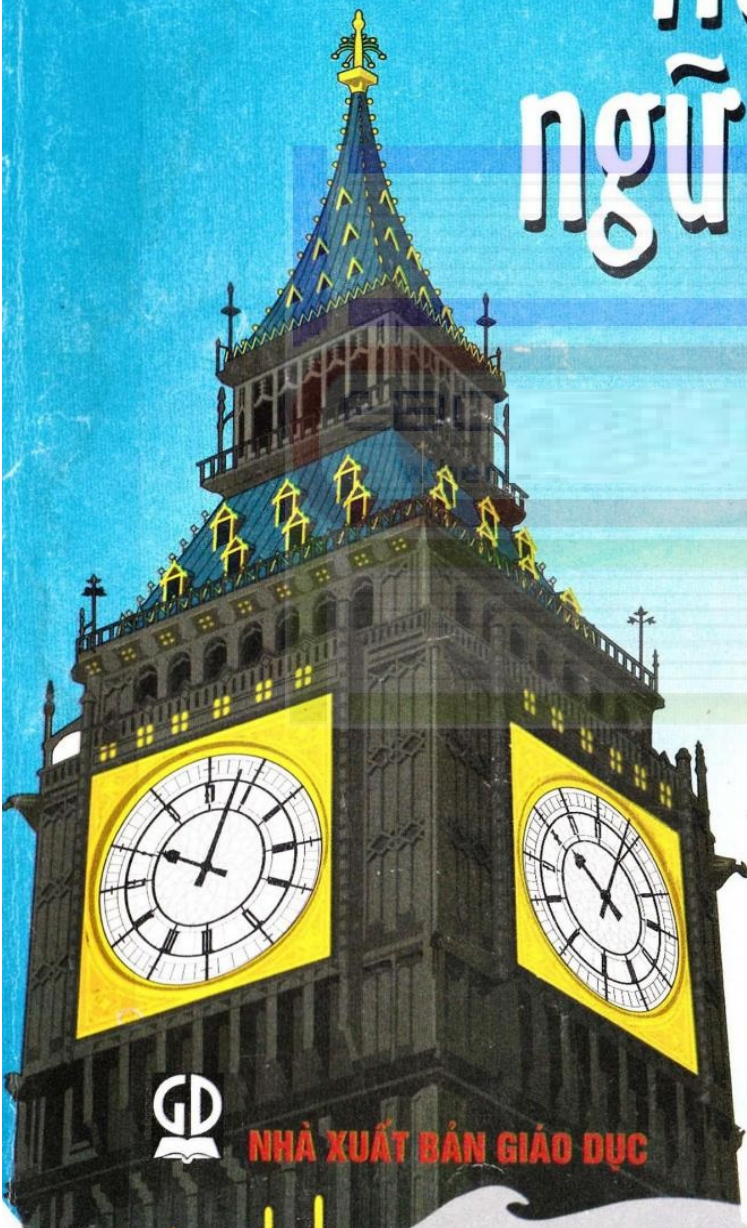


MINH LỘC - KHÁNH QUỲNH

Học tốt ngữ pháp tiếng Anh



LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Chúng tôi xin giới thiệu đến các em học sinh ở các trường trung học cơ sở và phổ thông trung học cuốn **HỌC TỐT NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH** trong tủ sách Ngoại ngữ Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục. Cuốn sách này được biên



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC

CHƯƠNG 1

DANH TỪ (NOUNS)

I. DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU (PLURAL NOUNS)

1. Danh từ số nhiều hợp quy tắc (*Regular plurals*)

1a. Hầu hết danh từ lập thành số nhiều bằng cách thêm

-s vào danh từ số ít.

Thí dụ:

book	books
girl	girls

1b. Chúng ta thêm *-es* vào các danh từ tận cùng là “*-ss*”, “*-ch*”, “*-s*”, “*-sh*”, “*-x*” hay “*-z*”.

Thí dụ:

glass	glasses	dish	dishes
watch	watches	box	boxes
bus	buses	buzz	buzzes

1c. Danh từ tận cùng bằng “*-o*” thì một số thêm *-s* và một số thêm *-es*.

Thí dụ:

photo	photos	hero	heroes
piano	pianos	potato	potatoes

Một số danh từ tận cùng bằng “-o” có thể thành lập số nhiều bằng cách thêm -s hoặc -es.

Thí dụ:

buffalo	buffalo(e)s	tornado	tornado(e)s
mosquito	mosquito(e)s	volcano	volcano(e)s

1d. Danh từ tận cùng bằng một phụ âm (consonant) + y thì đổi y thành i và thêm -es.

