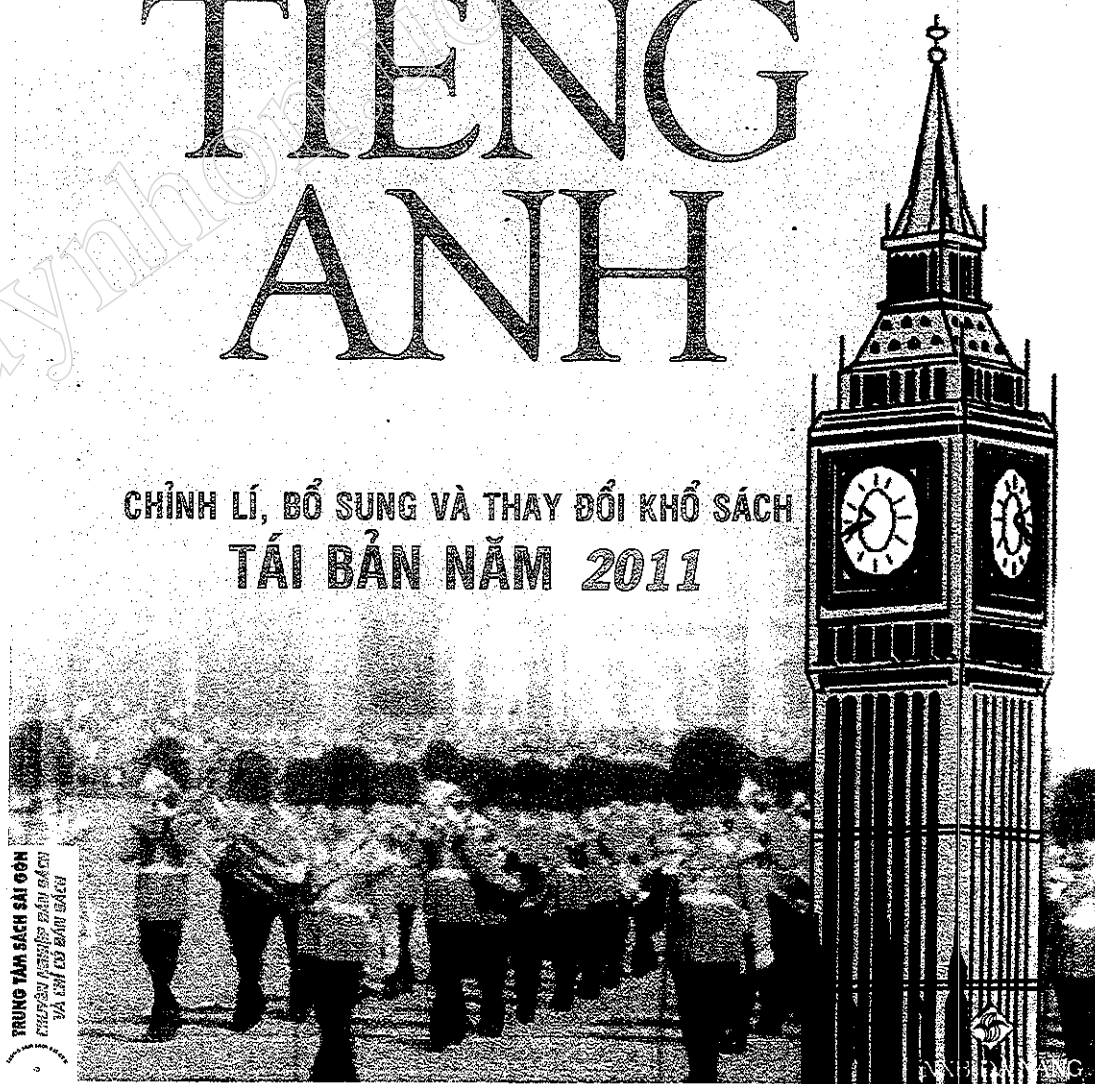


MAI LAN HUONG
NGUYỄN THANH LOAN

NGŨ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH

CHỈNH LÍ, BỔ SUNG VÀ THAY ĐỔI KHỔ SÁCH
TÁI BẢN NĂM 2011

TRUNG TÂM SÁCH SÀI GÒN
CHUYÊN TẬP SÁCH MỚI
VÀ CẨM DẪN SÁCH



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**ĐỂ CHỐNG LÀM GIẢ - IN LẬU; CHÚNG TÔI CHO IN
32 TRANG MÀU CÓ HÌNH CHÌM, CHẤT LƯỢNG CAO.
XIN QUÝ KHÁCH HÀNG KIỂM TRA ĐỂ TRÁNH MUA
NHẦM SÁCH GIẢ.**

Đơn vị liên doanh: **CTY TNHH PHÁT HÀNH SÁCH SÀI GÒN**

In 1.000 cuốn, khổ 17 x 25 cm, tại Cty cổ phần in Hoa Mai. Số ĐKKHXB: 549-2009/CXB/167-01/ĐaN cấp ngày 19 tháng 8 năm 2009; Số 67/QĐ-ĐaN Nhà xuất bản Đà Nẵng cấp ngày 28 tháng 01 năm 2010. In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 4 năm 2011.

LỜI TÁC GIẢ

VIẾT CHO LẦN TÁI BẢN THÁNG 8 NĂM 2008

Bạn đọc thân mến !

Chúng tôi hoàn thành Quyển NGŨ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH này vào năm 2000 và đã được bạn đọc đón nhận nhiệt liệt. Tuy nhiên, sau khi sách bán chạy thì bị bọn làm giả- in lậu bán lan tràn, khiến chúng tôi không bán được sách. Chúng tôi dự định bỏ hẳn quyển sách này nên đã viết một quyển sách Ngữ pháp tiếng Anh mới lấy tên “Giải thích Ngữ pháp tiếng Anh” Tuy nhiên, rất nhiều người học đã tìm mua quyển “Ngữ Pháp Tiếng Anh” mà tôi đã viết năm 2000 và được tái bản năm 2008 với giá 50.000đ.

Trước tình hình đó chúng tôi thấy có nghĩa vụ phải biên tập, chỉnh lý lại quyển sách cho chính xác, đầy đủ và dễ hiểu hơn. Những chỗ bạn đọc góp ý đều được chúng tôi lưu trữ để xem xét sửa đổi cho thích hợp. Chúng tôi không thay đổi nội dung, bố cục quyển sách. Tuy nhiên, lần này chúng tôi thu nhỏ co chữ, in trên khổ giấy lớn hơn (bằng với khổ sách giáo khoa 17x24) và hạ giá bán. Để giảm khó khăn cho người học, đặc biệt là học sinh; chúng tôi đã thống nhất với nhà xuất bản Đà Nẵng và nhà sách Quỳnh Mai: **bằng nhiều biện pháp phối hợp phải giảm giá những tựa sách do chúng tôi biên soạn.** Hy vọng là một ngày gần đây những quyển sách như thế này sẽ rẻ hơn.

Chúng tôi rất mong nhận được thư góp ý phê bình để chúng tôi hoàn thiện sách cho lần tái bản sau.

Mai Lan Hương

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Bạn đọc thân mến!

Bạn đang cầm trên tay cuốn **NGŨ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH** mà chúng tôi tin tưởng rằng nó đáp ứng đầy đủ và thiết thực nhất những yêu cầu của bạn, nhất là đối với học sinh, sinh viên.

Ngữ pháp là một hệ thống những quy tắc kết cấu của một ngôn ngữ. Muốn nắm bắt ngôn ngữ tiếng Anh, ngoài những yếu tố khác, người học cần phải hiểu đầy đủ, sâu sắc những kiến thức ngữ pháp cơ bản và thực hành thành thạo. Để thỏa mãn những yêu cầu trên, chúng tôi đã dày công nghiên cứu chuyên sâu nhiều tài liệu ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, đồng thời dựa trên kinh nghiệm giảng dạy nhiều năm ở các trường phổ thông cũng như các trung tâm Anh ngữ. Trên cơ sở đó, chúng tôi trình bày bằng một phương pháp sư phạm với phương châm: **"THIỆT THỰC – DỄ HIỂU – DỄ NHỚ – DỄ THỰC HÀNH"**. Do vậy, nội dung kiến thức trong sách rất cô đọng, súc tích, giản dị và dễ hiểu.

Nhờ sự biên soạn công phu, lại được nhiều đồng nghiệp biên tập và góp ý nên chúng tôi hy vọng rằng cuốn sách sẽ có ít sai sót. Tuy nhiên, chúng tôi rất mong bạn đọc (nhất là các bạn học sinh, sinh viên) trong quá trình sử dụng sách, thấy cần phải sửa đổi, bổ sung ở những phần nào thì xin vui lòng viết thư góp ý cho chúng tôi để sách được hoàn thiện hơn trong những lần xuất bản sau.

Nhóm biên soạn

ĐỂ CHỐNG LÀM GIẢ - IN LẬU; CHÚNG TÔI CHO IN 32 TRANG MÀU CÓ HÌNH CHÌM, CHẤT LƯỢNG CAO. XIN QUÝ KHÁCH HÀNG KIỂM TRA ĐỂ TRÁNH MUA NHẢM SÁCH GIẢ.

TENSES (CÁC THÌ)

1. Thì hiện tại đơn (The Simple Present Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I, We, You, They + Verb (bare-infinitive)
He, She, It + Verb + s/es

- Động từ chia ở hiện tại (V₁)
(Nếu chủ ngữ ở ngôi 3 số ít, ta phải thêm s hoặc es vào sau động từ)

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.
Ex: The sun rises in the East.
They live in England.
I am a student.
- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một thói quen, một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.
Ex: Mary often goes to school by bicycle.
I get up early every morning.
What do you do every night?
- Thì hiện tại đơn còn được dùng để diễn tả hành động, sự việc tương lai sẽ xảy ra theo thời gian biểu hoặc chương trình, kế hoạch đã định theo thời gian biểu.
Ex: The train leaves at seven twenty-three tomorrow morning.
I've got the tour details here. We spend three days in Rome.

Lưu ý: Ta thêm *es* sau các động từ tận cùng là: *o, s, x, ch, sh*.

c. Các phó từ thường được dùng chung với thì hiện tại đơn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| + often, usually, frequently | : thường |
| + always, constantly | : luôn luôn |
| + sometimes, occasionally | : thỉnh thoảng |
| + seldom, rarely | : ít khi, hiếm khi |
| + every day / week / month... | : mỗi ngày / tuần / tháng... |

d. Thể phủ định (Negative form)

- Đối với động từ đặc biệt (*be, can, may...*), ta thêm **not** ngay sau động từ đó.
Ex: He is a good student. → He is not/ isn't a good pupil.
My brother can swim. → My brother can not/ can't swim.
- Đối với động từ thường, ta dùng trợ động từ **do** (với các chủ ngữ *I, you, we, they*) hoặc **does** (với các chủ ngữ *he, she, it*), và thêm **not** sau *do/ does*.
Ex: She likes coffee. → She does not/ doesn't like coffee.
They want new clothes. → They do not/ don't want new shoes.

e. Thể nghi vấn (Interrogative form)

- Đối với động từ đặc biệt, ta đưa động từ ra đầu câu.

Ex: You are tired now. → Are you tired now?

Peter can drive a car. → Can Peter drive a car?

- Đối với động từ thường, ta thêm do hoặc does vào đầu câu. (Nhớ đưa động từ chính về nguyên mẫu).

Ex: Her father likes tea. → Does her father like tea?

They do their homework every day. → Do they do their homework every day?

2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (The Present Continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I	+ am	
He, She, It	+ is	+ V-ing
We, You, They	+ are	

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hay một sự việc đang diễn ra ngay lúc nói. Cách dùng này thường đi kèm với các trạng từ hoặc trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian *now, right now, at the moment, at present*.

Ex: The children are playing football now.

What are you doing at the moment?

Be quiet! The baby is sleeping in the next room.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc nói chung đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết phải thực sự diễn ra ngay lúc nói. Cách dùng này thường đi kèm với *now, at the moment, today, this week, this term, this year, ...*

Ex: I'm quite busy these days. I am doing a course at college.

The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn còn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra (ở tương lai gần). Cách dùng này thường diễn tả một sự sắp xếp hoặc một kế hoạch đã định.

Ex: He is coming next week.

My parents are planting trees tomorrow.

Lưu ý: Không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, tri giác như: *to be, see, hear, understand, know, like, want, glance, feel, think, smell, love, hate, realize, seem, remember, forget, ...* Với các động từ này, ta dùng thì Simple Present.

Ex: I am tired now.

She wants to go for a walk at the moment.

Do you understand your lesson? ~ Yes, I understand it now.

3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (The Present Perfect Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I, We, They, You	+ have	
He/ She/ It	+ has	+ past participle (V ₃)

(Thể phủ định: S + haven't/ hasn't + V₃; Thể nghi vấn: Have/ Has + S + V₃?)

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc vừa mới xảy ra.

Ex: I have just seen my sister in the park.

She has finished her homework recently.

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả một hành động được lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần ở quá khứ và còn có thể được lặp lại ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ex: Daisy has read that novel several times.

I have seen "Titanic" three times.

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu ở quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục ở tương lai.

Ex: Mary has lived in this house for ten years.

They have studied English since 1990.

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả hành động hoặc sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ khi người nói không biết rõ hoặc không muốn đề cập đến thời gian chính xác.

Ex: I have gone to Hanoi.

He has done his housework.

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả hành động hoặc sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kết quả vẫn còn trong hiện tại.

Ex: He has broken his leg, so he can't play tennis.

You've broken this watch. (It isn't working now.)

c. Các phó từ thường đi kèm với thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

+ just, recently, lately: *gần đây, vừa mới* + ever: *đã từng*

+ never: *chưa bao giờ*

+ already: *rồi*

+ yet: *chưa*

+ since: *từ khi (thời điểm)*

+ for: *trong (khoảng thời gian)*

+ so far = until now = up to now = up to the present: *cho đến bây giờ*

Lưu ý: Các phó từ này chỉ được dùng kèm với thì hiện tại hoàn thành trong các câu đơn. Đối với câu có từ hai mệnh đề trở lên hoặc trong một đoạn văn thì động từ phải được chia theo ngữ cảnh chứ không phụ thuộc vào các phó từ (xem thêm ở phần Sequence of Tenses).

Ex: He has just seen her. But: He said that he had just seen her.

I have already done my exercises. But: When I came, they had already shown the film.

4. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (The Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I, We, You, They	+ have	
He, She, It	+ has	+ been + V-ing

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc bắt đầu trong quá khứ và kéo dài liên tục đến hiện tại. Cách dùng này thường đi kèm với *since + mốc thời gian, for + khoảng thời gian*.

Ex: I have been studying French for five years.
 They have been living in this city since 1995.
 How long have you been waiting for her?

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động vừa mới kết thúc và có kết quả ở hiện tại.

Ex: You're out of breath. Have you been running?

Lưu ý: Không dùng thì này với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, tri giác (xem các động từ đã nêu trong thì hiện tại tiếp diễn). Với các động từ này ta dùng Present Perfect.

5. Thì quá khứ đơn (The Simple Past Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I, We, You, They	+ V ₂ / V-ed	- Nếu động từ có qui tắc: V-ed
He, She, It		- Động từ bất qui tắc: cột 2 (V ₂)

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, chấm dứt rồi và biết rõ thời gian.

Ex: Tom went to Paris last summer.
 My mother left this city two years ago.
 He died in 1980.

- Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra suốt một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ, nhưng nay đã hoàn toàn chấm dứt.

Ex: Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
 She worked as a secretary for five years before her marriage.

c. Các phó từ đi kèm: last week/ month/ year/... (tuần trước/ tháng trước/...), ago (cách đây), yesterday (hôm qua).

d. Thể phủ định (Negative form)

- Đối với động từ đặc biệt, ta thêm not sau nó.
 Ex: He wasn't absent from class yesterday.
 I couldn't open the door last night.

- Đối với động từ thường, ta đặt trợ động từ didn't trước động từ chính.
 Ex: He didn't watch TV last night.
 She didn't go to the cinema with him last Sunday.

e. Thể nghi vấn (Interrogative form)

- Đối với động từ đặc biệt, ta đưa động từ đó ra đầu câu.
 Ex: Were they in hospital last month?
Could she answer your questions then?
- Đối với động từ thường, ta đặt trợ động từ Did ở đầu câu.
 Ex: Did you see my son, Tom?

Lưu ý: Khi đổi sang phủ định và nghi vấn, nhớ đưa động từ chính về nguyên mẫu.

6. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (The Past Continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I, He, She, It	+ was	+ V-ing
We, You, They	+ were	

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn diễn tả:

- Hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài một thời gian ở quá khứ.
 Ex: Yesterday, Mr Moore was working in the laboratory all the afternoon.
 What were you doing from 3 p.m to 6 p.m yesterday?

- Hành động đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm ở quá khứ.
 Ex: I was doing my homework at 6 p.m last Sunday.
 They were practising English at that time.
 What were you doing at this time yesterday?

- Hành động đang xảy ra (ở quá khứ) thì có một hành động khác xen vào (hành động nào kéo dài hơn dùng Past Continuous, hành động nào ngắn hơn dùng Simple Past).

Ex: When I came yesterday, he was sleeping.
 What was she doing when you saw her?
 As we were crossing the street, the policeman shouted at us.

- Hai hành động xảy ra song song cùng một lúc ở quá khứ.
 Ex: Yesterday, I was cooking while my sister was washing the dishes.

Lưu ý: Không dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, tri giác. Thay vào đó, ta dùng thì Simple Past.

Ex: When the students heard the bell, they left.
 He felt tired at that time.

7. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành/ Tiền quá khứ (The Past Perfect Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

Subject + had + past participle (V₃)

(Thể phủ định: S + hadn't + V₃; Thể nghi vấn: Had + S + V₃...?)

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành diễn tả một hành động quá khứ xảy ra trước một thời gian quá khứ hoặc trước một hành động quá khứ khác. (Nếu trong câu có hai hành động quá khứ, hành động nào xảy ra trước ta dùng Past Perfect, hành động nào sau ta dùng Simple Past).

Ex: We had lived in Hue before 1975.
 When I got up this morning, my father had already left.
 After the children had finished their homework, they went to bed.
 It was the most difficult question that I had ever known.

8. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn (The Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

Subject + had + been + V-ing

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động quá khứ đã xảy ra và kéo dài liên tục cho đến khi hành động quá khứ thứ hai xảy ra (hành động thứ hai dùng Simple Past). Thường thường khoảng thời gian kéo dài được nêu rõ trong câu.

Ex: The men had been playing cards for 3 hours before I came.

They had been living in London for 10 years when I met them.

9. Thì tương lai đơn (The Simple Future Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

You, He, She, I, They	+ will	+ V _(bare-inf.)
I, We	+ will/ shall	

(**Thể phủ định:** S + will/ shall + not + V_(bare-inf.); **Thể nghi vấn:** Will/ Shall + S + V_(bare-inf.)...?)

- bare-inf.: bare-infinitive (động từ nguyên mẫu không to)

- will not = won't shall not = shan't

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì tương lai đơn thường diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai.

Ex: He will come back next week.

We will/ shall need the money on the 15th.

- Thì tương lai đơn được dùng diễn đạt ý kiến, đưa ra một lời hứa hoặc một quyết định tức thì.

Ex: I think Liverpool will win.

I'll phone you tonight.

"You can have it for \$50." "OK, I'll buy it."

c. Các phó từ đi kèm:

+ someday: *một ngày nào đó*

+ tomorrow: *ngày mai*

+ next week/ month/...: *tuần/ tháng/... tới*

+ soon: *chẳng bao lâu nữa*

10. Tương lai gần (Near Future)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

I	+	am	
He, She, it	+	is	+ going to + V _(bare-inf.)
We, You, They	+	are	
I	+	am	
He, She, It	+	is	+ V-ing
We, You, They	+	are	

(dự định sẽ)

(sắp sửa)

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

Bề ngoài to và thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (present continuous) được dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp sửa xảy ra hoặc một dự định sắp tới (thường thường trong câu không có cụm từ thời gian)

Ex: My father is retiring.

Where are you going to spend your holidays?

11. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn (The Future Continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

Subject + will/ shall + be + V-ing

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động sẽ diễn ra và kéo dài suốt một khoảng thời gian ở tương lai.

Ex: Andrew can't go to the party. He'll be working all day tomorrow.

- Thì tương lai tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động sẽ đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm ở tương lai.

Ex: He will be doing research at this time tomorrow.

When you come today, I'll be working at my desk.

She will be living in this house in May (next year).

12. Thì tương lai hoàn thành (The Future Perfect Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

Subject + will/ shall + have + V₃

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

- Thì tương lai hoàn thành diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn tất trước một thời điểm ở tương lai. Cách dùng này thường được dùng với các cụm từ chỉ thời gian bắt đầu bằng *by*: *by + mốc thời gian, by the time, by then, by that time,...*

Ex: I'll have finished my work by noon.

They'll have built that house by July next year.

- Thì tương lai hoàn thành diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn tất trước một hành động khác trong tương lai.

Ex: When you come back, I'll have written this letter.

13. Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn (The Future Perfect Continuous Tense)

a. Cấu trúc (Form)

Subject + will/ shall + have been + V-ing

b. Cách dùng (Usage)

Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ và kéo dài liên tục đến một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai.

Ex: By November, we'll have been living in this house for 10 years.

By March 15th, I'll have been working for this company for 6 years.

Giống như thì tương lai hoàn thành, thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường được dùng với các cụm từ trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian bắt đầu bằng *by*.

GHI NHỚ:

1. Không dùng các thì tiếp diễn (Continuous Tenses) với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, tri giác (*see, be, hear...*).
2. Không dùng các thì tương lai (Future Tenses) trong các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian; thì Simple Future được thay bằng Simple Present, thì Future Perfect (hoặc Future Perfect Continuous) được thay bằng thì Present Perfect (hoặc Present Perfect Continuous).

EXERCISES

I) Supply the correct verb form: The Simple Present Tense or The Present Continuous Tense.

1. Be quiet! The baby (sleep).
2. We seldom (eat) before 6:30.
3. Look! A man (run) after the train. He (want) to catch it.
4. The sun (set) in the West.
5. It (be) often hot in summer.
6. I (do) an exercise on the present tenses at this moment and I (think) that I (know) how to use it now.
7. My mother sometimes (buy) vegetables at this market.
8. It (be) very cold now.
9. It (rain) much in summer. It (rain) now.
10. Daisy (cook) some food in the kitchen at present. She always (cook) in the morning.

II) Supply the correct verb form: The Present Perfect or The Present Perfect Continuous.

1. How long you (study) English? For 5 years.
2. I (wait) for two hours, but she (not come) yet.
3. They (live) in Ho Chi Minh City since 1975.
4. She (read) all the books written by Dickens. How many books you (read)?
5. He (not, be) here since Christmas, I wonder where he (live) since then.
6. Jack (go) to Paris for a holiday. He never (be) there.
7. You (sleep) so far? I (ring) the bell for the last twenty minutes.
8. He (write) a novel for two years, but he (not finish) it yet.
9. Mary (lose) her hat and she (look) for it until now.
10. I (see) that film several times because I like it.

III) Supply the correct verb form: Present Tenses.

1. Listen! I (think) someone (knock) at the door.
2. Up to the present, we (write) almost every lesson in the book.
3. The earth (circle) the sun once every 365 days.
4. The farmers (work) in the field at the moment.
5. How many times you (see) him since he went to Edinburgh?

6. Rivers usually (flow) to the sea.
7. Look! The boy (cry).
8. Do you know that man, who (smoke) there?
9. Mrs Green always (go) to work by bus.
10. We (be) from France. We (be) there for 20 years.
11. That house (belong) to Mr. Green.
12. Mai (lose) her dictionary.
13. I (be) sorry. I (forget) that girl's name already.
14. I (wait) for the manager for two hours.
15. You (ever, see) a lion?

IV) Supply the correct verb form: Simple Past or Present Perfect.

1. I (see) her before.
2. I (see) her last year.
3. Tom (never be) in Hanoi.
4. I (read) the novel written by Jack London several times before.
5. What you (do) yesterday?
6. You (watch) TV last night?
7. She (be) born in 1980.
8. He (write) a book since last year.
9. Mr Green (teach) English in this school since he (graduate) from the university in 1986.
10. How long you (learn) English?

V) Supply the correct verb form: Simple Past or Past Continuous.

1. When I (arrive) at this house, he still (sleep).
2. The light (go) out while we (have) dinner.
3. Bill (have) breakfast when I (stop) at this house this morning.
4. As we (cross) the street, we (see) an accident.
5. Tom (see) a serious accident while he (stand) at the bus stop.
6. While my father (read) a newspaper, I (learn) my lesson and my sister (do) her homework.
7. The children (play) football when their mother (come) back home.
8. The bell (ring) while Tom (take) a bath.
9. I (be) very tired because I (work) all day yesterday.
10. He (sit) in a café when I (see) him.

VI) Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets: Simple Past or Past Perfect.

1. They (go) home after they (finish) their work.
2. She said that she (already, see) Dr. Rice.
3. When we came to the stadium, the match (already, begin).
4. They told me they (not, eat) such kind of food before.
5. He (ask) why we (come) so early.
6. After they had gone, I (sit) down and (rest).
7. Before she (watch) TV, she (do) her homework.

8. After taking a bath, he (go) to bed.
9. What (be) he when he (be) young?
10. It was the first time I (ever, see) such a beautiful girl.

VII) Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets: Past Tenses.

1. Yesterday John (go) to the store before he (go) home.
2. Our teacher (tell) us yesterday that he (visit) England in 1970.
3. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie (start) already.
4. Before Alice (go) to sleep, she (call) her family.
5. When the phone (ring), I (have) dinner.
6. Daisy (agree) with other members in the last meeting.
7. What you (do) at 6 p.m yesterday?
8. The little girl asked what (happen) to her ice-cream.
9. He (teach) in this school before he (leave) for England.
10. She (win) the gold medal in 1986.

VIII) Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets: Simple Future or Simple Present.

1. We'll go out when the rain (stop).
2. I (stay) here until he (answer) me.
3. Wait until I (catch) you.
4. She (not come) until you (be) ready.
5. Miss Helen (help) you as soon as she (finish) that letter tomorrow.
6. After the class (be) over, ask the teacher about that sentence.
7. I (come) and (see) you before I leave here.
8. We (go) home as soon as we have finished our work.
9. I (wait) here until you (come) back tomorrow.
10. I (send) you some postcards as soon as I (arrive) in London.

IX) Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets: Simple Present, Simple Future, Present Perfect or Future Perfect.

1. I'll wait until he (finish) his novel.
2. When you (come) back, he already (buy) a new house.
3. Don't come until I (finish) lunch.
4. I (hope) it (stop) raining by 5 o'clock this afternoon.
5. The river (not begin) to swell until some rain (fall).
6. By next month I (leave) for India.
7. The film (end) by the time we (get) there.
8. They (build) a house by June next year.
9. We (start) our plan next week.
10. I (give) her your letter when I (see) her tomorrow.

X) Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets: Simple Present, Simple Future or Future Continuous.

1. When you (go) into the office, Mr John (sit) at the front desk.

2. Our English teacher (explain) that lesson to us tomorrow.
3. We (wait) for you when you (get) back tomorrow.
4. What you (do) at 7 p.m next Sunday?

I (practise) my English lesson then.

5. When I (see) Mr Pike tomorrow, I (remind) him of that.
6. When you (come) today, I (work) at my desk in Room 12.
7. He (work) on the report at this time tomorrow.
8. Please wait here until the manager (return).
9. Don't leave until you (see) her.
10. The Browns (do) their housework when you (come) next Sunday.

XI) Give the right forms of the verbs in brackets: Future Tenses.

1. I'm sure they (complete) the new road by June.
2. He (wait) for you when you (get) back tomorrow.
3. At this same time tomorrow, we (drive) through Pennsylvania.
4. We (see) you next Monday.
5. In two years from now, the contract (come) to an end.
6. Who (look) after the children when you are away?
7. By November I (work) for this company for 6 years.
8. If you call her at 6, she (practise) the piano then.
9. By March 15, I (be) here for one year.
10. We (move) to our new house at Christmas this year.
11. By the end of December, John (work) as a reporter for ten years.
12. By the time you arrive, I (finish) writing an essay.
13. I (give) him your message when I (see) him.
14. He certainly (not do) all his homework by ten tonight.
15. Don't call him at 2:30 p.m. He (interview) job applicants at that time.
16. The teacher hopes we (pass) our exams.
17. By this time next week, he (write) his novel for 6 months.
18. They (arrive) on Wednesday.
19. I hope the weather (be) fine tonight.
20. You (finish) your work by 9 tonight?

XII) Supply the correct verb forms.

1. I (see) a car accident while I (wait) for you on this corner yesterday.
2. Mr Jone (be) principal of our school since last year.
3. Mr Smith (teach) at this school since he (graduate) in 1980.
4. My father (not watch) TV every night.
5. I (meet) Arthur three weeks ago.
6. Yesterday the police (report) that they (capture) the thief.
7. My friend (thank) me for what I had done for him.
8. Someone (steal) my handbag on the bus.

9. The Browns (live) in Paris for 7 years when the second World War (break) out.
10. Last month I (be) in the hospital for ten days.
11. Don't call me in the afternoon. I usually (be) away in the afternoon.
12. Mr Clark (be) in New York 2 months ago. Mr Rossi (be) in New York until 2 months ago.
13. John (drive) that car ever since I (know) him.
14. People (speak) English in most of Canada.
15. The dog (wag) his tail whenever he (see) me.
16. What you (do) when I (ring) you last night?
17. Up to then I never (see) such a fat man.
18. I (not see) him since last Monday.
19. They had sold all the books when we (get) there.
20. I think he (leave) as soon as he (know) the news.
21. She (play) the piano when our guests (arrive) last night.
22. He (come) and (see) you soon.
23. I (come) as soon as I have finished my work. You (be) ready?
24. My mother (come) to stay with us next weekend.
25. Where you (spend) your holidays next summer?
26. Violets (bloom) in spring.
27. We (not live) in England for two years now.
28. I (never forget) what you (just tell) me.
29. They (prepare) the Christmas dinner at the moment.
30. When I last (stay) in Cairo, I (ride) to the Pyramids on a camel that my friend (borrow) the day before.
31. Our teacher (tell) us yesterday that he (visit) England in 1970.
32. George (work) at the university so far.
33. When he lived in Manchester, he (work) in a bank.
34. Birds (build) their nests in summer and (fly) to the South in winter.
35. I (lose) my key. (can) you help me look for it?
36. My father (not smoke) for 5 years.
37. My teacher wasn't at home when I (arrive). He (just go) out.
38. How long Bob and Mary (be) married?
39. You (receive) any letter from your parents yet?
40. My brother (join) the army when he (be) young.
41. You (remember) my name or you (forget) it someday?
42. Tom (study) chemistry for three years and then he gave it up.
43. Miss Lee often (write) when she was on holiday.
44. He (leave) home two weeks ago and we (not hear) from him since then.
45. You (speak) to Mrs Baker yesterday?

No, I (not see) her for a long time.

I (not can) remember when I last (see) her.

46. When the teacher came in, the pupils (play) games.

47. Columbus (discover) America more than 400 years ago.
48. By next month, I (finish) my first novel.
49. By May 5, we (live) in this city for ten years.
50. When your father (die)?
I (not know) when he (die).
51. Bill said he (forget) to buy a dictionary.
52. He felt asleep while he (do) his homework.
53. We (not see) them for a long time.
54. It (rain) when we arrived.
55. Kite and I (wait) right here until you get back.
56. He'll leave as soon as he (hear) the news.
57. Dick (start) school before he (be) seven.
58. How long you (study) in this school?
59. We (not receive) any letter from him since he (leave) four months ago.
60. Where are you? I'm upstairs. I (have) a bath.
61. I (speak) to you about that matter after the meeting tonight.
62. At this time next week, we (live) in USA.
63. Hurry up! The train (come).
64. Be quiet! The teacher (be) angry.
65. Why didn't you listen while I (speak) to you?
66. Some animals (not eat) during winter.
67. I (finish) the book before my next birthday.
68. John (watch) TV at 8 last evening.
69. Mr Pike (live) here since last October.
70. Someone (cut) down all the trees in the garden.
71. The house (build) two years ago.
72. Listen! The bird (sing).
73. Trees (plant) since it (stop) raining.
74. Tom Baker (not come) here tomorrow.
75. By the end of last March, I (study) English for 5 years.
76. He often (say) O.K when he (talk) with the guests.
77. What you (do) after you (go) home yesterday?
78. How long you (wait) for me? Just a few minutes.
79. He (do) his homework before he went to the cinema.
80. By noon, I (wait) for her for two hours.
81. By the time you come there, she (make) a big cake.
82. Yesterday thieves (break) into the house and (steal) a lot of fur coats while the guests (dance).
83. When I came in, they all (sit) round the fire. Mr Pike (do) a crossword puzzle, Mrs Pike (knit), and the others (read).
84. Mr Jackson (paint) his house since last month.
85. She (ask) me to tell about him several times.

86. The audience (listen) to everything he said last night.
 87. At 4 p.m yesterday? Well, I (work) in my office at that time.
 88. A: I (play) football since I was 5 years old.
 B: You (play) since you (come) to England?
 A: Oh, yes. I (play) quite a lot. I (join) a club the day after I (arrive).
 89. I'm preparing to support anything he (say) tomorrow.
 90. Sometimes I (get) up before the sun (rise).
 91. He said he (be) mistaken.
 92. Don't speak until someone (ask) you.
 93. Mary (come) from London.
 94. Please be quiet! I (work).
 95. When I (be) a child, I (want) to be a doctor.
 96. David (be) born after his father (die).
 97. Long ago, my younger brother often (cry).
 98. I (not send) the parcel until I hear from you.
 99. The last train (leave) the station at 5 p.m.
 100. Up to now, the teacher (give) our class five tests.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

(SỰ PHỐI HỢP CÁC THÌ)

Trong câu có hai mệnh đề trở lên, các động từ phải có sự phối hợp về thì.

I. Sự phối hợp của các động từ trong mệnh đề chính (main clause) và mệnh đề phụ (subordinate clause):

MAIN CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
Simple Present	Simple Present Present Perfect Present Continuous Simple Future/ Near Future Simple Past (nếu có thời gian xác định ở quá khứ)
Simple Past	Simple Past Past Perfect Past Continuous would + V (bare-inf.) was/ were going to + V (bare-inf.) Simple Present (nếu diễn tả một chân lý)
Present Perfect	Simple Present
Past Perfect	Simple Past

Ex: People have said that London has fog.
 She says she has finished her homework already.
 She said she would visit me again.
 Tom says he will visit me again.
 They had done that was necessary.
 He says he was born in 1980.
 My teacher said that the sun rises in the East.
 Mary said that she was cooking then.

II. Sự phối hợp của các động từ trong mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (adverbial clause of time):

MAIN CLAUSE	ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME
Present Tenses	Present Tenses
Past Tenses	Past Tenses
Future Tenses	Present Tenses

- Present Tenses: Tất cả các thì hiện tại tùy theo ngữ cảnh của câu.
- Past Tenses: Tất cả các thì quá khứ tùy ngữ cảnh của câu.
- Future Tenses: Tất cả các thì tương lai tùy ngữ cảnh của câu.

Ex: He never goes home before he has finished his work.
 I often read a newspaper while I am waiting for the bus.
 We will go as soon as you have finished your work.
 It was raining hard when I got there.
 The train had already left when I arrived at the station.
 Please wait here until I come back.

* Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian thường được bắt đầu với các liên từ chỉ thời gian:

- when/ as: *khi*
- just as: *ngay khi*
- while: *trong khi*
- before: *trước khi*
- after: *sau khi*
- as soon as: *ngay sau khi*
- until/ till: *cho đến khi*
- whenever: *bất cứ khi nào*
- no sooner... than: *ngay khi*
- hardly... when: *khó... khi*
- as long as: *chừng nào, cho đến khi*
- since: *từ khi*

Lưu ý: Không được dùng thì tương lai (Future Tenses) trong các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (có thể thay bằng thì hiện tại).

- Trong trường hợp dùng từ nối *since* lưu ý:

S + V (present perfect/ present perfect cont.) + since + S + V (simple past)

Ex: She has played the piano since she was ten years old.
 He has been studying English since he came here.

EXERCISES

I) Supply the correct verb forms.

1. He thinks that it (rain) tonight.
2. She said that she (get) married soon.
3. Bill said that he (lose) his bicycle.
4. He knew that I (come) the following week.
5. She understood that we (promise) to go.
6. I was taught that the sun (be) bigger than the moon.
7. The boy knew that an hour (have) sixty minutes.
8. I didn't know what time it (be), so I (turn) on the radio.
9. I wondered whether I (lock) the door or not.
10. She says that she (live) in the country when she (be) a child.
11. They hoped that they (end) soon.
12. The teacher said that the shortest distance between two points (be) a straight line.
13. The student who answered the question (be) John.
14. This is the house that Jack (build) three years ago.
15. Mary (have) dinner when her friend called.
16. John (live) in the same house since he left school.
17. Shut all the windows before you (go) out.
18. You may begin when you (be) ready.
19. He is saving his money so that he (take) a long vacation.
20. I see that Henry (write) his composition now.
21. I had done that (be) necessary.
22. They have found that the road (be) very long.
23. I saw that I (make) a mistake.
24. The teacher asked Bill why he (not go) to school the day before.
25. We find that we (take) a wrong way.
26. I want to know how long she (live) here.
27. I didn't know who (help) him.
28. Do you hear what she (just, say)?
29. Did you hear what she (just, say)?
30. They believed that the police (capture) the thief soon.
31. Did John say he (call) you again?
32. She has thought that the work (be) easy.
33. I wonder what changes the new President (introduce).
34. The students had thought that the English test (be) rather difficult.
35. Mrs Smith complains that her neighbour (make) too much noise.
36. I think John (be) out of town now.
37. Tom promised he (not do) it again.

38. My father said he (be) here by noon.

39. Miss White swears that she (never see) that man before.

40. She has told me her name (be) Mary.

II) Choose the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I see that Tom (writes/ is writing) his composition.
2. He says that he (looks/ will look) for a job next week.
3. They think he (was/ would be) here last night.
4. He tells us that he (was/ has been) to the mountains before.
5. I hope that he (will be/ would be) able to attend.
6. He wants to do it before his father (will come/ comes).
7. People have said that the sun (rise) in the East.
8. He says he (does/ will do) it some time.
9. He asked the guard what time the train usually (starts/ started).
10. He told me the morning that he (is going/ was going) with us the following day.
11. He says that he (finished/ will finish) the project by May.
12. I realized that they (are/ were) older than they looked.
13. I hear that Kate (accepted/ has accepted) a new position.
14. They told me they (have never seen/ had never seen) her before.
15. We know that you (move/ will move) to France next year.
16. In Britain, the weather is very varied. People (never know/ have never known) what it (is/ will be) like the next day.
17. He (is/ had been) ill for a long time before he died.
18. She didn't tell me the reason why she (didn't come/ hadn't come) to school the day before.
19. I had no map, that's why I (got/ get) lost.
20. I hope it (does not rain/ will not rain) when we start early tomorrow.

III) Supply the correct verb forms.

1. After (leave)⁽¹⁾ school when she was 18, Laura (go)⁽²⁾ to Bristol university for three years. While she (be)⁽³⁾ at university, Laura (join)⁽⁴⁾ a university folk group and started singing. It was at this time that she (write)⁽⁵⁾ her famous song "The Price of Peace".
2. One of the first novels in history of literature (be)⁽¹⁾ written in England in 1719. It (be)⁽²⁾ Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. He (bear)⁽³⁾ in London in a rich family. When Daniel (be)⁽⁴⁾ a schoolboy, he (begin)⁽⁵⁾ to write stories. After (leave)⁽⁶⁾ school he (work)⁽⁷⁾ in his father's shop and (write)⁽⁸⁾ articles for newspapers. Defoe (visit)⁽⁹⁾ many countries and (meet)⁽¹⁰⁾ many people. That helped him much in his writings.
3. A friend of mine, Judith Nelson, (presently, work)⁽¹⁾ in the international sales division at an electronics firm. She (just, return)⁽²⁾ from a trip to Japan. She (be)⁽³⁾ asked to go there because she can speak Japanese. For four years, she (never have)⁽⁴⁾ the opportunity to use her Japanese until she (go)⁽⁵⁾ to Tokyo last month. While she (be)⁽⁶⁾ there, she (speak)⁽⁷⁾ Japanese everyday and (enjoy)⁽⁸⁾ very much of it.

4. Ever since the day I (decide)⁽¹⁾ to move to London, I (worry)⁽²⁾ whether the decision I (take)⁽³⁾ was the right one. As I (already sell)⁽⁴⁾ my house and (arrange)⁽⁵⁾ a new job, it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (hear)⁽⁶⁾ a lot of negative things about living in the Capital and lately some of them (begin)⁽⁷⁾ to bother me. I (grow)⁽⁸⁾ up in a small town and have spent all my life there.
5. Mary (have)⁽¹⁾ to go to New York last week, but she almost (miss)⁽²⁾ the plane. She (stand)⁽³⁾ in the queue at the check-in desk when she suddenly (realize)⁽⁴⁾ that she (leave)⁽⁵⁾ her passport at home. Fortunately, she (not live)⁽⁶⁾ very far from the airport so she (have)⁽⁷⁾ time to go back home to get the passport. She (get)⁽⁸⁾ back to the airport just in time for her flight.
6. Rob Fellow (come)⁽¹⁾ from England. He (come)⁽²⁾ to Paris six months ago to learn French. He (start)⁽³⁾ learning French at school in England when he was eleven so he (learn)⁽⁴⁾ it for nearly 10 years. He just (take)⁽⁵⁾ an exam. If he passes, he (move)⁽⁶⁾ to the next class. He (be)⁽⁷⁾ excited today because his parents (come)⁽⁸⁾ tomorrow to stay with him for a few days.
7. (Bear)⁽¹⁾ in Scotland in 1847, Alexander Bell (become)⁽²⁾ interested very early in the methods of human communication. He (influence)⁽³⁾ by his father and grandfather, who (spend)⁽⁴⁾ years working with deaf people and those with faulty speech. Bell's father even (go)⁽⁵⁾ so far as to develop a system of so-called "visible speech" for the deaf. He (use)⁽⁶⁾ sketches of the different positions of the lips and tongue. This science of visible speech (form)⁽⁷⁾ the foundation of young Bell's knowledge of the mechanics of human speech. But the young boy's knowledge of other subjects (not/advance)⁽⁸⁾ quite as rapidly.
8. While I (walk)⁽¹⁾ across the campus the other day, I (meet)⁽²⁾ my old friend, John, whom I (not see)⁽³⁾ since July 10. Naturally we (stop)⁽⁴⁾ (talk)⁽⁵⁾ to each other for a few minutes. I asked him how he (do)⁽⁶⁾ in his classes this semester.
9. Jack London (bear)⁽¹⁾ in San Francisco on January 12, 1876. He (begin)⁽²⁾ his education at the university of California, but (not finish)⁽³⁾ it there, he (write)⁽⁴⁾ a lot of adventure books. He (travel)⁽⁵⁾ much, and his experience in his trips (help)⁽⁶⁾ him write many famous books.
10. A: Tell us what happened to you yesterday?
B: I (walk)⁽¹⁾ along Piccadilly when I (realize)⁽²⁾ that a man with a black beard, whom I (see)⁽³⁾ three times already that afternoon, (follow)⁽⁴⁾ me. I (be)⁽⁵⁾ very annoyed, and at last I (stop)⁽⁶⁾ him and (ask)⁽⁷⁾ him why he (follow)⁽⁸⁾ me. The man (apologize)⁽⁹⁾ and (tell)⁽¹⁰⁾ me he (mistake)⁽¹¹⁾ me for one of his friends.
11. Last Sunday, Mrs Hay (drive)⁽¹⁾ along a small country road when she (see)⁽²⁾ a man at the side of the road. He (wave)⁽³⁾ and pointing at his car. Mrs Hay (stop)⁽⁴⁾ and (ask)⁽⁵⁾ the man if he (be)⁽⁶⁾ all right. "My car's broken down", said the man.
12. I'd just parked my car in the street near a football stadium in Liverpool. It (be)⁽¹⁾ ten minutes before the start of the match and I (be)⁽²⁾ in a hurry. Two little boys (come)⁽³⁾ up to me and (say)⁽⁴⁾, "Give me some money and we (look)⁽⁵⁾ after your car while you are at the match". I (tell)⁽⁶⁾ them to clear off, and one of them (look)⁽⁷⁾ at me with big,

round eyes said, "Unless you (give)⁽⁸⁾ us the money, something might happen to your car while you are away, you know, a scratch or a flat or something like that".

13. He (run)⁽¹⁾ as fast as he could, but he realized he was not strong enough (be)⁽²⁾ a good marathon runner. In the distance he could just make out the shapes of the (lead)⁽³⁾ runners, (get)⁽⁴⁾ further ahead every minute.
14. Every day you can (hear)⁽¹⁾ something interesting at school. When you come home after classes, you often (tell)⁽²⁾ your parents what you (hear)⁽³⁾ and (see)⁽⁴⁾ at school.
15. Two friends went on a trip to London. They (enter)⁽¹⁾ restaurant for dinner. On the table (stand)⁽²⁾ a jar of mustard. Not having seen mustard before, one of them (take)⁽³⁾ a spoonfull into his mouth. Tears immediately filled his eyes and his friend asked him what he (cry)⁽⁴⁾ about.
16. In two minutes I (be)⁽¹⁾ up the tree, but it was very difficult (get)⁽²⁾ to the nest. When at last I got there and (can look)⁽³⁾ into the nest, I (see)⁽⁴⁾ the two young eagles and also some food for them - meat and fish. When I tried (take)⁽⁵⁾ the young eagles out of the nest, I suddenly (feel)⁽⁶⁾ a terrible pain in the back of my head. I (look)⁽⁷⁾ round and (see)⁽⁸⁾ the mother eagle. And she (be)⁽⁹⁾ ready to make a second attack. You (must know)⁽¹⁰⁾ how strong these eagles are.
17. Eric (bear)⁽¹⁾ in 1903 in India where his father worked for the civil service. The family (move)⁽²⁾ to England in 1907 and in 1917 Eric (enter)⁽³⁾ Eton where he (contribute)⁽⁴⁾ regularly to the college magazine. His first article (appear)⁽⁵⁾ in Lemon in October 1928 while he (live)⁽⁶⁾ in Paris.
18. Jack Cooper (be)⁽¹⁾ a production manager at Weston Aeronautics for ten years now. He (live)⁽²⁾ in a small house in the suburbs of Bristol with his wife, Peggy. At the moment, Weston (expand)⁽³⁾ into Europe and they (build)⁽⁴⁾ a new factory in Toulouse.
19. When the train reached the sixth station, Tom (get)⁽¹⁾ off, feeling relieved that his journey (be)⁽²⁾ so easy. But he (be)⁽³⁾ alarmed to see that he (get)⁽⁴⁾ off at a station that he had never heard of. He (not know)⁽⁵⁾ what to do. He (explain)⁽⁶⁾ his difficulty to a man who (stand)⁽⁷⁾ on the platform. With a look of amusement on his face the man (tell)⁽⁸⁾ Tom that he (travel)⁽⁹⁾ on a train going in the wrong direction.
20. Maria is Spanish. She (live)⁽¹⁾ in Madrid where she (work)⁽²⁾ for an export company. She (be)⁽³⁾ with this company for 2 years now. At the moment she (study)⁽⁴⁾ English on a one-month intensive course in London. She (arrive)⁽⁵⁾ in London last Saturday. This is not Maria's first time in Britain. She (be)⁽⁶⁾ there twice before.
21. Albert Maltz was a progressive American writer. He (be)⁽¹⁾ born in 1908. He (write)⁽²⁾ his first play "Peace on Earth" in 1943. It was against wars, so the American police (arrest)⁽³⁾ him and (put)⁽⁴⁾ him in prison in 1950.
22. Ha (come)⁽¹⁾ back a moment ago and (turn)⁽²⁾ the television on very loudly. My son (sleep)⁽³⁾ then, so I (tell)⁽⁴⁾ her to turn it off.
23. Mary and John are neighbours. They (know)⁽¹⁾ each other for several years. Mary (move)⁽²⁾ into her house in 1985 and John (live)⁽³⁾ next door since he (come)⁽⁴⁾ to the area in 1980.

24. While I (walk)⁽¹⁾ to class yesterday morning, I (see)⁽²⁾ Tom. We (say)⁽³⁾ hello and (walk)⁽⁴⁾ the rest of the way to school together.
25. Yesterday afternoon I (go)⁽¹⁾ to visit the Greens. When I (get)⁽²⁾ there about 2 o'clock, Mrs Green (be)⁽³⁾ in the yard. She (plant)⁽⁴⁾ flowers in her garden. Mr Green (be)⁽⁵⁾ in the garage. He (work)⁽⁶⁾ on their car. The children (play)⁽⁷⁾ in the front yard.
26. When I (hear)⁽¹⁾ a knock at the door last night, I (walk)⁽²⁾ to the door and (open)⁽³⁾ it. When I (open)⁽⁴⁾ the door, I (see)⁽⁵⁾ my brother. I (greet)⁽⁶⁾ him and (ask)⁽⁷⁾ him to come in.
27. John hasn't got a job. He (be)⁽¹⁾ unemployed for six months. He (work)⁽²⁾ for a textile firm which (have)⁽³⁾ to close because it (not have)⁽⁴⁾ enough orders.
28. One day John's father (buy)⁽¹⁾ a computer for him. He thought it was a good replacement for John's typewriter, which (break down)⁽²⁾. John could use the computer to write essays. He (not expect)⁽³⁾ that John would spend all his time playing computer games on it, which (be)⁽⁴⁾ what he did it. John neglected his studies and he actually failed his tests.
- When that happened, John (realize)⁽⁵⁾ that he (make)⁽⁶⁾ a terrible mistake. Now he (play)⁽⁷⁾ computer games only in his free time. Recently he (top)⁽⁸⁾ his classmates in the mid-year examination.
29. Short after the war, my brother and I (invite)⁽¹⁾ (spend)⁽²⁾ a few days' holiday with an uncle who (just/ return)⁽³⁾ from abroad. He (rent)⁽⁴⁾ a cottage in the country, although he rarely (spend)⁽⁵⁾ much time there.
- We (understand)⁽⁶⁾ the reason for this after our arrival. The cottage (have)⁽⁷⁾ no comfortable furniture in it, many of the windows (break)⁽⁸⁾ and the roof (leak)⁽⁹⁾, making the whole house damp.
30. Today there (be)⁽¹⁾ more than 3.000 different (speak)⁽²⁾ languages in the world. English (be)⁽³⁾ the most widely spoken language, over 350 million people (speak)⁽⁴⁾ it but more people speak Chinese. You may wonder why English (more widely/ speak)⁽⁵⁾ although more people speak Chinese. This is because people who (speak)⁽⁶⁾ Chinese are found in China but English (speak)⁽⁷⁾ by people (find)⁽⁸⁾ in almost every corner of the world.

IV) Complete each of the following sentences with an adverbial clause of time.

- Don't bother me while I...
- You have to listen to your teacher while...
- You should do a good deed whenever...
- He set off for another journey as soon as...
- It began to rain just as...
- She had written three novels before...
- I'll have taken three courses by the time...
- The dog has followed its master ever since...
- The train had just left when I...
- What were you doing when your father...

CLAUSES AND PHRASES

(MỆNH ĐỀ VÀ CỤM TỪ)

A- CLAUSES OF CONDITION

(MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ ĐIỀU KIỆN)

1. Mệnh đề điều kiện là mệnh đề phụ chỉ điều kiện, được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi liên từ IF nên còn được gọi là mệnh đề if (If-clause). Câu có mệnh đề điều kiện được gọi là câu điều kiện (conditional sentence).

* Có 3 loại câu điều kiện được phân theo bảng công thức sau:

TYPE	MAIN CLAUSE	IF - CLAUSE
I. Real in the present or future (có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai)	will can shall + V _(bare-inf.) may Simple Present (chỉ một sự thật, một quy luật hoặc một thói quen)	Simple Present (V ₁)
II. Unreal in the present (không có thật ở hiện tại)	could would should + V _(bare-inf.) might	Past Simple Past Subjunctive (V ₂ ; be → were)
III. Unreal in the past (không có thật ở quá khứ)	could would + have + V ₃ should might	Past Perfect (had + V ₃)

Ex: If I have time, I'll help you.

If you heat ice it turns/ will turn to water.

If I were you, I would come there.

He would have passed his exam if he had studied hard.

* Mệnh đề điều kiện có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

2. Trong mệnh đề điều kiện, ta có thể thay liên từ IF bằng UNLESS (nếu... không, trừ phi). Unless tương đương với 'If ... not'.

Ex: If you don't study hard, you'll fail in the exam.

→ Unless you study hard, you'll fail in the exam.

If she doesn't water these trees, they will die.

→ Unless she waters these trees, they will die.

* Khi đổi câu điều kiện IF sang UNLESS, nhớ lưu ý không được đổi mệnh đề IF ở thể khẳng định sang thể phủ định mà phải đổi mệnh đề chính theo thể ngược lại.

Ex: If I have time, I'll help you.

→ Unless I have time, I won't help you.

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

→ Unless we had more rain, our crops wouldn't grow faster.

If I won a big prize in a lottery, I'd build a school for the poor.

→ Unless I won a big prize in a lottery, I wouldn't build a school for the poor.

* Ta có thể gút lại công thức sau:

IF-CLAUSE	→ UNLESS
Thể phủ định	→ khẳng định (mệnh đề chính không thay đổi)
Thể khẳng định	→ khẳng định (đổi động từ trong mệnh đề chính sang thể phủ định)

3. Ta cũng có thể diễn tả câu điều kiện mà không cần dùng IF hay UNLESS bằng cách đảo chủ ngữ ra sau *should*, *were* hoặc *had*. Lưu ý không được làm với động từ khác.

Ex: If you should run into Peter, tell him he owes me a letter.

→ Should you run into Peter, tell him he owes me a letter.

If they were stronger, they could lift the table.

→ Were they stronger, they could lift the table.

If he had studied hard, he would have passed his exam.

→ Had he studied hard, he would have passed his exam.

4. **Provided (that), On condition (that), As long as, so long as (miễn là, với điều kiện là), Suppose, Supposing (giả sử như), In case (trong trường hợp), Even if (ngay cả khi, dù cho)...** có thể dùng thay cho If trong câu điều kiện.

Ex: In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.

EXERCISES

I) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- If I see him, I (give) him a gift.
- If I had a typewriter, I (type) it myself.
- If I had known that you were in hospital, I (visit) you.
- You could make better progress if you (attend) class regularly.
- If I (know) his telephone number, I'd give it to you.
- If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
- He could get a job easily if he (have) a degree.
- I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.
- If he (study) hard, he can pass the exam.

10. If she had asked you, you (accept)?

11. Rice plants (grow) well if there is enough rain.

12. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.

13. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?

14. If she (not hurry), she may be late.

15. If I (try) again, I think that I would have succeeded.

16. Water (not run) downhill if there were not gravity.

17. If I tell you a secret, you (promise) not to tell it to anyone else?

18. Tell him to ring me if you (see) him.

19. The police (arrest) him if they catch him.

20. If you (speak) more slowly, he might have understood you.

II) Use UNLESS instead of IF.

