

ÔN THI TUYỂN SINH LỚP 10

I. TỪ VỰNG (VOCABULARY)

UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

- foreign (a)	thuộc về nước ngoài	- foreigner (n)	người nước ngoài
- activity (n)	hoạt động	- correspond (v)	trao đổi thư từ
- at least	ít nhất	- modern (a)	hiện đại
- ancient (a)	cổ, xưa	- impress (v)	gây ấn tượng
- impression (n)	sự gây ấn tượng	- impressive (a)	gây ấn tượng
- beauty (n)	vẻ đẹp	- beautiful (a)	đẹp
- beautify (v)	làm đẹp	- friendliness (n)	sự thân thiện
- mausoleum (n)	lăng	- mosque (n)	nhà thờ Hồi giáo
- primary school	trường tiểu học	- secondary school	trường trung học
- peaceful (a)	thanh bình, yên tĩnh	- peace (n)	hòa bình, sự thanh bình
- atmosphere (n)	bầu không khí	- pray (v)	cầu nguyện
- abroad (a)	(ở, đi) nước ngoài		
- depend on = rely on	tùy thuộc vào, dựa vào	- keep in touch with	giữ liên lạc
- anyway (adv)	dù sao đi nữa	- similar to (a)	tương tự
- worship (v)	thờ phượng	- industry (n)	ngành công nghiệp
- industrial (a)	thuộc về công nghiệp	- association (n)	hiệp hội
- temple (n)	đền, đình	- divide into	chia ra
- Asian (a)	thuộc Châu Á	- regional (a)	thuộc vùng, miền
- region (n)	vùng, miền		
- comprise (v)	bao gồm	- population (n)	dân số
- tropical (a)	thuộc về nhiệt đới	- official (a)	chính thức
- climate (n)	khí hậu	- religious (a)	thuộc về tôn giáo
- unit of currency	đơn vị tiền tệ	- Hinduism (n)	Ấn giáo
- consist of = include	bao gồm, gồm có	- educate (v)	giáo dục
- Islam	Hồi giáo	- instruct (v)	hướng dẫn, chỉ dạy
- religion (n)	tôn giáo	- area (n)	diện tích
- in addition	ngoài ra	- relative (n)	nhân thân, bà con
- Buddhism (n)	Phật giáo	- hang – hung – hung	treo, máng
- widely (adv)	một cách rộng rãi		
- education (n)	nền giáo dục		
- educational (a)	thuộc về giáo dục		
- instruction (n)	việc giáo dục		
- instructor (n)	người hướng dẫn		
- compulsory (a)	bắt buộc		
- member country	quốc gia thành viên		
- farewell party	tiệc chia tay		

UNIT 2: CLOTHING

- century (n)	thế kỷ	- poet (n)	nhà thơ
- poetry (n)	thơ ca	- poem (n)	bài thơ
- traditional (a)	truyền thống	- silk (n)	lụa
- tunic (n)	tà áo	- slit (v)	xẻ
- loose (a)	lỏng, rộng	- pants (n): trousers	quần (dài)

- design (n, v)	bản thiết kế, thiết kế	- designer (n)	nhà thiết kế
- fashion designer	nhà thiết kế thời trang		
- material (n)	vật liệu	- convenient (a)	thuận tiện
- convenience (n)	sự thuận tiện	- lines of poetry	những câu thơ
- fashionable (a)	hợp thời trang	- inspiration (n)	nguồn cảm hứng
- inspire (v)	gây cảm hứng		
- ethnic minority	dân tộc thiểu số	- symbol (n)	ký hiệu, biểu tượng
- symbolize (v)	tượng trưng	- cross (n)	chữ thập
- stripe (n)	sọc	- striped (a)	có sọc
- unique (a)	độc đáo	- subject (n)	chủ đề, đề tài
- modernize (v)	hiện đại hóa	- modern (a):	hiện đại
- plaid (a)	có ca-rô, kẻ ô vuông	- suit (a)	trơn
- sleeve (n)	tay áo	- sleeveless (a)	không có tay
- short-sleeved (a)	tay ngắn	- sweater (n)	áo len
- baggy (a)	rộng thùng thình	- faded (a)	phai màu
- shorts (n)	quần đùi		
- casual clothes (n)	quần áo thông thường		
- sailor (n)	thủy thủ	- cloth (n)	vải
- wear out	mòn, rách	- embroider (v)	thêu
- label (n)	nhãn hiệu	- sale (n)	doanh thu
- go up = increase	tăng lên	- economic (a)	thuộc về kinh tế
- economy (n)	nền kinh tế	- economical (a)	tiết kiệm
- worldwide (a)	rộng khắp thế giới		
- out of fashion	lỗi thời	- generation (n)	thế hệ
- (be) fond of = like	thích	- hardly (adv)	hầu như không
- put on = wear	mặc vào	- point of view	quan điểm
- (be) proud of	tự hào về ...		

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

- buffalo (n)	con trâu	- plough (n, v)	cái cày, cày
- gather (v)	gặt, thu hoạch	- crop (n)	vụ mùa
- home village	làng quê	- rest (n, v)	(sự) nghỉ ngơi
- journey (n)	chuyến đi, hành trình	- chance (n)	dịp
- cross (v)	đi ngang qua	- paddy field	cánh đồng lúa
- bamboo (n)	tre	- forest (n)	rừng
- snack (n)	thức ăn nhanh	- highway (n)	xa lộ
- banyan tree	cây đa	- entrance (n)	cổng vào, lối vào
- shrine (n)	cái miếu	- hero (n)	anh hùng
- go boating	đi chèo thuyền	- riverbank (n)	bờ sông
- enjoy (v) – enjoyable (a)	thú vị	- take a photo	chụp ảnh
- reply (v) = answer	trả lời	- play a role	đóng vai trò
- flow – flew – flown	chảy	- raise (v)	nuôi
- cattle (n)	gia súc	- pond (n)	cái ao
- parking lot	chỗ đậu xe	- gas station	cây xăng
- exchange (v, n)	(sự) trao đổi	- maize (n) = corn	bắp / ngô
- nearby (a)	gần bên	- complete (v)	hoàn thành
- feed – fed – fed	cho ăn		

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

- learn by heart	học thuộc lòng		
- as + adj / adv + as possible	càng ... càng tốt		
Ex: You come as soon as possible.			
- quite (adv) = very, completely	rất		
- examiner (n)	giám khảo	- examine (v)	tra hỏi, xem xét
- examination (n)	kỳ thi	- go on	tiếp tục
- aspect (n)	khía cạnh	- in the end = finally, at last	cuối cùng
- exactly (adv)	chính xác	- passage(n)	đoạn văn
- attend (v)	theo học, tham dự	- attendance (n)	sự tham dự
- attendant (n)	người tham dự	- course (n)	khóa học
- written examination	kỳ thi viết	- oral examination	kỳ thi nói
- candidate (n)	thí sinh, ứng cử viên	- award (v, n)	thưởng, phần thưởng
- scholarship (n)	học bổng	- dormitory (n)	ký túc xá
- campus (n)	khuôn viên trường	- reputation (n)	danh tiếng
- experience (n, v)	kinh nghiệm, trải qua	- culture (n)	văn hóa
- cultural (a)	thuộc về văn hóa		
- close to	gần	- scenery (n)	phong cảnh, cảnh vật
- national (a)	thuộc về quốc gia	- nation (n)	quốc gia, đất nước
- national bank	ngân hàng nhà nước	- improve (v)	cải tiến
- improvement (n)	sự cải tiến, sự cải thiện	- intermediate (a)	trung cấp
- well-qualified (a)	có trình độ cao	- tuition (n) = fee	học phí
- academy (n)	học viện	- advertisement (n) = ad	bài quảng cáo
- advertise (v)	quảng cáo	- edition (n)	lần xuất bản
- look forward to + V-ing	mong đợi		

UNIT 5: THE MEDIA

- media (n)	phương tiện truyền thông		
- invent (v)	phát minh	- invention (n)	sự phát minh
- inventor (n)	nhà phát minh	- crier (n)	người rao bán hàng
- latest news	tin giờ chót	- popular (n)	được ưa chuộng, phổ biến
- popularity (n)	tính phổ biến	- widely (adv)	một cách rộng rãi
- teenager (n)	thanh thiếu niên	- adult (n)	người lớn
- thanks to	nhờ vào	- variety (n)	sự khác nhau, sự đa dạng
- channel (n)	kênh truyền hình	- control (v)	điều khiển, kiểm soát
- stage (n)	giai đoạn	- development (n)	sự phát triển
- develop (v)	phát triển	- interactive (a)	tương tác
- viewer (n)	người xem	- show (n)	buổi trình diễn
- remote (a) = far	xa	- event (n)	sự kiện
- interact (v)	ảnh hưởng	- interaction (n)	sự tương tác
- benefit (n)	ích lợi	- violent (a)	bạo lực
- violence (n)	bạo lực	- documentary (n)	phim tài liệu
- informative (a)	có nhiều tin tức	- information (n)	thông tin
- inform (v)	thông tin, cho hay	- folk music	nhạc dân ca
- battle (n)	trận chiến	- communicate (v)	giao tiếp
- communication (n)	sự giao tiếp	- relative (n)	bà con, họ hàng

- means (n)	phương tiện	- useful for sb có ích cho ai
- entertain (v)	giải trí	- entertainment (n) sự giải trí
- commerce (n)	thương mại	- limitation (n) sự hạn chế
- limit (v)	giới hạn	
- time-consuming (a)	tốn nhiều thời gian	- suffer (v) chịu đựng
- spam (n)	thư rác	- leak (v) rò rỉ, chảy
- response (n, v)	trả lời, phản hồi	- costly (adv) tốn tiền
- alert (a)	cảnh giác	- surf (v) lướt trên mạng