Thí dụ:

baby	babies
country	countries

1e. Danh từ tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm (vowel) + y thì thêm -s.

Thí dụ:

boy	boys
day	days

2. Danh từ số nhiều bất quy tắc (*Irregular plurals*)

2a. Một số danh từ số nhiều bất quy tắc

Thí dụ:

foot	feet	woman	women
tooth	teeth	mouse	mice
goose	geese	child	children
man	men	ox	oxen

2b. Danh từ tận cùng bằng “-f” hay “-fe” thì bỏ “-f” hay “-fe” và thêm -ves.

Thí dụ:

half	halves	life	lives
thief	thieves	knife	knives
leaf	leaves	wife	wives

LƯU Ý:

- Những danh từ như *belief, chief, cliff, roof, safe...* khi thành lập số nhiều chỉ thêm -s.
- Những danh từ như *dwarf, hoof, scarf, wharf...* có thể thành lập số nhiều bằng cả hai cách.

2c. Một số danh từ số ít và số nhiều không đổi

Thí dụ:

sheep	sheep	series	series
deer	deer	species	species
aircraft	aircraft		

II. DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT, SỐ NHIỀU VÀ TẬP HỢP (*SINGULAR, PLURAL AND COLLECTIVE NOUNS*)

Danh từ số ít được dùng với động từ chia ở số ít, và danh từ số nhiều với động từ chia ở số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

Where *is* the key?
Where *are* the keys?

1. Danh từ tập hợp như *army, audience, class, committee, crowd, enemy, family, flock, gang, government, group, public, team* ... có thể đi với động từ chia ở số ít hay số nhiều.

1a. Danh từ tập hợp được dùng với động từ chia ở số nhiều khi chúng chỉ nhiều người hay vật.

Thí dụ:

My family are on holiday.

1b. Danh từ tập hợp được dùng với động từ chia ở số ít khi chúng chỉ toàn thể như một đơn vị.

Thí dụ:

My family is a very important part of society.

2. Những danh từ như *cattle, people* và *the police* dùng với động từ chia ở số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

There are too many people in the world.

The police in Britain wear blue uniforms.

3. Một số danh từ chỉ có ở dạng số nhiều và đi với động từ chia ở số nhiều như: *glasses, trousers, jeans, pyjamas, shorts, tights, scissors, pliers*

Thí dụ:

Those jeans are very old.

4. Một số danh từ tận cùng là “-s” hay “-ics” nhưng không phải là danh từ số nhiều được dùng với động từ ở số ít: *news, politics, mathematics, physics, economics, athletics, billiards, rabies* ...

Thí dụ:

Mathematics is an interesting subject.

III. DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC VÀ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC (COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS)

1. Danh từ đếm được chỉ người hay vật mà chúng ta có thể đếm được. Chúng có hình thức số ít và số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

a book

two books

a man

some men

Danh từ không đếm được chỉ những vật không thể đếm được. Hầu hết đó là những danh từ chỉ vật liệu và trừu tượng như *milk, money, water, health, weather*.... Chúng không có hình thức số nhiều.

2. Danh từ đếm được có thể đi với động từ chia ở số ít hay số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

This book is expensive.

These books are expensive.

Danh từ không đếm được luôn đi với động từ chia ở số ít.

Thí dụ:

Milk is good for your health.

The weather was good yesterday.

3a. Quán từ không xác định *a/an* hay số đếm có thể đi trước danh từ đếm được. Quán từ *a* đi trước các phụ âm (consonant sounds) và *an* trước các nguyên âm (vowel sounds).

Thí dụ:

a man

one book

an orange

nhưng a university (ju:n'v3:st1)

3b. Không dùng quán từ không xác định a/an hay số đếm trước những danh từ không đếm được. Có thể dùng "some" trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

Thí dụ:

some books	some water
some men	some milk

3c. Một số danh từ như *advice, clothing, flu, hair, homework, housework, jewellery, information, luggage, meat, money, news, permission, scenery, soap, thunder, traffic, weather...* không đếm được trong tiếng Anh. Điều này có nghĩa chúng ta không thể:

- Dùng quán từ không xác định a/an trước những danh từ này.

Thí dụ:

I'd like *some* information, please. (~~a~~ information)

- Không có dạng số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

I'd like *some* information, please. (*some* informations)



EXERCISE

A. Complete the sentences using the plural form of the nouns in brackets.

Example:

I like (orange, apple, peach, strawberry)

I like oranges, apples, peaches and strawberries.