1. If you are not careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.

2. If you do not like this one, I'll bring you another.

3. I'll not be able to do any work if I do not have a quiet room.

4. If she does not hurry, she'll be late.

5. If we had more rain, our crops would be better.

6. The crops would have been ruined if the flood had risen higher.

7. If you had not sneezed, he wouldn't have known that we were there.

8. If she did her hair differently, she would look quite nice.

9. If John had played for our football team, we would not have lost the game.

10. If I won a big prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job.

III) Make conditional sentences without conjunctions.

1. If I were you, I'd accept the job.

2. If you had told me that he never paid his debts, I wouldn't have lent him money.

3. If he had known your telephone number he would have rung you.

4. If it were nice, we would go for a walk.

5. I would come to her wedding if I were invited.

6. Would you visit me if I were sent to prison?

7. Would you have written to her if you had known her address?

8. What would you do if today were a holiday?

9. If they had asked me I would have helped them.

10. Scientists think that men could live on the moon if there were air and water on it.

IV) Complete the following sentences.

1. If I were the Prime Minister, I...

2. He could buy a new car if...

3. If I had more time,...

4. If he hadn't been ill,...

5. They could have passed the exam if they...

6. We could have come with you if we...
7. If her parents had been richer,...
8. If he had come yesterday,...
9. If it hadn't rained,...
10. The world would be a better place if...

V) Make conditional sentences according to the facts provided.

1. Keep silent or you'll wake the baby up.
2. Because you don't leave immediately, I call a policeman.
3. I don't know her number, so I don't ring her up.
4. Go right now or you'll be late for the train.
5. As she is often absent from class, she can't keep pace with her classmates.
6. I couldn't write to Alice because I didn't know her address.
7. I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.
8. We got lost because we didn't have a map.
9. His friends were so late, so they missed the train.
10. Today isn't Sunday, so the pupils can't go swimming.
11. The heavy rain kept everybody from going out.
12. This chair is too heavy for him to move.
13. He had a flu because he went out in the rain last night.
14. The church bells keep me from sleeping.
15. Morning exercises make me feel better.
16. Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.
17. The boy is so young that he can't go to school.
18. The fridge keeps the food from spoiling.
19. Why don't you study hard?
20. Why don't you stop smoking?
21. Be careful, or you'll cut yourself with that knife.
22. Be calm, or you'll make a wrong decision.
23. Without the air, we would die.
24. Without a visa, she couldn't have come to that country.
25. Without the sun, man would live in the darkness.
26. Without money, he wouldn't have bought such a big house.
27. Smoking makes him so weak.
28. It was very cold yesterday, so we couldn't go swimming.
29. It is very cold, so we can't go swimming.
30. I didn't watch T.V last night because I was busy.

B- CLAUSE AFTER WISH, IF ONLY

(MỆNH ĐỀ SAU WISH VÀ IF ONLY)

Sau **wish** (ước, ước gì, mong) và **if only** (ước gì, giá mà), người ta thường dùng một mệnh đề chỉ một điều ao ước, một điều không thật. Mệnh đề sau **wish** và **if only** được xem như một mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause).

Có 3 loại mệnh đề sau **wish** và **if only** được dùng để chỉ sự ao ước ở tương lai, hiện tại và quá khứ.

1. Ao ước ở tương lai (Future wish)

S + wish If only	+ S + would/ could + V(bare-inf.)
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Ex: I wish I would be an astronaut in the future.

Everybody wishes you would go home.

If only I would take the trip with you next Sunday.

If only I could attend your wedding next week.

2. Ao ước ở hiện tại (Present wish)

S + wish If only	+ S + V(Past simple/ Past subjunctive)
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* Past subjunctive (Quá khứ giả định): hình thức giống thì Past Simple nhưng với động từ *be* phải đổi thành *were* cho tất cả các ngôi (V₂; be → were)

Ex: I wish I was/ were rich. (But I am poor now.)

I can't swim. I wish I could swim.

If only Ben was/ were here. (Ben isn't here.)

We wish that we didn't have to go to class today. (We have to go to class.)

3. Ao ước ở quá khứ (Past wish)

S + wish If only	+ S + { Past Perfect/ Past Perfect Subjunctive could have + V ₃
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* Past Perfect Subjunctive (quá khứ hoàn thành giả định): hình thức như Past Perfect (had + V₃)

Ex: I wish I hadn't failed my exam last year. (I failed my exam.)

She wishes she had had enough money to buy the house. (She didn't have enough money to buy it.)

If only I had met her yesterday. (I didn't meet her.)

She wishes could have been there. (She couldn't be there.)

EXERCISES

I) Give the correct forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. She wishes her father (be) here now to help her.
2. I wish you (not give) them my phone number yesterday.

C- PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

(CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ MỤC ĐÍCH)

I. Cụm từ chỉ mục đích (Phrases of purpose)

- Để diễn đạt mục đích khẳng định, ta dùng cụm từ bắt đầu bằng *to-infinitive*, *in order/ so as + to-infinitive*.

to-infinitive in order to so as to	} + V _(bare-inf.)
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Ex: I try to study to pass my next exam.

We worked very hard in order to complete the project in time.

He does morning exercises regularly so as to improve his health.

- Để diễn tả mục đích phủ định ta dùng một cụm từ bắt đầu bằng *so as not to* hoặc *in order not to*.

Ex: She got up early so as not to miss the bus.

He studies hard so as not to fail in the exam.

II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (Adverbial clauses of purpose)

Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích thường được bắt đầu bằng *so that*, *in order that*.

Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích có cấu trúc sau:

S + V mệnh đề chính (main clause)	+	so that in order that	+	S	+	will/ would can/ could may/ might	+	V _(bare-inf.)
mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (adverbial clause of purpose)								

Ex: I try all my best to study English in order that I can find a better job.

He hurried so that he wouldn't miss the train.

Lưu ý: Nếu chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề chỉ mục đích khác nhau ta không được dùng cụm từ chỉ mục đích (*phrase of purpose*).

III. Các dạng bài tập.

- Dạng bài tập 1:** Nối 2 câu có cùng chủ ngữ thành 1 câu có cụm từ chỉ mục đích hoặc mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

Ex: Mary gets up early every morning. She wants to learn her lessons.

→ Mary gets up early every morning to learn her lessons.

→ Mary gets up early every morning so that she can learn her lessons.

We learn English. We want to have better communication with other people.

→ We learn English to have better communication with other people.

→ We learn English so that we will have better communication with other people.

- I wish they (visit) us when they were in town.
- I wish someone (give) me a job next month.
- If only I (can take) the trip to Hanoi with her next summer.
- We wish we (understand) all the teacher's explanation yesterday.
- He missed an exciting football match on TV last night. He wishes he (watch) it.
- If only I (have) more time to do this job.
- I wish she (come) to see me yesterday.
- I wish that someday I (be) able to marry her.

II) Rewrite the sentences below, using WISH or IF ONLY to express wishes.

- My father isn't here now. I want him to be here now.
- You talk more than you work. The teacher wants you to work more than to talk.
- John would like to be an astronaut when he grows up.
- I'm sorry I didn't help you yesterday.
- I regret that you didn't give me a chance to tell you the truth.
- Mary is afraid she won't be able to attend your wedding next week.
- We regret that we didn't have enough money to buy that house.
- You drive too fast. I'd like you to drive more slowly.
- You are too lazy. The teacher wants you to be more studious.
- I'm afraid he won't get over his illness soon.
- I'm not a doctor.
- I haven't enough money to buy this book.
- I live in a big city, but I don't like it.
- Nam is sorry now that he didn't accept the job.
- Tomorrow is a workday.
- We have to work this Saturday.
- I feel sick because I ate too much ice-cream.
- It's pity that you were not here last week.
- I regret speaking to him so impolitely yesterday.
- Alan regretted asking Arthur to lend him 20\$.
- I want the baby to stop crying.
- He is sorry now that he didn't invite Molly to his party.
- The hotel wasn't good.
- I didn't understand the lesson.
- My friend didn't pass his exam.

He was in a hurry. He wanted to catch the bus.

→ He was in a hurry to catch the bus.

→ He was in a hurry in order that he would catch the bus.

2. Dạng bài tập 2: Nói 2 câu có cùng chủ ngữ nhưng sau *want* có tân ngữ hoặc túc từ (object)

Ex: He gave me his address. He wanted me to visit him.

→ He gave me his address so that I would visit him.

They whispered. They didn't want anyone to hear their conversation.

→ They whispered in order that no one could hear their conversation.

* Nếu muốn dùng cụm từ chỉ mục đích (phrase of purpose) ở dạng này, ta phải theo công thức: **in order for + O + to-infinitive**

Ex: He gave me his address in order for me to visit him.

They whispered in order for no one to hear their conversation.

3. Dạng bài tập 3: Đổi từ cụm từ sang mệnh đề hoặc ngược lại.

Ex: We hurried to school so as not to be late.

→ We hurried to school so that we wouldn't be late.

Mary locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.

→ Mary locked the door so as not to be disturbed.

He studies hard in order to pass his exam.

→ He studies hard so that he can pass his exam.

4. Dạng bài tập 4: Hoàn tất câu với cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

Ex: She studies English so that...

He stood up in order...

Lưu ý: - Khi động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở thì hiện tại (present), ta dùng *will/ can* ở mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

- Khi động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở thì quá khứ (past), ta dùng *would/ could* ở mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

EXERCISES

I) Use a phrase or clause of purpose to combine each pair of sentences below.

1. The boy stood on the benches. They wanted to get a better view.
2. We lower the volume of the radio. We don't want to bother our neighbours.
3. I'll write to you. I want you to know my decision soon.
4. These men were talking in whispers. They didn't want anyone to hear their conversation.
5. The boy feigned to be sick. He hoped we didn't make him work.
6. The man spoke loudly. He wanted everybody to hear him clearly.
7. Doris often goes home as soon as the class is over. She doesn't want her mother to wait for her.
8. John gets up early. He doesn't want to be late for class.
9. Mary hid the novel under her pillow. She didn't want her father to see it.
10. Alice prepares her lesson carefully. She wants to get high marks in class.

11. The robber changed his address all the time. He didn't want the police to find him.
12. They did their jobs well. They hoped the boss would increase their salary.
13. You should walk slowly. Your sister can follow you.
14. I'm studying hard. I want to keep pace with my classmates.
15. We turned out the lights. We didn't want to waste electricity.
16. This pupil read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to train his eyes.
17. I whispered. I didn't want to disturb anyone.
18. The clown took off his mask. He didn't want to frighten the children.
19. My father drove carefully. He didn't want to cause accidents.
20. Sue dutifully followed her parents' advice. She didn't want to cause trouble for her parents.
21. Mr Thompson is learning Vietnamese.
He wishes to read Kim Van Kieu.
22. Please shut the door. I don't want the dog to go out of the house.
23. The farmer built a high wall around his garden. The fruits wouldn't be stolen.
24. The police stopped the traffic every few minutes. The pedestrians might cross the road.
25. The notices are written in several languages. Everyone may understand them.
26. I wish to have enough money. I want to buy a new house.
27. Dick is practising the guitar. He can play for the dance.
28. She needs a job. She wants to support her old parents.
29. He moved to the front row. He could hear the speaker better.
30. She put the meat into the oven. She wanted it to be ready for dinner.

II) Rewrite the following sentences, using phrases of purpose.

1. Leave early so that you may get home before dark.
2. This man changed his address constantly so that he could avoid the police.
3. I shouted in order that I could warn everyone of danger.
4. Banks are developed so that they can keep people's money safe.
5. Mary went to the library in order that she could borrow some books.
6. Yesterday father went to the bank so that he would open a checking account.
7. I went to see him so that I could find out what had happened.
8. Tom is saving up so that he can buy a new bicycle.
9. He hurried so that he could catch the train.
10. She is learning French so that she will be able to speak it when she comes to Paris.

III) Change phrases of purpose to clauses of purpose or vice versa.

1. We hurried to school so as not to be late.
2. He climbed the tree in order to get a better view.
3. You should get up early so that you will have time to review your lesson.
4. Some young people like to earn their own living in order that they will be independent of their parents.
5. We should do morning exercises regularly so as to improve our health.

6. We should take advantage of the scientific achievements of the world so that we can develop our national economy.
7. Every people in the world must unite their efforts to maintain and protect peace.
8. She put on warm clothes so that she wouldn't catch cold.
9. He hurried to the station so as not to miss the train.
10. She locked the door so as not to be disturbed.

IV) Complete the following sentences.

1. Tom hurried so that...
2. Mary asked her parents for permission in order...
3. They're studying English so that...
4. He stood up to...
5. I gave her my telephone number in order that...
6. I'll come there early in order...
7. The teacher explained the lesson again so that...
8. The firemen rushed into the burning house to...
9. He is saving money so that...
10. They are in a hurry so as not...
11. We study hard in order...
12. Mary has made a big cake so that...
13. They went to Paris to...
14. He tries to go to work in time so as not...
15. The workers went on strike so that...

D- PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULT

(CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ KẾT QUẢ)

1. Cụm từ chỉ kết quả (phrases of result)

Cụm từ chỉ kết quả thường có TOO (*quá*) hoặc ENOUGH (*đủ*).

1. TOO (*quá ... không thể*)

S + be (look, seem, become, get...) + too + adj (+ for + O) + to-infinitive
S + V(thường) + too + adv (+ for + O) + to-infinitive.

Ex: He is too short to play basketball.

Tom ran too slowly to become the winner of the race.

This book is too dull for you to read.

Lưu ý: Too thường được dùng trong câu có nghĩa phủ định (*quá ... không thể*).

2. ENOUGH (*đủ ... để có thể*)

S + be + adj + enough (+ for + O) + to-infinitive
S + V(thường) + adv + enough (+ for + O) + to-infinitive

Ex: Mary isn't old enough to drive a car.

She speaks Spanish well enough to be an interpreter.

It is cold enough to wear a heavy jacket.

II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả (Adverbial clauses of result)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ kết quả do hành động của mệnh đề chính gây ra.

1. SO ... THAT (*quá ... đến nỗi*)

S + be + so + adj	+	that + S + V
main clause		adverbial clause of result
S + V(thường) + so + adv	+	that + S + V

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

The student had behaved so badly that he was dismissed from the class.

Lưu ý: Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề chính là các động từ chỉ tri giác như look, appear, seem, feel, taste, smell, sound, ..., ta dùng cùng công thức với động từ to be.

Ex: The little girl looks so unhappy that we all feel sorry for her.

The soup tastes so good that everyone will ask for more.

Nếu sau *so* có *many, much, few, little* thì ta có cấu trúc:

S + V + so + many/few + plural countable noun + that + S + V
(danh từ đếm được số nhiều)

Ex: The Smiths had so many children that they formed their own baseball team.

I had so few job offers that it wasn't difficult to select one.

There are so many people in the room that I feel tired.

S + V + so + much/little + uncountable noun + that + S + V
(danh từ không đếm được)

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

The grass received so little water that it turned brown in the heat.

* Một cấu trúc khác của SO ... THAT

S + V + so + adj + a + singular countable noun + that...
(danh từ đếm được số ít)

Ex: It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors.

It was so interesting a book that he couldn't put it down.

2. SUCH ... THAT (*quá ... đến nỗi*)

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

Ex: It was such a hot day that we decided to stay at home.
 She has such exceptional abilities that everyone is jealous of her.
 There are such beautiful pictures that everybody will want one.
 It is such an intelligent boy that we all admire him.
 This is such difficult homework that I will never finish it.

EXERCISES

I) Use SO or SUCH.

- The sun shone _____ brightly that Maria had to put on her sunglasses.
- Dean was _____ a powerful swimmer that he always won the races.
- There were _____ few students registered that the class was cancelled.
- We had _____ wonderful memories of that place that we decided to return.
- We had _____ good a time at the party that we hated to leave.
- The benefit was _____ great a success that the promoters decided to repeat it.
- It was _____ a nice day that we decided to go to the beach.
- Jane looked _____ sick that the nurse told her to go home.
- Those were _____ difficult assignments that we spent two weeks finishing them.
- Ray called at _____ an early hour that we weren't awake yet.
- The book looked _____ interesting that he decided to read it.
- He worked _____ carefully that it took him a long time to complete the project.
- We stayed in the sun for _____ a long time that we became sunburned.
- There were _____ many people on the bus that we decided to walk.
- The program was _____ entertaining that nobody wanted to miss it.

II) Make sentences with SO ... THAT.

- The lesson is very difficult. Nobody can understand it.
- The work is very hard. I can't finish it on time.
- This novel was very interesting. I couldn't put it down.
- This song is very simple. All of us can sing it.
- My brothers and sisters were very excited about the trip. They couldn't sleep.

III) Make sentences with SUCH ... THAT.

- The house is very expensive. Nobody can buy it.
- The boy is very nice. We all like him.
- The weather was very cold. We couldn't go out.
- The room was very dark. I couldn't see anything.
- The day was nice. We decided to go to the beach.

IV) Combine two sentences, using SO ... THAT or SUCH ... THAT.

- The sun shone brightly. Maria had to put on her sunglasses.
- Dean was a powerful swimmer. He always won the races.
- There were few students registered. The class was cancelled.

- The house was beautiful. I took a picture of it.
- This coffee is strong. I can't drink it.
- This is a good film. I want to see it again and again.
- There was a lot of food. Everyone ate too much.
- There were a lot of guests. There wasn't enough food.
- I ate a lot of sandwiches. I felt uneasy.
- David has a lot of work to do. He can't come tonight.
- He was very sick. He was sent to the hospital.
- It was very dark. He couldn't see anything.
- He has very wide knowledge. We can't help admiring him.
- His conduct is very good. All his teachers love him.
- Mary has a beautiful voice. We all like to hear her sing.
- John is still very weak. He can't walk without a stick.
- My father has a very good health. He seldom takes any medicines.
- There is too much noise. We can't learn our lessons.
- My friend is very strong. He can lift up the table by himself.
- Bill is an intelligent boy. He is always at the top of his class.

V) Use SUCH instead of SO to rewrite the sentences below.

- He is so clever that he can answer all my questions.
- Mr. Keller is so rich that he can give the charitable society one million dollars.
- This city is so large that I've got lost.
- That day was so nice that all of us went out for a walk.
- This shop is so small that we don't take notice of it.
- That fish was so big that it could weigh fifty kilos.
- The test we did yesterday was so difficult that we couldn't finish it in an hour.
- The play we saw yesterday was so bad that we went out by halves.
- The story he told us was so funny that I couldn't help laughing.
- Jane's conduct is so good that everybody likes her.
- Mary's voice is so beautiful that we all like to hear her sing.
- Miss Snow's ring is so valuable that she keeps it very carefully.
- Your dog is so fierce that nobody dares to approach it.
- His house is so beautiful that he doesn't want to sell it.
- Our car is so old that we must repair it three times a month.

VI) Complete the following sentences.

- That lesson was so difficult that...
- The goods were so good that...
- We enjoyed the music so much that...
- He is such a busy man that...
- They are such big shoes that...
- He spoke so fast that...

7. He worked so hard that...
8. Distances are so great that...
9. The mountains are so high that...
10. I have so many things to do that...
11. This is such a heavy package that...
12. It is such a warm day that...
13. That was such a good movie that...
14. We had such a good time that...
15. This is such a difficult lesson that...
16. There is so much noise here that...
17. That book is so interesting that...
18. They are such high mountains that...
19. She speaks with such speed that...
20. She is such a busy person that...

VII) Use the construction TOO... + to-infinitive to rewrite the sentences below.

1. It was so cold that we didn't want to go out.
2. Mr. Pike is so weak that he can't walk without a stick.
3. The ground is so hard that we can't dig it.
4. The elephant is so big that it can't run fast.
5. Your handwriting is so bad that I can't read it.
6. This man is so old that he can't work.
7. These shoes are so big that I can wear them.
8. These goods are so expensive that they can't be sold quickly.
9. She walked so fast that her younger sister couldn't follow her.
10. I got up so late that I didn't have time to eat breakfast.

VIII) Rewrite the sentences below, using ENOUGH instead of TOO

1. He is too old to wear this coloured shirt.
2. She is too weak to carry this bag.
3. This pen is too expensive for me to buy.
4. Bill is too foolish to understand what I say.
5. This bag is too heavy for her to carry.
6. The test was too difficult for them to do.
7. That sentence was too long for me to memorize.
8. The land is too poor to grow crops.
9. The room is too noisy for us to study.
10. This book is too dull to read.
11. We were too late to get good seats.
12. Jack is too lazy to make progress in his study.
13. I'm too poor to help you with the money.

14. These oranges are too sour for us to eat.
15. The shelf is too high for the boy to reach.
16. This road is too dangerous for her to go at night.
17. The water in this pool is too dirty to drink.
18. Martha is too ugly to have a boyfriend.
19. This room is too dark for us to study.
20. He studied too badly to pass his exam.

IX) Fill in the blanks with SO MUCH or SO MANY.

1. We have _____ problems that we can't go to bed early.
2. Why have you got _____ furniture?
3. There was _____ food that everyone ate too much.
4. There were _____ guests that there wasn't enough food.
5. Why did you buy _____ beer?
6. Doctor Simmon has _____ patients that he's always busy.
7. I ate _____ sandwiches that I felt ill.
8. My father has _____ work to do that he can't come back home tonight.
9. Why did he drink _____ wine?
10. They drank _____ wine that they couldn't walk.
11. His mother asks him to take _____ things that he can't put all of them into his suitcase.
12. There are _____ places of interest in London that Jane can't decide where to go first.
13. It took Jane _____ time to listen to her roommate.
14. There was _____ noise in the room that I couldn't work.
15. There are _____ planets in the universe that we can't count them.

E- PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF REASON

(CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ LÝ DO)

I. Cụm từ chỉ lý do (Phrases of reason)

Cụm từ chỉ lý do thường được bắt đầu bằng các giới từ *because of*, *due to* hoặc *owing to*.

because of/ due to/ owing to + noun/ pronoun/ gerund phrase

Ex: The students arrived late because of/ due to the traffic jam.

We were there because of him.

She stayed at home because of feeling unwell.

II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do (Adverbial clauses of reason)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do là một mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do hoặc nguyên nhân của hành động được nêu trong mệnh đề chính. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do thường được nối với mệnh đề chính bằng các liên từ *because*, *since*, *as* (lưu ý *since* và *as* thường đặt ở đầu câu).

Because/ Since/ As + S + V

Ex: He came ten minutes late because he missed the first bus.
Since/ As he missed the first bus, he came ten minutes late.
She was worried because it started to rain.

They didn't take part in the trip because the weather was bad.

* Khi đổi từ mệnh đề sang cụm từ, nếu 2 chủ ngữ giống nhau ta có thể dùng Gerund phrase.

Ex: She stayed at home because she was sick.
→ She stayed at home because of being sick.

EXERCISES

I) Supply either BECAUSE or BECAUSE OF as appropriate.

1. It was difficult to deliver the letter _____ the sender had written the wrong address on the envelope.
2. We decided to leave early _____ the party was boring.
3. Rescue attempts were temporarily halted _____ the bad weather.
4. Paul may not go to the football game _____ his grades.
5. They visited their friends often _____ they enjoyed their company.

II) Combine each pair of sentences, using BECAUSE, SINCE, AS.

1. She saw the wanted man in a small coffee shop. She phoned the police.
2. The teacher is sick. We'll have no class tomorrow.
3. She walked slowly. Her leg was injured.
4. Mary looks happy. She has just got good marks.
5. He came to the office 10 minutes late. He missed the first bus.
6. She coughed and sneezed. The doctor said she had to stay out of crowd.
7. It got dark. I couldn't read the letter.
8. I didn't come in time. There was a traffic jam.
9. He stayed at home yesterday. His mother was sick.
10. We didn't want to go out. It rained heavily.

III) Make questions with WHY.

1. I left school because of my hard life at that time.
2. The train was late because the fog was thick.
3. They'll leave early because the distance is very long.
4. She likes him because he is kind.
5. The pupil understood that mathematical problem very well because he explained it clearly.

IV) Rewrite these sentences, using BECAUSE.

1. It's raining, so we stay at home.
2. Most people hear jogging is a good exercise, so they begin to jog.
3. The climate in the country is healthy, so people like to live there.

4. A computer can be used for various purposes, so it becomes very popular nowadays.
5. Tomorrow is a public holiday, so all the shops will be shut.

V) Change clauses of reason to phrases.

1. Mary didn't go to school yesterday because she was sick.
2. She went to bed early because she felt tired.
3. Ann didn't go to the circus with Betty because she had a bad cold.
4. John succeeded in his exam because he worked hard and methodically.
5. Margaret stayed home because her mother was sick.
6. I like him because his father is kind to me.
7. I can't eat these fruits because they are green.
8. I couldn't do the test because it was difficult.
9. I couldn't read the letter because it was dark.
10. He came late because it rained heavily.
11. I can't study because it is noisy.
12. The train came late because it was foggy.
13. All the teachers love him because his conduct is good.
14. The train was late because the fog was thick.
15. We stopped our car because the traffic lights turned red.
16. The plane couldn't take off because the weather was bad.
17. Rice plants grow well because the climate is warm and damp.
18. He couldn't drive fast because the street was crowded and narrow.
19. I can't sleep because the weather is hot.
20. He left school because his life was hard.

F- PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

(CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ)

I. Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Phrases of concession)

Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường được bắt đầu bằng giới từ *In spite of* hoặc *Despite* (mặc dù, cho dù).

in spite of + noun/ noun phrase/ gerund phrase
despite

Ex: Despite his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.

In spite of having a headache I enjoyed the film.

We understood him in spite of his accent.

* Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ có thể được đặt ở trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Adverbial clauses of Concession)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong câu. Mệnh đề này thường được bắt đầu với *although, though, even though, no matter, whatever* (dù, cho dù).

although/ though/ even though + S + V

- Ex: Although the weather was very bad, we had a picnic.
We took many pictures though the sky was cloudy.
Even though I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a nice time.

No matter + who/ what/ when/ where/ why/ how (adj, adv) + S + V
Whatever (+ N) + S + V

- Ex: No matter who you are, I still love you.
No matter what she says, I don't believe her.
Whatever others may say, you are certainly right.

EXERCISES

I) Combine each pair of sentences below, using the conjunction given in parentheses.

1. He is very rich. He isn't happy. (although)
2. He is very rich. He isn't happy. (no matter)
3. She can't answer my question. She is very intelligent. (although)
4. She can't answer my question. She is very intelligent. (no matter)
5. He does anything. He is always careful. (whatever)
6. He does anything. He always tries his best. (no matter)
7. She says anything. I don't believe her. (whatever)
8. She says anything. I don't believe her. (no matter)
9. He tried. He was not successful. (no matter)
10. He tried. He was not successful. (although)
11. His life is hard. He is determined to study well. (although)
12. His life is hard. He is determined to study well. (no matter)
13. He was wise and experienced. He was taken in. (though)
14. He got good jobs. He was not satisfied. (no matter)
15. He got good jobs. He was not satisfied. (even though)
16. You do any job. You should do it devotedly. (whatever)
17. He lived anywhere. He always thought of his homeland. (no matter)
18. It was cold. He didn't wear warm clothes. (no matter)
19. He often tells lies. Many people believe him. (although)
20. You return at any time. She waits for you. (no matter)

II) Make clauses of concession with WHATEVER.

1. No matter what happens, don't forget to write to me.
2. She will refuse to consider our proposal even if we made any kinds of effort to persuade her.
3. No matter what kinds of exercises he had taken, he was still putting on weight.
4. No matter what sorts of difficulties you may encounter, you should keep your promise.
5. No matter what he says, nobody believes him.

6. You should review all your lessons before taking your exam although you have any kinds of difficulties.
7. Although he had taken any kinds of exercises, he got fatter and fatter.
8. You should always study hard although you encounter difficulties.
9. Although others may say anything, she is certainly right.
10. Although he chose any job, his parents were pleased with him.

III) Change clauses of concession to phrases.

1. She didn't eat much though she was hungry.
2. He couldn't solve the problem though he is good at maths.
3. Mr. Pike doesn't wear glasses though he is over sixty.
4. Although he had much experience in machinery, he didn't succeed in repairing this machine.
5. Although it got dark, they continued to work.
6. Although it was noise, I kept on studying.
7. Although it rained heavily, I went to school on time.
8. The flight was not delayed though it was foggy.
9. He ate all the fruits though they were green.
10. We did the test well though it was difficult.
11. Although he is strong, I'm not afraid of him.
12. Everybody has great regard for him though he is poor.
13. The plane took off though the weather was bad.
14. He didn't stop his car though the traffic lights turned red.
15. He studied very well though his life was hard at that time.
16. Although the streets are narrow, many people drive cars in this city.
17. Although his English was good, he wasn't chosen.
18. Although he's got an English name, he is in fact German.
19. He always studies hard though he encounters difficulties.
20. Although the weather is bad, we are going to have a picnic.
21. Although he had not finished the paper, he went to sleep.
22. She attended the class although she didn't feel alert.
23. The child ate the cookies even though his mother had told him not to.
24. She drank coffee to keep herself warm although she disliked it.
25. Mary will take a plane even though she dislikes flying.
26. Although Mary was sad, she managed to smile.
27. The old woman told interesting stories to the children although her memory was poor.
28. Though he had been absent frequently, he was managed to pass the test.
29. He ate the chocolate cake even though he was on diet.
30. Although the prices are high, my daughters insist on going to the movie.

G- CLAUSES AFTER AS IF, AS THOUGH, IT'S HIGH TIME, IT'S TIME, WOULD RATHER

1. Mệnh đề sau AS IF, AS THOUGH (Clauses after AS IF, AS THOUGH)

as if, as though (như thể, dường như) đứng trước một mệnh đề chỉ một điều không có thật hoặc trái với thực tế.

S + V_(present) + *as if* + S + V_(Past simple/ Past Subjunctive)
as though

Ex: The old lady dresses *as if* it was/ were winter even in the summer.
 (But it is not winter.)

He behaves *as though* he owned the place. (But he doesn't own it.)

He acts *as though* he was/ were rich. (But he is not rich.)

S + V_(past) + *as if* + S + V_(past perfect)
as though
 (Chỉ một hành động xảy ra trước hành động ở mệnh đề chính)

Ex: Tom looked tired *as if* he had worked very hard. (But he didn't work hard.)

The child ate *as though* he had been hungry for a long time.

He looked *as if* he hadn't taken a bath for months.

2. Mệnh đề sau IT'S TIME, IT'S HIGH TIME (Clauses after IT'S TIME, IT'S HIGH TIME)

It's time/ It's high time (đã tới lúc) diễn tả thời gian mà một việc nên được làm ngay. *It's time/ It's high time* thường được theo sau bằng các mệnh đề có cấu trúc như sau:

It's time
 It's high time + S + V_(past simple)

Ex: It's time you started to work.

It's high time we set out.

It's time the boy was in bed.

It's time
 It's high time + (for + O) + to-infinitive

Ex: It's time for her to go to bed.

It's time to buy a car.

3. Mệnh đề sau WOULD RATHER (Clauses after WOULD RATHER)

Would rather (mong muốn rằng) được dùng để diễn đạt nghĩa một người muốn người khác làm điều gì đó.

a. Mong muốn ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

S + *would rather* (that) + S + V_(past simple/ past subjunctive)

Ex: I *would rather* you went home now.

(NOT I ~~would rather~~ you ~~go~~ home now.)

Tomorrow's difficult. I'd *rather* you came next week.

"Shall I open a window?" "I'd *rather* you didn't."

b. Mong muốn ở quá khứ

S + *would rather* (that) + S + V_{past perfect}

Ex: Roberto *would rather* we hadn't left yesterday. (We left yesterday.)

John *would rather* that Mary had gone to school yesterday. (Mary didn't go to school)

* *Would rather* còn được dùng trong các cấu trúc sau:

• S + *would rather* (not) + V(bare-inf.)... (than)... (Tương lai / Hiện tại)

Ex: I *would rather* stay at home tonight.

John *would rather* go to class tomorrow than today.

• S + *would rather* (not) + have + V₃... (than)... (Quá khứ)

Ex: John *would rather* have gone to class yesterday than today.

Mary *would rather* not have gone to class yesterday.

EXERCISES

I) Supply the correct verb forms.

- We *would rather* (stay) home tonight.
- Mr Jones *would rather* (stay) home last night.
- We *would rather* (drink) coffee than tea.
- The photographer *would rather* that we (stand) closer together than we are standing.
- Carmen *would rather* (cook) for the entire family.
- She *would rather* you (not arrive) last night.
- John *would rather* you (sleep) than worked last night.
- George *would rather* Jane (be) here tomorrow.
- I *would rather* my sister (not, fail) the driving test yesterday.
- I *would rather* that they (invite) her to their party last Sunday.
- Henry talks to his dog *as if* it (understand) him.
- It's time we all (go) now.
- I'd *rather* you (go) now.
- It's high time you (get) the tea ready.
- He acts *as if* he (know) English perfectly.
- I'd *rather* you (pay) me now.
- It's high time you (have) a haircut.
- He was wet *as if* he (swim) for hours.
- She acted *as if* she (meet) him before.
- Jack spent his money *as if* he (win) a lottery.

II) Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the words given.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. My head seems to be on fire now. | > I feel as if... |
| 2. I had a feeling that I was walking in the air. | > I felt as though... |
| 3. Bill doesn't work hard. I'd like him to work hard. | > I'd rather... |
| 4. He did not want to pay his debts. | > I'd rather... |
| 5. He drives too fast. I want him not to drive too fast. | > I'd rather... |
| 6. He spent his money like a prince. | > He spent his money as if... |
| 7. You speak like a prophet. | > You speak as though... |
| 8. We must set out, it is a little late. | > It's high time... |
| 9. You should review your lessons for the exams. | > It's time... |
| 10. He smokes a great deal. I'd like him to give up smoking. | > I'd rather... |
| 11. She pretended not to know me. | > She looked as if she... |
| 12. He should call me on the phone. | > It's time... |
| 13. We must start working now. | > It's high time... |
| 14. She made up like an actress. | > She made up as if... |
| 15. She cried like a baby. | > She cried as though... |
| 16. They talk like kings. | > They talk as if... |
| 17. We should solve this problem. | > It's time... |
| 18. Mary dresses up like a queen. | > Mary dresses up as if... |
| 19. I'd prefer my wife not to talk too much. | > I'd rather... |
| 20. I want him to come to my house tonight. | > I'd rather... |

H- NOUN CLAUSES

(MỆNH DẸ DANH TỪ)

Mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause) là một mệnh đề phụ có chức năng của một danh từ. Mệnh đề danh từ được nối với mệnh đề chính bằng THAT hoặc các từ WHO, WHAT, WHICH, WHERE, WHEN, HOW, WHETHER.

Khi dùng các từ nối trên, động từ trong mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause) chia ở thể xác định, không chia ở thể nghi vấn.

1. Mệnh đề danh từ làm chủ ngữ trong câu (Subject of a sentence)

Ex: What he said was not true.

Whether the weather will change or not is difficult to tell.

What you think is not my problem.

2. Mệnh đề danh từ làm tân ngữ trong câu (Object of a sentence)

Ex: I'll tell you where she is.

I didn't believe what he said.

He said that he had seen me before.

3. Mệnh đề danh từ làm bổ ngữ (Complement)

Ex: I consider him what a man should be.

Money is what she needs.

4. Mệnh đề danh từ làm túc từ cho giới từ (Object of a preposition)

Ex: It all depends on when you come.

You are responsible for what you have done.

EXERCISES

I) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- _____ you pass your exam or not depends largely on yourself.
- I can't guess _____ she'll agree or not.
- _____ his wife died is still a secret.
- The boy wonders _____ ice floats on water.
- He said _____ he had made a mistake.
- _____ I went last night does not concern you.
- The teacher asked me _____ I had been absent from class the day before.
- I wonder _____ I can repair this machine.
- The boy wonders _____ stars there are in the sky.
- I don't know _____ she is living now.
- He wants to know _____ his wife talked to yesterday.
- I hope _____ he'll pass his exam.
- _____ he'll return is not sure.
- He refused to do _____ I asked him.
- _____ career you choose is an important problem.
- He wants to know _____ I moved to this city.
- He wants to know _____ I have lived here.
- The clerk asked me _____ tie I wanted to buy.
- I'm afraid _____ you didn't understand me.
- Do you understand _____ I've said?
- I asked the fruit seller _____ the orange is.
- I didn't understand _____ you did such a silly thing.
- I don't know _____ rang me last night.
- I'm sure _____ he will come.
- It seems _____ we have taken the wrong day.
- The police ask me _____ I came back home last night.
- She asks the clerk _____ this hat costs.
- I wonder _____ this tree is.
- I ask the girl _____ she is.
- I'm confident _____ he will succeed.

II) Complete the following sentences, using Noun clauses.

1. Mary wonders why...
2. I don't know why...
3. He told me that...
4. She asked me how...
5. Tom said that...
6. She asked him where...
7. I believe that...
8. They have thought that...
9. People say that...
10. He knows that...

III) Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the words given.

1. "How old are you?" → I want to know...
2. "What did you do yesterday?" → I want to know...
3. "How did you come here?" → I want to know...
4. "Where are you going to spend your holiday next summer?"
→ I want to know...
5. "What do you want?" → I want to know...
6. "Can you help me?" → I want to know whether...

I- RELATIVE CLAUSES

(MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clause) còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clause) vì nó là một mệnh đề phụ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó (tính ngữ). Mệnh đề quan hệ được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE, THAT hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (relative adverbs) WHEN, WHERE, WHY.

Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

I. Cách dùng đại từ quan hệ và trạng từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

1. **WHO:** *Who* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ (subject) hoặc tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó.

Ex: The man who is standing overthere is Mr. Pike.
That is the girl who I told you about.

2. **WHOM:** *Whom* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau danh từ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó.

Ex: The woman whom/ who you saw yesterday is my aunt.
The boy whom/ who we are looking for is Tom.

Who/ Whom làm tân ngữ có thể lược bỏ trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining relative clause).

Ex: The woman you saw yesterday is my aunt.

The boy we are looking for is Tom.

3. **WHICH:** *Which* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, đứng sau danh từ chỉ vật để làm chủ ngữ (subject) hoặc tân ngữ (object) cho động từ đứng sau nó.

Ex: This is the book which I like best.

The hat which is red is mine.

Which làm tân ngữ có thể lược bỏ trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining relative clause).

Ex: This is the book I like best.

The dress I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

4. **THAT:** *That* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật. *That* có thể được dùng thay cho *who*, *whom*, *which* trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining relative clause).

Ex: That is the book that/ which I like best.

That is the bicycle that/ which belongs to Tom.

My father is the person that/ who(m) I admire most.

The woman that/ who lived here before us is a novelist.

That luôn được dùng sau các tiền tố hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật), sau các đại từ *everything*, *something*, *anything*, *all*, *little*, *much*, *none* và sau dạng so sánh nhất (superlatives).

Ex: I can see a girl and her dog that are running in the park.

She is the nicest woman that I've ever met.

5. **WHOSE:** *Whose* là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sự sở hữu. *Whose* đứng sau danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ.

Whose luôn đi kèm với một danh từ.

Ex: The boy whose bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.

John found a cat whose leg was broken.

6. **WHEN:** *When* là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian, đứng sau danh từ chỉ thời gian. *When* được dùng thay cho *at/ on/ in which*, *then*.

Ex: May Day is the day when (on which) people hold a meeting.

That was the time when (at which) he managed the company.

7. **WHERE:** *Where* là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn, đứng sau danh từ chỉ nơi chốn.

Where được dùng thay cho *at/ in/ to which*, *there*.

Ex: Do you know the country where (in which) I was born?

Hanoi is the place where I like to come.

8. **WHY:** *Why* là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lý do, đứng sau *the reason*.

Why được dùng thay cho *for which*.

Ex: Please tell me the reason why (for which) you are so sad.

He told me the reason why he had been absent from class the day before.

II. Phân loại mệnh đề quan hệ.

Có 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining/ restrictive relative clause) và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-defining/ non-restrictive relative clause).

1. Defining relative clauses (mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

Đây là loại mệnh đề cần thiết vì tiền ngữ chưa xác định, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.

Ex: The man who keeps the school library is Mr Green.

That is the book that I like best.

2. Non-defining relative clauses (mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

Đây là loại mệnh đề không cần thiết vì tiền ngữ đã được xác định, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa.

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Trước danh từ thường có: *this, that, these, those, my, his...* hoặc tên riêng.

Ex: That man, whom you saw yesterday, is Mr Pike.

This is Mrs Jones, who helped me last week.

Mary, whose sister I know, has won an Oscar.

Harry told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.

Lưu ý: Không được dùng THAT trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-defining relative clause).

III. Giới từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

- Trong trường hợp động từ của mệnh đề quan hệ có giới từ, ta đem giới từ đặt ra trước mệnh đề quan hệ (trước *whom, which*).

Ex: The man to whom Mary is talking is Mr Pike.

The shop from which I got my stereo has lots of bargains.

- Ta cũng có thể bỏ *whom, which* và đặt giới từ ra sau động từ của mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining relative clause).

Ex: The man Mary is talking to is Mr Pike.

The shop I got my stereo from has lots of bargains.

- Khi dùng *that* hoặc *who*, ta không đưa giới từ ra trước.

Ex: The man that/ who Mary is talking to is Mr Pike. (NOT The man to that/ who Mary is talking is Mr Pike.)

- Khi giới từ đứng cuối mệnh đề quan hệ là thành phần của cụm động từ (phrasal verbs) thì ta không đem giới từ ra trước *whom, which*.

Ex: This is the book which I'm looking for.

That is the child whom you have to look after.

- Khi dùng *whom, which* các giới từ cũng có thể đứng sau động từ (ngoại trừ *without*).

Ex: The man whom Mary is talking to is Mr Pike.

That is the man without whom we'll get lost. (NOT ...the man-whom we'll get lost without.)

IV. Dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể được rút gọn bằng cách dùng cụm phân từ (participle phrases). Có 2 loại cụm phân từ:

- Cụm phân từ hiện tại (present participle phrase) là cụm từ bắt đầu bằng hiện tại phân từ (present participle: V-ing).
- Cụm phân từ quá khứ (past participle phrase) là cụm từ bắt đầu bằng quá khứ phân từ (past participle: V₃).

* Cách rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bằng cụm phân từ (participle phrases):

- Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể chủ động (active), ta dùng cụm phân từ hiện tại (present participle phrase) thay cho mệnh đề đó (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và trợ động từ, đưa động từ chính về nguyên mẫu rồi thêm -ing).

Ex: The man who is sitting next to you is my uncle.

→ The man sitting next to you is my uncle.

Do you know the boy who broke the windows last night?

→ Do you know the boy breaking the windows last night?

- Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể bị động (passive), ta dùng cụm phân từ quá khứ (past participial phrase) thay cho mệnh đề đó (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và trợ động từ, bắt đầu cụm từ bằng V₃).

Ex: The books which were written by To Hoai are interesting.

→ The books written by To Hoai are interesting.

A bridge which was built only two years ago has been declared unsafe.

→ A bridge built only two years ago has been declared unsafe.

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể được rút gọn bằng cách dùng động từ nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive) hoặc cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (infinitive phrase: for + O + to-inf)

Ex: English is an important language which we have to master.

→ English is an important language to master.

There is a good restaurant where we can eat seafood.

→ There is a good restaurant to eat seafood.

That is the hotel where we can stay.

→ That is the hotel to stay.

There's a lot of work which has to be done.

→ There's a lot of work to be done.

Here is a form that you must fill in.

→ Here is a form for you to fill in.

I don't like him playing in the streets; I wish we had a garden that he could play in.

→ I don't like him playing in the streets; I wish we had a garden for him to play in.

EXERCISES

I) Fill in the blanks with Relative pronoun or Relative adverbs. Put commas when they are needed.

- Alexander Flemming _____ discovered penicillin received the Nobel Prize in 1945.
- The book _____ I need can't be found in the library.
- Here is the beach _____ is the safest for swimmers.
- Do you know the American woman _____ name is Margaret Mitchell?
- Jim _____ I have known for ten years is one of my closest friends.
- John found a cat _____ leg was broken.
- Don't sit on the chair the leg _____ is broken.
- This tree _____ branches are dry should be cut down.
- The child smiled at the woman _____ he didn't know.
- That woman _____ name I don't remember is a doctor.
- Children enjoy reading the books _____ have coloured pictures.
- I met someone _____ said he knew you.
- The noise _____ he made woke everybody up.
- The film is about a spy _____ wife betrays him.
- Those girls _____ serve in the restaurant are the owner's daughters.
- The house _____ walls and roof are made of glass is a green house.
- Rod Lee _____ sister I know is a film actor.
- Mr Bake will buy the house _____ is opposite to my house.
- You have to take care of the books _____ you borrowed from the library.
- Karl Marx _____ theories have changed the world's history is the German Philosopher.
- Let me see all the letters _____ you have written.
- Is there anyone _____ can help me do this?
- Mr Brown _____ is only 34 is the director of this company.
- The chief of Police, _____ work is very important, takes care of the public safety.
- I know a place _____ roses grow in abundance.
- The teacher with _____ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.
- They showed me the hospital _____ buildings had been destroyed by bombings.
- We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.
- We must find a time _____ we can meet and a place _____ we can talk.
- The decision was postponed, _____ was exactly what he wanted.

II) Use a Relative pronoun to combine each pair of the sentences below.

- You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.
- Romeo and Juliet were lovers. Their parents hated each other.
- This is Mrs Jones. Her son won the championship last year.
- I was sitting in a chair. It suddenly collapsed.
- This is the story of a man. His wife suddenly loses her memory.
- Charlie Chaplin died in 1977. His films amused millions of people in the world.

- Please post these letters. I wrote them this morning.
- The building is the church. Its tower can be seen from afar.
- Mary and Margaret are twins. You meet them yesterday.
- I'll introduce you to the man. His support is necessary for your project.
- The students will surely be successful in their exams. The students study seriously and methodically.
- Mary has won an Oscar. I know her sister.
- Is this the style of hair? Your wife wanted to have it.
- Shakespeare was born at Stratford on Avon, a small town in England. He is the world's greatest dramatist and poet.
- His girl friend turned out to be an enemy spy. He trusted her absolutely.
- A man brought in a small girl. Her hand had been cut.
- The Smiths were given room in the hotel. Their house had been destroyed in the explosion.
- He introduced me to his students. Most of them were from abroad.
- They gave me four very bad tyres. One of them burst before I had driven four miles.
- A man answered the phone. He said Tom was out.

III) Use a Relative pronoun preceded by a preposition to combine each pair of the sentences below.

- The teacher is Mr Pike. We studied with him last year.
- The problem has been discussed in class. We are very interested in it.
- Many diseases are no longer dangerous. People died of them years ago.
- Do you see my pen? I have just written the lesson with it.
- I like standing at the window. I can see the park from this window.
- We are crossing the meadow. We flew kites over it in our childhood.
- They are repairing the tubes. Water is brought into our house through the tubes.
- In the middle of the village there is a well. The villagers take water from this well to drink.
- The middle-aged man is the director. My father is talking to him.
- This is a race opportunity. You should take advantage of it to get a better job.
- The boy is my cousin. You made fun of him.
- This matter is of great importance. You should pay attention to it.
- The woman lives next door to me. You gave place to her on the bus.
- This snake is venomless. You are afraid of it.
- The examination lasted two days. I was successful in this examination.
- These children are orphans. She is taking care of these children.
- The two young men are not good persons. You are acquainted with them.
- This is the result of our work. I'm pleased with it.
- There is a "No Parking" sign. I do not take notice of it.
- Mr Brown is the man. I'm responsible to him for my work.

IV) Use a Relative Adverb to combine each pair of the sentences below.

- This is the house. We often stay in this house in the summer.
- That was the time. He managed the enterprise at that time.

3. I'll show you the second-hand bookshop. You can find valuable books in this shop.
4. I never forget the park. We met each other for the first time at this park.
5. The police want to know the hotel. Mr Bush stayed at this hotel two weeks ago.
6. The reasons are basic grammatical ones. I'm scolded by the teacher for these reasons.
7. She doesn't want to speak to the cause. She divorced her husband for this cause.
8. The road is shaded with trees. I go to school on this road every day.
9. I have not decided the day. I'll go to London on that day.
10. He doesn't want to sell the house. He was born in this house.
11. The airport is the most modern one. We are going to arrive at this airport.
12. He was born on the day. His father was away on that day.
13. The days were the saddest ones. I lived far from home on those days.
14. I do not know the reason. She left school for it.
15. The bed has no mattress. I sleep on this bed.
16. Our school has a good laboratory. The students practise chemistry in the laboratory.
17. You didn't tell us the reason. We had to cut down our daily expenses for that reason.
18. The book is a telephone directory. We can look up telephone numbers in this book.
19. Mrs Brown rang Dr Brown. He was going to carry out an urgent operation at that moment.
20. This is the house. We have lived there for 5 years.

V) Use a Relative pronoun or Relative adverb to combine each pair of sentences below.

1. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
2. I thanked the woman. This woman had helped me.
3. The professor is excellent. I'm taking his course.
4. Jim passed the exam. This surprised everybody.
5. Mr Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come to see him.
6. The man is my father. I respect this man most.
7. The man is my father. I respect his opinions most.
8. I saw a lot of people and horses. They went to market.
9. Tom has three sisters. All of them are married.
10. I recently went back to Paris. It is still as beautiful as a pearl.
11. I recently went back to Paris. I was born in Paris nearly 50 years ago.
12. She is the most intelligent woman. I've ever met this woman.
13. This doctor is famous. You visited him yesterday.
14. Do you know the music? It is being played on the radio.
15. The police want to know the hotel. Mr Foster stayed there two weeks ago.
16. You didn't tell us the reason. We have to cut down our daily expenses for that reason.
17. The day was rainy. She left on that day.
18. The reason hasn't been told yet. The president will come to that city for this reason.
19. Phuong Thao is a singer. You like her music best.
20. She couldn't come to the party. This is a pity.
21. I've sent him two letters. He has received neither of them.

22. That man is an artist. I don't remember the man's name.
23. The reason is not valid. You gave it yesterday.
24. We enjoyed the city. We spent our vacation in this city.
25. One of the elephants had only one tusk. We saw these elephants at the zoo.
26. I looked at the moon. It was very bright that evening.
27. My father goes swimming everyday. You met him this morning.
28. That car belongs to Dr Clark. Its engine is very good.
29. In the class there are 48 students. The teacher knows only a few of them.
30. The pupils haven't done their homework. It is too bad.
31. We first met in 1945. The revolution took place then.
32. The girl is happy. She won the race.
33. The taxi driver is friendly. He took me to the airport.
34. I liked the composition. You wrote it.
35. The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.
36. The meeting was interesting. I went to it.
37. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
38. I apologized the woman. I spilled her coffee.
39. The professor is excellent. I'm taking her course.
40. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.
41. I have to call the man. I accidentally picked up his umbrella.
42. The city was beautiful. We spent our vacation there.
43. That is the restaurant. I'll meet you there.
44. The town is small. I grew up there.
45. I'll never forget the day. I first met you then.
46. May is the month. The weather is usually the hottest then.
47. 7:30 is the time. My plane will arrive then.
48. Do you remember the year? The First World War ended in that year.
49. The man is a biologist. His father is a botanist.
50. I love my parents' house. I was born in that house.

VI) Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the one printed before it.

1. The man that we are talking about is a famous scientist.
→ The man about...
2. The tree that we picked these fruits from is in front of the house.
→ The tree from...
3. The city that we were born in is very large.
→ The city in...
4. Do you remember the day? We first met on that day.
→ Do you remember the day on...
5. The manager has just announced his retirement. We have all depended on him so much.
→ The manager on...

6. The officer wasn't very friendly. I spoke to him yesterday.
→ The officer to...
7. The dog was very frightened. The boys threw stones at it.
→ The dog at...
8. The road was built in 1980. We are driving on it.
→ The road on...
9. Did you see the letter? It came yesterday morning.
→ Did you...
10. This is Rex Hotel, and it is the biggest hotel in the city.
→ This is Rex Hotel, which...

VII) Complete the following sentences, using Relative clauses.

1. I don't know the reason...
2. They have found the handbag...
3. He doesn't like people...
4. The police arrested the man...
5. Do you know the country...
6. I don't like the women...
7. The woman is my mother.
8. The man is my father.
9. She has lost the bicycle...
10. This is the house...
11. The book is about the girl...
12. George works for a company...
13. What was the name of the horse...
14. The police have caught the men...
15. Mary has lost a purse...
16. Is there anyone here...
17. A market is a place...
18. It's one of the few houses...
19. The story is about a girl...
20. Please tell me the reason...

VIII) Reduce relative clauses to phrases.

1. The man who is standing there is a clown.
2. The envelop which lies on the table has no stamp on it.
3. Benzene, which was discovered by Faraday, became the starting point in the manufacture of many dyes, perfumes and explosives.
4. My grandmother, who is old and sick, never goes out of the house.
5. The students don't know how to do the exercises which were given by the teacher yesterday.
6. The diagrams which were made by young Faraday were sent to Sir Humphry Davy at the end of the year 1812.

7. The gentleman who lives next door to me is a well-known orator.
8. All the astronauts who are orbiting the earth in space capsules are weightless.
9. All students who don't hand in their papers will fail in the exam.
10. I saw many houses that were destroyed by the storm.
11. The street which leads to the school is very wide.
12. The system which is used here is very successful.
13. Mr Jackson, who teaches my son, is my neighbour.
14. Trains which leave from this station take an hour to get to London.
15. The candidates who are sitting for the exam are all from Vietnam.
16. We are driving on the road which was built in 1980.
17. Customers who complain about the service should see the manager.
18. The city which was destroyed during the war has now been rebuilt.
19. My brother, who met you yesterday, works for a big firm.
20. The vegetables which are sold in this shop are grown without chemicals.

IX) Replace the Relative clause by an infinitive or infinitive phrase.

1. We had a river in which we could swim.
2. The child would be happier if he had someone that he could play with.
3. I have some letters that I must write.
4. If she had a family that she had to cook for, she would be more interested.
5. I haven't anyone that I can go with.
6. We had to eat standing up because we hadn't anything that we could sit on.
7. I wish I had a box that I could keep my letters in.
8. She hadn't anyone to whom she could send cards.
9. Have you got a key that can unlock this door?
10. There are six letters which have to be written today.
11. There is a bench that your children can sit on.
12. We have some picture books that children can read.
13. He was the second man who was killed in this way.
14. Here is the novel that she should read.
15. The man who was interviewed was entirely unsuitable.

X) Replace the To-infinitive phrases by Relative clauses.

1. Lady Astor was the first woman to take her seat in Parliament.
2. The last student to be interviewed was John.
3. I was the only person to see the difficulty.
4. The last person to leave the room must turn out the lights.
5. The air-hostess was the only person to survive the crash.
6. Jim was the first boy to reach the top.
7. He was the first man to leave the burning building.
8. We had a lake to swim in.
9. Here is an application form for you to fill in.
10. I have some letters to type right now.

EXPRESSION OF QUANTITY

(SỰ DIỄN TẢ VỀ SỐ LƯỢNG)

I. Some/ Any (một ít, một vài)

1. **SOME:** *Some* được đặt trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều (plural countable noun) hoặc danh từ không đếm được (uncountable noun) trong câu xác định.

Ex: I want some milk.

He saw some strangers in his house yesterday.

My mother needs some eggs.

Đôi khi *some* được dùng trong câu hỏi (mời ai dùng thêm gì hoặc một đề nghị lịch sự)

Ex: Would you like some more coffee?

May I go out for some drink?

2. **ANY:** *Any* thường được đặt trước danh từ đếm được hoặc danh từ không đếm được trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn.

