

GRAMMAR FOR PET EXAM

(Based on Objective PET student's book)

UNIT 1: A QUESTION OF SPORT

1/ play / do / go

- **play** + a sport with a ball (play football, basketball, volleyball, ...)
- **do** + a sport that shows someone's skill (do athletics, do gymnastics, ...)
- **go** + a sport that ends in -ing (go swimming, go fishing, ...)

2/ Frequency adverbs (Trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất)

- gồm: always, usually, sometimes, often, never, ...
- vị trí: trước động từ thường, sau trợ động từ và sau động từ to be
- ex: He sometimes plays football.
She doesn't usually play football.
They are never late.

3/ Review: The simple present tense (thì hiện tại đơn)

Affirmative: I / You / We / They / S (plural) + **V1** ...
He / She / It / S(singular) + **Vs/-es**

Negative: I / You / We / They / S (plural) + **don't** + **V1** ...
He / She / It / S(singular) + **doesn't** + **V1**

Question: (Wh) + **Do** + I / You / We / They / S (plural) + **V1** ...?
(Wh) + **Does** + he / She / It / S(singular) + **V1**?

Cách dùng: chỉ thói quen ở hiện tại, chỉ sự thật, chân lý luôn luôn đúng

Dấu hiệu: always, usually, sometimes, never, often, everyday, ...

UNIT 2: I'M A FRIENDLY PERSON

1/ Describing people (Tả người)

- **Have / have got** + **N / N.phrase**
- **to be** + **adj**

Ex: She has got brown hair.

She is short and slim.

2/ V + V-ing:

- gồm các động từ: *hate, like, love, miss (bỏ lỡ), practice (luyện tập), finish (kết thúc), dislike (không thích), enjoy (thích), don't mind (không bận tâm), mind (bận tâm), feel like (cảm thấy thích), keep, spend, can't stand (không thể chịu đựng), look forward to, prefer, suggest, ...*

She likes watching TV.

- V-ing theo sau một giới từ (on, of, at, in, about, with, without, ...)

I'm interested in listening to music.

3/ V + to V1:

- gồm các động từ: *want, would like / would love ('d like / 'd love), hope (hy vọng), agree (đồng ý), need (cần), promise, decide (quyết định), refuse (từ chối), accept (chấp nhận), plan, offer, seem, learn, arrange, expect, ...*

I want to be a doctor.

4/ V + V1: gồm make, let, would rather (muốn), had better (nên), động từ khiếm khuyết (can, may, should, could, ...)

Ex: She made me cry.

They let me use their car.

You'd better take an aspirin.

5/ V + V-ing / to V1 không đổi nghĩa, gồm các động từ: start, begin, continue

6/ V + V-ing / to V1 thay đổi nghĩa, gồm các động từ sau

+ **remember / forget / regret + V-ing:** nhớ / quên/ nuối tiếc việc đã xảy ra rồi (trong quá khứ)

+ **remember / forget / regret + to-inf:** nhớ / quên/ nuối tiếc việc chưa, sắp xảy ra (trong tương lai)

Ex: Don't forget *to turn* off the light when you go to bed.

I remember *meeting* you some where but I can't know your name.

Remember *to send* her some flowers because today is her birthday.

+ **stop + V-ing:** dừng hẳn việc gì

+ **stop + to-inf:** dừng để ...

Ex: He stopped *smoking* because it is harmful for his health.

On the way home, I stopped at the post office *to buy* a newspaper.

+ **try + V-ing:** thử

+ **try + to-inf:** cố gắng

+ **need + V-ing = need + to be + V3:** cần được (bị động)

+ **need + to-inf:** cần (chủ động)

Ex: I need *to wash* my car.

My car is very dirty. It needs *washing / to be washed*.

UNIT 3: WHAT'S YOUR JOB?

1/ Review: The present continuous tense (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Affirmative: I am + V-ing
You / We / They / S (plural) + are + V-ing...
He / She / It / S(singular) + is + V-ing....

Negative: I am not + V-ing ...
You / We / They / S (plural) + aren't + V-ing...
He / She / It / S(singular) + isn't + V-ing....

Question: (Wh) + am + I + V-ing ...?

(Wh) + Are + You / We / They / S (plural) + V-ing ...?

(Wh) + Is + he / She / It / S(singular) + V-ing?

Cách dùng: hành động đang diễn ra trong lúc nói ở hiện tại, hành động có tính chất tạm thời, hành động có dự định trong tương lai

Dấu hiệu: now, at the moment, at present

Note: Những động từ không chia với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn: *believe, know, like, think, understand, want, have (có), to be, ...*

UNIT 4: LET'S GO OUT

1/ Fun / Funny

- **Fun (n, adj):** niềm vui, sự thích thú,

- **Funny (adj):** buồn cười

The film I saw was very funny.

We had a lot of fun at the party.

2/ Prepositions of time (Giới từ chỉ thời gian)

* **at + giờ, lễ hội**

- at 5 o'clock, at the weekend, at Easter, at Christmas, at night

* **in + buổi, mùa, tháng, năm, thế kỷ**

- in the morning, in summer, in January, in 2012, in the 19th century

* **on + thứ, ngày tháng**

- on Monday, on 16th August, ...