UNIT 6: THE ENVIRONMENT

- environment (n)	môi trường	
- environmental (a)	thuộc về môi trường	
- garbage (n)	rác thải	- dump (n) bãi đổ, nơi chứa
- pollution (n)	sự ô nhiễm	- pollute (v) ô nhiễm
- polluted (a)	bị ô nhiễm	- deforestation (n) sự phá rừng
- deforest (v)	phá rừng	- dynamite (n) chất nổ
- dynamite fishing	đánh cá bằng chất nổ	- spray (v) xịt, phun
- pesticide (n)	thuốc trừ sâu	- volunteer (n) người tình nguyện
- conservationist (n)	người bảo vệ môi trường	- once (adv) một khi
- shore (n)	bờ biển	- sand (n) cát
- rock (n)	tảng đá	- kindly (a) vui lòng, ân cần
- provide (v)	cung cấp	- disappointed (a) thất vọng
- disappoint (v)	làm ai thất vọng	- spoil (v) làm hư hỏng, làm hại
- achieve (v)	đạt được, làm được	
- achievement (n)	thành tựu	- persuade (v) thuyết phục
- protect (v)	bảo vệ	- protection (n) sự bảo vệ
- wrap (v)	gói, bọc	- dissolve (v) phân hủy, hoàn tan
- natural resources	nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên	
- trash (n)	rác	- harm (v) làm hại
- energy (n)	năng lượng	- exhausted fume hơi, khói thải ra
- prevent (v)	ngăn ngừa, đề phòng	- prevention (n) sự ngăn ngừa
- litter (v, n)	xả rác, rác	- recycle (v) tái chế
- sewage (n)	nước thải	- pump (v) bơm, đổ
- oil spill	sự tràn dầu	- waste (n) chất thải
- end up	cạn kiệt	- junk-yard (n) bãi phế thải
- treasure (n)	kho tàng, kho báu	- stream (n) dòng suối
- foam (n)	bọt	- hedge (n) hàng rào
- nonsense (n)	lời nói phi lý	- silly (a) ngớ ngẩn, khờ dại
- right away = immediately (adv)	ngay lập tức	- folk (n) người
- explanation (n)	lời giải thích	- bubble (n) bong bóng
- gas (n)	khí	- valuable (a) quý giá
- keep on = go on = continue	tiếp tục	- poet (n) nhà thơ
- minimize (v)	giảm đến tối thiểu	
- complaint to s.o (v)	than phiền, phàn nàn	
- complicated (a)	phức tạp	- complication (n) sự phức tạp
- resolution (n)	cách giải quyết	- politeness (n) sự lịch sự
- label (v)	dán nhãn	- transport (v) vận chuyển
- clear up	dọn sạch	- trash (n) đồ rác rưởi
- truck (n)	xe tải	- look forward to mong đợi

- break (n)	sự ngừng / nghỉ	- refreshment (n)	sự nghỉ ngơi
- fly (n)	con ruồi	- worried about	lo lắng về
- float (v)	nổi	- surface (n)	bề mặt
- frog (n)	con ếch	- toad (n)	con cóc
- electric shock (n)	điện giật	- wave (n)	làn sóng
- local (a)	thuộc về địa phương		
- local authorities	chính quyền địa phương		
- prohibit (v) = ban (v)	ngăn cấm	- prohibition (n)	sự ngăn cấm
- fine (v)	phạt tiền		

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY

- energy (n)	năng lượng	- bill (n)	hóa đơn
- enormous (a)	quá nhiều, to lớn	- reduce (v)	giảm
- reduction (n)	sự giảm lại	- plumber (n)	thợ sửa ống nước
- crack (n)	đường nứt	- pipe (n)	đường ống (nước)
- bath (n)	bồn tắm	- faucet (n) = tap	vòi nước
- drip (v)	chảy thành giọt	- tool (n)	dụng cụ
- fix (v)	lắp đặt, sửa	- waste (v)	lãng phí
- appliance (n)	đồ dùng	- solar energy	năng lượng mặt trời
- nuclear power	năng lượng hạt nhân	- provide (v): supply	cung cấp
- power (n): electricity	điện	- heat (n, v)	sức nóng, làm nóng
- install (v)	lắp đặt	- coal (n)	than
- luxuries (n)	xa xỉ phẩm	- necessities (n)	nhu yếu phẩm
- consumer (n)	người tiêu dùng	- consume (v)	tiêu dùng
- consumption (n)	sự tiêu thụ	- effectively (adv)	có hiệu quả
- household (n)	hộ, gia đình	- lightning (n)	sự thấp sáng
- account for	chiếm		
- replace (v)	thay thế	- bulb (n)	bóng đèn tròn
- energy-saving (a)	tiết kiệm năng lượng	- standard (n)	tiêu chuẩn
- last (v)	kéo dài	- label (v)	dán nhãn
- scheme (n): plan	kế hoạch	- freezer (n)	tủ đông
- tumble dryer	máy sấy		
- model (n)	kiểu	- compared with	so sánh với
- category (n)	loại	- ultimately (adv): finally	cuối cùng, sau hết
- as well as	cũng như	- innovation (n): reform	sự đổi mới
- innovate (v): reform	đổi mới	- conserve (v)	bảo tồn, bảo vệ
- conservation (n)	sự bảo tồn	- purpose (n)	mục đích
- speech (n)	bài diễn văn	- sum up	tóm tắt
- gas (n)	xăng, khí đốt	- public transport	vận chuyển công cộng
- mechanic (n)	thợ máy	- wastebasket (n)	sọt rác

UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

- celebration (n)	lễ kỷ niệm	- celebrate (v)	làm lễ kỷ niệm
- Easter (n)	lễ Phục Sinh	- Lunar New Year	Tết Nguyên Đán
- wedding (n)	đám cưới	- throughout (prep)	suốt
- occur (v): happen / take place	xảy ra, diễn ra	- decorate (v)	trang trí

- decoration (n)	sự trang trí	- sticky rice cake	bánh tét
- be together: gather	tập trung	- apart (adv)	cách xa
- Passover (n)	Lễ Quá Hải (của người Do thái)	- Jewish (n)	người Do thái
- freedom (n)	sự tự do	- slave (n)	nô lệ
- slavery (n)	sự nô lệ	- as long as	miễn là
- parade (n)	cuộc diễu hành	- colorful (a)	nhều màu, sặc sỡ
- crowd (v)	tụ tập	- crowd (n)	đám đông
- crowded with (a)	đông đúc	- compliment (n)	lời khen
- compliment so on sth	khen ai về việc gì	- well done	Giỏi lắm, làm tốt lắm
- congratulate so on sth	chúc mừng ai về	- congratulation	lời chúc mừng
- Congratulations!	Xin chúc mừng	- first prize	giải nhất
- contest (n)	cuộc thi	- active (a)	tích cực
- charity (n)	việc từ thiện	- nominate (v)	chọn
- activist (n)	người hoạt động	- kind (a)	tử tế
- acquaintance (n)	sự quen biết	- trusty (a)	đáng tin cậy
- kindness (n)	sự tử tế	- express (v)	diễn tả
- trust (n)	sự tin cậy	- lose heart	mất hy vọng
- feeling (n)	tình cảm, cảm xúc	- tear (n)	nước mắt
- memory (n)	trí nhớ	- hug (v)	ôm
- miss (v)	nhớ, bỏ qua, trễ	- generous (a)	rộng lượng, bao dung
- groom (n)	chú rể	- sense of humour	tính hài hước
- considerate (a)	ân cần, chu đáo	- distinguish (v)	phân biệt
- generosity (n)	tính rộng lượng, sự bao dung	- terrific (a): wonderful	tuyệt vời
- priority (n)	sự ưu tiên	- alive (a)	còn sống
- humourous (a)	hài hước	- imagine (v)	tưởng tượng
- in a word: in brief / in sum	tóm lại	- support (v)	ủng hộ
- proud of	tự hào, hãnh diện		
- image (n)	hình ảnh		
- share (v)	chia sẻ		

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

- disaster (n)	thảm họa	→ disastrous (a)	
- natural disaster	thiên tai	- snowstorm (n)	bão tuyết
- earthquake (n)	động đất	→ volcanic (a):	thuộc về núi lửa
- volcano (n)	núi lửa	- weather forecast	dự báo thời tiết
- typhoon (n)	bão nhiệt đới	- turn down	vặn nhỏ
- turn up	vặn lớn	- temperature (n)	nhiệt độ
- volume (n)	âm lượng	- south-central (a)	phía nam miền trung
- thunderstorm (n)	bão có sấm sét	- highland (n)	cao nguyên
- experience (v)	trải qua	- laugh at	cười nhạo, chế nhạo
- prepare for	chuẩn bị cho	- canned food	thức ăn đóng hộp
- just in case	nếu tình cờ xảy ra	- match (n)	diêm quẹt
- candle (n)	nến	- blanket (n)	chăn mền
- ladder (n)	cái thang	- power cut	cúp điện
- bucket (n)	cái xô		
- Pacific Rim	vành đai Thái Bình Dương	- abrupt (a)	thình lình
- tidal wave / tsunami	sóng thần	- underwater (a)	ở dưới nước
- shift (n)	sự chuyển dịch	- hurricane (n)	bão
- movement (n)	sự chuyển động		

- cyclone (n)	con lốc	- erupt (v)	phun
- eruption (n)	sự phun trào	- predict (v)	đoán trước
- prediction (n)	sự đoán trước	- tornado (n)	bão xoáy
- funnel-shaped (a)	có hình phễu	- suck up	hút
- path (n)	đường đi	- baby carriage	xe nôi

UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

- UFOs = Unidentified Flying Objects	vật thể bay không xác định		
- in the sky	trên bầu trời	- spacecraft (n)	tàu vũ trụ
- planet (n)	hành tinh	- believe (v)	tin, tin tưởng
- aircraft (n)	máy bay	- balloon (n)	khinh khí cầu
- meteor (n)	sao băng	- evidence (n)	bằng chứng
- exist (v)	tồn tại	- existence (n)	sự tồn tại
- experience (n)	kinh nghiệm	- pilot (n)	phi hành gia
- alien (n)	người lạ	- claim (v)	nhận là, cho là
- egg-shaped (a)	có hình quả trứng	- sample (n)	vật mẫu
- capture (v)	bắt giữ	- take aboard	đưa lên tàu, máy bay
- examine (v)	điều tra	- free (v)	giải thoát
- disappear (v)	biến mất	- disappearance (n)	sự biến mất
- plate-like (a)	giống cái đĩa	- device (n)	thiết bị
- treetop (n)	ngọn cây	- proof / support (n)	bằng chứng
- falling star	sao sa	- shooting star	sao băng
- hole (n)	cái lỗ	- jump (v)	nhảy
- health (n)	sức khỏe	- healthy (a)	khỏe mạnh
- space (n)	không gian	- physical condition	điều kiện thể chất
- perfect (a)	hoàn hảo	- ocean (n)	đại dương
- orbit (v)	bay quanh quỹ đạo		
- circus (n)	đoàn xiếc	- cabin (n)	buồng lái
- experience (v)	trải nghiệm	- marvelous (a)	kỳ diệu

TENSES (Thì)

TENSES	USE	SIGNAL WORDS	EXAMPLES
SIMPLE PRESENT (HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN) +: S + V1 / V(s/es) -: S + don't/ doesn't + V1 ?: Do / Does + S + V1 ...?	- thói quen ở hiện tại - sự thật, chân lí.	- always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, every, normally, regularly, occasionally, as a rule ...	- She often goes to school late. - The sun rises in the east.
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN) +: S + am/is/are + V-ing -: S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing ?: Am / Is /Are + S + V-ing?	- hành động đang diễn ra vào lúc nói. - dự định sẽ thực hiện trong tương lai gần. - hành động có tính chất tạm thời.	- at the moment, now, right now, at present - Look! - Listen! - Be quiet! - Keep silence! Note: một số động từ thường không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: <i>like, dislike, hate, love, want, prefer, admire, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, belong, have, taste, smell, ...</i>	- I can't answer the phone. I'm having a bath. - She is going to the cinema tonight. - He often goes to work by car, but today he is taking a bus.
PRESENT PERFECT (HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH) +: S + has / have + P.P -: S + has / have + not + P.P ?: Has / Have + S + P.P?	- hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai. - hành động vừa mới xảy ra.	- lately, recently (gần đây) - so far, up to now, up to the present (cho tới bây giờ) - already, ever, never, just, yet, for, since. - how long ... - this is the first time/second time... - many times / several times	- I have learnt English for five years. - She has just received a letter from her father.
SIMPLE PAST (QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN) +: S + V2 / V-ed -: S + didn't + V1 ?: Did + S + V1?	- hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. - một chuỗi hành động xảy ra liên tục trong quá khứ. - một thói quen trong quá khứ	- yesterday, last week, last month, ... ago, in 1990, in the past, ...	- She went to London last year. - The man came to the door, unlocked it, entered the room, went to the bed and lay down on it. - When we were students, we often went on a picnic every weekend.

