

Ex : I said to Lan, “ I don’t want to see you.” =>I told Lan that I didn’t want to see her.

Ex : He said, “ I should work hard.” =>He said that he **should** work hard.(no change)

Ex: He said, “ I ought to work hard.” => He said he **ought to** work hard

- Notice the modal verbs such as **Could, would, should, might, ought to** and **must** in indirect speech

<p><b>Subject + said</b> + (that) + <b>Subject + V + ...</b>  <b>told + Object</b></p>
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## II / IMPERATIVES ( MỆNH LỆNH )

### A. Affirmative Imperative ( mệnh lệnh khẳng định )

Ex: Mary said, “Please do your homework, Mai.”

=> Mary told Mai to do her homework.

Ex: Ted said, “Please come to my party. ”

=> Ted invited me to come to his party.

<p>* Direct speech : <b>V + O + Adverb</b>                  * In direct speech : <b>S + Told + ( me ) + To + V + Adverb</b></p>
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### B. NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE ( Mệnh lệnh phủ định )

Ex : She said, “ Don’t make noise.”

=> She told me not to make noise.

Ex : The said, “ Don’t go out at night,”

=> They told me not to go out at night .

\* Direct speech : **Don't + V + O + Adverb**  
 \*In direct speech : **S + Told + ( me ) + Not + To + V + Adverb**

**C. QUESTION ( YES- NO QUESTION OR WH – QUESTION ) ( Câu hỏi )**

**a. Saying verb ( Động từ nói )**

- said to , said => asked, wanted to know
- Không đổi các động từ khác.
- Bỏ dấu : ; “ ” ; ,

**\* Có hai trường hợp**

- + Câu hỏi **Yes – No** bắt đầu bằng trợ động từ : **Am, Is , Are, Was, Were, Do, Does, Did, Will, Can, May.....** ta dùng liên từ **If or Whether** thay cho các nghi vấn từ ( **what, why, how,...**).
- + Câu hỏi **Wh** hay **How** ( câu hỏi bắt đầu với **What, Where, When, Who, How, How much, How many, How long**), ta không dùng **If** để thay thế (sử dụng lại các nghi vấn từ đã có).

- b. Persons ( Ngôi thứ )
- c. Tense ( Thì )
- d. Some words used to show place, time

Xem phần I

**+ Không dùng thể nghi vấn trong lời nói tường thuật.**

- Ex : He said, “ Lan, did you see the teacher of English last year ? ”  
=> He asked Lan if she had seen the teacher of English the year before.
- Ex : They said, “ Can you speak English fluently ? ”  
=> They asked me if I could speak English fluently.
- Ex : I said to them, “ What are you going to do this evening ? ”  
=> I asked them what they were going to do that evening.
- Ex : He asked her, “ when will you leave England for Vietnam. ”  
=> He asked her when she would leave England for Vietnam.

Subject + **asked** + Object +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{what/where/ .../how} \\ \text{if / whether} \end{array} \right\}$  + Subject + V + **wanted to know**

\*\*\*

**Reported Speech with Infinitive**

1.

**S + V + O + To- infinitive**  
**(advise, ask, encourage, beg, remind, want, warn, invite, tell, order, urge, ....)**

- Ex: + “Get out of my room”, she said  
She told me to get out of her room.
- + “Could you carry some bags, Mike?”  
I asked Mike to carry some bags.
- + “Would you like to have dinner with us?”  
They invited me to have dinner with them.

2.

**S + V + To- infinitive**  
**(promise, agree, demand, refuse, offer,.....)**

- Ex: + “I’ll take you to town.”  
She offered to take me to town.
- + “I’ll never do it again.”  
He promised not to do it again.

\*\*\*

## Reported Speech with Gerund

1.

**S + V + Ving**  
(admit, deny, suggest, ...)

Ex: + "Let's go to the cinema"  
She suggested going to the cinema.  
+ "I stole it."  
He admitted stealing it.

2.

**S + V + Prep + V-ing**  
(apologize for, complain about, insist on, dream of, look forward to, object to, think of...)

Ex: + "I'm sorry I'm late"  
She apologized for being late.  
+ "I want to be a teacher."  
She dreamed of being a teacher.

3.

**S + V + O + prep + V-ing**  
(accuse.....of, blame.....for, congratulate....on, warn....about/again, thank....for, prevent...from, stop....from)

Ex: + "You took the money"  
He accused me of taking the money.  
+ "Don't buy this car"  
I warned her against that car.

\*\*\*

## Conditional in Reported Speech

**Khi đổi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, chỉ lùi thì trong câu điều kiện loại 1. Câu điều kiện loại 2, 3 không lùi thì.**

Ex: + "If I catch the plane, I'll be home by five."  
He said that if he caught the plane, he would be home by five.  
+ She said "If I were you, I wouldn't do that."  
She said if she were me, she wouldn't do that.  
+ "If I had loved Tom, I wouldn't have left him."  
She said if she had loved Tom, she wouldn't have left him.

\*\*\*

## EXERCISE

*Choose the best option to finish each sentence*

1. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ at the "Ritz" hotel.  
A. is staying                      B. has stayed                      C. was staying                      D. will stay
2. They realized that they \_\_\_\_\_ their way in the dark.  
A. had lost                      B. lose                      C. lost                      D. was lost
3. He asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have studied                      B. study                      C. am studying                      D. studied
4. I thought that I \_\_\_\_\_ my work at that time.  
A. shall finish                      B. will finish                      C. should finish                      D. will have finished
5. He says he \_\_\_\_\_ at school two years ago.  
A. had worked                      B. works                      C. had been working                      D. worked

6. Victor said he \_\_\_\_\_ very busy.  
 A. is                                      B. will be                                      C. was                                      D. may be
7. My friend asked me who \_\_\_\_\_ the piano in the sitting- room.  
 A. was playing                                      B. plays                                      C. is playing                                      D. has playing
8. The policeman asked George where he \_\_\_\_\_ so early.  
 A. is running                                      B. ran                                      C. was running                                      D. runs
9. I asked my neighbor if he \_\_\_\_\_ by air before.  
 A. ever traveled                                      B. has ever traveled  
 C. would ever travel                                      D. had ever traveled
10. "Go home" said the teacher to us.  
 A. The teacher told us to go home.                                      B. The teacher said us to go home.  
 C. The teacher told us go home.                                      D. The teacher told to us to go home.
11. "Don't forget to clean your teeth." said Granny to Helen.  
 A. Granny told Helen not to forget to clean her teeth.  
 B. Granny told Helen to not forget to clean her teeth.  
 C. Granny said to Helen not to forget to clean her teeth.  
 D. Granny told Helen not forget to clean her teeth.
12. He said to me "Ring me up tomorrow".  
 A. He told me to ring him up the following day.  
 B. He told me ring him up the following day.  
 C. He said me to ring him up the following day.  
 D. He told me to ring me up the following day.
13. The teacher said to me "Hand this note to your parents, please".  
 A. The teacher asked me to hand that note to my parents.  
 B. The teacher asked me hand that note to my parents.  
 C. The teacher asked me to hand that note to his parents.  
 D. The teacher asked me hand that note to his parents.
14. "You have not done your work well" said the teacher to me.  
 A. The teacher told me I hadn't done my work well.  
 B. The teacher told me I haven't done my work well.  
 C. The teacher told me I hadn't done your work well.  
 D. The teacher told me I hadn't done his work well.
15. "This man spoke to me on the road" said the woman.  
 A. The woman said that man had spoken to me on the road.  
 B. The woman said that man has spoken to me on the road.  
 C. The woman said that man spoke to me on the road.  
 D. The woman said that man had spoken to her on the road.
16. The woman said to her son "I'm glad I' m here."  
 A. The woman told her son I was glad she was there.  
 B. The woman told her son she was glad I was there.  
 C. The woman told her son she was glad she was there.  
 D. The woman told to her son she was glad she was there.
17. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ o the station to see me off.  
 A. would come                                      B. came                                      C. will come                                      D. is coming
18. I was sure he \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.  
 A. posted                                      B. had posted                                      C. will post                                      D. is posting
19. I think the weather \_\_\_\_\_ fine next week. I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ for the worse.  
 A. would be / will not change                                      B. would be / would not change  
 C. will be / will not change                                      D. will be / would not change
20. I knew that he \_\_\_\_\_ a very clever man.  
 A. will be                                      B. was                                      C. had been                                      D. is
21. I want to know what he \_\_\_\_\_ for her birthday.

- A. has bought                      B. buys                                      C. had bought                      D. would buy
22. I asked my sister to tell me what she \_\_\_\_\_ at the museum.  
A. had seen                      B. has seem                      C. had been seeing                      D. was seeing
23. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.  
A. would leave                      B. will leave                      C. is leaving                      D. left
24. She says she \_\_\_\_\_ the book.  
A. already finds                      B. has already found                      C. had already found                      D. would already find
25. She said she \_\_\_\_\_ tell me the right time, her watch \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.  
A. can't / was                      B. couldn't / was                      C. can't / is                      D. couldn't / is
26. The delegates were told that the guide \_\_\_\_\_ out and \_\_\_\_\_ back in ten minutes.  
A. has just gone / will be                      B. has just gone / would be  
C. had just gone / will be                      D. had just gone / would be
27. He says that he \_\_\_\_\_ the laws of the country.  
A knew                      B. is knowing                      C. knows                      D. had known
28. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ that he is having a party here tomorrow evening.  
A. asks                      B. said                      C. says                      D. told
29. Claire told me that her father \_\_\_\_\_ a race horse.  
A. owns                      B. owned                      C. owning                      D. own
30. You said you \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate, but you aren't eating any.  
A. liked                      B. liking                      C. to like                      D. like
31. Rachel insisted they \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of time.  
A. have                      B. to have                      C. having                      D. had
32. What did that man say \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. at you                      B. for you                      C. to you                      D. you
33. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it \_\_\_\_\_ raining there.  
A. is                      B. were                      C. has been                      D. was
34. The builders have \_\_\_\_\_ that everything will be ready on time.  
A. promised                      B. promise                      C. promises                      D. promising
35. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ him to take more exercise.  
A. told                      B. tell                      C. have told                      D. are telling
36. The last time I saw Jonathan, he looked very relaxed. He explained that he' d been in holiday the \_\_\_\_\_ week.  
A. ago                      B. following                      C. next                      D. previous
37. Yesterday, Laura \_\_\_\_\_ him to put some shelves up.  
A. asked                      B. is asking                      C. ask                      D. was asked
38. Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ that this story wasn't completely true.  
A. admitting                      B. was admitting                      C. admitted                      D. admit
39. When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
A. that                      B. the                      C. then                      D. this
40. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets are on the sale yet.  
A. what                      B. when                      C. where                      D. whether

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## LESSON 11

### USUAL SENTENCE PATTERNS (Các Mẫu Câu Thông Dụng)

**1A** SUBJECT + V ( PRESENT ) + { AS IF  
AS THOUGH ( Như thể là ) } + S + V ( Past tense )

Ex : It is not winter. => The lady dresses as if it were winter.  
Ex : She doesn't study modeling. => She walks as if she studied modeling.

**1B.** SUBJECT + V ( PAST ) + { AS IF  
AS THOUGH } + S + V ( Past Perfect )

Ex : She didn't win the grand prize.  
=> She talked about the contest as if she had won the grand prize.  
Ex : He didn't see a ghost.  
=> He looked as though he had seen a ghost.

**2.** DESPITE / IN SPITE OF + NOUN / NOUN PHRASE  
ALTHOUGH / THOUGH + NOUN / NOUN PHRASE  
( Dù, Mặc dù )  
EVEN THOUGH + NOUN / NOUN PHRASE  
<=> + CLAUSE ( S + V + COMPLEMENT )

Ex : Though she is poor, she still goes to school.  
=> In spite of her poverty, she still goes to school.  
Ex : Even though he has physical handicap, he has become a successful business.  
⇒ Despite having physical handicap, he has become a successful business.

**3A** AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT ( BE ) + AND + { S + V ( BE ) + TOO  
SO + V ( BE ) + S  
( Cũng vậy, Cũng thế )

Ex : I am happy , and you are too.  
..... so are you.

**3B.** AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT + AND + { S + AUXILIARY ONLY + TOO  
( Mệnh đề xác định ) SO + AUXILIARY ONLY + S

EX : They will work in the lab tomorrow, and you will too.  
so will you

**3C.** AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT + AND + { S + do / does / did + TOO  
( Mệnh đề xác định ) SO + do / does / did + S

Ex : Jane goes to that school, and my sister does too.  
so does my sister.

**4.** NEGATIVE STATEMENT + AND + { S + NEGATIVE AUXILIARY or BE + EITHER  
( Mệnh đề Phủ định ) NEITHER + POSITIVE AUXILIARY OR BE + S  
( Cũng không )

Ex : I didn't see Mary this morning, and John didn't either.  
neither did John.  
Ex : She won't be going to the conference, and her colleagues won't either.  
neither will her colleagues.

**5. S + WOULD RATHER THAT ( Mong muốn ) + S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>/ED/ WERE**

Ex : It is not winter now. => Jane would rather that it were winter now.  
Ex : His friends doesn't work in the same department.  
=> Henry would rather that his friends worked in the same department.

**6A. S + Present perfect + For + Time <=> It's + Time + Since + S + past verb**

Ex : I haven't enjoyed myself so much fo years. <=> It's years since I enjoyed myself for years.

**6B. S + past verb + For + Time <=> It's + Time + Since + S + past verb**  
 Ex : The telephone rang for hours <=> It's hours since the telephone rang.

**6C. S + past verb + Ago <=> It's + Time + Since + S + past verb**  
 Ex : I last saw her 5 years ago. <=> It's is 5 years since I saw her.

**7. PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE ( Thì hiện tại giả định ) :** Có hình thức giống như nguyên thể của động từ. Thì hiện tại giả định được dùng trong mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng That.

**A. S + V + THAT + S + [ V (in simple form) ]**  
 ORDER, COMMAND ( **ra lệnh** ), REQUEST, ASK ( **yêu cầu** ), DEMAND, REQUIRE ( **đòi hỏi** ) , PROPOSE , SUGGEST( **đề nghị** ), INSIT ( **khăng khăng**), URGE ( **hối thúc** )

Ex : He demanded that he **be** allowed to meet his lawyer.  
 Ex : The doctor suggested that his patient ( **should** ) **stop** smoking.  
 Ex : The child urges that his father **take** him to the zoo.

**B. AFTER THE EXPRESSIONS ( Sau những thành ngữ )**

**IT + BE ( Any tense ) + ADJECTIVE + THAT + SUBJECT + VERB – IN SMPLE FORM**

It is necessary It is essential It is imperative It is important It is advisable It is urgent	}	+ That + S + [ V (in simple form) ]
--	---	-------------------------------------

Ex : It is necessary that your mother follow the doctor's advice.  
 Ex : It is advisable that you be careful in the laboratory.

**8. STRUCTURE WITH PREVENT**

**S + Be + So + Adj + That + S + V ( Negative )**  
**S + V + Because of + Noun Or Because + S + V**  
**S + V + So That + S + V**  
 <=> **S + Prevent + Someone / Something + From + V- ing / Noun**

Ex : The sea was so rough that the ferry couldn't sail.  
 => The rough sea prevented the ferry from sailing.  
 Ex : The water was everywhere and we couldn't save the victims of the flood.  
 => The immense water prevented us saving the victims of the flood.

**9. S + BE + NOT USED TO + V – ING / NOUN**  
 <=> **THIS IS THE FIRST TIME + S + HAVE + V<sub>3</sub>**

Ex : This is the first time my daughter has eaten European food.  
 => My daughter is not used to eating European food.

**10. S + BE + USED TO + V – ING / NOUN <=> S + OFTEN / USUALLY + V**

Ex : My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.  
 => My French friend isn't used to driving on the left.  
 Ex : I often get up early. => I am used to getting up early.

**11. S + PREFER + { V-ING + TO + V-ING } <=> S + WOULD RATHER +V + THAN + V**  
**Sth + TO + Sth S + LIKE ..... BETTER THAN**

Ex : She prefers staying at home to going to market.  
 => She would rather stay at home than go to market.  
 Ex : They prefer coffee to tea. => They like coffee better than tea.



**12. S + HAS / HAVE BEEN + V<sub>3/ED</sub> / V-ING + SINCE / FOR ....**  
**<=> S + BEGAN / STARTED + V-ING/ TO + V + TIME + AGO**

Ex : He has been working in this factory for over 20 years.

=> Over 20 years ago, he began to work in this factory.

**13. HOW LONG IS IT SINCE + S + PAST VERB <=> WHEN + DID + S + V ?**

Ex : How long is it since we met them.

=> When did we meet them.

**14. S + HAVEN'T BEEN + TO + A PLACE**  
**<=> IT + BE + ONE'S FIRST VISIT + TO + A PLACE**

Ex : I haven't been to North America. <=> It is my first visit to North America.

**15. IT IS HIGH TIME ( Đã đến lúc )**

**A. IT IS HIGH TIME + TO + V**  
**IT IS HIGH TIME + FOR SOMEONE + TO + V**

Ex : It is high time to go.

EX : It is high time for them to leave the office.

**B. IT IS HIGH TIME + S + V ( PAST SUBJUNCTIVE )**

Ex : We should do something about it now.

<=> It is high time we did something about it now.

**16. a. LET'S + V**  
**b. IN MY OPINION**  
**c. S + ADVISE**  
**d. WHY DON'T YOU DO SOMETHING** } <=> **S + SUGGEST + THAT**  
**+ S + PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE**

Ex : " Let't go for a walk in the park, " said Ann.