* **không dùng giới từ trước: today, tomorrow, this, next, ...**

UNIT 5: WHEELS AND WINGS

1/ British English and American English

- autumn / fall

- biscuit / cookie

- car park / parking lot

- lorry / truck

- taxi / cab

- motorway / freeway

- chemist's shop / drugstore

- chips / fries

- cinema / movie

- holiday / vacation

- maize / corn

- motorbike / motorcycle

- petrol / gas

- pub / bar

- railway / railroad

- torch / flashlight

2/ The verb "need"

- **need + to V1: cần (chủ động)**
- **need + N: cần**
- **need + V-ing: cần được (bị động)**
- **don't / doesn't / didn't need to + V1 = needn't + V1: không cần**
- **don't / doesn't / didn't need + N: không cần**

Ex: He needs (clean) his room.
 His room needs (clean) .
 We don't need to do this exercise. = We needn't do this exercise.
 I need a visa to go abroad.

3/ Countable and uncountable nouns: Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được

* Countable nouns:

- **singular:** a ruler, a house, a car, ...
- **plural:** two rulers, some houses, many cars, ...

* **Uncountable nouns: always in singular form** (sugar, rice, soup, milk, water, ...)

* **Nouns always in singular form: information, news, furniture, homework,**

4/ Expressions of quantity: Từ chỉ số lượng

With countable nouns	With uncountable nouns
- a lot of / lots of	- a lot of / lots of
- many	- much (dùng trong câu phủ định, câu hỏi)
- several: nhiều	- plenty of
- plenty of	- little / a little: ít, một ít
- few / a few: ít, vài	
- a couple of	
- a large number of	- a large amount of
- a great number of	- a great deal of
- some (dùng trong câu khẳng định, đề nghị, lời mời)	- some
- any (dùng trong câu phủ định, câu hỏi)	- any

- Khi trong câu xác định có các từ “very, too, so, as.” thì phải dùng “Much, Many”. **(Không được dùng a lot of, lots of, plenty of)**

EX: There is too much bad news on TV tonight.
 There are too many mistakes in your writing.
 I don't have much *time* for night clubs.
 There are so many *people* here that I feel tired.
 She has got a great deal of *homework* today.
 Did you spend much *money* for the beautiful cars?

There's plenty of *milk* in the fridge.
 There are plenty of *eggs* in the fridge.
 A large number of *students* in this school are good.
 I saw lots of *flowers* in the garden yesterday.
 A large amount of *air pollution* comes from industry.
 I have very *little* time for reading.
 Would you like *a little* salt on your vegetables?
 There are *a few* empty seats here.
 I don't want to take the trip to Hue because I have *few* friends there.

UNIT 6: WHAT DID YOU DO AT SCHOOL TODAY?

1/ -ing and -ed adjectives: Tính từ -ing / -ed

- **V-ing** → **adj**: mang nghĩa chủ động, thường dùng tả vật
- **V-ed / V3** → **adj**: mang nghĩa bị động, thường dùng tả người

Ex:

- amusing	amused
- boring	bored
- frightening	frightened
- interesting	interested
- tiring	tired
- worrying	worried
- relaxing	relaxed
- surprising	surprised
- embarrassing	embarrassed
- exciting	excited
- amazing	amazed

2/ Past simple tense

a/ Động từ thường

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Câu hỏi
S + V2/-ed	S + didn't + V1	Did + S + V1 ...?

b/ Động từ to be (thì, là, ở)

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Câu hỏi
I was You / We / They + were He / She / It ... + was	I wasn't You / We / They + weren't He / She / It ... + wasn't	Was + I Were + You / We / They + ...? Was + He / She / It + ...?

- Một hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt ở **thời điểm xác định** trong quá khứ.

*Ex: We bought this car *two years ago*.*

- Một thói quen trong quá khứ.

Ex: When I was young, I often went swimming with my friends in this river.

- Một chuỗi hành động trong quá khứ

Ex: I entered the room, turned on the light, went to the kitchen and had dinner.

* Dấu hiệu:

yesterday _____ (yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon,.....)

last _____ (last year, last night, last week, last month....)

_____ *ago* (two years ago, many months ago, ten minutes ago....)

in + year in the past (một năm nào đó trong quá khứ: *in* 1999, *in* 2001...)

in the past, in the old times, ...: trước đây, ngày xưa

* **Pronunciation of –ed:**

- Có 3 cách phát âm –ed tận cùng.

* đọc thành âm /**id**/ với những từ có âm cuối là / **t, d** /

* đọc thành âm /**t**/ với những từ có âm cuối là /**p, f, k, s, ʃ, tʃ, θ** /

* đọc thành âm /**d**/ với những trường hợp còn lại

Chú ý

- các từ: **realise, use, advise, raise, ...có âm cuối là /z/**

- các từ: **cough, laugh, ...có âm cuối là /f/**

UNIT 7: AROUND TOWN

1/ Prepositions of place: giới từ chỉ nơi chốn

Preposition of place	Explanation	Example
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I watch TV in the living-room I live in New York Look at the picture in the book She looks at herself in the mirror. She is in the car. Look at the girl in the picture This is the best team in the world
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to show an exact position or particular place table events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I met her at the entrance, at the bus stop She sat at the table at a concert, at the party at the movies, at university, at work