Ex: Do you want any sugar?

She didn't see any boys in her class.

Does your sister need any eggs?

Lưu ý: Các đại từ phiếm chỉ (*something, anything, someone, anyone, somebody,...*) cũng theo cách dùng trên.

Ex: I don't see anything on the table.

Is there anybody in your house now?

I want to do something to help her.

II. Most/ Most of (phần lớn, đa số)

1. **MOST:** *Most* dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được. *Most* là từ hạn định trong cấu trúc:

MOST + NOUN

MOST + ADJECTIVE + NOUN

Ex: Most children are fond of sweets.

Most beautiful material is expensive.

Most beer has been drunk.

Most students in my class like watching football.

2. **MOST OF:** *Most of* dùng trước cụm danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều.

MOST OF + DETERMINER/ PRONOUN + NOUN

Ex: Most of these students are intelligent.

Most of her friends have well-paid jobs.

We spend most of our leisure time watching TV.

He has finished most of the exercises in this book.

* Các cụm danh từ đứng sau *most of* thường xác định (phải có *the, this, these, those,...* hoặc các tính từ sở hữu *my, his, her...*)

Ex: Most boys and girls have given thought to their future job.

Most of the boys and girls in my class want to choose well-paid jobs.

III. Much, Many, A great deal of, A large number of, A lot of, Lot of... (nhiều).

With countable nouns (Với các danh từ đếm được)	With uncountable nouns (Với các danh từ không đếm được)
many	much (thường dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn)
a large number of	a great deal of (thường dùng trong câu xác định)
a great number of	a large amount of
plenty of	plenty of
a lot of	a lot of
lots of	lots of

Ex: I don't have much time for night clubs.

There are so many people here that I feel tired.

A large amount of air pollution comes from industry.

She has got a great deal of homework today.

Did you spend much money on the beautiful cars? ~Yes, I spent a lot of money on them. I want to have a lot of cars.

There's plenty of milk in the fridge.

There are plenty of eggs in the fridge.

I saw lots of flowers in the garden yesterday.

A large number of students in this school are good.

Lưu ý: Khi trong câu xác định có các từ *very, too, so, as* thì phải dùng *much/ many*.

Ex: There was so much traffic that it took me an hour to get home.

There are too many mistakes in your writing.

IV. Few, A Few, Little, A Little (ít, một ít, một vài)

1. **Few/ A Few:** dùng trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều (plural countable nouns).

Few: rất ít, hầu như không có (ít hơn những gì bạn muốn hoặc mong đợi)

Ex: I don't want to take the trip to Hue because I have few friends there.

They hardly find a job because there are few jobs.

A few: một vài (gần nghĩa với *some*)

Ex: You can see a few houses on the hill.

A few people left early.

There are a few empty seats here.

I recognized a few of the other guests.

2. **Little/ A Little:** dùng trước các danh từ không đếm được (uncountable nouns).

Little: rất ít (ít hơn những gì bạn muốn hoặc mong đợi)

Ex: There was little doubt in my mind.

I have very little time for reading.

I understood little of what he said.

A **little**: *một ít, một chút* (gần nghĩa với *some*)

Ex: I need a little help to move these books.

It caused a little confusion.

Would you like a little salt on your vegetables?

EXERCISES

I) Choose the correct words in the following sentences.

1. He doesn't have (many/ much) money.
2. I would like (a few/ a little) salt on my vegetables.
3. She bought (many/ much) cards last night.
4. There are (less/ fewer) boys in this class than in the next class.
5. There is (too many/ too much) information to learn.
6. Would you like (less/ fewer) coffee than this?
7. This jacket costs (too much/ too many).
8. I don't want (some/ any) eggs but I want (any/ some) cheese.
9. Is there (some/ any) water in the glass?
10. (How much/ How many) pounds of butter does she want?
11. (How much/ How many) butter does she want?
12. Is there (some/ any) tea in the cup?
13. Peter doesn't want (something/ anything) to do.
14. I can speak (a few/ a little) English.
15. They don't need (some/ any) coffee.
16. I can't buy that house because I have (few/ little) money.
17. They have given (a large number of/ a great deal of) time on training.
18. The teacher found (a large number of/ a great deal of) mistakes in his writing.
19. I can drink (a few/ a little) wine.
20. Give me (a few/ a little) examples.

II) Fill in each of the blanks with **MOST** or **MOST OF**.

1. _____ adolescents can hardly find a suitable job.
2. There are 50 students in my class. _____ them can hardly find a suitable job.
3. _____ the time he spent on learning was fairly reasonable.
4. _____ men and women apply for that job, but _____ them aren't often qualified.
5. She gave _____ her energy to science.

III) Fill in each of the blanks with **A GREAT DEAL OF/ A LARGE NUMBER OF/ MUCH (OF)/ MANY (OF)**

1. _____ learner's attention should be paid to the use of the English tenses.
2. _____ today's scientific work is involved in the use of computers.

3. Are _____ your photos in colour or in black and white?
4. She put too _____ sugar in the coffee. It became so sweet that I couldn't drink it.
5. Thank you very _____ for your valuable help.
6. He wrote play, but _____ his plays couldn't be staged.
7. Do you have enough exercises to do now? Oh, too _____.
8. How _____ time do you spend on learning English every day?
9. How _____ these children are qualified for the job?
10. She doesn't know _____ about what to do in response to his kind-heartedness.
11. _____ people know him as a devoted doctor.
12. He loved so _____ fun that _____ his lessons were never well-prepared.
13. She is very rich. She has _____ money in the bank.
14. _____ goods were sent to the exhibition.
15. They have found _____ mistakes in the accounts.
16. Mrs Green has spent _____ time in Ho Chi Minh City.
17. I have got _____ homework to do today.
18. _____ trees are cut to make paper every year.
19. Please buy _____ soap.
20. How _____ money have you got?

IV) Insert **SOME, ANY, SOMEONE, ANYONE, SOMEWHERE, ANYWHERE** where required.

1. Will you have _____ tea?
2. You're expecting _____ to call, aren't you?
3. Haven't I given you _____ money this week? I must have forgotten you.
4. If you haven't _____ money, you can get _____ from the bank.
5. Are you expecting _____ else? If not, we'll go _____ for drink.
6. Please buy _____ butter for mother.
7. I have _____ new dresses.
8. She doesn't want _____ ice-cream.
9. I have bought _____ furniture.
10. Why don't you ask the bank for _____ money?

V) Fill in each blank with **LITTLE/ FEW** or **A LITTLE/ A FEW (OF)**.

1. She gave _____ thought to her future.
2. Would you like _____ coffee? Yes, please. But put _____ sugar in it.
3. _____ your friends will have to repeat the course owing to their weakness.
4. Can you speak French? Just _____.
5. If you have _____ knowledge of English grammar, you can't make correct sentences.
6. I had _____ time to look after my children.
7. She just spends _____ her money on clothes.
8. _____ these children will go to work at a garage.

3. She usually brushes her hair before going out.
→ She usually gives her hair a ...
4. She complained about his rudeness.
→ She had a number of ...
5. Because of engine trouble, the plane had to land on the fields.
→ Because of engine trouble, the plane had to make a ...
6. Just look at this picture.
→ Take a ...
7. I love her very much.
→ I'm very much in ...
8. We must start early.
→ We must make an ...
9. He received her letter of the 10th.
→ He was in ...
10. After lunch time she usually rests.
→ After lunch time she usually takes a ...

III) Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the suggested words.

1. There is a tendency to minimize problem.
→ They ...
2. They show a strong desire to put aside the status of the school child.
→ They strongly ...
3. They thought much about their work.
→ They gave a ...
4. They had little knowledge of the job of their choice.
→ They ...
5. There is a determination to overcome problems.
→ They are ...
6. He visit us whenever he's in town.
→ He pays ...
7. There has been a tendency to choose well-paid jobs.
→ They have ...
8. Some children give a great deal of thought to their future work.
→ Their future work ...
9. It's better for you not to have contact with her.
→ You'd better ...
10. I slept well last night.
→ I had ...
11. Carol Stuart cooks and swims very well.
→ Carol Stuart is ...

12. She has a strong desire for a scholarship.
→ She strongly ...
13. The villagers gave us a cordial welcome.
→ The villagers ...
14. He has no intention of leaving the city.
→ He doesn't ...
15. She teaches English well.
→ She is ...
16. This man lives by begging for money, food, etc.
→ This man is ...
17. She types with care.
→ She is ...
18. No sooner had we begun our walk than it rained.
→ Hardly ...
19. This woman has very little sleep.
→ This woman ...
20. My grandfather is a lover of music.
→ My grandfather ...
21. He is a careful driver.
→ He drives ...
22. She sings well.
→ She is ...
23. Mary cooks well.
→ Mary is ...
24. He is the best football player in his team.
→ No one ...
25. She plays tennis well.
→ She is ...
26. People speak English in Australia.
→ English ...
27. They are building a school for the poor.
→ A ...
28. No one has seen her since 1980.
→ She ...
29. He visited his parents last week.
→ His ...
30. She can speak English fluently.
→ English ...
31. They open the shop at six o'clock.
→ The ...

32. They spend millions of dollars on advertising every year.
→ Millions ...
33. The teacher is going to tell us a story.
→ We ...
34. This house was built 100 years ago.
→ We ...
35. All the arrangements have been made.
→ They ...
36. Evening dress ought to be worn.
→ She ...
37. Our salary was going to be increased.
→ They ...
38. This job has to be done at once.
→ They ...
39. They couldn't be found anywhere.
→ We ...
40. No one believes his story.
→ His ...

EMPHASIS (DẠNG NHẤN MẠNH)

Khi muốn câu có ý thuyết phục hơn và nhấn mạnh hơn người ta dùng hình thức nhấn mạnh (emphasis).

1. Nhấn mạnh trong phát âm (Emphasis in pronunciation)

Khi muốn nhấn mạnh một từ, ta đọc từ đó mạnh hơn, lớn hơn hoặc với ngữ điệu cao hơn. Ta cũng có thể kéo dài nguyên âm hoặc ngưng lại trước từ được nhấn mạnh.

2. Nhấn mạnh trong cách viết (Emphasis in writing)

a. Động từ (verbs)

DO/ DOES/ DID + V(bare-inf.)

Ex: John visited her yesterday. → John did visit her yesterday.
I like coffee. → I do like coffee.

b. Tính từ (adjectives)

It is/ was + adj. + to-infinitive

Ex: Travelling by air is fast. → It is fast to travel by air.
Learning a foreign language is necessary.
→ It is necessary to learn a foreign language.
We found that getting a visa was impossible.
→ We found that it was impossible to get a visa.

c. Danh từ, đại từ hoặc trạng từ (nouns, pronouns or adverbs)

Để nhấn mạnh danh từ hoặc đại từ ta có thể dùng các đại từ nhấn mạnh (emphatic pronouns) *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves*. Đại từ nhấn mạnh thường đứng ngay sau từ được nhấn mạnh hoặc đứng cuối câu.

Ex: Ted himself broke the news to me.

I myself am wrong.

Để nhấn mạnh trạng từ ta đưa trạng từ ra đầu câu và đảo ngữ.

Ex: Rarely has a new film produced such positive reviews.

Để nhấn mạnh danh từ, đại từ hoặc trạng từ ta cũng có thể dùng cấu trúc

It is/ was + ... + that/ who ...

Ex: England won the World-Cup in 1966.

→ It was England that won the World-Cup in 1966.

I love you. → It is you that/ who I love.

The accident happened last night.

→ It was last night that the accident happened

Lưu ý dạng câu có 2 mệnh đề như sau:

Ex: I need water. I don't need milk. → It is water, not milk that I need.

I saw Hoa. I didn't see Lan. → It was Hoa, not Lan that I saw.

d. Commands (Câu mệnh lệnh)

Câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định (Affirmative commands)

DO + V(bare-inf.)

Ex: Listen to me, please. → Do listen to me, please.

Visit us some time. → Do visit us some time.

Câu đề nghị phủ định (Negative commands)

DON'T YOU + V(bare-inf.)

Ex: Don't talk in class. → Don't you talk in class.

Don't make too much noise. → Don't you make too much noise.

EXERCISES

I) Rewrite the sentences with an emphasis on the underlined words.

- Ted broke the news to me.
- Knowing your limitations is important.
- They want money. They don't want affection.
- He misunderstood my intentions.
- I remembered her name after she had gone.
- I did my English test very well.
- Does Mary wash up everyday?
- She first heard the news from Francis.
- I get along with him perhaps because he's a misfit.

9. The windows are so small that the room gets _____ air.

10. He is not popular. He has _____ friends.

VI) Fill in each blank with a proper expression of quantity.

1. I feel lonely and don't enjoy my life here because I have _____ friends in this city.

2. _____ tourists have not visited this part of the town yet.

3. _____ the people at the party were very friendly.

4. Are those people English? _____ them.

5. _____ schools open in September.

6. Let's go and have a drink. We've got _____ time before the train leaves.

7. I need some money. Have you got any? Yes, but not _____.

8. The race gave everyone _____ pleasure.

9. Hurry or we'll be late. We have very _____ time.

10. I have done _____ exercises of grammar in this book.

11. _____ the people in Canada speak English.

12. The Smiths spent _____ money on their last trip.

13. I do not know _____ about biology. I have _____ knowledge about genetics.

14. The librarian says that you may borrow as _____ books as you want to.

15. The boys are making too _____ noise.

16. We spend _____ our time on English grammar.

17. I'm very poor. I have _____ money. But my brother is richer than I.

He has _____ money in the bank.

18. _____ English learners have real chance to use it every day.

19. There is _____ sugar in the jar.

20. Did _____ children know anything about their future job? No, just _____.

21. You talk too _____ and you often do too _____ tricks in class.

22. _____ people are afraid of snakes.

23. _____ Vietnamese people make their living by farming.

24. How _____ languages can you speak? And how _____ time do you spend on learning English?

25. How _____ do you know about biology and genetics?

26. _____ machinery was sent to the exhibition.

27. _____ furniture in her room is new.

28. _____ us feel the same about the war.

29. _____ reporters were at the meeting yesterday.

30. _____ meat is expensive.

VII) Choose the right forms of quantifiers in brackets.

How (many/ much)¹ lists is your name on? There must be (plenty/ plenty of)² lists of names in every part of the world and they must be used to send information to (millions/ millions of)³ people. The (number/ amount)⁴ of letters ordinary people receive these days has greatly increased. (A lot/ A lot of)⁵ the people I know object to receiving

unwanted letters. (Much/ Many)⁶ of the mail we receive goes straight into the waste-paper basket. That's why (most/ the most)⁷ people refer to it as junk mail. It would be better for all of us if we received (much/ many)⁸ less junk mail and, as a result, saved (many/ much)⁹ more trees from destruction.

STYLES

(VĂN PHONG)

Văn phong (styles) là những kiểu hành văn để diễn đạt một câu nói theo nhiều cách khác nhau. Những cách diễn đạt một câu văn có thể là:

- Dùng tính từ thay cho danh từ (hoặc ngược lại).

Ex: There is a determination to overcome problems.

N

→ Children are determined to overcome problems.

Adj

They show no interest in the picture.

N

→ They aren't interested in the picture.

Adj

- Dùng động từ thay cho danh từ (hoặc ngược lại).

Ex: We had a look at the picture. → We looked at the picture.

N

V

He had an intention of making a journey with her.

N

→ He intended to make a journey with her.

V

- Dùng thể bị động của động từ thay cho thể chủ động (hoặc ngược lại)

Ex: Mary has finished her homework.

→ Mary's homework has been finished.

We should keep dangerous chemicals in safe places.

→ Dangerous chemicals should be kept in safe places.

- Dùng trạng từ thay cho tính từ (hoặc ngược lại)

Ex: He is a careful driver.

Adj

→ He drives carefully.

Adv

Tom is a good student.

Adj

→ Tom studies well.

Adv

Mary can type well.

V Adj

→ Mary is a good typist.

Adj N

Lưu ý: Khi đổi cách hành văn, ta cần lưu ý sự thay đổi của giới từ, tính từ hoặc phó từ trong câu.

Adj + N → Adv + V
→ V + O + Adv

Ex: He has a strong desire to become a doctor.

Adj + N

→ He strongly desires to become a doctor.

Adv + V

They gave some careful thought to the problem.

Adj + N

→ They thought about the problem carefully.

V + O + Adv

* Một số từ được sử dụng dưới dạng động từ (verb), và danh từ (noun).

1. to look at: to have a look at (*nhìn vào*)
2. to think about/ of: to give thought to (*nghĩ*)
3. to be determined to: to have a determination to (*quyết tâm*)
4. to know (about): to have knowledge of (*biết*)
5. to tend to: to have a tendency to (*có khuynh hướng*)
6. to intend to + inf: to have intention of (*dự định*) + V-ing
7. to desire: to have a desire (*ao ước*)
8. to wish: to have/ express a wish (*ao ước*)
9. to visit sb: to pay a visit to sb/ to pay sb. a visit (*thăm viếng*)
10. to discuss sth: to have a discussion about (*thảo luận*)
11. to decide to: to make a decision to (*quyết định*)
12. to talk to: to have a talk with (*nói chuyện*)
13. to explain sth: to give an explanation for (*giải thích*)
14. to call sb: to give sb a call (*gọi điện cho...*)
15. to be interested in: to have interest in (*thích*)
16. to drink: to have a drink (*uống*)
17. to photograph: to have a photograph of (*chụp hình*)
18. to cry: to give a cry (*khóc, kêu*)
19. to laugh at: to give a laugh at (*cười nhạo*)
20. to welcome sb: to give sb a welcome (*chào đón*)
21. to kiss sb: to give sb a kiss (*hôn*)
22. to ring sb: to give sb a ring (*gọi điện*)
23. to warn: to give warning (*báo động, cảnh cáo*)
24. to try to (+ inf): to make an effort to/ to make an attempt to (*cố gắng*)
25. to meet sb: to have a meeting with sb (*gặp ai...*)
26. to succeed: to make a success (*thành công*)
27. to be used: to be in use (*được sử dụng*)
28. to rest: to have a rest (*nghỉ ngơi*)
29. to sleep: to have a sleep (*ngủ*)
30. to bathe: to have/ take a bath (*tắm*)
31. to examine: to have an examination (*khám, kiểm tra, xem xét*)
32. to agree: to be in agreement (*đồng ý*)

33. to disagree: to be in disagreement (*không đồng ý*)

34. to contact sb: to have contact with sb (*liên lạc, quan hệ*)

35. to exchange: to have an exchange of (*trao đổi*)

36. to argue with sb: to have an argument with sb (*tranh cãi với ai*)

37. to complain about: to have a complaint about (*phàn nàn về...*)

38. to land: to make a landing (*hạ cánh*)

39. to receive sth: to be in receipt of sth (*nhận...*)

40. to need: to have a need of (*cần*)

41. to love sb: to fall in love with sb (*yêu ai*)

42. to brush sth: to give sth a brush (*chải*)

43. to arrange with sb: to have an arrangement with sb (*sắp xếp*)

EXERCISES

I) Rewrite these sentences by using the underlined nouns as main verbs.

1. He had no intention of making a long journey with her.
2. Has the city government made a decision to build a hospital for the poor?
3. She shows no interest in what she is doing for the company.
4. Do most school-leavers have a strong desire to work at a tourist office?
5. I don't think they are in disagreement with what we shall do.
6. The plan didn't make a success just because most members showed no determination of doing it well.
7. During the lesson, she always takes a careful look at all the sentences and examples the teacher is giving.
8. My friend expressed a wish to become a pilot.
9. You have no need of answering all the questions in their order.
10. Please give me a call when you arrive, and we'll have a meeting at a certain restaurant.
11. She has no knowledge of what will be for she never gives thought to it.
12. She said she would pay me a visit someday.
13. He made a decision to leave home.
14. I had no intention of staying here.
15. She has a great interest in music.
16. There was an exchange of English lessons between the two schoolgirls.
17. He takes a bath every morning.
18. I had an arrangement with the neighbours about feeding the cats.
19. There was no explanation for her plan.
20. She had a medical examination by a doctor.

II) Rewrite these sentences, using the Nouns corresponding to the Verbs.

1. I argued with the referee about his decision.
→ I had an ...
2. Do you agree with John about this?
→ Are you in ...

adverb + verb: outbreak
gerund + noun: walking stick

II. Chức năng của danh từ trong câu (The functions of nouns in the sentences)

Danh từ có thể có những chức năng khác nhau trong câu. Một danh từ có thể được sử dụng như:

1. Chủ ngữ (subjects)

Ex: The children have gone to bed. (Bọn trẻ đã đi ngủ cả rồi.)

2. Tân ngữ trực tiếp, tân ngữ gián tiếp, tân ngữ của giới từ (direct object, indirect object, prepositional object)

Ex: You did such splendid work.
The mother gave her son a cake.
He won't listen to any advice.

3. Bổ ngữ (complement)

Ex: He is my closest friend.

4. Bổ ngữ của tân ngữ (objective complement)

Ex: They elected him president of the club.

5. Một phần của ngữ giới từ (part of prepositional phrases)

Ex: He spoke in a different tone.

6. Đồng cách với một danh từ khác (appositive phrases)

Ex: He told us about his father, a teacher, who died in the war.

III. Số của danh từ (the number of nouns) là hình thức biến dạng của danh từ cho ta biết đang nói về một cái hay nhiều cái.

Ex: The girl is singing. (singular)
The girls are singing. (plural)

* Cách thành lập số nhiều (Formation of the plural)

1. Hầu hết các danh từ số nhiều thường thêm *s* ở cuối.

Ex: boy → boys, hat → hats

- Các chữ cái, chữ số, các dấu hiệu và những từ loại khác không phải là danh từ mà được dùng như danh từ thường thêm *'s* vào cuối.

Ex: There are two 9's in 99.

Dot your i's.

2. Các danh từ chấm dứt bằng *s, sh, ch, x, z*, thêm *es* vào cuối.

Ex: dish → dishes, church → churches, box → boxes

* Cách phát âm đuôi *s, es*.

s, es ở cuối các từ được phát âm là /s/, /z/, /ɪz/

/s/ danh từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm *k, p, t, f* và âm /θ/

Ex: cups, cats, books, cloths ...

/z/ danh từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm *n, d, v, y, m, l, r, g, b* và các nguyên âm

Ex: toys, answers, lessons, trees...

/ɪz/ danh từ tận cùng bằng *s, x, ch, sh, z*

Ex: watches, boxes, bridges, ...

3. Các danh từ chấm dứt bằng *y* sau một phụ âm khi ở số nhiều bỏ *y* và thêm *ies*. Các danh từ chấm dứt bằng *y* sau một nguyên âm chỉ cần thêm *s*.

Ex: lady → ladies, story → stories, key → keys, ...

Danh từ riêng (proper nouns) chấm dứt bằng *y* chỉ cần thêm *s*.

Ex: Mary → Marys, Murphy → Murphys.

4. Một số danh từ chấm dứt bằng *f* hoặc *fe* (*calf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, chef, thief, wife, wolf, sheaf*) về số nhiều sẽ thành *ves*.

Ex: wife → wives, calf → calves, thief → thieves

Danh từ kết thúc bằng *f, fe* khác về số nhiều chỉ thêm *s*.

Ex: roof → roofs, cliff → cliffs

Một số danh từ chấm dứt bằng *f* về số nhiều có thể có 2 hình thức.

Ex: scarf → scarfs, scarves dwarf → dwarfs, dwarves

5. Các danh từ chấm dứt bằng *o* sau một phụ âm về số nhiều thêm *es*.

Ex: tomato → tomatoes, potato → potatoes, hero → heroes

Các danh từ chấm dứt bằng *o* sau một nguyên âm, hoặc các từ mượn của nước ngoài về số nhiều chỉ cần thêm *s*.

Ex: radio → radios, piano → pianos

6. Số nhiều bất qui tắc (Irregular plurals)

- Một số danh từ khi ở số nhiều đổi nguyên âm:

man → men	mouse → mice	woman → women
louse → lice	tooth → teeth	goose → geese
foot → feet		

- Một số danh từ khi ở số nhiều thêm *en*:

child → children ox → oxen

- Một số danh từ khi ở số nhiều vẫn không thay đổi hình thức:

a sheep → sheep	a deer → deer	a fish → fish
a swine → swine	a craft → craft	

- Một số danh từ tận cùng bằng *s* khi ở số nhiều vẫn không đổi hình thức:

means, works, series, species, barracks

7. Số nhiều của các danh từ mượn từ nước ngoài (Foreign plurals).

- Các danh từ tận cùng bằng *a* khi ở số nhiều *a* đổi thành *ae*.

Ex: formula → formulae alumna → alumnae

- Các danh từ tận cùng bằng *us* khi ở số nhiều *us* đổi thành *i*.

Ex: focus → foci alumnus → alumni

- Các danh từ tận cùng bằng *um* khi ở số nhiều *um* đổi thành *a*.

Ex: bacterium → bacteria curriculum → curricula dictum → dicta

- Các danh từ tận cùng bằng *on* khi ở số nhiều *on* đổi thành *a*.

Ex: criterion → criteria phenomenon → phenomena

10. We need pilots, not ground staff.
11. Prices will go up. This is certain.
12. To be early is better.
13. Peter lent us money. Paul didn't.
14. We found that getting a visa was impossible.
15. He's going today.
16. We ordered wine. We didn't order beer.
17. Bad roads don't cause accidents. Speed does.
18. Teasing animals is cruel.
19. Mastering a second language takes time and practice.
20. I loved you.
21. I love you.
22. I love you.
23. It happened in 1966, not in 1967.
24. England won the World Cup in 1966.
25. We enjoyed ourselves.
26. Does Mr. Smith want to visit us?
27. Income tax will be reduced. This is unlikely.
28. The countryside is most beautiful in autumn.
29. The teacher wishes you worked more than you talked.
30. Napoleon was finally defeated in Waterloo.
31. I am wrong.
32. I saw Ann. I didn't see Mary.
33. John took your book. He told me so.
34. Remember to lock the door before you leave.
35. We reached Istanbul by train.
36. Being a hostess in fun.
37. I think that taking up yoga is not a good idea.
38. Be careful.
39. He was kind to help me.
40. Mrs. Jones spends too much time making up.
41. You're mistaken.
42. Visit us again some time.
43. Don't make too much noise.
44. I did my English test very well.
45. You can succeed only by hard work.
46. The smoke from factory chimneys polluted the air.
47. My mother made this cake.
48. I enjoy traveling.
49. David teaches in a Technical College.
50. Help me solve this problem.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

(TỪ LOẠI)

I. DANH TỪ (NOUNS)

Danh từ là những từ dùng để chỉ sự vật, sự việc hoặc con người.

I. Phân loại danh từ (Classification of nouns)

A. Danh từ có thể được chia làm 2 loại chính:

1. **Danh từ cụ thể (concrete nouns)** chỉ những gì hữu hình, thấy được, sờ được như: house (*nhà*), man (*người*), cloud (*mây*), ...
 - Danh từ chung (common nouns) được dùng làm tên chung cho một loại.
Ex: man, country, city, ...
 - Danh từ riêng (proper nouns) được dùng làm tên riêng cho một cái trong một loại.
Ex: John, England, Paris, ...
2. **Danh từ trừu tượng (abstract nouns)** chỉ những gì vô hình như trạng thái, tính chất, quan niệm, ...
Ex: health, beauty, democracy, ...

B. Về tính cách văn phạm, danh từ còn có thể là:

1. **Danh từ tập hợp (collective nouns)** chỉ một nhóm cá thể như một toàn khối.
Ex: crowd (*dám đông*), army (*quân đội*), class (*giai cấp*), ...
2. **Danh từ đếm được (countable nouns).**
Ex: book, student, idea, ...
3. **Danh từ không đếm được (uncountable nouns)**
Ex: water, grass, information, ...
 - + Tất cả các danh từ đếm được (countable nouns) đều có thể dùng ở số nhiều, và khi ở số ít thường có mạo từ *a* hoặc *an* đứng trước.
 - + Các danh từ riêng (proper nouns) thường dùng ở số ít nhưng đôi khi cũng có thể dùng ở số nhiều.
Ex: The Smiths (*gia đình Smith*)
There are three Davids in my class.

C. Về hình thức, một danh từ có thể là danh từ đơn (simple nouns) hay danh từ kép (compound nouns).

- Danh từ đơn (simple nouns): war, peace, train, ...
- Danh từ kép (compound nouns): world peace, non-stop train, war criminal, ...

Các thành phần của danh từ kép (compound nouns) có thể là:

- noun + noun: toothpick, schoolboy
- adjective + noun: quick silver
- adjective + verb: whitewash
- verb + noun: pickpocket
- adverb + pronoun: overall

Các danh từ chấm dứt bằng **ma** khi ở số nhiều **ma** đổi thành **mata**.

Ex: dogma → dogmata stigma → stigmata

Các danh từ tận cùng bằng **ex, ix, yx, is, sis** khi ở số nhiều các đuôi này đổi thành **es**.

Ex: basis → bases crisis → crises

8. Hai hình thức số nhiều với hai nghĩa khác nhau.

Ex: brother → brothers (anh em ruột thịt); brethen (đồng đội, đồng nghiệp)

cloth → cloths (vải vóc); clothes (quần áo)

penny → pennies (các đồng xu); pence (số tiền xu)

staff → staffs (nhân viên); staves (khuôn nhạc)

9. Số nhiều của các danh từ kép.

Các danh từ kép viết dính thành một chữ hoặc viết rời thành hai chữ có gạch nối được coi là danh từ đơn và nếu phần cuối là danh từ thì số nhiều cũng đổi như từ đơn.

Ex: toothbrush → toothbrushes horseman → horsemen

Các danh từ kép mà phần đầu là một danh từ theo sau có sở hữu cách, nhóm giới từ, trạng từ hay tính từ thì danh từ ấy đổi sang số nhiều.

Ex: brother-in-law → brothers-in-law

passer-by → passers-by

10. Mâu thuẫn giữa hình thức số và ý nghĩa.

- Hình thức số ít nhưng ngụ ý số nhiều.

Ex: army, police, cattle, people, government, team, family,...

- Hình thức số nhiều nhưng ngụ ý số ít.

Ex: means, measles, news, the United States, mathematics, physics, ...

IV. Sự tương hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ (Subject and Verb Agreement)

1. Động từ số ít (singular Verb)

* Noun + Noun (The same idea, person, thing)

Ex: My best friend and adviser, Tom, is coming tonight.

* Each

Every singular noun

Either +

Neither of + plural noun

Ex: Every article in this newspaper is very interesting

Each of the children has a toy.

* Each/ Every + singular noun and each/ every + singular noun

Ex: Each boy and each girl has a book.

* Every

Any

No

Some

+ (body, thing, one)

Ex: Everything looks bright and clean.

* The forms of some plural nouns: news, physics, economics, politics, linguistics, genetics, athletes, measles, mumps, the Philippines, the United States, Wales...

Ex: Physics is more difficult than chemistry.

* Uncountable nouns: furniture, water, traffic, progress, knowledge, homework...

Ex: The furniture was more expensive than we thought.

* Distance, time and money

Ex: Four weeks is a long time to wait to hear from him.

* A title of the book, an article, a story...

Ex: "Tom and Jerry" is very well known all over the world.

* Subject is used as a clause, gerund, ...

Ex: That you get very high grades in school is necessary.

2. Động từ số nhiều (plural verb)

* Noun + Noun (different thing, person)

Ex: Water and oil do not mix.

* The + Adjective (used as a noun)

Ex: The rich are not always happy.

* People, police, poultry, cattle

Ex: The police have arrested the thieves.

* Some, a few, both... + plural noun

Ex: Some books I read yesterday are famous.

3. Động từ số ít hoặc số nhiều (singular or plural verb)

* Either

or

Neither + Noun₁ + nor + Noun₂ + verb (noun₂)

Not only but also

Ex: Not only my brother but also my sister is here.

* The number of + plural noun → singular verb

A number of + plural noun → plural verb

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

A number of problems have arisen.

* Noun₁ + preposition + Noun₂ + verb (noun₁)

Ex: A box of cigarettes contains 20 pipes.

All, Some, None,

singular noun → singular Verb

Plenty,

* Half, Most, The rest, + OF +

plural noun → plural verb

A lot/ Lots

Ex: None of the boys are good at English.

A lot of coffee has been hot.

* No + singular noun → singular verb

No + plural noun → plural verb

Ex: No example is relevant to this case.

No two days are the same.

* There + (be) + noun

Ex: There is a fly in this room.

There are two people waiting outside.

V. Cách của danh từ (The case of nouns)

Cách (case) là hình thức của danh từ cho biết sự liên hệ giữa danh từ với các từ khác trong câu.

Ở đây, chúng ta chỉ đề cập đến phân sở hữu cách (possessive case)

- Với danh từ số ít, thêm 's.

Ex: The boy's book = The book of the boy

Tom's house = The house of Tom

- Với danh từ số nhiều tận cùng bằng s, chỉ cần thêm dấu '

Ex: The boys' house = The house of the boys

- Với các danh từ số nhiều không tận cùng bằng s, thêm 's.

Ex: The men's room = The room of the men

The children's voices = The voices of the children

- Có thể dùng dạng 's mà không có danh từ theo sau.

Ex: This isn't my book. It's my brother's. (my brother's book.)

- Để chỉ sự vật, ý tưởng, ta dùng of.

Ex: The roof of the garage. (không dùng the garage's roof)

- Dùng of với the beginning/ end/ top/ bottom/ front/ back/ middle/ side...

Ex: The back of the car.

The beginning of the month.

- Có thể dùng 's hoặc of với danh từ chỉ một tổ chức.

Ex: The government's decision hoặc The decision of the government.

The company's success hoặc The success of the company.

- Có thể dùng 's để chỉ nơi chốn.

Ex: The city's new theatre.

Italy's largest city.

- Có thể dùng 's sau một nhóm có hai danh từ trở lên.

Ex: Jace and Jill's wedding.

- Có thể dùng 's với cụm từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: Have you still got yesterday's newspaper?

- Có thể dùng 's hoặc ' với các khoảng thời gian.

Ex: I've got a week's holiday.

I live near the station. It's only about ten minutes' walk.

- Đôi khi chúng ta có thể gặp cả 's lẫn of trong cùng một câu.

Ex: We saw a play of Shaw's. (We saw one of Shaw's plays.)

EXERCISES

I) Read the passage then classify the nouns into: proper nouns, common nouns, concrete nouns, abstract nouns, countable nouns, uncountable nouns.

"It was a great treat to be away from the city and to breathe the clean air of the countryside. The rain had ceased and the sun was shining again as I drove up to the door. My friends came out to welcome me "you're brought the sun", they said.

We went into the house, chattering and laughing, while the dogs crowded round us, brushing up against us in welcome. "We're all going into the forest this evening", my friend said - "We want to show you the young deer - We haven't been able to go out for some days. It's been too wet".

II) Read the passage and then identify the functions of the nouns.

He soon grew accustomed to all our ways. He insisted, for example, on having his meals with us, and these had to be exactly the same as ours. He ate on the window ledge out of the saucer. For breakfast, he would have porridge or corn-flakes, with warm milk and sugar, while at lunch he had green vegetables and potatoes and a spoonful of sweet pudding. At tea-time he had to be kept off the table, or he would dive into the jam-pot with cries of delight. We had to learn to be careful not to close doors without looking up first, in case he was crouching on top. His moods were like those of a child. When he was feeling affectionate, he would come along with a loving expression on his face, climb on your shoulder and give your ear a playful bite.

III) Write plural forms of the nouns below and then group them according to the pronunciation of -s, -es.

Bed, church, roof, taxi, dish, map, cat, book, dog, room, boy, size, house, force, change, place, pencil, guest, listener, thing, pedestrian, sentence.

IV) Find the Vietnamese equivalents for singular and plural forms of the following nouns.

Air, fruit, damage, pain, paper, work, salt

V) Choose the correct verb forms.

1. The picture of the soldiers (bring/ brings) back many memories.
2. Anything (is/ are) better than going to the play tonight.
3. A number of reporters (was/ were) at the conference yesterday.
4. There (was/ were) some people at the meeting last night.
5. Each student (has/ have) answered the first three questions.
6. Either John or his wife (make/ makes) breakfast each morning.
7. The army (has/ have) eliminated this section of the training test.

8. The number of students who have withdrawn from class this quarter (is/ are) appalling.
9. These pictures as well as photograph (brighten/ brightens) the room.
10. Gymnastics (is/ are) my favourite sport.
11. The trousers you bought for me (doesn't/ don't) fit me.
12. Where (do/ does) your family live?
13. Three days (isn't/ aren't) long enough for a good holiday.
14. What he told you (seem/ seems) to be of no importance.
15. Measles (is/ are) cured without much difficulty nowadays.
16. Neither the moon nor stars (is/ are) visible in this dark night.
17. Wheat (is/ are) used to make flour.
18. The staff (was/ were) opposed to any change.
19. Fortunately the news (wasn't/ weren't) as bad as we expected.
20. I don't like very hot weather. Thirty degree (is/ are) too warm for me.

VI) Join the two or three nouns, using 's or of.

1. The mother/ Ann
2. The top/ the page
3. The newspaper/ yesterday
4. The name/ this street
5. The garden/ our neighbours
6. The children/ Don and Mary
7. The wedding/ the friend/ Helen
8. The ground floor/ the building
9. The car/ the parents/ Mike
10. The economic policy/ the government

VII) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. Peter's photograph in the exhibition was much praised.
A photographic portrait ...
2. Wedding presents received by John were magnificent.
John's ...
3. If I leave my house at 9 o'clock and drive to London, I arrive at about 12.
It's about ...
4. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.
Last ...
5. The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.
Tomorrow's ...

2. PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ)

Đại từ (pronouns) là từ dùng để thay thế cho danh từ. Đại từ có thể được chia thành những loại sau đây:

I. Đại từ nhân xưng (personal pronouns) được chia làm 2 loại:

1. Đại từ làm chủ ngữ (subjective pronouns)

		Singular	Plural
Ngôi thứ I	1st person	I	We
Ngôi thứ II	2nd person	You	You
Ngôi thứ III	3rd person	He/ She/ It	They

Ex: I am going to the store.

We would like to leave now.

It was she who called you.

2. Đại từ làm tân ngữ (objective pronouns)

I	→ me	He	→ him	We	→ us
You	→ you	She	→ her	It	→ it
				They	→ them

Ex: They called us on the telephone.

The teacher gave her a bad grade.

The policeman was looking for him.

* Cách dùng của *it* (The use of *it*)

- Đại từ *it* được dùng cho những sự vật cụ thể, ý niệm trừu tượng hoặc dùng cho con vật.

Ex: I tried the door. It was locked.

He promised his help if I needed it.

- Đại từ *it* dùng để nhận danh một người còn chưa biết là ai. Và khi nhận ra rồi, thì *he* hay *she* được sử dụng tùy theo đó là nam hay nữ.

Ex: There was a knock at the door. I thought it was the postman. He usually comes at that time.

- Đại từ *it* được dùng để nói về một ý tưởng được nói đến trong một nhóm từ, một mệnh đề, một câu ở trước.

Ex: He tried to break the clock. It was not easy either.

The music had stopped. He didn't notice it.

- Đại từ *it* được dùng như một chủ ngữ giả (formal subject) khi nói về điều kiện thời tiết, thời gian, khoảng cách, đo lường.

Ex: It is raining heavily.

It is half past three now.

It is six miles to the nearest hospital from here.

It is five feet deep.

- *It* như một chủ ngữ giả (formal subject) còn được tìm thấy trong những câu mà một từ được bỏ nghĩa bởi một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề sau nó.

Ex: It is stupid to fall asleep like that.

It is no use hoping he'll ever change his mind.

It was a surprise that he had come back so soon.

- Đại từ it còn được sử dụng như một tân ngữ giả (formal object), theo sau nó là một tính từ hoặc danh từ được bổ nghĩa bởi cụm từ hay mệnh đề.

Ex: I found it difficult to explain this to him.

He thought it no use going over the subject again.

She thought it odd that they had left him no message.

- Đại từ it được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh cho một từ hoặc cụm từ trong câu.

Ex: It was my question that made him angry.

- Đại từ it đôi khi được sử dụng trong các đặc ngữ có tính chất thân mật.

Ex: Hang it all, we can't wait all day for him.

(Rồ bức, ta không thể suốt ngày đợi nó được.)

When I see him, I'll have it out with him.

(Gặp nó, tôi sẽ nói cho nó vỡ lẽ ra mới được.)

If the teacher sees you doing that, you'll catch it.

(Thầy mà thấy mày làm vậy, mày liệu hồn.)

II. Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) là hình thức sở hữu của đại từ nhân xưng. Đại từ sở hữu không đứng trước danh từ, nó thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu + danh từ (đã được nói đến).

I → mine : cái của tôi You → yours : cái của anh/ các anh

He → his : cái của anh ấy She → her : cái của cô ấy

We → ours : cái của chúng tôi It → its : cái của nó

They → theirs : cái của họ

Ex: She put her arm through mine. (= my arm)

They are not my gloves; I thought they were yours. (= your gloves)

Đôi khi ta có thể thấy đại từ sở hữu đứng sau giới từ of. Sự kết hợp này được gọi là sở hữu kép.

Ex: He is a friend of mine.

It happened through no fault of his.

III. Đại từ phản thân (reflexive pronouns) được sử dụng khi chủ ngữ vừa cho vừa nhận hành động. Hay nói cách khác chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của câu chỉ cùng một người.

I → myself You → yourself

He → himself She → herself

It → itself We → ourselves

You → yourselves They → themselves

* Quan sát 2 ví dụ sau:

Ex: John bought him a new car. (him = another person)

John bought himself a new car. (himself = John)

- Đại từ phản thân có chức năng như một tân ngữ trong câu.

Ex: She served herself in the cafeteria.

I'm sure you both remember the day when you talked about your-selves and the past.

He sent himself the letter.

- Đại từ phản thân còn có thể được sử dụng để nhấn mạnh. Điều này có nghĩa là chính chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động. Trong trường hợp này nó thường đứng ngay sau chủ ngữ.

Ex: You yourself told them the story.

The students themselves decorated the room.

By + đại từ phản thân = alone (một mình)

Ex: John washed the dishes by himself = John washed the dishes alone.

IV. Đại từ chỉ định (demonstrative pronouns) gồm có:

this (người này, cái này) → these (các người này, các cái này)

that (người kia, cái kia) → those (các người kia, các cái kia)

such (như thế này, như thế kia)

same (như nhau)

- Đại từ this/ these để chỉ những gì ở gần về không gian, thời gian hoặc khái niệm; that/ those để chỉ những gì ở xa hơn.

Ex: Do you know these people? This is Harry and this is Jake.

"Look at this," he said and showed me his tie.

Do you see those houses in the distance? That's where we are going.

- Trong một số trường hợp, this/ these nói đến những gì đi theo sau; that/ those nói về những gì đã nói ở trước.

Ex: After I've listened to you very attentively. I'll tell you this - I don't think you should trust the man.

I'm glad to know that you have an interest in sport. That means we have two things in common.

- Đại từ this/ these và that/ those thường được dùng với danh từ chỉ thời gian.

Ex: Father had to go to Chicago this morning.

I remember that he woke up early that morning.

- Đại từ that/ those có thể được sử dụng thay cho một danh từ đã được nói đến.

Ex: He hung his daughter's portrait beside that of his wife's.

These poems are not so good as those written by you last year.

- Đại từ those được theo sau bởi một mệnh đề quan hệ hoặc một cụm phân từ để nói về người.

Ex: Those (= people) injured in the accident were taken to hospital.

Even those who do not like his pictures are not indifferent to him.

- Đại từ chỉ định such có nghĩa "như thế này, như thế kia".

Ex: If I were you, I would not say such a thing about him.

He was a silent, ambitious man. Such men usually succeed.

Số (number)	Chất lượng (quality)	Kích thước (size)	Tuổi tác (age)	Màu sắc (colour)	Xuất xứ hoặc quốc gia (origin or country)	Chất liệu (material)	Danh từ (noun)
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Ex: a small black plastic bag.

an old Russian song.

- Tính từ chỉ kích thước và chiều dài (big, tall, long,...) thường đi trước tính từ chỉ hình dáng và chiều rộng (round, fat, wide,...).

Ex: a tall thin girl.

a long narrow street.

- Khi có hai hoặc hơn hai tính từ chỉ màu sắc, ta dùng liên từ *and*.

Ex: a black and white dress.

a red, white and green flag.

EXERCISES

I) Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + *-ing* or *-ed*.

- The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint)
 - The film was _____.
 - We were _____ with the film.
- Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust)
 - She enjoys her job but it is often _____.
 - At the end of a day's work, she is often _____.
- It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (despress)
 - This weather is _____.
 - This weather make me _____.
 - It's silly to get _____ because of the weather.
- Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excite)
 - It will be an _____ experience for her.
 - Going to new places is always _____.
 - She is really _____ about going to the United States.

II) Choose the correct word.

- Are you (interesting/ interested) in football?
- The football match was quite (exciting/ excited). I enjoyed it.
- It's sometimes (embarrassing/ embarrassed) when you have to ask people for money.
- Do you usually get (embarrassing/ embarrassed)?
- I had never expected to get the job. I was really (amazing/ amazed) when I was offered it.
- She has really learnt very fast. She has made (astonishing/ astonished) progress.
- I didn't find the situation funny. I was not (amusing/ amused).
- It was a really (terrifying/ terrified) experience. Afterwards everybody was very (shocking/ shocked).

- Why do you always look so (boring/ bored)? Is your life really so (boring/ bored)?
- He's one of the most (boring/ bored) people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything (interesting/ interested).

III) Complete each sentence using a word from the list.

bored/ boring interested/ interesting amused/ amusing
exhausted/ exhausting confused/ confusing excited/ exciting
surprised/ surprising

- He works very hard. It's not _____ that he's always tired.
- The teacher's explanation was _____. Most of the students didn't understand it.
- I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly _____ in art.
- The lecture was _____. I fell asleep.
- I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't _____.
- I've been working very hard all day and now I'm _____.
- I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite _____ about it.
- Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very _____.
- I've got nothing to do. I'm _____.
- Liz is a very _____ person. She knows a lot, she's traveled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

IV) Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

- a new pullover (nice)
- a new pullover (green)
- a (an) old house (beautiful)
- black gloves (leather)
- an American film (old)
- a long face (thin)
- big clouds (black)
- a sunny day (lovely)
- a wide avenue (long)
- a metal box (black/ small)
- a big cat (fat/ black)
- a little village (old/ lovely)
- long hair (black/ beautiful)
- an old painting (interesting/ French)
- an enormous umbrella (red/ yellow)

V) Complete each sentence with a verb (in the correct form) and an adjective from the list.

Verbs : feel look smell sound taste

Adjectives : awful fine interesting nice wet

- I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it _____.
- I wasn't very well yesterday but I _____ today.

3. What beautiful flowers! They _____ too.
4. You _____. Have you been out in the rain?
5. Jim was telling me about his new job. It _____ quite _____ much better than his old job.

VI) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first, using the structure noun + noun.

1. Her call to California lasted ten minutes.
She made a _____ to California.
2. Sam's new apartment is in a building which has twelve storeys.
Sam's new apartment is in a _____ building.
3. We teach languages.
We are _____ teachers.
4. My parents saw a play in three acts last night.
My parents saw a _____ play last night.
5. The manager said that the sale would last for two days.
The manager said that it would be a _____ sale.
6. Mark bought a tool set containing 79 pieces.
Mark bought a _____ tool set.
7. I need two cans for tomatoes that weigh 16 ounces each.
I need two _____ cans of tomatoes.
8. I'm looking for a pressure cooker that holds six quarts.
I'm looking for a _____ pressure cooker.
9. He is a specialist at building houses made of bricks.
He is a specialist at building _____ houses.
10. Mrs Brown just bought her daughter a bicycle with ten speeds.
Mrs Brown just bought her daughter a _____ bicycles.

VII) Change much to many or a lot (of) where necessary. Write ✓ if the sentence is correct.

1. We didn't spend much money.
2. Sue drinks much tea.
3. Jim always puts much salt on his food.
4. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got much time.
5. Did it cost much to repair the car?
6. It costs much to repair the car.
7. I don't know much people in this town.
8. I use the phone much at work.
9. They've got so much money that they don't know what to do with it.
10. I don't go out much.

VIII) Fill in each blank with much, many, few, a few, little, a little.

1. Ann is very busy these days. She has _____ free time.
2. Did you take _____ photographs when you were on holiday?
3. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got _____ to do.

4. The museum was very crowded. There were too _____ people.
5. Most of the town is modern. There are _____ old buildings.
6. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had _____ rain.
7. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.
8. Do you mind if I ask you _____ questions?
9. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so _____ tourists come here.
10. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got _____ patience.
11. We must be quick. We have _____ time.
12. "Would you like milk in your coffee?" "Yes, please. _____."
13. This is a very boring place to live. There's _____ to do.
14. "Have you ever been to Paris?" "Yes, I've been there _____ times."
15. She's lucky. She has _____ problems.
16. I need some money. Have you got any? - Yes, but not _____.
17. You made so _____ mistakes in your writing.
18. I do not know _____ about biology. I have _____ knowledge about genetics.
19. The boys are making too _____ noise.
20. How _____ languages can you speak? And how _____ time do you spend on learning English?

4. ADVERBS (TRẠNG TỪ)

Trạng từ là từ dùng để diễn tả tính cách, đặc tính, mức độ, ... và được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ, trạng từ khác hoặc cho cả câu.

I. Hình thức của trạng từ (Forms of adverbs)

Trạng từ có thể là:

1. từ đơn: very (rất, lắm), too (quá), then (lúc đó), ...
2. tính từ + ly: slowly (một cách chậm chạp), clearly (một cách rõ ràng), ...
3. từ kép: everywhere (khắp nơi), sometimes (đôi khi), ...
4. cụm từ: at the side (ở bên), at first (thoạt tiên, trước hết), the day after tomorrow (ngày kia), ...

II. Phân loại trạng từ (Classification of adverbs)

Trạng từ được phân loại dựa vào nghĩa của nó.

1. Trạng từ chỉ tính cách (adverbs of manner): cho biết hành động diễn ra cách nào, ra sao.

Ex: He works carefully.

She sings beautifully.

- Trạng từ chỉ tính cách thường được thành lập bằng tính từ + ly.

Ex: badly, quickly, deeply, ...

- Một số trạng từ có cùng hình thức với tính từ.

Ex: hard (chăm chỉ, siêng năng), fast (nhanh), early (sớm), late (trễ)

VII) Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets. Insert *the, of the* where necessary.

- I wasn't well yesterday. I spent _____ in bed. (most/ day)
- _____ drive too fast. (many/ people)
- _____ you took on holiday were very good. (some / photographs)
- _____ learn more quickly than others. (some/ people)
- We've eaten _____ we bought. There's very little left. (most/ food)
- Have you spent _____ you borrowed? (all/ money)
- Peter can't stop talking. He talks _____. (all/ time)
- We had a lazy holiday. We spent _____ on the beach. (most/ time)
- George is easy to get on with _____ like him. (most/ people)
- The exam was difficult. I could only answer _____. (half/ questions)

VIII) Complete the sentences with *neither, either, none, any*.

- We tried a lot of hotels but _____ of them had any rooms.
- I took two books with me on holiday but I didn't read _____ of them.
- I took five books with me on holiday but I didn't read _____ of them.
- There are a few shops at the end of the street but _____ of them sell newspapers.
- You can phone me at _____ time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- I can meet you as the 6th or 7th. Would _____ of those days be convenient for you?
- John and I couldn't get into the house because _____ of us had a key.
- There were a few letters this morning but _____ of them were for me.
- I was invited to two parties last week but I didn't go to _____ of them.
- Sarah and I play tennis together regularly but _____ of us can play very well.

3. ADJECTIVES (TÍNH TỪ)

Tính từ (adjectives) là từ dùng để miêu tả hoặc cho biết thêm chi tiết về một danh từ đồng thời giới hạn sự áp dụng của danh từ ấy.

I. Phân loại tính từ (Classification of adjectives)

Tính từ có thể được phân làm 2 loại: tính từ mô tả và tính từ giới hạn.

- Tính từ mô tả (descriptive adjectives)** là những tính từ mô tả về màu sắc, kích thước, phẩm chất, ... của người, vật hoặc sự việc.

Ex: good, bright, tall, ...

- Tính từ giới hạn (limiting adjectives)** là những tính từ đặt giới hạn cho những từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

a. Tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjectives)

my	:	của tôi	your	:	của bạn, các bạn
his	:	của anh ấy	her	:	của cô ấy
its	:	của nó	our	:	của chúng tôi
their	:	của bọn họ, chúng nó			

Tính từ sở hữu luôn luôn có danh từ theo sau.

Ex: This is my hand.

Her father is a teacher.

b. Tính từ chỉ định (demonstrative adjectives): *this, these, that, those*

Ex: I don't like those people.

I want this car, not that car.

c. Từ xác định (determiners) có chức năng làm tính từ. Từ xác định có thể đứng trước danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều, đếm được hoặc không đếm được. Động từ theo sau có thể ở hình thức số ít hoặc số nhiều, tùy loại.

Some (*vài*), a few (*một vài, một ít*), several (*vài*), many (*nhều*), both (*cả hai*), each (*mỗi*), every (*mỗi*), either (*một trong hai*), neither (*không có ai/ gì trong hai*), all (*tất cả*), much (*nhều*), little (*ít*).

• *Much, little* được dùng với danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: much time, little money

• *Many, few* được dùng với danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

Ex: many friends, few cars

• *A lot of, lots of, plenty of* được dùng với danh từ số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

Ex: a lot of luck, a lot of friends; lots of time, lots of people; plenty of money, plenty of ideas

• *Much, many* được dùng chủ yếu trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định (cũng có thể dùng *a lot of*).

Ex: We didn't spend much money.

Do you know many people?

• *A lot of* được dùng trong câu xác định hơn là *much, many*.

Ex: We spent a lot of money.

He goes out a lot.

• *Many, much* được dùng trong câu xác định khi đi với các trạng từ *very, too, so, as*.

Ex: There are too many people here.

I like him so much.

• *Little, few* mang nghĩa phủ định (chỉ số lượng không đáng kể).

Ex: We must be quick. There is little time. (= not much/ not enough time)

He isn't popular. He has few friends. (= not many)

• *A little, a few* mang nghĩa xác định (chỉ một số lượng nhỏ).

Ex: Let's go and have a drink. We've got a little time before the train leaves. (= some time)

I enjoy my life here. I have a few friends and we meet quite often. (= some friends)

• *Each, every* được dùng với danh từ số ít.

Ex: Every/ Each time I see you, you look different.

There's a telephone in each/ every room of the house.

- *Each* được dùng khi nói đến những sự vật riêng biệt, hết cái này đến cái khác.

Ex: Study each sentence carefully.

- *Every* được dùng khi nói đến những sự vật theo nhóm.

Ex: Every sentence must have a verb.

- *Each* dùng chỉ số lượng nhỏ.

Ex: There were four books on the table. Each book has a different colour.

- *Every* dùng để chỉ số lượng lớn.

Ex: I'd like to visit every county in the country.

- *Each* được dùng để chỉ hai sự vật.

Ex: In a football match, each team has 11 players.

- *Every* được dùng để chỉ sự việc diễn ra thường xuyên thế nào.

Ex: There's a bus every ten minutes.

• *The other* + danh từ số ít: có nghĩa là cái thứ hai trong hai cái.

Ex: The insurance office was on the other side of the street.

• *Another* + danh từ số ít: có nghĩa là một cái khác.

Ex: I must find myself another job.