=> Ann suggested that we should go for a picnic in the park.

Ex : " Why doesn't Tom buy this picture as a wedding present " said Mary.

=> Mary suggested that Tom buy this picture as a wedding present.

**17. S<sub>1</sub> + V<sub>1</sub> + { AS LONG AS / SO ... THAT  
 SO THAT / SUCH ... THAT  
 WHEN / IF / BECAUSE  
 DUE TO / THE FACT THAT } + S<sub>2</sub> + V<sub>2</sub>**

Ex : Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test.

=> As long as you keep calm, you can pass your driving test.

Ex : He lost his money simple because he was not careful.

=> If he had been careful, he wouldn't have lost money.

**18. ( S ) + REMEMBER + TO DO STH <=> ( S ) + DON'T FORGET + TO DO STH**

Ex: Remember to check your flight number.

=> Don't forget to check your flight number.

Ex : Don't forget to make friends with her.

=> remember to make friends with her.

**19. Immediately**  
**The moment**  
**Just**  
**As soon As** } <=> **No sooner + Had + S + V<sub>3</sub> + Than + S + past tense**  
**Hardly + Had + S + V<sub>3</sub> + When + S + V<sub>2</sub>**

Ex : Immediately after his appointment to the post , the new editor fell ill.

=> No sooner had he appointed the post, the new editor fell ill.

Ex : Just after solving the problem, I was faced with another.

=> Hardly had I solved the problem, I was faced with another.

Ex : She was wrong to think that her husband didn't love her.

=> Contrary to what she think, her husband didn't love her.

**20. a. NO MATTER HOW + ADJ / ADV + S + V**

**b. NO MATTER WHAT + S + V**

**c. NO MATTER WHERE + S + V**

Ex : It doesn't whether you are busy or not, he always insits on coming with you.

=> No matter how busy you are or not, he always insits on coming with you.

Ex :Wherever he's hiding, we must find him.<=> We must find him wherever he is hiding.

**21. S + V + SO + ADJ / ADV + THAT- CLAUSE**

Ex : I am very busy. I have no time to visit you <=> I am so busy that I have no time to visit you.

**22. S + V + SUCH ( A/AN ) + ADJ + NOUN + THAT \_ CLAUSE**

Ex : He asked me such difficult questions that I couldn't answer them.

Ex : Tea is very hot. They couldn't drink it.<=> It is such hot tea that they couldn't drink it.

Ex : She is very kind . Everybody loves her.<=> She is such a kind girl that everybody loves her.

**23. S + V + SO MANY + Plural Countable NOUN + THAT - CLAUSE**  
**SO MUCH + Singular Uncountable NOUN**

Ex : He has so many books that he can't read all of them.

Ex : There was so much noise that I couln't sleep.

**24. IT + BE + NOT UNTIL ... THAT - CLAUSE = cho đến ... mới**

Ex : He didn't become a doctor until 1990.

⇒ It was not until 1990 that he became a doctor.

Ex: She won't get married until 2008.

=> It is not until 2008 she will get married.

**25. S + V + NOT ONLY + NOUN + BUT ALSO + NOUN**  
**ADJECTIVE ADJECTIVE**  
**ADVERB ADVERB**  
**PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE PRE.P PHRASE**  
**không những ... mà còn**

**Or S + NOT ONLY + VERB + BUT ALSO ( BUT ... AS WELL ) + VERB**

Ex : Robert is not only talented but also handsome.

Ex : Beth plays not only the guitar but also the violin.

Ex : John not only plays the piano but also composes music.

Ex : She is not only beautiful but also kind. <> She is not only beautiful but kind as well.

**26. BECAUSE + CLAUSE ( SUBJECT + VERB )**

**BECAUSE OF + ADJECTIVE + NOUN**

Ex : He is absent because he is sick . <=> He is absent because of his sickness.

Ex : Because it rained heavily, they didn't go to work.

<=> Because of the heavy rain, they didn't go to work.

**27.**  
**S + V + { NOUN ADJECTIVE ADVERB } + AS WELL AS + { NOUN ADJECTIVE ADVERB }**

<b>PREP. PHRASE</b>	<b>PREP. PHRASE</b>
<b>( CŨNG NHƯ )</b>	
<b>or SUBJECT + V + AS WELL AS + VERB</b>	

Ex : Robert is talented as well as handsome.

Ex : Paul Anka plays the piano as well as composes music.

**28. Causative Form: Thể sai khiến**

<b>GET</b>	<b>SOMEONE</b>	<b>TO - Infinitive</b>
<b>HAVE</b>		<b>V<sub>(bare infinitive)</sub></b>

EX : He got Daisy to move this chair away.

Ex : They had me go to the market to buy some food.

<b>GET</b>	<b>SOMETHING</b>	<b>V ed / V<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>BY SOMEONE</b>
<b>HAVE</b>			

Ex : She got her car repaired by Peter.

Ex : Why didn't you have your house painted ?

**29. TOO + ADJ / ADV + TO – Infinitive**

Ex : He is too young to go to school. <=> He is so young that he can't go to school.

Ex : You run too fast for me to keep pace with .<=> You run so fast that I can't keep pace with.

**30. ADJ / ADV + ENOUGH + TO – Infinitive**

**ENOUGH + NOUN + TO - Infinitive**

Ex : He is not old enough to get married.

Ex : I don't have enough money to invite her to eat at a five - star restaurant.

**31. SO + ADJ + AS + TO – Infinitive**

Ex : He was so **foolish** as to leave his family.

Ex : Would you be so **good** as to send my letter ?

..... \*\*\* .....

**TEST**

*Make the best choice to finish each sentence*

1. **He started learning French six years ago.**
  - A. He has learned French for six years.
  - B. It was six years ago did he start learning French.
  - C. He hasn't learnt French for six years.
  - D. It is six years since he has learnt French.
2. **People believed he won a lot of money on the lottery.**
  - A. He is believed that he won a lot of money on the lottery.
  - B. He won a lot of money on the lottery, it is believed.
  - C. He is believed to have won a lot of money on the lottery.
  - D. He was believed to win a lot of money on the lottery.
3. **“ Why don't you get your hair cut, Gavin? ” Said Adam.**
  - A. Adam advised Gavin to cut his hair.
  - B. Gavin was suggested to have a haircut.
  - C. It was suggestible that Adam get Gavin's haircut.
  - D. Adam suggested that Gavin should have his hair cut.
4. **“ Leave my house now or I'll call the police! ” shouted the lady to the man.**
  - A. The lady threatened to call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
  - B. The lady said that she would call the police if the man didn't leave her house.
  - C. The lady told the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house.
  - D. The lady informed the man that she would call the police if he didn't leave her house
5. **I've never eaten this food before.**

- A. It's the first time I've eaten this food.  
B. It's the most tasty food I've ever eaten.  
C. I've never eaten such a good food before.  
D. The food is so good that I've never eaten before.
6. **"I will pay back the money, Gloria." Said Ivan.**  
A. Ivan apologized to Gloria for borrowing her money.  
B. Ivan offered to pay Gloria the money back.  
C. Ivan promised to pay back Gloria's money.  
D. Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria.
7. **The woman was too weak to lift the basket.**  
A. Although she was weak, she could lift the basket.  
B. The woman shouldn't have lifted the basket because she was so weak.  
C. She was so weak that she couldn't lift the basket.  
D. The woman lifted the basket, so she wasn't very weak.
8. **"If I were you, I would take a break," Tom said to Daisy.**  
A. Tom wanted to take a break with Daisy.  
B. Tom advised Daisy to take a break.  
C. Tom suggested not taking a break.  
D. Tom wanted to take a break, and so did Daisy.
9. **They got success since they took my advice.**  
A. If they did not take my advice, they would not get success.  
B. They took my advice, and failed.  
C. But for taking my advice, they would not have got success.  
D. My advice stopped them from getting success.
10. **I am very interested in the book you lent me last week.**  
A. The book is interesting enough for you to lend me last week.  
B. It was the interesting book which you lent me last week.  
C. The book which you lent me last week is too interesting to read.  
D. The book that you lent me last week interests me a lot
11. **They did not let me in because I was not a member of the club.**  
A. They invited me although I was not a member of the club.  
B. They did not allow me to enter because I was not a member of the club.  
C. They invited me to the clubs as if I had been a member.  
D. They asked me to get out of the club because I was not a member.
12. **His eel soup is better than any other soups I have ever eaten.**  
A. Of all the soups I have ever eaten, his eel soup is the best.  
B. I have ever eaten many soups that are better than his eel soup.  
C. His eel soup is the worst of all soups I have eaten.  
D. His eel soup is good but I have ever eaten many others better.
13. **The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.**  
A. I have not been to the museum for a year.  
B. A year ago, I often went to the museum.  
C. My going to the museum lasted a year.  
D. At last I went to the museum after a year
14. **They are not allowed to go out in the evening by their parents.**  
A. Their parents do not want them to go out in the evening.  
B. Their parents never let them to go out in the evening.  
C. Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.  
D. Although their parents do not allow, they still go out in the evening.
15. **I have not met her for three years.**  
A. The last time I met her was three years ago.  
B. It is three years when I will meet her.

- C. I did not meet her three years ago.  
D. During three years, I met her once.
16. **"How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!" Peter said to Mary.**  
A. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.  
B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.  
C. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.  
D. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress
17. **This is the first time I attend such an enjoyable wedding party.**  
A. The first wedding party I attended was enjoyable.  
B. I had the first enjoyable wedding party.  
C. My attendance at the first wedding party was enjoyable.  
D. I have never attended such an enjoyable wedding party before.
18. **I have not met her for three years.**  
A. It is three years since I didn't meet her.  
B. It is three years when I will meet her.  
C. I did not meet her three years ago.  
D. During three years, I met her once.
19. **Barry continued to smoke even though we had advised him to quit.**  
A. Barry took our advice so he stopped smoking.  
B. If we had advised Barry, he would have quit smoking.  
C. Barry did not quit smoking because of our advice.  
D. Despite being told not to smoke, Barry continued to do.
20. **Many people think Steve stole the money.**  
A. It was not Steve who stole the money.  
B. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.  
C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.  
D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.
21. **Nancy isn't used to walking so far**  
A. Nancy used to walk farther  
B. Nancy doesn't like to walk so far  
C. Nancy isn't accustomed to walking very far  
D. Nancy needed help to walk so far
22. **Even though it was raining heavily, the explorers decided to continue their journey.**  
A. It rained so heavily that the explorers could not continue their journey.  
B. The explorers put off their journey due to the heavy rain.  
C. The heavy rain could not prevent the explorers from continuing their journey.  
D. If it had rained heavily, the explorers would not have continued their journey.
26. **The roads were slippery because it snowed heavily.**  
A. It snowed too heavily to make the roads slippery.  
B. The heavy snow prevented the roads from-being slippery.  
C. Thanks to the slip of the roads, it snowed heavily.  
D. The heavy snow made the roads slippery.
27. **I did not understand what the lecturer was saying because I had not read his book.**  
A. What the lecturer wrote and said was too difficult for me to understand.  
B. The lecturer's book which I had not read was difficult to understand.  
C. I found it very difficult to understand what the lecturer said in his book.  
D. I would have understood what the lecturer was saying if I had read his book.
28. **Because they made too many mistakes, they failed in the exam**  
A. They made very many mistakes that they failed in the exam  
B. They made too many mistake for them to fail in the exam  
C. They made so many mistakes that they failed in the exam  
D. They made such many mistakes that they failed in the exam

29. **She locked the door so as not to be disturbed**  
A. She locked the door in order that she wouldn't be disturbed  
B. She locked the door to be not disturbed  
C. She locked the door for her not to be disturbed  
D. She locked the door so that not to not to be disturbed
30. **Fewer people came to the meeting than we had expected**  
A. Too many people came to the meeting  
B. There were more people at the meeting than we had expected  
C. We had expected more people to come to the meeting  
D. There were not enough seats for all people as we had expected
31. **Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.**  
A. Mary was too disappointed to keep calm.  
B. Disappointed as she was, Mary tried to keep calm.  
C. Mary lost her temper because of her disappointment.  
D. Feeling disappointed, Mary tried to keep calm, but she failed.
32. **I do apologize for my forgetting your birthday.**  
A. I did forget your birthday  
B. I am really sorry I forgot your birthday  
C. I am not sorry at all because I remember your birthday  
D. I never apologize for my forgetting birthday
33. **Ann never wants to see another horror film.**  
A. Ann hasn't seen a horror films  
B. Ann has enjoyed all horror films she has seen  
C. Ann is tired of seeing all horror films  
D. She is anxious not to miss the next horror film
34. **You'd better take a taxi; it was raining hard outside.**  
A. You'd better take a taxi in case it was raining  
B. She gave us a lift because it was raining heavily  
C. She advised us to take a taxi because it was raining outside  
D. She didn't lend us any raincoats but a taxi
35. **My brother and I go to that school.**  
A. I went to that school and my brother, too  
B. I went to that school and so my brother did  
C. I went to that school and so did my brother  
D. I went to that school and so my brother did, too
36. **The meeting was put off because of pressure of time.**  
A. There were not enough time to hold the meeting  
B. people wanted to get away, so the meeting began early  
C. The meeting was planned to start in a short time  
D. The meeting lasted much longer than usual
37. **When they arrived, the good seats were already taken.**  
A. They didn't get good seats because they arrived too late  
B. They arrived late enough to get good seats  
C. They had to stand for the whole show  
D. We couldn't get good seats although we arrived early
38. **He could not afford to buy the car.**  
A. He couldn't buy the car because it was too expensive  
B. He bought the car because it was expensive  
C. He bought the car though it was expensive  
D. He had enough money but he didn't buy the car
39. **Tam is not good at English and neither am I.**  
A. Neither Tam nor I am good at English



- B. Either Tam or I am good at English  
 C. I'm not as good at English as Tam is  
 D. Tam isn't good at English but I am
40. **I'm always nervous when I travel by air.**  
 A. I feel safe when I travel by air  
 C. Travelling by air always makes me nervous  
 B. I've never travel buy because some times feel nervous  
 D. I always feel nervous, so I never travel by air .
41. **"Let's go on a walking today?", said Trang**  
 A. Jane suggested going on a walking  
 B. Jane wanted us to going on a walking  
 C. Jane suggested to go on a walking  
 D. Jane allow us to go on a walking
42. **"I'm sorry I have to leave so early" he said**  
 A. He apologized for having to leave early  
 B. He apologizes for having to leave early  
 C. He apologize for having to leave early  
 D. He apologize of having to leave early
43. **"Why don't you put a better lock on the door?" said John.**  
 A. John suggested to put a better lock on the door.  
 B. John asked why not putting a better lock on the door.  
 C. John suggested putting a better lock on the door.  
 D. John made us put a better lock on the door.
44. **Although his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.**  
 A. Despite his legs to be broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.  
 B. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before exploding.  
 C. Despite his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.  
 D. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before it exploded.
45. **The police made the youth empty his pockets.**  
 A. The youth was made empty his pocket by the police.  
 B. The youth was made to empty his pocket.  
 C. The youth was asked for emptying his pocket by the police.  
 D. The youth was asked by the police for emptying his pocket.
46. **The architect has drawn plans for an extension to the house.**  
 A. Plans have been drawn for an extension to the house by the architect.  
 B. The house has had its plans for an extension drawn by the architect.  
 C. Plans for an extension to the house have been drawn by the architect.  
 D. The architect has had the plans drawn for an extension to the house.
47. **Slow down \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 A. In case you will get and accident.                      B. Provided that you would get and accident.  
 C. And you will get and accident.                          D. Or you will get an accident.
48. **I regret behaving so impolitely with her and she was disappointed.**  
 A. Unless I behave so impolitely with her, she would not be disappointed.  
 B. Provided that I did not behave so impolitely with her, she would not be disappointed.  
 C. I wish I did not behave so impolitely with her.  
 D. If I had not behaved so impolitely with her, she would not have been disappointed.
49. **If the bag had not been heavy, we would have taken it with us.**  
 A. The bag is heavy, so we cannot take it with us.  
 B. The bag was heavy, so we could not take it with us.  
 C. Because the bag was heavy so we could not take it with us.  
 D. We took the bag with us although it was heavy.
50. **Unfortunately, I don't know Philosophy, so I can't answer your question.**



- A. If I know Philosophy, I can answer your question.
- B. If I know Philosophy, I will be able to answer your question.
- C. If I knew Philosophy, I would be able to answer your question.
- D. If I had known Philosophy, I would have been able to answer your question.

51. **In spite of heavy rain, my brother went to work.**

- A. In spite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
- B. Although it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
- C. Despite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.
- D. Although of heavy rain, my brother went to work.

52. **No one in the class is taller than Dave.**

- A. Dave is the tallest student in the class.
- B. Dave is taller student in the class.
- C. Dave is the taller student in the class.
- D. Dave is tallest student in the class.

53. **He drives more carelessly than he used to.**

- A. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.
- B. He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.
- C. He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.
- D. He doesn't drive as carefully he does.

54. **It isn't necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.**

- A. We needn't get a visa for Singapore.
- B. We mustn't get a visa for Singapore.
- C. We mayn't get a visa for Singapore.
- D. We shouldn't get a visa for Singapore.

55. **I think it's necessary to tell Tim about it at once.**

- A. Tim may be told about it at once.
- B. Tim should be told about it at once.
- C. Tim must be told about it at once.
- D. Tim might be told about it at once.