<p>on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached • next to or along the side of (river) • used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it. • left, right • a floor in a house • used for showing some methods of traveling • television, radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the picture on the wall • Cambridge is on the River Cam. • The book is on the desk • A smile on his face • The shop is on the left • My apartment is on the first floor • I love traveling on trains /on the bus /on a plane • My favorite program on TV, on the radio
<p>by, next to, beside, near</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not far away in distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The girl who is by / next to / beside the house.
<p>between</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in or into the space which separates two places, people or objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town lies halfway between Rome and Florence.
<p>behind</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the back (of) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hung my coat behind the door.
<p>in front of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further forward than someone or something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She started talking to the man in front of her
<p>under</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower than (or covered by) something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cat is under the chair.
<p>below</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower than something else. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plane is just below the the cloud
<p>over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • above or higher than something else, sometimes so that one thing covers the other. • more than. • across from one side to the other. • overcoming an obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She held the umbrella over both of us. • Most of the carpets are over \$100. • I walked over the bridge • She jumped over the gate

above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a path above the lake
across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from one side to the other of something with clear limits / getting to the other side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She walked across the field/road. He sailed across the Atlantic
through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from one end or side of something to the other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They walked slowly through the woods.
to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the direction of bed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We went to Prague last year. I go to bed at ten.
into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> towards the inside or middle of something and about to be contained, surrounded or enclosed by it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall we go into the garden?
towards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the direction of, or closer to someone or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She stood up and walked towards him.
onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to show movement into or on a particular place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I slipped as I stepped onto the platform.
from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to show the place where someone or something starts: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What time does the flight from Amsterdam arrive?

2/ Comparison: So sánh

a/ So sánh hơn:

Tính từ ngắn: S + **adj + ER** + than ...

Tính từ dài: S + **MORE / LESS** + **adj** + than ...

b/ So sánh nhất

Tính từ ngắn: S + **THE** + **adj** + **EST** + ...

Tính từ dài: S + **THE MOST / THE LEAST** + **adj** + ...

c/ Tính từ bất qui tắc:

- good / well

- bad / badly

better

worse

the best

the worst

- many / much	more	the most
- few	fewer	the fewest
- little	less	the least
- old	older / elder	the oldest / the eldest
- busy	busier	the busiest
- happy	happier	the happiest

Chú ý cách chuyển từ so sánh này sang so sánh khác:

Ex: My sister is taller than me. → I _____
 David isn't as / so cold as Tom → David is less cold than Tom.
 No one in the class is taller than Hoa. → Hoa is _____
 He drives more carelessly than his brother.
 → His brother drives _____.

UNIT 8: LET'S CELEBRATE

1/ Present perfect tense

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Câu hỏi
I / You / We / They + have + V3/-ed	I / You / We / They + haven't + V3/-ed	Have + I / You / We / They + V3/-ed ...?
He / She / It + has + V3/-ed	He / She / It + hasn't + V3/-ed	Has + He / She / It + V3/-ed ...?

- Chỉ hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không có thời gian xác định.
 Ex: I haven't met him *before*.
- Chỉ hành động vừa mới xảy ra, hay vừa mới hoàn tất.
 Ex: She has *just* finished her homework.
- Chỉ hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai.
 Ex: My father has worked in this company *for 10 years*.

Dấu hiệu: *never, ever, recently (gần đây), lately (mới đây), just (vừa mới), already (đã rồi)*
since + mốc thời gian: *từ, từ khi*
for + khoảng thời gian,
so far, up to now, up to the present, until now: cho tới bây giờ
before (trước đây), *yet*, (dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi)
many times, several times: nhiều lần
how long, this is the first time / the second time, four times, five times...
in the last / past + số năm in the last five years: trong năm năm qua

* Chú ý cách chuyển đổi câu từ thì HTHT sang QKD và ngược lại

- a. S + last + QKD+ thời gian + ago.
 → S + HTHT (phủ định)+ for + thời gian

- It's / It has been + thời gian + since + S + last + QKD.....
- The last time + S + QKD.... + was + thời gian + ago.

b. This is the first time + S + HTHT khẳng định....
→ S + have / has + never + V3+ before

c. S + began / started + V-ing / to V1 + ---
↓
→ S + have / has + V3/-ed +for / since ---

Ex: This is the first time I have gone to Damsen park.
→ I have _____
I have learnt English for 4 years.
→ I began _____
It's five years since I last saw my cousin Tom.
→ The last time _____.

UNIT 9: HOW DO YOU FEEL?

1/ Illnesses and advice

- My arm
- I have got a
- I feel ...
 - + You should + V1 ..
 - + Why don't you + V1 ...?
 - + You shouldn't + V1 ...
 - + You'd better / had better + V1 ...

2/ Expressions with "at"

- at home, at night, at school, at last, at least, at the moment, at all (not at all), at lunchtime, at once, at the weekend, ...

UNIT 10: I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU

Pronunciation of s/-es

- Có 3 cách phát âm -s hoặc -es tận cùng.
 - * đọc thành âm /s/ với những từ có âm cuối là / p, f, k, t, θ /
 - * đọc thành âm /ɪz/ với những từ có âm cuối là / s, z, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ/
 - * đọc thành âm /z/ với những trường hợp còn lại

Note: Các từ: *photograph, cough, laugh* có âm cuối là âm /f/

UNIT 11: FACTS AND FIGURES

Passive voice: Câu bị động

ACTIVE : S + V + O + Adv (nơi chốn) + Adv (thời gian)

PASSIVE : S + BE (chia theo thì) + V3/ed + Adv(nơi chốn) + by O + Adv (thời gian)

Cách đổi một số thì cụ thể:

- 1/. HT đơn : S + am/is/are + V3/ed
- 2/. QK đơn : S + was/ were+ V3/ed
- 3/. TL đơn : S + wil be + V3/ed
- 4/. HTTD : S + am/is/are + being + V3/ed
- 5/. QKTD : S + was/were + being + V3/ed
- 6/. TLTD : S + will be being +V3/ed
- 7/. HTHT : S + has/have + been + V3/ed
- 8/. QKHT : S + had + been + V3/ed
- 9/. TLHT : S + will have been + V3/ed
- 10/ Động từ khiếm khuyết can / shall / might / would ... + be + V3/-ed
- 11/ be going to / used to / have to + V1 → be going to / used to / have to + be + V3/-ed

Nếu chủ từ của câu chủ động là các từ He, she, they, we, I, someone, somebody, people...thì có thể bỏ phần “by + O” trong câu bị động.