<p>PAST PROGRESSIVE (QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN)</p> <p>+: S + was / were + V-ing</p> <p>-: S + was / were + not + V-ing</p> <p>?: Was / Were + S + V-ing...?</p>	<p>- hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ</p> <p>- hai hành động cùng xảy ra đồng thời trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- at that time, at (9 o'clock) last night, at this time (last week),</p>	<p>- He was doing his homework at 8 o'clock last night.</p> <p>- The children were playing football while their mother was cooking the meal.</p>
<p>PAST PERFECT (QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH)</p> <p>+: S + had + P.P</p> <p>-: S + hadn't + P.P</p> <p>?: Had + S + P.P ...?</p>	<p>- hành động xảy ra trước hành động khác hoặc trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ</p>	<p>- already, ever, never, before, by, by the time, after, until, when,</p>	<p>- When I arrived at the party, they had already left.</p> <p>- I had completed the English course by 1998.</p>
<p>SIMPLE FUTURE (TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)</p> <p>+: S + will / shall + V1</p> <p>-: S + will / shall + not + V1 (won't / shan't + V1)</p> <p>?: Will / Shall + S + V1 ...?</p>	<p>- hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai</p> <p>- một quyết định được đưa ra vào lúc nói</p>	<p>- tomorrow, next, in 2012,</p> <p>- I think / guess</p> <p>- I am sure / I am not sure</p>	<p>- He will come back tomorrow.</p> <p>- The phone is ringing. I will answer it.</p>
<p>Lưu ý cách dùng của Be going to + V1</p> <p>- diễn tả một dự định đã được sắp đặt trước</p> <p>Ex: She is going to buy a new computer. (<i>She has saved for a year</i>)</p> <p>- diễn tả một dự đoán có căn cứ</p> <p>Ex: The sky is absolutely dark. It is going to rain.</p>			

Note:

- hai hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ:

. hành động ngắn dùng thì quá khứ đơn, hành động dài dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Ex: Yesterday morning, I **met** my friend while I **was going** to school.

. hành động xảy ra trước dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành, hành động xảy ra sau dùng thì quá khứ đơn

Ex: She **went** out with her friends after she **had finished** her homework.

She **had finished** her homework before she **went** out with her friends.

Một số cách hòa hợp thì giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề thời gian:

Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)	Adverbial clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)
Present tenses	Present tenses
Past tenses	Past tenses
Future tenses	Present tenses

1. TLĐ + until / when / as soon as + HTĐ

I will wait here until she comes back.

2. TLĐ + after + HTHT

He will go home after he has finished his work.

3. **while / when / as + QKTD, QKĐ**

While I was going to school, I met my friend.

4. **QKĐ + while / when / as + QKTD**

It (start) ----- to rain while the boys (play) ----- football.

5. **QKTD + while + QKTD**

Last night, I was doing my homework while my sister was playing games.

6. **HTHT + since + QKĐ**

I (work) ----- here since I (graduate)-----.

7. **After + QKHT, QKĐ**

After I had finished my homework, I (go) ----- to bed.

8. **Before / By the time + QKĐ + QKHT**

Before she (have) ----- dinner, she (write) ----- letter.

PASSIVE VOICE (Câu bị động)

I. CÁCH CHUYỂN ĐỔI TỪ CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG SANG CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

Active: SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

Passive: SUBJECT + BE + P.P + BY + OBJECT

II. CÁCH CHUYỂN ĐỔI HÌNH THỨC ĐỘNG TỪ CỦA MỘT SỐ THÌ

TENSES	ACTIVE FORM	PASSIVE FORM
Simple present	V1 / Vs(es)	Am / is / are + P.P
Present continuous	Am / is / are + V-ing	Am / is / are + being + P.P
Present perfect	Has / have + P.P	Has / have + been + P.P
Simple past	V2 / V-ed	Was / were + P.P

Past continuous	Was / were + V-ing	Was / were + being + P.P
Past perfect	Had + P.P	Had + been + P.P
Simple future	Will / shall + V1	Will / shall + be + P.P
Future perfect	Will/ shall + have + P.P	Will / shall + have + been + P.P

Note:

- Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn đứng trước by + O; trạng từ chỉ thời gian đứng sau by + O
- Nếu chủ từ trong câu chủ động là từ phủ định thì đổi sang câu bị động phủ định.
- Các chủ từ someone, anyone, people, he, she, they ... trong câu chủ động thì có thể bỏ “by + O” trong câu bị động

WISH CLAUSES (Mệnh đề mong ước)

Có 3 dạng câu mong ước:

- **Mong ước không thật ở hiện tại:**

KĐ: S + wish(es) + S + V2/-ed + O (to be: were / weren't)

PĐ: S + wish(es) + S + didn't + V1

Ex: Ben isn't here. I wish Ben were here.

I wish I could swim.

- **Mong ước không thật ở quá khứ:**

KĐ: S + wish(es) + S + had + V3/-ed

PĐ: S + wish(es) + S + hadn't + V3/-ed

Ex: She failed her exam last year. She wishes she hadn't failed her exam.

- **Mong ước không thật trong tương lai**

KĐ: S + wish(es) + S + would + V1

PĐ: S + wish(es) + S + wouldn't + V1

Ex: I wish you *would stop* smoking.

Note: S + wish(es) có thể thay bằng **If only**

Ex: I wish I *weren't* so fat. = **If only** I *weren't* so fat.

GIỚI TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN

1. AT: vào lúc

- dùng chỉ thời gian trong ngày

At + giờ

At midnight nửa đêm

At night buổi tối

At lunchtime vào giờ ăn trưa

At sunset lúc mặt trời lặn

At sunrise lúc mặt trời lặn

Dawn lúc bình minh

At noon giữa trưa (lúc 12 giờ trưa)

- dùng chỉ một dịp lễ hội, một thời khắc nào đó

At the weekend (người Mỹ và Úc dùng on the weekend)

At Easter vào lễ phục sinh

At Christmas vào lễ Giáng sinh

At New Year

At present, At the moment

At this / that time

At the same time cùng thời gian

At the end / beginning of this month / next month

At the age of ở lứa tuổi
 Ex: He came to live in London *at the age of* twenty five.
 Tom and Peter arrived *at the same time*.

2. ON: vào

- dùng chỉ thứ trong tuần, ngày trong tháng
 On Monday, On 14th February, On this / that day
- dùng chỉ buổi trong ngày
 On Sunday evenings
 On Christmas Day, On New Year's Day, On my birthday

3. IN: trong

- dùng chỉ buổi trong ngày nói chung, một kỳ nghỉ, một học kỳ
 In the morning / afternoon / evening
 In the Easter holiday
 In the summer term trong học kỳ hè
 In the summer holiday trong kỳ nghỉ hè
- dùng cho tháng, mùa, năm, thập kỷ, thế kỷ, thời đại và thiên niên kỷ
 In August , In the summer / winter / spring / autumn, In 2010, In the 1990s, In the 19th century
 In the Middle Ages, In the 3rd millennium
- dùng trong một số cụm từ để chỉ thời gian trong tương lai
 In a moment / in a few minutes / in an hour / in a day / in a week / in six months
 In the end cuối cùng

*** Note:**

- On time* đúng giờ (không trễ)
- In time* đúng lúc, kịp lúc
- In the end* cuối cùng *In the end* ≠ *at first*

Ex: He got more and more angry. *In the end*, he walked out of the room.

ADVERBS CLAUSES OF RESULT (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả bắt đầu bằng các từ **so, therefore** (vì vậy, vì thế)

Lưu ý dấu chấm câu. Của so và therefore

Ex: He is ill **so** he can't go to school. / He is ill, **so** he can't go to school.

He is ill. **Therefore**, he can't go to school. / He is ill; **therefore**, he can't go to school.

Một số liên từ khác cần lưu ý: and, but, however, because, since, as

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Câu điều kiện)

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

If clause	Main clause
S + V1 / V s(es) (don't / doesn't + V1)	S + will / can/ may + V1 (won't / can't + V1)

2. Type 2: điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại

If clause	Main clause

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

3. Type 3: điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ

If clause	Main clause
S + had + P.P (hadn't + P.P)	S + would / could / should + have + P.P (wouldn't / couldn't + have + P.P)

4. Những cách khác để diễn đạt câu điều kiện:

a. Unless = Ifnot

If you *don't work* hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

= Unless -----

b. Without: không có = if ... not

Without water, life wouldn't exist.

= If -----

Note:

1. Có thể diễn tả câu điều kiện mà không cần dùng if hay unless bằng cách đảo ngữ.

Were I rich, I would help you.

= If I were rich, I would help you.

Had I known her, I would have made friend with her.

= If I had known her, I would have made friend with her.

If you should run into Peter, tell him to call me.

= Should you run into Peter, tell him to call me.

2. Có thể kết hợp điều kiện 2 và điều kiện 3 trong một câu.

If I *hadn't stayed* up late last night, I *wouldn't be* so tired now.

You *wouldn't be* so hungry if you *had had* breakfast this morning.

3. Đôi khi thì hiện tại đơn được dùng cho cả hai mệnh đề của câu điều kiện để diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên; nó được gọi là **zero conditional**.

If we *don't water* these flowers, they *die*.

4. Mệnh đề chính trong câu điều kiện loại 1 có thể là một câu đề nghị hoặc lời mời.

If you see Peter at the meeting, please tell him to return my book.

If you are free now, have a cup of coffee with me.

5. Đảo 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 work harder, she will fail the exam.

Unless -----

6. Dạng câu: **Mệnh lệnh + or + Clause**

- **If you don't + V1, Clause**

- **If you aren't + ..., Clause**

Ex: Be carefull or you will cut yourself.

If -----

Go away or I will call the police.

If -----

REPORTED SPEECH (Câu tường thuật)

Câu gián tiếp là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

- 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.
- 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** 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

2. Ngôi thứ hai: (*You, your*)

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

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

II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

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

BẢNG ĐẠI TỪ

Subject	Object	Adjective possessive
I	me	My
You	you	your
He	him	his
She	her	her
It	it	its
We	us	our
They	them	their

CÁC THAY ĐỔI CỤ THỂ CHO TỪNG LOẠI CÂU TRONG LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

1. Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị

- Mệnh lệnh 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 -----

- Mệnh lệnh phủ định:

Direct: S + V + O: “Don’t + V1 + ...”