• *The other* + danh từ số nhiều: có nghĩa là cái còn lại, phần còn lại.

Ex: When I returned home I found my wife talking to our neighbour. The other guests had gone.

• *Both, either, neither* được dùng để nói đến hai người hoặc hai vật, sự việc.

Ex: Both men were interested in the job.

Neither restaurant is expensive.

We can go to either restaurant. I don't mind.

* Many = a large number of, a good number of

* Much = a great deal of, a good deal of, a large quantity of

II. Phân từ dùng làm tính từ (Participles functioning as adjectives)

Có một số tính từ xuất phát từ động từ + *ing/ ed*: interesting/ interested (thú vị, hay), boring/ bored (chán), exciting/ excited (háo hức),...

Ex: Somebody is bored if something is boring.

If something is boring, it makes you bored.

- Tính từ tận cùng bằng *-ing* cho biết tính chất công việc, sự việc.

Ex: Julia thinks politics is very interesting.

It was quite surprising that he passed the examination.

- Tính từ tận cùng bằng *-ed* cho biết trạng thái, tâm trạng của một người.

Ex: Julia is very interested in politics.

Everybody was surprised that he passed the examination.

III. Danh từ dùng làm tính từ (Nouns functioning as adjectives)

Trong tiếng Anh, danh từ có thể được dùng như tính từ để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ khác.

Ex: a wool coat, a gold watch, a history teacher.

Danh từ đầu tiên của sự kết hợp này có chức năng như một tính từ. Những danh từ có chức năng như tính từ luôn ở hình thức số ít ngay khi chúng bổ nghĩa cho danh từ số nhiều. Sự kết hợp giữa *số* + *danh từ* luôn có dấu gạch ngang.

Ex: We took a tour that lasted five weeks.
noun

→ We took a five-week tour.
adjective

That student wrote a report that was ten pages long.

→ That student wrote a ten-page report.

IV. Chức năng của tính từ (Functions of adjectives)

1. **Bổ nghĩa cho danh từ (modify for a noun):** thường đứng ngay trước danh từ được nó bổ nghĩa.

Ex: He is a nice man.

Do you see the small green boat, which has such an odd shape?

Tính từ có thể đứng sau danh từ được nó bổ nghĩa trong các trường hợp sau:

- Khi tính từ được dùng với các từ *something, someone, anything, everything* ...

Ex: I'll tell you something interesting.

Is there anything new?

- Khi tính từ được tách rời trong câu.

Ex: My father, happy and tired, kissed me good night.

2. **Bổ ngữ của động từ (complement of a verb):** đi sau các động từ liên kết (linking verbs: *be, get, look, become, seem, ...*).

Ex: The weather becomes cold.

He looked mature, sober and calm.

3. **Bổ ngữ của tân ngữ (objective complement)**

Ex: She wore her hair short.

We should keep our room clean and tidy.

4. **Bổ ngữ của chủ ngữ (subjective complement)**

Ex: Her hair was dyed blonde.

The vegetables were served raw, the way he liked.

V. Trật tự từ của tính từ (Word orders of adjectives)

Đôi khi chúng ta dùng hai hay nhiều tính từ đi với nhau.

Ex: My brother lives in a nice, new house.

In the kitchen there is a beautiful large round wooden table.

Những tính từ như *new, large, round, wooden* là những tính từ miêu tả. Những tính từ như *nice, beautiful* là những tính từ chỉ cảm nghĩ.

- Tính từ chỉ cảm nghĩ thường đứng trước tính từ miêu tả.

Ex: A nice long summer holiday.

An interesting young man.

- Khi hai hay nhiều tính từ miêu tả được dùng trong một câu. Trật tự của chúng được sắp xếp như sau:

- **Such** thỉnh thoảng có thể được thấy trong một cụm từ.
Ex: They export a lot of fruits, such as oranges, lemons, etc.
- Đại từ chỉ định **same** luôn luôn đứng sau mạo từ xác định.
Ex: I found her just the same as before.

V. Đại từ bất định (indefinite pronouns) gồm các nhóm chính sau:

1. **Some** → **somebody, someone** (ai đó), **something** (cái gì đó)
 - Được dùng trong câu khẳng định, và đi với động từ số ít.
Ex: There's somebody at the door.
I've got something to tell you.
 - Được dùng trong câu hỏi khi câu trả lời sẽ là "yes".
Ex: What's wrong with you? Have you got something in your eyes? (I see something in your eyes).
 - Được dùng trong lời mời hay câu yêu cầu
Ex: Would you like something to drink?
2. **Any** → **anybody, anyone** (bất cứ ai), **anything** (bất cứ cái gì)
 - Được dùng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn và đi với động từ số ít.
Ex: Is there anybody in the room?
I'm very tired now. I don't want to eat anything.
 - Được dùng trong mệnh đề IF.
Ex: If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
3. **No** → **nobody, no one, nothing** (không ai, không cái gì, ...)
 - Được dùng với nghĩa phủ định, có thể đứng đầu câu hoặc đứng một mình.
Ex: "What did you say?" "Nothing"
Nobody (No one) came to visit me when I was in hospital.
 - Nothing, nobody, ... = not + anything, anybody
Ex: She didn't tell anybody about her plans. (= She told nobody...)
 - Được dùng với động từ ở hình thức số ít.
Ex: The house is empty. There's nobody living there.
 - Khi dùng nothing, nobody, ... thì không dùng động từ phủ định.
Ex: He said nothing.
Nobody tells me anything.
 - Nobody, no one được dùng với dạng số nhiều của đại từ và tính từ sở hữu (they, them, their,...)
Ex: Nobody phoned, did they?
No one in the class did their homework.
The party was a disaster. Nobody enjoyed themselves.

VI. Đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns)

Đại từ quan hệ *who, whom, which, whose, that, ...* được dùng để nối mệnh đề chính với mệnh đề phụ.

(Xem phần Relative Clause trang 83)

VII. Từ xác định đứng trước (predeterminers)

Có chức năng làm đại từ (pronouns). Từ xác định có thể đứng trước giới từ **of** và một danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều, đếm được hoặc không đếm được. Động từ theo sau các từ xác định đứng trước có thể ở hình thức số ít hoặc số nhiều, tùy loại.

All (tất cả), some (vài), a few (một vài), several (vài), both (cả hai), each (mỗi), either (một trong hai), neither (không có ai/ gì trong hai), none (không có ai/ gì trong nhiều), little (ít), much (nhiều), ...

1. **Some of/ most of/ none of... + the, this, that, these, those, my, his, Ann's...**
→ có thể đi với động từ số ít hoặc số nhiều tùy thuộc vào danh từ sau nó.
Ex: Some of the people I work with are very friendly.
None of this money is mine.
2. Có thể dùng **some of/ none of... + us/ you/ them.**
Ex: How many of these people do you know? ~ None of them/ A few of them.
3. Có thể dùng **some, most, many, little, ...** không có danh từ theo sau.
Ex: Some cars have four doors and some have two.
4. Khi dùng **both, neither, either + of** cần phải thêm **the/ these/ those/ my/ his/ Tom's...**
Ex: Both of these restaurants are very good.
I haven't been to either of those restaurants.
Không cần dùng **of** sau **both**.
Ex: Both my parents are from London.
5. Có thể dùng **both of/ neither of/ either of + us, you, them.**
Ex: Both of us were very tired.
6. Sau **neither of** động từ có thể ở hình thức số ít hoặc số nhiều.
Ex: Neither of the children wants/ want to go to bed.
7. **Both, neither, either** có thể được dùng một mình.
Ex: I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I like both.
Is your friend British or American? ~ Neither. She's Australian.
Do you want tea or coffee? ~ Either. I don't mind.
8. **Either, neither, both** chỉ hai sự việc và **any, none, all** chỉ hơn hai sự việc.
Ex: We tried two hotels. Neither of them had any rooms./ Both of them were full.
We tried a lot of hotels. None of them had any rooms./ All of them were full.
9. Không dùng **all** để chỉ **everybody, everyone.**
Ex: Everybody enjoyed the party. (NOT ~~All~~ enjoyed the party.)
10. **Everyone, everybody** (mọi người), **everything** (mọi thứ) được dùng với động từ ở hình thức số ít.
Ex: Everybody has arrived.
11. **All** dùng với cả danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều. Động từ ở hình thức số ít hoặc số nhiều tùy thuộc vào danh từ trước nó.

Ex: All of the women in this factory are working.

All of the money has been spent.

12. **Little, much** chỉ được dùng với danh từ không đếm được (số ít).

Ex: Much of the time in my life was in the countryside.

EXERCISES

I) Choose the correct words.

1. I go to school with (he/ him) everyday.
2. I see (she/ her/ herself) at the Union every Friday.
3. She speaks to (we/ us/ ourselves) every morning.
4. Isn't (she/ her) a nice person?
5. (He/ Him) is going to New York on vacation.
6. John and (she/ her) gave the money to the boy.
7. Your record is scratched and (mine/ it) is, too.
8. John bought (himself/ herself/ himself) a new coat.
9. (We/ Us) are going camping over the weekend.
10. Mr Jones cut (him/ himself) shaving.
11. The dog bit (hers/ her) on the leg.
12. John (he/ himself) went to the meeting.
13. Mary and (I/ me/ mine) would rather go to the movies.
14. "Can I take another biscuit?" "Of course. Help (you/ yourself):"
15. Could you lend me your ruler? (I/ Mine/ Me) has just been broken.
16. This parcel is for George and (I/ me).
17. Is that Mary over there? Yes, that's (her/ she).
18. John, you (yourself, yourselves) have to do it.
19. To (us/ we), it seems like a good bargain.
20. It was (he/ him) who called you.

II) Fill in each blank with an appropriate reflexive pronoun and then identify its function in the sentence.

1. I'll do the job by _____.
2. She stood admiring _____ in front of the mirror.
3. Look after _____!
4. We gave _____ a lot of trouble.
5. It's time you got _____ a new coat.
6. We hurt _____ playing football.
7. The students _____ decorated the room.
8. John _____ bought these gifts.
9. You can see the difference for _____.
10. I washed _____.

III) Complete the sentences with *somebody, something, anybody, anything*.

1. I was too surprised to say _____.
2. There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does _____ mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat _____.
5. You must be hungry. Would you like _____ to eat?
6. Quick, let's go! There's _____ coming and I don't want _____ to see us.
7. Sally was upset about _____ and refused to talk to _____.
8. This machine is very easy to use. _____ can learn to use it in a very short time.
9. I'm going out now. If _____ phones when I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back at 11:30?
10. _____ who saw the accident should contact the police.

IV) Choose the correct words.

1. She didn't tell (nobody/ anybody) about her plans.
2. The accident looked serious but fortunately (nobody/ anybody) was injured.
3. The situation is uncertain. (Nothing/ Anything) could happen.
4. "What's in that box?" "Nothing/ Anything). It's empty.
5. I don't know (nothing/ anything) about economics.

V) Rewrite the sentences, using *IT*.

1. To learn English is very interesting.
2. The journey to Brighton from London takes only one hour by train.
3. Some parts of King Lear are extremely difficult to understand.
4. That he will fail is clear to everyone but himself.
5. Finding our way home won't be easy.
6. My question itself made him angry.
7. Meeting each other on this occasion is a good chance.
8. Do you think that to explain to him what happened is difficult?
9. People think that he is a famous doctor in this city.
10. To fall asleep like that is stupid.

VI) Put in *of* where necessary.

1. All _____ cars have wheels.
2. None _____ this money is mine.
3. Some _____ people get angry very easily.
4. Some _____ the people I met at the party were very interesting.
5. I have lived in London most _____ my life.
6. Many _____ people watch too much TV.
7. Are any _____ those letters for me?
8. Most _____ days I get up before 7 o'clock.
9. Jim thinks that all _____ museums are boring.
10. Some _____ us dislike him.

Lưu ý: hardly (adverb): rất ít, hầu như không, khó lòng.

Ex: I'm not surprised he didn't find a job. He hardly tried to find one.

(Tôi không ngạc nhiên khi anh ấy không tìm được việc. Anh ấy hầu như không cố gắng để tìm.)

lately (adverb): gần đây

Ex: He has come to see me lately. (Gần đây anh ấy có đến thăm tôi.)

2. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian (adverbs of time): cho biết hành động diễn ra lúc nào.

now (bây giờ), then (lúc ấy), yesterday (hôm qua), tomorrow (ngày mai), soon (chẳng bao lâu), immediately (ngay lập tức), ...

Ex: Can you do it now?

What's going to happen next?

3. Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn (adverbs of place): cho biết hành động diễn ra nơi nào.

along (dọc theo), around (quanh), where (ở đâu), somewhere (đâu đó), here (ở đây), there (ở đó), through (xuyên qua), ...

Ex: She came here just a few minutes ago.

Where are you going?

4. Trạng từ chỉ sự tần suất (adverbs of frequency): cho biết sự việc xảy ra thường xuyên như thế nào.

always (luôn luôn), usually (thường), often (thường), sometimes (đôi khi, thỉnh thoảng), seldom (hiếm khi), never (không bao giờ), ...

Ex: He always does his work well.

She has never done that before.

Các trạng từ này thường đứng trước động từ thường (go, hear, ...), đứng sau động từ đặc biệt (be, can, ...), đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính.

Ex: He is constantly in debt.

Mary sometimes goes to the cinema with Tom.

He has ever been there.

5. Trạng từ chỉ mức độ (adverbs of degree): diễn tả mức độ (rất, ít, nhiều...) của một tính chất hoặc đặc tính.

too (quá), absolutely (tuyệt đối), extremely (vô cùng), nearly (gần như), very (rất), ...

Ex: I'm very pleased with your success.

I'm terribly sorry I'm late.

6. Trạng từ nghi vấn (interrogative adverbs) được dùng để đặt câu hỏi.

where (ở đâu), when (khi nào), how (cách nào), why (tại sao), what (cái gì), ...

Ex: Why did you say that?

How did you come here?

III. Chức năng của trạng từ (Functions of adverbs)

1. Bổ nghĩa cho động từ.

Ex: He speaks English fluently.

→ trạng từ "fluently" bổ nghĩa cho động từ "speaks".

2. Bổ nghĩa cho tính từ.

Ex: I led a very pleasant life there.

→ trạng từ "very" bổ nghĩa cho tính từ "pleasant".

3. Bổ nghĩa cho trạng từ khác.

Ex: She acts too badly.

→ trạng từ "too" bổ nghĩa cho trạng từ "badly".

4. Bổ nghĩa cho cả câu.

Ex: Luckily, he passed the final examination.

→ trạng từ "luckily" bổ nghĩa cho cả câu "he passed the final examination".

*** Một số cách dùng của trạng từ so**

- So được dùng để thay thế cho lời phát biểu trước đó.

Ex: "Will he do it?" "I think so."

"Will they ask you to do it?" "I don't think so."

- So được dùng với động từ to do để nói đến động từ ở trước đó.

Ex: I told him to come and see me the next day, and he did so.

If they want me to help you, I will do so.

- So = also (cũng vậy) thường thấy trong cấu trúc: so + auxiliary verb + noun.

Ex: My brother is fond of pop-music and so is his wife.

I like to drink coffee and so does Lan.

IV. Phép đảo chủ ngữ và động từ sau các trạng từ (inversion of subject and verb after adverbs)

Phép đảo động từ là sự đảo ngược vị trí giữa trợ động từ và chủ ngữ. Nếu là động từ đặc biệt thì đảo động từ ấy ra trước chủ ngữ và nếu là động từ thường thì phải mượn trợ động từ to do.

Hình thức đảo ngữ được dùng sau trạng từ khi:

1. Trạng từ hay trạng ngữ được đặt đầu câu với dụng ý nhấn mạnh.

Ex: Never does my father drink coffee in the evening.

(Không bao giờ bố tôi uống cà phê vào buổi tối.)

Twice within in my lifetime have world wars taken.

(Hai lần trong đời tôi đã chứng kiến thế chiến diễn ra.)

2. Trạng từ hay trạng ngữ phủ định đứng đầu câu.

Ex: In no circumstances would I agree to such a proposal.

(Không đời nào tôi lại đi chấp thuận một đề nghị như thế.)

Nowhere else will you find such a kind man.

(Không ở đâu anh có thể tìm thấy một người tử tế như thế.)

3. Trạng từ only đứng đầu câu và không ám chỉ chủ ngữ của câu.

Ex: Only with the full agreement of everyone can we hope to succeed.

(Chỉ khi có được sự đồng ý hoàn toàn của mọi người chúng ta mới có thể thành công.)

EXERCISES

I) Choose the correct words.

1. Rita plays the violin (good/ well).
2. That is an (intense/ intensely) novel.
3. The sun is shining (bright/ brightly).
4. The boys speak Spanish (fluent/ fluently).
5. The table has a (smooth/ smoothly) surface.
6. We must figure our income tax returns (accurate/ accurately).
7. We don't like to drink (bitter/ bitterly) tea.
8. The plane will arrive (soon/ soonly).
9. He had an accident because he was driving too (fast/ fastly).
10. Your cold sounds (terrible/ terribly).
11. They became (sick/ sickly) after eating the contaminated food.
12. I always feel (happy/ happily) when the sun is shining.
13. You look (terrible/ terribly)! Are you all right?
14. There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it (proper/ properly).
15. Please keep (quiet/ quietly)! I'm learning my lessons.
16. We didn't go out because it was raining (heavy/ heavily).
17. You should make your clothes (clean/ cleanly) when you go out.
18. Rose is (terrible/ terribly) upset about losing her job.
19. Linda likes wearing (colourful/ colourfully) clothes.
20. I think you behaved very (selfish/ selfishly).

II) Complete each sentence using a word from the list. Sometimes you need the adjective and sometimes the adverb.

careful(ly) complete(ly) continuous(ly) financial(ly) fluent(ly)
happy(ly) nervous(ly) perfect(ly) quick(ly) special(ly)

1. Our holiday was too short. The time passed very _____.
2. Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always _____.
3. Sue works _____. She never seems to stop.
4. Alice and Stan are very _____ married.
5. Monica's English is very _____ although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
6. I cooked this meal _____ for you, so I hope you like it.
7. Everything was very quiet. There was _____ silence.
8. I tried on the shoes and they fitted me _____.
9. Do you usually feel _____ before examinations?
10. I'd like to buy a car but it's _____ impossible for me at the moment.

III) Choose two words (one from each group) to complete each sentence.

+ absolutely - seriously - unusually - completely - unnecessarily - reasonably
+ changed - ill - enormous - quiet - long - cheap

Ex: I thought the restaurant would be expensive but it was reasonably cheap.

1. George's mother is _____ in hospital.
2. What a big house! It's _____.
3. The children are normally very lively. Today they are _____.
4. When I returned home after 20 years, everything had _____.
5. The film was _____. It could have been much shorter.

IV) Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

1. I tried hard to remember her name but I couldn't.
2. This coat is practically unused. I've hardly worn it.
3. She's a good tennis player. She hits the ball hardly.
4. Don't walk so fast. I can't keep up with you.
5. Why are you walking so slow? Are you tired?

V) Complete the sentences. Use hardly + the following verbs (in the correct form).

chance - hear - know - say - sleep

1. George and Hilda have only met once before. They _____ each other.
2. I'm very tired this morning. I _____ last night.
3. You're speaking very quietly. I can _____ you.
4. You look the same now as you looked 15 years ago.
You're _____.
5. Kate was very quiet this evening. She _____ a word.

VI) Rewrite the sentences, beginning with the underlined words. Make any necessary changes.

1. She rarely smiles at me.
2. I hadn't known her until he told me.
3. You will hardly finish your work before it's dark.
4. You can buy this book only in this shop.
5. My teacher is no longer teaching in this school.
6. She has never seen such a beautiful sight.
7. This rich man seldom helps the poor.
8. She never in life felt happy.
9. People did not discover AIDS until 1981.
10. Martin had no sooner sat down than the telephone rang.
11. The lost child could be found nowhere.
12. I got no help from him.
13. He not only refused to help me but he also laughed at me.
14. He never smokes in bed.
15. She has made good progress only within two months.
16. You should not travel alone under any circumstances.
17. It is hot enough to sit outside only in summer.
18. It is seldom wise to say too much about oneself.
19. He found a job nowhere after he had graduated from college.
20. I know little about computer.

5. DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

(CÁC MỨC ĐỘ SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ)

Có 3 cấp độ so sánh tính từ và trạng từ: so sánh bằng, so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất.

I. So sánh bằng (Equal comparisons)

subject + verb + **as** + adjective/ adverb + **as** + noun/ pronoun/ clause

Ex: He is as tall as his father.

Is the film as interesting as you expected?

John sings as well as his sister.

- So có thể được dùng thay **as** trong câu phủ định.

Ex: His job is not so difficult as mine.

- Đại từ làm chủ ngữ thường được dùng sau **as**. Đại từ làm tân ngữ cũng có thể được dùng trong lối văn thân mật.

Ex: You are as old as she is./ You are as old as her.

- Ý "bằng nhau, như nhau" cũng có thể được diễn đạt cách khác:

subject + verb + **the same** + (noun) + **as** + noun (pronoun)

Ex: My house is as high as his. → My house is the same height as his.

Tom is as old as Mary. → Tom and Mary are the same age.

Chúng ta nói the same as (không dùng the same like).

Ex: What would you like to drink? ~ I'll have the same as you.

Chú ý các tính từ sau và các danh từ tương ứng của chúng.

Adj		N
heavy, light	→	weight
wide, narrow	→	width
deep, shallow	→	depth
long, short	→	length
big, small	→	size
old	→	age

II. So sánh không bằng (Unequal Comparisons)

1. So sánh hơn (Comparatives)

- Thêm **-er** vào tính từ/ trạng từ có một hoặc hai âm tiết (short adjective/ adverb).

Ex: thick → thicker, cold → colder, quiet → quieter

- Dùng **more** + tính từ/ trạng từ có ba âm tiết trở lên (long adjective/ adverb).

Ex: more beautiful, more important, more interesting

- Dùng **more** + tính từ tận cùng bằng các tiếp vĩ ngữ **-ed, -ful, -ing, -ish, -ous**.

Ex: more hated, more useful, more boring, more continuous

- Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối của tính từ một âm tiết kết thúc bằng một phụ âm đơn (trừ **w, x, z**) và đứng trước là một nguyên âm đơn.

Ex: big → bigger, hot → hotter

- Khi một tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng bằng một phụ âm + **y**, đổi **y** thành **i** và thêm **-er**.

Ex: happy → happier, dry → drier

short adj/ adv + **er**
subject + verb + **more** + long adj/ adv + **than** + noun/ pronoun
less + adj (adv)

Ex: Today is hotter than yesterday.

This chair is more comfortable than the other.

He speaks Spanish more fluently than I do.

- So sánh không bằng có thể được nhấn mạnh thêm bằng **much** hoặc **far** trước hình thức so sánh.

Ex: Harry's watch is far more expensive than mine.

A watermelon is much sweeter than a lemon.

He speaks English much more rapidly than he does Spanish.

2. So sánh kép (Double comparatives)

a. So sánh đồng tiến (càng ... càng)

the + comparative + subject + verb + **the** + comparative + subject + verb

Ex: The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.

(Trời càng nóng, tôi càng cảm thấy khó chịu.)

The sooner you leave, the earlier you will arrive at your destination.

(Càng đi sớm, bạn càng đến nơi sớm.)

the more + subject + verb + **the** + comparative + subject + verb

Ex: The more you study, the smarter you will become.

(Càng học, bạn càng trở nên thông minh.)

b. So sánh lũy tiến (càng ngày càng)

+ Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn (short adjective/ adverb)

Adj/ adv + er and adj/ adv + er

Ex: Betty is younger and younger. (Betty càng ngày càng trẻ ra.)

The river gets bigger and bigger. (Dòng sông càng ngày càng trở nên lớn.)

+ Tính từ/ trạng từ dài (long adjective/ adverb)

More and more + adj/ adv

Ex: Her story was more and more attractive.

(Câu chuyện của bà ta càng ngày càng hấp dẫn.)

She becomes more and more beautiful.

(Cô ta trở nên càng ngày càng xinh đẹp.)

III. So sánh bậc nhất (Superlatives)

short adj/ adv + **est**
subject + verb + **the** + **most** + long adj/ adv + (noun) + **in** + singular noun
least + long adj/ adv **of** + plural noun

Các quy tắc khác cũng giống như dạng so sánh hơn: hot → hottest, happy → happiest,

Ex: John is the tallest boy in the family.

Mary is the shortest of the three sisters.

These shoes are the least expensive of all.

*** Các trường hợp ngoại lệ:**

1. good/ well	-better	-best	
2. bad/ badly	-worse	-worst	
3. many/ much	-more	-most	
4. little	-less	-least	
5. far	-farther	-farthest	
	-further	-furthest	
6. near	-nearer	-nearest	(về khoảng cách)
		-next	(về thứ tự)
7. late	-later	-latest	(về thời gian)
		-last	(về thứ tự)
8. old	-older	-oldest	(về tuổi tác)
	-elder	-eldest	(về cấp bậc hơn là tuổi tác)

EXERCISES

I) Choose the more appropriate words.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (better/ best).
2. Pil is the (happier/ happiest) person we know.
3. Pat's car is (faster/ fastest) than Dan's.
4. This is the (creamier/ creamiest) ice-cream I have had in a long time.
5. This poster is (colourfuler/ more colourful) than the one in the hall.
6. Does Fred feel (weller/ better) today than he did yesterday?
7. This vegetable soup tastes very (good/ best).
8. While trying to balance the baskets on her head, the woman walked (awkwarder/ more awkwardly) than her daughter.
9. Jane is the (less/ least) athletic of all the women.
10. My cat is the (prettier/ prettiest) of the two.
11. This summary is (the better/ the best) of the pair.
12. The colder the weather gets, (sicker/ the sicker) I feel.
13. Jim has as (few/ fewer) opportunities to play tennis as I have.
14. That recipe calls for (many/ much) more sugar than mine does.
15. The museum is the (further/ furthest) away of the three buildings.

II) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

1. Mary is (pretty) as her sister.
2. A new house is (expensive) than an old one.

3. His job is (important) than mine.
4. Of the four ties, I like the red one (well).
5. Nobody is (happy) than Miss Snow.
6. Today English is the (international) of language.
7. John is much (strong) than I thought.
8. Benches are (comfortable) than arm-chairs.
9. Bill is (good) than you thought.
10. Mr Bush is the (delightful) person I have ever known.
11. Dick is the (careful) of the three workers.
12. Sam's conduct is (bad) than Paul's.
13. Thanks to the progress of science, human life is (good) and (good).
14. Bill is (lazy) and (lazy).
15. The teacher speaks English (fluently) than we do.
16. These boys are (ill-prepared) for employment than my children.
17. The competition makes the price of goods (cheap) and (cheap).
18. Charles is (hard-working) than Tom.
19. Is this book (interesting) than the one you read last week?
20. Of the three boy, Harry is the (badly-bred).

III) Complete the sentences using a comparative form.

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere ...?
2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit ...
3. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be ...
4. The weather is too cold in this country. I expected it to be ...
5. My job is a bit boring, sometimes I'd like to do something ...
6. I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be...
7. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do ...
8. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be ...
9. You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit ...?
10. You hardly ever phone me. Why don't you phone me ...?

IV). Complete each of the sentences with the comparative form of one of the following words. Use *than* where necessary.

big crowded early high important
easily peaceful reliable serious thin

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed ... usual.
2. You look ... Have you lost weight?
3. I want a ... flat. We don't have enough space here.
4. Health and happiness are ... money.
5. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ... usual.
6. I like living in the countryside. It's ... living in a town.

6. VERBS (ĐỘNG TỪ)

Động từ (verbs) là từ dùng để chỉ hành động (action) hoặc trạng thái (state).

I. Phân loại động từ (Classification of verbs)

1. **Ngoại động từ (transitive verbs):** diễn đạt hành động tác động trực tiếp lên người hay vật nào đó. Nói cách khác, ngoại động từ phải có tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object) theo sau.

Ex: The referee blows his whistle.

→ nghĩa động từ "blows" sẽ không đầy đủ nếu không có "his whistle" làm tân ngữ cho nó.

Ngoại động từ có thể có hai tân ngữ: tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object) và tân ngữ gián tiếp (indirect object).

Ex: My friend, John, has just sent me a postcard.

Or: My friend, John, has just sent a postcard to me.

→ tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object): a postcard

tân ngữ gián tiếp (indirect object): me

Ngoại động từ có thể dùng với tân ngữ là một đại từ phản thân (reflexive pronoun).

Ex: The girl has hurt herself badly.

Ngoại động từ có thể có từ làm bổ ngữ (complement) cho tân ngữ (object) của nó.

Ex: We all thought him clever.

They elected him president.

2. **Nội động từ (intransitive verbs):** diễn tả hành động dừng lại ở người nói hay người thực hiện hành động đó. Nói cách khác, nội động từ là động từ không cần có tân ngữ trực tiếp theo sau.

Ex: We walked across the fields.

Nobody knew where the old man lived.

3. **Động từ liên kết (linking verbs)** là những động từ không diễn tả được một ý nghĩa gì rõ rệt và cần phải có những từ khác bổ túc nghĩa cho nó (complements).

Ex: My father is a doctor. → "is" chẳng diễn tả được gì rõ rệt nếu không có "doctor" bổ nghĩa cho nó.

* Một số động từ liên kết (linking verbs) thường được sử dụng:

to be	: thì, là, ở, ...	to become	: trở thành
to turn	: dâm ra, hóa ra	to seem	: dường như
to appear	: có vẻ như	to look	: trông như
to feel	: cảm thấy	to sound	: nghe như

Bổ ngữ (complements) của những động từ này có thể là một danh từ hoặc một tính từ.

Ex: The cold is becoming intense. (adj)

The clouds look black. (adj)

Your argument sounds right. (adj)

She has turned dressmaker. (noun)

7. You'll find your way around the town ... if you have a good map.

8. In some parts of the country, prices are ... in others.

9. I'd like to have a ... car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.

10. Unfortunately her illness was ... we thought at first.

V) Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use a comparative form.

1. Yesterday the temperature was nine degrees. Today it's only six degrees.

→ It's ...

2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.

→ It takes ...

3. Chris and Joe both did badly in the exam. Chris got 20% but Joe only got 15%.

→ Joe did ...

4. I expected my friends to arrive at about 4 o'clock. In fact they arrived at 2:30.

→ My friend ...

5. We were very busy at work today. We are not as busy as that every day.

→ We ...

6. Jane cooks better than her sister.

→ Jane's sister ...

7. Tom is the best football player in this team.

→ Nobody in this team ...

8. Nothing is faster than the speed of light.

→ The speed of light ...

9. Jack is younger than he looks.

→ Jack isn't ...

10. I didn't spend as much money as you.

→ You ...

VI) Complete the sentences, using double comparative form.

1. It becomes ... to find a job. (hard)

2. That hole in your pullover is getting ... (big)

3. As I waited for my interview, I became ... (nervous)

4. As the day went on, the weather got ... (bad)

5. As the conversation went on, he became ... (talkative)

VII) Complete the sentences with *than* or *as*.

1. I can't reach as high as you. You're taller ...

2. He doesn't know much. I know more ...

3. We were very surprised. Nobody was more ...

4. She's not a very good player. I'm a better ...

5. They've been very lucky. I wish we were ...

II. Các hình thức của động từ (Forms of verbs)

Có ba hình thức cơ bản của động từ.

1. **Hình thức nguyên thể (the infinitives):** là hình thức cơ bản của động từ. Hình thức nguyên thể có thể có *to* (to-infinitive) hoặc không có *to* (infinitive without *to*/ bare infinitive).

+ Bare-infinitive được dùng trong những trường hợp sau:

- Sau các động từ khiếm khuyết như *can, may, must, will, shall, should...*

Ex: I can speak English.

You should stay at home.

- Sau các động từ cảm quan như *see, hear, feel, ...* và sau các động từ *make, let*.

Ex: I saw her get off the bus.

The news made him look anxious.

- Nhưng khi các động từ này ở thể bị động (passive voice) thì động từ theo sau phải là nguyên mẫu có *to* (to-infinitive).

Ex: She was seen to get off the bus.

- Sau các ngữ động từ như: *had better, would rather, would sooner, ...*

Ex: You had better tell him the truth.

We would rather not go with him.

2. **Danh động từ (the gerunds):** là hình thức động từ tận cùng bằng **-ing** và có tính chất của danh từ.

Ex: Working in these conditions is a pleasure.

She likes dancing.

3. **Phân từ (the participles):** là những hình thức của động từ có tính chất của tính từ.

- Ngoại trừ các động từ khiếm khuyết, động từ nào cũng có hai phân từ (participles): hiện tại phân từ (present participle) và quá khứ phân từ (past participle)

• Present Participles: V-ing

• Past Participles: V-ed/ V₃

- Hiện tại phân từ (present participles) thường ngụ ý chủ động và quá khứ phân từ (past participle) thường ngụ ý bị động.

Ex: The film is so boring.

I'm bored with that film.

III. Cách dùng động từ (the uses of verbs)

1. **Cách dùng động từ nguyên thể (the uses of the infinitive)**

a. Chủ ngữ (subjects)

Ex: To visit her was all that I desired.

To act like that is childish.

b. Bổ ngữ (complements)

Ex: His greatest wish was to tell her everything.

What I like is to swim in the sea and then to lie on the warm sand.

c. Tân ngữ của động từ (objects of a verb)

- Hình thức nguyên mẫu có *to* (to-infinitive) được dùng làm tân ngữ cho các động từ sau: *agree, arrange, ask, attempt, begin, care, cease, choose, claim, come, continue, decide, deserve, determine, demand, desire, expect, fail, fear, forget, hate, help, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, like, long, love, manage, mean, need, neglect, offer, omit, plan, prefer, pretend, prepare, promise, propose, refuse, start, swear, seem, strive, tend, threaten, try, want, wish, ...*

Ex: I came to know him well towards the end of the war.

He did not want to be left alone.

Do you mean to say he actually approves of it?

- To-infinitive cũng được sử dụng sau các ngữ động từ *to make up one's mind, to take care, to take the trouble, to make sure, ...*

Ex: The next day he made sure to buy a copy of the newspaper.

d. Tân ngữ của tính từ (objects of adjectives)

Hình thức nguyên mẫu có *to* (to-infinitive) có thể được dùng sau các tính từ:

(un)able, afraid, amused, annoyed, anxious, ashamed, astonished, boring, careful, certain, content, crazy, curious, dangerous, delighted, determined, difficult, distressed, due, eager, easy, hard, fortunate, free, frighten, furious, good, glad, grateful, happy, helpless, horrified, impatient, interested, keen, luckily, moved, pleased, (im)possible, proud, prepared, quick, ready, relieved, reluctant, right, resolved, safe, scared, slow, sorry, sufficient, sure, surprised, thankful, useless, usual, (un)willing, (un)wise, wonderful, worthy, wrong, ...

Ex: He would be crazy not to do so.

I am curious to know the news.

Dinner was ready to be served.

- Đôi khi một từ hoặc cụm từ bắt đầu với *for* được dùng để chỉ chủ ngữ của to-infinitive.

Ex: He was eager for me to start on my new job.

- To-infinitive có thể được dùng sau những từ *what, who, whom, which, when, where, how, ...*

Ex: I don't know what to say.

He had come away, not knowing where to turn or what to do.

e. Hình thức nguyên mẫu có *to* (to-infinitive) còn có thể đóng vai trò tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ hoặc đại từ bất định.

Ex: The house to be demolished is very old indeed.

Give them something to eat.

f. Hình thức nguyên mẫu có *to* (to-infinitive) còn có thể đóng vai trò trạng từ, phần nhiều ngụ ý mục đích hoặc kết quả.

Ex: I saved money to buy a bicycle.

He was lucky enough to win the prize.

g. Hình thức nguyên mẫu có *to* (to-infinitive) có thể theo sau một danh từ hoặc đại từ để làm bổ ngữ cho danh từ hoặc đại từ ấy. Những động từ thường có một tân ngữ và một to-infinitive theo sau:

advise, allow, ask, assume, beg, believe, cause, challenge, command, compel, consider, enable, encourage, expect, find, forbid, force, get, guess, hate, imagine, instruct, intend, invite, know, lead, like, love, mean, observe, order, permit, persuade, prefer, suspect, teach, tell, tempt, think, trust, understand, urge, want, warm, wish, ...

Ex: Why did he advise me to visit Westminster Abbey?

I told him to be patient.

We can't force you to stay here.

- h. Hình thức nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive) còn dùng trong các cấu trúc gọi là "absolute phrases".

Ex: To tell the truth, I don't know what the answer is. (Thú thật, tôi chẳng biết giải đáp ra sao.)

To cut a long story short, he ended his life in prison. (Tóm lại là nó đã chết trong tù.)

- i. Hình thức nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive) còn được dùng trong các câu cảm thán hoặc trong những câu ước.

Ex: To think she met with such a death! (Ai ngờ nàng lại chết như thế!)

Oh! To be young again. (Ôi! Ước gì được trẻ lại.)

2. Cách dùng của danh động từ (the uses of the gerund).

a. Chủ ngữ (subjects)

Ex: The building of the house will take at least six months.

Swimming is my favourite sport.

b. Bổ ngữ (complements)

Danh động từ làm bổ ngữ thường sử dụng sau các động từ be, mean, look, ...

Ex: My hobby is rearing chickens.

I can't ask him for help. That would mean telling him everything about you and myself.

c. Tân ngữ (objects)

- Danh động từ được sử dụng như một tân ngữ trực tiếp sau các động từ:

admit, avoid, appreciate, begin, consider, continue, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, finish, keep, mention, mind, postpone, prefer, miss, practise, quit, recall, report, resent, resist, recollect, resume, risk, suggest, ...

Ex: We enjoy playing football.

Michael was considering buying a new car until the prices went up.

Have you finished writing your book?

- Danh động từ được sử dụng sau động từ + giới từ: approve of, apologise for, believe in, count on, care for, complain of, confess to, consist of, depend on, dream of, end in, give up, forget about, get to, go back to, hesitate about, insist on, keep on, lead to, long for, mean by, persist in, plan on, put off, rely on, return to, result in, save from, succeed in, think about, think of, take to, talk of, threaten with, worry about, look forward to, object to, ...

Ex: John gave up smoking because of his doctor's advice.

I am not looking forward to meeting him.

Henry is thinking of going to France in August.

- Danh động từ được sử dụng sau tính từ + giới từ: absorbed in, accustomed to, afraid of, amused at, angry with, annoy at, ashamed of, aware of, (in)capable of, careful (about) in, careless of, certain of, clever at, certain of, (un)conscious of, content with, delighted at, different from, embarrassed at, excited about, far from, fond of, fortunate in, frightened of, furious at, given to, good at, grateful for, happy in (at), intent on, interested in, keen on, nice about, proud of, pleased at, responsible for, right in, scared at (of), set on, sick of, skill in (at), slow in, sorry for, successful at (in), sure of, surprised at, thankful for, tired of (from), upset at, worried about, wrong in, ...

Ex: Alice is fond of dancing.

We are accustomed to sleeping late on weekends.

He is interested in seeing this film.

- Danh động từ được sử dụng sau một số thành ngữ như: can't bear, can't face, can't stand, can't help, feel like, ...

Ex: He couldn't help asking me: "Isn't anything else you can do for her?"

I didn't feel like talking to him after what had happened.

- Danh động từ được sử dụng như một tân ngữ trực tiếp của một tính từ trong những câu với chủ ngữ giả IT.

Ex: It's no use reading this kind of book.

It's worth remembering that he has once been a boxer.

- Danh động từ được sử dụng sau một số tính từ như: amusing, comfortable, difficult, easy, great, hopeless, lovely, nice, off, pleasant, strange, useless, wonderful, ...

Ex: It was difficult getting him to do it.

It was useless arguing with Jane.

Trường hợp này thường được dùng trong văn nói hơn là văn viết.

- Danh động từ được sử dụng sau danh từ + giới từ: choice of, excuse for, possibility of, intention of, reason for, method for, ...

Ex: There is no reason for leaving this early.

George has no excuse for dropping out of school.

d. Bổ ngữ của tân ngữ (objective complements)

Danh động từ được sử dụng sau một số động từ: call, catch, discover, feel, find, hear, get, imagine, keep, leave, notice, see, send, set, stop, watch, ...

Ex: I felt him looking at me now and again.

Ellen had noticed me talking with the landlady.

- e. Danh động từ được sử dụng như một ngữ trạng từ: đi sau các liên từ while, when, if, after, before, ...

Ex: He continued to speak while walking down the path.

* Một số động từ có thể được theo sau bởi cả to-infinitive lẫn gerund.

- Remember, forget, regret + to-infinitive: chỉ hành động ở tương lai.
Remember, forget, regret + gerund: chỉ hành động đã qua.

Ex: Please remember to return the book tomorrow.

I remember putting my hat somewhere in this room.

I'm afraid he will forget to write to me.

I'll never forget seeing him the first time.

- **Stop** + to-infinitive ngụ ý "ngừng để làm việc khác".

Stop + gerund ngụ ý "ngừng làm việc gì".

Ex: He stopped to eat.

I'm too tired. I stop working for a moment.

- **Try** + to-infinitive ngụ ý "cố gắng"

Try + gerund ngụ ý "thử xem" hoặc "thí nghiệm".

Ex: I will try to help you.

He tried gardening, keeping pigs but didn't succeed in any of them.

- **Hear, see, feel, notice, watch, ...** + to-infinitive: chú ý vào sự hoàn tất của hành động

Hear, see, feel, notice, watch, ... + gerund: chú ý đến sự tiếp diễn của hành động.

Ex: I hear him come in.

I see the dog running across the street.

- **Allow, permit, recommend, advise, encourage...** + object + to-infinitive

Allow, permit, recommend, advise, encourage... + V-ing

Ex: The teacher permitted them to turn the assignments in late.

The teacher permitted going out.

3. Cách dùng của phân từ (the uses of the participles)

a. Hiện tại phân từ (present participles) đi với các hình thức khác nhau của động từ *to be* để thành lập các thì tiếp diễn. (xem phần Tenses)

Ex: He was telling me about his hardships.

b. Hiện tại phân từ dùng để nối hai câu có cùng chủ ngữ, hoặc diễn tả các hành động kế tiếp nhau.

Ex: Standing on the hill, we could see the river.

Mary is sitting at the desk, looking out of the window, thinking of her future.

- Có những thành ngữ mở đầu bằng hiện tại phân từ mà không có liên hệ đến từ nào trong câu cả.

Ex: Generally speaking, I don't like him at all.

c. Hiện tại phân từ còn được dùng thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ (mang nghĩa chủ động).

Ex: The man talking to you yesterday is my teacher. (= The man who talked...)

Look at the cat lying on the floor. (= ...the cat which is lying ...)

d. Quá khứ phân từ (past participles) đi với các hình thức khác nhau của động từ *to be* để lập thành thể bị động (passive form). (xem phần Passive Voice).

Ex: I was given a doll on my birthday.

A bicycle has just been bought for me recently.

e. Quá khứ phân từ kết hợp với các hình thức khác nhau của động từ *to have* để thành lập các thì hoàn thành (perfect tenses).

Ex: That man has stolen my purse.

The train had left before I came to the station.

f. Quá khứ phân từ cũng được dùng để nối hai câu có cùng chủ ngữ (mang nghĩa bị động).

Ex: Punished yesterday, Tom felt very sad. (= Tom was punished ...)

g. Quá khứ phân từ được dùng thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ (mang nghĩa bị động).

Ex: The boy given a present is my son. (= The boy who was given ...)

I like eating the cake made by my mother. (= the cake which is made...)

h. Phân từ còn thường được dùng làm tính từ.

Ex: What an exciting story!

The broken bottles lay scattered on the floor.

♦ MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ ĐÁNG CHÚ Ý

I. WOULD

Ngoài cách dùng trong câu điều kiện, *would* còn dùng để chỉ một thói quen trong quá khứ.

Ex: When I was a child, I would sing folk songs.

II. USED TO - BE (GET) USED TO

- **Used to (thường, đã từng)** + infinitive: diễn tả một thói quen ở quá khứ.

Ex: He used to swim when he was six.

- **Be/ get used to + V-ing/ noun** (quen với/ trở nên quen với)

Ex: My mother is used to getting up early every day.

He got used to walking five kilometers a day because he's lost his bicycle.

Tom has got used to the cold weather since he came here.

III. WOULD RATHER

- **Would rather** cùng nghĩa với *prefer* (thích hơn) nhưng *would rather* chỉ đi với động từ trong khi *prefer* có thể đi với động từ hoặc danh từ.

would rather	+	bare-infinitive ...	+	than ...
prefer	+	V-ing/ noun...	+	to ...

Ex: I would rather go to the cinema than stay at home.

I prefer going to the cinema to staying at home.

I prefer oranges to apples.

- Thể phủ định của *would rather* = *would rather* + not

Ex: John would rather not go to class tomorrow.

IV. WOULD LIKE

- **Would like (muốn)** thường được dùng để diễn đạt mong muốn hoặc đưa ra lời mời, lời đề nghị một cách lịch sự.

would like ('d like) + to-infinitive

Ex: I'd like to tell you something about myself.

Would you like to have a walk with me?

V. COULD/ MAY/ MIGHT

Could, may, might (có thể): chỉ một khả năng – diễn tả những gì mà người nói cảm thấy chưa chắc chắn lắm.

Ex: It might/ may/ could rain tomorrow. (Ngày mai trời có thể mưa.)
Người ta cũng có thể nói:

It will possibly rain tomorrow.

Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

Possibly, maybe = perhaps: *có lẽ, có khả năng (chỉ dự đoán)*

Ex: I don't know where Lan is. Maybe she is in her room.

I may go to the beach or stay at home in this summer holidays.

VI. SHOULD

Should được dùng để diễn tả:

– Một lời đề nghị, lời khuyên, một bổn phận.

Ex: You should study hard.

He shouldn't do that work. It's too hard.

– Một sự mong đợi

Ex: It should rain tomorrow. (I expect it to rain tomorrow.)

My letter should arrive next week.

VII. MUST

Must được dùng để chỉ:

– Trách nhiệm hoặc bổn phận. **Must** có nghĩa mạnh hơn **should**. Với **should** ta có một sự lựa chọn làm hoặc không làm nhưng với **must** sẽ không có sự lựa chọn.

Ex: An automobile must have gasoline to run.

This freezer must be kept at -20°C.

– Một sự suy luận hợp lý

Ex: John's lights are out. He must be asleep.

You must be tired after a long walk.

VIII. HAVE TO

Have to có nghĩa gần như **must**, nhưng không mang tính bắt buộc mà chỉ thấy cần phải làm.

Ex: I need some meat. I have to go to the butcher's.

Does your father have to go at once?

IX. COULD/ MAY/ MIGHT + PERFECTIVE

Hình thức này được dùng để chỉ một khả năng trong quá khứ.

Ex: It may have rained last night, but I'm not sure.

John might have gone to the movies yesterday.

X. SHOULD + PERFECTIVE

Hình thức này được dùng để chỉ một bổn phận, trách nhiệm được cho là xảy ra ở quá khứ, nhưng vì một lý do nào đó nó đã không xảy ra.

Ex: John should have gone to the post office this morning. (He did not go to the post office.)

Maria shouldn't have called John last night. (She did call him.)

XI. MUST + PERFECTIVE

Hình thức này chỉ được dùng để chỉ một sự suy luận hợp lý trong quá khứ.

Ex: Jane did very well on the exam. She must have studied hard. (She probably studied hard.)

Mary looks very tired. She must have stayed up late last night. (She probably stayed up late.)

EXERCISES

I) Supply the correct verb forms.

- I was lonely at first, but after a time I got used to (live) alone.
- She remembers parts of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth. She remembers her teacher (tell) her (take) it out.
- Did you remember (lock) the car? - No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now.
- We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way.
- When I caught them cheating me, I stopped (buy) petrol there and started (deal) with your station instead.
- I tried (convince) him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on (help) me.
- Your hair needs (cut). You'd better (have) it (do) tomorrow.
- I always try (come) in quietly but they always hear me (go) upstairs. It's impossible (climb) an old wooden stair case at night without (make) noise.
- They don't allow (smoke) in the auditorium, they don't want (risk) (set) it on fire.
- Would you like me (turn) down the radio a bit?
No, It's all right. I'm used to (work) with the radio on.
- Would your children mind (keep) quiet for a moment? I'm trying (fill) a form.
- The miser spent all his time (count) his money and (think) up new hiding-place. He kept (move) it about because he was terrified of (be) robbed. He used to (get) up at night.
- I'm delighted (hear) that you can (come) on Saturday. We are all looking forward to (see) you. Remember (bring) your rubber boots.
- Jack suggested (take) me one flat and (keep) the other for me. But Tom advised me (sell) the whole house.
- They let us (park) motorcycles here but they don't allow us (park) cars.
- If you want the milkman (leave) you milk in the morning, don't forget (put) a milk bottle outside.

17. The inspector asked (see) my ticket and when I wasn't able (find) it, he made me (buy) another.
18. My father advised me (read) this novel.
19. Does she want (become) a singer?
20. The teacher recommends (prepare) the lessons well before (come) to class.
21. Can you help me (find) my mistakes?
22. They didn't permit (camp) in this wood.
23. Nothing will make me (change) my mind.
24. Parents often recommend their children (not drink) too much.
25. The lord had the gardener (plant) trees (get) shadow.
26. She was afraid (tell) her parents the truth.
27. This evening I have arranged (go) to theatres.
28. She doesn't like people (shout) at him.
29. Finally he admitted (steal) his wife's jewels and (spend) all the money in gambling.
30. Does the city government intend (do) anything about pollution?

II) Choose the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses in the following sentences.

1. The teacher decided (accepting/ to accept) the paper.
2. They appreciate (to have/ having) this information.
3. His father doesn't approve of his (going/ to go) to Europe.
4. We found it very difficult (reaching/ to reach) a decision.
5. Donna is interested in (to open/ opening) a bar.
6. George has no intention of (to leave/ leaving) the city now.
7. We are eager (to return/ returning) to school in the fall.
8. You would be better off (to buy/ buying) this car.
9. She refused (to accept/ accepting) the gift.
10. Mary regrets (to be/ being) the one to have to tell him.

III) Choose the correct form of the pronoun in each of the following sentences.

1. Richard is expecting (us/ our) to go to class tomorrow.
2. You shouldn't rely on (him/ his) calling you in the morning.
3. They don't approve of (us/ our) leaving early.
4. George asked (me/ my) to call him last night.
5. We understand (him/ his) having to leave early.
6. John resented (George/ George's) losing the paper.
7. We object to (the defense attorney/ the defense attorney's) calling the extra witness.
8. We are expecting (Henry/ Henry's) to call us.
9. They are looking forward to (us/ our) visiting them.
10. Susan regrets (John/ John's) being in trouble.

IV) Use the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses in the following sentences.

1. I hope (have) a job.
2. Try to avoid (make) him angry.
3. He thinks of (leave) his job.
4. Please let me (know) your decision.
5. It's no use (wait).
6. I have (see) a child (cry).
7. Gravity makes water (run) downhill.
8. Gravity keeps the moon (travel) around the earth instead of (shoot) off into space.
9. It's difficult (get) used to (eat) with chopsticks.
10. Stop (argue) and start (work).
11. I used (smoke) 40 cigarettes a day.
12. I'd like (have) a look at your new car.
13. I'm looking forward to (see) you.
14. He warned her (not touch) the wire.
15. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
16. If you go on (let) the dog (run) after cars, he'll end by (be) run over.
17. Do stop (talk), I'm trying (finish) a letter.
18. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
19. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.
20. I'm sorry (disappoint) you.
21. He was made (sign) a paper admitting his guilt.
22. He told me (try) (come) early.
23. Could I (see) Mr. Pitt, please?
24. The road (join) the two villages is very narrow.
25. Can you smell something (burn)?
26. (Look) at me and answer my question.
27. Oh! I can feel something (crawl) up my leg. It must be an insect.
28. Is there anything here worth (buy)?
29. You'll be able (do) it yourself when you are older.
30. He is too ill (eat) anything.
31. I prefer (drive) to (ride).
32. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
33. I've never heard Tom (swear).
34. You'll never regret (do) a kind action.
35. I'll remember (send) you a postcard when I reach London.
36. You seem (know) this area very well. Yes, I used (live) here.
37. Do you feel like (go) to a film or would you rather (stay) at home?
38. Why do you keep (look) back? Are you afraid of (be) followed?

39. Sad movies always make me (cry).
40. Where did you have your sister (make) your coat?
41. The old man (sit) on the park bench looked at the (jog) woman.
42. It takes me hours (write) a letter.
43. The cowboy began (fire).
44. I'd rather (earn) my living by (clean) the floor than (make) money by (blackmail) people.
45. He is too busy (take) care of her.
46. Best wishes to you in the year (come).
47. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
48. He gave up (gamble).
49. The snow keeps (fall).
50. It wouldn't be safe now; we'll have (wait) until the rain stops.

7. NUMERALS (SỐ TỪ)

Số từ bao gồm 2 loại: số đếm và số thứ tự.

I. Số đếm (cardinal numbers)

Số đếm là những chữ số dùng để đếm: *one, two, three, ... seventy five, ninety one, a hundred, one hundred and forty six, a thousand, ...*

Lưu ý: *Hundred, thousand, million, ...* không có hình thức số nhiều khi là số đếm.

Ex: five thousand books, three hundred cars

Hundreds of: hàng trăm

Thousands of: hàng ngàn

II. Số thứ tự (ordinal numbers)

Số thứ tự dùng để chỉ các thứ tự như: *first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighteenth, forty fifth, a hundredth, ... thirty-ninth, ...*

Lưu ý:

• Cách đọc ngày tháng:

1st September, 1944: The first of September (September the first), nineteen forty four.

5th January, 1807: The fifth of January (January the fifth), eighteen hundred and seven.

• Cách đọc phân số:

- Một phân số gồm có 2 phần: phần trên là tử số, phần dưới là mẫu số.

3 → tử số (numerator)

5 → mẫu số (denominator)

- Muốn nói một phân số, ta dùng số đếm cho tử số và số thứ tự cho mẫu số.

- Nếu tử số là 1 thì mẫu số ở số ít và nếu tử số lớn hơn 1 thì mẫu số ở số nhiều (thêm s).

$\frac{1}{6}$: one-sixth

$\frac{2}{5}$: two-fifths

- Khi tử số có hai chữ số trở lên hoặc khi mẫu số có ba chữ số trở lên thì ta nói như sau:

- Tử số dùng số đếm
- Mẫu số đọc từng chữ số một
- Giữa tử số và mẫu số ta dùng chữ "over"

Ex: $\frac{13}{47}$: thirteen over four seven

$\frac{4}{136}$: four over one three six

- Các trường hợp ngoại lệ:

$\frac{1}{2}$: one (a) half

$\frac{1}{4}$: one (a) quarter hoặc one fourth

$\frac{2}{100}$: two percent

* Cả số đếm lẫn số thứ tự đều có chức năng như một danh từ hoặc tính từ trong câu.

Ex: "Will you have another cup of tea?" "No, thanks. I've had two."

There were three questions in the test. The second was particularly difficult.

We had three visitors that day. The first visitor to arrive was my aunt Milly.

EXERCISES

I) Write these dates in words.

1. 23/7/1919

3. 13/1/1063

5. 5/2/1761

2. 9/11/1803

4. 22/5/1966

II) Write these fractions in words.