Ex: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

→ _____
 They grow trees in the park.

→ _____
 She has written some letters.

→ _____
 My mother is cleaning the house.

→ _____

UNIT 12: A GOOD READ

Past continuous tense

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Câu hỏi
I was V-ing You / We / They + were + V-ing ... He / She / It + was + V-ing	I was not + V-ing ... You / We / They + weren't + V-ing He / She / It + wasn't + V-ing	Was I + V-ing...? Were You / We / They + V-ing...? Was He / She / It + V-ing ...?

- Một hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: What were you doing at 7 pm yesterday?

- Một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xảy ra cắt ngang.

Ex: Mai was watching TV when I came home.

- Hai hành động xảy ra song song trong quá khứ.

Ex: While her mother was cooking dinner, her father was reading books.

* Dấu hiệu:

At + giờ + thời gian trong quá khứ

At this/ that time + thời gian trong quá khứ

Khi hai mệnh đề nối với nhau bằng chữ **when** hoặc **while**...

So sánh Quá Khứ Đơn và Quá khứ tiếp diễn:

- QKTD chỉ hành động dài, đang diễn ra.

- QKĐ chỉ hành động ngắn cắt ngang hành động đang diễn ra.

Ex: I was shopping when my phone rang.

They were going to school when it rained.

UNIT 13: A PLACE OF MY OWN

Modal verbs: **khiểm khuyết động từ**

- must + V1	phải (chỉ sự bắt buộc ở hiện tại, không dùng trong quá khứ)
- mustn't + V1	không được phép
- have to / has to + V1	phải (chỉ sự bắt buộc ở hiện tại)
- had to + V1	phải (chỉ sự bắt buộc trong quá khứ)
- may + V1	có lẽ (chỉ sự suy đoán ở hiện tại)
- can / can't + V1	có thể / không thể (chỉ khả năng ở hiện tại)
- could / couldn't + V1	có thể / không thể (chỉ khả năng ở quá khứ)
- should / shouldn't + V1	nên / không nên (chỉ một lời khuyên)
- need to + V1	cần
- needn't + V1 = don't have to + V1	không cần
- can / may + V1	có thể, có lẽ (hiện tại)
- might / could + V1	có lẽ (quá khứ)

UNIT 14: WHAT'S IN FASHION?

1/ **Used to: đã từng**

Positive: S + **used to** + V1...

Negative: S + **didn't use to** + V1 ...

Question: **Did** + S + **use to** + V1 ...?

- diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ mà hiện tại không còn nữa

Ex: He didn't use to go out at night with friends.

Did your mother use to do morning exercise?

He used to work hard, but he is too old now.

When I was a child, I used to play ball with my brothers.

- Chỉ tình trạng hay tình huống trong quá khứ mà nay không còn tồn tại nữa

There used to be a hospital here before the war.

I **used to know** him well in my students days.

2/ too and enough

enoughto (đủđể có thể)

S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.

S + V + enough + N + to-inf.

Ex: Mary is old enough to do what she wants.

I have enough strength to lift that box.

Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't **enough chairs**.

I haven't got **enough money** for a holiday.

Enough có thể dùng một mình:

E.g. I'll lend you some money if you haven't got **enough** (money).

b. tooto (quákhông thể)

S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.

Ex: Tim spoke too quickly for us to understand.

- **Too much** và **too many** thường được dùng trước danh từ

Ex: There are **too many** people at the entrance.

She put **too much** salt in this soup so it was very salty.

Chú ý: cách đổi từ enough sang too và ngược lại

Ex: She is too young to drive a car.

→ She _____

His sister isn't strong enough to lift the case.

→ His sister _____

3/ Adjective order (Trật tự của tính từ)

Mạo từ, tính từ sở hữu, từ chỉ số lượng	Ý kiến	Kích thước	Tuổi tác	Màu sắc	Chất liệu	Quốc tịch	Loại	Danh từ
a	beautiful	small		white	wooden		reading	table
my			old	blue		Japanese		car

UNIT 15: RISK!

1/ Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)

- get on
- get up
- get on / along (well) with

- get off

Bring up To take care of and teach (a child who is growing up).

Example: “Their grandparents brought them up because their parents were always travelling”

Call off

a- To stop doing or planning to do (something) .

Example: “Maria called off the wedding, she decided she didn’t love him”

b- To cause or tell (a person or animal) to stop attacking, chasing, etc.

Example: “Call off your dog! He’s attacking my cat”

Carry on To continue to do what you have been doing

Example: “Sorry I interrupted, carry on talking!”

Come across To meet or find (something or someone) by chance.

Example: “Luis was leaving the fruit shop and he came across Tom, what a coincidence”

Come up with To get or think of (something that is needed or wanted).

Example: “We finally came up with a solution to the problem!”

Get away

a- To go away from a place.

Example: “I can’t wait to get away from the city”

b- To avoid being caught : to escape

Example: “The thieves managed to get away in a stolen car”

Get over = recover from

Give up - To stop an activity or effort

Example: “We all gave up smoking on January 1st”

Go on -

a- To continue.

Example: “They landed in Paris and then went on to Montpellier”

c- To happen

Example: “What’s going on? What’s happening?”