\*\*\*

## DEREGES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS ( CÁC MỨC ĐỘ SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ )

### I / EQUAL COMPARISON ( SO SÁNH BẰNG )

<b>S + V + AS + { ADJECTIVE / ADVERB } + AS + NOUN ( PRONOUN )</b>
--

Ex : Mai is as tall as Lan.

Ex : This house is as expensive as that one.

Ex : She studies as hard as I.

Ex : They drive as carefully as we.

\* Ý BẰNG NHAU, NHƯ NHAU CÓ THỂ ĐƯỢC DIỄN ĐẠT CÁCH KHÁC:

<b>S + V + THE SAME + ( NOUN ) + AS + NOUN ( PRONOUN )</b>
--

Ex : My house is as high as his. <=> My house is the same height as his.

Ex : Tom is as old as Mary. <=> Tom and Mary are the same age.

### II / UNQUAL COMPARISON ( SO SÁNH KHÔNG BẰNG )

**S + BE + NOT + AS + { ADJECTIVE } + AS + NOUN ( PRONOUN )**  
**NOT + V + SO { ADVERB }**

- Ex : Mai is not as tall as Alice.  
 Ex : We are not so intelligent as they.  
 Ex : He didn't work as carefully as they last year.  
 Ex : I don't speak English so fluently as you.

### III / SUPERIOR COMPARISONS ( SO SÁNH HƠN )

#### A / SUPERIOR COMPARISON WITH SHORT ADJECTIVE AND ADERB ( SO SÁNH HƠN VỚI TÍNH TỪ NGẮN VÀ TRẠNG TỪ NGẮN )

**S<sub>1</sub> + V + { ADJECTIVE } + ER + THAN + S<sub>2</sub>**  
**{ ADVERB }**

- Ex : Alice is taller than Daisy.  
 Ex : She is better at cooking than I.  
 Ex : They studied harder than we last school year.  
 Ex : He is very lazy. He studies worse than we.

#### B / SUPERIOR COMPARISON WITH LONG ADJECTIVE AND ADERB ( SO SÁNH HƠN VỚI TÍNH TỪ DÀI VÀ TRẠNG TỪ DÀI )

**S<sub>1</sub> + V + MORE + { ADJECTIVE } + THAN + S<sub>2</sub>**  
**{ ADVERB }**

- Ex : She is more beautiful than I.  
 Ex : They are more careful than we.  
 Ex : They drive more dangerously than we.

#### B / INFERIOR COMPARISON WITH LONG ADJECTIVE AND ADERB ( SO SÁNH KÉM HƠN VỚI TÍNH TỪ DÀI VÀ TRẠNG TỪ DÀI )

**S<sub>1</sub> + V + LESS + { ADJECTIVE } + THAN + S<sub>2</sub>**  
**{ ADVERB }**

- Ex : He is less intelligent than Helen.  
 Ex : They sing less beautifully than Dan Truong.

**\* Note: LESS IS NOT USED IN SUPERIOR COMPARISON WITH SHORT ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB**

**( LESS không được dùng trong so sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn )**

- Ex : Incorrect : This house is less large than that one.  
 Correct : This house is not as large as that one.

### IV / DOUBLE COMPARATIVES ( SO SÁNH KÉP )

**1. S + V + ADJ / ADV + ER + AND + ADJ / ADV + ER**  
**( Mỗi ngày một, càng ngày càng, mỗi lúc một ..... )**

- Ex : Betty is younger and younger.  
 Ex : The river gets bigger and bigger.

**2. S + V + MORE AND MORE + LONG ADJ / ADV**  
**( Tính từ dài, trạng từ dài )**  
**( Mỗi ngày một, càng ngày càng, mỗi lúc một ..... )**

- Ex : Her story was more and more attractive.  
 Ex : She becomes more and more beautiful.  
 Ex : They drive more and more carefully.

**3. S + V + LESS AND LESS + LONG ADJ OR SHORT ADJ  
( Càng ngày càng ít, càng ngày càng kém, mỗi lúc một ít )**

Ex : The storm is less and less violent.

Ex : It is less and less cold.

Ex : He is less and less studious.

**4. THE + ADJ + ER + S + V , THE + ADJ + ER + S + V  
( áp dụng cho tính từ ngắn )  
.....Càng ..... ( thì ) càng**

Ex : The older he gets, the weaker he is.

Ex : The wiser he is, the humble (khiêm nhường) he is.

**5. THE MORE + ADJ + S + V , THE MORE + ADJ + S + V  
.....Càng ..... ( thì ) càng**

Ex : The more beautiful she is, the more miserable her parents are.

Ex : The more miserable he is, the more diligent ( siêng năng, cần mẫn, cần cù ) he becomes.

**6. THE ADJ + ER + S + V , THE MORE + S + V + ADJ  
.....Càng ..... ( thì ) càng**

Ex : The heavier the coin is, the more it is worth.

**7. THE MORE + S + V + THE + ADJ + ER + S + V  
.....Càng ..... ( thì ) càng**

Ex : The more we get together, the happier we will be.

Ex : The more he worked, the richer he was.

**8. THE MORE + S + V , THE + MORE + S + V  
.....Càng ..... ( thì ) càng  
.....**

Ex : The more she knows him, the more she loves him.

Ex : The more my sister hates him, the more he loves her.

**9. THE LESS + ADJ + S + V , THE LESS + ADJ + S + V  
.....Càng ..... ( thì ) càng**

EX : The less diligent the boy is, the less progress he will make.

( Thằng bé càng ít siêng năng thì nó càng ít tiến bộ. )

**V / SUPERLATIVES ( SO SÁNH BẬC NHẤT )**

**10. S + V + THE + { SHORT ADJ / ADV + EST  
MOST + LONG ADJ / ADV  
LEAST + ADJ / ADV } + IN + N( đếm được số ít ) /  
OF + N( đếm được số nhiều )**

Ex : John is the tallest boy in the family.

Ex : Mary is the shortest of the three sister.

Ex : These shoes are the least expensive of all.

**\* EXCEPTIONAL CASES ( Các trường hợp ngoại lệ )**

- |               |         |              |                    |
|---------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. good/ well | better  | the best     |                    |
| 2. bad/ badly | worse   | the worst    |                    |
| 3. many much  | more    | the most     |                    |
| 4. little     | less    | the least    |                    |
| 5. far        | farther | the farthest | ( về khoảng cách ) |

	further	the furthest	( về thời gian )
6. near	nearer	the nearest	( về khoảng cách )
		the next	( về thứ tự )
7. late	later	the latest	( về thời gian )
		the last	( về thứ tự )
8. old	older	the oldest	( về tuổi tác )
	elder	the eldest	( về cấp bậc hơn là tuổi tác )

**VI / SUMMARY (Tóm tắt)**

**COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**

( Các hình thức so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất của tính từ và trạng từ )

**1. One-syllable adjectives and adverbs:** The - Er and -Est forms are added.

(Đối với tính từ và trạng từ một vần ta thêm **Er và Est** vào sau)

old	older	the oldest
wise	wiser	the wisest
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	the hardest
happy	happier	the happiest
busy	busier	the busiest
hot	hotter	the hottest
big	bigger	the biggest
fat	fatter	the fattest

**2. Two- syllable adjectives :** for most two-syllable adjectives, more and most are used.

( Tính từ hai vần : **More and Most** được dùng )

famous	more famous	the most famous
pleasant	more pleasant	the most pleasant

\* **Some two – syllable adjectives** use -Er/ - Est or **More/ Most** : able, angry, clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quite, simple, sour.

( Một số tính từ hai vần dùng : **Er/ - Est hoặc More/ Most** như : able, clever, common , cruel.....

friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quite, simple, sour.

clever	cleverer	the cleverest
clever	more clever	the most clever
gentle	gentler	the gentlest
	more gentle	the most gentle
friendly	friendlier	the friendliest
	more friendly	the most friendly

**3. Ajectives with three or more syllables :** **More and Most** are used with long adjectives

( Với tính từ ba hoặc nhiều vần : **More và Most** được dùng với tính từ dài )

important	more important	the most important
fascinating	more fascinating	the most fascinating

**4. More and Most** are used with adverbs the end-ly\* .( More và Most được dùng với trạng từ có tận cùng ly\* .

carefully	more carefully	the most carefully
slowly	more slowly	the most slowly

**5. Use More + Adjectives end with Suffixes :** -ED, -FUL, -ING, -ISH, -OUS

( Dùng **More + Adjectives** tận cùng bằng các tiếp vĩ ngữ như : **-ED, -FUL, -ING, -ISH, -OUS** )

more hated	more useful	more boring	more continuous
------------	-------------	-------------	-----------------

.....\*\*\*.....

**EXCERCISE**

**Choose the best option to finish each sentence**

1. Your composition is much better \_\_\_\_\_ his.

- A. than                      B. as                      C. to                      D. like
2. Albert Einstein's contributions to scientific theory were \_\_\_\_ those of Galileo and Newton.  
A. important than                      B. more important  
C. the most important                      D. as important as
  3. That is \_\_\_\_\_ story I have heard.  
A. more incredible                      B. as incredible  
C. the most incredible                      D. most incredible
  4. It is not always \_\_\_\_\_ students who do well in the test.  
A. brighter                      B. most bright                      C. more bright                      D. the brightest
  5. The more you work, the \_\_\_\_\_ you'll pass your exams.  
A. good                      B. best                      C. better                      D. the best
  6. Which is \_\_\_\_\_, Lake Michigan or Lake Superior?  
A. deeper                      B. the deepest                      C. deepest                      D. deep
  7. She is far \_\_\_\_\_ than she used to be.  
A. self- confident                      B. more self- confident  
C. self- confidenter                      D. most self- confident
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ man among the guests is a basketball player.  
A. The tallest                      B. Taller                      C. The taller                      D. Tallest
  9. I like both of them, but I think Kate is \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to.  
A. more easy                      B. as easy                      C. as easy as                      D. easier
  10. Most people are \_\_\_\_\_ than their parents used to be.  
A. better off                      B. the best off                      C. as well off                      D. best off
  11. She has a lot to be thankful for; but \_\_\_\_\_ thing of all is that she does not realize it.  
A. the sadder                      B. saddest                      C. the saddest                      D. saddest
  12. You look a lot \_\_\_\_\_ than you did last time I saw you.  
A. sadder                      B. saddest                      C. as sad                      D. more sadder
  13. We were disappointed as the film was \_\_\_\_\_ than we expected.  
A. entertaining                      B. most entertaining                      C. less entertaining                      D. entertaining
  14. Actually, today I feel \_\_\_\_\_ than I did yesterday.  
A. bad                      B. worst                      C. worse                      D. the worst
  15. As I get \_\_\_\_\_. I notice the policemen seem to be getting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. older / youngest                      B. oldest/ younger  
C. older/ younger                      D. the oldest/ the youngest
  16. Everybody was shocked. Nobody was more shocked \_\_\_\_\_ Nick.  
A. than                      B. as                      C. x                      D. as well as
  17. I wish you were \_\_\_\_ pretty \_\_\_\_ your mother.  
A. as/as                      B. more/ than                      C. more/ as                      D. as/ than
  18. This is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting exhibition I've ever visited.  
A. more                      B. the less                      C. most                      D. the most
  19. That was great! It was \_\_\_\_\_ meal you have ever cooked.  
A. good                      B. best                      C. better                      D. the best
  20. This exhibition is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting than the previous one.  
A. little                      B. least                      C. less                      D. the least
  21. The last film I saw was \_\_\_\_\_ frightening than this one.  
A. little                      B. least                      C. less                      D. the least
  22. Everybody in our team played \_\_\_\_\_ except the captain.  
A. bad                      B. worst                      C. badly                      D. the worst
  23. You know much, but you know \_\_\_\_\_ than your teacher.  
A. little                      B. least                      C. less                      D. much
  24. Small shops are not as \_\_\_\_\_ as supermarket.  
A. more convenient                      B. most convenient  
C. convenient                      D. the most convenient

25. The child studied hard, and as a result he passed the exams \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
 A. good                      B. best                      C. better                      D. the best

.....\*\*\*.....

## Pronouns ONE(S), SOMEONE, NO ONE, ANYONE, EVERYONE

### 1. ONE(S)

Sử dụng **ONE** thay vì lặp lại một danh từ đếm được số ít và **ONES** thay vì lặp lại một danh từ số nhiều.

Ex: I don't have a computer, and my father doesn't want me to have **one**.

We told each other both happy stories and sad **ones** about our lives.

### 2. SOMEONE/ SOMEBODY: Được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định.

Ex: **Someone** phoned while you were out, but they didn't leave a message.

### 3. ANYONE/ ANYBODY: Được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn.

Ex: + I don't think **anyone** likes this film. It's so boring.

+ Does **anyone** mind if I eat first?

### 4. NO ONE/ NOBODY: Được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định để diễn đạt ý phủ định.

Ex: He didn't come to class for three days, and **nobody** knows where he is.

### 5. EVERYONE: Được dùng để chỉ tất cả mọi người hoặc mọi vật.

Ex: Can we start now? Has **everyone** arrived?

**NOTE:** Khi các đại từ **SOMEONE, NO ONE, ANYONE, EVERYONE** làm chủ ngữ thì động từ được chia ở số ít

.....\*\*\*.....

### COULD/ BE ABLE TO

\* Để nói về khả năng hoặc cơ hội trong quá khứ, chúng ta có thể dùng **Could** hoặc **Was/ Were able to**.

Ex: When I was young, I **could/ was able to** climb any tree in the forest.

\* Khi nói rằng khả năng hoặc cơ hội đó dẫn đến một hành động cụ thể, sự việc thật sự xảy ra chỉ dùng **Was/ Were able to**.

Ex: + People heard warnings about the flood, and they **were able to** move out in time.

+ Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I was able to contact her at her office.

**Note:** Sử dụng **Could** với những động từ chỉ nhận thức, cảm giác feel, hear, see, smell, taste, believe,.....

Ex: + Suddenly all the lights went out. We **couldn't** see anything.

+ There was a big party last night. You **could** hear the music half a mile away.

.....

### TAG QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi đuôi)

S + is/ are/ was/ were....., isn't/ aren't/ wasn't/ weren't + pronoun
V1/s/es                                      don't/ doesn't
V2/ed    didn't
Has/have/ had +V3                      hasn't/ haven't/ hadn't
Can/ could/ will...                      can't/ couldn't/ won't.....

Ex: + You live near here, don't you?

+ It is a nice day, isn't it?

+ I think you've seen this one before, haven't you?

+ You can see the sea in the distance, can't you?

+ We took this one on holiday, didn't we?

S + isn't/ aren't/ wasn't/ weren't....., is/ are/ was/ were	+ pronoun
don't/ doesn't + V1	do/ does
didn't +V1	did
Hasn't/haven't/ hadn't +V3	has/ have/ had
Can't/ couldn't/ won't...	can/ could/ will.....

- Ex: + The answer wasn't right, was it?  
 + They aren't hungry, are they?  
 + You don't speak English, do you?  
 + You haven't lived here long, have you?  
 + He won't go there again next year, will he?

**Một số dạng đặc biệt của câu hỏi đuôi.**

- I'm late, aren't I?
- Do sit down, won't you?
- Give me a hand, will you?
- That isn't Tom, is it? (**It** được dùng trong câu hỏi đuôi thay cho **This, That, everything, nothing....**)
- Everyone took the rest, didn't they? (**They** được dùng trong câu hỏi đuôi thay cho **These, those, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody....**)
- There is a meeting tonight, isn't there?
- Nobody has seen him since last month, have they?
- You have never believed in the story your grandmother told us the other day, have you?
- Let's have a party, shall we?
- Let me explain it, will you?

**EXERCISE**

**I. Add the necessary question tag:**

- Mr. White is a tailor, .....?
- It isn't ready yet, .....?
- I am clever, .....?
- We must hurry, .....?
- They won't stop long, .....?
- You asked for mustard, .....?
- She speaks too quickly, .....?
- He will arrive soon, .....?
- Tom doesn't like ham, .....?
- They told me a lie, .....?
- It can't be so bad, .....?
- It was a pity, .....?
- Jack is joining the club, .....?
- You mustn't do that again, .....?
- The milk may be sour, .....?

**II. Choose the best option to finish each sentence**

- We should call Rita, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. should we            B. shouldn't we            C. shall we            D. should not we
- Monkeys can't sing, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. can they            B. can't they            C. can it            D. can't it
- These books aren't yours, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. are these            B. aren't these            C. are they            D. aren't they
- That's Bod's, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. is that            B. isn't that            C. are they            D. aren't they
- No one died in the accident, \_\_\_\_\_? (British English)  
 A. didn't they            B. did he            C. didn't he            D. did they?