1. $\frac{5}{7}$

2. $\frac{62}{26}$

3. $\frac{8}{172}$

4. $\frac{42}{93}$

5. $\frac{3}{4}$

6. $\frac{26}{100}$

7. $8\frac{7}{16}$

8. $4\frac{1}{2}$

9. $\frac{2}{3}$

10. $\frac{5}{12}$

8. PREPOSITIONS (GIỚI TỪ)

Giới từ là những từ được dùng với danh từ (hoặc đại từ, danh động từ) để chỉ sự liên hệ giữa các từ ấy với các từ khác trong câu.

Ex: The book is on the table.

→ Giới từ "on" diễn tả sự liên hệ giữa danh từ "book" và danh từ "table".

I. Hình thức của giới từ (forms of preposition)

1. Giới từ có thể là những từ đơn như: in, on, of, for, before, behind, across, inside, within, ...

Ex: She arrived before lunch.

2. Giới từ có thể là một ngữ (bao gồm 2 từ trở lên) như: because of, thanks to, due to, in front of, owing to, but for, ...

Ex: She was absent yesterday because of her illness.

3. Giới từ có thể là sự kết hợp giữa giới từ + danh từ + giới từ như: in addition to, on top of, on account of, in view of, in contrast with, with respect to, ...

Ex: In addition to the news, TV stations broadcast a lot of other interesting programmes.

II. Phân loại giới từ (kinds of preposition)

Có thể nói phần gây không ít khó khăn cho người học tiếng Anh có lẽ là giới từ bởi giới từ không có một nghĩa nhất định mà ta chỉ biết nghĩa của nó thông qua một tình huống hoặc cấu trúc nào đó, ở đây chúng ta tạm phân loại giới từ như sau:

1. Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn (Prepositions of place)

About (quanh), above (trên), across (ngang), along (dọc theo), among (trong số), at (tại), by (cạnh), before (trước), behind (sau), below, beneath (dưới), beside (bên cạnh), between (giữa hai), beyond (bên kia), down (dưới), from (từ), in (trong), inside (bên trong), into (vào trong), near (gần), on (trên), past (qua), round (quanh), through (xuyên qua, suốt), to (đến), towards (tiến tới), under (dưới), up (trên, lên), at the back of (ở đằng sau), in the front of (ở đằng trước), at the side of (ở bên), at the top of (ở trên đỉnh), at the bottom of (ở dưới đáy), at the beginning of (ở đầu), at the end of (ở cuối), away from (xa khỏi), far from (cách xa), in front of (trước), in the middle of (ở giữa), out of (ở ngoài), ...

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

About (khoảng chừng), after (sau khi), at (vào lúc), by (vào khoảng), before (trước lúc), between (giữa), during (trong suốt), for (trong khoảng), from (từ), in (trong, vào), on (vào), since (từ khi), till (cho đến), throughout (trọn), to (đến), at the time of (vào lúc), ...

- At, by, on thường được dùng để chỉ thời điểm

Ex: at six o'clock by two o'clock on Tuesday on 20th August

- After, before, by, in, since, for till/ until được dùng để chỉ khoảng thời gian

Ex: after the New Year in the morning for three months

3. Giới từ chỉ mục đích (Prepositions of purpose)

- To, in order to, so as to + bare-infinitive
- For + V-ing

Ex: He stood up to see better.

Money is used for buying and selling goods.

Lưu ý:

Chú ý sự khác biệt giữa các giới từ sau:

+ among, between (giữa)

between: giữa hai vật, hai người hoặc hai sự việc.

among: giữa nhiều cái, nhiều người.

Ex: The little child sat between his mum and dad.

Share these sweets among the five children.

+ at, in: dùng để chỉ nơi chốn nhưng at thường dùng cho một địa điểm (trong một cuộc hành trình, một thành phố, ...); in được dùng cho các quốc gia, thành phố, thị trấn, miền, xứ.

Ex: I'm living at Tan Binh, in Ho Chi Minh City.

He has just arrived at the station.

+ beside (bên cạnh), besides (ngoài ra, vả lại, hơn nữa)

Ex: He was standing just beside me.

No one besides me could like him.

• Những cụm từ thường dùng với on:

on holiday, on business, on a trip, on a tour, on a cruise, ... on television, on the radio, on the phone, on strike, on a diet, on fire, on the whole, on purpose, ...

• Những cụm từ với in:

in the rain, in the sun, in the shade, in the dark, in bad weather, in ink, in pencil, in words, in figures, in cash, in love with, in one's opinion, ...

■ THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS (CÁCH DÙNG CỦA GIỚI TỪ)

I. Giới từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn (prepositions used for time and for place)

1. AT

• For time (chỉ thời gian)

At được dùng trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian sau:

- at 4 o'clock, at 5 p.m, at 1 a.m (giờ) - at night

- at Christmas, at Easter, at Whitsun - at once (ngay lập tức)

- at last (cuối cùng) - at the moment (bây giờ)

- at present (bây giờ, ở hiện tại) - at weekends (vào những ngày cuối tuần)

• For place (chỉ nơi chốn)

- at home - at the theatre

- at the seaside - at the grocer's, at the hairdresser's, at the doctor's,

- at school
- at the top
- at the foot of the page
- at the shop
- at the corner of the street
- at the bottom
- at the beginning, at the end (of the lesson, ...)
- (to arrive) at the airport, railway station, ...

Lưu ý: động từ **arrive** đi với giới từ **at** thường để chỉ những nơi nhỏ, không được dùng với thành phố lớn hay đất nước.

- **arrive in** + thành phố lớn/ đất nước

2. IN

• **For time:** *In* được dùng trước

- Năm

Ex: in 1980, in 1870, in 2000

- Tháng

Ex: in June, in May, in August

- Mùa

Ex: in spring, in summer, in winter, in autumn

- Buổi (ngoại trừ **at night**)

Ex: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

- **IN TIME:** đúng lúc, kịp lúc

Ex: He came to the party in time.

• **For place**

- *In* (ở trong)

Ex: in the dinning-room, in the box, in the desk

- *In:* được dùng trước các thành phố, đất nước, miền, phương hướng, ...

Ex: in London, in Paris, in Hanoi
in Vietnam, in England, in French
in the east, in the north, ...

in the street : trên đường

in my opinion : theo ý tôi

in good weather : trong thời tiết tốt

in (the) newspaper : trong báo

in the (a) middle of (the room) : ở giữa (phòng)

in English, German, ... : bằng tiếng Anh, Đức, ...

3. ON

• **For time:**

- *On* được dùng trước thứ (ngày trong tuần).

Ex: on Sunday, on Monday, on Tuesday, ...

- *On* được dùng trước ngày tháng.

Ex: My birthday is on June 10th.

She is going to leave her country on May 16th.

- **ON TIME:** đúng giờ (chính xác)

Ex: The film was shown on time.

• **For place:**

- *On* (ở trên)

Ex: There is a book on the table.

There are two lights on the wall.

The pen is on the floor.

on horseback : trên lưng ngựa

on foot : bằng chân (bằng đi bộ)

Ex: I often go to school on foot.

on tv : trên truyền hình

on radio : trên radio

on the beach : trên bãi biển

4. BY

- *By* (bởi) được dùng trong câu bị động chỉ người gây ra hành động trong câu.

Ex: The letter was written by Mary.

The picture is drawn by a famous artist.

The cake was made by my mother.

- *By* (bằng) được dùng để chỉ phương tiện di lại.

Ex: I often go to school by bicycle.

Tom came here by bus.

My uncle came there by air.

- *By* (trước lúc, vào lúc) được dùng để chỉ một thời điểm.

Ex: I have to finish this report by Thursday.

by the time : trước khi

by chance : tình cờ

learn by heart : học thuộc lòng

5. TO

- *To* thường được dùng sau động từ *go* (go to: đi đến).

Ex: I'm going to the cinema now.

We went to the zoo yesterday.

Lưu ý: *go home* (không dùng *to*)

Ex: I'm going home.

- *To* thường được dùng để chỉ sự di chuyển (tới).

Ex: My father used to take me to the circus when we lived in London.

Mary invited Daisy to her birthday party last Sunday.

6. INTO

- *Into* có nghĩa là vào trong, được dùng sau các động từ: *go, put, get, fall, jump, come, ...*

Ex: I'm going into the dining-room.

Tom put the pen into the drawer last night.

I got into the train then.

He fell into the river yesterday.

He jumped into the river and swam.

Come into the house, please.

- Into còn được dùng để chỉ sự thay đổi của điều kiện hoặc kết quả.

Ex: The rain changed into snow.

She burst into tears.

- Into = against

Ex: He crashed his car into the wall.

- Into dùng trong toán học có nghĩa là được chia.

Ex: 5 into 25 equals 5 (= 25 divided by 5 equals 5)

7. OUT OF (ra khỏi)

Ex: He came out of the house.

He was looking out of the window.

8. WITH

- With (có, mang cùng) = having, carrying

Ex: A coat with two pockets.

A girl with blue eyes.

- With được dùng để chỉ một công cụ, phương tiện ...

Ex: I often write with a pen.

Carry it with both hands.

- With (cùng với) được dùng để chỉ sự liên hệ hoặc đồng hành.

Ex: I'm living with my parents.

Is there anyone with you or are you alone?

She often quarrels with them.

- With (với)

Ex: Do you agree with me?

You should sympathize with her.

Be patient with them.

9. UNDER

- Under (ở dưới): chỉ vị trí phía dưới một vật.

Ex: The cat was under the table.

She hid the novel under the pillow so that her father wouldn't see it.

- Under (ít hơn, thấp hơn)

Ex: Children under fourteen years of age shouldn't see such a film.

The incomes under 2000\$ a year made him poor.

- Under: được dùng để chỉ sự việc đang trong một tình trạng nào đó.

Ex: The road is under repair. (= The road is being repaired)

They are under discussion. (= They are being discussed)

The robbery is under investigation. (The robbery is being investigated.)

II. Giới từ theo sau các tính từ (prepositions following adjectives)

1. OF

- ashamed of : xấu hổ về ...

- ahead of : trước

- capable of : có khả năng

- doubtful of : nghi ngờ

- full of : đầy

- independent of : độc lập

- jealous of : ghen tỵ với

- sick of : chán nản về

- quick of : mau, nhanh chóng về

- afraid of : sợ, e ngại ...

- aware of : nhận thức

- confident of : tin tưởng

- fond of : thích

- hopeful of : hy vọng

- proud of : tự hào

- guilty of : phạm tội (về), có tội

- joyful of : vui mừng về

2. TO

- acceptable to : có thể chấp nhận

- agreeable to : có thể đồng ý

- delightful to sb : thú vị đối với ai

- clear to : rõ ràng

- equal to : tương đương với, bằng

- grateful to sb : biết ơn ai

- important to : quan trọng

- lucky to : may mắn

- open to : mở

- preferable to : đáng thích hơn

- rude to : thô lỗ, cộc cằn

- useful to sb : có ích cho ai

- available to sb : sẵn cho ai

- accustomed to : quen với

- addicted to : đam mê

- familiar to sb : quen thuộc đối với ai

- contrary to : trái lại, đối lập

- favourable to : tán thành, ủng hộ

- harmful to sb. (for sth.) : có hại cho ai (cho cái gì)

- likely to : có thể

- next to : kế bên

- pleasant to : hài lòng

- profitable to : có lợi

- similar to : giống, tương tự

- necessary to sth/sb : cần thiết cho việc gì, cho ai

- responsible to sb : có trách nhiệm với ai

3. FOR

- available for sth : có sẵn (cái gì...) - difficult for : khó...

- late for : trễ... - dangerous for : nguy hiểm...

- famous for : nổi tiếng... - greedy for : tham lam...

- necessary for : cần thiết - perfect for : hoàn hảo

- suitable for : thích hợp - sorry for : xin lỗi

- qualified for : có phẩm chất - helpful/ useful for : có lợi, có ích

- good for : tốt cho... - grateful for sth : biết ơn về việc...

- convenient for : thuận lợi cho... - ready for sth : sẵn sàng cho việc gì...

- responsible for sth : chịu trách nhiệm về việc gì

4. AT

- good at : giỏi (về...) - bad at : dở (về...)

- clever at : khéo léo... - skilful at : khéo léo, có kỹ năng về...

- quick at : nhanh... - amazed at : vui về...

- excellent at : xuất sắc về... - present at : hiện diện

- surprised at : ngạc nhiên
- clumsy at : vụng về
- angry at sth : giận về điều gì
- annoy at sth : khó chịu về điều gì

5. WITH

- delighted with : vui mừng với
- crowded with : đông đúc...
- friendly with : thân mật...
- fed up with : chán...
- familiar with : quen thuộc...
- pleased with : hài lòng...
- satisfied with : thỏa mãn với...
- acquainted with : làm quen (với ai)
- angry with : giận dữ...
- bored with : chán...
- busy with : bận...
- furious with : phẫn nộ...
- popular with : phổ biến
- contrasted with : tương phản với

6. ABOUT

- confused about : bối rối (về...)
- happy about : hạnh phúc, vui
- serious about : nghiêm túc...
- worried about : lo lắng
- disappointed about sth : lo lắng về việc gì
- excited about : hào hứng...
- sad about : buồn...
- upset about : thất vọng
- anxious about : lo lắng

7. IN

- interested in : thích, quan tâm (về...)
- successful in : thành công (về...)
- rich in : giàu (về...)
- confident in sb. : tin cậy vào ai

8. FROM

- isolated from : bị cô lập
- different from : khác
- safe from : an toàn
- absent from : vắng mặt (khỏi...)
- far from : xa
- divorced from : ly dị, làm xa rời

9. ON

keen on : hăng hái về...

Lưu ý: sau giới từ ta thường dùng danh động từ (V-ing) hoặc danh từ (Noun).

10. Một số trường hợp cần lưu ý

- * be tired of: chán
- be tired from: mệt vì
- Ex:** I'm tired of doing the same work every day.
- I'm tired from walking for a long time.
- * be grateful to sb for sth: biết ơn ai về vấn đề gì
- Ex:** I'm grateful to you for your help.
- * be responsible to sb for sth: chịu trách nhiệm với ai về việc gì
- Ex:** You have to be responsible to me for your actions.
- * good/ bad for: tốt/ xấu cho...; good/ bad at: giỏi/ dở về...
- Ex:** Milk is good for health.
- He is good at English.
- * be kind/ nice to: tốt với ai
- It's kind/ nice of sb: ... thật tốt

Ex: Mary is kind to me.

It's very kind of you to help me.

III. Giới từ theo sau động từ (prepositions following verbs/ two-word verbs)

Sau đây là một số giới từ theo sau các động từ thường gặp.

- apologize sb for sth : xin lỗi ai về việc gì
- admire sb of sth : khâm phục ai về việc gì
- belong to sb : thuộc về ai...
- accuse sb of sth : tố cáo ai về việc gì
- blame sb for sth : đổ lỗi cho ai về một việc gì đó
- congratulate sb on sth : chúc mừng ai về việc gì
- differ from : khác với
- introduce to sb : giới thiệu với ai
- give up : từ bỏ
- look at : nhìn vào
- look after : chăm sóc, trông nom
- look for : tìm kiếm
- look up : tra từ (trong từ điển)
- look forward to : mong đợi
- put on : mang vào, mặc vào
- put off : hoãn lại
- stand for : tượng trưng
- call off : hủy bỏ, hoãn lại
- object to sb/ V-ing : phản đối ai/ việc gì...
- infer from : suy ra từ...
- approve of sth to sb : đồng ý về việc gì với ai
- participate in : tham gia
- succeed in : thành công về
- prevent sb from : ngăn cản ai
- provide with : cung cấp
- agree with : đồng ý với
- beg for sth : van nài cho, xin
- borrow sth from sb : mượn cái gì của ai
- depend on/ rely on : dựa vào/ phụ thuộc vào
- die of (a disease) : chết vì (một căn bệnh)
- join in : tham gia vào
- escape from : thoát khỏi
- insist on : khẳng định
- change into, turn into : hóa ra
- wait for sb : chờ ai
- arrive at (station, bus stop, airport...) : thành phố, đất nước

in (London, Paris, England, Vietnam, France...) →

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the missing prepositions.

1. I shall meet you _____ the corner _____ the street.
2. I always come _____ school _____ 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. He always comes _____ bus.
9. I don't like getting up _____ the morning.
10. He has learned the whole poem _____ heart.
11. This book is _____ Dickens.
12. Is Miss Smith _____ home?
13. I have breakfast _____ 7:30 every morning.
14. Can you translate that _____ German.
15. My birthday is _____ May 5th.
16. My birthday is _____ the 5th.
17. They come _____ the room.
18. I like swimming _____ summer.
19. We get a lot of rain _____ November.
20. He never comes _____ time for the class.
21. I'm very busy _____ present.
22. I have no time _____ the moment.
23. He was standing _____ the middle of the room.
24. Please write your name _____ the top of the page.
25. There is vocabulary _____ the end of the book.
26. I shall see her _____ the beginning of the week.
27. What would that be _____ German?
28. _____ my opinion, it is a very good book.
29. She is _____ the garden.
30. We are going _____ the theatre this evening.
31. The train arrives _____ Victoria station _____ 4:30.
32. Please tell me _____ once.
33. I waited for half an hour, and _____ last she came.
34. The book is _____ the table.
35. He is sitting _____ an armchair.
36. The picture is _____ the wall.
37. I put my hands _____ my pockets.

38. She is drinking _____ a cup.
39. She took ten shillings _____ her bag.
40. For the last few days I haven't been able to sleep _____ night.
41. She always agrees _____ everything he says.
42. Are you acquainted _____ the lady?
43. You will soon get accustomed _____ English cooking.
44. She is very angry _____ me.
45. I apologize _____ keeping you waiting.
46. The dog begged _____ a piece of cake.
47. Does this belong _____ you?
48. She is always borrow money _____ me.
49. My cat is very fond _____ fish.
50. I'm very grateful _____ her _____ her help.
51. The room was full _____ people.
52. I'm quite different _____ her.
53. She insists _____ coming.
54. He is quite incapable _____ such a thing.
55. I should like to be independent _____ everyone.
56. May I introduce you _____ Miss Brown?
57. I'm afraid _____ this dog.
58. Are you interested _____ literature?
59. She is very jealous _____ her sister.
60. Won't you join _____ the game?
61. Clean air provides us _____ a healthy supply of oxygen.
62. I'm very sorry _____ what I have done.
63. His son succeeded _____ the throne.
64. My hat is quite similar _____ yours.
65. I'm tired _____ waiting for her.
66. I'm so worried _____ my sister who is ill.
67. It is very bad _____ you to eat so quickly.
68. I'm not good _____ tennis.
69. My birthday is _____ the first _____ the month.
70. This will come in very useful _____ her.
71. Out _____ sight, out _____ mind.
72. The sun rises _____ the east, and sets _____ the west.
73. Were your friends successful _____ getting a loan from the bank.
74. I'm sure the explanation in the book will be quite clear _____ you.
75. Miss White was very upset _____ the news of her father's death.
76. I'm not familiar _____ his name.
77. We were very grateful _____ our friends _____ all of their assistance.

78. Don't you think you should try to be friendly _____ your classmates?
79. Mr Green is responsible _____ hiring employees.
80. That type of music is quite popular _____ teenage boys and girls.
81. My daily expenses are just about equal _____ my income.
82. Fred is capable _____ doing better work than he is doing at present.
83. We were very doubtful _____ his ability.
84. Ken was proud _____ his good marks on English.
85. My plan is similar _____ yours, but it is different _____ Ken's.
86. Piere said he had become quite fond _____ American hamburgers.
87. We are still hopeful _____ hearing from our friends before Saturday.
88. That fashion magazine is full _____ advertising for women's clothes.
89. This gloves aren't very suitable _____ that kind of work.
90. They were happy _____ the results of the election.
91. It was certainly kind _____ you to help me.
92. Mrs Brown is often worried _____ money.
93. Her parents are very pleased _____ her French.
94. I'm not interested _____ politics.
95. She was sad because he was rude _____ her.
96. She was angry _____ Tom.
97. Travelling by air is preferable _____ traveling by train.
98. Thank you. You are kind _____ me.
99. Everybody was surprised _____ the news.
100. I was delighted _____ the present you gave me.
101. Are you excited _____ going on holiday next week?
102. Tom is excellent _____ repairing things.
103. You get bored _____ doing the same thing every day.
104. I'm sure you are capable _____ tourists.
105. Mary is very fond _____ animals.
106. Ann wasn't very keen _____ going out in the rain, so we stayed at home.
107. Hurry, or you'll be late _____ school.
108. Were they present _____ the meeting.
109. Jane was absent _____ class yesterday.
110. She was confused _____ the dates.
111. The house was crowd _____ students.
112. Miss White is very kind _____ her colleagues.
113. She is accustomed _____ rising early.
114. He was successful _____ his job.
115. Tom is very quick _____ maths.
116. I'm rather anxious _____ her, I haven't received a letter.
117. He was sad _____ his failure.

118. This country is rich _____ oil.
119. Are you aware _____ the time.
120. The museum is now open _____ all visitors.
121. Smoking is harmful _____ your health.
122. Are you afraid _____ snakes?
123. Is she serious _____ learning to be a pilot?
124. Is this matter important _____ you?
125. I just couldn't believe what he said. It was contrary _____ his thought.
126. Don't give up hope yet. Be confident _____ the success.
127. Please wait here. I'll have some tickets available _____ them.
128. Make yourself useful _____ others.
129. It's very kind _____ you to help them.
130. Hurry up, or you'll be late _____ school.
131. He said he had given _____ drinking.
132. Don't put _____ until tomorrow what you can do today.
133. What does NATO stand _____ ?
134. This is a different car _____ the one I drove yesterday.
135. Everyone is aware _____ air pollution.
136. This building belongs _____ those who live in it.
137. They are good _____ learning English.
138. A man usually takes off his hat when he is introduced _____ a woman or a girl _____ the street.
139. Drinking is harmful _____ your health.
140. We are interested _____ swimming.
141. He has waited _____ her for a long time.
142. I agree _____ you completely.
143. His opinion differs _____ mine.
144. She said that she had been absent _____ school the day before.
145. There were crowds _____ people in the park yesterday.
146. The park was crowded _____ people.
147. The convict escaped _____ prison.
148. I'm fed up _____ my job.
149. My parents are pleased _____ my result.
150. I think you are qualified _____ this job.
151. Mr Smith is very kind _____ us.
152. We are pleased _____ the result of our work.
153. We are confident _____ the success.
154. Most people are afraid _____ snakes.
155. Our country is rich _____ natural resources.
156. Hue is famous _____ its historical vestiges.

157. My mother is always busy _____ her housework.
158. Dirty air is harmful _____ health.
159. We are proud _____ our people's heroic tradition.
160. The teacher's advice is profitable _____ the students.
161. The streets are crowded _____ vehicles at the rush hour.
162. The climate of our country is favorable _____ agriculture.
163. The air at the seaside is good _____ health.
164. My friend is good _____ maths and physics.
165. John is skillful _____ dancing.
166. This opportunity is lucky _____ us.
167. I'm not acquainted _____ those fellows.
168. Mr Smith is not accustomed _____ hot weather.
169. Your words are contrary _____ your acts.
170. My home is far _____ school.
171. He is sad _____ his son's laziness.
172. Many young people want to be independent _____ their parents.
173. We are grateful _____ our teacher.
174. I'm interested _____ current events.
175. Your profession is similar _____ mine.
176. This chemical is dangerous _____ humans.
177. This work is not suitable _____ him.
178. Her voice sounds familiar _____ me.
179. My house is next _____ the post office.
180. This man is greedy _____ fame.
181. I was absent _____ class yesterday.
182. Children are fond _____ candies.
183. Teachers are responsible _____ the principal _____ their teaching.
184. The beach is full _____ tourists in summer.
185. We are present _____ the lecture yesterday.
186. We must hurry, otherwise we should be late _____ school.
187. Air is necessary _____ life.
188. He is friendly _____ everybody.
189. The day seems perfect _____ a picnic.
190. That singer has become very popular _____ the youth.
191. This sweater will keep you safe _____ the cold.
192. She said she came two hours ahead _____ the performing time.
193. Everything looks sad _____ autumn.
194. Your plan will be acceptable _____ some respect.
195. Was she aware _____ not doing anything contrary _____ her parents' expectations?
196. The lesson was difficult _____ us, but the teacher was capable _____ making us understand it thoroughly.

197. My brother wasn't confident _____ passing the exam.
198. After many months of living in Canada he got accustomed _____ the cold.
199. He was absent _____ work yesterday because he was ill.
200. We are ashamed _____ his behaviour.

II). Write the correct prepositions in the following passage.

_____ (1) _____ the summer, we went _____ (2) _____ the beach every day. We stayed _____ (3) _____ a lovely hotel right _____ (4) _____ the beach. _____ (5) _____ the morning we would get up _____ (6) _____ 9:30, have breakfast, and then spend four hours _____ (7) _____ the pool _____ (8) _____ all the other guests _____ (9) _____ lunch we would eat something light like sandwiches and fruit. _____ (10) _____ the afternoon we would return to the pool area.

III) Complete the sentence with in, at or on.

1. Write your name _____ the top of the page.
2. I like that picture hanging _____ the wall _____ the kitchen.
3. There was an accident _____ the crossroads this morning.
4. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name _____ the door.
5. _____ the end of the street there is a path leading to the river.
6. You'll find the sports results _____ the back page of the newspaper.
7. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting _____ a desk.
8. My brother lives _____ a small village _____ the south-west of England.
9. The man the police are looking for has a scar _____ his right cheek.
10. Nicola was wearing a silver ring _____ her little finger.
11. It can be dangerous when children play _____ the street.
12. If you walk to the end of the street, you'll see a small shop _____ the corner.
13. Is Tom _____ this photograph? I can't find him.
14. My office is _____ the first floor. It's _____ the left as you come out of the lift.
15. We normally use the front entrance but there's another entrance _____ the back.
16. Is there anything interesting _____ paper today?
17. I love to look up at the stars _____ the sky at night.
18. When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit _____ the front.
19. It's a very small village. You probably won't find it _____ your map.
20. Paris is _____ the river Seine.
21. I didn't see you _____ the party _____ Saturday. Where were you?
22. It was a very slow train. It stopped _____ every station.
23. I don't know where my umbrella is. Perhaps I left it _____ the bus.
24. Shall I travel _____ your car or mine.
25. We stayed _____ a very nice hotel when we were _____ Amsterdam.
26. Tom is ill. He wasn't _____ work today. He was _____ home _____ bed.
27. I wasn't _____ home/when you phoned. I was _____ my sister's house.

28. It's always too hot _____ my sister's house. The heating is always on too high.
 29. I haven't seen Kate for some time. I last saw her _____ Dave's wedding.
 30. Paul lives _____ London. He's a student _____ London University.

IV) Put in to/ at/ in/ into where necessary. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- Three people were taken _____ hospital after the accident.
- I met Caroline on my way _____ home.
- We left our luggage _____ the station and went to find something to eat.
- Shall we take a taxi _____ the station or shall we walk?
- I must go _____ the bank today to change some money.
- The river Rhine flows _____ the North sea.
- I'm tired. As soon as I get _____ home, I'm going _____ bed.
- "Have you got your camera?" - "No, I left it _____ home."
- Marcel is French. He has just returned _____ France after two years _____ Brazil.
- Have you ever been _____ China?
- I had lost my key but I managed to climb _____ the house through a window.
- We got stuck in a traffic jam on our way _____ the airport.
- Welcome _____ the hotel. We hope you enjoy your stay here.
- She got _____ the car and drove away.
- Don't wait outside. Come _____ the house.

V) Fill in the blanks with by, in, on or with.

- Who is that man standing _____ the window?
- I managed to put the fire out _____ a fire extinguisher.
- These photographs were taken _____ a friend of mine.
- These photographs were taken _____ a very good camera.
- I don't mind going _____ car but I don't want to go _____ your car.
- Shall we get a taxi or shall we go _____ foot?
- What's that music? I know it's _____ Beethoven but I can't remember what it's called.
- There was a small table _____ the bed _____ a lamp and a clock _____ it.
- Our team lost the game only because of a mistake _____ one of our players.
- I didn't feel like walking home, so I came home _____ a taxi.

VI). Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

- My house is next _____ the post office.
- He succeeded _____ opening the door.
- An accident has happened _____ that family.
- I thanked everybody _____ all the help they had given me.
- I can't deal _____ this problem.
- Celia often reminds me _____ her mother.
- I congratulate you _____ your success.
- I can't combine oil _____ water.

- Don't tell anyone _____ me.
- Please write _____ English not _____ Vietnamese.
- I'd like to book a table _____ twelve _____ 6:30 this evening.
- The differences _____ British English and American English are small.
- It isn't easy to start looking _____ a job at her age.
- We often go to school _____ the morning.
- I usually read the newspaper while I'm waiting _____ the bus.
- Janet doesn't take good care _____ himself.
- Next month I'm going to Scotland _____ a short holiday.
- There was panic when people realized the building was _____ fire.
- The pupils left their bicycle leaning _____ the wall.
- I'm a little short _____ money. Can you lend me some?

9. CONJUNCTIONS (LIÊN TỪ)

Liên từ (conjunctions) là những từ dùng để nối các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hoặc các câu với nhau.

I. Hình thức của liên từ (Forms of conjunction)

- Liên từ có thể là những từ đơn: and; but, or, because, although, ...

Ex: He came to see me because he felt happy.

You or I must tell him the truth.

- Liên từ có thể là một ngữ: in order that, as soon as, as if, as though, ...

Ex: We will leave as soon as he comes.

- Liên từ có thể là từng cặp một: either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, both ... and

Ex: What he said was neither kind nor true.

He both writes English and speaks it well.

II. Phân loại liên từ (Kinds of conjunction)

Dựa vào vai trò của liên từ trong câu, ta có thể chia liên từ làm 2 loại:

- Liên từ kết hợp (Co-ordinate conjunctions): nối các từ, nhóm từ, mệnh đề hoặc các câu độc lập với nhau. Loại liên từ này được chia làm 4 nhóm:

- Nhóm **and (và)** - chỉ sự thêm vào

Ex: On the table for tea there were biscuits and sandwiches.

The fur coat was soft as well as warm.

Nhóm này gồm các liên từ: and, both ... and, not only ... but also, as well as, furthermore, besides, moreover, in addition, ...

- Nhóm **but (nhưng)** - chỉ sự mâu thuẫn hoặc trái ngược

Ex: The car was quite old but in excellent condition.

Nhóm này gồm các liên từ: yet, still, however, nevertheless, ...

- Nhóm **or (hay, hoặc là)** - chỉ sự lựa chọn hoặc đoán chừng

Ex: Take this book or that one.

You must work harder or else go into another class.

Nhóm này gồm có các liên từ: *either ... or, otherwise, or else, neither ... nor, ...*

d. Nhóm *so (nên)* - chỉ hậu quả, kết quả

Ex: The rain began to fall, so we went home.

Nhóm này gồm có các liên từ: *therefore, consequently, as a result, ...*

2. **Liên từ phụ thuộc (subordinate conjunctions):** dùng để mở đầu một mệnh đề phụ (mệnh đề danh từ hoặc mệnh đề trạng từ).

Ex: He said that he would help us.

Ask him when he can come.

- Một số liên từ mở đầu cho một mệnh đề danh từ: *that, who, what, when, how, whether, if, ...*

- Một số liên từ mở đầu cho một mệnh đề trạng ngữ: *when, whenever, while, as soon as, since, until, before, after, where, if, though, as if, ...*

EXERCISES

I) **Fill in each blank with an appropriate conjunction.**

1. He drinks _____ beer _____ wine.
2. I'm going out for a short time, _____ you can get supper ready.
3. Those who are not prepared to study should _____ change their ways _____ make room for those who will work.
4. She can't hope to pass the exam in December _____ she'll have to wait till June.
5. He is very seriously ill, _____ doctors have almost give up hope of his recovery.
6. They go to concerts of modern music _____ they really like it.
7. _____ I do not like him very much, I can appreciate his qualities.
8. Find out _____ they are going this evening _____ ask if we may join them.
9. _____ I walked into the room, the phone started ringing.
10. We'll be late _____ we hurry.

II) **Join each pair of sentences, using a subordinate conjunction.**

1. Nam will pass the exam. He studies hard.
2. Mary came to class late. Her motorbike had a puncture.
3. Her mother was very sick. She couldn't come to class.
4. Tom was very lazy. He passed the final examination as well.
5. Daisy is very nice. All her friends love her very much.
6. Daisy is a very intelligent girl. She always gets the scholarships.
7. We will take the trip. It is stormy.
8. I had forgot locking the door. I drove to the office this morning.
9. We study hard. We want to pass the final examination.
10. She earned her living by selling newspapers. She got a B.A degree.

III) **Join each pair of sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1. She is in London. She is in Berlin, too. (either ... or)
2. He wasn't an idler. He wasn't a gambler. (neither ... nor)
3. He isn't likely to be present at the meeting. I'm not either. (neither ... nor)
4. The computer can gather facts. It can store them. (not only ... but also)
5. This prize will mean an honour for him. It will mean an honour for us. (not only ... but also)

10. ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

I. **Mạo từ bất định (indefinite articles): A, AN**

A, an có thể đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít (singular countable noun).

- **A, an** được sử dụng trong lời nói chung chung hoặc để giới thiệu một điều gì chưa được đề cập đến trước đó.

Ex: A ball is round. → nói chung mọi trái bóng đều tròn.

I saw a boy in the street. → chúng ta không biết "boy" nào.

+ **An** được dùng trước những từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.

+ **A** được dùng trước những từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm.

Ex: a book, a pen

an apple, an ink-pot

* Một số từ có thể gây ra sự nhầm lẫn vì cách viết và cách đọc khác nhau.

Ex: a house *nhưng* an hour

a university *nhưng* an umbrella

- Những từ sau đây luôn được dùng với **a**:

European house uniform eulogy

home university euphemism heavy

universal eucalyptus half union

- Những từ sau luôn được dùng với **an**:

hour uncle heir umbrella

herbal unnatural honor understanding

Lưu ý:

an umbrella a white umbrella

an hour a whole hour

II. **Mạo từ xác định (definite articles): THE**

- **The** được sử dụng để chỉ sự việc mà chúng ta đã biết hoặc là một kiến thức chung, phổ biến.

Ex: The boy in the corner is my friend.

→ cả người nói lẫn người nghe đều biết "boy" nào.

The earth is round.

→ chỉ có duy nhất 1 "earth".

- Với những danh từ không đếm được, mạo từ *the* được sử dụng để nói về một cái gì đấy riêng biệt, nhưng sẽ không dùng mạo từ nếu muốn chỉ cái gì chung chung.

Ex: Sugar is sweet. (*Đường thì ngọt.*) → nói chung chung

The sugar on the table is from Cuba. (*Đường ở trên bàn là đường Cuba.*) → riêng biệt

- Thông thường, với những danh từ đếm được số nhiều khi nói đến một loại nào đó thì không có *the* đi trước.

Ex: Oranges are green until they ripen. (all oranges)

Athletes should follow a well-balanced diet. (all athletes)

- Với danh từ riêng, sẽ có mạo từ *the* đứng trước nếu người nói muốn xác định rõ.

Ex: The Susan Parker that I know lives on First Avenue.

- Những từ như *breakfast, lunch, dinner, school, church, home, college, work* không sử dụng bất cứ mạo từ nào nếu không giới hạn nghĩa.

Ex: We ate breakfast at eight o'clock this morning.

We went to school yesterday.

- * Sử dụng sự tổng quát hóa sau đây như một sự chỉ dẫn cho việc sử dụng mạo từ *the*.

A. Sử dụng THE với:

1. oceans, rivers, seas, gulfs, plural lakes

Ex: the Red Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Persian gulf, the great Lakes

2. mountain ranges

Ex: the Rocky Mountains, the Andes

3. earth, moon

Ex: the earth, the moon

4. schools, colleges, universities when the phrase begins with school, ...

Ex: the Univeristy of Florida
the college of Art and Sciences

5. ordinal numbers before nouns

Ex: the First World War, the third chapter

6. wars (except World Wars)

Ex: the Korean war

7. certain countries or groups of countries with more than one word (except Great Britain)

Ex: the United States, the United Kingdom

8. historical documents

Ex: the constitution

9. ethnic groups

Ex: the Indians

B. Không sử dụng THE với:

1. singular lakes

Ex: Lake Geneva, Lake Erie

2. mountains

Ex: (Mount) Vesuvius, (Mount) McKinley, (Mount) Everest

3. planets

Ex: Venus, Mars, ...

4. schools, colleges, universities when the phrase begins with a proper noun.

Ex: Hong Bang college
Hung Vuong University

5. cardinal numbers after nouns

Ex: World War I, chapter three

6. countries preceded by "New" or an adjective such as a direction

Ex: New Zealand, South Africa

7. countries with only one word

Ex: France, Sweden, Vietnam, ...

8. continents

Ex: Europe, Africa, ...

9. states

Ex: Florida, Ohio, California, ...

10. sports

Ex: baseball, basket ball

11. abstract nouns

Ex: freedom, happiness

12. general areas of subject matter

Ex: Mathematics, sociology

13. holidays

Ex: Christmas, Easter

EXERCISES

Put in *the* or *a/an* where necessary.

1. Jason's father bought him _____ bicycle that he had wanted for his birthday.
2. _____ Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from _____ France to _____ United States.
3. Rita is studying _____ English and _____ math this semester.
4. _____ judge asked _____ witness to tell _____ truth.
5. Please give me _____ cup of _____ coffee with _____ cream and _____ sugar.
6. _____ big books on _____ table are for my history class.

7. No one in _____ Spanish class knew _____ correct answer to _____ Mrs Brown's question.
8. My _____ car is four years old, and it still runs well.
9. When you go to _____ store, please buy _____ bottle of _____ chocolate milk and _____ dozen oranges.
10. There are only _____ few seats left for _____ tonight's musical show at _____ university.
11. John and Mary went to _____ school yesterday and then studied in _____ library before returning home.
12. _____ Lake Erie is one of _____ five great Lakes in _____ North America.
13. On our trip to _____ Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean.
14. _____ Mount Rushmore is the site of _____ magnificent tribute to _____ four great American presidents.
15. What did you eat for _____ breakfast this morning?
16. David played _____ basketball and _____ baseball at _____ Boy's club this year.
17. Rita plays _____ violin and her sister plays _____ guitar.
18. While we were in _____ Alaska, we saw _____ Eskimo village.
19. Tom can't go to _____ movies tonight because he has to write _____ essay.
20. David attended _____ Princeton University.
21. Harry has been admitted to _____ School of Medicine at _____ mid western University.
22. Mel's grandmother is in _____ hospital, so we went to visit her _____ last night.
23. _____ political science class is taking _____ trip to _____ France in _____ spring.
24. _____ Queen Elizabeth II is _____ monarch of _____ Great Britain.
25. Scientists sent _____ expedition to _____ Mars during _____ 1990s.
26. Last night there was _____ bird singing outside my house.
27. _____ chair that you are sitting in is broken.
28. _____ Civil War was fought in _____ United States between 1861 and 1865.
29. _____ Florida State University is smaller than _____ University of Florida.
30. There was _____ knock on _____ door. I opened it and found _____ small dark man in _____ blue overcoat and _____ woolen cap.
31. Do you know _____ time?
Yes, _____ clock in _____ hall has just struck nine.
Then it isn't _____ time to go yet.
32. _____ listening to _____ teacher is useful for all of us.
33. Most of _____ students working in _____ garden are tired.
34. He works as _____ assistant in _____ same shop as I do.
35. Do you think I should go to _____ police?
36. To prevent _____ possible repetition of this accident, I lent him _____ torch.
37. Most _____ farmers working hard on their land almost get nothing for their lifetime.
38. Do you see _____ man standing near _____ door?
39. I told you about _____ burglary that we had at _____ shop, didn't I?
40. _____ practicing English everyday of all the students in our class is very necessary.

11. WORD STUDY (TỪ VỰNG HỌC)

A. WORD FORMATIONS

(CÁCH THÀNH LẬP TỪ)

I. Sự thành lập danh từ (noun formations)

1. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) vào sau động từ.

a. -tion/ -ation

V	N	V	N
<u>Ex:</u> to conserve	→ conversation	to preserve	→ preservation
to prevent	→ prevention	to combine	→ combination

b. -ment

<u>Ex:</u> to develop	→ development	to achieve	→ achievement
to employ	→ employment	to disappoint	→
diasappointment			

c. -er (người/ vật hành động)

<u>Ex:</u> to fertilize	→ fertilizer	to do	→ doer
to teach	→ teacher	to work	→ worker
to sing	→ singer		

d. -or (người)

<u>Ex:</u> to deposit	→ depositor	to act	→ actor
to instruct	→ instructor		

e. -ant (người)

<u>Ex:</u> to assist	→ assistant	to account	→ accountant
to apply	→ applicant	to contest	→ contestant

f. -ing

<u>Ex:</u> to teach	→ teaching	to poison	→ poisoning
to dirty	→ dirtying		

g. -age

<u>Ex:</u> to drain	→ drainage	to use	→ usage
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2. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) vào sau danh từ.

a. -ship

<u>Ex:</u> friend	→ friendship	scholar	→ scholarship
neighbour	→ neighbourship		

b. -ism (chủ nghĩa, học thuyết)

<u>Ex:</u> capital	→ capitalism	hero	→ heroism
Critic	→ Criticism	Marx	→ Marxism

3. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố vào sau tính từ.

a. -ity

<u>Ex:</u> possible	→ possibility	able	→ ability
responsible	→ responsibility	special	→ speciality
real	→ reality	national	→ nationality

b. -ism				
Ex: racial	→ racialism	common	→ communism	
social	→ socialism	feudal	→ feudalism	
c. -ness				
Ex: rich	→ richness	happy	→ happiness	
sad	→ sadness	cold	→ coldness	

4. Một số danh từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các tiền tố (prefixes) vào trước một danh từ khác.

a. super- (cao, giỏi, siêu)				
Ex: man	→ superman	market	→ supermarket	
structure	→ superstructure			
b. under- (ở dưới)				
Ex: achievement	→ underachievement	growth	→ undergrowth	
clothes	→ underclothes	pass	→ underpass	
c. sur- (ở trên, bên ngoài)				
Ex: face	→ surface	name	→ surname	
plus	→ surplus			
d. sub- (dưới, ở dưới)				
Ex: way	→ subway	continent	→ subcontinent	
committee	→ subcommittee			

II. Sự thành lập tính từ (Adjective formations)

1. Một số tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố (suffixes) vào sau danh từ

a. -ful (đầy)				
N	Adj	N	Adj	
Ex: harm	→ harmful	use	→ useful	
success	→ successful	hope	→ hopeful	
help	→ helpful			
b. -less (không có)				
Ex: child	→ childless	odour	→ odourless	
tree	→ treeless	home	→ homeless	
c. -ly (có vẻ, có tính cách, hàng giờ/ ngày/ tháng/ năm...)				
Ex: man	→ manly	brother	→ brotherly	
world	→ worldly	hour	→ hourly	
year	→ yearly	day	→ daily	
d. -like (giống như)				
Ex: child	→ childlike	god	→ godlike	
life	→ lifelike	statesman	→ statesmanlike	
e. -y (nhiều, đầy, có)				
Ex: rain	→ rainy	snow	→ snowy	
dust	→ dusty	sand	→ sandy	
health	→ healthy	fog	→ foggy	

f. -ish (có tính chất của; giống như)

Ex: fool	→ foolish	self	→ selfish
child	→ childish		

g. -al (thuộc về)

Ex: magic	→ magical	agriculture	→ agricultural
industry	→ industrial	nature	→ natural

h. -ous

Ex: poison	→ poisonous	nerve	→ nervous
danger	→ dangerous	fame	→ famous

2. Một số tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm hậu tố vào sau động từ.

a. -ive (có tính chất)

V	→ Adj	V	→ Adj
Ex: act	→ active	progress	→ progressive
abort	→ abortive	attract	→ attractive

b. -able (có thể)

Ex: accept	→ acceptable	count	→ countable
achieve	→ achievable	agree	→ agreeable

3. Một số tính từ mang nghĩa phủ định được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố phủ định vào trước tính từ.

a. un- (không)

Ex: happy	→ unhappy	fortunate	→ unfortunate
lucky	→ unlucky	forgettable	→ unforgettable

b. in-

Ex: direct	→ indirect	convenient	→ inconvenient
dependent	→ independent	formal	→ informal

c. im- (trước những từ bắt đầu bằng m hoặc p)

Ex: patient	→ impatient	possible	→ impossible
mature	→ immature	perfect	→ imperfect

d. ir- (trước những từ bắt đầu bằng r)

Ex: regular	→ irregular	religious	→ irreligious
removable	→ irremovable	rational	→ irrational

e. il- (trước những từ bắt đầu bằng l)

Ex: legal	→ illegal	logical	→ illogical
literate	→ illiterate		

4. Một số tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố vào trước tính từ.

a. super- (quá, siêu)

Ex: human	→ superhuman	natural	→ supernatural
sonic	→ supersonic		

b. under- (dưới, thấp, không đủ)

Ex: cover	→ undercover	developed	→ underdeveloped
done	→ underdone		

c. over- (quá)

Ex: anxious → overanxious confident → overconfident
bearing → overbearing joyed → overjoyed

d. sub- (ở dưới)

Ex: conscious → subconscious human → subhuman

5. Tính từ kép có thể được thành lập bằng cách kết hợp một danh từ với một quá khứ phân từ: N + V₃ → Adj

Ex: man-made hand-made corn-fed
snow-covered horse-pulled

6. Ngoài ra ta còn có thể thành lập tính từ bằng cách dùng WELL hoặc ILL kết hợp với một quá khứ phân từ.

Ex: well-prepared well-known well-done
ill-prepared ill-bred ill-judged

III. Sự thành lập động từ (Verb formations)

1. Một số ngoại động từ (transitive verbs) được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố out- vào nội động từ (intransitive verbs).

out- : tốt hơn, nhanh hơn, dài hơn, v.v...

Ex: grow → outgrow (lớn hơn, phát triển hơn)
live → outlive (sống lâu hơn)
run → outrun (chạy nhanh hơn)
weigh → outweigh (nặng hơn)
number → outnumber (nhiều hơn, đông hơn)

* Transitive verb: động từ luôn có tân ngữ trực tiếp theo sau (V + O_d)

* Intransitive verb: động từ không có tân ngữ theo sau.

2. Một số động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố en- vào sau tính từ, danh từ hoặc một động từ khác.

en- : bỏ vào, làm cho, gây ra

Ex: danger (n) → endanger (v) case (n) → encase (v)
rich (adj) → enrich (v) large (adj) → enlarge (v)
close (v) → enclose (v) act (v) → enact (v)
force (v) → enforce (v)

3. Một số động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm tiền tố vào các động từ.

a. over- (quá)

Ex: act → overact stay → overstay
take → overtake throw → overthrow
work → overwork

b. under- (ở dưới)

Ex: study → understudy write → underwrite
sell → undersell charge → undercharge
do → underdo

c. super- (siêu, quá)

Ex: impose → superimpose intend → superintend
pose → superpose charge → supercharge
abound → superabound

4. Nhiều động từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm -ize/ -ise vào sau danh từ hoặc tính từ.

Ex: social → socialize symbol → symbolize

IV. Cách thành lập trạng từ (adverb formations)

Trạng từ thường được thành lập bằng cách thêm hậu tố -ly vào sau tính từ.

Ex: adj → adv adj → adv
beautiful → beautifully careful → carefully
careless → carelessly strong → strongly
main → mainly bad → badly

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

good (adj) → well (adv) late (adj) → late/ lately (adv)
ill (adj) → ill (adv) fast (adj) → fast (adv)

B. WORD FORMS

(HÌNH THỨC CỦA TỪ)

Dưới đây là các cách nhận biết từ loại của một từ khi làm bài tập:

I). Danh từ (nouns)

Danh từ thường được đặt ở các vị trí:

1. Chủ ngữ của câu

Ex: Computers are being used in all kinds of work.

Maths is the subject I like best.

2. Sau các tính từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu (his, my, her, ...). Chú ý các câu có nhiều tính từ.

Ex: She is a good teacher.

Dirty air is chiefly a city problem.

His talk was successful.

3. Sau enough

Ex: He didn't have enough money to buy that car then.

4. Sau các mạo từ a, an, the, hoặc các từ this, that, these, those, each, every, both, no, ... (Lưu ý cấu trúc a/ an/ the + adj + noun)

Ex: The scientists have become important people in our society.

Some difficult problems have been solved by this man.

She is such a kind girl that everybody loves her.

5. Sau giới từ (*in, on, of, with, ...*)

Ex: The robbery is under investigation.
He has a good knowledge of science.

6. Sau các từ chỉ về số lượng (quantifiers: *few, a few, little, a little, some, any, many, most, ...*)

Ex: I don't get much exercise sitting in the office all day.
I have little knowledge about genetics.
Most boys like playing football.

II. Tính từ (adjectives)

Tính từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

1. Trước danh từ.

adj + N

Ex: Modern society needs engineers.
adj N

2. Sau hệ từ.

be/ seem/ appear/ feel/ taste/ look/ keep + adj

Ex: She is beautiful.
Tom seems tired now.
Peter felt upset because he failed the test.
Mary looks happy now.

keep/ make + O + adj

Ex: We should make our school tidy.
O adj

3. Sau too.

be/ seem/ look/... + too + adj

Ex: He is too short to play basketball.
Daisy is too young to drive a car.

4. Trước enough.

be + adj + enough

Ex: She is tall enough to play volleyball.
Ben is rich enough to buy such an expensive house.

5. Trong cấu trúc so ... that.

be/ seem/ look/ feel/ ... + so + adj + that

Ex: The weather was so bad that we decided to stay at home.
The film is so exciting that I've seen it many times.

6. Tính từ còn được dùng dưới các dạng so sánh (lưu ý tính từ dài hay đứng sau more, the most, less, as ... as)

Ex: Meat is more expensive than fish.
This is the most intelligent boy I've ever seen.
He is as deaf as a post.

7. Tính từ trong câu cảm thán.

How + adj + S + V
What + (a/ an) + adj + N

Ex: How beautiful the girl is!
What awful weather!

III. Trạng từ (adverbs)

Trạng từ thường đứng ở các vị trí sau:

1. Sau trợ động từ và trước động từ thường.

V (trợ động từ) + adv + V (thường)

Ex: The South of Vietnam was completely liberated on April 30, 1975.
I have recently finished my homework.

2. Trước tính từ.

be/ feel/ look/... + adv + adj

Ex: I'm truthfully grateful to you for your help.
Nitric oxide is highly harmful.
I feel completely interested in this book.

3. Sau too.

V (thường) + too + adv

Ex: He studied too lazily to pass his exam.
She came too late to see him yesterday.

4. Trong cấu trúc so ... that.

V (thường) + so + adv + that

Ex: Jack drove so fast that he caused an accident.
The child ate so much that he was sick.
He works so hard that he rarely goes to the cinema.

5. Cuối câu.

S + V (+ O) + adv

Ex: The doctor told me to breathe in slowly.
She did some odd jobs at home disappointedly.
The surgeon performed the operation successfully.

6. Trước enough.

V(thường) + adv + enough

Ex: She drives carefully enough to be safe.

He worked hard enough to succeed.

7. Trạng từ cũng thường đứng một mình ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu và cách các thành phần khác của câu bằng dấu phẩy (,).

Ex: Suddenly, he heard a strange voice.

It's raining hard. Tom, however, goes to school.

IV. Động từ (Verbs)

Vị trí của động từ trong câu rất dễ nhận biết vì nó thường đứng sau chủ ngữ. (Nhớ cẩn thận đối với câu có nhiều mệnh đề).

Ex: Tom's behaviour improved at his new school.

S V

I believe her because she always tells the truth.

S V S V

The film which was shown on T.V last night attracted me.

S V

The girl sitting on that chair has won the gold medal.

S V

Chú ý: Khi dùng động từ nhớ lưu ý thì của nó để chia cho đúng.

EXERCISES

Supply the correct word forms.