Look after - To take care of (someone or something).

Example: “The nurse looked after the patient for months, until he was better”

Look forward to -To expect (something) with pleasure.

Example: “William is really looking forward to going on holiday”

Look up

a- Improve.

Example: “The economy is finally looking up”

b- To search for (something) in a reference book, on the Internet, etc.
Example: “Let’s look up his number in the yellow pages”

Make out -To hear and understand (something)
Example: “I can’t make out what you’re saying, can you speak louder?”

Put off - To decide that (something) will happen at a later time : postpone.
Example: “Graham was so tired he put the shopping off until next week”

Turn up

b- To arrive at a place
Example: “As always, Julian turned up late”

c- To increase the volume, temperature, etc., of something by pressing a button, moving a switch, etc.
Example: “Please turn the music up, I love this song!”

Watch out / look out = be careful

To be aware of something dangerous.
Example: “Watch out in the mountain, there are bears there!”
break down

break up = end a relationship

call off = cancel

call up = phone s.o

carry out

come back = return

get away = escape

get through = pass (an exam) / be connected on the phone

keep on = go on

keep up with: bắt kịp

look down on: coi thường

look into = investigate

look up: tra cứu

put on

put up with = accept

run after = chase

run into = meet by chance

run out of

2/ Adjective and adverbs

- Adjectives: used before nouns and after the verb “to be”

Ex: a new car, a big house, an old man

She is very tall.

They are too young.

- Adverbs: used before adjectives and after normal verbs
- Ex: I feel terribly hot.
- She drives very quickly.

UNIT 16: FREE TIME

1/ Going to: tương lai gần

- diễn tả hành động trong tương lai có kế hoạch, có dự định
- diễn tả một dự đoán (có cơ sở) trong tương lai
- Dấu hiệu:** next, soon (sớm), tonight, tomorrow ...

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Câu hỏi
I am going to + V1 ... You / We / They + are going to + V1 ... He / She / It + is going to + V1 ...	I am not going to + V1 ... You / We / They + aren't going to + V1 ... He / She / It + isn't going to + V1 ...	Am I going to + V1...? Are You / We / They + going to + V1 ...? Is He / She / It + going to + V1 ...?

Ex: What are you going to do after this lesson? – I am going to have a coffee.

2/ Hòa hợp thì giữa mệnh đề thời gian và mệnh đề chính.

When / Until / After / Before + S + HTĐ, S + TLĐ / be going to

Ex: When I find my mobile, I'll phone home.
 I'm going to listen to some music after we finish this exercise.

UNIT 17: NEXT WEEK'S EPISODE

1/ Simple future tense: Thì tương lai gần

- diễn tả hành động trong tương lai **không có kế hoạch hoặc dự định trước**
- thường dùng khi có các từ: certainly, definitely, probably, possibly, I think, I don't think, I'm sure, I'm not sure...

Dấu hiệu: *next...* (next week, next month,), *tomorrow, soon*

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Câu hỏi
S + will / shall + V1	S + won't / shan't + V1	Wh- + will + S + V1...?

Ex: Next month, the weather will be colder.

2/ Pronouns: everyone/everybody, no one/nobody, someone/somebody, anyone/anybody

- **everyone/everybody:** mọi người, dùng trong câu khẳng định và câu hỏi
- **no one/nobody:** không ai, dùng trong câu khẳng định nhưng nghĩa phủ định
- **someone/somebody:** một người nào đó, một ai đó, dùng trong câu khẳng định

- **anyone/anybody**: bất cứ ai, bất cứ người nào, dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi

Chú ý: dùng động từ số ít cho tất cả các đại từ này

Ex: Everyone is ready. / Is everyone ready?

There isn't anyone who enjoys homework.

There isn't anybody in the house. = There is no one in the house.

UNIT 18: SHOOTING A FILM

Past perfect: Thì quá khứ hoàn thành

* Công thức:

S + **had** + V3/-ed ...

S + **hadn't** + V3/-ed ...

Wh- + **had** + S + V3/-ed...?

* **Cách dùng:**

- Một hành động xảy ra **trước** một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Ex: He had left the house before she *came*.

- Một hành động xảy ra trước một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ex: We had had lunch *by* two o'clock yesterday.

By the age of 25, he had written two famous novels.

* **Dấu hiệu**: *before, after, when, by the time, as soon as, as, by* + thời gian trong quá khứ

Note: Hai hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ: hành động trước dùng QKHT, hành động sau dùng QKĐ

Ex: She had finished her work before she went out.

- When I (arrive) _____, the train (leave) _____.

- He (do) _____ his homework before he (go) _____ to bed.

UNIT 19: HAPPY FAMILIES

1/ Verbs followed by to V1, V-ing, V1 (See Unit 2)

2/ Giving advice

- You **should** + V1 ..

- **Why don't you** + V1 ...?

- You **ought to** + V1 ...

- You **shouldn't** + V1 ...

- You **had better** + V1 ...

UNIT 20: SO YOU THINK YOU HAVE GOT TALENT?

1/ Review comparison

2/ Clause of result with **so** and **such**: mệnh đề chỉ kết quả

a. **sothat** (quá ... đến nỗi)

S+ V + **so** + adj / adv + (**that**) + S + V

Ex: It was so dark that I couldn't see anything.

She walked so quickly that nobody could keep up with her.

- * **so many / so few + Noun (số nhiều) + that ...: quá nhiều / quá ít....đến nỗi ...**
- ***so much / so little + Noun (không đếm được) + that ...: quá nhiều / quá ít ...đến nỗi ...**

Ex: There were so few people at the meeting that it was cancelled.