6. I'm right, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. aren't I                      B. amn't I                      C. isn't I                      D. not I am
7. They never came to class late, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. neither did we              B. so did we                      C. we did either              D. neither we did
8. My wife had never been to Hue, and \_\_\_\_\_I.  
 A. never have                      B. so did we                      C. we did either              D. neither we did
9. They are studying pronunciation with Mr. Brown, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. are they                      B. aren't they                      C. do they                      D. don't they
10. She should have obeyed her parents, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
 A. should                      B. should have                      C. shouldn't have              D. shouldn't
11. My father doesn't speak Chinese, and \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. my mother does neither                      B. my mother doesn't too  
 C. neither does my mother                      D. so doesn't my mother
12. The air-hostess knows the time she has been here, \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. does she                      B. isn't it                      C. doesn't she                      D. did she'
13. This is the second time she has been here, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. has she                      B. hasn't she                      C. isn't this                      D. isn't it
14. They must do as they are told, \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. so must I                      B. I must either                      C. I do too                      D. I am too
15. 'I don't like strong coffee' 'No, \_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. I don't too                      B. either don't I                      C. me either                      D. neither don't I
16. Were there any calls for me?  
 – Yes, ..... rang while you were out.  
 A. someone                      B. anyone                      C. no one                      D. A & B
17. I threw my old trainers and bought some new .....  
 A. ones                      B. one                      C. some                      D. any
18. There's ..... waiting outside to see you. She didn't tell me her name.  
 A. no one                      B. anyone                      C. someone                      D. everyone
19. There are two films on TV this evening. Which ..... would you prefer to see?  
 A. one                      B. ones                      C. someone                      D. anyone
20. Do you need thick paper or thin .....?  
 A. anyone                      B. everyone                      C. one                      D. ones
21. We all know the man is a thief, don't we?  
 – Yes, ..... knows, but ..... dares to say so publicly.  
 A. someone/ no one                      B. everyone/ no one  
 C. anyone/ no one                      D. anyone/ someone
22. Can you please check that ..... has got a ticket?  
 A. someone                      B. anyone                      C. no one                      D. everyone
23. I would like to offer a small reward to ..... who finds my missing dog.  
 A. someone                      B. anyone                      C. no one                      D. one
24. He hardly has anything nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. has he                      B. doesn't he                      C. does she                      D. hasn't she
25. I think you should choose ..... colour . This one is too dark.  
 A. other                      B. another                      C. the other                      D. others

\*\*\*

## Cách dùng các mạo từ "A", "An" & "The"

- Mạo từ **a, an**, the dùng để chỉ mức độ xác định của danh từ.
- Dùng trong một câu tán thán với công thức:

**What + a / an + countable noun!**

Ex: - What a lovely girl!  
- What an awful party!

**Trong các cấu trúc:**

- \* **so + adj + a/an + noun**
- \* **such + a/an + noun**
- \* **as + adj + a/an + noun + as**
- \* **How + adj + a/an + noun + verb!**

Ex: She is so pretty *a* girl.

- It's such *a* beautiful picture.

- She is as pretty *a* girl as her sister.

**Mạo từ a, an đứng trước danh từ số ít đếm được không xác định.**

1. + **Mạo từ bất định A** được dùng:

- Trước một phụ âm như: b,c,d,g,h.... ( Ex: a car, a book, a ruler )

- Dùng **a** trước một danh từ mở đầu bằng **uni, ew** hoặc **eu...** ( **Ex: a university, a European** )

- Dùng **a** trong một số các thành ngữ chỉ số lượng: *a lot of, a great deal of, a couple of, a dozen of*

2. + **Mạo từ bất định AN:**

+ Dùng **an** trước các danh từ bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm **a, e, i, o, u**

+ Dùng **an** trước các danh từ bắt đầu bằng **h** câm ( Ex: an honest man, an hour )

+ Dùng **an** trước một số các danh từ viết tắt: *an S.O.S, an M.P, ...*

**II. Definite article (Mạo từ xác định) “the” được dùng:**

1. **Khi nói về một người hay vật mà cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đến.**

Ex: I'm going to the supermarket, do you want anything? (cả hai người đều biết siêu thị này ở đâu)

2. **Trước tên các biển, sông, khách sạn, quán rượu, rạp hát, viện bảo tàng, và nhật báo**

Ex: the Dead Sea – the River Thames – the Rex Hotel – the Red Lion pub – the Hòa Bình theater – the National Museum – the Times (newspaper)

3. **Khi nói đến những gì chỉ có MỘT.**

Ex: the sun – the moon – the earth – the truth – the King – the Queen...

4. **Với các tính từ so sánh nhất (superlative adjectives)**

Ex: He's the oldest boy in my class.

5. **Số thứ tự đứng trước danh từ** ( The first, the second, the third, the last )

6. **Các nhóm sắc tộc, một số tính từ đề cập đến một tầng lớp người trong xã hội:** the Indians, the rich, the poor, the dead, the mute....

7. **Danh từ được nhắc lại trong câu.** ( Ex: There are many trees in the garden. The trees are having fruit.)

8. **Danh từ trong một số nhóm từ thông dụng.** ( Ex: in the morning, in the afternoon, all the year round )

**III. Những trường hợp KHÔNG dùng mạo từ THE (No article)**

Mạo từ THE không được dùng trước danh từ không xác định thuộc loại:

1. **Danh từ số nhiều** ( trees, children, birds ) **và danh từ không đếm được** ( coffee, sugar, water... ) **khi nói về người hay vật một cách chung chung**

Ex: - I like Korean films.

- She doesn't like tea.

- Milk is good for you.

2. **Danh từ trừu tượng:** freedom, independence, happiness...

3. **Tên các**

+ quốc gia: China, France .... (trừ vài ngoại lệ như “the U.S.A”, “the Netherlands”. “the UK”....)

+ thành phố: Hồ Chí Minh City....

+ đường phố: Lê Lợi Street ....

+ ngôn ngữ: Japanese, English....

+ tạp chí: Playboy ...

+ bữa ăn: breakfast, lunch, dinner....

+ phi trường: Tân Sơn Nhất Airport....

+ nhà ga: Hòa Hưng Station.....

+ núi: Mount Everest... ( nhưng trước tên một rặng núi thì phải có “the”: the Himalayas, the Alps...)

+ Thể thao: football, tennis, boxing...

+ Môn học: English, chemistry, physics...

3. khi nói về các phương tiện vận chuyển: by bus, by train, by car.....

4. Trước một số địa điểm: at home, at work, at school, in bed, on foot....

5. trong một câu tán thán với công thức:

\* **What + uncountable noun (danh từ không đếm được)**

Ex: - What beautiful weather!

- What loud music!

\*\*\*

## EXERCISE

*Choose the best answer to finish each sentence:*

1. Salem doesn't like ..... talkative people.  
A. ×                      B. the                      C. many                      D. a
2. It's true that..... rich lead a different life from the poor.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
3. Mary lives in .....Canada near Lake Ontario.  
A. the                      B. ×                      C. a                      D. an
4. The explorer crossed .....Pacific Ocean in a canoe.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. no article
5. She has been playing .....flute for ten years.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
6. For breakfast we usually have ..... coffee and toast.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
7. What time do you start ..... work in the morning?  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
- 8 Barbara hopes to go to ..... university next year.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
9. They went on a cruise down .....Nile and saw the Pyramids.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
10. Sarah thinks ..... life is more difficult in a foreign country.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
11. The judge sentenced the thief to six months in ..... prison.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
12. I've noticed that .....Spanish eat a lot of vegetables.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
13. A volcano has erupted in .....Philippines recently.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. many
14. .... examinations always make him nervous.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. ×
15. We went to ..... cinema twice a month.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. some
- 16..... eldest boy is at ..... college.  
A. The /the                      B .An/ the                      C. The /x                      D. a/ the
17. She lives in ..... top floor of an old house.  
A. an                      B. any                      C. a                      D, the
18. I have ..... little money left, let's have dinner in ..... restaurant.  
A. some/ the                      B. a / the                      C. the/ a                      D. a / a
19. Hanoi is ..... capital of Viet Nam.  
A. a                      B. x                      C. an                      D. the
20. She visited ..... France and ..... United States last month.  
A. x/ the                      B. the/ the                      C. the/ x                      D. x/ x

21. Sandra works at a big hospital. She's .....
- A. nurse                      B. a nurse                      C. the nurse                      D. an nurse
22. He works six days .....week.
- A. in                      B. for                      C. a                      D. x
23. .... is a star.
- A. Sun                      B. A sun                      C. The sun                      D. Suns
24. What did you have for..... breakfast this morning?
- A. x                      B. a                      C. an                      D. the
25. London is ..... capital of England.
- A. an                      B. a                      C. x                      D. the

\*\*\*

## PHRASAL VERBS

### Introduction

**A/** Trong tiếng Anh hiện đại, người ta hay dùng một hay hai **particle** (giới từ hay trạng từ ) sau động từ để có được sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa.

Ví dụ: - *give away* = give sth to someone/anyone ( Cho ai , tặng ai cái gì )

= to make known sth that sb wants to keep secret ( tỏ lộ, tiết lộ ra, tố giác ra )

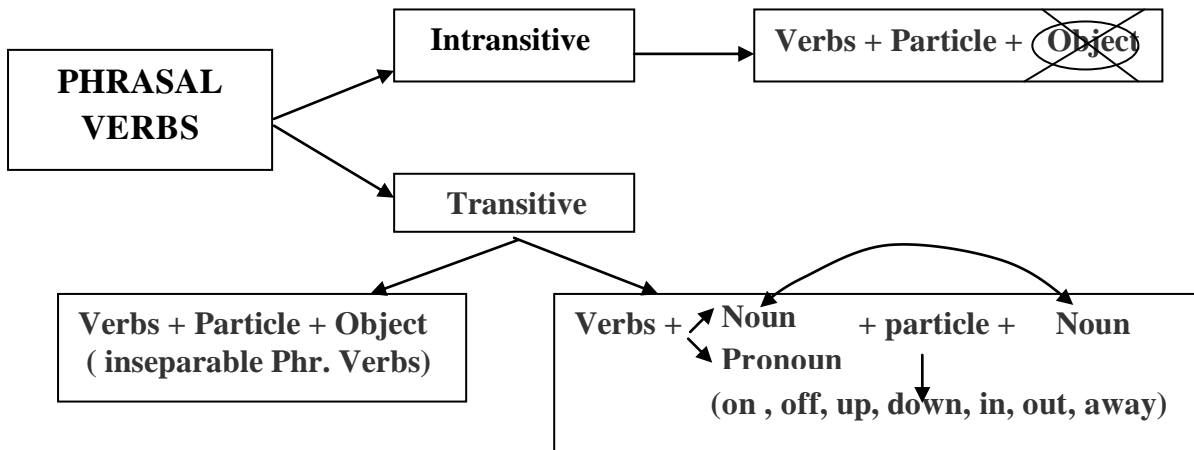
- *give up* = abandon (a habit or attempt) ( từ bỏ một thói quen, một nỗ lực ...)

- *look after* = take care of ( Chăm sóc)

- *look for* = search for, seek ( tìm kiếm)

- *look out* = beware ( Hãy cẩn thận, coi chừng )

### B/ Có hai loại :



a/ **intransitive phrasal verbs** ( không có object)

EX: The plane will take off at 15:00.

b/ **Transitive phrasal verbs** ( có object – danh từ hoặc đại từ )

+ **Inseparable transitive phrasal verbs** ( Phrasal verbs không thể tách ra – Object luôn ở sau particle)

Ex: We are **looking for** my key. ( **Wrong:** We are **looking** my key **for** )

+ **Separable transitive phrasal verbs** ( Phrasal verbs có thể tách ra )

- Phrasal verbs thường có thể tách được **khi particles là: on, off, up, down, in, out, away**
- ❖ Nếu Object là danh từ, nó có thể đặt ở sau hay giữa phrasal verbs)  
Ex: Remember to **turn off the lights** when going out.  
Remember to **turn the lights off** when going out.
  - ❖ Nếu Object là một đại từ (me, us, it, them, you him, her ...) thì nó luôn được đặt ở giữa phrasal verb )  
Ex: Please **turn** it **off**. ( **Wrong** : Please **turn off** it )

### Phrasal verbs

1. **take after** (sb) : look like; resemble : giống  
**take sth/sb on:** (of a bus, plane or ship) to allow sb/sth to enter: cho ai lên xe, tàu ...
2. **take up:** learn or start doing sth: bắt đầu làm điều gì ...
4. **take off:** **a/** to remove sth, especially a piece of clothing from your/sb's body: cởi bỏ ( mũ , quần áo) ≠ put on  
**b/** to leave the ground and begin to fly : ( máy bay) cất cánh
5. **take sth off sth:** to remove an amount of money or a number of marks, points, etc. in order to reduce the total: rút bớt (tiền, điểm ) cho ít đi
6. **take (sth) in :** thu nạp, hiểu, nhớ được điều gì
7. **Take part in:** participate in: to be involved in: tham gia
8. **Take sth out:** vay tiền của ngân hàng
9. **take sth away:** gỡ bỏ, làm mất buồn phiền đau đớn
10. **take over:** đảm nhận vị trí ( của ai), đảm trách công việc
11. **take place:** diễn ra, xảy ra theo kế hoạch.
12. **put up with :** tolerate: chịu đựng  
**Ex:** I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer.
13. **bring (sb) up ( often in passive):** to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc: chăm sóc , dạy dỗ  
**Ex:** \* She brought up five children.  
\* He was brought up by his aunt.
14. **take sth down:** to write sth down: **a/** ghi chép;  
**Ex:** \* Reporters took down every word of his speech  
**b/** to remove a structure: tháo dỡ -  
**Ex:** \* The students are taking the tent down before leaving.
15. **wake sb up :** làm ai tỉnh táo / đánh thức ai  
**Ex:** A cold shower will soon wake you up.
16. **Take advantage of :** tận dụng , lợi dụng .  
**Ex:** \* We took full advantage of the hotel facilities. \* She took advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms.
17. **give up :** [nopassive] to stop doing or having sth: từ bỏ **Ex:** She didn't give up work when she had the baby.
18. **go on:** tiếp tục
19. **go up ≠ go down:** lên giá ≠ xuống giá
20. **go after sb:** to chase or follow sb: chạy theo; đuổi theo
21. **go off :** + nổ ; vang lên **Ex:** The bomb went off in a crowded street. + đi làm điều gì **Ex:** He went off to get a drink. + thực phẩm, nước uống hư hỏng; chất lượng xấu đi **Ex:** You shouldn't drink it. It goes off.
22. **go out :** tắt ( đèn lửa)

23. **go away: đi xa** ( qua 01 đêm trở lên )
24. **go over** : ôn lại bài; xem lại, kiểm tra lại
25. **look after sb / sth:** chăm sóc
26. **look up** : tra tìm từ , vấn đề gì trong tự điển, trong sách .
27. **look up to sb:** to admire or respect sb : ngưỡng mộ ai
28. **look up at sth:** ngược nhìn lên cái gì ( V+ pre.)
29. **put on:** mặc quần áo, đeo, mang
30. **put sth out** : Bỏ ... ra ngoài - Ex: I put the rubbish out.
31. **put off**= delay: hoãn lại  
Ex: He keeps putting off going to the dentist.
32. **turn ( sth ) on** : mở đèn , .....
33. **turn (sth) off** : tắt .....
34. **turn up:** xuất hiện , đến  
Ex: Do you think many people will turn up?
35. **turn down: refuse:** từ chối, bác bỏ không xrm ết ơn ...  
: vắn nhổ m thanh, thiết bị ....  
Ex: Why did she turn down your invitation?  
Please turn the volume down.
36. **try sb / sth out** : thử nghiệm, dùng thử xem có tốt hay không. Ex: They're trying out a new presenter for the show.
37. **try sth on** : mặc thử, mang thử xem có vừa không  
Ex: Try the shoes on before you buy them.
38. **hold sth / sb up** : ( often passive): làm hoãn , cản trở sự tiến triển , di chuyển ...  
Ex: \*An accident is holding up traffic.
39. **get over sth:** overcome: vượt qua, thắng được  
Ex: She can't get over her shyness.
40. **catch up with** : bắt kịp, đuổi theo kịp
41. **keep up with:** theo kịp ai, nắm bắt kịp thông tin; vẫn tiếp tục liên lạc với ai
42. **keep sth up:** tiếp tục duy trì mức độ  
Ex: The high cost of raw materials is keeping prices up.
43. **cool sb off / down:** làm cho ai bình tĩnh lại
44. **speak up** : nói to lên
45. **Bring sth out:** make sth noticable  
Ex: A crisis can bring out the best and the worst in people.
46. **bring sth back:** to remind : gợi nhớ
47. **Bring sb in sth / bring in sth** : to make or earn a particular amount of money: kiếm tiền, thu nhập  
Ex:\* His freelance work brings him in about \$20000 a year.
48. **bring sth about:** to make sth happen= cause: gây ra  
Ex: What brought about the change in his attitude?
49. **bring sth off** : to succeed in doing sth difficult: Đạt được thành công ( qua khó khăn)  
Ex: \* It was a difficult task but we brought it off.  
The goalie brought off a superb save
50. **wash up / wash sth up:** to wash plates, glasses, ... after a meal: rửa chén
- calm (sb / sth) down** : bình tĩnh – làm ai bình tĩnh

52. **stay on** : tiếp tục làm ... = **keep on; carry on**
53. **fall behind sb/sth** : không theo kịp mức độ với ai, rớt lại phía sau ... Ex: She soon fell behind the leaders.
54. **give in (to sb / sth)** : đầu hàng , chịu thua ...  
Ex: The rebels (quân nổi loạn) were forced to give in.
55. **wait up** : **hãy chậm lại, chờ ...**  
Ex: Wait up – you're walking too fast for me.
56. **wait up for sb: thức khuya chờ ai.**  
Ex: I'll be back very late so don't wait up for me.
57. **grow up** : **trưởng thành**
58. **watch out ( for sth / sb):** coi chừng !  
**Ex:** Watch out! There's a car coming!
59. **fill sth in (out): điền đơn**
60. **break down** : **máy móc hư; thất bại**  
Ex: The telephone system has broken down.  
\* The car broke down on the freeway.  
\*Negotiations between the two sides have broken down.
61. **set off ( for)** : to begin a journey: khởi hành chuyến đi  
Ex: We set off for London just after ten.
62. **drop out (of sth)** : bỏ cuộc: He dropped out of the English class . \* She started an engineering degree but dropped out after only a year.
63. **show sth / sb off:** khoe khoang  
Ex: She wanted to show off her new dress at the party.
64. **cross sth out** : gạch bỏ chữ sai
65. **close sth down** : ngừng hoạt động ( kinh doanh)  
**Ex:** All the firms around here were closed down in the 1980s.
66. **move in / into sth:** bắt đầu chuyển vào (nhà mới) để ở
67. **doze off** : go to sleep: đi ngủ -  
**Ex:** She dozed off in front of the fire.
68. **see sb off:** tiễn ai đi xa
69. **give sth away to sb** : tặng cái gì cho ai
70. **give sth/sb away:** tiết lộ bí mật ; tiết lộ tâm tư của ai  
**Ex:** She gave away state secrets to the enemy  
Her eyes when she said gave her away.
71. **give sb back sth / give sth back to sb** : trả gì cho ai
72. **hand sth in ( to sb):** giao nộp  
Ex: Please give your work in before Monday.
73. **turn round/ around** : quay lại  
**Ex:** Turn around and let me look at your back.
74. **make oneself / sb up:** trang điểm  
Ex: She always makes up when going to the office.
75. **make sth up:** tạo nên, nghĩ ra điều gì; bịa ra câu chuyện  
Ex: \*They made up a little poem and wrote it in the card.  
\*Women make up 40 per cent of the workforce.  
\* She always makes up a story for her lateness.