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

Ex: The teacher said to the students: “Don’t talk in the class.”

→ The teacher -----

2. Câu trần thuật

Direct: S + V + (O) : “clause”

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

Note: said to → told

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

→ Tom said (that) -----

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

→ She **told** me (that) -----

3. Câu hỏi

a. Yes – No question

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

Indirect: S + asked + O + **if / whether** + S + V + O

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

“Did you go out last night, Tan?” I asked → I asked Tan -----

b. Wh – question

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

Indirect: S + asked + O + **Wh- + S** + V + O.

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

→ He **asked** me -----

TAG QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi đuôi)

1. Quy tắc chung:

- Câu nói và phần đuôi luôn ở dạng đối nhau

câu nói khẳng định, đuôi phủ định?
câu nói phủ định, đuôi khẳng định?

Ex: The children are playing in the yard, **aren’t they?**

They can’t swim, **can they?**

- Chủ từ của câu nói là đại từ, ta lặp lại đại từ này

Ex: She is a doctor, **isn’t she?**

- Chủ từ là danh từ, ta dùng đại từ tương ứng thay thế

Ex: People speak English all over the world, **don’t they?**

- Đại từ bất định nothing, everything: được thay bằng “it”

Ex: Everything is ready, **isn’t it?**

- Các đại từ no one, nobody, someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody: được thay bằng “they”

Ex: Someone called me last night, **didn’t they?**

- Đại từ this / that được thay bằng “it”; these / those được thay bằng “they”

Ex: That is his car, **isn’t it?**

These are your new shoes, **aren’t they?**

- “There” trong cấu trúc “there + be” được dùng lại ở phần đuôi

Ex: There aren’t any students in the classroom, **are there?**

- Câu nói có trợ động từ (will / can / shall / should / is / are ...): trợ động từ được lặp lại ở phần đuôi

Ex: You will come early, **won't you?**

- Câu nói không có trợ động từ: trợ động từ do / does / did được dùng ở phần đuôi

Ex: It rained yesterday, **didn't it?**

She works in a restaurant, **doesn't she?**

- Câu nói có chứa các từ phủ định thì phần đuôi khẳng định

Ex: He never comes late, **does he?**

Note: Động từ trong phần đuôi ở phủ định thì luôn được viết ở dạng rút gọn.

2. Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

- Phần đuôi của **I AM** là **AREN'T I**

Ex: I am writing a letter, **aren't I?**

- Phần đuôi của **Let's** là **SHALL WE**

Ex: Let's go out tonight, **shall we?**

- Câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định:

+ dùng phần đuôi **WON'T YOU** để diễn tả lời mời

+ dùng phần đuôi **WILL / WOULD / CAN / CAN'T YOU** để diễn tả lời yêu cầu lịch sự

Ex: Have a piece of cake, **won't you?**

Close the door, **will you?**

- Câu mệnh lệnh phủ định: dùng phần đuôi **WILL YOU** để diễn tả lời yêu cầu lịch sự

Ex: Please don't smoke her, **will you?**

- Phần đuôi của **ought to** là **SHOULDN'T**

Ex: She ought to do exercise every morning, **shouldn't she?**

INFINITIVES AND GERUNDS (To-inf và V-ing)

1. To-infinitive

- Sau các động từ: *Agree, appear, afford, ask, demand, expect, hesitate, intend, invite, want, wish, hope, promise, decide, tell, refuse, learn, fail (thất bại), plan, manage, pretend (giả vờ), remind, persuade, encourage, force, order, urge (thúc giục), seem, tend, threaten,...*

- Trong các cấu trúc:

+ **It takes / took + O + thời gian + to-inf**

+ **chỉ mục đích (để)**

+ **sau các từ hỏi: what, where, when, how, ...**

+ **It + be + adj + to-inf:** thật ... để ..

Ex: It is interesting *to study* English

+ **S + be + adj + to-inf**

Ex: I'm happy *to receive* your letter.

+ **S + V + too + adj / adv + to-inf**

+ **S + V + adj / adv + enough + to-inf**

+ **S + find / think / believe + it + adj + to-inf**

Ex: I find it difficult *to learn* English vocabulary.

- Sau các từ nghi vấn: what, who, which, when, where, how, ... (*nhưng thường không dùng sau why*)

Ex: I don't know *what to say*.

* **Note:**

- allow / permit / advise / recommend + O + to-inf

She *allowed me to use* her pen.

- allow / permit / advise / recommend + V-ing

She didn't *allow smoking* in her room.

2. Bare infinitive (V1)

Động từ nguyên mẫu không to được dùng:

- Sau động từ khiếm khuyết: **can, will, shall, could, would,...**

- Sau các động từ: **let, make, would rather, had better**

Ex: They *made him repeat* the whole story.

- Help + to-inf / V1 / with Noun

Ex: He usually helps his sister *to do* her homework.
He usually helps his sister *do* her homework.
He usually helps his sister *with her homework*.

II. GERUND (V-ing)

- Sau các động từ: *enjoy, avoid, admit, appreciate (đánh giá cao), mind (quan tâm, ngại), finish, practice, suggest, postpone (hoãn lại), consider (xem xét), hate, admit (thừa nhận), like, love, deny (phủ nhận), detest (ghét), keep (tiếp tục), miss (bỏ lỡ), imagine (tưởng tượng), mention, risk, delay (trì hoãn), ...*

- Sau các cụm động từ: *can't help (không thể không), can't bear / can't stand (không thể chịu được), be used to, get used to, look forward to, it's no use / it's no good (không có ích lợi gì), be busy, be worth (đáng giá)*

- Sau giới từ: *in, on, at, from, to, about ...*

- Sau các liên từ: *after, before, when, while, since, ...*

Ex: You should lock the door *when leaving* your room.

- S + spend / waste + time / money + V-ing

Ex: I spent thirty minutes *doing* this exercise.

III. INFINITIVE OR GERUND

1. Không thay đổi nghĩa:

- begin / start / continue / like / love + To-inf / V-ing

Ex: It started *to rain / raining*.

2. Thay đổi nghĩa:

+ 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*.

+ Cấu trúc nhờ vả:

S + have + O người + V1 + O vật ...

S + have + O vật + V3 + (by + O người) ...

S + get + O người + to-inf + O vật

S + get + O vật + V3 + (by + O người)

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (Tính từ và trạng từ)

1. Tính từ:

- Đứng trước danh từ: *adj + N*

- Sau động từ *to be*

- Sau các động từ liên kết như: *become, get, feel, look, seem, taste, smell, sound, ...*

- Sau các đại từ bất định: **something, anything, everything, nothing, somebody, someone, anybody, anything,...**

- Trước **enough**

- Trong cấu trúc **so + adj + that**

2. Trạng từ:

- Đứng sau động từ thường

- **be + adv + V3/-ed**

Note: trạng từ **well** đứng sau động từ **to be** để chỉ sức khỏe

- Một số từ vừa là tính từ, vừa là trạng từ: **fast (nhANH), hard, early, late (trễ)**

3. Tính từ + Mệnh đề

Một số tính từ chỉ cảm giác như: *glad, happy, pleased, delighted, excited, sorry, disappointed, amazed*, có thể có một mệnh đề theo sau

Ex: We are happy that you won the scholarship.

Adj

ADVERB CLAUSES OF REASON (Mệnh đề chỉ lý do)

1. Mệnh đề chỉ lý do:

Because / As / Since + S + V

2. Cụm từ chỉ lý do

Because of / Due to + V-ing / Noun

3. Cách rút gọn mệnh đề lý do sang cụm từ chỉ lý do

a. **because + đại từ + be + adj.**

→ **because of + tính từ sở hữu + N**

b. ... **because + N + be + adj**

→ **because of + the + adj + N**

c. **because + S + V + O**

→ **because of + V-ing + O (2 chủ từ phải giống nhau)**

CONNECTIVES (Từ nối)

1. **and** (và): dùng để thêm thông tin bổ sung

2. **or** (hoặc): diễn tả sự lựa chọn

3. **but** (nhưng): nối hai ý tương phản nhau

4. **so** (vì thế, do đó): diễn tả hậu quả

5. **therefore** (vì thế, do đó): đồng nghĩa với so, chỉ hậu quả

6. **however** (tuy nhiên): diễn tả sự tương phản, đồng nghĩa với but

PHRASAL VERBS (Động từ kép)

- Động từ kép là động từ được cấu tạo bởi một động từ với một tiểu từ hay một giới từ hay cả tiểu từ và giới từ.

1. Một số động từ kép thường gặp:

- turn on:	bật, mở
- turn down:	vặn nhỏ
- look for	tìm kiếm
- go on	tiếp tục = continue
- try on	mặc thử
- wait for	chờ, đợi

- turn off:	tắt
- turn up	vặn lớn
- look after	chăm sóc = take care of
- give up	từ bỏ = stop
- put on	mặc vào
- depend on	dựa vào

- escape from	thoát khỏi	- go out	đi chơi
- go away	đi xa	- lie down	nằm xuống
- come back	quay về	- throw away	quăng, ném
- take off	cất cánh, tháo ra	- break down	hư hỏng
- run out (of)	cạn kiệt		
2. Một số tính từ có giới từ đi kèm:			
- interested in	thích, quan tâm	- bored with	chán
- fond of	thích thú	- afraid of	sợ
- full of	đầy ắp, nhiều	- capable of	có khả năng
- next to	kế bên	- accustomed to	quen với
- famous for	nổi tiếng về	- sorry for	lấy làm tiếc
- late for	trễ	- good at	giỏi về
- surprised at	ngạc nhiên về	- popular with	phổ biến với
- busy with	bận rộn	- worry about	lo lắng về
- succeed in	thành công	- different from	khác với
- belong to	thuộc về	- borrow from	mượn từ
- It's very kind of you to-inf	bạn thật tốt bụng khi	- good for / bad for	tốt / xấu cho

MAKING SUGGESTIONS (Đưa ra lời đề nghị)

* Các mẫu câu đề nghị:

- Let's + V1:
- Shall we + V1...?
- How about / What about + V-ing....?
- Why don't we + V1?

Để trả lời cho câu đề nghị ta dùng:

- **Đồng ý:** + Yes, let's.
 + OK. Good idea.
 + Great. Go ahead.
 + Sounds interesting.
 + That's a good idea.
 + All right.
- **Từ chối / Không đồng ý:** + No, let's not.
 + I don't think it's a good idea.
 + No. Why don't we + V1?
 + No. I don't want to.
 + I prefer to

* Câu đề nghị với động từ suggest:

S + suggest + V-ing

S + suggest + that + S + should + V1 (từ that không được bỏ)

RELATIVE CLAUSES (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

* Đại từ quan hệ:

1. WHO: chủ từ, chỉ người

N (người) + WHO + V + O

2. WHOM:

- làm túc từ, chỉ người

.....N (người) + WHOM + S + V

3. WHICH:

- làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ, chỉ vật

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

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

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 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.*

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

*** Các trường hợp không dùng that:**

- trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

- sau giới từ

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

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 ...