He has invested so much money in the project that he can't abandon it now.

b. such that (quá ... đến nỗi)

S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V

Ex: It was such a heavy piano that we couldn't move it.

Note:

- Cấu trúc too và enough không có it / them ở bên sau. **Cấu trúc so và such thường có it / them**
- Có thể dùng such trước danh từ mà không có tính từ.

Ex: She is such a baby that we never dare to leave her alone.

- Không dùng a /an trước danh từ số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được

Ex: They are such old shoes. (Không dùng ...such an old shoes)

It was such lovely weather. (Không dùng ...such a lovely weather)

- So được dùng với many, much, few, little. Such được dùng với a lot of.

Ex: Why did you buy so much food? = Why did you buy such a lot of food?

Note: cách đổi từ so sang such và ngược lại

Ex: The computer is so expensive that I can't buy it.

→ It is such

That was such a heavy box that I couldn't bring it.

→ The box is

3/ Connectives: Từ nối câu

- although: mặc dù
- as = because = when: bởi vì, khi
- as soon as: ngay sau khi
- either ...or ...hoặc ...hoặc ...
- so: vì vậy
- therefore: vì vậy
- however: tuy nhiên
- neither ...nor....không ...không ...

UNIT 21: KEEP IN TOUCH

1/ have something done (cấu trúc nhờ vả, sai khiến)

S + have + O người + V1 + O vật ...

S + have + O vật + V3/-ed + (by + O người) ...

S + get + O người + to-inf + O vật

S + get + O vật + V3/-ed + (by + O người)

Ex: I had my cousin wash my car. → I had my car

They got his house painted by the workers. → He got the workers

2/ Reported commands and requests: Tường thuật lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, mệnh lệnh

Câu khẳng định:

Direct: S + V + O: “V1 + O ...”

Indirect: S + asked / told + O + to + V1 +

Ex: He said to her: “Keep silent, please.” → He told her -----
 “Wash your hands before having dinner, Lan.” the mother said.
 → The mother told Lan -----

- Câu phủ định:

Direct: S + V + O: “Don’t + V1 + ...”

Indirect: S + asked / told + O + not + to + V1

Ex: “Don’t go out every night,” he said to me.
 → He -----
 The teacher said to the students: “Don’t talk in the class.”
 → The teacher -----

3/ Possessive pronouns and adjectives: đại từ sở hữu và tính từ sở hữu

Subject S + V	Object S + V + O	Possessive adjectives Pos.adj + N	Possessive pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
It	it	its	its
She	her	her	hers
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	their

Ex: He is listening to music now.

S

I have known him for two years.

O

Their house is new. Mine (= my house) is new, too.

Pos.adj Pos.pro

One of her friends is a doctor. = A friend of hers is a doctor.

UNIT 22: STRANGE BUT TRUE

Reported speech: Câu tường thuật

a. Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì hiện tại thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ đổi ngôi; không đổi thì của động từ và trạng từ.

Ex: She says: “I am a teacher.”

She says that **she is** a teacher.

Ex: “I am writing a letter now” Tom says.

Tom says that **he is writing** a letter now.

- b. Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì quá khứ thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

I. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)

1. Ngôi thứ nhất: dựa vào **chủ từ** (người nói) của mệnh đề tường thuật; thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba

I → He / She me → him / her my → his / her
 We → They us → them our → their

Ex: He said: "I learned English."

He said that ----- English.

Ex: She said to me, "My mother gives me a present."

She **told** me that -----

2. Ngôi thứ hai: (*You, your*)

- Xét ý nghĩa của câu và đổi cho phù hợp, thường đổi dựa vào **túc từ** (người nghe) của mệnh đề tường thuật

Ex: Mary said: "You are late again."

Mary said that you **were** late again.

Ex: "I will meet you at the airport", he said to me.

He told me that -----

3. Ngôi thứ ba (He / She / Him / Her / His / They / Them / Their): giữ nguyên, không đổi

II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

DIRECT	REPORTED
Simple present - V1 / Vs(es)	Simple past – V2 / V-ed
Present progressive – am / is / are + V-ing	Past progressive – was / were + V-ing
Present perfect – have / has + P.P	Past perfect – had + P.P
Present perfect progressive – have / has been +V-ing	Past perfect progressive - had been + V-ing
Simple past – V2 / -ed	Past perfect – had + P.P
Past progressive – was / were + V-ing	Past perfect progressive – had been +V-ing
Simple future – will + V1	Future in the past - would + V1
Future progressive will be + V-ing	Future progressive in the past - would be + V-ing

III. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Now	Then
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Today	That day

Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
Last year	The year before / the previous year
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The following day / the next day
Next month	The following month / the next month
Ago	Before

Tường thuật câu phát biểu

Direct: S + V + (O) : “S + V + O”

Indirect: S + told / said + (O) + (that) + S + V + O

Note: said to → told

said to + O → told + O

Ex: Tom said, “I want to visit my friend this weekend.”

→ Tom said (that) -----

She said to him, “I am going to Dalat next summer.”

→ She **told** him (that) -----

I haven’t finished my homework.

→ He said -----

My mother is cooking now.

→ She said -----

Mary said to me: “I will go to your house tonight.”

→ Mary -----

UNIT 23: BEST FRIENDS?

1/ Relative clauses: Mệnh đề quan hệ

CÁC ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ:

1. WHO:

- làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

..... N (person) + **WHO** + V + O

Ex: I will introduce you to the girl. She is my best friend.

→ -----

The man is my new teacher. He is wearing a blue jacket.