76. **make sth out** : + to write out or complete a form or document: viết ra hoặc điền vào ....

Ex: \* He made out a cheque for pound100.

+ **make sth out**:to understand sth; to see the reasons for sth:

Hiểu được Ex: I can't make out what she wants

77. **show sb round**: hướng dẫn ai thăm quan

Ex: Has anyone shown you round yet?

78. **try sth on**: thử - Try the shoes on before you buy them.

\*\*\*

## PREPOSITIONS ( GIỚI TỪ )

### 1. Prepositions of place:

in: trong	inside: bên trong	on: trên (bề mặt)
above/over: bên trên	under: dưới	below: bên dưới
up: lên	down: xuống	through: xuyên qua
across: băng qua	from: từ	to :đến ,tới
into: vào trong	out of: ra khỏi	off: ra khỏi
onto: lên trên	towards: về hướng	next to: sát cạnh
by/beside: bên cạnh	close to: sát bên	near: gần
in front of: đằng trước	behind: đằng sau	at: tại
between: giữa (2 người,vật)	among: giữa (nhiều)	along: dọc theo
opposite: đối diện	beyond: ở phía bên kia	against: tựa vào,chống lại
up to: tới		

### 2. Prepositions of time:

at: lúc,vào	on: vào	in: trong
with: trong vòng thời gian	during: trong suốt thời gian	for: trong khoảng
since: kể từ	until: cho tới khi	before: trước khi
after: sau khi		

### 3. Adjective + for

eager: hăm hở	famous: nổi tiếng	ready: sẵn sàng
sorry: lấy làm tiếc	enough: đủ	grateful: biết ơn
responsible: có trách nhiệm	thankful: nhờ vào	available: có sẵn
difficult: khó	late: trễ	perfect: hoàn hảo
useful: có ích		

### 4. Adjective + with

pleased: hài lòng	angry: giận	familiar: am tường
patient: kiên nhẫn	delighted: hân hoan	busy: bận rộn
popular: được ưa chuộng	careful: cẩn thận	acquainted: quen với
crowded: đông đúc	friendly: thân thiện	filled: đầy

### 5. Adjective + of

afraid: sợ	capable: có khả năng	certain: chắc chắn
shy: e lệ	aware: biết,y thức	careful: cẩn thận
kind: tử tế	sure: chắc chắn	ahead: phía trước
confident: tự tin	full: đầy	fond: thích
tired: chán		

### 6. Adjective + to

close: sát cạnh	equal: bằng với	married: kết hôn
rude: lỗ mắng	useful: hữu ích	engaged: đính hôn
faithful: chân thành	polite: lễ độ	similar: tương tự
kind: tử tế	acceptable: dễ chấp nhận	accustomed: quen thuộc
agreeable: phù hợp	contrary: trái ngược	easy: dễ
harmful: có hại	important: quan trọng	likely: có thể
lucky: may mắn	open: mở ra cho	pleasant: thú vị
similar: tương tự		

### 7. Adjective + at

quick - slow: nhanh - chậm

clever: khôn ngoan

bad - good: xấu, dở - giỏi, tốt

### 7. Adjective + at

efficient: có năng lực	present: có mặt	skillful: có khiếu
delighted: thích	amused: thích	amazed: ngạc nhiên

### 8/ Adjective + from

away: cách, xa	far: xa	different: khác với
safe: an toàn	absent: vắng mặt	

### 9/ Adjective + in

interested: quan tâm, thích	fortunate: may mắn	honest: chân thành
rich: giàu có	successful: thành công	invaluable: vô giá

### 10. Adjective + on

dependent: phụ thuộc

keen :ham mê

intent: chăm chú

### 11. Adjective + about

curious: tò mò	excited: hứng thú	upset: buồn bực
doubtful: nghi ngờ	worried: lo lắng	angry: giận
confused: bối rối	sad: buồn	serious :nghiêm túc
militant: quyết liệt		

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## IRREGULAR VERBS ( Động từ bất qui tắc )

abide	abode/abided	abode / abided	lưu trú, lưu lại
arise	arose	arisen	phát sinh
awake	awoke	awoken	đánh thức, thức
be	was/were	been	thì, là, bị. ở
bear	bore	born	mang, chịu đựng
become	became	become	trở nên
begin	began	begun	bắt đầu

bend	bent	bent	bẻ cong
bind	bound	bound	buộc, trói
bleed	bled	bled	chảy máu
blow	blew	blown	thổi
break	broke	broken	đập vỡ
breed	bred	bred	nuôi, dạy dỗ
bring	brought	brought	mang đến
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	phát thanh
build	built	built	xây dựng
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	đốt, cháy
buy	bought	bought	mua
catch	caught	caught	bắt, chụp
choose	chose	chosen	chọn, lựa
come	came	come	đến, đi đến
cost	cost	cost	có giá là
cut	cut	cut	cắt, chặt
deal	dealt	dealt	giao thiệp
dig	dug	dug	dào
dive	dove/ dived	dived	lặn; lao xuống
drew	drew	drawn	vẽ; kéo
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	mơ thấy
drink	drank	drunk	uống
drive	drove	driven	lái xe
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	trú ngụ, ở
eat	ate	eaten	ăn
fall	fell	fallen	ngã; rơi
feed	fed	fed	cho ăn; ăn; nuôi;
feel	felt	felt	cảm thấy
fight	fought	fought	chiến đấu
find	found	found	tìm thấy; thấy
fly	flew	flown	bay
forbid	forbade/ forbad	forbidden	cấm đoán; cấm
forecast	forecast/ forecasted	forecast/ forecasted	tiên đoán
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	thấy trước
foretell	foretold	foretold	đ đoán trước
forget	forgot	forgotten	quên
forgive	forgave	forgiven	tha thứ
freeze	froze	frozen	(làm) đông lại

get	got	got/ gotten	có được
give	gave	given	cho
go	went	gone	đi
grow	grew	grown	mọc; trồng
hang	hung	hung	móc lên; treo lên
hear	heard	heard	nghe
hide	hid	hidden	giấu; trốn; nấp
hit	hit	hit	đụng
hurt	hurt	hurt	làm đau
input	input	input	đưa vào (máy điện toán)
keep	kept	kept	giữ
knit	knit/ knitted	knit/ knitted	đan
know	knew	known	biết; quen biết
lay	laid	laid	đặt; để
lead	led	led	dẫn dắt; lãnh đạo
leap	leapt	leapt	nhảy; nhảy qua
learn	learnt/ learned	learnt/ learned	học; được biết
leave	left	left	ra đi; để lại
lend	lent	lent	cho mượn (vay)
let	let	let	cho phép; để cho
lie	lay	lain	nằm
light	lit/ lighted	lit/ lighted	thắp sáng
lose	lost	lost	làm mất; mất
make	made	made	chế tạo; sản xuất
mean	meant	meant	có nghĩa là
meet	met	met	gặp mặt
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	để lạc mất
misread	misread	misread	đọc sai
misspell	misspelt	misspelt	viết sai chính tả
mistake	mistook	mistaken	phạm lỗi, làm lẫn
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	hiểu lầm
mow	mowed	mown/ mowed	cắt cỏ
overcome	overcame	overcome	khắc phục
overeat	overate	overeaten	ăn quá nhiều
overfly	overflew	overflown	bay qua
overhang	overhung	overhung	nhô lên trên, treo lơ lửng
overhear	overheard	overheard	nghe trộm
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	phủ lên

overpay	overpaid	overpaid	trả quá tiền
overrun	overran	overrun	tràn ngập
oversee	oversaw	overseen	trông nom
overshoot	overshot	overshot	đi quá đích
oversleep	overslept	overslept	ngủ quên
overtake	overtook	overtaken	đuổi bắt kịp
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	lật đổ
pay	paid	paid	trả (tiền)
prove	proved	proven/proved	chứng minh(tỏ)
put	put	put	đặt; để
read	read	read	đọc
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	xây dựng lại
repay	repaid	repaid	hoàn tiền lại
resell	retold	retold	bán lại
retake	retook	retaken	chiếm lại; tái chiếm
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	viết lại
rid	rid	rid	giải thoát
ride	rode	ridden	cưỡi
ring	rang	rung	rung chuông
rise	rose	risen	đứng dậy; mọc
run	ran	run	chạy
saw	sawed	sawn	cưa
say	said	said	nói
see	saw	seen	nhìn thấy
seek	sought	sought	tìm kiếm
sell	sold	sold	bán
send	sent	sent	gửi
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	may
shake	shook	shaken	lay; lắc
shine	shone	shone	chiếu sáng
shoot	shot	shot	bắn
show	showed	shown/ showed	cho xem
shrink	shrank	shrunk	co rút
shut	shut	shut	đóng lại
sing	sang	sung	ca hát
sink	sank	sunk	chìm; lặn
sit	sat	sat	ngồi
sleep	slept	slept	ngủ

slide	slid	slid	trượt; lướt
sling	slung	slung	ném mạnh
smell	smelt	smelt	ngửi
smite	smote	smitten	đập mạnh
sow	sowed	sown/ sewed	gieo; rải
speak	spoke	spoken	nói
speed	sped/ speeded	sped/ speeded	chạy vụt
spell	spelt/ spelled	spelt/ spelled	đánh vần
spend	spent	spent	tiêu sài
spill	spilt/ spilled	spilt/ spilled	tràn đổ ra
spoil	spoilt/ spoiled	spoilt/ spoiled	làm hỏng
spread	spread	spread	lan truyền
spring	sprang	sprung	nhảy
stand	stood	stood	đứng
steal	stole	stolen	đánh cắp
stick	stuck	stuck	ghim vào; đính
sting	stung	stung	châm ; chích; đốt
strike	struck	struck	đánh đập
string	strung	strung	gắn dây vào
strive	strove	striven	cố sức
swear	swore	sworn	tuyên thệ
sweep	swept	swept	quét
swell	swelled	swollen/ swelled	phồng ; sưng
swim	swam	swum	boi; lội
swing	swung	swung	đong đưa
take	took	taken	cầm ; lấy
teach	taught	taught	dạy ; giảng dạy
tear	tore	torn	xé; rách
tell	told	told	kể ; bảo
think	thought	thought	suy nghĩ
throw	threw	thrown	ném ; liệng
thrust	thrust	thrust	thọc ; nhấn
tread	trod	trodden/ trod	giẫm ; đạp
undergo	underwent	undergone	kinh qua
underlie	underlay	underlain	nằm dưới
underpay	undercut	undercut	trả lương thấp
undersell	undersold	undersold	bán rẻ hơn
understand	understood	understood	hiểu

undertake	undertook	undertaken	đảm nhận
undo	undid	undone	tháo ra
uphold	upheld	upheld	ủng hộ
upset	upset	upset	đánh đổ; lật đổ
wake	woke/ waked	woken/ waked	thức giấc
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	mai phục
wear	wore	worn	mặc
weep	wept	wept	khóc
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	làm ướt
win	won	won	thắng ; chiến thắng
wind	wound	wound	quấn
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	rút lui
withhold	withheld	withheld	từ khước
withstand	withstood	withstood	cầm cự
work	wrought / worked	wrought / worked	rèn (sắt)
wring	wrung	wrung	vặn ; siết chặt
write	wrote	written	viết

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## EXERCISE

### I. PHONETICS

**1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

- |                         |                      |                      |                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>y</u> oung     | B. <u>a</u> bout     | C. <u>ac</u> count   | D. <u>s</u> ound       |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> stronaut | B. <u>a</u> nchor    | C. <u>s</u> paceman  | D. <u>c</u> apsule     |
| 3. A. <u>C</u> hristmas | B. <u>a</u> nchor    | C. <u>ch</u> emistry | D. <u>ch</u> equ       |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> eliver   | B. <u>d</u> ifferent | C. <u>d</u> iagram   | D. <u>d</u> isease     |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> url      | B. <u>p</u> ull      | C. <u>J</u> une      | D. <u>w</u> ould       |
| 6. A. <u>al</u> low     | B. <u>h</u> ow       | C. <u>r</u> elation  | D. <u>b</u> ank        |
| 7. A. <u>v</u> alue     | B. <u>ch</u> ange    | C. <u>a</u> ctual    | D. <u>tr</u> ansaction |
| 8. A. <u>h</u> older    | B. <u>b</u> ore      | C. <u>im</u> portant | D. <u>s</u> core       |
| 9. A. <u>cr</u> edit    | B. <u>s</u> ervice   | C. <u>l</u> etter    | D. <u>sp</u> ecified   |
| 10. A. <u>st</u> ammer  | B. <u>st</u> amp     | C. <u>st</u> and     | D. <u>st</u> art       |
| 11. A. <u>pa</u> ssed   | B. <u>w</u> anted    | C. <u>k</u> issed    | D. <u>a</u> sksed      |
| 12. A. <u>t</u> alked   | B. <u>al</u> lowed   | C. <u>st</u> udied   | D. <u>pr</u> epared    |
| 13. A. <u>l</u> ooked   | B. <u>l</u> aughed   | C. <u>st</u> opped   | D. <u>ca</u> lled      |
| 14. A. <u>g</u> athered | B. <u>pr</u> epared  | C. <u>at</u> tracted | D. <u>r</u> obbed      |
| 15. A. <u>t</u> reated  | B. <u>l</u> ooked    | C. <u>w</u> atched   | D. <u>l</u> aughed     |
| 16. A. <u>n</u> eeded   | B. <u>bl</u> ended   | C. <u>u</u> nited    | D. <u>sm</u> iled      |
| 18. A. <u>e</u> xpanded | B. <u>t</u> reated   | C. <u>st</u> opped   | D. <u>i</u> ntended    |
| 19. A. <u>r</u> obbed   | B. <u>l</u> ooked    | C. <u>pr</u> epared  | D. <u>e</u> njoyed     |
| 20. A. <u>f</u> ollowed | B. <u>e</u> xamined  | C. <u>v</u> iolated  | D. <u>st</u> ayed      |
| 21. A. <u>t</u> alks    | B. <u>l</u> augh     | C. <u>w</u> eighs    | D. <u>m</u> isses      |



- |     |             |            |            |             |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 22. | A. robs     | B. studies | C. learns  | D. invites  |
| 23. | A. rents    | B. lends   | C. borrows | D. calls    |
| 24. | A. promises | B. faces   | C. stages  | D. cultures |
| 25. | A. teachers | B. takes   | C. beds    | D. robs     |

**2. Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.**

- |     |               |                |                 |                |
|-----|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. farmer     | B. farewell    | C. canal        | D. cover       |
| 2.  | A. money      | B. machine     | C. many         | D. mother      |
| 3.  | A. borrow     | B. agree       | C. await        | D. prepare     |
| 4.  | A. although   | B. carnation   | C. communicate  | D. different   |
| 5.  | A. government | B. condition   | C. Parliament   | D. fortunate   |
| 6.  | A. founder    | B. damage      | C. answer       | D. collapse    |
| 7.  | A. reverse    | B. conflict    | C. revise       | D. relax       |
| 8.  | A. accessible | B. conspicuous | C. convenient   | D. continental |
| 9.  | A. intensity  | B. deficiency  | C. disadvantage | D. associate   |
| 10. | A. eardrum    | B. abound      | C. decree       | D. account     |
| 11. | A. applicant  | B. sulphuric   | C. odourless    | D. logical     |
| 12. | A. deliver    | B. different   | C. diagram      | D. C. science  |
| 13. | A. astronaut  | B. anchor      | C. spaceman     | D. capsule     |
| 14. | A. music      | B. physics     | C. science      | D. compare     |
| 15. | A. geometry   | B. philosophy  | C. geography    | D. economics   |

**II. Grammar & Vocabulary**

**A. Choose the best option to finish each sentence**

- Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in working for us ?  
A. interest      B. interests      C. interesting      D. interested
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ you , I wouldn't make those mistakes .  
A. am      B. are      C. were      D. was
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ is talking to you now is my uncle .  
A. who      B. whom      C. which      D. what
- They often tell us \_\_\_\_\_ smoking .  
A. stop      B. stops      C. to stop      D. stopping
- She is good \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics .  
A. on      B. at      C. up      D. about
- I promised \_\_\_\_\_ on time . I mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ late .  
A. be / be      B. to be / to be      C. to be / be      D. be / to be
- Their house is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful than mine .  
A. more      B. as      C. so      D. much
- It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ to him .  
A. to talk      V. talk      C. being talking      D. talking
- They advise me try to give up \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. smoking      B. to smoking      C. smoke      D. smokes
- Mr John, \_\_\_\_\_ you are talking to now, is my uncle .  
A. who      B. whom      C. which      D. when
- Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ me a cable when you arrive in Ha Noi .  
A. sending      B. sent      C. send      D. to send
- English \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the world .  
A. is speaking      B. speaking      C. is spoken      D. spoken
- My parents didn't permit me \_\_\_\_\_ last night .  
A. gone      B. went      C. to go      D. going
- He has just gone to his friend's house , \_\_\_\_\_ there is a party today .  
A. who      B. which      C. whom      D. where
- Your idea is different \_\_\_\_\_ mine .