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

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

(WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

8. WHEN: thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ *then*

....N (time) + WHEN + S + V ...

(WHEN = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

*** Mệnh đề quan hệ**

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định: dùng khi danh từ **không xác định**, không có dấu phẩy ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính.

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định: dùng khi danh từ **xác định**, có dấu phẩy ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION (Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ)

1. Mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

Although / Even though / Though + S + V, S + V + O: **mặc dù**

2. Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

Despite / in spite of + V-ing / Noun phrase: mặc dù

3. Rút gọn mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ thành cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ:

a. **Though / although + đại từ + be + adj.**

→ **Despite / In spite of + tính từ sở hữu + N**

b. **Though / although + N + be + adj.**

Despite / in spite of + the + adj. + N

c. **Though / although + S + V + O**

Despite / in spite of + V-ing + O (2 chủ từ phải giống nhau)

MODALS (Động từ khiếm khuyết)

1. May / might

KĐ: May / Might + V1:

PD : May / Might not + V1: diễn tả
 - sự suy đoán (không chắc chắn)
 - sự xin phép, cho phép

2. Must / mustn't

Must + V1: (phải), diễn tả điều bắt buộc (có tính chủ quan)

Mustn't + V1: (không được), diễn tả một sự cấm đoán.

3. have to + V1: phải, (có tính khách quan)

Note: Quá khứ của have to là had to + V1

Phủ định của have to là don't / doesn't / didn't have to + V1

4. should + V1 = ought to + V1: nên

CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF RESULT (Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ kết quả)

1. Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả:

a. **sothat (quá ... đến nỗi)**

S+ be + so + adj. + that + S + V

S+ V thường + so + adv. + that + S + V

a. **such that (quá ... đến nỗi)**

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

2. Cụm từ chỉ kết quả:

a. **enoughto (đủđể có thể)**

S + be + adj. + enough (for O) + to-inf. (dùng for+ O khi 2 chủ từ khác nhau)

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

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

b. **tooto (quákhông thể)**

S + be (look / seem / become / get) + too + adj. (for O) + to-inf.

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

COMPARISONS (So sánh)

1. So sánh bằng:

S + be + as + **adj.** + as +
 S + V thường + as + **adv.** + as +

2. So sánh hơn:

a. Tính từ / Trạng từ ngắn:

S + V + **adj. / adv.** + ER + THAN +

b. Tính từ / Trạng từ dài:

S + V + MORE + **adj. / adv.** + THAN +

3. So sánh nhất:

a. Tính từ / Trạng từ ngắn:

S + V + THE + **adj. / adv.** + EST +

b. Tính từ / Trạng từ dài:

S + V + THE MOST + **adj. / adv.** +

4. Một số tính từ, trạng từ bất qui tắc

Good / well	→ better	→ the best
Bad / badly	→ worse	→ the worst
Far	→ further	→ the furthest
	farther	→ the farthest
Much / many	→ more	→ the most
Little	→ less	→ the least
Happy	→ happier	→ the happiest
Lazy	→ lazier	→ laziest
Clever	→ cleverer	→ the cleverest
Narrow	→ narrower	→ the narrowest

TỪ CHỈ SỐ LƯỢNG

- many + N đếm được số nhiều: nhiều
- much + N không đếm được: nhiều
- few + N đếm được số nhiều: ít (không đủ để dùng)
- a few + N đếm được số nhiều: ít (đủ để dùng)
- some + N đếm được, không đếm được: một vài, một ít
- a lot of + N đếm được, không đếm được: nhiều
- little + N không đếm được: ít (không đủ để dùng)
- a little + N không đếm được: ít (đủ để dùng)

HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ VÀ QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ (-ing and -ed participles)

- Hiện tại phân từ: thường dùng miêu tả **vật**, mang ý **chủ động**
- Quá khứ phân từ thường dùng miêu tả **người**, mang ý **bị động**
- * Một số hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ thường gặp

Ex: surprise	surprising	surprised	ngạc nhiên
1. bore	boring	bored	chán, dờ
2. excite	exciting	excited	hào hứng, phấn khởi
3. interest	interesting	interested	thú vị, hứng thú
4. amuse	amusing	amused	buồn cười, vui nhộn
5. disappoint	disappointing	disappointed	thất vọng

6. tire tiring tired mệt mỏi

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC KHÁC

1. Lối nói phụ họa:

a. Đồng ý theo một câu khẳng định, dùng:

- S + V trợ + too.
- So + V trợ + S.

b. Đồng ý theo câu phủ định, dùng:

- S + V trợ (phủ định) + either.
- Neither + V trợ (khẳng định) + S.

2. Would you mind / Do you mind + V-ing?

Do you mind if I + V (Hiện tại đơn)....?

Would you mind if I + V (Quá khứ đơn)?

3. Đổi thì quá khứ đơn sang hiện tại hoàn thành

- S + last + V quá khứ đơn + thời gian + ago.
- S + V hiện tại hoàn thành (phủ định) + for + thời gian
- It's + thời gian + since + S + last + V quá khứ đơn.
- The last time + S + V quá khứ đơn + was + thời gian + ago.

Ex: I last went to Dalat nine years ago.

- I -----
- It -----
- The -----

This is the first time + S + HTHT khẳng định
- S + HTHT never + before

Ex: This is the first time I have visited Hanoi.

- I -----

4. used to

- KĐ:** S + used to + V1 (đã từng)
- PD:** S + didn't use to + V1 (không từng)
- NV:** Did + S + use to + V1 ..? (có từngkhông)

5. be used to / get used to + V-ing: quen với

6. It takes / took + O + time + to-inf....

7. S người + spend + time + V-ing...

8. It is + adj. + to-inf .. → V-ing + be + adj. : thật để

9. Cụm từ chỉ mục đích:

- S + V + to / in order to / so as to + V1: để
- S + V + in order not to / so as not to + V1: để không

PRONUNCIATION

I. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM -S/-ES

- Có 3 cách phát âm -s hoặc -es tận cùng.

- * đọc thành âm /iz/ với những từ có âm cuối là / s, z, ʃ, tʃ, d /
- * đọc thành âm /s/ với những từ có âm cuối là / p, t, k, f, θ /
- * đọc thành âm /z/ với những trường hợp còn lại

II. CÁCH PHÁT ÂM -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

III. TRỌNG ÂM

- Danh từ tận cùng –OO hay –OON: trọng âm đặt trên vần này
 Ex: after'noon, bam'boo, bal'loon.....
- Những từ có hậu tố là: -ade, -ee, -ese, -ette, -ique, -eer, -ain thì trọng âm chính rơi vào ngay âm tiết đó
 Ex: lemo'nade, ciga'rette, Vietna'mese, ...
- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-tion, -ical, -ual, -ian, -ical, -ity, -graphy, -ics, -logy** thường nhận trọng âm
 Ex.: trans'lation, eco'nomie, uni'versity, poli'tician, soci'ology, mathe'matics
- Đặt ở âm **thứ 2** trước các hậu tố **-ize, -ary**
 Ex: 'modernize, 'dictionary, i'maginary

THÀNH LẬP TỪ, TỪ LOẠI

1. Cách nhận biết từ loại:

a. Cánh nhận biết danh từ: danh từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - tion / ation | invention, information |
| -ment | development, instrument |
| - ence / ance | difference, importance |
| - ness | happiness, business |
| - er (<i>chỉ người</i>) | teacher, worker, writer, singer |
| - or (<i>chỉ người</i>) | inventor, actor |
| - ist (<i>chỉ người</i>) | physicist, biologist |
| - age | teenage, marriage |
| - ship | friendship, championship |

b. Cánh nhận biết tính từ: tính từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| - ful | useful, helpful, beautiful |
| - less (<i>nghĩa phủ định</i>) | homeless, careless |
| (noun) - al (<i>thuộc về</i>) | natural, agricultural |
| - ous | dangerous, famous |
| - ive | expensive, active |
| - ic | electric, economic |
| - able | fashionable, comfortable |

c. Cánh nhận biết trạng từ: trạng từ thường có hậu tố **-LY**. Ex: beautifully, carefully, suddenly, carelessly, recently ...

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

- | | |
|------------|--|
| - good (a) | well (adv): giỏi, tốt |
| - late (a) | late / lately (adv): trễ, chậm |
| - ill (a) | ill (adv): xấu, tồi, kém |
| - fast (a) | fast (adv): nhanh |
| - hard (a) | hard (adv): tích cực, vất vả, chăm chỉ |
- hardly (adv): hầu như không**

2. Chức năng của một số từ loại:

a. Danh từ (Noun)

Sau tính từ	(adj + N)	They are interesting <u>books</u> .
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Sau - mạo từ: a / an / the - từ chỉ định: this, that, these, those, every, each, ... - từ chỉ số lượng: many, some, few, little, several ... - tính từ sở hữu: my, his, her, your, our, their, its...	He is a <u>student</u> . These <u>flowers</u> are beautiful. She needs some <u>water</u> .
Sau ngoại động từ (V cần O)	She buys <u>books</u> . She meets a lot of <u>people</u> .
Sau giới từ (prep. + N)	He talked about <u>the story</u> yesterday. He is interested in <u>music</u> .
Trước V chia thì (N làm chủ từ)	<u>The main</u> has just arrived.
Sau enough (enough + N)	I don't have enough <u>money</u> to buy that house.

b. Tính từ (Adj)

Trước N (Adj + N)	This is an <u>interesting</u> books.
Sau TO BE	I am <u>tired</u> .
Sau: become, get, look, feel, taste, smell, seem ...	It becomes <u>hot</u> . She feels <u>sad</u> .
Sau trạng từ (adv + adj)	It is extremely <u>cold</u> . I'm terribly <u>sorry</u> . She is very <u>beautiful</u> .
Sau too (be + too + adj)	That house is too <u>small</u> .
Trước enough (be + adj + enough)	The house isn't <u>large</u> enough.
Trong câu trúc: be + so + adj + that	She was so <u>angry</u> that she can't speak.
A, an, the, this, that, his, her, their, my, ... + (Adj) + Noun	My <u>new</u> car is blue.

c. Trạng từ (Adv)

Sau V thường	He drove <u>carefully</u> .
Trước Adj	I meet an <u>extremely</u> handsome man.
Giữa cụm V	She has <u>already</u> finished the job.
Đầu câu hoặc trước dấu phẩy	<u>Unfortunately</u> , I couldn't come the party.
Sau too V + too + adv	They walked too <u>slowly</u> to catch the bus.
Trong câu trúc V + so + adv + that	Jack drove so <u>fast</u> that he caused an accident.
Trước enough V + adv + enough	You should write <u>clearly</u> enough for every body to read.