→ -----

2. WHOM:

- làm túc từ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

.....N (person) + **WHOM** + S + V

Ex: The girl is my best friend. You met her yesterday.

→ -----

The lady gave me some money. I helped that lady to carry a bag.

→ -----

Note: ở vị trí túc từ có thể thay whom bằng who.

3. WHICH:

- làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật

....N (thing) + WHICH + V + O

....N (thing) + WHICH + S + V

Ex: The film is not very interesting. I saw it last night.

→ -----

The camera was bought by my mum. It has broken.

→ -----

4. THAT:

- có thể thay thế cho vị trí của who, whom, which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định

* Các trường hợp thường dùng “that”:

- khi đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

- khi đi sau các từ: only, the first, the last

- khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật

- khi đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: *no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.*

Ex: He was the most interesting person **that** I have ever met.

It was the first time **that** I heard of it.

These books are all **that** my sister left me.

She talked about the people and places **that** she had visited.

* Các trường hợp không dùng that:

- trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (mệnh đề có dấu phẩy)

- sau giới từ

Ex: sai: Bentre, that I love very much, is a small city.

Đúng: Bentre, which I love very much, is a small city.

5. WHOSE: dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: *her, his, their,* hoặc hình thức ‘s

.....N (person, thing) + WHOSE + N + V

Ex: The woman is very happy. Her son won the first prize.

→ -----

I can't find the man. I picked up his wallet this morning.

→ -----

6. WHY: mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm *for the reason, for that reason.*

.....N (reason) + WHY + S + V ...

Ex: I don't know the reason. You didn't go to school for that reason.

→ -----

7. WHERE: thay thế từ chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho *there*

....N (place) + WHERE + S + V

(WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

Ex: a/ The hotel wasn't very clean. We stayed t that hotel.

→ -----
→ -----

8. WHEN: thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ *then*
....N (time) + **WHEN** + S + V ...
(**WHEN** = **ON / IN / AT** + **WHICH**)

Ex: Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.

→ -----
→ -----

I don't know the time. She will come back then.

→ -----

2/ Adjectives + prepositions

- afraid of
- angry about sth / angry with sb
- bad at / good at
- different from
- excited about
- fed up with
- full of
- interested in
- keen on
- fond of
- kind of
- nervous of
- worried about
- tired of
- bored with

1. absent from : vắng mặt ở
2. accustomed to : quen với việc gì
3. acquainted with : quen với ai
4. aware of : ý thức về, có hiểu biết về
5. capable of : có năng lực về
6. disappointed in : thất vọng vì (cái gì)
7. disappointed with : thất vọng với (ai)
8. **familiar to** : quen thuộc với
9. **famous for** : nổi tiếng về
10. important to : quan trọng đối với ai
11. **made of** : được làm bằng
12. **married to** : cưới (ai)
13. necessary to : cần thiết đối với (ai)
14. necessary for : cần thiết đối với (cái gì)
15. new to : mới mẻ đối với (ai)

- 16. opposite to : đối diện với
- 17. **pleased with** : hài lòng với
- 18. polite to : lịch sự đối với (ai)
- 19. present at : có mặt ở
- 20. responsible for : chịu trách nhiệm về (cái gì)
- 21. responsible to : chịu trách nhiệm đối với (ai)
- 22. rude to : thô lỗ với (ai)
- 23. strange to : xa lạ (với ai)
- 24. **surprised at** : ngạc nhiên về
- 25. sympathetic with : thông cảm với
- 26. **thank to somebody for something** : cảm ơn ai về cái gì
- 27. **tired from** : mệt mỏi vì
- 28. **tired of** : chán nản với
- 29. **worried about** : lo lắng về (cái gì)
- 30. **worried for** : lo lắng cho (ai)

UNIT 24: I'VE GOT AN IDEA

Review Passive voice (See Unit 10)

Ex: They will build a new hospital in this area.

→ -----

She is going to plant these young trees in the backyard.

→ -----

I have bought a beautiful dress.

→ -----

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

→ -----

UNIT 25: SHOP TILL YOU DROP

1/ Reported speech: Câu tường thuật (cont.): Tường thuật câu hỏi

a/ Yes-No questions

Direct: S + V + (O) : “Aux. V + S + V1 + O....?”

Reported: S + asked + O + if / whether + S + V + O

Ex: He asked: “Have you ever been to Japan, Mary?”

→ He -----

“Will you go out tonight, Tan?” I asked

→ I -----

a. Wh – question

Direct: S + V + (O): “Wh- + Aux. V + S + V1 + O?”

Reported: S + asked + O + Wh- + S + V + O....

Ex: “How long are you waiting for the bus?” he asked me.

→ He -----

“Where did you go last night, Tom?” the mother asked.

→ The mother -----

2/ Verbs with two objects: động từ có 2 túc từ

V + person + object = V + object + to + person

- gồm các động từ: *give, send, write, bring, take, show, lend, promise, pay, tell ...*

Ex: John gave me a book. = -----

I sent a letter to my friend. = -----

V + person + object = V + object + for + person

- gồm các động từ: *buy, get, order (đặt mua), leave (để lại) ...*

Ex: I bought my sister some pens. = -----

Her mother has left her a fortune. = -----

UNIT 26: PERSUADING PEOPLE

Conditional sentences: Câu điều kiện

Type 1: điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

V1(s/es)	will / shall / can + V1
If + S +	S +
don't / doesn't + V1	won't / can't / shan't + V1

EX: If I save enough money, I will buy a new car.