16. Mai often gets up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning .  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. from                      D. about
17. You look \_\_\_\_\_. You can join a beauty contest .  
 A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. for
18. Phong doesn't work as work as he \_\_\_\_\_ last year .  
 A. was                      B. did                      C. didn't                      D. wasn't
19. Try \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes .  
 A. not to make                      B. not make                      C. to make not                      D. make not
20. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ you before, but I have forgotten your name .  
 A. to meet                      B. met                      C. meet                      D. meeting
21. If I had lots of money , I \_\_\_\_\_ help the poor .  
 A. can                      B. will                      C. would                      D. would be
22. The book \_\_\_\_\_ was bought last week belongs to me .  
 A. who                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. what
23. She always helps her mother \_\_\_\_\_ the housework .  
 A. make                      B. do                      C. to making                      D. to doing
24. How \_\_\_\_\_ since we \_\_\_\_\_ school ?  
 A. are you / left                      B. have you been / had left  
 C. will you be / left                      D. have you been / left
25. Don't go anywhere until I \_\_\_\_\_ back .  
 A. come                      B. will come                      C. have come                      D. came
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ the book by the time you come tonight .  
 A. will be finishing                      B. finished                      C. have finishing                      D. will have finished
27. Let's go to the library, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. will we                      B. shall we                      C. would we                      D. should we
28. Mary prefers \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. sing to dance                      B. to sing than to dance                      C. singing to dance                      D. singing to dancing
29. she couldn't get into the house because she \_\_\_\_\_ the key .  
 A. lost                      B. had lost                      C. loses                      D. has lost
30. Some people think that washing the dishes \_\_\_\_\_ women's work .  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. for                      D. has
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is said that he will come here tomorrow .  
 A. He                      B. She                      C. They                      D. It
32. I'm going to a taxi. Three miles \_\_\_\_\_ too far for me to walk .  
 A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
33. My teacher arrived after I \_\_\_\_\_ for her for ten minutes .  
 A. waiting                      B. was waiting                      C. had waited                      D. have waited
34. Nobody is ready to go , \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. isn't                      B. is he                      C. are they                      D. aren't they
35. Those book cost more than these \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. have                      B. are                      C. do                      D. were
36. If you are selfish, you \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of many people .  
 A. would endanger                      B. will endanger                      C. were endangered                      D. are endangered
37. She says she is always present \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting on time .  
 A. on                      B. at                      C. to                      D. for
38. This book \_\_\_\_\_ to me, it's my brother's .  
 A. isnot belonged                      B. belongs not                      C. not belongs                      D. does not belong
39. Why was Peter absent yesterday? He \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold .  
 A. had had                      B. was having                      C. had                      D. is having
40. I couldn't buy any fruit because I \_\_\_\_\_ my purse .  
 A. forget                      B. had forgotten                      C. have forgot                      D. forgetted

41. We are working hard , so the job \_\_\_\_\_ by tomorrow evening .  
 A. has done                      B. has been done                      C. will be done                      D. will do
42. I hope that \_\_\_\_\_ me when you come to India .  
 A. you'll visit                      B. you are visiting                      C. you would visit                      D. you visited
43. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to catch the train .  
 A. to run                      B. running                      C. run                      D. ran
44. You were pleased when you heard the result , \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. didn't you                      B. weren't you                      C. wasn't it                      D. didn't it
45. She told me I would have an accident if I \_\_\_\_\_ more care .  
 A. amnot                      B. haven't taken                      C. won't take                      D. didn't take
46. When I was a boy, I \_\_\_\_\_ tea to coffee .  
 A. preferred                      B. was                      C. had                      D. have
47. She \_\_\_\_\_ English since she was a little girl ,  
 A. has to speak                      B. spoken                      C. used to speak                      D. has been speaking
48. He came into the room while they \_\_\_\_\_ TV .  
 A. have watched                      B. watched                      C. were watching                      D. have been watching
49. You aren't allowed \_\_\_\_\_ here .  
 A. smoke                      B. to smoke                      C. to smoking                      D. smoking
50. Mr Smith said that he would come, but he \_\_\_\_\_ yet .  
 A. did not come                      B. had not come                      C. does not come                      D. has not come
51. Either Mai or Mary \_\_\_\_\_ eating beef-pho .  
 A. like                      B. likes                      C. liked                      D. has liked
52. A number of students in our school \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners .  
 A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. has been
53. Our teachers are very kind \_\_\_\_\_ us .  
 A. in                      B. up                      C. to                      D. about
54. The news \_\_\_\_\_ bad last night .  
 A. were                      B. was                      C. has                      D. has been
55. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ go fishing with his father when he was young .  
 A. used to                      B. is use to                      C. has used to                      D. was used to
56. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. I was at home when you called yesterday. B. I were at home when you called yesterday.  
 C. I am at home when you call .                      D. I had been at home when you called yesterday
57. He speaks French, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. does he                      B. isn't he                      C. doesn't he                      D. didn't he
58. If anybody \_\_\_\_\_ a question , please ask me after class .  
 A. had                      B. have                      C. have the                      D. has
59. Everyone of us \_\_\_\_\_ not want to stay there .  
 A. do                      B. does                      C. doing                      D. done
60. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ your father about your failure .  
 A. to tell                      B. tell                      C. telling                      D. told
61. Peter would \_\_\_\_\_ early than late .  
 A. to arriving                      B. arriving                      C. arrive                      D. arrived
62. He will tell you the truth when he \_\_\_\_\_ back .  
 A. will come                      B. would come                      C. comes                      D. will have come
63. Please don't enter the room \_\_\_\_\_ knocking .  
 A. except for                      B. with                      C. without                      D. while
64. No one was able to think \_\_\_\_\_ the noise was going on .  
 A. during                      B. while                      C. since                      D. because
65. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ that pythons are not dangerous .  
 A says                      B. say                      C. is said                      D. are said
66. Don't ask John \_\_\_\_\_ money . He hasn't got any .

67. The boys are making too \_\_\_\_\_ noise .  
 A. at                                      B. for                                      C. up                                      D. from  
 A. many                                      B. much                                      C. little                                      D. a lot of
68. You made so \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in your writing .  
 A. few                                      B. a few                                      C. many                                      D. a large number of
69. I'm very poor . I have \_\_\_\_\_ money .  
 A. lots of                                      B. little                                      C. a little                                      D. few
70. How \_\_\_\_\_ time did he spend on learning English ?  
 A. much                                      B. many                                      C. little                                      D. few
71. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ job in this company .  
 A. attractive                                      B. attracted                                      C. attract                                      D. attraction
72. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ with the results of his exam.  
 A. disappointing                                      B. disappointed                                      C. disappointedly                                      D. disapointment
73. Most children are ill-prepared \_\_\_\_\_ employment .  
 A. in                                      B. for                                      C. at                                      D. on
74. He had no sooner left \_\_\_\_\_ it began to rain .  
 A. when                                      B. because                                      C. than                                      D. before
75. Alice prefers bananas \_\_\_\_\_ oranges .  
 A. of                                      B. to                                      C. for                                      D. up
76. Thia is the school \_\_\_\_\_ I used to study when I was a boy .  
 A. when                                      B. why                                      C. which                                      D. where
77. \_\_\_\_\_ the story of Kieu \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting .  
 A. Reading / am                                      B. Reading / is                                      C. Reading / are                                      D. Reading / was
78. He is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ go to school .  
 A. too / for                                      B. too / to                                      C. very / to                                      D. such / to
79. Two years \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to wait .  
 A. am                                      B. is                                      C. are                                      D. have been
80. Farmers can prevent erosion \_\_\_\_\_ yearlyrotation of crops .  
 A. with                                      B. by                                      C. without                                      D. from
81. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of music .  
 A. interested                                      B. keen                                      C. fond                                      D. excited
82. Do you mind my \_\_\_\_\_ a suggestion ?  
 A. make                                      B. making                                      C. made                                      D. to make
83. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ meeting people .  
 A. would                                      B. wants                                      C. enjoys                                      D. like
84. She suggests \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk .  
 A. go                                      B. to go                                      C. going                                      D. went
85. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ for a drink ?  
 a. care                                      B. like                                      C. have                                      D. look
86. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ giving me a hand ?  
 A. mind                                      B. like                                      C. please                                      D. care
87. Farmers can help \_\_\_\_\_ the soid by adding fertilizers .  
 A. rich                                      B. richer                                      C. enrich                                      D. richness
88. In the past, most people believed that natural resources could never be used \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. to                                      B. for                                      C. up                                      D. by
89. Water \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for hydropower stationa  
 A. conservation                                      B. conservative                                      C. prodution                                      D. prevention
90. Some plays are \_\_\_\_\_ successful that they run for years on end .  
 A. too                                      b. so                                      C. such                                      D. enough
91. He wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to lift the case .  
 A. strong too                                      B. too strong                                      C. enough strong                                      D. strong enough
92. Mark is the \_\_\_\_\_ member of the team .

93. How long is it \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Tom ?  
 A. most young      B. younger      C. more young      D. youngest  
 A. since / see      B. you / sees      C. since / saw      D. you / seeing
94. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ champagne ?  
 A. little      B. a little      C. few      D. a few
95. A large \_\_\_\_\_ of vehicles had to be abandoned because of the heavy snow.  
 A. deal      B. number      C. amount      D. few
96. This house needs \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. painting      B. to be painted      C. to paint      D. a and b are correct
97. I prefer telephoning to write letters .  
**A      B      C      D**
98. She was \_\_\_\_\_ right when she said that the man was guilty .  
 A. reason      B. reasonable      C. unreasonable      D. reasonably
99. You can get \_\_\_\_\_ treatment in this hospital .  
 A. occupy      B. occupies      C. occupational      D. occupation
100. I can't read \_\_\_\_\_ glasses .  
 A. by      B. in      C. without      D. from
101. More than 100 people were involved \_\_\_\_\_ the project .  
 A. in      B. on      C. into      D. out
102. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea ?  
 A. some      B. a      C. an      D. any
103. Could you tell me the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you were absent yesterday?  
 A. when      B. where      C. what      D. why
104. Neither Bill nor Mary are going to the party tonight .  
**A      B      C      D**
105. I had a motorbike \_\_\_\_\_ last week .  
 A. paint      B. to paint      C. painted      D. painting
106. Smoke from factories and car exhaust fumes are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. harmed      B. unharmed      C. harmful      D. harmless
107. Water \_\_\_\_\_ when it is boiled .  
 A. vapour      B. vaporize      C. vaporizes      D. vapourizes
108. Clean air provides us \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy supply of oxygen .  
 A. in      B. with      C. on      D. at
109. Vehicles also account \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution in the cities .  
 A. for      B. from      C. in      D. about
110. When did you start smoking here ?  
 A. How long is it since you start smoking ?  
 B. How long is it since you starts smoking?  
 C. How long is it since you started smoking ?  
 D. How long is it since you started smoke ?
111. We passed the shops \_\_\_\_\_ windows were decorated for Christmas.  
 A. the      B. their      C. which      D. whose
112. He is the man \_\_\_\_\_ the police are looking for ?  
 A. what      B. whose      C. that      D. which
113. We didn't recognize him. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot .  
 A. changes      B. has changed      C. was changing      D. had changed
114. Roger had hardly left \_\_\_\_\_ Tom came .  
 A. where      B. when      C. than      D. before
115. Can you make this old engine \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. start      B. starts      C. started      D. to start
116. Sometimes American women ask men \_\_\_\_\_ help .  
 A. in      B. up      C. for      D. on

117. It is \_\_\_\_\_ an expensive house \_\_\_\_\_ he can't afford to buy .  
 A. such / that                      B. so / that                      C. too / to                      D. such / to
118. Mai is used to eat with chopsticks .  
**A    B    C    D**
119. Jack London \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco .  
 A. is / in                      B. was / in                      C. was / at                      D. were / to
120. \_\_\_\_\_ his best- known novels are “ the Call of the Wild ” and “ the Sea Wolf ” .  
 A. Among                      b. In                      C. Over                      D. On
121. I have learnt English for I was ten years old .  
**A                      B    C                      D**
121. I \_\_\_\_\_ my writing by 3 o'clock this afternoon .  
 A. finish                      B. finished                      C. will finish                      D. will have finished
123. I \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather in Thai land .  
 A. use to                      B. used to                      C. uses to                      D. am used to
124. “ John began playing the piano 10 years ago . ” means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. John played the piano 10 years ago.                      B. John has played the piano for 10 years.  
 C. John used to play the piano 10 years ago.                      D. John doesn't play the piano any more.
125. She is satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ her present job.  
 A. on                      B. up                      C. with                      D. from
126. I never forget the time \_\_\_\_\_ I first met him.  
 A. which                      B. whom                      C. when                      D. how
127. I'm sure he wouldn't have sold his car if he \_\_\_\_\_ any other alternative.  
 A. had                      B. has had                      C. had had                      D. have had
128. Hue is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its landscapes.  
 A. in                      B. at                      C. for                      D. on
129. She is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful girls in my class.  
 A. best                      B. most                      C. better                      D. worse
130. I give him my e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_ he could keep in touch with me.  
 A. that                      B. such that                      C. so that                      D. so as to
132. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ the game started last night than the rain began to fall.  
 A. was                      B. did                      C. had                      D. than
133. The material is easy \_\_\_\_\_ so be careful how to handle it .  
 A. for breaking                      B. to break                      C. to be broken                      D. for being broken
134. Everybody thinks that by the end of this month the price of petrol \_\_\_\_\_ by at least ten cents .  
 A. is rising                      B. will be rose                      C. will have risen                      D. will have been risen
135. They'll certainly come \_\_\_\_\_ them .  
 A. when calling                      B. you're calling                      C. if you call                      D. do you call
136. This is the second time that you have been here, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 A. isn't                      B. haven't you                      C. don't you                      D. wasn't it
137. This is the best play \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.  
 A. where                      B. what                      C. that                      D. when
138. At last she is successful \_\_\_\_\_ her exam.  
 A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. of
139. I am looking forward to hear from you.  
**A                      B    C                      D**
140. Uncle Ho was born \_\_\_\_\_ 19 May , 1890 and died \_\_\_\_\_ 1969 .  
 A. on / at                      B. in / on                      C. on / in                      D. in / in
141. I couldn't see anything \_\_\_\_\_ it was so dark.  
 A. before                      B. when                      C. though                      D. because
142. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a thief for 2 hours .  
 a. has arrested                      B. are arrested                      C. have arrested                      D. have been arrested
143. John went home \_\_\_\_\_ he had gone to the store.



144. “ \_\_\_\_\_ are they ? ” - “ Oh, the president ‘s daughters . ”  
 A. before                      B. after                      C. since                      D. when  
 A. whose                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. which
145. Those people are working very \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. hardly                      B. hard                      C. hardless                      D. harder
146. \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the day called morning or evening ?  
 A. Does                      B. Is                      C. Can                      D. Will
147. English is spoken all \_\_\_\_\_ the world .  
 A. over                      B. above                      C. in                      D. on
148. Let him \_\_\_\_\_ it himself .  
 A. to do                      B. do                      C. does                      D. did
149. He \_\_\_\_\_ to London several times .  
 A. go                      B. goes                      C. have gone                      D. has gone
150. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ harder .  
 A. work                      B. to work                      C. working                      D. worked
151. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of the three students .  
 A. oldest                      B. old                      C. the oldest                      D. older
152. I have heard nothing from him since \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. he left                      B. he leave                      C. he has left                      D. he had left
153. I’ve got a few questions \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. for to ask                      B. asking you                      C. to ask you                      D. in order to ask
154. I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter before he came .  
 A. wrote                      B. have written                      C. had written                      D. am writing
155. Both he and \_\_\_\_\_ are students of this university .  
 A. me                      B. I                      C. mine                      D. us
156. Tom will go out \_\_\_\_\_ he has finished home work .  
 A. as long as                      B. after                      C. as soon as                      D. whenever
157. Mary was watching a film \_\_\_\_\_ Tom was reading a book .  
 A. although                      B. because                      C. if                      D. while
158. English belongs \_\_\_\_\_ those who use it .  
 A. from                      B. to                      C. on                      D. about
159. In the newspaper today there \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of news about the flood .  
 A. is                      B. were                      C. was                      D. are
160. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist’s before your toothache gets worse .  
 A. ought to                      B. ought                      C. rather                      D. defenses
161. Listen ! some one \_\_\_\_\_ at the door .  
 A. has knocked                      B. is knocking                      C. knocked                      D. has been knocking
162. He drank as \_\_\_\_\_ as he could .  
 A. much                      B. many                      C. a lot                      D. more
163. They have been there \_\_\_\_\_ a long time .  
 A. since                      B. for                      C. just                      D. on
164. I wished I \_\_\_\_\_ on another planet .  
 A. could live                      B. live                      C. living                      D. am living
165. It \_\_\_\_\_ us three hours to do these exercises yesterday .  
 A. take                      B. takes                      C. took                      D. will take
166. You have got a scholarship; you are luckier \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. as I                      B. than me                      C. as me                      D. than
167. It was \_\_\_\_\_ lovely weather that we spent a whole day on the beach .  
 A. such                      B. such as                      C. so                      D. so much
168. I would like you to give me \_\_\_\_\_ advice on this matter .  
 A. an                      B. few                      C. some                      D. many
169. Mr Hill is \_\_\_\_\_ to need a doctor .