III. BÀI TẬP: EXERCISES

TENSES

- He was writing to his friend when he _____ a noise.
 A. was hearing B. heard C. had heard D. hears
- I _____ many people since I came here in June.
 A. met B. has met C. was meeting D. have met
- We _____ maths at this time last week.
 A. were learning B. are learning C. was learning D. learnt
- She was playing games while he _____ a football match.
 A. watched B. watches C. was watching D. watching
- She _____ to Ho Chi Minh city last year.
 A. goes B. has gone C. go D. went
- Since we came here, we _____ a lot of acquaintances.
 A. have had B. had C. have D. are having

7. _____ he playing football now?
A. Will B. Does C. Was D. Is
8. Every morning, I often sit in my garden and _____ to my nightingale sing.
A. listening B. listen C. listened D. listens
9. She _____ school when she was six.
A. start B. started C. has started D. are starting
10. I. _____ TV when the telephone rang.
A. watched B. was watching C. are watching D. have watched
11. I will contact you as soon as I _____ the information.
A. will get B. get C. got D. had got
12. If he's late again, I _____ very angry.
A. am going to be B. will be C. would be D. am
13. A: "The phone is ringing" B: " I _____ it".
A. answer B. will answer C. have answered D. will be answering
14. 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 leaving / would forget
15. By the time we _____ to the train station, Susan _____ for us for more than two hours.
A. will get / has been waiting B. got / was waiting
C. got / had been waiting D. get / will wait
16. While her brother was in the army, Sarah _____ to him twice a week.
A. was writing B. wrote C. has written D. had written
17. 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
18. In the 19th century, it _____ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon.
A. took B. had taken C. had taken D. was taking
19. Last night at this time, they _____ the same thing. She _____ and he _____ the Newspaper.
A. are not doing / is cooking / is reading B. were not doing / was cooking / was reading
C. was not doing / has cooked / is reading D. had not done / was cooking / read
20. After he _____ his English course, he went to England to continue his study.
A. finish B. finishes C. finished D. had finished
31. When I walk past the park, I saw some children play football.
A B C D
32. After John eaten dinner, he wrote several letters and went to bed.
A B C D
33. What did you do at 9 o'clock last night? I phoned you but nobody answered.
A B C D
34. When I arrived at the station, the train has already left.
A B C D
35. Ann and Susan have known each other during they were at school.
A B C D
36. She has disappeared three days ago, and they are still looking for her now.
A B C D
37. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner
A B C D
38. It's the first time I saw this film
A B C D
39. After he graduates from university, he joined the army.
A B C D

40. Up to now, there had been no woman being chosen the US president.
 A B C D
41. It's a long time since we last went to the cinema.
 A. We have been to the cinema for a long time. B. We haven't been to the cinema for a long time.
 C. We don't go to the cinema as we used to. D. We wish we went to the cinema now.
42. The last time I saw Rose was three years ago.
 A. I didn't see Rose for three years. B. I haven't seen Rose three years ago.
 C. I haven't seen Rose since three years. D. I haven't seen Rose for three years.
43. I haven't visited the museum for three months.
 A. It is three months since I have visited the museum.
 B. I didn't visit the museum three months ago.
 C. The last time I had visited the museum was three months ago.
 D. It is three months since I visited the museum.
44. "John began playing the piano 10 years ago"
 A. John played the piano 10 years ago. C. John has played the piano for 10 years.
 B. John used to play the piano 10 years ago. D. John doesn't play the piano anymore
45. The last time I saw her was a week ago.
 A. I haven't seen her for a week. C. I haven't seen her since a week.
 B. I have seen her for a week. D. I have seen her since a week.

1. Last night we (watch) _____ TV when the power (fail) _____.
2. London (change) _____ a lot since we first (come) _____ to live here.
3. I (spend) _____ a lot of time travelling since I (get) _____ this new job.
4. She (have) _____ a hard life, but she's always smiling.
5. He sometimes (come) _____ to see his parents.
6. Last month I (be) _____ in the hospital for ten days.
7. What you (do) _____ when I (ring) _____ you last night?
8. I (not see) _____ him since last Sunday.
9. My mother (come) _____ to stay with us next week.
10. When he lived in Manchester, he (work) _____ in a bank.
11. Columbus (discover) _____ America more than 400 years ago.
12. Listen! The birds (sing) _____.
13. You (receive) _____ any letter from your parents yet?
14. How long Bob and Mary (be) _____ married?
15. She (ask) _____ me to tell about him several times.
16. John (watch) _____ TV at 8:00 last evening.
17. He (do) _____ his homework before he (go) _____ to the cinema.
18. Hurry up! The train (come) _____.
19. We (not talk) _____ to each other for a long time.
20. He (feel) _____ asleep while he (do) _____ his homework.

PASSIVE VOICE *Change into passive voice.*

1. The teacher corrects our exercises at home.

-
2. Alice gave me a wonderful present.
-

3. They are building several new schools in our town.

4. We have made great progress in industry, science and medicine.

5. Sam killed a lion last week.

6. You must hand in your report before the end of this month.

7. I had just finished the job when the factory closed.

8. No one has opened that box for the past hundred years.

9. Are you going to mail these letters soon?

10. He should have finished the report yesterday.

11. Scientists began to carry out researches on SIDA two years ago.

12. They say that he is the richest man in our town.

13. I can assure you I will arrange everything in time.

14. We are to pity rather than despise these homeless boys.

15. We haven't moved anything since they sent you away to cure you.

16. Many U.S automobiles in Detroit, Michigan.
A. manufacture B. have manufactured C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing
17. When I came, an experiment in the lab.
A. was being holding B. has been held C. was being held D. has held
18. 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
19. This exercise may with a pencil.
A. be written B. be to write C. be writing D. write
20. This picture by Johnny when I came.
A. painted B. was painted C. was being painted D. had been painted
21. 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 are much spoken about.
22. My shirt by my sister on my last birthday.
A. gave B. was given C. had been given D. was being given
23. Hamlet was wrote by William Shakespeare.
 A B C D
24. Daisy's ring is make of gold.
 A B C D
25. This exercise may with a pencil.
A. be written B. be to write C. be writing D. write
26. The university by private funds as well as by tuition income.
A. is supported B. supports C. is supporting D. has supported
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27. He broke my watch.
 A. My watch were broken. B. My watch be broken.
 C. My watch is broken. D. My watch was broken.
28. You have to do your homework every day.
 A. Your homework has been done every day. B. Your homework has to do by you every day.
 C. Your homework has to be done every day. D. Your homework have to be done every day.
29. Lots of houses _____ by the earthquake.
 A. are destroying B. destroyed C. were destroying D. were destroyed
30. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
 A. invented B. is inventing C. be invented D. was invented

WISH CLAUSES

1. I wish I (see) _____ her off at the airport yesterday.
2. Tom wishes he (have) _____ enough money to buy a new car now.
3. Mary wishes she (become) _____ an astronaut someday.
4. He wishes he (not/buy) _____ that old car.
5. I'm really sorry I didn't invite her to the party.
 → I really wish
6. I'm sorry I can't help you do your homework.
 → I wish
7. She doesn't like to work with him.
 → She wishes
1. I don't understand this point of grammar. I wish I _____ it better.
 A. understood B. would understand C. had understood D. understands
2. It never stops raining here. I wish it _____ raining.
 A. stopped B. would stop C. had stopped D. will stop
3. I miss my friends. I wish my friends _____ here right now.
 A. were B. would be C. had been D. was
4. I should never have said that. I wish I _____ that.
 A. didn't say B. wouldn't say C. hadn't said D. says
5. I speak terrible English. I wish I _____ English well.
 A. spoke B. would speak C. had spoken D. speaks
6. I cannot sleep. The dog next door is making too much noise. I wish it _____ quiet.
 A kept B. would keep C. had kept D. will keep
7. This train is very slow. The earlier train was much faster. I wish I _____ the earlier train.
 A. caught B. would catch C. had caught D. catches
8. I didn't see the TV programme but everybody said it was excellent. I wish I _____ it.
 A. saw B. would see C. had seen D. seen
9. I went out in the rain and now I have a bad cold. I wish I _____ out.
 A. didn't go B. wouldn't go C. hadn't gone D. went
10. This movie is terrible. I wish we _____ to see another one.
 A. went B. would go C. had gone D. go
11. I wish I _____ more careful with my money in the future
 A. would be B. should be C. could be D. had been
12. George now wishes he hasn't broken his encouragement with Marian
 A B C D
13. I sometimes wish that I will have another car.
 A B C D
14. I wishes you had been at the meeting yesterday.
 A B C D

15. I wish I didn't say that to him yesterday.
 A B C D
16. She wishes that we didn't send her the candy yesterday because she's on a diet.
 A B C D

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. She doesn't live in London because she doesn't know anyone there
 ⇒ If
 2. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert
 ⇒ If I
 3. The schoolchildren sowed some seeds, but they forgot to water them so they didn't grow.
 ⇒ If the children
 4. They don't understand the problem. They won't find a solution
 ⇒ If they
 5. Carol didn't answer the phone because she was studying..
 ⇒ If Carol
 6. Rita is exhausted today because she didn't get any sleep last night.
 ⇒ If Rita
 7. He can't park near his office; that's why he doesn't come by car
 ⇒ If he
 8. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone.
 ⇒ If the flats
 9. I don't know her e-mail address, so I can't tell you
 ⇒ If I
 10. She works in the evening. She has no time to play with her children
 ⇒ If she
 11. He doesn't see the signal so he doesn't stop his car
 ⇒ If he
 12. Peter gets bad marks because he doesn't prepare his lessons well
 ⇒ If Peter
 13. Mary doesn't have enough money. She can't buy a new car.
 - If Mary
1. I would have visited you before if there _____ quite a lot of people in your house.
 A. hadn't B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. wasn't
 2. If you had caught the bus, you _____ late for work.
 A. wouldn't have been B. would have been C. wouldn't be D. would be
 3. If I _____, I would express my feelings.
 A. were asked B. would ask C. had been asked D. asked
 4. If _____ as I told her, she would have succeeded.
 A. she has done B. she had done C. she does D. she did
 5. Will you be angry if I _____ your pocket dictionary?
 A. stole B. have stolen C. were to steal D. steal
 6. You made a mistake by telling her a lie. It _____ better if you _____ to her.
 A. would have been / hadn't lied B. would be / didn't lie
 C. will be / don't lie D. would be / hadn't lied
 7. John would be taking a great risk if he _____ his money in that business.
 A. would invest B. invested C. had invested D. invests
 8. She wouldn't have given them all that money if we _____ her to.
 A. wouldn't advise B. won't advise C. hadn't advised D. didn't advise
 9. If the tree hadn't been so high, he _____ it up to take his kite down.