1. He is a _____ boy. He is always asking questions. (curiosity)
2. All the pupils have done the exercises _____. (easy)
3. Keep _____! The teacher is explaining the lesson. (silence)
4. Be _____ in your work! (care)
5. Time passes _____ when you are alone. (slow)
6. He _____ carefully. He rarely has accident. (drive)
7. Ho Chi Minh city is an important _____ center. (commerce)
8. We have a _____ newspaper in this town. (week)
9. This exercise seems _____. (difficulty)
10. Mrs Green can help Alice to make a good _____. (choose)
11. He has _____ bought a new car. (recent)
12. How _____ the dress is! (expensive)
13. How _____ those shopwindow are! (beauty)
14. She has finished her best _____. (perform)
15. The cartoon last night was very _____. (interest)
16. She _____ goes to the movies with her younger sister. (frequency)

17. Last night the singer sang very _____. (good)
18. The story is about an _____ trip. (excite)
19. In May the days often _____. (long)
20. He got rid of the _____ by opening a window. (smell)
21. Nobody showed them to their _____. (sit)
22. Helen speaks English very _____. (fluent)
23. This is the most _____ machine in our field. (value)
24. We can keep the land in _____ condition by killing weeds. (well)
25. Jack plays football _____. (splendid)
26. The ball was followed with great _____. (excite)
27. That was an _____ match, wasn't it? I was _____ to see it. (excite)
28. _____ is a good career. I want to become a _____. (teach)
29. Rubber trees are very _____. (use)
30. Sports are very good for our _____. (healthy)
31. Who will take _____ of the baby when you go away? (careful)
32. Don't worry about her _____. (complain)
33. What is the real _____ of the house? (wide)
34. I want to make new dresses but I don't have a _____ machine. (sew)
35. She danced so _____ that the audience clapped their hands many times. (beauty)
36. I'll have Tom repair our electric _____. (cook)
37. Water has no colour. It is a _____ liquid. (colour)
38. Please don't make _____. (noisy)
39. Mr Green works in this factory as a shop _____. (keep)
40. Ky Hoa lake is one of the areas of _____. (entertain)
41. Butter is one of the _____ of milk. (produce)
42. He is a _____ person. He often makes me laugh. (fun)
43. I want to know how people _____ New Year in your country. (celebration)
44. On Christmas day, I often send my close friends _____ cards. (greet)
45. He is a famous _____ in this country. (act)
46. He often writes stories. He is a _____. (write)
47. These flowers look _____. (nature)
48. It's not _____ to answer this question. (difficulty)
49. His play were _____ on the stage in London. (performance)
50. The film is _____ so I'm _____. (bore)
51. The Sword Lake is one of _____ places in Hanoi. (history)
52. He devoted all his _____ to writing. (live)
53. How _____ the street is! (danger)
54. She lives _____ although she is very poor. (happy)
55. I'll help you to _____ some beautiful paintings. (choice)
56. The love for book is _____ in developing the pupils' knowledge. (help)

57. This public library is _____ to all people. (open)
58. Books help people to get more _____. (know)
59. _____ countries need help from _____ ones. (develop)
60. This stamp _____ is valuable. (collect)
61. The person who takes care of books in the library is a _____. (library)
62. He is very _____. (friend)
63. She smiles so _____, doesn't she? (attract)
64. My _____ for your skill is great. (admire)
65. We all held our breath because of that _____ film. (thrill)
66. I only had a day to visit all the tourist _____. (attract)
67. They ride their bicycles to the countryside for _____. (please)
68. Red _____ communist countries. (symbol)
69. May Day is celebrated regularly in _____ countries. (society)
70. He lost the game because of his _____. (care)
71. The teacher stressed the need for regular _____. (attend)
72. The cost of _____ must be paid by the buyer. (carry)
73. Our _____ from London to Sydney took 24 hours. (fly)
74. The police are interested in the sudden _____ of the valuable painting. (appear)
75. The master gave Oliver Twist a terrible _____. (punish)
76. He gave no _____ for his absence. (explain)
77. They were happy because their work was finished _____. (success)
78. To prepare his _____ works, Karl Marx often spent whole days in the library of the British Museum. (science)
79. He is respected for his _____. (simple)
80. They had made a lot of _____ before the game started. (prepare)
81. Manchester players have been trying to score another goal, but their efforts are _____. (succeed)
82. We must make _____ for his youth. (allow)
83. An _____ man has stolen all our money. (know)
84. Two of these tablets should be taken _____. (day)
85. Dogs are very _____ pets. (faith)
86. The Thames flows _____ through green meadows. (gentle)
87. Relax in our _____ chairs and enjoy our excellent tea and hot chocolate. (comfort)
88. I'm so _____ you're going to visit my country. (please)
89. What a naughty boy! He always does things _____. (noise)
90. There were ten _____ in the race. (complete)
91. His _____ makes his parents feel sad. (lazy)
92. You should _____ to your teacher. (apology)
93. Jack is _____ of his essay on the Thames. (pride)
94. Paris is _____ for the Eiffel tower. (fame)

95. He worked hard to _____ good crops from poor soil. (product)
96. How _____ of you to break that cup! (care)
97. His long _____ made us bored and sleepy. (speak)
98. He never takes his father's _____. (advise)
99. They sat _____ by the stream. (quiet)
100. To my _____, the monkey peeled a banana and offered it to me. (amaze)
101. _____ air and water are not good for our health. (pollute)
102. Air _____ makes us unhealthy. (pollute)
103. The _____ of the people in our community with the government is very necessary. (cooperate)
104. The paper mill _____ two tons of paper a day. Its _____ is one of the highest in our province. (produce)
105. My new car is more _____ than the one I had before. (economy)
106. Nothing could _____ him. (satisfaction)
107. She got great _____ of helping others. (satisfy)
108. There have been many _____ developments in the field of science. (wonder)
109. Many people say that _____ is the happiest time. (child)
110. We didn't agree with his _____. (decide)
111. Most orphans are bred in _____. (orphan)
112. Thousands of people were made _____ by the war. (home)
113. Mrs Brown lived lonely in her _____. (poor)
114. He was _____ because he could not pay his debts. (sadness)
115. Dickens' novels were first _____ in 1838. (publish)
116. I really don't think he has the _____ to do this job. (able)
117. They work _____. (good)
118. _____ covers the sky at night. (dark)
119. Hard work always brings _____. (succeed)
120. He was very _____. He was a _____. (patriotism)
121. _____ methods of farming have helped to increase rice production a great deal. (science)
122. Mr Hung went _____ last Sunday. (shop)
123. These abbreviations are _____ used in writing letters. (common)
124. I would recommend that you should be interested in reading _____ books and magazines. (education)
125. John is old enough to be _____ of his parents. (depend)
126. It takes years of _____ to acquire the skill of a ballet dancer. (practise)
127. These questions are _____. John can _____ answer them. (ease)
128. A spaceman must learn to become accustomed to _____ in a spaceship. (weight)
129. Make sure that your time is spent _____. (use)
130. I'm _____ in your project because it is _____. (interest)

131. The teacher often _____ the students to ask questions. (courage)
132. I can't jump any _____. (height)
133. The new law will _____ many women to return to work. (able)
134. Many people think that Faraday is the greatest _____ in history. (invent)
135. It was one of his most important _____. (achieve)
136. _____ is often more useful than definition for giving the meanings of words. (illustrate)
137. The boy was given a prize for regular _____. (attend)
138. His discoveries had a great _____ on workers. (influential)
139. Where were the competitions _____. (organization)
140. The representatives joining the festival were from different _____. (national)
141. They have a good _____ with their neighbours. (relative)
142. He left for a _____ of reason. (vary)
143. You can trust him. He is always _____, and everything he says is _____. (truth)
144. Many of buildings in the city were moved to make way for _____. (develop)
145. She has been very _____ since her husband died. (poverty)
146. We should learn all the new words by heart in order to _____ our vocabulary. (rich)
147. The little boy felt very _____ because his parents didn't let him go with them. (disappoint)
148. She can't go to school because of her _____. (sick)
149. The _____ of that little girl makes the room more pleasant. (present)
150. _____ is a problem throughout the world. (hungry)
151. Clever students _____ knowledge easily. (absorption)
152. With so many choices, it's hard to _____ what to buy. (decision)
153. The village is very quiet and _____. (peace)
154. All my efforts ended in _____. (fail)
155. I was _____ about the dates. (confusion)
156. You should have a _____ about scientific subjects if you want to be a scientist. (curious)
157. Children need to have a good _____. (educate)
158. _____ puzzles are funny. (mathematics)
159. You don't need to have a _____ memory to be a scientist. (miracle)
160. Our school team won three _____ games. (succession)
161. A scientist doesn't need a miraculous _____. (memorize)
162. It will take a long time to find out a thorough _____ to the problem of pollution. (solve)
163. Traveling by train is very _____. (attract)
164. _____ have researched _____ subjects. (science)
165. Countless _____ have been made in the textile industry. (improve)

166. His father is an _____. (architecture)
167. The _____ of world population is being studied. (grow)
168. Japan is an _____ country. (industry)
169. She's so busy with _____ activities that she has no time for entertainment. (society)
170. Every _____ in science helps you gain new knowledge. (succeed)
171. Coke is a _____ of cola flavour, water carbon dioxide and sugar. (mix)
172. Some experts say cycling is one of the _____ form of exercise. (safety)
173. Is there any _____ to treat her so badly? (necessary)
174. After the hot summer, there was a _____ of water. (short)
175. The _____ will make him a rich man. (inherit)
176. The _____ to the questions are at the back of the book. (solve)
177. I'll give you three sweets in _____ for an apple. (exchange)
178. In some countries, black people do not have _____ with white people. (equal)
179. Can you _____ life without electricity and other modern conveniences? (imagination)
180. Mrs Tam has just bought a _____ object. It doesn't cost even a pence. (value)
181. The United Nations _____ is an international one. (organize)
182. Banks make loans to _____. (borrow)
183. Banks provide _____ which make it easier for us to pay bills and carry on business. (serve)
184. The _____ unit in France was the Franc. (money)
185. I'm worried about the _____ of the children. (safe)
186. What do you call the _____ relations among countries? (nation)
187. This restaurant is _____ for its western meals. (fame)
188. They all passed their exams without the slightest _____. (difficult)
189. Applied sciences have _____ our homes. (electrification)
190. The _____ of a famous doctor was announced last night. (die)
191. Don't leave the lights on. It wastes _____. (electric)
192. These countries are _____ in imports of raw cotton. (prefer)
193. The _____ of the moon for the earth causes the tides. (attract)
194. We _____ go out for dinner but we cook our own meals most of the time. (occasion)
195. Travelling a lot will _____ our minds. (broad)
196. In some countries, _____ has made young people buy things they don't need. (advertise)
197. I can say with _____ that you have made much progress in learning English. (certain)
198. The company is very efficient and gives a _____ service. (speed)
199. You are very _____. (intelligence)
200. People must have _____ for the air pollution. (responsible)

201. Special drugs should be _____ and dispensed carefully. (manufacture)
202. Do you like _____? (chemist)
203. We have some _____ for typists. (vacant)
204. He often went to work late, _____ he was sacked. (consequence)
205. He was _____ because of his illness. (absence)
206. They looked at him in _____. (astonish)
207. They live with a great _____ belief. (religion)
208. Please don't ask such _____ questions. (person)
209. He is _____ with his new job. (satisfy)
210. This sun block lotion gives good _____ against harmful ultraviolet rays. (protect)
211. She was too _____ to tell her teacher about the stupid mistakes. (shame)
212. This photo has just been _____. (large)
213. He always feels _____ in class because of his laziness. (sleep)
214. She failed the driving test because she didn't follow the guidance of driving _____. (instruct)
215. He _____ agreed to my suggestion. (ready)
216. The island is _____ only by boat. (access)
217. They spent all their money and made no _____ for their future. (provide)
218. When foreigners ask him, he answers in English _____. (automatic)
219. What he has explained about that problem is _____. (reason)
220. You must always tell the _____. (truth)
221. The girl looked _____ for a moment and then answered. (think)
222. The country's _____ resources include forests, coal and oil. (nature)
223. The agency offers practical _____ to people starting their own business. (guide)
224. There is a _____ to overcome the problems. (determined)
225. We were _____ that she would be angry. (fear)
226. These closures will mean _____ for about 500 workers. (employ)
227. The house was _____ with people. (crowd)
228. I'm _____ sorry for the delay. (extreme)
229. Because of his love for teaching, David would _____ his teaching career. (continuous)
230. It is often useful to make a _____ between two things. (compare)
231. He was _____ for the job by a committee. (selection)
232. _____ compounds are often used for fertilizers. (chemist)
233. The smoke that comes from a lit cigarette contains many different _____ chemicals. (poison)
234. Many _____ developed countries spend much money preventing environmental pollution. (industry)
235. Our atmosphere is becoming more and more _____. (contaminate)

236. It is _____ to drive on the left in Vietnam. (legal)
237. Can you _____ what this word means? (explanation)
238. American women are used to being _____. (independence)
239. We'd love to take up your _____ to visit you some time. (invite)
240. You should spend your money _____. (economy)
241. The accident _____ him for life. (deaf)
242. The workers have to know the _____ of these devices. (intense)
243. He has stood for two hours outside of the _____ room. (surgery)
244. Skilled workers are _____ admitted. (prefer)
245. She's conservative. She doesn't want any _____. (transform)
246. A few diseases are still _____ in the world. (treat)
247. Treating diseases by the laser is really a _____. (miraculously)
248. He always tells lies. His words are _____. (value)
249. The dog took _____ in the fire. (satisfy)
250. There was no keen _____ between the dog and the man. (intimate)
251. Don't _____ bad habits in a child. (courage)
252. Don't be so _____. We've only been waiting a few minutes. (patient)
253. No one can measure the _____ of this river. (deep)
254. The town is _____ situated on the River Ouse. (attract)
255. Playing the piano well is one of his greatest _____. (satisfy)
256. The plane arrived _____ after a violent storm. (safe)
257. When did _____ come to the village? (electric)
258. These snakes will not cause you any serious _____ even if they bite you. They are _____. (harm)
259. She is an _____ mother in a few weeks more. (expect)
260. He has no _____ of leaving the city. (intend)
261. Some children have to suffer from lifetime _____. (abnormal)
262. Women nowadays have more _____ to participate in social activities. (free)
263. If you burn the garbage, it'll give off _____ odour. (poison)
264. We can prevent flood by _____ the forests. (preserve)
265. I like your new _____ machine. (calculate)
266. May I borrow your _____? (calculate)
267. I'm _____ money to buy a bicycle, so I'm a _____ and my money is _____. (save)
268. _____ is my hobby. I often have a _____ when I'm free. (swim)
269. Farmers can help _____ the soil by adding fertilizers. (rich)
270. Banking is the business of receiving, _____, and lending the money. (safeguard)

C- ACRONYMS

Acronyms là từ viết tắt được tạo thành từ các mẫu tự đầu của một cụm từ.

* Sau đây là một số *acronyms* thông thường:

- LASER: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
(Sự khuếch đại ánh sáng bằng cách kích thích phát ra tia bức xạ)
- CARE: Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (Tổ chức cứu tế khắp nơi của Mỹ)
- AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Hội chứng suy giảm miễn dịch mắc phải)
- UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
(Quỹ bảo trợ Nhi đồng của Liên Hiệp Quốc)
- BASIC: Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
(Ký hiệu hướng dẫn đa dụng dành cho người bắt đầu sử dụng máy vi tính)
- GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
(Hiệp ước chung về thuế quan và mậu dịch)
- NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Tổ chức hiệp ước Bắc Đại Tây Dương)
- SALT: Strategic Arms Limitation Talk
(Các cuộc đàm phán về việc giới hạn vũ khí chiến lược)
- UFO: Unidentified Flying Object (Vật bay không xác định)
- UNO: United Nations Organisation (Tổ chức Liên Hiệp Quốc)
- VAT: Value Added Tax (Thuế giá trị gia tăng)
- WHO: World Health Organisation (Tổ chức y tế thế giới)
- WAC: Women's Army Corps (Quân Đoàn phụ nữ)
- VIP: very important person (nhân vật rất quan trọng)
- TU: Trade Union (Công đoàn)
- AGM: Annual General Meeting (Cuộc họp chung hằng năm)
- BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation (Chương trình phát thanh Anh Quốc)
- FIFA: International Federation of Football Associations (Liên đoàn bóng đá quốc tế)
- FAO: Food and Agricultural Organisation (Tổ chức thực phẩm và công nghiệp)
- ILO: International Labour Organisation (Tổ chức lao động quốc tế)
- IMF: International Monetary Fund (Quỹ tiền tệ quốc tế)
- MA: Master of Arts (Thạc sĩ văn chương)
- B.A: Bachelor of Arts (Cử nhân văn chương)
- POW: Prisoner of War (Tù nhân chiến tranh)
- SEATO: South East Asia Treaty Organisation (Tổ chức hiệp ước Đông Nam Á)
- EEC: European Economic Community (Cộng đồng kinh tế châu Âu)
- RADAR: Radio Detective and Ranging (Máy vô tuyến dò tìm và phân loại)

D. IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

(THÀNH NGỮ)

Thành ngữ có cấu trúc

VERB + NOUN (PHRASE) + PREPOSITION

* Sau đây là một số thành ngữ thường gặp:

- | | |
|---|--|
| catch sight of : bắt gặp, nhìn thấy | give place to : nhường chỗ |
| give way to : nhượng bộ, chịu thua | keep pace with/ keep up with : sánh kịp, bắt kịp |
| lose sight of : mất hút, không nhìn thấy | make allowance for : chiều cố đến |
| make fun of : chế nhạo | make a fuss over/ about : làm rối tung lên, làm ọm sòm |
| make room for : dọn chỗ cho | make use of : dùng, sử dụng |
| lose touch with : mất liên lạc | lose track of : mất dấu |
| put a stop to : làm ngừng lại | take account of : để ý đến, lưu tâm |
| take care of : chăm sóc | take notice of : lưu ý |
| pay attention to : chú ý tới | put an end to : kết thúc |
| set fire to : làm cháy, thiêu | take advantage of : lợi dụng |
| take note of : để ý, ghi chép | take leave of : từ biệt |
| give birth to : sanh con | make a contribution to : góp phần |
| keep correspondence with : liên lạc thư từ | show affection for : có cảm tình |
| feel pity for/ take (have) : thương xót | feel regret for : hối tiếc, ân hận |
| pity on | feel sympathy for : thông cảm |
| make a decision on/ make up one's mind : quyết định | |
| make complaint about : kêu ca, phàn nàn | feel shame at : xấu hổ |
| have a look at : nhìn ngắm | get victory over : chiến thắng |
| play an influence over : có ảnh hưởng | have faith in : tin tưởng |
| take interest in : quan tâm, thích thú | |

EXERCISES

Fill in the blank with a suitable idiomatic expression.

1. She was furious that she was being _____.
2. The house has been remodeled and _____.
3. He left home without _____ anybody.
4. The woman _____ whom you _____ on the bus this morning is my aunt.
5. The baby _____ whom she's going to _____ will bring her happiness.
6. I _____ having deceived her.
7. Tom and Dick are carrying on a discussion which I want to _____.
8. This is a rare opportunity _____ which you should _____ to get a better job.

9. Mr Smith is my old teacher _____ whom I have _____ for a long time. I do not know his present address.
10. Who will _____ the children when you are away?
11. My father does not like politics. He does not _____ political problems and current events.
12. She always _____ the increase of the price of goods.
13. Mary was sad and ashamed because you _____ her.
14. They are good poor students _____ whom the school has to _____.
15. You have to study harder in order to _____ your classmates.
16. This shop is so small that we didn't _____ it.
17. Mrs Smith is a very clement woman. She _____ orphans and beggars.
18. Do you _____ the "No Parking" sign?
19. The matter _____ the press are _____ is high officials' corruption.
20. We have to move this box in order to _____ the new TV set.
21. I have some friends living in USA. I often _____ them.
22. Your manner is quite ridiculous. I _____ it.
23. The teacher says that we have to _____ our exam papers before ten.
24. For generations our people _____ many enemies and drove them away.
25. The police followed the robbers but finally they _____ them.
26. The Press is called the fourth estate. It _____ the public opinion.
27. I do not _____ long-hair young men.
28. Do you know how to _____ this electronic computer.
29. We should _____ the suffering of others.
30. English is a very important language. We _____ learning it very much.
31. The houses _____ which the pyromaniac _____ last night are not far from our home.
32. The boys are miserable. I _____ them.
33. We are looking at the boat in the open sea, and soon we _____ it.
34. Please _____ this photograph and tell me where your teacher is.
35. Did you _____ Paul in the bookshop yesterday?
36. Have you _____ the day to start off?
37. Every citizen has to _____ the building of his country.
38. We know he works very hard. We _____ his success.
39. The difficulties are so great that I have to _____ them.
40. The rich should _____ the poor.
41. Why do you often _____ your neighbours?
42. Anyhow he's a good man. I think we ought to be generous to him and _____ his family circumstances.
43. I haven't sent letters to her for a long time. In fact, we have _____ with each other.

44. You have to move this table to _____ the new television set.
45. Have they _____ the "No Smoking" sign?
46. I'd like to _____ this opportunity to explain the difficulty I've met.
47. He ran as fast as he could, but he was not able to _____ his brother.
48. We have to _____ these difficult circumstances.
49. He lost control of his temper and _____ his anger.
50. Be calm, and don't _____ such trifles.
51. You should _____ the teacher's explanation.
52. I tried to run after her but I couldn't _____ her.
53. She decided to _____ these letters because they weren't necessary.
54. Her mother was sick, so Linda had to stay at home to _____ her.
55. I'd like to _____ this opportunity to get a new job with higher wage.
56. I have _____ him since we left school.
57. Don't you _____ him. He is a pity boy.
58. You must _____ many opportunities you have to practise speaking English.
59. If we correspond regularly, we won't _____ each other.
60. If I _____ you in the city again, I'll call the police.
61. If he _____ what the teacher says, he might make progress.
62. Tom is old enough to _____ himself.
63. You should _____ what the teacher says in class.
64. This man was sent to prison for _____ his house.
65. It's cruel to _____ handicapped people.
66. Don't _____ such an unimportant problem.
67. The police followed the thieves but finally they _____ them.
68. They don't know how to _____ the tool.
69. He was accused of _____ the house.
70. Don't _____ what he says. He is a liar.
71. On the way home from work today, I _____ my old friend.
72. The pile of papers couldn't catch fire by itself. Someone must have _____ it.
73. I'm determined to _____ all these rumours.
74. Everyone _____ her because she is wearing such a funny hat.
75. The teacher promised to _____ wishes of the students' parents.

REPORTED SPEECH

(LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP)

Lời nói gián tiếp (indirect/ reported speech) là lời tường thuật lại ý của người nói.

- Nếu động từ của mệnh đề chính ở thì simple present (say), present perfect (have/ has said) hoặc simple future (will say) thì trong lời trích dẫn ta chỉ đổi đại từ (pronouns) và chia động từ cho thích hợp với đại từ đó.

Ex: The farmer says, "I hope it will rain tomorrow."

→ The farmer says that he hopes it will rain tomorrow.

She has said, "I'm tired now."

→ She has said that she is tired now.

- Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở thì simple past (said) thì trong lời trích dẫn ta phải đổi thì, đại từ và một số từ hoặc cụm từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.

* Khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý đến một số thay đổi sau:

1. Thay đổi thì động từ (changes in tenses of verbs)

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp	Ví dụ
Simple Present	Simple Past	"I feel sick." He said he <u>felt</u> sick.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	"I'm writing a letter." He said he <u>was writing</u> a letter.
Simple Past	Past Perfect	"I arrived at 5p.m." He said he <u>had arrived</u> at 5p.m.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	"I have seen that film." He said he <u>had seen</u> that film.
Past Continuous/ Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Cont.	"I was living in Vienn then" He said he <u>had been living</u> in Vienn then.
Simple Future	Future in the Past	"I shall go to Japan in July." He said he <u>would go</u> to Japan in July.

- Ta có thể dùng thì *simple present* thay vì *simple past* trong lời nói gián tiếp khi diễn tả một thói quen hay một chân lý.

Ex: "I work late every evening." → He said he works/ worked late every evening.

"The sun rises in the East." → The teacher said the sun rises/ rose in the East.

- Đối với các động từ khuyết (modal verbs) không có dạng quá khứ, ta có thể mượn các động từ có cùng nghĩa.

must	→	had to/ would have to
must not	→	was/ were not to
can	→	could/ be able to
may	→	might
will/ shall	→	would/ should/ be going to

2. Thay đổi tính từ và trạng từ (changes in adjectives and adverbs)

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp	Ví dụ
This	That	"I need <u>this</u> book." He said he needed <u>that</u> book.
These	Those	"I'll take <u>these</u> with me." He said he would take <u>those</u> with him.
Here	There	"I'll return <u>here</u> at 3 o'clock." He said he would return <u>there</u> ...
Now	Then	"I'm going <u>now</u> ." He said he was going <u>then</u> .
Today	That day	"I'll do it <u>today</u> ." He said he would do it <u>that day</u> .
Yesterday	The day before The previous day	"I was in Hue <u>yesterday</u> ." He said he had been in Hue <u>the day before</u> .
Tomorrow	The day after The following day	"We'll wait until <u>tomorrow</u> ." They said they would wait until <u>the day after</u> .
Ago	Before	"I was in Dalat three weeks <u>ago</u> ." He said he had been in Dalat three weeks <u>before</u> .
Next week	The week after The following week	"I'll come to see her <u>next week</u> ." He said he would come to see her <u>the week after</u> .

☆ Cách đổi câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

I. Câu mệnh lệnh và câu yêu cầu (orders and requests)

Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, đề nghị được đổi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thường được mở đầu bằng những động từ như: *order, command, tell, ask, request, ...* và theo sau là tân ngữ trực tiếp chỉ người nhận lệnh + động từ nguyên mẫu (object + to-infinitive).

Ex: "Hurry up, Lan." → He told Lan to hurry up.

"Shut the door." → He ordered them to shut the door.

"Don't leave the room." → He ordered them not to leave the room.

"Please don't tell anybody what happened."

→ She ask me not to tell anybody what (had) happened.

II. Câu hỏi (questions)

Có hai loại câu hỏi: Câu hỏi Yes-No và câu hỏi Why-

1. Câu hỏi Yes - No (Yes - No questions)

- Trong lời nói gián tiếp loại câu hỏi này được mở đầu bằng các động từ *ask, inquire, wonder, want to know, ...*
- Dùng *if* hoặc *whether* ngay sau động từ giới thiệu của mệnh đề chính.
- Đổi trật tự câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật và đổi các đại từ, tính từ, thì của động từ, ...

Ex: "Have you seen that film?" → He asked *if/ whether* she had seen that film.

"Will Tom be here tomorrow?" → She wondered *if/ whether* Tom would be there the day after.

2. **Câu hỏi Wh- (WH- Questions:** mở đầu bằng các nghi vấn từ như *who, what, where, when, ...*)
- Trong lời nói gián tiếp loại câu hỏi này được mở đầu bằng các động từ *ask, require, wonder, want to know, ...*
 - Lặp lại từ để hỏi (*what, when, where, ...*) sau động từ giới thiệu.
 - Đổi trật tự câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật và đổi các đại từ, tính từ, thì của động từ...

Ex: "What time does the film begin?"

→ He wanted to know what time the film began.

"What will happen if she can not find her passport?"

→ He wondered what would happen if she could not find her passport.

Lưu ý: Trong trường hợp câu trực tiếp có cả câu trần thuật lẫn câu hỏi thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp, phần nào vẫn cứ đổi theo phần ấy.

Ex: "I have left my watch at home. Can you tell me the time?"

→ He said that he had left his watch at home and asked me if I could tell him the time.

III. Câu cảm thán (exclamations)

Câu cảm thán thường được thuật lại bằng động từ *exclaim/ say that*.

Ex: "What a lovely garden they have!"

→ He exclaimed/ said that what a lovely garden they had.

"How hot it is!" → He exclaimed/ said that how hot it was.

IV. Câu trần thuật (statements)

- Câu trần thuật được đổi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thường được mở đầu bằng các động từ *say, tell, ...*

to say (that) ... to say to somebody... to tell somebody...

- Đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ hoặc đại từ sở hữu sao cho tương ứng với chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ mệnh đề chính.

- Đổi thì của động từ thành thì quá khứ tương ứng.

- Đổi một số tính từ chỉ định và trạng từ hoặc cụm trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn

Ex: "I saw her yesterday"

→ He said he had seen her the day before/ the previous day.

* Trường hợp đặc biệt (Special cases)

Khi đổi từ câu nói trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta không đổi thì trong mệnh đề phụ ở các trường hợp sau dù mệnh đề chính ở thì quá khứ.

1. Động từ trong câu nói trực tiếp có thời gian xác định.

Ex: He said, "I was born in 1980". → He said that he was born in 1980.

2. Câu điều kiện loại 2, 3.

Ex: He said, "If I were you, I wouldn't come here."

→ He said if he were me he wouldn't come there.

3. Quá khứ giả định (trong wish-clause, as if, ...)

Ex: Mary said, "I wish I were a boy".

→ Mary said that she wished she were a boy.

4. Trong lời nói trực tiếp có: *could would, should, might, used to, ought to, would rather, had better, ...*

Ex: Tom said to me, "You had better not contact her".

→ Tom said to me I had better not contact her.

5. Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một tình huống không đổi.

Ex: My teacher said, "The sun rises in the East".

→ My teacher said the sun rises in the East.

EXERCISES

Put the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He said to her, "You are my friend."
2. Johnny said to his mother, "I don't know how to do this exercise."
3. "Don't come back before one o'clock", advised my brother.
4. "Cook it in butter", Mrs Brown said to her daughter.
5. The pupils said to their teacher, "Please give us better marks."
6. "Pull as hard as you can", she said to me.
7. "Who put salt in my coffee?", he asked.
8. My friend said, "Are you going to leave tomorrow?"
9. "Have you done your homework?", said my mother.
10. I asked Bill, "What time did you go to bed last night?"
11. Paul said "I must go home now."
12. "There's been an accident and the road is blocked", said the policeman.
13. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children.
14. Mary said, "My father died a year ago."
15. "Must you go now?", said Mr. Brown.
16. "Whose bicycle did you borrow yesterday?", his mother asked him.
17. "It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday", said the teacher.
18. "Be modest if you are a good pupil", said my father.
19. "Shut the door but don't lock it", she said to us.
20. Tom said, "New York is bigger than London."
21. "Please help us," they said to us.
22. "Don't forget to send your parents my regards", she said to me.
23. The traveller asked, "How long does it take to get to London?"
24. John said, "I have finished studying my lesson."
25. Mary said, "I can not go to the movies with you, John."
26. He asked me, "Why didn't you come to class yesterday?"
27. "Did you phone me yesterday?" Tom asked Mary.
28. "Do you like it?" - "Yes"
29. "I didn't know them. Did you, Tom?" she asked.
30. "Avoid the Marble Arch" said the policeman "There's going to be a big demonstration here."
31. "Don't take more than two of these at once", said the doctor, handing me a bottle of pills.

32. They said to me, "Let's go to the zoo."
33. "I shouldn't do that if I were you. Isn't it very dangerous?" He said.
34. "When we've finished this game we'll have supper." They said to me.
35. "Have you got any shampoo, Alice. I must wash my hair." Johnny asked.
36. He said to me "Listen! Can you hear someone coming?"
37. "Do as I tell you or you'll be punished. I'll teach you who is master in this house", he said.
38. "When you have cleaned the sitting room, will you please light the fire there? It's rather chilly today", my mother said to me.
39. "I shall expect to see you next Wednesday." Mary said to her friend.
40. The teacher asked "Which book are you taking, John?"
41. I asked the policeman "Do you know how far it is to the station?"
42. "What a dirty face you have!" Ann said to her son.
43. "Don't you know how to behave? There must be no talking in lessons". The teacher told his pupils.
44. "I wonder who is coming on the excursion tomorrow. I do hope it won't rain." She said.
45. "Do as you are told. You are a naughty boy." Mrs Brown said.
46. "It's a very nice evening. Why don't we go for a walk?" Jim suggested.
47. "You must decide what you want to do", she said to her daughter.
48. Mary asked me "Can you tell me why you are so sad?"
49. Jane said to John "Who will come to the movies with me?"
50. "Will you please find out when he last wrote to me?" Jane said to her friend.

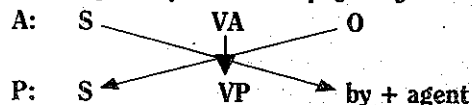
THE PASSIVE AND ACTIVE SENTENCES (CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG - CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG)

QUAN SÁT:

- Câu chủ động (Active sentences): Mr. Smith teaches English.
- Câu bị động (Passive sentences): English is taught by Mr. Smith.

QUY TẮC:

Muốn chuyển một câu chủ động sang câu bị động, ta thực hiện các bước sau:



1. Tân ngữ chủ động → chủ ngữ bị động

Lấy tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

Ex: My father built the house. → The house was built by my father.

- Nếu động từ chủ động có hai tân ngữ thì một trong hai tân ngữ có thể dùng làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động. Tuy nhiên tân ngữ về người được sử dụng nhiều hơn.

Ex: I'm writing her a letter.

→ She is being written a letter.

→ A letter is being written to her.

2. Động từ bị động

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

- Nếu động từ chủ động ở thì *simple present* hoặc *simple past* thì động từ trong câu bị động sẽ là:

AM, IS, ARE WAS, WERE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Ex: John delivers the newspapers every morning.

→ The newspapers are delivered by John every morning.

My mother wrote that letter.

→ That letter was written by my mother.

- Nếu động từ chủ động ở thì *present continuous* hoặc *past continuous* thì động từ trong câu bị động sẽ là:

AM, IS, ARE WAS, WERE + BEING + PAST PARTICIPLE

Ex: He is asking me a lot of questions.

→ I am being asked a lot of questions.

She was doing her homework at that time.

→ Her homework was being done at that time.

- Nếu động từ chủ động ở thì *present perfect* hoặc *past perfect* thì động từ trong câu bị động sẽ là:

HAVE, HAS HAD + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

Ex: My mother has made that cake.

→ That cake has been made by my mother.

They had prepared a dinner before we came.

→ A dinner had been prepared before we came.

- Nếu động từ chủ động dùng với các động từ như *can, may, must, will, shall, have to, used to, ...* thì động từ trong câu sẽ là:

CAN, MAY, ... + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Ex: My friend can answer this question.

→ This question can be answered by my friend.

The manager should sign these contracts today.

→ These contracts should be signed by the manager today.

3. Chủ ngữ chủ động → BY + tân ngữ bị động

Ex: My mother made this cake. → This cake was made by my mother.

- *Me, you, him, them, people, someone, ...* thường được bỏ trong câu bị động nếu không muốn nêu rõ tác nhân.

Ex: Someone has sent me the flowers. → I have been sent the flowers.

- Nếu tân ngữ trong câu bị động chỉ sự vật, sự việc thì ta dùng giới từ *with* thay *by* trước tân ngữ ấy.

Ex: Smoke filled the room. → The room was filled with smoke.

4. Vị trí của trạng từ hoặc trạng ngữ trong câu bị động.

- Trạng từ/ trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn đứng trước *by* + *tân ngữ bị động*.

Ex: The police found him in the forest.

→ He was found in the forest by the police.

- Trạng từ/ trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian đứng sau *by* + *tân ngữ bị động*.

Ex: My parents are going to buy a car tomorrow.

→ A car is going to be bought by my parents tomorrow.

- Trạng từ chỉ thể cách (adverbs of manner) thường đứng giữa *be* và quá khứ phân từ.

Ex: The scientists have studied the problem carefully.

→ The problem has been carefully studied by the scientists.

☆ Một số dạng câu bị động

1. Thể sai khiến (Causative form): HAVE, GET

Active : Subject + HAVE + object (person) + bare-infinitive + object

Passive : Subject + HAVE + object (thing) + past participle (+ by + object (person))

Ex: I had him repair my bicycle yesterday.

→ I had my bicycle repaired yesterday.

Active : Subject + GET + object (person) + to infinitive + object (thing)

Passive : Subject + GET + object (thing) + past participle (+ by + obj. (person))

Ex: I get her to make some coffee.

→ I get some coffee made.

2. Động từ chỉ giác quan (Verbs of perception): see, watch, hear, look, taste, ...

Active: Subject + verb + object + bare infinitive/ V-ing + ...

Passive: Subject + be + past participle + to infinitive/ V-ing + ...

Ex: They saw her come in.

→ She was seen to come in.

They saw the lorry running down the hill.

→ The lorry was seen running down the hill.

3. Động từ chỉ ý kiến (Verbs of opinion): say, think, believe, report, rumour, ...

Active: Subject + verb + (that) + clause ($S_2 + V_2 + O_2...$)

Passive: • It + be + verb (past participle) + (that) + clause

• S_2 + be + verb (past participle) + to infinitive...

+ to have + past participle

Ex: People say that he is a famous doctor.

→ It is said that he is a famous doctor.

→ He is said to be a famous doctor.

Ex: They thought that Mary had gone away.

→ It was thought that Mary had gone away.

→ Mary was thought to have gone away.

4. Câu mệnh lệnh (Imperative sentences)

Active : Verb + object + adjunct.

Passive : Let + object + be + past participle + adjunct.

Ex: Write your name here. → Let your name be written here.

Active : (Subject) + let + sb + do + sth

Passive : Subject + be + let/ allowed + to-infinitive

Ex: He let me go out. → I was let/ allowed to go out.

EXERCISES

1. Put the following into the passive voice.

1. They can't make tea with cold water.
2. The chief engineer was instructing all the workers of the plant.
3. Somebody has taken some of my books away.
4. They will hold the meeting before May Day.
5. They have to repair the engine of the car.
6. The boys broke the window and took away some pictures.
7. People spend a lot of money on advertising every day.
8. They may use this room for the classroom.
9. The teacher is going to tell a story.
10. Mary is cutting the cake with a sharp knife.
11. The children looked at the women with a red hat.
12. They have provided the victims with food and clothing.
13. People speak English in almost every corner of the world.
14. You mustn't use this machine after 5:30 p.m.
15. Luckily for me, they didn't call my name.
16. After class, one of the students always erases the chalk board.
17. You must clean the wall before you paint it.
18. They told the new pupil where to sit.
19. I knew that they had told him of the meeting.
20. Nobody has ever treated me with such kindness.
21. No one believes his story.
22. A sudden increase in water pressure may break the dam.
23. We must take good care of books borrowed from the library.
24. A man I know told me about it.
25. We can never find him at home for he is always on the move.
26. They use milk for making butter and cheese.
27. Science and Technology have completely changed human life.
28. John used to visit My Cole at weekends.
29. Weeds cover the river bank.
30. Smoke filled the room.

II. Turn the following sentences into the active voice.

1. These exercises were done well.
2. This dress must be washed in cold water.
3. No mistakes have been made in his composition.
4. His painting will be exhibited for the first time by New Arts gallery.
5. This house was built 100 years ago.
6. These artificial flowers are made of silk.
7. The lessons are being written by the students now.
8. This job has to be done at once.
9. These animals at the zoo are fed twice a day.
10. The operation is going to be performed by French doctors.
11. All the arrangements have been made.
12. When was this radio manufactured?
13. They couldn't be found anywhere.
14. Is mathematics taught in this school?
15. Fortunately the machinery wasn't damaged by the accident.
16. Please wait here while your luggage is being examined.
17. How are candles made?
18. For a long time the earth was believed to be flat.
19. Were you taught how to apply this theory by your teacher?
20. Apples are said to be good for our health.
21. Don't let the dog be teased by the children.
22. It is believed that red is the symbol of luck.
23. What have been done to help the poor in this city?
24. The jewelry must have been stolen while she was out.
25. Where did the treasure use to be hidden by pirates in the old time?

III. Put the following into the passive voice.

1. Yes - No questions:

1. Do they teach English here?
2. Will you invite her to your wedding party?
3. Did the teacher give some exercises?
4. Is she going to write a poem?
5. Have they changed the window of the laboratory?
6. Is she making big cakes for the party?
7. Has Tom finished the work?
8. Are the police making inquiries about the thief?
9. Must we finish the test before ten?
10. Will buses bring the children home?

2. Wh- questions:

11. Why didn't they help him?

12. How many games has the team played?
13. Where do people speak English?
14. Who are they keeping in the kitchen?
15. How can they open this safe?
16. What books are people reading this year?
17. How did the police find the lost man?
18. Who looked after the children for you?
19. How long have they waited for the doctor?
20. What time can the boys hand in their papers?

3. Sentences with two objects:

21. The teacher gave each of us two exercise books.
22. Someone will tell him that news.
23. They have sent enough money to these poor boys.
24. They have given the women in most countries in the world the right to vote.
25. They paid me a lot of money to do the job.

4. Sentences with verbs of reporting:

26. People believe that 13 is an unlucky number.
27. They rumoured the man was still living.
28. They declared that she won the competition.
29. They know that English is an international language.
30. People think that Jack London's life and writings represent the American love of adventure.
31. They say that John is the brightest student in class.
32. They reported that the President had suffered a heart attack.
33. They think that he has died a natural death.
34. They reported that the troops were coming.
35. People believed that the earth stood still.

5. Sentences with verbs *continue* and *begin*.

36. We'll continue to use this computer.
37. They began to plant rubber trees in big plantations.
38. People can continue to enjoy natural resources.
39. People will continue to drink Coca-Cola in the 21st century.
40. American people begin to love football.

6. Sentences with phrasal verbs:

41. They gave up the research after three hours.
42. Someone should look into the matter.
43. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.
44. A neighbour is looking after the children.
45. Your story brings back pleasant memories.

7. Sentences with verbs of perception:

46. I have heard her sing this song several times.
47. People saw him steal your car.
48. The teacher is watching them work.
49. He won't let you do that silly thing again.
50. People don't make the children work hard.
51. They made him work all day.
52. The detective saw the woman putting the jewelry in her bag.
53. The terrorists made the hostages lie down.
54. Police advise drivers to use an alternative route.
55. She helps me to do all these difficult exercises.

8. Sentences of order:

56. Open your book.
57. Take off your hat.
58. Don't do that silly thing again.
59. Let's tell them about it.
60. Don't let the other see you.

9. Sentences with "advise, beg, order, urge, agree, decide, ..."

61. She advised me to sell that house.
62. They begged us to help him.
63. He orders us to clean the floor.
64. He recommends me to do the job.
65. She urged him to visit her parents as soon as possible.

10. Some special sentences:

66. It is dangerous for us to take the short cut.
67. You need to have your hair cut.
68. You must see it to believe it.
69. He wants someone to take some photographs.
70. We enjoy writing letters.

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Toshico had her car (repair) by a mechanic.
2. Ellen got Marvin (type) her paper.
3. We got our house (paint) last week.
4. Dr. Byrd is having the students (write) a composition.
5. Mark got his transcripts (send) to the university.
6. Maria is having her hair (cut) tomorrow.
7. Will Mr Brown have the porter (carry) his luggage to his car?
8. My sister has had a new dress (make) recently.
9. The Wilsons won't have a new house (build) on that corner next month.
10. The President had his advisors (arrange) a press conference.

SENTENCES

(CÂU)

Câu là một nhóm từ thường bao gồm một chủ ngữ và một động từ, diễn đạt một lời nói, câu hỏi hoặc một mệnh lệnh.

I. Phân loại câu (Classification of sentences)

Câu được chia làm 4 loại:

1. **Câu trần thuật (Declarative sentences):** Cho người khác biết ý nghĩ và tình cảm của mình.
Ex: It's hot today.
He speaks English very well.
2. **Câu nghi vấn (Interrogative sentences):** Tìm hiểu ý kiến, tình cảm của người khác hoặc tìm hiểu thông tin về một người, sự vật, sự việc nào đó.
Ex: Is it hot today?
Does he speak English very well?
Where do you come from?
3. **Câu cảm thán (Exclamatory sentences):** Diễn đạt cảm xúc hay thái độ của một người trước một người, một sự vật hoặc sự việc.
Ex: How hot it is today!
What a beautiful garden!
4. **Câu mệnh lệnh (Imperative sentences):** Dùng để ra lệnh hoặc yêu cầu ai làm việc gì đó.

Ex: Get out of here.

Bring me another chair.

II. Các loại câu (Kinds of sentences)

1. **Câu trần thuật (declarative sentences):** là loại câu thông dụng và tương đối dễ sử dụng. Câu trần thuật có thể ở dạng khẳng định (affirmative) hoặc phủ định (negative).
Ex: I like to go shopping.
I don't like to go shopping.
2. **Câu nghi vấn (interrogative sentences):** gồm 3 dạng
 - a. **Câu hỏi có - không (Yes - No questions):** là loại câu hỏi mà câu trả lời là có (yes) hoặc không (no).
- Đối với động từ đặc biệt như *be, have, can, may, must, ...* chỉ cần đảo động từ ra trước chủ ngữ.
Ex: Are you a pupil? - Yes, I am./ No, I am not.
Can your father speak English? - Yes, he can./ No, he can't.
- Đối với những động từ thường như *go, drink, run, ...* ta cần phải mượn trợ động từ *to do* để đặt câu hỏi.
Ex: Do you often walk to school? Yes, I do./ No, I don't.
Does fire burn? Yes, it does./ No, it doesn't.
Did they go to the theatre? Yes, they did./ No, they didn't.
 - b. **Câu hỏi Wh- (Wh - questions):** là loại câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng các nghi vấn từ *who, what, where, when, why, how, ...*

Ex: Who will help you with this work?

What languages can you speak?

When are you coming to see me?

c. Câu hỏi đuôi (Tag - questions)

Quan sát: Your father is a teacher, isn't he?

statement question-tag

- Với một câu trần thuật (statement) xác định thì thêm một câu hỏi đuôi (question-tag) phủ định.

Ex: You can speak English, can't you?

- Với một câu trần thuật (statement) phủ định thì thêm một câu hỏi đuôi (question-tag) xác định.

Ex: He shouldn't smoke, should he?

- Chủ ngữ của câu hỏi đuôi (question-tag) phải là một đại từ (pronoun).

Ex: That job is hardly suitable for her, is it?

- Nếu động từ của câu trần thuật là động từ đặc biệt (*be, can, may, will, ...*) thì lặp lại các động từ ấy trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: They were there, weren't they?

- Nếu động từ của câu trần thuật là động từ thường thì ta phải mượn *to do* trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Ex: They arrived yesterday, didn't they?

She doesn't want to go, does she?

- Động từ trong câu hỏi đuôi nếu là phủ định thì luôn ở dạng viết rút gọn.

Ex: He will come, won't he?

Lưu ý: + Question tag được lên giọng khi người hỏi muốn hỏi xem có đúng không, và câu trả lời có thể là *Yes* hoặc *No*.

+ Questions tag được xuống giọng khi người hỏi chờ một sự đồng tình, xác nhận nên câu trả lời thường là *Yes*.

3. Câu mệnh lệnh (imperative sentences): Thường được bắt đầu bằng một động từ nguyên mẫu không *to* (bare-infinitive) và không có chủ ngữ (hiểu ngầm chủ ngữ là YOU).

Ex: Open the door.

Get out of here.

- Chủ từ có thể được diễn đạt bằng một danh từ đứng cuối cụm từ.

Ex: Come in, John.

Get out of here, dirty dog.

- Câu mệnh lệnh phủ định thành lập bằng cách thêm **Don't** trước động từ.

Ex: Don't be so silly.

Don't send for the doctor.

- Câu mệnh lệnh hoặc đề nghị có thể thêm **please** vào đầu hoặc cuối câu để cho lịch sự hơn.

Ex: Please lend me your pencil.

Pass the sugar, please.

- Một số từ hoặc cụm từ mang nghĩa yêu cầu, sai bảo hoặc nhờ vả: *will, would, would you mind, if you don't mind, ...*

Ex: Will you lend me your pencil, please?

Would you mind telling me about yourself?

4. Câu cảm thán (exclamatory sentences): diễn đạt cảm xúc hay thái độ (ngạc nhiên, thân phục, tội nghiệp, khinh miệt, ghê tởm, thú vị, ...).

Ex: How fast he runs!

What a lovely girl!

- * Cách thành lập câu cảm thán với *how* và *what*.

How + adjective/adverb + subject + verb!

Ex: How dirty the dog is!

How fluently Mai speaks English!

What + (a, an) + (adjective) + Noun!

Ex: What a long car!

What an interesting film!

What sweet oranges!

EXERCISES

I. Turn the following sentences into the Yes - No questions and exclamatory sentences.

1. You can swim well.
2. He was very quick.
3. They always work hard.
4. He has a lot of books.
5. She is too young.
6. You eat very quickly.
7. Your father drinks too much.
8. We got home very late.
9. My wife works well.
10. He has a lovely garden.

II. Put a question tag on the end of these sentences.

1. You have heard about that, ...
2. Nam did the work well, ...
3. He didn't have to speak to me, ...
4. He won't fall down, ...
5. You wouldn't like the window open, ...
6. He used to beat his wife, ...
7. She came very late, ...
8. Come and see me tomorrow, ...
9. That's the sort of thing you would do, ...
10. I'd better go, ...
11. There's an examination tomorrow, ...
12. She's been studying English for two years, ...
13. You can't play tennis today, ...

14. It is surely sunny today...
15. Beverly will be attending the university in September,...
16. I'm never called "Scholar",...
17. No one has come here, ...
18. Everybody can learn how to swim,...
19. His family often have tea for breakfast,...
20. She never works on Sundays,...

III. Write the questions to which the underlined words are the answers.

1. My name is Lan.
2. I'm 17 years old.
3. I was born in 1980.
4. I was born in Long An.
5. My address is 3 Lê Lợi Street.
6. It's very hot in HCM City in March.
7. It takes two hours to ride to Vung Tau by motorcycle.
8. It's half past eight.
9. It's Mr. Dawson's car.
10. I go to school by bike.
11. I speak English fluently.
12. Lan drank your lemon juice.
13. I weigh 50 kilos.
14. It's October 10th.
15. It's 5 meters long.
16. No, I'm not a teacher - I'm a student.
17. I go shopping once a month.
18. I have learnt English for 6 years.
19. He was absent from school because he felt sick.
20. Mr. Pike enjoys traveling.

III. Các mẫu câu cơ bản (Basic sentence patterns in English)

Dựa vào các mẫu câu cơ bản này ta có thể xếp các từ loại thành một câu đầy đủ để diễn tả điều mình muốn nói. Trong phần này ta chỉ xét đến trường hợp của một câu đơn tức là một nhóm từ gồm có một động từ được chia và diễn tả một ý nghĩa đầy đủ.

1. Các chức năng trong câu:

a. **Chủ ngữ (Subjects):** Có thể là người hoặc sự vật, sự việc thực hiện hoặc chịu trách nhiệm cho hành động của câu và thường đứng trước động từ. Mỗi câu trong tiếng Anh đều phải có chủ ngữ, tuy nhiên trong câu mệnh lệnh, chủ ngữ **you** được hiểu ngầm.

- Chủ ngữ có thể là một danh từ đơn.

Ex: Coffee is delicious.

Milk contains calcium.

- Chủ ngữ có thể là một ngữ danh từ.

Ex: The book is on the table.

That new red car is John's.

- Chủ ngữ có thể là đại từ, danh động từ hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu.

Ex: Somebody called you while you were out.

Refusing invitations is not always easy.

To lean out of the window is dangerous.

- Trong một số câu, chủ ngữ thật không xuất hiện ở vị trí bình thường mà nó xuất hiện sau động từ và **It** hoặc **There** đóng vai trò chủ ngữ (giả).

Ex: It's hard to believe what he says.

There was a fire in that building last month.

b. **Động từ (verbs):** Động từ là từ theo sau chủ ngữ trong lời nói khẳng định. Động từ diễn đạt hành động hoặc trạng thái của chủ ngữ trong câu. Mỗi câu phải có một động từ.

- Động từ có thể là một từ đơn.

Ex: John drives too fast.

They speak English fluently.

- Động từ có thể là một cụm từ.

Ex: John is going to Miami tomorrow.

Jane has been reading that book.

Lưu ý: Xem thêm phần thì của động từ (Tenses of verbs) và thể của động từ (Voices of verbs).

c. **Bổ ngữ (Complements):** Bổ ngữ là từ hoặc cụm từ được dùng để mô tả chủ ngữ.

- Bổ ngữ có thể là một danh từ, ngữ danh từ, hoặc tính từ.

Ex: My father is a doctor.

Leaves turn yellow in autumn.

- Bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ (subject complements) thường đi sau các động từ *be, look, seem, become, get, feel, turn, ...*

Ex: The weather gets cold in the evening.

→ "cold" làm bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ "the weather" và được gọi là *subject complement*.

- Bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ (object complements) thường đứng ngay sau tân ngữ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

Ex: They elected him President.

→ "President" làm bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ "him" và được gọi là *object complement*.

d. **Tân ngữ (Object):** Tân ngữ làm hoàn chỉnh nghĩa cho động từ và đứng sau động từ trong câu.

- Tân ngữ có thể là danh từ, ngữ danh từ hoặc đại từ và trả lời cho câu hỏi với *who (ai)* hoặc *what (gì, cái gì)*.

Ex: I love Susan. (Who do you love?)

I bought a new car. (What did you buy?)

- Trong một câu không nhất thiết phải có tân ngữ. Tuy nhiên có câu lại có hai tân ngữ.

Ex: My mother gave me a bicycle on my birthday.

(*me* là tân ngữ gián tiếp và *a bicycle* là tân ngữ trực tiếp của động từ *give*)

e. **Định ngữ (Adjuncts):** cho biết thời gian, nơi chốn hoặc cách thức của hành động.

- Định ngữ thường là trạng từ, trạng ngữ hoặc các cụm từ bắt đầu bằng một giới từ.

Ex: He runs fast.

We ate dinner at seven o'clock.

My father came home from Hanoi yesterday morning.

- Trong câu không nhất thiết phải có định ngữ và định ngữ thường trả lời cho câu hỏi với *when, where, how*.

Ex: He runs fast. (How does he run?)

2. Các mẫu câu cơ bản:

a. Subject + Verb

Ex: The ducks are swimming.

(S) (V)

b. Subject + Verb + Adjunct

Ex: He came there.

(S) (V) (A)

c. Subject + Verb + Complement

Ex: Her sister looks beautiful.

(S) (V) (C)

d. Subject + Verb + Object

Ex: Tom can speak English.

(S) (V) (O)

e. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Ex: She has just sent him a letter.

(S) (V) (O_I) (O_D)

* Direct Object (O_D) : tân ngữ trực tiếp

* Indirect Object (O_I) : tân ngữ gián tiếp

Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Preposition + Indirect Object

Ex: She has just sent a letter to him.

(S) (V) (O_D) (Pre) (O_I)

* Một số động từ thường có 2 tân ngữ như: *give, send, show, buy, ...*

f. Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement

Ex: They named their son Tony.

(S) (V) (O) (Co)

g. Subject + Verb + Preposition + Prepositional Object

Ex: He fell into the stream.

(S) (V) (Pre) (Opre.)

h. Subject + Verb + Object + Adjunct

Ex: We took a taxi to Ben Thanh Market.

(S) (V) (O) (A)

EXERCISES

IV. Underline and identify the subject (S), verb (V), object (O), complement (C), preposition (Pre.) and adjunct (A) in the following sentences.

1. He wrote a letter.
2. She is a pupil.
3. She is pretty.
4. She is reading.
5. They are here.
6. He was reading thoughtfully.
7. Mrs. Brown wrote some letters to her husband.
8. He wrote for the youth.
9. She gave me some books.
10. They took the class to the zoo.
11. They treated him badly.
12. We consider him the class leader.
13. George is cooking dinner tonight.
14. Trees grow.
15. She opened her book.
16. They painted their doors green.
17. It is raining at seven o'clock this morning.
18. She must have gone to the bank.
19. The bank closed at two o'clock.
20. She did everything for her son.

PRACTICE TEST

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed.

Ex: I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.

It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.