- A. so ill                      B. as ill as                      C. ill enough                      D. quite ill
170. It was such an difficult question that they couldn't answer it .  
**A                                      B                                      C                                      D**
171. It is necessary that she \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons well .  
 A. study                      B. studies                      C. studied                      D. has studied
172. You would rather learn than going out .  
**A                      B                      C                      D**
173. Phong asked , “ What will you do after high school , Mai?  
 A. Phong asked Mai what she will do after high school .  
 B. Phong asked Mai what she would doing after high school .  
 C. Phong asked Mai what she would be doing after high school .  
 D. Phong asked Mai what she would do after high school .
174. They left at night \_\_\_\_\_ no one could see them .  
 A. to                      B. so as to                      C. in order to                      D. so that
175. In spite \_\_\_\_\_ his poverty , he still goes to school .  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. of                      D. at
176. \_\_\_\_\_ by plane always make me nervous .  
 A. travel                      B. travels                      C. travelled                      D. travelling
177. “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” “ I go out once or twice a week . ”  
 A. How many do you go out ?                      B. How much do you go out ?  
 C. How often do you go out ?                      D. when do you go out ?
178. He didn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ me .  
 A. noticing                      B. to notice                      C. of noticing                      D. for noticing
179. \_\_\_\_\_ the sea is usually cold , swimmers cover their bodies with grease (dầu nhờn) .  
 A. Although                      B. in order that                      C. sothat                      D. because
180. They told me \_\_\_\_\_ that man .  
 A. to not obey                      B. not to obeys                      C. not to obey                      D. not obey to
181. “ He lost his job three months ago . ”  
 A. They are three months since he lost his job .  
 B. It is three months since he lost his job .  
 C. It has been three months since he has lost his job .  
 D. It is three months ago since he lost his job .
182. These exercises which we are doing \_\_\_\_\_ not easy .  
 A. being                      B. is                      C. be                      D. are
183. Tom's garden is not as large as Bill's .  
 A. Bill's garden is less large than tom's.                      B. Bill's garden is as small as Tom's .  
 C. Bill's garden is larger than Tom's .                      D. Bil's garden is the largest of the two .
184. I haven't been to Ha Long Bay .  
 A. It is my first visit to Ha Long Bay .                      B. It is my first visit in Ha long Bay .  
 C. It is my first visiting to Ha Long Bay .                      D. It is my first visit for Ha Long Bay .
185. She asked me , “Did you come to see your uncle last week ? ”  
 A. She asked me if I have come to see my uncle last week.  
 B. She asked me if I have came to see my uncle last week .  
 C. She asked me if I had come to see my uncle the week before.  
 D. she asked me if I had come to see my uncle the week after.
186. \_\_\_\_\_ he was writing a letter, the telephone rang.  
 A. While                      B. Since                      C. Because                      D. During
187. It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ me to tell you the truth .  
 A. in                      B. for                      C. up                      D. on
188. When he was young, he was very keen ..... playing sport to keep himself fit.  
 A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. of
189. .... the traffic was bad, he arrived on time.

- A. although                      B. in spite of                      C. despite                      D. because
190. He said that he .....his homework since 7 o'clock.  
A. did                      B. had done                      C. has done                      D. was doing
191. He left the room .....he had finished his exam.  
A. after                      B. before                      C. since                      D. so
192. He isn't .....to drive car.  
A. enough old                      B. old enough                      C. older                      D. older than
193. This is .....an interesting film that we have seen it three times.  
A. such                      B.so                      C.too                      D. very
194. The weather is .....bad for us.....go swimming.  
A. very / to                      B. too / for                      C. too / to                      D. so / to
195. The car was .....expensive that I didn't buy it.  
A. too                      B. very                      C. such                      D. so
196. English is spoken in many countries all.....the world.  
A. in                      B. over                      C. at                      D. from
197. Ba prefers reading newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ short stories .  
A. than                      B. to                      C. more than                      D. better than
198. I'm sure I clocked the door . I remember \_\_\_\_\_ it .  
A. to clock                      B. locking                      C. to have clocked                      D. had left
199. My mother told me .....hope.  
A. not to give up                      B. not give up                      C. not giving up                      D. not to giving up
200. He is very successful .....his job.  
A. for                      B. with                      C. in                      Dd. of

**B. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistakes (A,B, C, or D).**

1. Frank hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournament.  
A                      B                      C                      D
2. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing many problems in our large.  
A                      B                      C                      D
3. They have been living in Leeds since ten years before moving to their present house.  
A                      B                      C                      D
4. We are suppose to read all of chapter seven and answer the questions for tomorrow's class.  
A                      B                      C                      D
5. The explanation that our instructor gave us was different than the one yours gave you.  
A                      B                      C                      D
6. The test administrator ordered we not to open our books until he told us to do so.  
A                      B                      C                      D
7. I haven't seen my grand parents since a quarter of a year.  
A                      B                      C                      D
8. A new shop was opening on main street last week.  
A                      B                      C                      D
9. His teacher encouraged him taking part in the competition.  
A                      B                      C                      D
10. My family used to be having dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening.  
A                      B                      C                      D
11. I wish I can go with you to the countryside next weekend.  
A                      B                      C                      D
12. Your friends went to your native village last weekend, weren't they?  
A                      B                      C                      D
13. I'd like to go with you, but I don't feel like to eat out tonight.  
A                      B                      C                      D
14. My brother didn't wear that uniform since he left school.  
A                      B                      C                      D

15. Nam asked Mai what can he do to help her.  
 A B C D
16. If there will be too much exhaust fume in the air, our breathing will be badly affected.  
 A B C D
17. When we go on vacation, we prefer swim and active sports to sightseeing and lying on the beach.  
 A B C D
18. Before to go elsewhere for new staff, we always try to hire in house.  
 A B C D
19. Because it was unsafe and too expensive to repair, the 70-years-old building had to be demolished.  
 A B C D
20. The museum director was neither friendly or professional in his approach to us.  
 A B C D

The end

## ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP

### I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently

- Question 1:** A. helps B. laughs C. likes D. arrives  
**Question 2:** A. frightened B. stamped C. walked D. watched  
**Question 3:** A. ache B. child C. chair D. choose

### II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- Question 4:** A. holiday B. certainty C. industry D. adventure  
**Question 5:** A. grateful B. delightful C. thoughtful D. wonderful

### III. Choose the best option to complete the sentences

- Question 6:** Yesterday , I .....for work late because I .....to set my alarm.  
 A. had left / forgot B. was leaving / was forgetting  
 C. left / had forgot D. had been living / would forget
- Question 7:** The Titanic .....the Atlantic when it .....an iceberg.  
 A. was crossing / struck B. had crossed / was striking  
 C. crossed / had struck D. is crossing / strikes
- Question 8:** Asian games .....come from many different countries.  
 A. athletics B. athletic C. athlete D. athletes
- Question 9:** One-third of humanity does not have modern energy .....like electricity.  
 A. suppliant B. supplement C. support D. supplies
- Question 10:** By the year 2015 many people currently employed .....their jobs.  
 A. will have lost B. will be losing C. have lost D. are losing
- Question 11:** More and more people are taking part in the struggle .....illiteracy.  
 A. for B. against C. with D. about
- Question 12:** - “Do you mind if I use your bike?” - “.....”  
 A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't  
 C. Yes, It's my pleasure D. No, you can use it.
- Question 13:** .....I moved in my new apartment, my neighbours have come to my house twice.  
 A. Because B. Since C. When D. After
- Question 14:** To Americans, it is impolite to ask someone about age, .....and salary.  
 A. marry B. married C. marriage D. marrying
- Question 15:** Does anyone know .....this hat might belong?  
 A. who B. whom C. to who D. to whom
- Question 16:** We're eighteen, so we're .....vote.  
 A. too old to B. old enough to C. young enough to D. old enough for
- Question 17:** John asked me .....that film the night before .

- A. that I saw                      B. had I seen                      C. if I had seen                      D. if had I seen

**Question 18:** In the US the first stage of compulsory education .....as elementary education.

- A. to be generally known                      B. is generally known  
C. generally known                      D. is generally knowing

**Question 19:** If it .....last night, it .....so hot today.

- A. rained / is not                      B. was raining / were not  
C. had rained / would not have been                      D. had rained / would not be

**Question 20:** - “.....” - “It’s nice.”

- A. What do you think of the weather today?                      B. How does the weather like?  
C. What does the weather like?                      D. Do you like the weather today?

**Question 21:** Valentine’s Day, .....from Roman, is now celebrated all over the world.

- A. originate                      B. originating                      C. to originate                      D. originated

**Question 22:** We were made .....hard when we were at school .

- A. to study                      B. study                      C. studying                      D. studied

**Question 23:** Did you remember anything .....at the party ?

- A. interested                      B. interesting                      C. interest                      D. to interest

**Question 24:** Her illness was .....we thought at first .

- A. much serious than                      B. much more serious than  
C. the more serious than                      D. much seriously than

**Question 25:** .....nearly all our money, we couldn’t afford to stay in a hotel.

- A. To spend                      B. Having spent                      C. Spending                      D. Spent

**Question 26:** - “What a beautiful dress you have ! I like it.” -

“.....”

- A. It’s great                      B. Oh. It’s old                      C. You look nice                      D. Thanks

**Question 27:** If you don’t give up .....you’ll never get better.

- A. to smoke                      B. smoke                      C. smoking                      D. smoked

**Question 28:** She is still not good at Maths. ...., she can not be the best student in her class.

- A. But                      B. So                      C. Therefore                      D. However

**Question 29:** - “Happy birthday! This is a small present for you.” -

“.....”

- A. What a pity!                      B. Have a good time!                      C. How terrible!                      D. How beautiful it is! Thanks.

**Question 30:** Hoa: “I think women should not go to work.”

Hai: “I .....”

- A. quite agree                      B. a little agreed                      C. so agree                      D. rather agreed

**IV. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet**

The United Nations has proclaimed December 1<sup>st</sup> as World AIDS Day, December 3<sup>rd</sup> International Day of Disabled Persons, and December 5<sup>th</sup> as the International Volunteer day. For the last few years, in early December, organizations that involve disabled people and various agencies have organized meeting and exchange programs to mark the three days in Vietnam.

This year UN agencies, the Hanoi Disabled People’s Association and similar organizations will hold an exchange program called “For the love of Life” on December 3<sup>rd</sup> at Thong Nhat Park in Hanoi. The event is also in line with the UN General Assembly’s upcoming approval of the “Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” and the response to the call of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

The program is for people such as disabled people, people living with HIV/AIDS and enthusiastic volunteers who are actively supporting the disadvantaged *ones* as well as serving in other developing areas. It is also aimed at enhancing the competence of the Hanoi Disabled People’s Association and disabled people’s organizations. Attending the meeting are leaders of government, involving ministries, committees and branches, ambassadors, representatives from international and non-governmental organizations, disabled people, people living with HIV/ AIDS; national and international volunteers.

**Question 31:** According to the UN, which is the International Volunteer day?

- A. The first of December                      B. The second of December

C. The third of December

D. The fifth of December

**Question 32:** Which is the main organizer of the exchange program?

A. United Nations

B. Hanoi Disabled People's Association

C. UN General Assembly

D. UNESCAP

**Question 33:** Who are not attending the meeting?

A. People having SARDS

B. Disabled people

C. People living with HIV/ AIDS

D. Zealous volunteers

**Question 34:** What does the word "ones" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. volunteers

B. programs

C. people

D. areas

**Question 35:** Which of the following sentences is *not* true?

A. The meeting to mark the three days are often organized in late December.

B. The meeting for this year will be held at a park in the capital of Vietnam.

C. The program is also to improve the ability of an association.

D. Some ambassadors are also attending the program.

**V. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet**

Many environmental experts are pessimistic about the future of our (36)..... They say that in the next few years harmful chemicals will further damage the (37)... layer, there will be more losses of irreplaceable tropical rainforests, and serious air pollution will cause the climate itself to change. They also warn us that developing countries will continue to suffer ecological disasters, while the (38)..... countries consume the vast majority of the world fuels. Animals are also (39)..... risk. It is feared that some endangered species may soon die out, as their natural (40)... are destroyed.

**Question 36:** A. country

B. planet

C. society

D. life

**Question 37:** A. oxygen

B. dioxit

C. carbon

D. ozone

**Question 38:** A. poor

B. developing

C. European

D. rich

**Question 39:** A. at

B. on

C. in

D. for

**Question 40:** A. environment

B. habitats

C. resources

D. disasters

**VI. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.**

**Question 41:** The purpose of UNICEF is help provide a better life for children and their mother.

A

B

C

D

**Question 42:** The older we are, the worst our memory is.

A

B

C

D

**Question 43:** Marilyn Monroe, who was a famous actress, was died of drug overdose.

A

B

C

D

**Question 44:** Today is such beautiful day that I can't bring myself to complete all my homework.

A

B

C

D

**Question 45:** Non-renewable energy sources consists of fossil fuels and minerals.

A

B

C

D

**VII. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Question 46:** Nam studies hard.....

A. in order to passing the exam

B. so that he will pass the exam

C. in order pass the exam

D. so as that he will pass the exam

**Question 47:** Geometry is a branch of mathematics.....the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.

A. it is concerned with

B. which concern

C. concern with

D. that is concerned with

**Question 48:** The earlier she leaves, .....

A. the sooner she will arrive

B. she will soon arrive

C. she will arrive sooner

D. the soonest she will arrive

**Question 49:** Sue has been our next-door neighbour for years; .....

A. and we hardly ever see her

B. therefore, she never sees us

C. so we hardly ever see her

D. however, we hardly ever see her

**Question 50:** ....., he wouldn't have missed the train.

- A. If he had listened to me  
C. If he listened to me

- B. If he didn't listen  
D. Unless she had listened to me

THE END

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI THỬ TỐT NGHIỆP

1. D	11. A	21. B	31. D	41. B
2. A	12. D	22. A	32. B	42. C
3. A	13. B	23. B	33. A	43. C
4. D	14. C	24. B	34. C	44. A
5. B	15. D	25. B	35. A	45. C
6. C	16. B	26. D	36. B	46. B
7. A	17. C	27. C	37. D	47. D
8. D	18. B	28. C	38. D	48. A
9. D	19. D	29. D	39. A	49. D
10. A	20. A	30. A	40. B	50. C