If you (come) ----- into my garden, my dog (bite) ----- you.

I (go) ----- fishing if it (be) ----- sunny

Type 2: điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại

V2/-ed	could / would/ should + V1
If + S +	S +
didn't + V1	couldn't / wouldn't / shouldn't + V1
To be: were / weren't	

EX: If I were you, I would tell the truth.

I (buy) ----- that car if I (have) ----- a million dollars.

Type 3: điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ

had + V3/-ed	could / would/ should + have + V3/-ed
If + S +	S +

hadn't + V3 /-ed	couldn't / wouldn't / shouldn't + have + V3/-ed
------------------	---

EX: If I had arrived ten minutes earlier, I would have got a seat.

If I (not / be) ----- absent yesterday, I (meet) ----- him.

- **Note:** Ta có thể lược bỏ "If" đi nhưng phải đảo ngữ

- **Type 1: Should + S + V1 ..., S + will + V1...**

- **Type 2: động từ thường: Were + S + to V1..., S + could / would/ should + V1**

Động từ to be: Were + S + ..., S + could / would/ should + V1

- **Type 3: Had + S + V3/-ed ..., S + could / would/ should + have + V3/-ed**

EX: If I save enough money, I will buy a new car.

= -----

If I were you, I would tell the truth.

= -----

If she arrived, I would show her my pictures.

= -----

If I had arrived ten minutes earlier, I would have got a seat.

= -----

- **Unless = If ... not: nếu không, trừ khi**

Unless you tell me the truth, I will be angry with you.

→ If -----

She will fail the exam unless she studies hard.

→ If -----

- **Đổi từ if sang unless:**

IF	UNLESS
Khẳng định	Khẳng định (động từ trong mệnh đề chính đổi sang phủ định)
Phủ định	Khẳng định (mệnh đề chính không thay đổi)

Ex: If we had more rain, our crops would grow faster.

Unless -----

If she doesn't come, I won't wait for her.

Unless -----

UNIT 27: TRAVELLERS' TALES

1/ Adverbs at the beginning of the sentences: Trạng ngữ đầu câu

- Luckily / Unluckily
- Surprisingly / Unsurprisingly
- Actually
- Obviously
- In fact
- Fortunately / Unfortunately
- Of course
- Suddenly

Ex: **Unfortunately**, I forgot my swimming costume so I had to sit on the side and watch.

Suddenly I felt afraid.

2/ Reflexive pronouns: Đại từ phản thân

Subject	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
You	yourselves
They	themselves

I saw **myself** in the mirror.

Robert made this T-shirt -----

Lisa did the homework-----

Emma, did you take the photo by -----

I wrote this poem-----

The lion can defend-----

3/ each / every / all + N

- **each / every + singular countable noun + singular verb: mỗi**
- **each of + plural countable noun + singular verb: mỗi ...**
- **all + plural countable noun + plural verb: tất cả**
- **all + uncountable noun + singular verb: tất cả**
- **every / all + morning / night / week / month / year,...**

Ex: Every student had some chocolate.

Each student had some chocolate.
Each of my friends has a laptop.
All the students have to do homework.
All the chocolate was eaten.
Every morning I get up at 6 am.
I've been ill all week and couldn't go to work. (suốt tuần)

UNIT 28: WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

1/ Second conditional (See unit 26)

2/ Expressions with prepositions

- at least
- by accident = by mistake / by bus / by car
- in public
- at home / at work / at breakfast / at last / at first / at school
- on holiday / on business / on foot
- in danger
- at once
- in sight
- fall in love with
- at present
- in the end
- at the end of ...
- in stock / in town
- on time
- in time

UNIT 29: WHAT'S ON THE MENU?

1/ Cách nói thêm ý / Nói phụ họa

- Nói phụ họa khẳng định:

S + Aux (KĐ), too.

So + Aux (KĐ) + S

I am happy, and you are **too**.

I am happy, and **so** are you.

Jane goes to that school, and my sister **does** too.

Jane goes to that school, and so **does** my sister.

- Nói phụ họa phủ định:

S + Aux (PĐ) + either.

Neither / Nor + Aux (KĐ) + S

I didn't see Mary this morning, and John didn't either.

I didn't see Mary this morning, and neither did John.

Note

- Các lỗi nói: “**me too, me neither**” chỉ được dùng trong văn nói không bao giờ được dùng trong văn viết.

- me too: *tôi cũng thế*
- me neither: *tôi cũng không thế*

2/ Polite question forms

- Can you tell me
 - Can you remember
 - Do you know
 - I'd like to know
 - Can you find out
- } + wh / if / whether / how ..+ S + V...?

Ex: Do you know what time the train leaves?

Can you tell me how many students there are in your class?

UNIT 30: BLUE FOR A BOY, PINK FOR A GIRL

1/ Hardly

- **hardly + V**

I hardly know him. (Tôi hầu như không biết anh ta)

- **modal verb + hardly + V1**

The boy is eight years old and he can hardly read.

- **hardly + N / pronoun**

Hardly anybody likes her. (Hầu như không ai thích cô ấy)

We did hardly any homework.

John has got hardly any friends. (John hầu như không có bạn bè.)

We hardly ever go to the cinema these days. (Đạo này chúng tôi hầu như không đi xem phim ở rạp.)

2/ Before / after / when / while ..+ V-ing

Ex: I wrote an email to my friend before I went to bed.

= I wrote an email to my friend before going to bed.

After you use these books, please return them to the correct shelf.

= After using these books, please return them to the correct shelf.

I saw an accident while I was waiting for the bus.

=