1. 'Why don't you put a better lock on the door, Barry?', said John.
John suggested _____
2. Although both his legs were broken in the crash, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
Despite his _____
3. I haven't eaten this kind of food before.
This is the first _____
4. After fighting the fire for twelve hours, the firemen succeeded in putting it out.
The firemen managed _____

5. The architect has drawn plans for an extension to the house.
Plans _____
6. In Stratford-on-Avon, we saw Shakespeare's birthplace.
We saw the house _____
7. It isn't necessary for you to finish by Saturday.
You _____
8. 'How many survivors are there?' asked the journalist.
The journalist _____
9. It was such rotten meat that it had to be thrown away.
The meat was _____
10. It is essential that Professor Van Helsing is met at the airport.
Professor Van Helsing _____
11. You can't visit the United States unless you get a visa.
If _____
12. 'Can I borrow your typewriter, Janet?' asked Peter.
Peter asked if _____
13. She started working as a secretary five years ago.
She has _____
14. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.
My French friend isn't _____
15. They think the owner of the house is abroad.
The owner _____
16. We didn't go on holiday because we didn't have enough money.
If we _____
17. The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was very rough.
The sea was too _____
18. What a pity you failed your driving test!
I wish _____
19. The mechanic serviced my car last week.
I _____
20. I'm always nervous when I travel by air.
Traveling _____
21. He could not afford to buy the car.
The car _____
22. 'Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?' He asked.
He suggested _____
23. Although he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job.
In spite of _____
24. He was annoyed because his secretary came late to work.
He objected _____

25. I'm sorry I missed your birthday party.
I wish _____
26. They haven't cleaned the streets this week.
The streets _____
27. Apples are usually cheaper than oranges.
Apples are not _____
28. I advised you to put your money in the bank.
You'd _____
29. That restaurant is so dirty that no one wants to eat there.
It is such _____
30. John only understood very little of what the teacher said.
John could hardly _____
31. Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house.
We can only get _____
32. I'm sure you didn't lock the front door. Here's the key.
You can't _____
33. He prefers golf to tennis.
He's rather _____
34. He's sorry now that he didn't invite Molly to his party.
He wishes _____
35. Bring your swimming things in case it's sunny.
He told _____
36. There's no need for you to talk so loudly.
You don't _____
37. I haven't been to Britol for 3 years.
The last time _____
38. No one has signed this cheque.
This cheque _____
39. Jim will be 18 next week.
It's Jim's _____
40. Unless he phones immediately, he won't get any information.
If _____
41. How long is it since they bought the house?
When _____
42. He couldn't repair the broken vase.
The _____
43. The garden still needs digging.
The garden hasn't _____
44. Have you got a cheaper carpet than this?
Is this _____

45. I can't get my feet into these shoes.
These shoes _____
46. I'm very pleased that we shall meet again soon.
I'm looking _____
47. 'Keep away from this area' said the security guard when we approached the fence.
The security guard told _____
48. I've never met such a famous person before.
It's _____
49. This pudding can be cooked in its tin.
You don't _____
50. It was so late that nothing could be done.
It was too _____
51. I asked the hotel porter to wake me up at 8 o'clock the following morning.
'Please _____
52. They'll have to change the date of the meeting again.
The date _____
53. The garage is going to repair the car for us next week.
We _____
54. The bus takes longer than the train.
The train _____
55. John has not had his hair cut for over six months.
It is _____
56. Maria says she'd like to have been put in a higher class.
Maria wishes _____
57. Would you like me to finish the work tonight?
I'll _____
58. You may get hungry on the train, so take some sandwiches.
In _____
59. My husband didn't leave the car keys, so I couldn't pick him up at the station.
If _____
60. The train couldn't run because of the snow.
The snow _____
61. I didn't arrive in time to see her.
It wasn't early _____
62. I'm sorry I was rude to see you yesterday.
I apologize _____
63. He didn't hurry, so he missed the train.
If _____
64. Janet is the best tennis-player in the club.
No one _____

65. I haven't seen that man here before.
It's _____
66. The furniture was so expensive that I didn't buy it.
The furniture was too _____
67. The robber made the bank manager hand over the money.
The bank manager _____
68. He learned to drive when he was eighteen.
He has _____
69. She has never been so unhappy before.
She was unhappier _____
70. 'I don't think John will come' said Bill.
Bill doubted _____
71. The postman was bitten by our dog.
Our dog _____
72. We couldn't drive because of the fog.
The fog _____
73. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.
In spite of _____
74. The cake was so hard that I couldn't eat it.
It was _____
75. We didn't go because it rained.
If _____
76. I can't cook as well as my mother does.
My mother _____
77. I don't suppose you have change for a pound, do you?
Do you happen _____
78. He failed to win the race.
He didn't _____
79. Mary rang hours and hours ago.
It's hours _____
80. I'm sorry that I didn't finish my homework last night.
I wish _____
81. She asked John how he liked her new dress.
'How _____
82. A train leaves at eight o'clock every morning.
There is _____
83. Nobody can deny that she has a beautiful voice.
It _____
84. I would like you to help me to put the chairs away.
Do you mind _____

85. The child will die if nobody sends for a doctor.
Unless _____
86. He would prefer you to pay him immediately.
He'd rather _____
87. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it.
The water was not _____
88. Somebody repaired her car yesterday.
She _____
89. You must see the manager tomorrow morning.
You've _____
90. There was never any answer when we rang.
Every _____
91. That's an insulting name to use for him.
Don't call _____
92. John asked if it was the blue one or the green she wanted.
'Which _____
93. She likes Paris very little, and Rome less.
She thought Rome _____
94. I can meet you if you arrive before eleven.
So _____
95. They will catch all the prisoners again by tonight.
All the prisoners _____
96. I've warned you not to go near that dog.
I've warned you about _____
97. 'No, please don't tell him.'
I'd rather _____
98. Why don't you ask her yourself?
I suggest _____
99. An up-to-date visa is necessary for Andorra.
You'll _____
100. 'Why didn't I get a computer before?' Thought the office manager.
The office manager wondered _____
101. 'You'd better not lend him any more money. Elizabeth' said John.
John advised Elizabeth _____
102. I started work for the company a year ago.
I've been _____
103. Susan felt sick because she ate 4 cream cakes.
If Susan _____
104. My suit needs to be cleaned before the interview.
I must _____

105. 'You stole my best cassette, Amanda', said William.
William accused _____
106. Because of the rough sea, the ferry couldn't sail.
The rough sea _____
107. Please check for damage before signing the delivery note.
Don't _____
108. Roses can't possibly grow in such poor ground.
It's impossible _____
109. Your car might break down on the rough mountain road, so take plenty of spare parts.
In case _____
110. 'You damage my bicycle, John' said Margaret.
Margaret accused _____
111. It is one hundred years since the birth of D. H. Lawrence, the famous novelist.
D. H. Lawrence, _____
112. John Speke failed to find the source of the River Nile.
John Speke didn't succeed _____
113. Maria didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.
Maria wishes _____
114. Helen wanted to know the name of Shirley's hairdresser's.
Helen said 'Shirly' _____
115. This furniture is so old that it's not worth keeping.
This is _____
116. Handicapped people find shopping in supermarket difficult.
It's _____
117. Why don't you meet to discuss to pay offer?
I suggest _____
118. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.
If the patient _____
119. Although he didn't speak Dutch, Bob decided to settle in Amsterdam.
In spite of _____
120. He is said to have been in the French Foreign Legion.
People say _____
121. 'How old is your little boy?' said the nurse to Mrs. Bingley.
The nurse _____
122. I'm sure it wasn't Mrs. Elton you saw because she's in Bristol.
It can't _____
123. How long have Catherine and Henry been engaged?
When _____
124. In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs 7 miles before breakfast.
Although _____

125. It's a pity I didn't take my doctor's advice.
I wish _____
126. The bread is so stale that we can't eat it.
The bread isn't _____
127. Who does this bag belong to?
Whose _____
128. 'Never borrow money from friends' my father said.
My father told _____
129. The accident happened because the train-driver ignored a warning light.
If the train-driver _____
130. The keeper feed the lions at 3 p.m every day.
The lions _____
131. We got lost because we didn't have a map.
If _____
132. 'Where is the station car park?' Mrs. Smith asked.
Mr. Smith asked _____
133. I would prefer you to deliver the sofa on Friday.
I'd rather _____
134. He was sorry he hadn't said good-bye to her at the airport.
He regretted _____
135. It is pointless to have that old typewriter repaired.
That old typewriter is not _____
136. The bridge was so low that the bus couldn't go under it.
It was _____
137. I last saw him when I was a student.
I haven't _____
138. That was a silly thing to say!
What _____
139. We've run out of tea.
There _____
140. Philippa asked Olive if she could remember where she had put the camera.
Philippa said 'Olive _____
141. It's a six-hour drive from London to Edinburgh.
It takes _____
142. Turn off all the switches before leaving the workshop.
All the switches _____
143. It is ages Alan visited his parents.
Alan _____
144. Mrs. Taylor does not like living in such a small house.
Mrs. Taylor wishes _____

145. Mr. Will lost his job because he was late every day.
If _____
146. James spoke to his lawyer before signing the contract.
James didn't _____
147. They traveled across India, and then flew on to Japan.
After _____
148. 'You'd better go to the doctor if you've got a pain in your back, Anna' said Henry.
Henry suggested _____
149. The police made the youth empty his pocket.
The youth _____
150. Joans eats very little so as not to put on weight.
Joans eats very little because _____
151. On arrival at the shop, the goods are inspected carefully.
When the goods _____
152. Lawrence hasn't seen his sister since she left for Japan.
Lawrence last _____
153. John is fat because he eats so many chips.
If _____
154. Peter said he wasn't feeling well.
Peter said _____
155. 'You should take more exercises Mr. Robert' the doctor said 'if you want to lose weight'.
The doctor advised _____
156. Collecting dolls from foreign countries is one of Jane's interests.
Jane is _____
157. George is not nearly as energetic as he used to be.
George used _____
158. If Joe doesn't change his ways, he will end up in prison.
Unless _____
159. 'Will I ever find a job?' Jim asked to himself.
Jim wondered _____
160. 'You should take up a map because you might be lost in those mountains.'
In case _____
161. Temperatures is measured by a thermometer.
A thermometer _____
162. You remembered to post the letter, didn't you?
You didn't _____
163. Mr. Dryden mended the washing machine for me.
I had _____
164. Pat is the tallest girl in her class.
No one _____

165. To get the 40% discount, you must buy all 12 books at the same time.

You can only _____

166. Samuel started keeping a diary 5 years ago.

Samuel has _____

167. Please don't smoke in the kitchen.

I'd rather you _____

168. 'I'm sorry, I gave you the wrong number' said Paul to Susan.

Paul apologized _____

169. Sally's parents gave her a microcomputer for her birthday.

Sally _____

170. It was such bad news that Helen burst into tears.

The news _____

171. How long is it since you saw Mary?

When _____

172. If he doesn't work harder, he'll lose his job.

Unless _____

173. I'd like to visit India more than any other countries in the world.

India is _____

174. Alan regretted asking Arthur to lend him 20\$.

Alan wishes _____

175. 'When is the first day of your holiday, Peter?' Martha asked.

Martha asked Peter _____

176. The flight to Moscow lasted three and a half hours.

It took _____

177. I work in a factory which has more than a thousand employees.

There _____

178. Belinda felt very depressed but she still went to the party.

Belinda went to the party _____

179. Mr. Hill teaches his students to understand different English accents.

Mr. Hill's students _____

180. It was such a boring film that we left before the end.

The film _____

181. Robert and Catherine have been married for 4 years.

It's four years _____

182. Elizabeth got a bad cough because she started smoking cigarettes.

If _____

183. 'Can I have a new bicycle?' said Ann to her mother.

Ann asked _____

184. Don't blame me if the tin-opener's broken.

It's not _____

185. Although he had a bad cold, William still went to work.

In spite _____

186. Barbara plays tennis better than Mike.

Mike doesn't _____

187. Whose suitcase is this?

Who does _____

188. The train journey from London to Bristol takes 2 hours.

It is a _____

189. Did they build the garage at the same time as the house?

Was _____

190. The people who were at the meeting will say nothing to the Press.

Nobody who _____

191. The heavy rain made it impossible for us to have our picnic.

We were _____

192. Joan will stay on at school unless she finds a good job before September.

If _____

193. I don't really want to go out tonight.

I'd rather _____

194. Shirley didn't begin to read until she was 8.

It wasn't _____

195. Lucy hasn't worn that dress since Barbara's wedding.

The last _____

196. Let's go abroad for our holiday this year.

Why _____

197. He is such a slow speaker that his students get very bored.

He speaks _____

198. Makengie wrote 4 best sellers before he was 20.

By the age of 20 _____

199. 'Don't leave the house until I get back, William' his mother said.

William's mother _____

200. I'd rather not see him tomorrow.

I don't _____

201. Alice's strange ideas astonished everybody.

Everybody _____

202. It was careless of you to leave the windows open last night.

You shouldn't _____

203. You will catch a cold if you don't keep your feet dry.

Unless _____

204. It looks like rain to me.

I _____

205. This is the most delicious cake I've ever tasted.
I have _____
206. The people who were there didn't notice anything unusual.
No one _____
207. She left university 2 years ago.
It is _____
208. The gate is closed to stop the children running into the road.
The gate is closed so that _____
209. Henry regretted buying a second hand car.
Henry wishes _____
210. Amanda finally manages to get a job.
Amanda finally succeeded _____
211. They have sold that old house at the end of the road.
That old house _____
212. 'Don't bite your nails' said Mrs. Rogers to her son.
Mrs. Rogers _____
213. Charles lives quite near his aunt's house.
Charles doesn't _____
214. That's the last time I go to that restaurant.
I certainly _____
215. It was such a dirty beach that I decided not to stay.
The beach _____
216. It isn't necessary to finish the work today.
You don't _____
217. I don't really want to have lunch yet.
I'd rather _____
218. Sebastian's career as a television presenter began 5 years ago.
Sebastian has _____
219. That meal was excellent.
What _____
220. 'I've seen this film 3 times, Mary' said George.
George told _____
221. I don't really want to visit the museum.
I'd rather _____
222. John missed the ferry because his car broke down.
If _____
223. Jane is a better cook than Robert.
Robert can't _____
224. Please do not smoke in this area of the restaurant.
Customers are requested _____

225. 'I'm sorry, Angela' said Martin 'I'm afraid I've damaged your car.'
Martin apologized _____
226. Although he took a taxi, Bill arrived late for the concert.
In spite of _____
227. Carol finds it easy to make friends.
Carol has no _____
228. Mark is too young to see the horror film.
Mark is not _____
229. Whose documents are these?
Who _____
230. 'Have you had enough for lunch?' the landlady asked me.
The landlady asked _____
231. We ought to leave the party now if we are to catch the last train.
If we don't _____
232. It's Alice's job to look after the new staff.
Alice is responsible _____
233. What's your date of birth?
When _____
234. John could not find the right house.
John was _____
235. The doctor should have signed my insurance form.
My insurance form _____
236. Michael laughed when I told him the joke.
The joke _____
237. Jenny does not play tennis as well as she used to.
Jenny used _____
238. The door was too heavy that the child couldn't push it open.
The door _____
239. If you don't want Sally to be angry with you, I suggest you apologize.
You'd _____
240. You might fall if you're not careful.
Be careful _____
241. Mrs. Edwards is the owner of that car.
That car _____
242. The station clock showed half past ten.
According _____
243. Henry found a wallet with no name in it.
The wallet _____
244. Ronald denied stealing Mrs. Clark's handbag.
Ronald said that _____

245. Susan likes staying in hotels but she prefers camping.
Susan doesn't _____
246. The fridge was so heavy that we couldn't move it.
The fridge was too _____
247. 'John, please don't tell anyone my new address' said Mary.
Mary asked _____
248. The judges had never seen a prettier flower display.
It was _____
249. His mother is taller than his father.
His father _____
250. Tom didn't come to the party. Ann didn't come to the party.
Neither Tom _____
251. Everyone likes her.
She _____
252. Although the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
In spite _____
253. If you've got a car, you're able to travel around more easily.
Having a car enables _____
254. The sudden noise caused me to jump.
The sudden noise made _____
255. She wouldn't allow me to read the letter.
She wouldn't let _____
256. My father said I could use his car.
My father allowed me _____
257. Tom is ill. He became ill three days ago.
Tom has _____
258. I can't give up smoking, but I'd like to.
I wish _____
259. Tom went to bed but first he had a hot drink.
Before _____
260. She often writes to him and he often writes to her.
They _____
261. If you don't hurry, you'll be late.
Unless _____
262. Because the weather was bad, they postponed the match until the following Saturday.
Because of _____
263. Mary is too young to get married.
Mary is not _____
264. I don't really want to go to the museum.
I'd rather _____

265. I want you to cook the dinner now.
I'd rather _____
266. She made herself ill because she worked very hard.
She worked so _____
267. We can solve this problem.
This problem _____
268. The man injured in the accident was taken to hospital.
The man who _____
269. That girl is very beautiful.
What _____
270. Tom is not old enough to drive a car.
Tom is too _____
271. It is said that he is 108 years old.
He is said _____
272. She was very stupid when she went out without a coat.
It was very stupid _____
273. That factory is producing more and more pollution.
More and more pollution _____
274. She's a faster and more careless driver than I am.
She drives _____
275. My shoes need to be cleaned before the interview.
I must have _____
276. We spent five hours getting to London.
It _____
277. It isn't necessary to shout.
You _____
278. When I arrived in Canberra, I wrote a letter home.
On _____
279. I've never seen such a mess in my life.
Never _____
280. Don't try to escape. It's no use.
It's no use _____
281. People throw thousands of tons of rubbish into the forest.
Thousands of tons of rubbish _____
282. There is less rain in Tokyo than in Athens in January.
More rain _____
283. A fire destroyed most of the old city of London in the 1600s.
The destruction _____

DÁP ÁN

TENSES:

- I.** 1. is sleeping 2. eat 3. is running - wants
4. sets 5. is 6. am doing - think - know
7. buys 8. is 9. rains - is raining
10. is cooking - cooks
- II.** 1. have you been studying/ have you studied 2. have been waiting - hasn't come
3. have been living/ have lived 4. has read - have you read
5. hasn't been - has been living 6. has gone - has never been
7. Have you been sleeping - have been ringing 8. has been writing - hasn't finished
9. has lost - has been looking 10. have seen
- III.** 1. think - is knocking 2. have written/ have been writing 3. circles
4. are working 5. have you seen 6. flow
7. is crying 8. is smoking 9. goes
10. are - have been 11. belongs 12. has lost
13. am - have forgotten 14. have been waiting/ have waited 15. Have you ever seen
- IV.** 1. have seen 2. saw 3. has never been 4. have read
5. did you do 6. Did you watch 7. was 8. has written
9. has taught/ has been teaching - graduated
10. have you been learning/ have you learnt/ (learned)
- V.** 1. arrived - was still sleeping 2. went - were having
3. was having - stopped 4. were crossing - saw
5. saw - was standing 6. was reading - was learning - was doing
7. were playing - came 8. rang - was taking
9. was - was working 10. was sitting - saw
- VI.** 1. went - had finished 2. had already seen 3. had already begun
4. hadn't eaten 5. asked - had come 6. sat - rested
7. watched - had done 8. went 9. was - was
10. had ever seen
- VII.** 1. had gone - went 2. told - visited 3. had already started
4. went - had called 5. rang - was having 6. agreed
7. were you doing 8. had happened 9. had taught - left
10. won
- VIII.** 1. stops 2. will stay - answers 3. catch
4. won't come - are 5. will help - finishes 6. is
7. will come - see 8. will go 9. will wait - come
10. will send - arrive
- IX.** 1. has finished 2. come - has already bought 3. have finished
4. hope - will have stopped 5. will not begin - falls 6. will have left
7. will have ended - get 8. will have built 9. will start
10. will give - see
- X.** 1. go - will be sitting 2. will explain
3. will be waiting - get 4. will you be doing - will be practising
5. see - will remind 6. come - will be working
7. will be working 8. returns
9. see 10. will be doing - come

- XI.** 1. will have completed 2. will be waiting - get 3. will be driving
4. will see 5. will have come 6. will look
7. will have been working 8. will be practising 9. will have been
10. will move 11. will have been working 12. will have finished
13. will give - see 14. won't have done 15. will be interviewing
16. will pass 17. will have been writing 18. will arrive
19. will be 20. Will you have finished
- XII.** 1. saw - was waiting 2. has been 3. has taught - graduated
4. doesn't watch 5. met 6. reported - had captured
7. thanked 8. has stolen 9. had been living - broke
10. was 11. am usually 12. was - had been
13. has driven - knew 14. speak 15. wags - sees
16. were you doing - rang 17. had never seen 18. haven't seen
19. got 20. will leave - knows 21. was playing - arrived
22. will come - see 23. will come - Are you 24. will come
25. are you going to spend 26. bloom 27. haven't lived
28. will never forget - have just told 29. are preparing
30. stayed - rode - had borrowed/ borrowed 31. told - visited
32. has worked/ has been working 33. worked
34. build - fly 35. have lost - Can 36. hasn't smoked
37. arrived - had just gone 38. have Bob and Mary been 39. Have you received
40. joined - was 41. Will you remember - will forget
42. had studied 43. wrote 44. left - haven't heard
45. Did you speak - haven't seen - can't - saw 46. were playing
47. discovered 48. will have finished 49. will have been living
50. did your father die - don't know - died 51. had forgot
52. was doing 53. haven't seen 54. was raining
55. will wait 56. hears 57. started/ had started - was
58. have you been studying/ have studied 59. haven't received - left
60. am having 61. will speak 62. will be living
63. is coming 64. is 65. was speaking
66. don't eat 67. will have finished 68. was watching
69. has lived 70. has cut 71. was built
72. is singing 73. have been planted - stopped
74. will not come 75. had been studying 76. says - is talking
77. did you do - had gone 78. have you been waiting/ have you waited
79. had done 80. will have been waiting 81. will have made
82. broke - stole - were dancing
83. were sitting - was doing - was knitting - were reading
84. has painted 85. has asked 86. was listening
87. was working
88. have played - Have you played - came - have played - joined - had arrived
89. will say/ is going to say 90. get - rises 91. had been
92. asks 93. comes 94. am working
95. was - wanted 96. was - had died 97. cried
98. will not send 99. left 100. has given

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- I. 1. will rain 2. would get 3. had lost 4. would come
5. had promised 6. is 7. has 8. was - turned
9. had locked 10. lived - was 11. would end 12. is
13. was 14. built 15. was having 16. has lived
17. go 18. are 19. will take 20. is writing
21. was 22. is 23. had made 24. hadn't gone
25. have taken 26. has lived 27. had helped 28. has just said
29. had just said 30. would capture 31. would call 32. is
33. will introduce 34. was 35. has made 36. is
37. wouldn't do 38. would be 39. has never seen 40. is
- II. 1. is writing 2. will look 3. was 4. has been
5. would be 6. comes 7. rises 8. will do
9. started 10. was going 11. will finish 12. were
13. has accepted 14. had never seen 15. will move 16. never know - will be
17. had been 18. hadn't come 19. got 20. will not rain
- III. 1. 1. leaving 2. went 3. was 4. joined 5. wrote
2. 1. was 2. was 3. was born 4. was 5. began
6. leaving 7. worked 8. wrote 9. had visited 10. had met
3. 1. is presently working 2. has just returned 3. was 4. had never had
5. went 6. was 7. spoke 8. enjoyed
4. 1. decided 2. have worried 3. took 4. have already sold
5. arranged 6. have heard 7. have begun 8. grew
5. 1. had 2. missed 3. was standing 4. realized
5. had left 6. doesn't live 7. had 8. got
6. 1. comes 5. has just taken/ took
2. came 6. will move
3. started 7. is
4. has learnt/ has been learning 8. will come/ are coming/ are going to come
7. 1. Born 2. became 3. was influenced 4. spent
5. went 6. used 7. formed 8. didn't advance
8. 1. was walking 2. met 3. hadn't seen 6. had done
4. stopped 5. to talk 3. didn't finish
9. 1. was born 2. began 6. helped
4. wrote 5. traveled 3. had seen 4. was following
10. 1. was walking 2. realized 7. asked 8. had been following
5. was 6. stopped 11. had mistaken
9. apologized 10. told 3. was waving
11. 1. was driving 2. saw 6. was
4. stopped 5. asked 3. came 4. said
12. 1. was 2. was 3. looked 8. give
5. will look 6. told 3. leading 4. getting
13. 1. was running 2. to be 3. have heard 4. seen
14. 1. hear 2. tell 3. took 4. was crying
15. 1. entered 2. stood 3. took 5. to take
16. 1. was 2. to get 3. could look 4. saw
6. felt 7. looked 8. saw 9. was 10. must know

17. 1. was born 2. moved 3. entered 4. contributed
5. appeared 6. was living
18. 1. has been 2. is living 3. is expanding 4. have built
19. 1. got 2. was 3. was 4. got 5. didn't know
6. explained 7. was standing 8. told 9. had traveled
20. 1. is living/ lives 2. works 3. has been 4. is studying
5. arrived 6. has been
21. 1. was 2. wrote 3. arrested 4. put
22. 1. came 2. turned 3. was sleeping 4. told
23. 1. have known 2. moved 3. has lived 4. came
24. 1. was walking 2. saw 3. said 4. walked
25. 1. went 2. got 3. was 4. was planting
5. was 6. was working 7. were playing
26. 1. heard 2. walked 3. opened 4. opened
5. saw 6. greeted 7. asked
27. 1. has been 2. worked 3. had 4. didn't have
28. 1. bought 2. had been broken down 3. didn't expect 4. was
5. realized 6. had made 7. plays 8. has topped
29. 1. were invited 2. to spend 3. had just returned
4. rented 5. spent 6. understood
7. had 8. were broken 9. was leaked
30. 1. are 2. spoken 3. is 4. speak
5. is more widely spoken 6. speak 7. is spoken 8. found
- IV. 1. Don't bother me while I am doing my homework.
2. You have to listen to your teacher while she is explaining the lesson.
3. You should do a good deed whenever you have a chance.
4. He set off for another journey as soon as he had finished his first journey.
5. It began to rain just as we left home.
6. She had written three novels before she came here.
7. I'll have taken three courses by the time you arrive in this city.
8. The dog has followed its master ever since it was born.
9. The train had just left when I arrived at the station.
10. What were you doing when your father came home from work?

CLAUSES OF CONDITION

- I. 1. will/ shall give 2. would type 3. would have visited
4. attended 5. knew 6. had arrived
7. had 8. hadn't seen 9. studies
10. would you have accepted? 11. grow/ will grow 12. stopped
13. would you do 14. doesn't hurry 15. had tried
16. wouldn't run 17. will you promise 18. see
19. will arrest 20. had spoken
- II. 1. Unless you are careful, you ...
2. Unless you like this one, I'll ...
3. I'll not be able to do any work unless I have a quiet room.
4. Unless she hurries, she'll ...
5. Unless we had more rain, our crops wouldn't be better.
6. The crops wouldn't have been ruined unless the flood had risen higher.

7. Unless you had sneezed, he ...
8. Unless she did her hair differently she wouldn't look quite nice.
9. Unless John had played for our football team, we would have lost the game.
10. Unless I won a big prize in a lottery, I'd not give up my job.

- III. 1. Were I ... 5. Were I ... 9. Had they ...
 2. Had you ... 6. Were I ... 10. Were there ...
 3. Had he ... 7. Had you ...
 4. Were it ... 8. Were today ...

- IV. 1. ... I would help the poor.
 2. ... he had enough money.
 3. ..., I would take you to the circus.
 4. ..., he would have taken part in the trip with me.
 5. ... had studied hard.
 6. ... had been free.
 7. ..., they would have bought her a new car.
 8. ..., he would have met you.
 9. ..., we would have gone swimming.
 10. ... there were no war.

- V. 1. If you don't keep silent, you'll wake the baby up.
 2. If you left immediately, I wouldn't call a policeman.
 3. If I knew her number, I would ring her up.
 4. If you don't go right now, you'll be late for the train.
 5. If she weren't often absent from class, she could keep pace ...
 6. If I had known her address, I would have written to Alice.
 7. If I knew the answer, I could tell you.
 8. If we had had a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
 9. If his friends hadn't been so late, they wouldn't have missed the train.
 10. If today were Sunday, the pupils could go swimming.
 11. If it hadn't rained heavily, everybody would have gone out.
 12. If this chair weren't too heavy, he could move it.
 13. If he hadn't gone out in the rain last night, he wouldn't have had a flu.
 14. If there weren't the church bells, I could sleep.
 15. If we do morning exercises, we'll feel better.
 16. If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.
 17. If the boy weren't so young, he could go to school.
 18. If there weren't the fridge, the food would spoil.
 19. If I were you, I would study hard.
 20. If I were you, I would stop smoking.
 21. If you aren't careful, you'll cut ...
 22. If you aren't calm, you'll ...
 23. If there weren't the air, we would die.
 24. If she hadn't had a visa, she couldn't ...
 25. If there weren't the sun, man ...
 26. If he hadn't had money, he ...
 27. If he didn't smoke, he wouldn't be so weak.
 28. If it hadn't been very cold yesterday, we could have gone swimming.
 29. If it weren't very cold, we could go swimming.
 30. If I hadn't been busy, I would have watched TV last night.

CLAUSES AFTER WISH/ IF ONLY

- I. 1. were 4. would give 7. had watched 10. would be
 2. hadn't given 5. could take 8. had
 3. had visited 6. had understood 9. had come
- II. 1. I wish my father were here now.
 2. The teacher wishes you worked more than you talked.
 3. John wishes he would be an astronaut in the future (when he grew up).
 4. I wish I had helped you yesterday.
 5. I wish you had given me a chance ...
 6. Mary wishes she would be able to attend ...
 7. We wish we had had enough money ...
 8. I wish you drove more slowly.
 9. The teacher wishes you were more studious.
 10. I wish he would get over ...
 11. I wish I were a doctor.
 12. I wish I had enough money ...
 13. I wish I didn't live in a big city.
 14. Nam wishes he had accepted the job.
 15. I wish tomorrow weren't a workday.
 16. We wish we wouldn't have to work this Saturday.
 17. I wish I hadn't eaten too much ice-cream.
 18. I wish you had been here last week.
 19. I wish I hadn't spoken to him so impolitely yesterday.
 20. Alan wished he hadn't asked Arthur to lend him 20\$.
 21. I wish the baby stopped crying.
 22. He wishes he had invited Molly to his party.
 23. I wish the hotel had been good.
 24. I wish I had understood the lesson.
 25. I wish my friend had passed his exam.

PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

- I. 1. The boy stood on the benches to get a better view.
 The boy stood on the benches so that he could get a better view.
 2. We lower the volume of the radio so as not to bother our neighbours.
 We lower the volume of the radio so that we will not bother our neighbours.
 3. I'll write to you in order that you'll know my decision soon.
 I'll write to you in order for you to know my decision soon.
 4. These men were talking in whispers in order that nobody could hear their conversation.
 These men were talking in whispers in order for nobody to hear their conversation.
 5. The boy feigned to be sick so that we wouldn't make him work.
 6. The man spoke loudly so that everybody could hear him clearly.
 7. Doris often goes home as soon as the class is over so that her mother won't wait for her.
 8. John gets up early so that he won't be late for class.
 9. Mary hid the novel under her pillow so that her father wouldn't see it.
 10. Alice prepares her lesson carefully in order that she will get high marks in class.

11. The robber changed his address all the time in order that the police couldn't find him.
 12. They did their jobs well so that the boss would increase their salary.
 13. You should walk slowly so that your sister can follow you.
 14. I'm studying hard in order to keep pace with my classmates.
 15. We turned out the lights so as not to waste electricity.
 16. This pupil read only for short periods each day so as not to train his eyes.
 17. I whispered so that I wouldn't disturb anyone.
 18. The clown took off his mask so as not to frighten the children.
 19. My father drove carefully so that he wouldn't cause accidents.
 20. Sue dutifully followed her parents' advice so as not to cause trouble for her parents.
 21. Mr. Thompson is learning Vietnamese in order to read Kim Van Kieu.
 22. Please shut the door so that the dog won't go out of the house.
 23. The farmer built a high wall around his garden so that the fruits wouldn't be stolen.
 24. The police stopped the traffic every few minutes so that the pedestrians might cross the road.
 25. The notices are written in several languages for everyone to understand them.
 26. I wish to have enough money in order to buy a new house.
 27. Dick is practising the guitar to play for the dance.
 28. She needs a job so that she will support her old parents.
 29. He moved to the front row to hear the speaker better.
 30. She put the meat into the oven in order that it would be ready for dinner.
- II.**
1. Leave early to get home before dark.
 2. This man changed his address constantly to avoid the police.
 3. I shouted in order to warn everyone of danger.
 4. Banks are developed to keep people's money safe.
 5. Mary went to the library in order to borrow some books.
 6. Yesterday father went to the bank so as to open a checking account.
 7. I went to see him so as to find out what had happened.
 8. Tom is saving up to buy a new bicycle.
 9. He hurried to catch the train.
 10. She is learning French to be able to speak it when she comes to Paris.
- III.**
1. We hurried to school so that we wouldn't be late.
 2. He climbed the tree so that he could get a better view.
 3. You should get up early to have time to review your lesson.
 4. Some young people like to earn their own living in order to be independent of their parents.
 5. We should do morning exercises regularly so that we can improve our health.
 6. We should take advantage of the scientific achievements of the world to develop our national economy.
 7. Every people in the world must unite their efforts so that they can maintain and protect peace.
 8. She put on warm clothes so as not to catch cold.
 9. He hurried to the station so that he wouldn't miss the train.
 10. She locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.
- IV.**
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ... he wouldn't miss the bus. | 2. ... to go to the cinema with Tom. |
| 3. ... they can talk to the foreigners. | 4. ... have a better view. |
| 5. ... she would call me. | 6. ... to help you. |
| 7. ... we would understand it well. | 8. ... save a child. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. ... he can buy a computer. | 10. ... to be late for school. |
| 11. ... to pass our exam. | 12. ... she will give it to her brother on his birthday. |
| 13. ... visit their friends. | 14. ... to be dismissed from his work. |
| 15. ... the boss would increase their salaries. | |

PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULT

- I.** 1. so 2. such 3. so 4. such 5. so 6. so 7. such 8. so
9. such 10. such 11. so 12. so 13. such 14. so 15. so
- II.**
1. The lesson is so difficult that nobody can understand it.
 2. The work is so hard that I can't finish it on time.
 3. This novel was so interesting that I couldn't put it down.
 4. This song is so simple that all of us can sing it.
 5. My brothers and sisters were so excited about the trip that they couldn't sleep.
- III.**
1. The house is such an expensive one that nobody can buy it.
It is such an expensive house that ...
 2. The boy is such a nice one that we all like him.
He is such a nice boy that ...
 3. It is such cold weather that we couldn't go out.
 4. The room was such a dark one that I couldn't see anything.
It was such a dark room that ...
 5. The day was such a nice one that we decided to go to the beach.
It was such a nice day that ...
- IV.**
1. The sun shone so brightly that Maria ...
 2. Dean was such a powerful swimmer that he ...
 3. There were so few students registered that the class ...
 4. The house was so beautiful that I ...
 5. This coffee is so strong that I ...
 6. It is such a good film that I ...
 7. There was so much food that everyone ...
 8. There were so many guests that there ...
 9. I ate so many sandwiches that I ...
 10. David has so much work to do that he ...
 11. He was so sick that he ...
 12. It was so dark that he ...
 13. He has such wide knowledge that we ...
 14. His conduct is so good that all ...
 15. Mary has such a beautiful voice that we ...
 16. John is still so weak that he ...
 17. My father has such a good health that he ...
 18. There is so much noise that we ...
 19. My friend is so strong that he ...
 20. Bill is such an intelligent boy that he ...
- V.**
1. He is such a clever boy (man, person) that he ...
 2. Mr. Keller is such a rich man that he ...
 3. This city is such a large one that I've ...
 4. It was such a nice day that all ...
 5. This is such a small shop that we ...

6. That was such a big fish that it ...
7. The test we did yesterday was such a difficult one that we ...
8. The play we saw yesterday was such a bad one that we ...
9. The story he told us was such a funny one that I ...
10. Jane has such a good conduct that everybody ...
11. Mary has such a beautiful voice that we ...
12. Miss Snow has such a valuable ring that she ...
13. Your dog is such a fierce one that nobody ...
You have such a fierce dog that...
14. His house is such a beautiful one that he ...
He has such a beautiful house that ...
15. Our car is such an old one that we ...
We have such an old car that ...

- VI. 1. ... we hardly understood it. 2. ... everybody wanted to buy it.
3. ... we were late for work. 4. ... he rarely goes to the cinema.
5. ... they don't fit anyone. 6. ... we didn't understand what he said.
7. ... we all admired him. 8. ... they have to spend a lot of time to get over them.
9. ... we can't climb up the top. 10. ... I don't have time to go out.
11. ... nobody can lift it. 12. ... we want to go swimming.
13. ... I wanted to see it again. 14. ... we kept talking about it.
15. ... the students can't learn it by heart. 16. ... I can't sleep.
17. ... I've read it many times. 18. ... we don't see the tops.
19. ... her students can't follow her. 20. ... she seldom goes shopping.

- VII. 1. It was too cold for us to want to go out.
2. Mr. Pike is too weak to walk without a stick.
3. The ground is too hard for us to dig.
4. The elephant is too big to run fast.
5. Your handwriting is too bad for me to read.
6. This man is too old to walk.
7. These shoes are too big for me to wear.
8. These goods are too expensive to be sold quickly.
9. She walked too fast for her younger sister to follow.
10. I got up too late to have time to eat breakfast.

- VIII. 1. He isn't young enough to wear this coloured shirt.
2. She isn't strong enough to carry this bag.
3. This pen isn't cheap enough for me to buy.
4. Bill isn't intelligent/ clever enough to understand what I say.
5. This bag isn't light enough for her to carry.
6. The test wasn't easy enough for them to do.
7. That sentence wasn't short enough for me to memorize.
8. The land isn't fertile enough to grow crops.
9. The room isn't quiet enough for us to study.
10. This book isn't interesting enough to read.
11. We weren't early enough to get good seats.
12. Jack isn't hard-working enough to make progress in his study.
13. I'm not rich enough to help you with the money.
14. These oranges aren't sweet enough for us to eat.
15. The shelf isn't short enough for the boy to reach.

16. This road isn't safe enough for her to go at night.
17. The water in this pool isn't pure enough to drink.
18. Martha isn't beautiful enough to have a boyfriend.
19. This room isn't bright enough for us to study.
20. He didn't study well enough to pass his exam.

- IX. 1. so many 2. so much 3. so much 4. so many 5. so much
6. so many 7. so many 8. so much 9. so much 10. so much
11. so many 12. so many 13. so much 14. so much 15. so many

PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF REASON

- I. 1. because 2. because 3. because of 4. because of 5. because
- II. 1. Since she saw the wanted man in a small coffee shop, she phoned the police.
2. Because the teacher is sick, we'll have no class tomorrow.
3. She walked slowly because her leg was injured.
4. Mary looks happy because she has just got good marks.
5. He came to the office 10 minutes late because he missed the first bus.
6. Because she coughed and sneezed, the doctor said she had to stay out of crowd.
7. Since it got dark, I couldn't read the letter.
8. I didn't come in time because there was a traffic-jam.
9. He stayed at home yesterday because his mother was sick.
10. We didn't want to go out because it rained heavily.
- III. 1. Why did you leave school? 2. Why was the train late?
3. Why will they leave early? 4. Why does she like him?
5. Why did the pupil understand that mathematical problem very well?
- IV. 1. We stay at home because it's raining.
2. Because most people hear jogging is a good exercise, they begin to jog.
3. Because the climate in the country is healthy, people like to live there.
4. Because a computer can be used for various purposes, it becomes very popular nowadays.
5. Because tomorrow is a public holiday, all the shops will be shut.
- V. 1. Mary didn't go to school yesterday because of being sick/ her sickness.
2. She went to bed early because of feeling tired/ her tiredness.
3. Ann didn't go to the circus with Betty because of having a bad cold/ her bad cold.
4. John succeeded in his exam because of working hard and methodically.
5. ... because of her mother's sickness/ her mother's being sick.
6. ... because of his father's kindness to me/ his father's being kind to me.
7. ... because of the greenness of the fruits.
8. ... because of the difficulty of the test/ its difficulty/ its being difficult.
9. ... because of the darkness.
10. ... because of the heavy rain.
11. ... because of the noise.
12. ... because of the fog.
13. ... because of his good conduct.
14. ... because of the thick fog.
15. ... because of the red traffic lights.
16. ... because of the bad weather.
17. ... because of the warm and damp climate.
18. ... because of the crowded and narrow street.
19. ... because of the hot weather.
20. ... because of his hard life.

PHRASES & CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

- I.
1. Although he is very rich, he isn't happy.
 2. No matter how rich he is, he isn't happy.
 3. Although she is very intelligent, she can't answer my question.
 4. No matter how intelligent she is, she can't answer my question.
 5. Whatever he does, he is always careful.
 6. No matter what he does, he always tries his best.
 7. Whatever she says, I don't believe her.
 8. No matter what she says, I don't believe her.
 9. No matter how hard he tried, he was not successful.
 10. Although he tried, he was not successful.
 11. Although his life is hard, he is determined to study well.
 12. No matter how hard his life is, he is determined to study well.
 13. Though he was wise and experienced, he was taken in.
 14. No matter what jobs he got, he was not satisfied.
 15. Even though he got good jobs, he was not satisfied.
 16. Whatever jobs you do, you should do it devotedly.
 17. No matter where he lived, he always thought of his homeland.
 18. No matter how cold it was, he didn't wear warm clothes.
 19. Many people believe him although he often tells lies.
 20. No matter when/ at what time you return, she waits for you.
- II.
1. Whatever happens, don't forget to write to me.
 2. Whatever kinds of effort we made to persuade her, she will refuse to consider our proposal.
 3. Whatever kinds of exercises he had taken, he was still putting on weight.
 4. Whatever sorts of difficulties you may encounter, you should keep your promise.
 5. Whatever he says, nobody believes him.
 6. Whatever kinds of difficulties you have, you should review all your lessons before taking your exam.
 7. Whatever kinds of exercises he had taken, he got fatter and fatter.
 8. Whatever difficulties you encounter, you should always study hard.
 9. Whatever others may say, she is certainly right.
 10. Whatever jobs he chose, his parents were pleased with him.
- III.
1. She didn't eat much in spite of being hungry/ her being hungry/ her hunger.
 2. Despite being good at maths/ his being good at maths, he couldn't solve the problem.
 3. In spite of being over sixty/ his age, Mr. Pike doesn't wear glasses.
 4. Despite (his) having much experience in machinery, he ...
 5. In spite of the darkness, they ...
 6. In spite of the noise, I ...
 7. Despite the heavy rain, I ...
 8. ... in spite of the fog.
 9. ... in spite of their greenness/ their being green/ the greenness of the fruits.
 10. ... in spite of the difficult test/ the difficulty of the test.
 11. Despite his strength/ his being strong, I'm ...
 12. In spite of his poverty/ his being poor, everybody ...
 13. Despite the bad weather, the plane ...
 14. In spite of the red traffic lights/ the turning red of the traffic lights, he ...

15. In spite of his hard life at that time, he ...
16. Despite the narrow streets, many people ...
17. Despite his good English, he ...
18. Despite having got an English name/ his English name, he ...
19. In spite of his difficulties, he ...
20. In spite of the bad weather, we ...
21. In spite of not having finished the paper, he ...
22. Despite not feeling alert, she ...
23. Despite his mother's having told him not to, the child ...
(having been told not to by his mother)
24. In spite of disliking it/ her disliking it, she ...
25. In spite of disliking flying/ her disliking flying, Mary ...
26. Despite being sad/ her being sad, Mary ...
27. Despite her poor memory, the old woman ...
28. Despite having been absent frequently, he ...
29. In spite of being on diet, he ...
30. In spite of the high prices, my daughters ...

CLAUSES AFTER AS IF/ AS THOUGH/ ...

- I.
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. stay | 2. have stayed | 3. drink |
| 4. stood | 5. cooked | 6. hadn't arrived |
| 7. had slept | 8. was/ were | 9. hadn't failed |
| 10. had invited | 11. understood | 12. went |
| 13. went | 14. got | 15. knew |
| 16. paid | 17. had | 18. had swum/ had been swimming |
| 19. had met | 20. had won | |
- II.
1. I feel as if my head were on fire now.
 2. I felt as though I was walking in the air.
 3. I'd rather Bill worked hard.
 4. I'd rather he had wanted to pay his debts.
 5. I'd rather he didn't drive too fast.
 6. He spent his money as if he were a prince.
 7. You speak as though you were a prophet.
 8. It's high time we set out.
 9. It's time you reviewed your lessons.
 10. I'd rather he gave up smoking.
 11. She looked as if she hadn't known me.
 12. It's time he called me on the phone.
 13. It's high time we started working now.
 14. She made up as if she were an actress.
 15. She cried as though she were a baby.
 16. They talk as if they were kings.
 17. It's time we solved this problem.
 18. Mary dressed up as if she were a queen.
 19. I'd rather she didn't talk too much.
 20. I'd rather he came to my house tonight.

NOUN CLAUSES

- I.
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Whether | 2. whether | 3. Why |
| 4. why | 5. that | 6. Where |
| 7. why | 8. how | 9. how many |
| 10. where | 11. who/ whom | 12. that |
| 13. Whether/ When | 14. what | 15. What |
| 16. when/ why | 17. how long | 18. which |
| 19. that | 20. what | 21. how much |
| 22. why | 23. who | 24. that |
| 25. that | 26. at what time/ how | 27. how much |
| 28. how high/ how old | 29. how old | 30. that |

- II. 1. Tom is sad today.
 3. he had lost his bicycle.
 5. he was born in 1980.
 7. you will win.
 9. he is rich.
2. he was absent from class yesterday.
 4. old I was.
 6. he had gone the night before.
 8. London has fog.
 10. she died last year.

- III. 1. ... how old you are.
 2. ... what you did yesterday.
 3. ... how you came here.
 4. ... where you are going to spend your holiday next summer.
 5. ... what you want.
 6. ... you can help me.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- I. 1. ..., who discovered penicillin, received ...
 3. which/ that
 5. , whom I have known for ten years,
 7. of which
 9. whom
 11. which/ that
 13. which/ that
 15. ..., who serve in the restaurant, ...
 17. ..., whose sister I know, is ...
 19. which/ that
2. that/ which
 4. whose
 6. whose
 8. ..., whose branches are dry, ...
 10. ..., whose name I don't remember, ...
 12. who/ that
 14. whose
 16. whose
 18. which/ that
 20. ..., whose theories have changed the world's history, ...
 22. who/ that
 24. ..., whose work is very important, ...
 26. whom
 28. that
 30. which

- I. 1. Thank you very much for the present which you sent me.
 2. Romeo and Juliet were lovers whose parents hated each other.
 3. This is Mrs. Jones, whose son won the championship last year.
 4. I was sitting in a chair which suddenly collapsed.
 5. This is the story of the man whose wife suddenly loses her memory.
 6. Charlie Chaplin, whose films amused millions of people in the world, died in 1977.
 7. Please post these letters, which I wrote this morning.
 8. The building whose tower can be seen from afar is the church.
 9. Mary and Margaret, whom you met yesterday, are twins.
 10. I'll introduce you to the man whose support is necessary for your project.
 11. The students who study seriously and methodically will surely be successful in their exams.
 12. Mary, whose sister I know, has won an Oscar.
 13. Is this the style of hair which your wife wanted to have?
 14. Shakespeare, who is the world's greatest dramatist and poet, was born at Stratford on Avon, a small town in England.
 15. His girl friend, whom he trusted absolutely, turned out to be an enemy spy.
 16. A man brought in a small girl whose hand had been cut.
 17. The Smiths, whose house had been destroyed in the explosion, were given rooms in the hotel.

18. He introduced me to his students, most of whom were from abroad.
 19. They gave me four very bad tyres, one of which burst before I had driven four miles.
 20. The man who answered the phone said Tom was out.
- III. 1. The teacher with whom we studied last year is Mr. Pike.
 2. The problem in which we are very interested has been discussed in class.
 3. Many diseases of which people died years ago are no longer dangerous.
 4. Do you see my pen, with which I have just written my lesson?
 5. I like standing at the window from which I can see the park.
 6. We are crossing the meadow over which we flew kites in our childhood.
 7. They are repairing the tubes through which water is brought into our house.
 8. In the middle of the village there is the well from which the villagers take water to drink.
 9. The middle-aged man to whom my father is talking is the director.
 10. This is a rare opportunity of which you should take advantage to get a better job.
 11. The boy of whom you made fun is my cousin.
 12. This matter, to which you should pay attention, is of great importance.
 13. The woman to whom you gave place on the bus lives next door to me.
 14. This snake, of which you are afraid, is venomless.
 15. The examination in which I was successful lasted two days.
 16. These children, of whom she is taking care, are orphans.
 17. The two young men, with whom you are acquainted, are not good persons.
 18. This is the result of our work, with which I'm pleased.
 19. There is a "No Parking" sign of which I do not take notice.
 20. Mr. Brown is the man to whom I'm responsible for my work.
- IV. 1. This is the house where we often stay in the summer.
 2. That was the time when he managed the enterprise.
 3. I'll show you the second-hand bookshop where you can find valuable books.
 4. I never forget the park where we met each other for the first time.
 5. The police want to know the hotel where Mr. Bush stayed two weeks ago.
 6. The reasons why I'm scolded by the teacher are basic grammatical ones.
 7. She doesn't want to speak to the cause why she divorced her husband.
 8. The road on which/ where I go to school everyday is shaded with trees.
 9. I have not decided the day when I'll go to London.
 10. He doesn't want to sell the house where he was born.
 11. The airport where we are going to arrive is the most modern one.
 12. He was born on the day when his father was away.
 13. The days when I lived far from home were the saddest ones.
 14. I don't know the reason why she left school.
 15. The bed where I sleep has no mattress.
 16. Our school has a good laboratory where the students practise chemistry.
 17. You didn't tell us the reason why we had to cut down our daily expenses.
 18. The book where we can look up telephone numbers is a telephone directory.
 19. Mrs. Brown rang Dr. Brown when he was going to carry out an urgent operation.
 20. This is the house where we have lived for 5 years.
- V. 1. The student who sits next to me is from China.
 2. I thanked the woman who had helped me.
 3. The professor whose course I'm taking is excellent.
 4. Jim passed the exam, which surprised everybody.
 5. Mr. Smith whom I had come to see said he was too busy to speak to me.

6. The man whom I respect most is my father.
 7. The man whose opinions I respect most is my father.
 8. I saw a lot of people and horses that went to market.
 9. Tom has three sisters, all of whom are married.
 10. I recently went back to Paris, which is still as beautiful as a pearl.
 11. I recently went back to Paris, where I was born nearly 50 years ago.
 12. She is the most intelligent woman whom I've ever met.
 13. This doctor, whom you visited yesterday, is famous.
 14. Do you know the music which is being played on the radio?
 15. The police want to know the hotel where Mr. Foster stayed two weeks ago.
 16. You didn't tell us the reason why we have to cut down our daily expenses.
 17. The day when she left was rainy.
 18. The reason why the president will come to that city hasn't been told yet.
 19. Phuong Thao is the singer whose music you like best.
 20. She couldn't come to the party, which is a pity.
 21. I've sent him two letters, neither of which he has received.
 22. That man, whose name I don't remember, is an artist.
 23. The reason which you gave yesterday is not valid.
 24. We enjoyed the city where we spent our vacation.
 25. One of the elephants which we saw at the zoo had only one tusk.
 26. I looked at the moon which was very bright that evening.
 27. My father, whom you met this morning, goes swimming everyday.
 28. That car, whose engine is very good, belongs to Dr. Clark.
 29. In the class there are 48 students, only a few of whom the teacher knows.
 30. The pupils haven't done their homework, which is too bad.
 31. We first met in 1945, when the revolution took place.
 32. The girl who won the race is happy.
 33. The taxi driver who took me to the airport is friendly.
 34. I liked the composition which you wrote.
 35. The people whom we visited yesterday were very nice.
 36. The meeting which I went to was interesting.
 37. The picture at which she was looking was beautiful.
 38. I apologized the woman whose coffee I spilled.
 39. The professor whose course I'm taking is excellent.
 40. The man whose wallet was stolen called the police.
 41. I have to call the man whose umbrella I accidentally picked up.
 42. The city where we spent our vacation was beautiful.
 43. That is the restaurant where I'll meet you.
 44. The town where I grew up is small.
 45. I'll never forget the day when I first met you.
 46. May is the month when the weather is usually the hottest.
 47. 7:30 is the time when my plane will arrive.
 48. Do you remember the year when the First World War ended?
 49. The man whose father is a botanist is a biologist.
 50. I love my parents' house, where I was born.
- VI. 1. The man about whom we are talking is a famous scientist.
 2. The tree from which we picked these fruits is in front of the house.
 3. The city in which we were born is very large.
 4. Do you remember the day on which we first met?

5. The manager on whom we have all depended so much has just announced his retirement.
 6. The officer to whom I spoke yesterday wasn't very friendly.
 7. The dog at which the boys threw stones was very frightened.
 8. The road on which we are driving was built in 1980.
 9. Did you see the letter which came yesterday morning?
 10. This is Rex Hotel, which is the biggest hotel in the city.
- VII. 1. ... why you are so sad now. 2. ... which Mary lost yesterday.
 3. ... who are lazy. 4. ... who stole my car last week.
 5. ... where I was born? 6. ... who are talkative.
 7. ... whom I like best... 8. ... whom I respect most...
 9. ... which she bought last year. 10. ... where we have lived for 10 years.
 11. ... who won the gold medal last year. 12. ... where my father works.
 13. ... which/ that won the race? 14. ... who set fire to the house.
 15. ... which she bought two months ago. 16. ... that knows her?
 17. ... where people sell everything. 18. ... that we built last year.
 19. ... who saved a baby. 20. ... why you were absent from class yesterday?
- IX. 1. The man standing there is a clown.
 2. The envelop lying on the table has no...
 3. Benzene, discovered by Faraday, became...
 4. My grandmother, being old and sick, never...
 5. The students don't know how to do the exercises given by the teacher yesterday.
 6. The diagrams made by young Faraday were sent...
 7. The gentleman living next door to me is...
 8. All the astronauts orbiting the earth in space capsules are weightless.
 9. All students not handing in their papers will fail...
 10. I saw many houses destroyed by the storm.
 11. The street leading to the school...
 12. The system used here is...
 13. Mr. Jackson, teaching my son, is...
 14. Trains leaving from...
 15. The candidates sitting for the exam...
 16. We are driving on the road built in 1980.
 17. Customers complaining about the service...
 18. The city destroyed during the war...
 19. My brother, meeting you yesterday, works...
 20. The vegetables sold in this shop are...
- IX. 1. We had a river to swim.
 2. The child would be happier if he had someone to play with.
 3. I have some letters to write.
 4. If she had a family to cook for, she...
 5. I haven't anyone to go with.
 6. We had to eat standing up because we hadn't anything to sit on.
 7. I wish I had a box to keep my letters in.
 8. She hadn't anyone to send cards.
 9. Have you got a key to unlock this door?
 10. There are six letters to be written today?
 11. There is a bench for your children to sit on.

12. We have some picture books for children to read.
 13. He was the second man to be killed in this way.
 14. Here is the novel for her to read.
 15. The man to be interviewed was...
- X.
1. ... the first woman who took her seat...
 2. The last student who was interviewed was...
 3. ... the only person who saw...
 4. The last person who leaves the room...
 5. ... the only person who survived...
 6. ... the first boy who reached...
 7. ... the first man who left...
 8. ... a lake where/ in which we could swim.
 9. ... an application form that you must fill in.
 10. ... some letters that/ which I must type right now.

EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

- I.
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. much | 2. a little | 3. many | 4. fewer |
| 5. too much | 6. less | 7. too much | 8. any/ some |
| 9. any | 10. How many | 11. How much | 12. any |
| 13. anything | 14. a little | 15. any | 16. little |
| 17. a great deal of | 18. a large number of | 19. a little | 20. a few |
- II.
- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Most | 2. Most of | 3. Most of | 4. Most - most of | 5. most of |
|---------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
- III.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A great deal of | 2. a great deal of |
| 3. many of | 4. much |
| 5. much | 6. many of |
| 7. many | 8. much |
| 9. many of | 10. much |
| 11. a large number of/ many | 12. much - a large number of/ many of |
| 13. a great deal of | 14. A large number of |
| 15. many/ a large number of | 16. a great deal of |
| 17. a great deal of | 18. A large number of |
| 19. a great deal of | 20. much |
- IV.
- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. some | 2. someone | 3. any | 4. any - some | 5. anyone - somewhere |
| 6. some | 7. some | 8. any | 9. some | 10. some |
- V.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. little | 2. a little - little | 3. A few of | 4. a little | 5. little |
| 6. little | 7. little of | 8. A few of | 9. little | 10. few |
- VI.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. few | 2. Some/ Many/ A large number of |
| 3. Most of | 4. Most of |
| 5. Most | 6. a little |
| 7. much | 8. a great deal of |
| 9. little | 10. most/ a large number of/ many |
| 11. most of | 12. much |
| 13. much- little | 14. many |
| 15. much | 16. most of |
| 17. little - a great deal of | 18. Few |
| 19. little/ a little | 20. many - a few |
| 21. much - many | 22. Most/ Many/ A large number of |
| 23. Most of | 24. many - much |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 25. much | 26. A great deal of |
| 27. Most | 28. Most of |
| 29. Some/ Many/ A large number of | 30. Most |
- VII.
- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. many | 2. plenty of | 3. millions of | 4. number | 5. A lot of |
| 6. Much | 7. most | 8. much | 9. much | |

STYLES

- I.
1. He didn't intend to make a long journey with her.
 2. Has the city government decided to build... ?
 3. She isn't interested in what...
 4. Do most school-leavers strongly desire to work...
 5. I don't think they disagree with what...
 6. The plan didn't succeed just because most members weren't determined to do it well.
 7. During the lesson, she always looks carefully at all...
 8. My friend wished to become a pilot.
 9. You needn't answer all the questions...
 10. Please call me when you arrive, and we'll meet at a...
 11. She doesn't know what will be for she never thinks about it.
 12. She said she would visit me someday.
 13. He decided to leave home.
 14. I didn't intend to stay here.
 15. She is greatly interested in music.
 16. The two schoolgirls exchanged their English lessons.
 17. He bathes every morning.
 18. I arranged with the neighbours about feeding the cats.
 19. She didn't explain her plan.
 20. She was examined by a doctor.
- II.
1. I had an argument with...
 2. Are you in agreement with...
 3. She usually gives her hair a brush before going out.
 4. She had a number of complaints about his rudeness.
 5. Because of engine trouble, the plane had to make a landing on the fields.
 6. Take a look at this picture.
 7. I'm very much in falling in love with her.
 8. We must make an early start.
 9. He was in receipt of her letter...
 10. After lunch time she usually takes a rest.
- III.
1. They tend to minimize problems.
 2. They strongly desire to put...
 3. They gave a great deal of thought to their work.
 4. They knew little about the job of their choice.
 5. They are determined to overcome problems.
 6. He pays us a visit whenever...
 7. They have tended to choose...
 8. Their future work is thought much by some children.
 9. You'd better not contact her.
 10. I had a good sleep last night.
 11. Carol Stuart is a good cook and swimmer.