<p>3. <b>take after</b> (sb) : look like; resemble : giống</p> <p>4. <b>take sth/sb on</b>: (of a bus, plane or ship) to allow sb/sth to enter: cho ai lên xe, tàu ...</p> <p>5. <b>take up</b>: learn or start doing sth: bắt đầu làm điều gì ...</p> <p>5. <b>take off</b>: <b>a/</b> to remove sth, especially a piece of clothing from your/sb's body: cởi bỏ ( mũ , quần áo) ≠ put on <b>b/</b> to leave the ground and begin to fly : ( máy bay) cất cánh</p> <p>12. <b>take sth off sth</b>: to remove an amount of money or a number of marks, points, etc. in order to reduce the total: rút bớt (tiền, điểm ) cho ít đi</p> <p>13. <b>take (sth) in</b> : thu nạp, hiểu, nhớ được điều gì</p> <p>14. <b>Take part in</b>: participate in: to be involved</p>	<p>20. <b>bring (sb) up ( often in passive)</b>: to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc: chăm sóc , dạy dỗ Ex: * She brought up five children. * He was brought up by his aunt.</p> <p>21. <b>take sth down</b>: to write sth down: <b>a/</b> ghi chép; <b>Ex</b>: * Reporters took down every word of his speech <b>b/</b> to remove a structure: tháo dỡ - Ex: * The students are taking the tent down before leaving.</p> <p>22. <b>wake sb up</b> : làm ai tỉnh táo / đánh thức ai Ex: A cold shower will soon wake you up.</p> <p>23. <b>Take advantage of</b> : tận dụng , lợi</p>
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<p>in: tham gia</p> <p>15. <b>Take sth out:</b> vay tiền của ngân hàng</p> <p>16. <b>take sth away:</b> gỡ bỏ, làm mất buồn phiền đau đớn</p> <p>17. <b>take over:</b> đảm nhận vị trí ( của ai), đảm trách công việc</p> <p>18. <b>take place:</b> diễn ra, xảy ra theo kế hoạch.</p> <p>12. <b>put up with</b> : tolerate: chịu đựng  <b>Ex:</b> I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer.</p> <p>48. <b>go off</b> : + nổ ; vang lên <b>Ex:</b> The bomb went off in a crowded street. + đi làm điều gì <b>Ex:</b> He went off to get a drink. + thực phẩm, nước uống hư hỏng; chất lượng xấu đi <b>Ex:</b> You shouldn't drink it. It goes off.</p> <p>49. <b>go out</b> : tắt ( đèn lửa)</p> <p>50. <b>go away: đi xa</b> ( qua 01 đêm trở lên )</p> <p>51. <b>go over</b> : ôn lại bài; xem lại, kiểm tra lại</p> <p>52. <b>look after sb / sth:</b> chăm sóc</p> <p>53. <b>look up</b> : tra tìm từ , vấn đề gì trong tự điển, trong sách .</p> <p>54. <b>look up to sb:</b> to admire or respect sb : ngưỡng mộ ai</p> <p>55. <b>look up at sth:</b> ngược nhìn lên cái gì ( V+ pre.)</p> <p>56. <b>put on:</b> mặc quần áo, đeo, mang</p> <p>57. <b>put sth out</b> : Bỏ ... ra ngoài - <b>Ex:</b> I put the rubbish out.</p> <p>58. <b>put off</b>= delay: hoãn lại  <b>Ex:</b> He keeps putting off going to the dentist.</p> <p>59. <b>turn ( sth ) on</b> : mở đèn , ....</p> <p>60. <b>turn (sth) off</b> : tắt .....</p> <p>61. <b>turn up:</b> xuất hiện , đến  <b>Ex:</b> Do you think many people will turn up?</p> <p>62. <b>turn down: refuse:</b> từ chối, bác bỏ không xrm xét đơn ...  : vặn nhỏ âm thanh, thiết bị  .....  <b>Ex:</b> Why did she turn down your invitation?  Please turn the volume down.</p> <p>63. <b>try sb / sth out</b> : thử nghiệm, dùng thử xem có tốt hay không. <b>Ex:</b> They're trying out a new presenter for the show.</p> <p>64. <b>try sth on</b> : mặc thử, mang thử xem có vừa không</p>	<p>dụng .  <b>Ex:</b> * We took full advantage of the hotel facilities. * She took advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms.</p> <p>24. <b>give up</b> : [nopassive] to stop doing or having sth: từ bỏ <b>Ex:</b> She didn't give up work when she had the baby.</p> <p>25. <b>go on:</b> tiếp tục</p> <p>26. <b>go up ≠ go down:</b> lên giá ≠ xuống giá</p> <p>20. <b>go after sb:</b> to chase or follow sb: chạy theo; đuổi theo</p> <p>61. <b>stay on</b> : tiếp tục làm ... = <b>keep on; carry on</b></p> <p>62. <b>fall behind sb/sth</b> : không theo kịp mức độ với ai, rớt lại phía sau ... <b>Ex:</b> She soon fell behind the leaders.</p> <p>63. <b>give in (to sb / sth)</b> : đầu hàng , chịu thua ...  <b>Ex:</b> The rebels (quân nổi loạn) were forced to give in.</p> <p>64. <b>wait up</b> : <b>hãy chậm lại, chờ ...</b>  <b>Ex:</b> Wait up – you're walking too fast for me.</p> <p>65. <b>wait up for sb:</b> thức khuya chờ ai.  <b>Ex:</b> I'll be back very late so don't wait up for me.</p> <p>66. <b>grow up</b> : trưởng thành</p> <p>67. <b>watch out ( for sth / sb):</b> coi chừng !  <b>Ex:</b> Watch out! There's a car coming!</p> <p>68. <b>fill sth in (out):</b> điền đơn</p> <p>69. <b>break down</b> : <b>máy móc hư; thất bại</b>  <b>Ex:</b> The telephone system has broken down.  * The car broke down on the freeway.  * Negotiations between the two sides have broken down.</p> <p>78. <b>set off ( for)</b> : to begin a journey: khởi hành chuyến đi  <b>Ex:</b> We set off for London just after ten.</p> <p>79. <b>drop out (of sth)</b> : bỏ cuộc: He drooped out of the English class . * She started an engineering degree but dropped out after only a year.</p> <p>80. <b>show sth / sb off:</b> khoe khoang  <b>Ex:</b> She wanted to show off her new dress</p>
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<p><b>Ex:</b> Try the shoes on before you buy them.</p> <p>65. <b>hold sth / sb up :</b> ( often passive): làm hoãn , cản trở sự tiến triển , di chuyển ...  <b>Ex:</b> *An accident is holding up traffic.</p> <p>66. <b>get over sth:</b> overcome: vượt qua, thắng được  <b>Ex:</b> She can't get over her shyness.</p> <p>67. <b>catch up with :</b> bắt kịp, đuổi theo kịp</p> <p>68. <b>keep up with:</b> theo kịp ai, nắm bắt kịp thông tin; vẫn tiếp tục liên lạc với ai</p> <p>69. <b>keep sth up:</b> tiếp tục duy trì mức độ  <b>Ex:</b> The high cost of raw materials is keeping prices up.</p> <p>70. <b>cool sb off / down:</b> làm cho ai bình tĩnh lại</p> <p>71. <b>speak up :</b> nói to lên</p> <p>72. <b>Bring sth out:</b> make sth noticable  <b>Ex:</b> A crisis can bring out the best and the worst in people.</p> <p>73. <b>bring sth back:</b> to remind : gợi nhớ</p> <p>74. <b>Bring sb in sth / bring in sth :</b> to make or earn a particular amount of money: kiếm tiền, thu nhập  <b>Ex:</b>* His freelance work brings him in about \$20000 a year.</p> <p>48. <b>bring sth about:</b> to make sth happen= cause: gây ra  <b>Ex:</b> What brought about the change in his attitude?</p> <p>49. <b>bring sth off :</b> to succeed in doing sth difficult: Đạt được thành công ( qua khó khăn)  <b>Ex:</b> * It was a difficult task but we brought it off.  The goalie brought off a superb save</p> <p>50. <b>wash up / wash sth up:</b> to wash plates, glasses, ... after a meal: rửa chén</p> <p>51. <b>calm (sb / sth) down :</b> bình tĩnh – làm ai bình tĩnh</p>	<p>at the party.</p> <p>81. <b>cross sth out :</b> gạch bỏ chữ sai</p> <p>82. <b>close sth down :</b> ngừng hoạt động ( kinh doanh)  <b>Ex:</b> All the firms around here were closed down in the 1980s.</p> <p>83. <b>move in / into sth:</b> bắt đầu chuyển vào (nhà mới) để ở</p> <p>84. <b>doze off :</b> go to sleep: đi ngủ -  <b>Ex:</b> She dozed off in front of the fire.</p> <p>85. <b>see sb off:</b> tiễn ai đi xa</p> <p>86. <b>give sth away to sb :</b> tặng cái gì cho ai</p> <p>87. <b>give sth/sb away:</b> tiết lộ bí mật ; tiết lộ tâm tư của ai  <b>Ex:</b> She gave away state secrets to the enemy  Her eyes when she said gave her away</p> <p>88.<b>give sb back sth / give sth back to sb :</b> trả gì cho ai</p> <p>89. <b>hand sth in ( to sb):</b> giao nộp  <b>Ex:</b> Please give your work in before Monday.</p> <p>90. <b>turn round/ around :</b> quay lại  <b>Ex:</b> Turn around and let me look at your back.</p> <p>91. <b>make oneself / sb up:</b> trang điểm  <b>Ex:</b> She always makes up when going to the office.</p> <p>92. <b>make sth up:</b> tạo nên, nghĩ ra điều gì; bịa ra câu chuyện  <b>Ex:</b> *They made up a little poem and wrote in the card.  *Women make up 40 per cent of the workforce.  * She always makes up a story for her lateness.</p> <p>93. <b>make sth out :</b> + to write out or complete form or document: viết ra hoặc điền vào ....  <b>Ex:</b> * He made out a cheque for pound100.  + <b>make sth out:</b>to understand sth; to see the reasons for sth:  Hiểu được <b>Ex:</b> I can't make out what she wants</p> <p>94. <b>show sb round:</b> hướng dẫn ai thăm quan</p>
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	<p>Ex: Has anyone shown you round yet? 95. <b>try sth on:</b> thử - Try the shoes on before you buy them.</p>
<p>6. <b>take after</b> (sb) : look like; resemble : giống 7. <b>take sth/sb on:</b> (of a bus, plane or ship) to allow sb/sth to enter: cho ai lên xe, tàu ... 8. <b>take up:</b> learn or start doing sth: bắt đầu làm điều gì ... 6. <b>take off:</b> a/ to remove sth, especially a piece of clothing from your/sb's body: cởi bỏ ( mũ , quần áo) ≠ put on b/ to leave the ground and begin to fly : ( máy bay) cất cánh 19. <b>take sth off sth:</b> to remove an amount of money or a number of marks, points, etc. in order to reduce the total: rút bớt (tiền, điểm ) cho ít đi 20. <b>take (sth) in :</b> thu nạp, hiểu, nhớ được điều gì 21. <b>Take part in:</b> participate in: to be involved in: tham gia 22. <b>Take sth out:</b> vay tiền của ngân hàng 23. <b>take sth away:</b> gỡ bỏ, làm mất buồn phiền đau đớn 24. <b>take over:</b> đảm nhận vị trí ( của ai), đảm trách công việc 25. <b>take place:</b> diễn ra, xảy ra theo kế hoạch. 12. <b>put up with :</b> tolerate: chịu đựng Ex: I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer. 75. <b>go off :</b> + nổ ; vang lên Ex: The bomb went off in a crowded street. + đi làm điều gì Ex: He went off to get a drink. + thực phẩm, nước uống hư hỏng; chất lượng xấu đi Ex: You shouldn't drink it. It goes off. 76. <b>go out :</b> tắt ( đèn lửa) 77. <b>go away:</b> đi xa ( qua 01 đêm trở lên ) 78. <b>go over :</b> ôn lại bài; xem lại, kiểm tra lại 79. <b>look after sb / sth:</b> chăm sóc 80. <b>look up :</b> tra tìm từ , vấn đề gì trong tự điển, trong sách . 81. <b>look up to sb:</b> to admire or respect sb : ngưỡng mộ ai 82. <b>look up at sth:</b> ngược nhìn lên cái gì ( V+ pre.)</p>	<p>27. <b>bring (sb) up ( often in passive):</b> to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc: chăm sóc , dạy dỗ Ex: * She brought up five children. * He was brought up by his aunt. 28. <b>take sth down:</b> to write sth down: a/ ghi chép; Ex: * Reporters took down every word of his speech b/ to remove a structure: tháo dỡ - Ex: * The students are taking the tent down before leaving. 29. <b>wake sb up :</b> làm ai tỉnh táo / đánh thức ai Ex: A cold shower will soon wake you up. 30. <b>Take advantage of :</b> tận dụng , lợi dụng . Ex: * We took full advantage of the hotel facilities. * She took advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms. 31. <b>give up :</b> [nopassive] to stop doing or having sth: từ bỏ Ex: She didn't give up work when she had the baby. 32. <b>go on:</b> tiếp tục 33. <b>go up ≠ go down:</b> lên giá ≠ xuống giá 20. <b>go after sb:</b> to chase or follow sb: chạy theo; đuổi theo 70. <b>stay on :</b> tiếp tục làm ... = <b>keep on; carry on</b> 71. <b>fall behind sb/sth :</b> không theo kịp mức độ với ai, rớt lại phía sau ... Ex: She soon fell behind the leaders. 72. <b>give in (to sb / sth) :</b> đầu hàng , chịu thua ... Ex: The rebels (quân nổi loạn) were forced to give in. 73. <b>wait up :</b> hãy chậm lại, chờ ... Ex: Wait up – you're walking too fast for me. 74. <b>wait up for sb:</b> thức khuya chờ ai. Ex: I'll be back very late so don't wait up</p>

<p>83. <b>put on:</b> mặc quần áo, đeo, mang</p> <p>84. <b>put sth out :</b> Bỏ ... ra ngoài - Ex: I put the rubbish out.</p> <p>85. <b>put off=</b> delay: hoãn lại Ex: He keeps putting off going to the dentist.</p> <p>86. <b>turn ( sth ) on :</b> mở đèn , .....</p> <p>87. <b>turn (sth) off :</b> tắt .....</p> <p>88. <b>turn up:</b> xuất hiện , đến <b>Ex:</b> Do you think many people will turn up?</p> <p>89. <b>turn down: refuse:</b> từ chối, bác bỏ không xem xét đơn ... ..... : vắn nhỏ âm thanh, thiết bị ..... Ex: Why did she turn down your invitation? Please turn the volume down.</p> <p>90. <b>try sb / sth out :</b> thử nghiệm, dùng thử xem có tốt hay không. Ex: They're trying out a new presenter for the show.</p> <p>91. <b>try sth on :</b> mặc thử, mang thử xem có vừa không <b>Ex:</b> Try the shoes on before you buy them.</p> <p>92. <b>hold sth / sb up :</b> ( often passive): làm hoãn , cản trở sự tiến triển , di chuyển ... Ex: *An accident is holding up traffic.</p> <p>93. <b>get over sth:</b> overcome: vượt qua, thắng được Ex: She can't get over her shyness.</p> <p>94. <b>catch up with :</b> bắt kịp, đuổi theo kịp</p> <p>95. <b>keep up with:</b> theo kịp ai, nắm bắt kịp thông tin; vẫn tiếp tục liên lạc với ai</p> <p>96. <b>keep sth up:</b> tiếp tục duy trì mức độ <b>Ex:</b> The high cost of raw materials is keeping prices up.</p> <p>97. <b>cool sb off / down:</b> làm cho ai bình tĩnh lại</p> <p>98. <b>speak up :</b> nói to lên</p> <p>99. <b>Bring sth out:</b> make sth noticeable <b>Ex:</b> A crisis can bring out the best and the worst in people.</p> <p>100. <b>bring sth back:</b> to remind : gợi nhớ</p> <p>101. <b>Bring sb in sth / bring in sth :</b> to make or earn a particular amount of money: kiếm tiền, thu nhập Ex: * His freelance work brings him in about \$20000 a year.</p> <p>48. <b>bring sth about:</b> to make sth happen= cause: gây ra</p>	<p>for me.</p> <p>75. <b>grow up :</b> trưởng thành</p> <p>76. <b>watch out ( for sth / sb):</b> coi chừng ! <b>Ex:</b> Watch out! There's a car coming!</p> <p>77. <b>fill sth in (out):</b> điền đơn</p> <p>78. <b>break down :</b> máy móc hư; thất bại Ex: The telephone system has broken down. * The car broke down on the freeway. * Negotiations between the two sides have broken down.</p> <p>96. <b>set off ( for) :</b> to begin a journey: khởi hành chuyến đi Ex: We set off for London just after ten.</p> <p>97. <b>drop out (of sth) :</b> bỏ cuộc: He dropped out of the English class . * She started an engineering degree but dropped out after only a year.</p> <p>98. <b>show sth / sb off:</b> khoe khoang Ex: She wanted to show off her new dress at the party.</p> <p>99. <b>cross sth out :</b> gạch bỏ chữ sai</p> <p>100. <b>close sth down :</b> ngừng hoạt động ( kinh doanh) <b>Ex:</b> All the firms around here were closed down in the 1980s.</p> <p>101. <b>move in / into sth:</b> bắt đầu chuyển vào (nhà mới) để ở</p> <p>102. <b>doze off :</b> go to sleep: đi ngủ - <b>Ex:</b> She dozed off in front of the fire.</p> <p>103. <b>see sb off:</b> tiễn ai đi xa</p> <p>104. <b>give sth away to sb :</b> tặng cái gì cho ai</p> <p>105. <b>give sth/sb away:</b> tiết lộ bí mật ; tiết lộ tâm tư của ai <b>Ex:</b> She gave away state secrets to the enemy Her eyes when she said gave her away</p> <p>106. <b>give sb back sth / give sth back to sb :</b> trả gì cho ai</p> <p>107. <b>hand sth in ( to sb):</b> giao nộp Ex: Please give your work in before Monday.</p> <p>108. <b>turn round/ around :</b> quay lại <b>Ex:</b> Turn around and let me look at your back.</p> <p>109. <b>make oneself / sb up:</b> trang điểm</p>
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<p><b>Ex:</b> What brought about the change in his attitude</p> <p>49. <b>bring sth off</b> : to succeed in doing sth difficult: Đạt được thành công ( qua khó khăn) Ex: * It was a difficult task but we brought it off. The goalie brought off a superb save</p> <p>50. <b>wash up / wash sth up:</b> to wash plates, glasses, ... after a meal: rửa chén</p> <p>51. <b>calm (sb / sth) down</b> : bình tĩnh – làm ai bình tĩnh</p>	<p>Ex: She always makes up when going to the office.</p> <p>110. <b>make sth up:</b> tạo nên, nghĩ ra điều gì; bịa ra câu chuyện Ex: *They made up a little poem and wrote in the card. *Women make up 40 per cent of the workforce. * She always makes up a story for her lateness.</p> <p>111. <b>make sth out</b> : + to write out or complete form or document: viết ra hoặc điền vào .... Ex: * He made out a cheque for pound100.</p> <p>+ <b>make sth out:</b>to understand sth; to see the reasons for sth: Hiểu được Ex: I can't make out what she wants</p> <p>112. <b>show sb round:</b> hướng dẫn ai thăm quan Ex: Has anyone shown you round yet?</p> <p>113. <b>try sth on:</b> thử - Try the shoes on before you buy them.</p>
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