- A. could have climbed B. climb C. is climbing D. climbed
10. If the wall weren't so high, he _____ it up to take his ball down.
 A. climbed B. could climb C. is climbing D. climb
11. If I _____ her phone number, I _____ her last night
 A. had known / could have phoned B. knew / would have phoned
 C. know / can phone D. knew / could phone
12. If he _____ the truth, the police wouldn't arrest him.
 A. tells B. told C. had told D. would tell
13. If you press that button what _____?
 A. would happen B. would have happened
 C. will happen D. happen
15. I am very thin. I think, if I _____ smoking, I might get fat.
 A. stop B. had stopped C. will stop D. stopped
16. If I _____ that yesterday, I _____ them.
 A. had discovered / would inform
 B. had discovered / would have informed
 C. had discovered / could inform
 D. discovered / can inform
17. If you _____ to the course regularly, they _____ a certificate last year.
 A. go / gave B. go / give
 C. had gone / would have given D. went / would give
18. I think he is not at home. If he _____ in, he _____ the phone.
 A. was / answered B. were / would answer
 C. were / would have answered D. had been / would have answered
19. If I _____ in London now, I could visit British Museum.
 A. were B. had been C. have been D. would be
20. If you didn't wear shabby clothes, you _____ more good-looking.
 A. will be B. would be C. would have been D. can be
21. If your hair _____ grey now, what _____ you _____?
 A. went / would / do B. goes / would / do
 C. had gone / would / do D. had gone / would have / done
24. If I _____ an Angel, I would try to make happy all the children.
 A. am B. have been C. were D. had been
25. John would be taking a great risk if he _____ his money in that business.
5. What (you / say) _____ if I offered you a job?
6. The children always (get) _____ frightened if they watch horror films
7. If it (not be) _____ for you, I would be late
8. I can't help feeling sorry for the hungry children. If only there (be) _____ peace in the world
9. Were I to become president, my first act (be) _____ to help the poor
10. If he (listen) _____ to his father's advice, he would still be working here.
11. If she hadn't stayed up late last night, she (not / be) _____ tired now.

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Julia said that she _____ there at noon.
 A. is going to be B. was going to be C. will be D. can be
2. They asked me when _____ .
 A. did I arrive B. will I arrive C. I had arrived D. I can arrive
3. The farmer said, " I didn't see her."
 ---> The farmer said _____ her.
 A. he had seen B. I hadn't seen C. she didn't see D. he hadn't seen

4. Mr Brown said, "I watched TV last night."

-- -> Mr Brown said that he _____ TV the night before.

- A. was watching B. watched C. had watched D. has watched

5. The teacher said Columbus _____ America in 1492.

- A. discovered B. had discovered C. was discovering D. would discover

6. Mary said, "I want to give up my job." -> Mary said that

- A. she wants to give up her job. C. she wanted to give up my job.
B. I wanted to give up her job. D. she wanted to give up

7. Mary said, "I have not seen Peter since last month."

- A. Mary said she has not seen Peter since the previous month.
B. Mary said she had not seen Peter since the previous month.
C. Mary said she was not seen Peter since the previous month.
D. Mary said she doesn't see Peter since the previous month

8. "I want to go on holiday but I don't know where to go."

---> Tom said that _____

- A. he wanted to go on holiday but he doesn't know where to go.
B. he wants to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.
C. he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.
D. I wanted to go on holiday but I didn't know where to go.

9. Mary said: "What will you do this evening, John?"

- A. Mary asked John what would he do that evening.
B. Mary asked John what John did that evening.
C. Mary wanted to know what she and John would do that evening.
D. Mary wanted to know what John would do that evening.

10. He said to them, "Don't tell me such a nonsense!"

- A. He told them not to tell him such a nonsense.
B. He told them to tell him such a nonsense.
C. He told them not to tell them such a nonsense.
D. He told them to tell them such a nonsense

11. "I don't know what Fred is doing," said my sister.

- A. My sister said that she didn't know what Fred was doing.
B. My sister said she doesn't know what Fred is doing.
C. My sister said that I don't know what Fred is doing.
D. My sister said that she hasn't known what Fred was doing

12. "I've been playing tennis a lot lately," John said.

- A. John said that I have been playing tennis a lot lately.
B. John said that he has been playing tennis a lot lately.
C. John said that he had been playing tennis a lot lately.
D. John said that she had been playing tennis a lot lately.

13. The mother asked her son _____.

- A. where he has been B. where he had been C. where has he been D. where had he been

1) John said, "I want to attend a famous university."

→ John said _____

2) "I'm looking for the book you gave me last week," Mary said to Peter.

→ Mary told Peter _____

3) Alfred said to John, "I did not promise to send you a telegram."

→ Alfred _____

4) "I will get myself a drink," she said.

→ She said _____

5) "I cannot drive them home," he said.

- He said _____
- 6) "Peter, do you prefer tea or coffee?" she said.
 → She _____
- 7) "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
 → He said _____
- 8) The father said, "I was on a business trip the whole day yesterday."
 → The father _____
- 9) "My brother will get married next month," James said.
 → James _____
- 10) Henry said to his mother, "Come and spend a week with us."
 → Henry told _____
- 11) He said to me, "Keep a seat for me in the lecture hall."
 → He _____
- 12) Mike said to Henry, "Give me my book back, please."
 → Mike _____
- 13) "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
 → She _____
- 14) He said, "Don't go too far."
 → He _____
- 15) "Don't make so much noise," he said.
 → He _____

TAG QUESTIONS

1. You're going to school tomorrow, _____?
 2. Daisy signed the petition, _____?
 3. There's an exam tomorrow, _____?
 4. He will be attending the university in September, _____?
 5. She's been studying English for two years, _____?
 6. It doesn't work, _____?
 7. Let's go fishing, _____?
 8. Jill and Joe have been to Mexico, _____?
 9. You will stay in touch, _____?
 10. You didn't know I was an artist, _____?
 11. It is quite warm, _____?
- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. We should call Rita, _____? | A. should we | B. shouldn't we | C. shall we | D. should not we |
| 2. Monkeys can't sing, _____? | A. can they | B. can it | C. can't they | D. can't it |
| 3. These books aren't yours, _____? | A. are these | B. aren't these | C. are they | D. aren't they |
| 4. That's Bod's, _____? | A. is that | B. isn't it | C. isn't that | D. is it |
| 5. No one died in the accident, _____? | A. did they | B. didn't they | C. did he | D. didn't he |
| 6. The air-hostess knows the time she has been here, _____? | A. does she | B. isn't it | C. doesn't she | D. did she |
| 7. This is the second time she's been here, _____? | A. isn't this | B. isn't it | C. has she | D. hasn't she |
| 8. They must do as they are told, _____? | A. mustn't they | B. must they | C. are they | D. aren't they |

9. He hardly has anything nowadays, _____?
 A. hasn't she B. has he C. doesn't he D. does she
10. You've never been in Italy, _____?
 A. have you B. haven't you C. been you D. had you

TO-INFINITIVE / V-ING

- Students stopped (make) _____ noise when the teacher came in.
- She couldn't help (shed) _____ tears when she saw the film "Romeo and Juliet".
- Would you mind (buy) _____ me a newspaper?
- They postpone (build) _____ an Elementary School for the lack of finance.
- Are his ideas worth (listen) _____ to?
- My grandfather is used to (get) _____ up early in the morning.
- They are looking forward to our (visit) _____ them.
- He used to fall asleep without (take) _____ his shoes off.
- My watch keeps (stop) _____.
- I remember (meet) _____ you somewhere last month.
 - It takes me ten minutes _____ to school every day.
 A. walking B. to walk C. walk D. walked
 - We expect him _____ tomorrow.
 A. arrive B. arriving C. to arrive D. will arrive
 - Would you mind not _____ the radio on until I've finished with this phone call?
 A. turning B. to turn C. being turned D. to be turned
 - Would you like _____ to my birthday party?
 A. coming B. come C. came D. to come
 - I tried _____ the bus, but I missed it.
 A. catch B. catching C. to catch D. caught
 - Everyday I spend two hours _____ speaking English.
 A. practise B. to practise C. practising D. practised
 - Tommy admitted _____ the rock through the window.
 A. throwing B. being throwing C. to throw D. to be thrown
 - He suggested _____ a double railway tunnel.
 A. to build B. built C. building D. that building
 - The children stopped _____ games when their mother came home.
 A. playing B. play C. to play D. played
 - I can't go on _____ here any more. I want a different job.
 A. working B. to work C. work D. worked
 - My uncle has given up _____ for 3 years.
 A. to smoke B. smoking C. smoke D. smoked
 - Remember _____ Lan a present because today is her birthday.
 A. send B. sending C. to send D. sent
 - We were allowed _____ photographs in this room.
 A. sell B. to sell C. selling D. sold
 - It's not good to avoid _____ the teacher's questions in class.
 A. answer B. answering C. answered D. to answer
 - Does Dr Johnson mind _____ at home if his patients need his help?
 A. to call B. to be called C. calling D. being called
 - We hope that the students themselves will enjoy _____ part in the projects.
 A. to take B. taking C. to be taken D. being taken
 - Your house needs _____.

- A. redecorate B. redecorating C. redecorated D. to redecorate
18. Please wait a minute. My boss is busy _____ something.
 A. to write B. write C. wrote D. writing
19. It is no good _____ sorry for yourself.
 A. to feel B. feeling C. feel D. felt
20. It took me a very long time recovering from the shock of her death.
 A B C D
21. Remember taking off your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
 A B C D
22. My parents permitted me going out at weekends.
 A B C D
23. Money is used to buying food and clothes.
 A BC D
24. He often lets me to use his mobile phone.
 A B C

PHRASAL VERBS

1. Do you want to stop in this town, or shall we _____?
 A. turn on B. turn off C. go on D. look after
2. Who will _____ the children while you go out to work?
 A. look for B. look up C. look after D. look at
3. Please _____ the light, it's getting dark here.
 A. turn on B. turn off C. turn over D. turn into
4. The nurse has to _____ the patients at the midnight.
 A. look after B. look up C. look at D. look for
5. There is an inflation. The prices _____.
 A. are going on B. are going down C. are going over D. are going up
6. Remember to _____ your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.
 A. take care B. take on C. take over D. take off
7. You can _____ the new words in the dictionary.
 A. look for B. look after C. look up D. look at
8. It's cold outside. _____ your coat.
 A. Put on B. Put down C. Put off D. Put into
9. 15. If you want to be healthy, you should _____ your bad habits in your lifestyles.
 A give up B call off C break down D get over
10. "Please turn up the radio, I can't concentrate on my work"
 A B C D
11. You can look _____ these new words in the dictionary if you don't know their meanings.
 A. up B. after C. for D. out
12. We give each other presents Christmas.
13. Don't sit the floor.
14. I'm going away the end of January.
15. I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting the rain to stop.
 A. for B. away C. from D. up
16. I look stupid with this haircut. Everyone will laugh me.
 A. in B. at C. into D. away
17. Tom has gone to France holiday.
 A. on B. over C. for D. down
18. Are you interested art and architecture.