12. She strongly desires a scholarship.
13. The villagers cordially welcomed us.
14. He doesn't intend to leave the city.
15. She is a good English teacher.
16. This man is a beggar.
17. She is a careful typist.
18. Hardly had we begun to walk when it rained.
19. This woman sleeps very little.
20. My grandfather loves music.
21. He drives carefully.
22. She is a good singer.
23. Mary is a good cook.
24. No one in his team plays football as well as him.
25. She is a good tennis player.
26. English is spoken in Australia.
27. A school is being built for the poor.
28. She hasn't been seen since 1980.
29. His parents were visited by him last week.
30. English can be spoken fluently by her.
31. The shop is opened at six o'clock.
32. Millions of dollars are spent on advertising every year.
33. We are going to be told a story by the teacher.
34. We built this house 100 years ago.
35. They have made all the arrangements.
36. She ought to wear evening dress.
37. They were going to increase our salary.
38. They have to do this job at once.
39. We couldn't find them anywhere.
40. His story isn't believed.

EMPHASIS

1. It was Ted that broke the news to me./ Ted himself broke the news to me.
2. It is important to know your limitations.
3. It is money, not affection that they want.
4. He did misunderstand my intentions.
5. It was after she had gone that I remembered her name.
6. I did do my English test very well.
7. Is it Mary that wash up everyday?/ Does Mary herself wash up everyday?
8. It was from Francis that she first heard the news.
9. It is perhaps because he's a misfit that I get along with him.
10. It is pilots, not ground staff that we need.
11. It is certain that prices will go up.
12. It is better to be early.
13. It was Peter himself not Paul that lent us money.
14. We found it impossible to get a visa.
15. It is today that he is going.
16. We ordered wine itself. We didn't order beer.
17. Bad roads don't cause accidents. Speed itself does.
18. It is cruel to tease animals.

19. It takes time and practice to master a second language.
20. I did love you.
21. I myself love you.
22. I love you yourself.
23. It was in 1966, not in 1967 that it happened.
24. It was England that won the World Cup in 1966.
25. We did enjoy ourselves.
26. Does Mr. Smith want to visit ourselves?
27. It is unlikely that income tax will be reduced.
28. It is in autumn that the countryside is most beautiful.
29. The teacher does wish you worked more than you talked.
30. It was in Waterloo that Napoleon was finally defeated.
31. I myself am wrong.
32. It was Ann, not Mary that I saw.
33. John did take your book. He told me so.
34. Do remember to lock the door before you leave.
35. It was by train that we reached Istanbul.
36. It is fun to be a hostess.
37. I think it's not a good idea to take up yoga.
38. Do be careful.
39. It was very kind of him to help me.
40. It takes Mrs. Jones too much time to make up.
41. You are mistaken.
42. Do visit us again some time.
43. Don't you make too much noise.
44. I did do my English test very well.
45. Only by hard work can you succeed.
46. It was the smoke from factory chimneys that polluted the air.
47. My mother made this cake itself.
48. I do enjoy travelling.
49. David himself teaches in a Technical College.
50. Do help me solve this problem.

DANH TỪ (NOUNS)

I. - treat	: common,	abstract,	countable noun
- city	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- air	: common,	concrete,	uncountable noun
- countryside	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- rain	: common,	concrete,	uncountable noun
- sun	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- door	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- friends	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- house	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- dogs	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- welcome	: common,	concrete,	uncountable noun
- forest	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- evening	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- deer	: common,	concrete,	countable noun
- days	: common,	concrete,	countable noun

- II. - ways : object of preposition
 - meals : object
 - window ledge : object of preposition
 - saucer : object of preposition
 - breakfast : object of preposition
 - porridge : object
 - cornflakes : object
 - milk : object of preposition
 - sugar : object of preposition
 - lunch : object of preposition
 - vegetable, potatoes : object
 - pudding : object of preposition
 - tea-time : object of preposition
 - table : object of preposition
 - jam-pot : object of preposition
 - cries of delight : object of preposition
 - doors : object
 - moods : subject
 - child : object of preposition
 - expression : object of preposition
 - face : object of preposition
 - shoulder : object of preposition
 - ear : indirect object
 - bite : direct object

III. Beds, churches, roofs/ rooves, taxis, dishes, maps, cats, books, dogs, rooms, boys, sizes, houses, forces, changes, places, pencils, guests, listeners, things, pedestrians, sentences.

/s/ roofs, maps, cats, books, guests

/z/ beds, rooves, dogs, rooms, boys, pencils, listeners, things, pedestrians

/ɪz/ churches, taxis, dishes, sizes, houses, forces, changes, places, sentences.

- IV. + air : không khí + fruit : thành quả
 airs : điệu bộ fruits : trái cây
 + damage : sự thiệt hại + pain : đau đớn
 damages : tiền bồi thường thiệt hại pains : khó khăn
 + paper : giấy viết + work : công việc
 papers : giấy tờ works : nhà máy, những tác phẩm
 + salt : muối
 salts : các loại muối

- V. 1. brings 2. is 3. were 4. were 5. has
 6. makes 7. have 8. is 9. brighten 10. is
 11. don't 12. do 13. isn't 14. seems 15. is
 16. are 17. is 18. were 19. wasn't 20. is

- VI. 1. Ann's mother 2. the top of the page
 3. yesterday's newspaper 4. the name of this street
 5. our neighbours' garden 6. Don and Mary's children
 7. Helen's friend's wedding 8. the ground floor of the building
 9. Mike's parents' car 10. the economic policy of the government
 (the government's economic policy)

- VII. 1. A photographic portrait of Peter in the exhibition was much praised.
 2. John's wedding presents were magnificent.
 3. It's about three hours' drive to London from my house.
 4. Last week's storm caused a lot of damage.
 5. Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.

ĐẠI TỪ (PRONOUNS)

- I. 1. him 2. her 3. us 4. she 5. He
 6. she 7. mine 8. himself 9. We 10. himself
 11. her 12. himself 13. I 14. yourself 15. Mine
 16. me 17. she 18. yourself 19. us 20. he
- II. 1. myself: emphasis 6. ourselves: object
 2. herself: object 7. themselves: emphasis
 3. yourself: object 8. himself: emphasis
 4. ourselves: object 9. yourself: object
 5. yourself: object 10. myself: object
- III. 1. anything 2. somebody 3. anybody 4. anything
 5. something 6. somebody - anybody 7. something - anybody 8. Anybody
 9. anybody 10. Anybody
- IV. 1. anybody 2. nobody 3. Anything 4. Nothing 5. anything
- V. 1. It is very interesting to learn English.
 2. It takes only one hour from London to Brighton by train.
 3. It is extremely difficult to understand some parts of King Lear.
 4. It is clear to everyone but himself that he will fail.
 5. It won't be easy to find our way home.
 6. It was my question that made him angry.
 7. We find it a good chance to meet each other on this occasion.
 8. Do you think it difficult to explain to him what happened?
 9. It is thought that he is a famous doctor in this city.
 10. It is stupid to fall asleep like that.

- VI. 1. Ø 2. of 3. Ø 4. of 5. of 6. Ø 7. of 8. Ø 9. Ø 10. of

- VII. 1. most of the day 6. all (of) the money
 2. Many people 7. all the time
 3. Some of the photographs 8. most of the time
 4. Some people 9. most people
 5. most of the food 10. half of the questions

- VIII. 1. none 2. either 3. any 4. none 5. any
 6. either 7. neither 8. none 9. either 10. neither

TÍNH TỪ (ADJECTIVES)

- I. 1. a. disappointing b. disappointed
 2. a. exhausting b. exhausted
 3. a. depressing b. depressed c. depressed
 4. a. exciting b. exciting c. excited
- II. 1. interested 2. exciting 3. embarrassing
 4. embarrassed 5. amazed 6. astonishing
 7. amused 8. terrifying - shocked 9. bored - boring
 10. boring - interesting

- III. 1. surprising 2. confusing 3. interested 4. boring
5. interested 6. exhausted 7. excited 8. amusing
9. bored 10. interesting
- IV. 1. a nice new pullover 2. a new green pullover
3. a beautiful old house 4. black leather gloves
5. an old American film 6. a long thin face
7. big black clouds 8. a lovely sunny day
9. a long wide avenue 10. a small black metal box
11. a big fat black cat 12. a lovely little old village
13. beautiful long black hair 14. an interesting old French painting
15. an enormous red and yellow umbrella
- V. 1. tastes awful / tasted awful 2. feel fine
3. smell nice 4. look wet
5. sounds/ interesting (or sounded/ interesting)
- VI. 1. ten-minute call 2. twelve-storey 3. language 4. three-act 5. two-day
6. 79-piece 7. 16-ounce 8. six-quart 9. brick 10. ten-speed
- VII. 1. ✓ 2. a lot of 3. a lot of 4. ✓ 5. ✓
6. a lot 7. many/ a lot of 8. a lot 9. ✓ 10. ✓
- VIII. 1. little 2. many 3. much 4. many 5. few
6. little 7. a little 8. a few 9. few 10. little
11. little 12. A little 13. little 14. a few/ many 15. few
16. much 17. many 18. much-little 19. much 20. many-much

TRẠNG TỪ (ADVERBS)

- I. 1. well 2. intense 3. brightly 4. fluently 5. smooth
6. accurately 7. bitter 8. soon 9. fast 10. terrible
11. sick 12. happy 13. terrible 14. properly 15. quiet
16. heavily 17. clean 18. terribly 19. colourful 20. selfishly
- II. 1. quickly 2. careful 3. continuously 4. happily 5. fluent
6. specially 7. complete 8. perfectly 9. nervous 10. financially
- III. 1. seriously ill 2. absolutely enormous 3. unusually quiet
4. completely changed 5. unnecessarily long
- IV. 1. right 2. right 3. wrong (hard)
4. right 5. wrong (slowly)
- V. 1. They hardly know each other. 2. I hardly slept last night.
3. I can hardly hear you. 4. You've hardly changed.
5. She hardly said a word.
- VI. 1. Rarely does she smile at me.
2. Not until he told me had I known her.
3. Hardly will you finish your work before it's dark.
4. Only in this shop can you buy this book.
5. No longer is my teacher teaching in this school.
6. Never has she seen such a beautiful sight.
7. Seldom does this rich man help the poor.
8. Never in life did she feel happy.
9. Not until 1981 did people discover AIDS.
10. No sooner had Martin sat down than the telephone rang.
11. Nowhere could the lost child be found.

12. No help did I get from him.
13. Not only did he refuse to help me but he also laughed at me.
14. Never does he smoke in bed.
15. Only within two months has she made good progress.
16. Under no circumstances should you travel alone.
17. Only in summer is it hot enough to sit outside.
18. Seldom is it wise to say too much about oneself.
19. Nowhere did he find a job after he had graduated from college.
20. Little do I know about computer.

CÁC MỨC ĐỘ SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ

- I. 1. best 2. happiest 3. faster 4. creamiest
5. more colourful 6. better 7. good 8. more awkwardly
9. least 10. prettier 11. the better 12. the sicker
13. few 14. much 15. furthest
- II. 1. ... as pretty... 2. more expensive 3. more important
4. best 5. happier 6. most international
7. stronger 8. more comfortable 9. better
10. most delightful 11. most careful 12. worse
13. better ... better 14. lazier ... lazier 15. more fluently
16. worse - prepared 17. cheaper... cheaper 18. more hard working
19. more interesting 20. worst - bred
- III. 1. more quiet/ quieter 2. stronger 3. smaller
4. warmer (less cold) 5. more interesting 6. more difficult
7. better 8. worse 9. more quietly
- IV. 1. earlier than 2. thinner 3. bigger
4. more important than 5. more crowded than 6. more peaceful than
7. more easily 8. higher than 9. more reliable
10. more serious than
- V. 1. It's colder today than it was yesterday.
2. It takes more time to travel by train than by car.
3. Joe did worse than Chris in the exam.
4. My friend arrived earlier than I expected.
5. We were busier at work today than usual.
6. Jane's sister doesn't cook as well as Jane./ Jane's sister cooks worse than Jane.
7. Nobody in this team plays football as well as Tom.
8. The speed of light is the fastest.
9. Jack isn't as old as he looks.
10. You spent more money than I did.
- VI. 1.... harder and harder... 2.... bigger and bigger. 3.... more and more nervous.
4.... worse and worse. 5.... more and more talkative.
- VII. 1.... than an I am.
2.... than he does.
3.... surprised than we were.
4.... player than she is.
5.... as lucky as they have been.

ĐỘNG TỪ (VERBS)

- I. 1. living 2. going- being- putting- told- to take
3. to lock- go-do 4. to buy- to ask
5. buying- dealing 6. to convince- managing- helping
7. cutting- have- done 8. to come- go (going)- to climb- making
9. smoking- to risk- setting 10. to turn- working
11. keeping- to fill 12. counting- thinking- moving- be-ing- get
13. to hear- come- seeing- to bring 14. taking- keeping- to sell
15. park- to park 16. to leave- to put
17. to see- to find- buy 18. to read
19. to become 20. preparing- coming
21. find 22. camping
23. change 24. not to drink
25. plant- to get 26. to tell
27. to go 28. shouting
29. stealing- spending 30. to do
- II. 1. to accept 2. having 3. going 4. to reach 5. opening
6. leaving 7. to return 8. buying 9. to accept 10. to be
- III. 1. us 2. his 3. our 4. me 5. his
6. George's 7. the defense attorney's 8. Henry 9. our 10. John's
- IV. 1. to have 2. making 3. leaving
4. know- 5. waiting 6. seen- cry- crying
7. run 8. travelling- shooting 9. to get- eating
10. arguing- working 11. to smoke 12. to have
13. seeing 14. not to touch 15. showing- to work
16. letting- run- being 17. talking- to finish 18. to come- standing
19. laughing- slip 20. to disappoint 21. to sign
22. to try- to come 23. see 24. joining
25. burning- burn 26. look 27. crawling
28. buying 29. to do 30. to eat
31. driving- riding 32. going 33. swear/ swearing
34. to do 35. to send 36. to know- to live
37. going- stay 38. looking- being 39. cry
40. make 41. sitting- jogging 42. to write
43. to fire 44. earn- cleaning- make- blackmailing
45. to take 46. to come 47. to lock- going
48. gambling 49. falling 50. to wait

SỐ TỪ (NUMERALS)

- I. 1. 23rd July, 1919 - The twenty third of July, nineteen nineteen.
2. 9th November, 1803 - The ninth of November, eighteen (hundred) and three.
3. 13th January, 1063 - The thirteen of January, ten (hundred) and sixty three.
4. 22nd May, 1966 - The twenty second of May, nineteen sixty six.
5. 5th February, 1761 - The fifth of February, seventeen sixty one.
- II. 1. five and two - sevenths 6. twenty six per cent
2. sixty two over two six 7. eight and seven sixteenths
3. eight over one seven two 8. four and a half
4. forty two over nine three 9. two thirds
5. three quarters 10. five twelfths

GIỚI TỪ (PREPOSITIONS)

- I. 1. at- of 2. to - on 3. at 4. in 5. on 6. in - at
7. with 8. by 9. in 10. by 11. by 12. at
13. at 14. into 15. on 16. on 17. in/ into 18. in
19. in 20. in/ on 21. at 22. at 23. in 24. at
25. at 26. at 27. in 28. In 29. in 30. to
31. at - at 32. at 33. at 34. on 35. in 36. on
37. into/ in 38. with 39. from 40. at 41. with 42. with
43. to 44. with 45. for 46. for 47. to 48. from
49. of 50. to - for 51. of 52. from 53. on 54. of
55. of 56. to 57. of 58. in 59. of 60. in
61. with 62. about 63. in 64. to 65. of 66. about
67. for 68. at 69. on - of 70. for 71. of - of 72. in-in
73. in 74. to 75. about 76. with 77. to - for 78. with
79. for 80. with 81. to 82. of 83. of 84. of
85. to - from 86. of 87. of 88. of 89. for 90. about
91. of 92. about 93. with 94. in 95. to 96. with
97. to 98. to 99. at 100. with 101. about 102. at
103. with 104. of 105. of 106. on 107. for 108. at
109. from 110. about 111. with 112. to 113. to 114. in
115. at 116. about 117. about 118. in 119. of 120. to
121. to 122. of 123. about 124. to 125. to 126. of
127. for 128. for 129. of 130. for 131. up 132. off
133. for 134. from 135. of 136. to 137. at 138. to - in
139. to 140. in 141. for 142. with 143. from 144. from
145. of 146. with 147. from 148. with 149. with 150. for
151. to 152. with 153. of 154. of 155. in 156. for
157. with 158. to 159. of 160. to 161. with 162. to
163. for 164. at 165. at 166. to 167. with 168. to
169. to 170. from 171. about 172. of 173. to 174. in
175. to 176. for 177. for 178. with 179. to 180. for
181. from 182. of 183. to - for 184. of 185. at 186. for
187. for 188. with 189. for 190. with 191. from 192. of
193. in 194. in 195. of - to 196. for - of 197. of 198. to
199. from 200. of
- II. 1. In 2. to 3. in 4. on 5. In 6. at 7. in 8. with 9. For 10. In
- III. 1. at 2. on- in 3. at 4. on 5. At 6. on
7. at 8. in- in 9. on 10. on 11. in 12. on (at)
13. in 14. on- on 15. at 16. in 17. in 18. in
19. on 20. on 21. at- on 22. at 23. on 24. in
25. in- in 26. at- at- in 27. at- in 28. in 29. at 30. in- at
- IV. 1. to 2. Ø 3. at 4. to 5. to 6. into
7. Ø, to 8. at 9. to- in 10. to 11. into 12. to
13. to 14. into 15. into
- V. 1. by 2. with 3. by 4. with 5. by- in 6. on
7. by 8. by- with- on 9. by 10. in
- VI. 1. to 2. in 3. to 4. for 5. with 6. of
7. on 8. with 9. about 10. in- in 11. from- to 12. between

13. for 14. in 15. for 16. of 17. for 18. on
19. against 20. of

LIÊN TỪ (CONJUNCTIONS)

- I. 1. neither ... nor 2. so 3. either... or 4. so
5. so 6. because 7. although 8. whether/ and
9. when 10. unless
- II. 1. Nam will pass the exam if he studies hard.
2. Mary came to class late because her motorbike had a puncture.
3. Her mother was very sick so she couldn't come to class.
4. Although Tom was very lazy, he passed the final examination.
5. Daisy is very nice, therefore all her friends love her very much.
6. Daisy is such an intelligent girl that she always gets the scholarships.
7. We will take the trip unless it is stormy.
8. I had forgot locking the door when I drove to the office this morning.
9. We study hard so that we can pass the final examination.
10. Although she earned her living by selling newspapers, she got a B.A degree.
- III. 1. She is in either London or Berlin.
2. He was neither an idler nor a gambler.
3. Neither he nor I am present at the meeting.
4. The computer can not only gather facts but also store them.
5. This prize will mean an honour not only for him but also for us.

MẠO TỪ (ARTICLES)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. the | 2. the, Ø, the | 3. Ø, Ø | 4. the, the, the |
| 5. a, Ø, Ø, Ø | 6. the, the | 7. the (Ø), the, Ø | 8. Ø |
| 9. the, a, Ø, a | 10. a, Ø, the | 11. Ø, the | 12. Ø, the, Ø |
| 13. Ø, the | 14. Ø, a (the), Ø | 15. Ø | 16. Ø, Ø, the |
| 17. the (Ø), the (Ø) | 18. Ø, an | 19. the, an | 20. Ø |
| 21. the, a | 22. the/ Ø, Ø | 23. the (a), a, Ø, Ø | 24. Ø, the, Ø |
| 25. an, Ø, the | 26. a | 27. the | 28. the, the |
| 29. Ø, the | 30. a, the, a, a, a | 31. the, a, the, Ø | 32. Ø, the |
| 33. the, the | 34. an, the | 35. the | 36. the, a |
| 37. Ø | 38. the, the | 39. the, a | 40. the |

WORD-FORM

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. curious | 2. easily | 3. silent | 4. careful |
| 5. slowly | 6. drives | 7. commercial | 8. weekly |
| 9. difficult | 10. choice | 11. recently | 12. expensive |
| 13. beautiful | 14. performance | 15. interesting | 16. frequently |
| 17. well | 18. exciting | 19. lengthen | 20. smell |
| 21. seats | 22. fluently | 23. valuable | 24. good |
| 25. splendidly | 26. excitement | 27. exciting - excited | 28. teaching - teacher |
| 29. useful | 30. health | 31. care | 32. complaint |
| 33. width | 34. sewing | 35. beautifully | 36. cooker |
| 37. colourless | 38. noise | 39. keeper | 40. entertainment |
| 41. products | 42. funny | 43. celebrate | 44. greeting |
| 45. actor | 46. writer | 47. natural | 48. difficult |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 49. performed | 50. boring - bored | 51. historical | 52. life |
| 53. dangerous | 54. happily | 55. choose | 56. helpful |
| 57. open | 58. knowledge | 59. developing - developed | |
| 60. collection | 61. librarian | 62. friendly | 63. attractively |
| 64. admiration | 65. thrilling | 66. attractions | 67. pleasure |
| 68. symbolizes | 69. socialist | 70. carelessness | 71. attendance |
| 72. carriage | 73. flight | 74. appearance | 75. punishment |
| 76. explanation | 77. successfully | 78. scientific | 79. simplicity |
| 80. preparation | 81. unsuccessful | 82. allowance | 83. unknown |
| 84. daily | 85. faithful | 86. gently | 87. comfortable |
| 88. pleased | 89. noisily | 90. competitors | 91. laziness |
| 92. apologize | 93. proud | 94. famous | 95. produce |
| 96. careless | 97. speech | 98. advice | 99. quietly |
| 100. amazement | 101. polluted | 102. pollution | 103. cooperation |
| 104. produces - production | | 105. economical | 106. satisfy |
| 107. satisfaction | 108. wonderful | 109. childhood | 110. decision |
| 111. orphanage | 112. homeless | 113. poverty | 114. sad |
| 115. published | 116. ability | 117. well | 118. darkness |
| 119. success | 120. patriotic - patriot | 121. scientific | 122. shopping |
| 123. commonly | 124. educational | 125. independent | 126. practice |
| 127. easy - easily | 128. weightlessness | 129. usefully | |
| 130. interested - interesting | | 131. encourages | 132. higher |
| 133. enable | 134. inventor | 135. achievement | 136. illustration |
| 137. attendance | 138. influence | 139. organized | 140. nations |
| 141. relationship | 142. variety | 143. truthful - true | 144. development |
| 145. poor | 146. enrich | 147. disappointed | 148. sickness |
| 149. presence | 150. hunger | 151. absorb | 152. decide |
| 153. peaceful | 154. failure | 155. confused | 156. curiosity |
| 157. education | 158. mathematical | 159. miraculous | 160. successive |
| 161. memory | 162. solution | 163. attractive | 164. scientists - scientific |
| 165. improvements | 166. architect | 167. growth | 168. industrial |
| 169. social | 170. success | 171. mixture | 172. safest |
| 173. need | 174. shortage | 175. inheritance | 176. solution |
| 177. exchange | 178. equality | 179. imagine | 180. valueless |
| 181. organization | 182. borrowers | 183. services | 184. monetary |
| 185. safety | 186. national | 187. famous | 188. difficulty |
| 189. electrified | 190. death | 191. electricity | 192. preferential |
| 193. attraction | 194. occasionally | 195. broaden | 196. advertisement |
| 197. certainty | 198. speedy | 199. intelligent | 200. responsibility |
| 201. manufactured | 202. chemistry | 203. vacancies | 204. consequently |
| 205. absent | 206. astonishment | 207. religious | 208. personal |
| 209. satisfied | 210. protection | 211. ashamed | 212. enlarged |
| 213. sleepy | 214. instructor | 215. readily | 216. accessible |
| 217. provision | 218. automatically | 219. reasonable | 220. truth |
| 221. thoughtful | 222. natural | 223. guidance | 224. determination |
| 225. fearful | 226. unemployment | 227. crowded | 228. extremely |
| 229. continue | 230. comparison | 231. selected | 232. chemical |
| 233. poisonous | 234. industrial | 235. contaminated | 236. illegal |
| 237. explain | 238. independent | 239. invitation | 240. economically |

241. deafened	242. intensity	243. surgical	244. preferentially
245. transformation	246. untreatable	247. miracle	248. valueless
249. satisfaction	250. intimacy	251. encourage	252. impatient
253. depth	254. attractively	255. satisfaction	256. safely
257. electricity	258. harm - harmless	259. expectant	260. intention
261. abnormalities	262. freedom	263. poisonous	264. preserving
265. calculating	266. calculator	267. saving - saver - savings	
268. swimming - swim	269. enrich	270. safeguarding	

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

1. made fun of
3. taking leave of
5. of- take care
7. put an end to
9. with- lost touch
11. pay attention to/ take account of
13. made fun of
15. keep pace with/ keep up with
17. takes care of/ makes allowance for/ feels pity for
18. take notice of
20. make room for
22. feel shame at
24. got victory over
26. plays an influence over
28. make use of
30. take interest in
32. feel pity for
34. have a look at
36. made a decision on
38. have faith in
40. make allowance for/ feel pity for/ take pity on
41. make complaint about
43. lost touch with
45. taken notice of
47. keep pace with/ keep up with
49. gave way to
51. pay attention to
53. set fire to
55. take advantage of
57. make fun of
59. lose touch with
61. pays attention to
63. take note of/ take notice of
65. make fun of
67. lost track of
69. setting fire to
71. caught sight of
73. put an end to/ put a stop to
75. take account of
2. made use of
4. to - gave place/ of - caught sight
6. feel regret for
8. of- take advantage
10. take care of
12. pays attention to
14. for-make allowance
16. take notice of
19. in- taking interest
21. keep correspondence with
23. put an end to
25. lost track of
27. show affection for/ have faith in
29. feel pity for/ take pity on
31. to- set fire
33. lose sight of
35. catch sight of
37. make a contribution to
39. pay attention to/ put an end to
42. feel sympathy for
44. make room for
46. take advantage of
48. pay attention to/ take account of/ put an end to
50. make a fuss over/ pay attention to
52. keep pace with
54. take care of
56. lost touch with
58. take advantage of
60. catch sight of
62. take care of
64. setting fire to
66. pay attention to
68. make use of
70. have faith in
72. set fire to
74. makes fun of

LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP (REPORTED SPEECH)

1. He said to her she was his friend.
2. Johnny said to his mother he didn't know how to do that exercise.
3. My brother advised me not to come back before one o'clock.
4. Mrs. Brown told her daughter to cook it in butter.
5. The pupils asked their teacher to give them better marks.
6. She told me to pull as hard as I could.
7. He asked who had put salt in his coffee.
8. My friend asked me if I was going to leave the day after.
9. My mother asked me if I had done my homework.
10. I asked Bill what time he had gone to bed the night before.
11. Paul said that he had to go home then.
12. The policeman said that there had been an accident and the road was blocked.
13. The children said that they were waiting for the school bus.
14. Mary said that her father had died a year before.
15. Mr. Brown asked me if I had to go then.
16. His mother asked him whose bicycle he had borrowed the day before.
17. The teacher said that it wasn't so foggy that day as it had been the day before.
18. My father told me to be modest if I was a good pupil.
19. She told us to shut the door but not to lock it.
20. Tom said that New York is/was bigger than London.
21. They begged us to help them.
22. She told me not to forget to send my parents her regards./ She reminded me to send my parents her regards.
23. The traveller asked me how long it took to get to London.
24. John said that he had finished studying his lesson.
25. Mary said to John she couldn't go to the movies with him.
26. He asked me why I hadn't come to class the day before.
27. Tom asked Mary if she had phoned him the day before.
28. He asked me if I liked it and I said that I did.
29. She said to Tom she hadn't known them and asked him if he had known them.
30. The policeman told everybody to avoid the Marble Arch because there was going to be a big demonstration there.
31. Handing me a bottle of pills, the doctor told me not to take more than two of those at once.
32. They asked me to go to the zoo./ They suggested going to the zoo.
33. He said that he shouldn't do that if he were me because it was very dangerous.
34. They told me when they had finished that game they would have supper.
35. Johnny said that she had to wash her hair and asked Alice if she had got any shampoo.
36. He told me to listen and asked me if I heard someone coming.
37. He asked me to do as he told me or I would be punished and said that he would teach me who was master in that house.
38. My mother said that it was rather chilly that day and asked me to light the fire there when I had cleaned the sitting room.
39. Mary said to her friend she would expect to see him the following Wednesday.
40. The teacher asked John which book he was taking.
41. I asked the policeman if he knew how far it was to the station.
42. Ann exclaimed what a dirty face her son had.

43. The teacher asked his pupils whether they knew how to behave and remarked that there must be no talking in lessons.
44. She wondered who was coming on the excursion the next day and hoped it wouldn't rain.
45. Mrs. Brown told him to do as he was told and complained that he was a naughty boy.
46. Jim said that it was a very nice evening and suggested having a walk.
47. She asked/ urged her daughter to decide what she wanted to do.
48. Mary asked me if I could tell her why I was so sad/ Mary asked me to tell her why ...
49. Jane asked John who would come to the movies with her.
50. Jane asked her friend to find out when he last wrote to her.

THỂ CHỦ ĐỘNG - THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG (THE ACTIVE - PASSIVE VOICE)

- I. 1. Tea can't be made with cold water.
2. All the workers of the plant were being instructed by the chief engineer.
3. Some of my books have been taken away.
4. The meeting will be held before May Day.
5. The engine of the car has to be repaired.
6. The window was broken and some pictures were taken away by the boys.
7. A lot of money is spent on advertising everyday.
8. This room may be used for the classroom.
9. A story is going to be told by the teacher.
10. The cake is being cut with a sharp knife by Mary.
11. The women with a red hat was looked at by the children.
12. The victims have been provided with food and clothing.
13. English is spoken in almost every corner of the world.
14. This machine mustn't be used after 5:30 p.m.
15. Luckily for me, my name wasn't called.
16. After class, the chalk board is always erased by one of the students.
17. The wall must be cleaned before it is painted.
18. The new pupil was told where to sit.
19. I knew that he had been told of the meeting.
20. I have never been treated with such kindness.
21. His story isn't believed.
22. The dam may be broken by a sudden increase in water pressure.
23. Books borrowed from the library must be taken good care of.
24. I was told about it by a man I know.
25. He can never be found at home for he is always on the move.
26. Milk is used for making butter and cheese.
27. Human life has completely been changed by Science and Technology.
28. Mr Cole used to be visited at weekends by John.
29. The river bank is covered with weeds.
30. The room was filled with smoke.
- II. 1. They did these exercises well.
2. They must wash this dress in cold water.
3. He has made no mistakes in his composition.
4. New Arts gallery will exhibit his painting for the first time.
5. They built this house 100 years ago.

6. They make these artificial flowers of silk.
7. The students are writing the lessons now.
8. You have to do this job at once.
9. They feed these animals at the zoo twice a day.
10. French doctors are going to perform the operation.
11. They have made all the arrangements.
12. When did they manufacture this radio?
13. We couldn't find them anywhere.
14. Do they teach mathematics in this school?
15. Fortunately the accident didn't damage the machinery.
16. Please wait here while they are examining your luggage.
17. How do they make candles?
18. For a long time they believed that the earth was flat.
19. Did your teacher teach you how to apply this theory?
20. They say that apples are good for our health.
21. Don't let the children tease the dog.
22. People believe that red is the symbol of luck.
23. What have they done to help the poor in this city?
24. They must have stolen the jewelry while she was out.
25. Where did pirates use to hide the treasure in the old time?
- III. 1. Is English taught here?
2. Will she be invited to your wedding party?
3. Were some exercises given by the teacher?
4. Is a poem going to be written?
5. Has the window of the laboratory been changed?
6. Are big cakes being made for the party?
7. Has the work been finished by Tom?
8. Are inquiries about the thief being made by the police?
9. Must the test be finished before ten?
10. Will the children be brought home by buses?
11. Why wasn't he helped?
12. How many games have been played by the team?
13. Where is English spoken?
14. Who is kept in the kitchen?
15. How can this safe be opened?
16. What books are being read this year?
17. How was the lost man found by the police?
18. By whom were the children looked after for you?
19. How long has the doctor been waited for?
20. What time can the boys' papers be handed in?
21. Each of us was given two exercise books by the teacher.
Two exercise books were given to us by the teacher.
22. He will be told that news.
That news will be told to him.
23. Money has been sent enough to these poor boys.
These poor boys have been sent enough money.
24. The women in most countries in the world have been given the right to vote.
The right to vote has been given to the women in most countries in the world.

25. I was paid a lot of money to do the job.
A lot of money was paid to me to do the job.
26. It is believed that 13 is an unlucky number.
13 is believed to be an unlucky number.
27. It was rumoured that the man was still living.
The man was rumoured to have been still living.
28. It was declared that she won the competition.
She was declared to have won the competition.
29. It is known that English is an international language.
English is known to be an international language.
30. It is thought that Jack London's life and writings represent the American love of adventure.
Jack London's life and writings are thought to represent the American love of adventure.
31. It is said that John is the brightest student in class.
John is said to be the brightest student in class.
32. It was reported that the President had suffered a heart attack.
The President was reported to have suffered a heart attack.
33. It is thought that he has died a natural death.
He is thought to have died a natural death.
34. It was reported that the troops were coming.
The troops were reported to have been coming.
35. It was believed that the earth stood still.
The earth was believed to have stood still./ The earth was believed to stand still.
36. This computer will continue to be used.
37. Rubber trees began to be planted in big plantations.
38. Natural resources can continue to be enjoyed.
39. Coca-Cola will continue to be drunk in the 21st century.
40. Football begins to be loved by American people.
41. The research was given up after three hours.
42. The matter should be looked into.
43. Don't speak until you are spoken to.
44. The children are being looked after by a neighbour.
45. Pleasant memories are brought back with your story.
46. She has been heard to sing this song several times.
47. He was seen to steal your car.
48. They are being watched to work.
49. You won't be let to do that silly thing again.
50. The children aren't made to work hard.
51. He was made to work all day.
52. The woman was seen to put the jewelry in her bag by the detective.
53. The hostages were made to lie down by the terrorists.
54. Drivers are advised using an alternative route by police.
55. I am helped to do all these difficult exercises.
56. Let your book be opened.
57. Let your hat be taken off.
58. Don't let that silly thing be done again.
59. Let them be told about it.

60. Don't let yourself be seen by the other.
61. She advised me that the house should be sold.
62. They begged us that he should be helped.
63. He orders us that the floor must be cleaned.
64. He recommends me that the job should be done.
65. She urged him that her parents should be visited as soon as possible.
66. It's dangerous for the short cut to be taken.
67. Your hair needs cutting. (your hair needs to be cut.)
68. It must be seen to be believed.
69. He wants to have some photographs taken./ He wants photographs to be taken.
70. We enjoy letters being written.

- IV. 1. repaired 2. to type 3. painted 4. write 5. sent
6. cut 7. carry 8. made 9. built 10. arrange

CÂU (SENTENCES)

- I. 1. Can you swim well?
How well you can swim!
2. Was he very quick?
How quick he was!
3. Do they always work hard?
How hard they work!
4. Does he have a lot of books? (Has he a lot of books?)
What a lot of books he has!
5. Is she too young?
How young she is!
6. Do you eat very quickly?
How quickly you eat!
7. Does your father drink too much?
How much your father drinks!
8. Did we get home very late?
How late we got home!
9. Does my wife work well?
How well my wife work!
10. Does he have a lovely garden? (Has he a lovely garden?)
What a lovely garden (he has)!
- II. 1. ... haven't you? 2. ... didn't he? 3. ... did he?
4. ... will he? 5. ... would you? 6. ... didn't he?
7. ... didn't she? 8. ... will you? 9. ... isn't it?
10. ... hadn't I? 11. ... isn't there? 12. ... hasn't she?
13. ... can you? 14. ... isn't it? 15. ... won't he?
16. aren't I? 17. has they? 18. can't they?
19. don't they? 20. does she?
- III. 1. What's your name?
2. How old are you?
3. When were you born?
4. Where were you born?
5. What is your address?
6. What's the weather like in HCM City in March?

7. How long does it take to ride to Vung Tau by motorcycle?
8. What time is it?
9. Whose car is it?
10. How do you go to school?
11. How do you speak English?
12. Who drank my lemon juice?
13. How much do you weigh?
14. What's the date?
15. How long is it?
16. Are you a teacher?
17. How often do you go shopping?
18. How long have you learnt English?
19. Why was he absent from school?
20. What does Mr. Pike enjoy?

- IV. 1. He /wrote /a letter.
S V O
2. She /is /a pupil.
S V C
3. She /is / pretty.
S V C
4. She / is reading.
S V
5. They /are / here.
S V A
6. He / was reading / thoughtfully.
S V A
7. Mrs Brown / wrote / some letters / to / her husband.
S V O_d pre. O_I
8. He / wrote / for / the youth.
S V pre. Opre.
9. She / gave / me / some books.
S V O_I O_d
10. They / took / the class / to the zoo.
S V O A
11. They / treated / him / badly.
A V O A
12. We / consider / him / the class leader.
S C O Co
13. George / is cooking / dinner / tonight.
S V O A
14. Trees / grow.
S V
15. She / opened / her book.
S V O
16. They / painted / their doors / green.
S V O Co
17. It / is raining / at seven o'clock this morning.
S V A

18. She / must have gone / to / the bank.
S V pre. Opre.
19. The bank / closed / at two o'clock.
S V A
20. She / did / everything / for / her son.
S V O pre. Opre.

PRACTICE TEST

1. John suggested that Barry should put (to Barry that he should put) a better lock on door.
2. Despite his two broken legs (both his legs being broken) in the crash, he managed to get out...
3. This is the first time I've eaten this kind of food.
4. The firemen managed to put the fire out (to put out the fire) after fighting it for 12 hours.
5. Plans for an extension to the house have been drawn by the architect.
6. We saw the house in Stratford on Avon where (in which) Shakespeare was born.
7. You don't need to finish (don't have to finish) by Saturday.
8. The journalist wanted to know how many survivors there were (the number of survivors).
9. The meat was so rotten that it had to be thrown away.
10. Professor Van Helsing must (has to) be met at the airport.
11. If you don't get (haven't got) a visa, you can't visit the United States.
12. Peter asked if he could borrow (Janet could lend him) Janet's (her) typewriter.
13. She has worked as (been working as) (been) a secretary for five years.
14. My French friend isn't used (accustomed) to driving on the left.
15. The owner of the house is thought to be abroad.
16. If we had had enough money, we would have gone (we could have gone) on holiday.
17. The sea was too rough for the children to go swimming.
18. I wish you had passed (you had managed to pass) (you hadn't failed) your driving test.
19. I had (got) my car serviced last weeks/ the mechanic.
20. Traveling by air always makes me nervous.
21. The car was too expensive for him (cost more than he could afford) (was so expensive that he couldn't afford) to buy.
22. He suggested that I should put my luggage under the seat.
23. In spite of having a good salary (getting a good salary) (his good salary), he was unhappy in his job.
24. He objected to his secretary's coming (the fact that his secretary came) late to work.
25. I wish I hadn't missed (I had been at) (I had attended) your birthday party.
26. The streets haven't been cleaned this week.
27. Apples are not usually as expensive as (so expensive as) oranges.
28. You'd better put your money in the bank.
29. It is such a dirty restaurant that no one wants to eat there.
30. John could hardly understand what the teacher said (what his teacher was saying).
31. We can only get into the house if someone has a key.
32. You can't lock the front door. Here's the key.
33. He'd rather play golf than tennis.

34. He wishes he had invited Molly to his party.
35. He told me to bring my swimming things in case it was rainy.
36. You don't need to *(have to)* talk so loudly.
37. The last time I went to *(I was in)* Bristol was 3 years ago.
38. This cheque *has not been signed (has no signature) (lacks a signature)*.
39. It's Jim's 18th birthday next week.
40. If he does not phone immediately, he won't get any information.
41. When did they buy the house?
42. The broken vase couldn't be repaired.
43. The garden hasn't been dug.
44. Is this the cheapest carpet *(one) you've got? (you have?)*
45. These shoes *are too small (are not big enough)* for my feet.
46. I'm looking forward to meeting you.
47. The security guard told us to keep away from this area when we approached the fence.
48. It's the first time I've ever met such a famous person.
49. You don't have to *(need to)* take this pudding out of its tin to cook it.
50. It was too late to *do anything (for anything to be done)*.
51. *Please* wake me up at 8:00 tomorrow morning.
52. The date of the meeting will have to be changed again.
53. We are going to have *(get)* the car repaired.
54. The train is quicker *(faster)* than the bus.
(does not take as long as the bus)
(takes a shorter time than the bus)
55. It is over six months since John *had (got)* his hair cut.
56. Maria wishes that *she's been put (they'd put her)* in a higher class.
57. I'll finish the work tonight *if you like. (if you wait me to) (shall I?)*
58. In case you get hungry *you'd better (you should) (you ought to)* take some sandwiches.
59. If my husband had left the car keys, I *could (would)* have picked him up at the station.
60. The snow *prevented (stopped) the train from running.*
made the train stop running.
made it impossible for the train to run.
disrupted the train schedules.
61. It wasn't early enough to see her.
62. I apologize *for being (for having been) rude to you yesterday.*
for my rudeness to you yesterday.
63. If he'd hurried he *would (could) (might)* have caught the train.
wouldn't have missed
64. No one in the club is *better at tennis (is a better tennis player)* than Janet.
65. It's the first time I've seen that man here.
66. The furniture was *too expensive for me to buy (expensive so I didn't buy it)*
67. The bank manager *was made (was forced)* to hand over the money.
68. He has been able to *drive (been driving)* since he was 18.
69. She was unhappier than she had ever been before.
70. Bill doubted *whether (if) (that)* John could come.

71. Our dog bit the postman.
72. The fog prevented us from driving.
73. In spite of *the fact that his leg was broken*, he managed to get out of the car
the fact that he had a broken leg
the fact that he had broken his leg
his broken leg
having a broken leg
having broken his leg
his leg being broken
74. It was *such a hard cake that I could not eat it.*
impossible to eat the cake because it was so hard.
75. If it hadn't been raining *(rained)*, we'd have gone *(we could have gone)*.
76. My mother cooks better than me *(I do) (I can).*
is a better cook than me (I am).
77. Do you happen to have change for a pound?
78. He didn't win *(manage to win) (succeed in winning)* the race.
79. It's hours since Mary rang.
80. I wish I had finished my homework last night.
81. 'How do you like my new dress?' she asked John.
'How do you like my new dress, John?' she asked.
82. There is an eight o'clock train every morning.
83. It can't be denied that she has a beautiful voice.
84. Do you mind helping me to put the chairs away?
85. Unless *someone sends for a doctor (a doctor is sent for)*, the child will die.
86. He'd rather you paid him immediately.
87. The water was not warm enough for the children to swim.
88. She had her car repaired yesterday.
89. You've got *(have)* to see the manager tomorrow morning.
90. Every time we rang *there wasn't any answer (there was no answer)*.
91. Don't call him by such an insulting name.
92. 'Which one *do you want* the blue *(one)* or the green *(one)?*' John asked.
93. She thought Rome was even worse than Paris.
94. So long as you arrive before eleven I can meet you.
95. All the prisoners *will have been (will be)* caught again by tonight.
96. I've warned you about your going near that dog.
97. I'd rather you didn't tell him.
98. I suggest that you should ask her yourself.
99. You'll need an up-to-date visa for Andorra.
100. The office manager wondered why he hadn't got a computer before.
101. John advised Elizabeth not to lend him any more money.
102. I've been working for the company *(with the company)* for a year *(since last year)*.
103. If Susan hadn't eaten 4 cream cakes, she wouldn't have been sick.
104. I must get *(have)* my suit cleaned before the interview.
105. William accused her *(Amanda)* of *stealing (of having stolen)* his best cassette.
106. The rough sea *prevented the ferry from sailing (stopped the ferry sailing)*.
107. Don't sign the delivery note *before checking (before having checked) (without having checked)* for damage.

108. It's impossible to grow roses (for roses to be grown) in such poor ground.
109. In case your car breaks down on the rough mountain road, take plenty of spare parts.
110. Margaret accused John of damaging her bicycle.
him of having damaged
111. D.H. Lawrence, the famous novelist, was born 100 years ago.
112. John Speke didn't succeed in finding the source of the River Nile.
113. Maria wishes she had applied for the job in the library.
114. Helen said 'Shirly, where do you get your hair done (have your hair cut)?'
115. This is such old furniture that, it's not worth keeping.
116. It's difficult for handicapped people to go shopping (to do their shopping).
117. I suggest (that) you (should) have a meeting to discuss to pay offer.
118. If the patient hadn't followed (been given) this treatment, he would have died.
119. In spite of his not speaking Dutch Bob decided to settle in Amsterdam.
the fact that he didn't speak Dutch
being unable to speak Dutch
120. People say that he was in the French Foreign Legion.
121. The nurse asked Mrs. Bingley how old her little boy was.
her little boy's age
what her little boy's age was
122. It can't have been Mrs. Elton you saw because she's in Bristol.
123. When did Catherine and Henry become (get) engaged?
124. Although he's quite old he runs 7 miles before breakfast.
not a young man
is an old man
is no longer young
125. I wish I had taken / followed (hadn't ignored) my doctor's advice.
126. The bread isn't fresh enough to eat (to be eaten).
127. Whose bag is this? (is this bag?)
128. My father told me never to (that I ought never to) (that I should never) (that I must never) borrow money from friends.
129. If the train-driver had not ignored (had taken notice of) a warning light, the accident wouldn't have happened.
130. The lions are (get) fed at 3 p.m every day.
131. If we had had a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
132. Mr. Smith asked me where the station car park was.
133. I'd rather you delivered the sofa (had the sofa delivered) on Friday.
134. He regretted not saying (not having said) good-bye to her at the airport.
135. That old typewriter is not worth being repaired.
136. It was such a low bridge that the bus couldn't go under it.
137. I haven't seen him since I was a student.
138. What a silly thing to say!
139. There is no more tea (is no tea left) (isn't anymore tea) (isn't any tea left).
140. Philippa said 'Olive, where did you put the camera?'
do you remember where you (have) put
can you remember where you put
141. It takes six hours to drive from London to Edingburgh.

142. All the switches must be turned off before leaving the workshop.
are to be turned off
have got to be turned off
143. Alan has not visited his parents for ages.
144. Mrs. Taylor wishes that she did not live (were not living) in such a small house/ that she lived in a big house.
145. If Mr. Will had not been late (had arrived on time) (had not arrived late), he would not have lost his job.
146. James didn't sign the contract until (till) he had spoken to his lawyer.
147. After they had traveled across India, they flew on to Japan.
148. Henry suggested Anna (to Anna that) she should go (she'd better go) to the doctor.
149. The youth was made to empty his pocket.
150. Joans eats very little because she's anxious about putting on weight.
she doesn't want to put on weight.
she's worried about becoming fat.
151. When the goods arrive in/ at (are delivered to at) (have been delivered to at) the shop, they are inspected carefully.
152. Lawrence last saw his sister when she left for (before she went to) (on her departure for) Japan.
153. If John ate less chips, he wouldn't be so fat.
(didn't eat so many) would be less fat
(ate fewer) would be thinner
would be slimmer
154. Peter said 'I'm not feeling well' ('I don't feel well') ('I feel sick')
155. The doctor advised Mr. Robert to take (to do) more exercises if he wanted to lose weight.
156. Jane is interested in (keen on) (fond of) collecting dolls from foreign countries.
157. George used to be much (far) (a lot) more energetic than he is now (at present).
158. Unless Joe (he) changes his ways, he will end up in prison.
159. Jim wondered if (whether) he would ever (was ever going to) find a job.
160. In case you should get lost in those mountains, you'd better take a map.
161. A thermometer is something which is used for measuring (a thing which is used to measure) temperature.
162. You didn't forget to post the letter, did you?
163. I had the washing machine (my washing machine) repaired (mended) by Mr. Dryden. / I had Mr Dryden repair the washing machine.
164. No one in the class is (in her class is) as tall as (so tall as) (taller than) Pat is.
165. You can only get (receive) (obtain) the 40% discount if you buy all 12 books at the same time.
166. Samuel has kept (been keeping) a diary for 5 years.
167. I'd rather you did not smoke in the kitchen.
168. Paul apologized to Susan for giving her the wrong number.
169. Sally was given a microcomputer for her birthday by her parents.
by her parents for her birthday.
170. The news was so bad that Helen burst into tears (it made her burst into tears).
171. When did you last see Mary? (When was the last time that you saw Mary?)
172. Unless he works harder, he'll lose his job.
173. India is the country I'd like to visit most.

174. Alan wishes he *had never asked* (not asked) Arthur to lend him 20\$.
175. Martha asked Peter when *the first day of his holiday was* (his holiday began).
176. It took three and a half hours to fly (to get) to Moscow by air.
177. There are more than a thousand employees in the factory where I work.
178. Belinda went to the party *even though she felt* (although she felt) (in spite of feeling) (despite feeling) depressed.
179. Mr. Hill's students are taught how to *understand* (to distinguish) different English accents.
180. The film *was such a boring one* (was so boring that) (bored us so much) that we left before the end (did not stay until the end).
181. It's four years since Robert and Catherine (they) got (were) married.
182. If Elizabeth hadn't *started* (begun) smoking cigarettes, she wouldn't have had a bad cough.
183. Ann asked her mother *if* (whether) she could have a new bicycle.
184. It's not my fault if (that) the tin-opener *is broken* (has been broken).
185. In spite of *his bad cold* (a bad cold) (his suffering from a bad cold), William still went to work.
186. Mike doesn't play tennis *as well as* (so well as) Barbara does.
187. Who does this suitcase belong to?
188. It is a 2 hour train journey from London to Bristol.
189. Was the garage built at the same time as the house?
190. Nobody who was at the meeting will say anything to the Press.
191. We were *not able to have our picnic because of the heavy rain*.
prevented from having our picnic due to the heavy rain.
192. If Joan doesn't find a good job before September, she will stay on at school.
193. I'd rather not go out tonight.
194. It wasn't until Shirley was 8 she *began* (started) to read (reading).
195. The last time that Lucy wore that dress was at Barbara's wedding (when Barbara got married).
196. Why don't we go abroad for our holiday this year?
197. He speaks so slowly that his students get very bored.
198. By the age of 20 *Makengie* (he) had written 4 best sellers.
199. William's mother told her son not to leave the house *before* (until) she got back.
200. I don't *want* (wish) (have any desire) to see him tomorrow.
201. Everybody was astonished *at* (by) Alice's strange ideas.
202. You shouldn't *have* (left) the windows open last night.
203. Unless you keep your feet dry, you will *catch* (get) a cold.
204. I *think* (reckon) (expect) that it *will* (may) (might) (is going likely to) rain.
205. I have never *tasted* (eaten) such a delicious cake in my life.
206. No one who was there noticed anything unusual.
207. It is 2 years since she left university.
208. The gate is closed so that the children can't run into the road.
209. Henry wishes that he hadn't bought a second-hand car.
210. Amanda finally succeeded in getting a job.
211. That old house at the end of the road has been sold.
212. Mrs. Rogers told her son *not to bite* (to stop biting) his nails.
213. Charles doesn't live too far from his aunt's house.
214. I certainly won't go (*will never go*) to that restaurant again.

215. The beach was *so dirty* (such a dirty place) that I decided not to stay.
216. You don't have to finish the work today.
217. I'd rather not *eat* (have) my lunch yet.
218. Sebastian has *been* (worked) (been working), as a television presenter for 5 years.
219. What an excellent meal!
220. George told Mary (that) he had seen this film 3 times.
221. I'd rather not visit the museum.
222. If John's car had not broken down, he *wouldn't have missed to catch* (would have caught) the ferry.
223. Robert can't cook *as* (so) well as Jane can (does).
224. Customers are requested not to smoke in this area of the restaurant.
225. Martin apologized to Angela for *damaging* (having damaged) her car.
226. In spite of taking (*having taken*) (the fact that Bill had taken) a taxi, he arrived late for the concert.
227. Carol has no *trouble* (problem) (difficulty) in making friends.
228. Mark is not old enough to see the horror film.
229. Who do these documents belong to?
230. The landlady asked me *if* (whether) I had *had* (eaten) enough food for lunch.
231. If we don't leave the party now, we *won't* (won't be able to) catch the last train.
232. Alice is responsible for looking after the new staff.
233. When were you born?
234. John was unable to find the right house.
235. My insurance form *should* (ought to) have been signed by the doctor.
236. The joke *which* (that) I told him made him laugh.
237. Jenny used to play tennis *better than now* (than she does now).
238. The door was too heavy for the child *to push open* (to open).
239. You'd better apologize her.
240. Be careful or otherwise you *will* (might) (could) have a fall.
241. That car belongs to Mrs. Edwards.
242. According to the station clock, it was half past ten.
243. The wallet *that* (which) Henry had found (*found by Henry*) had no name in it.
244. Ronald said that he hadn't stolen Mrs. Clark's handbag.
245. Susan doesn't like staying in hotels as much as *she does* (enjoys) (likes) camping.
246. The fridge was too heavy for us to move.
247. Mary asked John not to tell anyone her new address.
248. It was the prettiest flower display *that* (which) the judges had ever seen.
249. His father is not as tall as his mother.
250. Neither Tom nor Ann came to the party.
251. She's liked by everyone.
252. In spite of the bad traffic, I arrived on time.
253. Having a car enables you to travel around more easily.
254. The sudden noise made me jump.
255. She wouldn't let me read the letter.
256. My father allowed me to use his car.
257. Tom has been ill for 3 days.
258. I wish I could give up smoking.
259. Before going to bed, Tom had a hot drink.
260. They often write to each other.

261. Unless you hurry, you'll be late.
 262. Because of the bad weather, they postponed the match.
 263. Mary is not old enough to get married.
 264. I'd rather not go to the museum.
 265. I'd rather you cooked the dinner now.
 266. She worked so hard that she made herself ill.
 267. This problem can be solved.
 268. The man who was injured in the accident was taken to hospital.
 269. What a beautiful girl!
 270. Tom is too young to drive a car.
 271. He is said to be 108 years old.
 272. It was very stupid of her to go out without a coat.
 273. More and more pollution is being produced by that factory.
 274. She drives faster and more carelessly than me (I do).
 275. I must have my shoes cleaned before the interview.
 276. It took us five hours to get to London.
 277. You needn't shout.
 278. On arriving in Canberra, I wrote a letter home.
 279. Never have I seen such a mess in my life.
 280. It's no use trying to escape.
 281. Thousands of tons of rubbish are thrown into the forest.
 282. More rain falls in Athens than in Tokyo in January.
 283. The destruction of most of the old city of London was made by a fire in the 1600s.

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