- A. from B. for C. up D. in
19. Mary is very fondanimals. She has three cats and two dogs.
A. about B. since C. of D. between
20. He was proudhimself for not giving up.
A. of B. during C. after D. under
21. Are you excitedgoing on holiday next week?
A. into B. about C. above D. over
22. Thank you very much your presence.
A. after B. about C. with D. for

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- 1) I couldn't remember the time _____ there was no internet.
A. what B. who C. which D. when
- 2) The restaurant _____ we had our dinner was the most expensive in this city.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
- 3) The top model about _____ I was telling you is on TV now.
A. who B. which C. that D. whom
- 4) Are you the student _____ mother called me yesterday?
A. whose B. who C. that D. when
- 5) Mary, _____ has only been in Japan for 3 months, speaks Japanese perfectly.
A. that B. whom C. which D. who
- 6) Who is your daughter? She is the child _____ has long, straight hair.
A. whose B. who C. which D. when
- 7) I don't think my ex-girl friend will remember the day _____ we saw each other for the first time.
A. which B. on which C. at which D. why
- 8) August is the month _____ I always give my birthday parties.
A. which B. in which C. what D. why
- 9) The purse _____ she had lost last week was found yesterday.
A. which B. what C. whose D. whom
- 10) The old lady _____ we were travelling told us her life story.
A. of whom B. with whom C. whose D. whom
- 11) She says the exam, _____ she took yesterday, was full of hard questions.
A. which B. of which C. whom D. of whose
- 12) I called my cousin, _____ is a mechanic, to fix my car, _____ was broken.
A. who/ which B. that/ all of which C. who/ all of which D. who/ what
- 13) My only blue tie, _____ Richard wants to wear, is really an expensive one.
A. that B. whose C. which D. whom
- 14) This is the village _____ my family and I lived for six years.
A. in which B. that C. on which D. in where
- 15) She is a famous actress _____ everybody admires.
A. to whom B. whom C. to which D. of whom
- 16) The food _____ I like best of all is pie alamode.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. that
- 17) Justine, _____ parents live in Christchurch, has gone to Southampton.
A. whom B. which C. to whom D. whose
- 18) The old building _____ was behind the local church fell down.
A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom
19. That is the man who he told me the bad news.
A B C D

21. The man whom helped you yesterday is a television reporter.
 A B C D
22. What is the name of the girl whom has just come in?
 A B C D
23. Do you know the reason when Englishmen travel on the left side of the streets?
 A B C D
24. I'll never forget the day. I met you on that day.
-
25. The town was small. I grew up there.
-
26. 1960 was the year. The revolution took place in that year.
-
27. I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.
-
28. They're the postcards. They arrived yesterday.
-
29. The children sang aloud all night. This kept their parents awake.
-
30. Maria is studying in New York City. The city is called the "Big Apple".
-

COMPARISONS

1. Mr. Brown receives a salary than anyone else in the company.
 A. big B. more bigger C. bigger D. the bigger
2. My young brother grew very quickly and soon he was my mother.
 A. more big than B. so big than C. as big as D. too big than
3. He is not tall as his father.
 A. the B. as C. than D. more
4. John's grades are than his sister's.
 A. higher B. more high C. high D. the highest
5. Deana is the of the three sisters.
 A. most short B. shorter C. shortest D. more short
6. She speaks English as as her friend does.
 A. good B. well C. better D. the best
7. Of the three shirts, this one is the
 A. prettier B. most prettiest C. prettiest D. most pretty
8. The baby's illness is than we thought at first.
 A. bad B. worst C. worse D. badly
9. Today is the day of the month.
 A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. hottest than
- 10 He works more than I.
 A. slow B. slowly C. slowest D. most slowly
11. My book is as as yours.
 A. good B. well C. better D. the best
12. I love you than I can say.
 A. much B. many C. more D. the most
13. It's to go by bus than by car.
 A. cheaper B. cheapest C. more cheap D. more cheaper
14. That house is one on the street.

- A. oldest B. the oldest C. old D. older**
15. I can't cook as well as my mother does.
 A. My mother can cook better than I can. B. My mother can't cook better than I can.
 C. My mother can cook well than I can. D. I can cook better than my mother can.
16. My interview lasted longer than yours.
 A. Your interview wasn't as short as mine.
 B. Your interview was shorter than mine.
 C. Your interview was as long as mine.
 D. Your interview was longer than mine.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP

Give the correct prepositions:

1. I shall meet you.....the cornerthe street.
2. I always comeschool foot
3. It never snows here.....Christmas.
4. The country looks beautiful.....spring.
5. I can see you.....Monday.
6. I live..... the country, but she lives.....the seaside.
7. Have you any money.....you?
8. I don't like get upthe morning.
9. He had learned the whole poem.....heart.
10. He always comesbus.
11. This book is.....Dickens.
12. Is Miss Smith.....home?
13. I have breakfast7.30 every morning.
14. Can you translate that.....German?
15. My birthday isMay 5th.
16. My birthday isthe 5th.
17. They comethe room.
18. I like swimmingthe summer
19. We get a lot of rain.....November.
20. He never comestime for the class.

Complete the sentences with because / as / since / if / when / or / so.

1. We decided to go out to eat -----we have no food at home.
2. He has a very important job -----he ia particularly well- paid .
3. Can I borrow that book -----you' ve finished it?
4. No one was watching TV -----I switched the television off.
5. -----she changed a lot . We didn't recognize her.
6. -----you are ready , we can start now.
7. I am going away for a few days . I'll phone you -----I get back.
8. You should inform the police -----your bicycle is stolen.
9. Mathew went to bed -----it was too late to go out.
10. -----you drive without driving license , you're breaking the law.

Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using for and since.

1. We've been fishing -----two hours .
2. I've been working in this office -----1970.
3. They've been living in France -----a month.
4. He has been in prison -----a year.
5. I've known that -----a long time .
6. That man has been standing there -----six o'clock.

7. She has driven the same car -----1975.
8. Things have changed -----I was a child .
9. The cattle has been boiling -----a quarter of an hour .
10. The central heating has been on -----October.

Fill : at , in ,between or ϕ if necessary.

1. I have to get uphalf past 6Monday and Wednesdays.
2. They usually stay with her family Vietnamese New Year.
3. I went swimmingthe weekends.
4. They decided to go to the to cinema..... Saturday.
5. I went to bed earlylast night.
6. The new college term startsSeptember.
7. She met her boy friend7 o'clock
the morning.
8. When is your birthday? It's -----26 March 1993.
9. They went for a walk in the park -----yesterday evening.
10. Hanoi gets very coldthe winter.
11. Tomorrow morning , there will be a meting -----7a.m and 11a.m.

Give the correct form of the word in brackets:

1. Na is the most in her class. (beauty)
2. She was really by the beauty of the city. (*impress*)
3. Hanoi people are very (*friend*)
4. Their made me happy. (*friend*)
5. Many come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day. (*visit*)
6. We enjoyed the atmosphere in Hue. (*peace*)
7. Ho Chi Minh City is not from Kuala Lumpur. (*difference*)
8. The language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia. (*nation*)
9. In Malaysia, is free. (*educate*)
10. What is the main language of at that school ? (*instruct*)
11. English is the language in Singapore. (*office*)
12. Like Vietnam, Malaysia has climate. (*tropic*)
13. The little girl is dancing (*beauty*)
14. English people get used to (*drive*)
15. Watch the news everyday because it's very(inform)
16. Many Vietnamese women continue to wear the unique and.....dress. (fashion)

***SO / BECAUSE**

- 1-She got up late. She didn't go to school on time (because)
 ☞
- 2-He is tired. He has worked hard overnight (so)
 ☞
- 3-We decide to stay at home .The weather is bad. (because)
 ☞
- 4-My child has eaten a lot of candies. She has a toothache (so)
 ☞
- 5-Mr.Pike has an accident. He drives very carelessly (because)
 ☞

***OTHERS**

- 6-Let's have a picnic.
 ☞ What do you think about.....?
- 7-What do you think about traveling to Dalat?
 ☞ I think we should.....

8-He likes to go for a walk.

☞ He enjoys.....

9-I love to watch TV.

☞ I am interested in.....

10-We started playing volleyball 2 months ago.

☞ We have.....

1. It's 2 years since I saw him.

I haven't

2. Hung is busy.

Hung wishes

3. Her daughter cannot speak English.

She wishes

4. The weather is too cold, so we can't go swimming.

If

5. I can't buy the house because it is too expensive.

If

6. Mary asked, "Tom, who will open the box for me?"

Mary

7. The teacher asked him, "Do you think before you answer?"

The teacher

8. He said to me, "Shut the door"

He

9. The guide said to us, "Don't touch this picture."

The guide

10. She sings beautifully.

She is

11. We run fast.

We are

12. He is a good dancer.

He

13. She is a slow work.

She

14. Mary will come. Peter will be happy.

If Mary

15. The teacher will correct it. We will understand it.

If

16. Ronaldo wins the gold ball of FIFA.

The gold ball

17. Mr. Hung keeps a large collection of medals.

A large

18. The principle bought many teaching aids for our school.

Many teaching aids

19. Minh Quang caught the ball easily.

The ball

20. They have just held an English workshop.

An English workshop

MỜI QUÝ KHÁCH THAM KHẢO MỘT SỐ WEBSITE CÔNG TY CHÚNG TÔI ĐÃ

LÀM GẦN ĐÂY:

1. Thiết kế website:

- www.chepphim.net (Công ty TNHH DV - TM Vi Tính Thu Ngân)
- www.decalsaigon.com (Hệ thống cửa hàng decal)
- www.pvgasd.com.vn (Công ty Cổ phần phân phối khí thấp áp Dầu khí Việt Nam)
- www.fta.vn (Công ty TNHH nghiên cứu thị trường Định Hướng)
- <http://chuongtrinhchungnhan.com.vn> (Trung tâm Xúc tiến Thương mại và Đầu tư ITPC)
- <http://www.foreverbeaumont.com> (Công Ty TNHH XNK Khang Thịnh)
- www.vcptw.com (Công ty TNHH Vinh Cơ)
- www.tours-vietnam.com

2. Phần mềm:

Chúng tôi đã phát triển phần mềm ứng dụng cho các công ty sau:

a. Công ty cổ phần L&A :

+Website: www.l-a.com.vn

+Nội dung: phát triển hệ thống CRM trong lĩnh vực tuyển dụng

b. Công ty cổ phần xây dựng Đông Dương:

+Website: www.dongduongvn.com

+Nội dung: phát triển hệ thống CRM, chuyển đổi dữ liệu (Import) cũ vào phần mềm CRM

c. Công ty cổ phần Tân Vĩnh Cửu:

+Website: www.tavicowood.com.

+Nội dung: phát triển hệ thống phần mềm CRM

d. Công ty Vi Tính thu ngân:

+Website: www.chepphim.net

+Nội dung: phát triển phần mềm quản lý chép phim, bán linh kiện vi tính

e. Công ty dịch vụ vận tải Gió Mới:

+Website: www.giomoi.com.vn

+Nội dung: xây dựng phần mềm quản lý trong lĩnh vực chuyên phát nhanh

f. Công ty TNHH dịch vụ thương mại Thanh Bình:

+Website: www.thabico.com

+Nội dung: xây dựng phần mềm quản lý trong lĩnh vực nhập khẩu hóa chất.

LIÊN HỆ

- Chúng tôi rất mong được hợp tác với Quý vị thành công trong việc xây dựng và phát triển hệ thống quản lý và chăm sóc khách hàng cho Quý công ty
- **Mọi chi tiết xin vui lòng liên hệ:**

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