1. They've got five, three and two (child, girl, boy)
2. London has many different,, and (restaurant, theatre, cinema, disco)
3. When he fell over, he broke two of his (tooth)
4. We've got enough, but we need some more and (plate, knife, fork)
5. On their tour of Europe, they visited seven in six (country, day)
6. hunt (cat, mouse)
7. Do you know those over there? (person)
8. These are too small for me. They hurt my (shoe, foot)
9. We've got some and, but we haven't got any (egg, tomato, potato)
10. Autumn is coming. The are starting to fall from the (leaf, tree)

B. Complete these sentences with a singular or plural countable noun.

Example:

The stops right outside our house. (bus / buses)

The bus stops right outside our house. (bus / buses)

1. The are waiting for me. (child / children)
2. The are in the cupboard. (dish / dishes)
3. The have gone bad. (tomato / tomatoes)
4. The is full. (box / boxes)
5. Do you know the that lives next door? (man / men)
6. Would you bring the bottle of beer and some please?
(glass / glasses)
7. The who were here have gone home. (person / people)
8. Have you washed the that were in the kitchen?
(dish / dishes)

C. Tick (✓) the words which normally have plurals in English.

1. advice	4. answer	7. traffic	10. money
2. diamond	5. jewellery	8. story	11. news
3. meat	6. carrot	9. scenery	12. shirt

D. Choose the correct form.

Example:

- I'd like some information / informations about hotels in London.
- I'd like some *information* about hotels in London.

1. Sue is the woman with blonde hair / hairs.
2. Did you have a good travel / journey from Switzerland?
3. I've got a problem and I'd like some advice / advices.
4. Don't forget to buy a bread / some bread when you go shopping.

5. There is / are usually a lot of traffic / traffics in the city at this time of the day.
6. He's trying to find a work / job at the moment, but there isn't / aren't much work / works available.
7. Is / Are good accommodation / accommodations difficult to find in this city centre?
8. We've got a lot of luggage / luggages, but it's / they're not too heavy.
9. I've done a lot of housework / houseworks.
10. Have you made any progress / progresses with your Chinese?

E. There are mistakes in some of these sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Examples:

- Do you like my new jacket and trouser?
- Do you like my new jacket and trousers?
- Where is your family from ?
- Correct

1. The news aren't very good.
2. How many persons live in Britain?
3. Where is the scissors?
4. I've bought a new toothbrush.
5. Are the childrens asleep yet?
6. Your hairs look very nice today. Have you just washed them?
7. Physics were my favourite subject at school.
8. I don't like wearing pyjamas in bed.
9. The tourist office has informations about hotel accommodations.

10. There are traffics news on the radio every morning.
11. We need a bread, some tomatoes and some spaghettis.
12. Where are the money I gave you? Have you spent them already?
13. We're having a beautiful weather now.
14. Do you cook by gas or electricity?
15. Some of our furnitures were damaged when we moved.

CHƯƠNG 2

ĐẠI TỪ (PRONOUNS)

I. ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XƯNG (PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

	SỐ NHIỀU 它			SỐ 1t 人		
Người	Ngôi thứ 1	Ngôi thứ 2	Ngôi thứ 3	Ngôi thứ 1	Ngôi thứ 2	Ngôi thứ 3
Chủ ngữ	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
Tân ngữ	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them

1. Đại từ nhân xưng có thể làm chủ ngữ cho một động từ.

Thí dụ:

She went home.

We say goodbye.

2. Đại từ nhân xưng có thể làm tân ngữ cho một động từ.

Thí dụ:

She telephoned *me*.

We saw *her*.

II. ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU (POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS)

Có hai loại đại từ sở hữu:

1. Đại từ sở hữu luôn theo sau là một danh từ.

	Ngôi thứ 1	Ngôi thứ 2	Ngôi thứ 3
Số 1t	<i>my</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>his, her, its</i>
Số nhiều	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>their</i>

Thí dụ:

It's *my* car.

That's *his* mother.

2. Đại từ sở hữu không có danh từ theo sau.

	Ngôi thứ 1	Ngôi thứ 2	Ngôi thứ 3
Số ít	<i>mine</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>his, hers</i>
Số nhiều	<i>ours</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>theirs</i>

Thí dụ:

This book is *mine*.

The money is *ours*.

LƯU Ý:

- Đại từ nhân xưng phải hợp giống và số với danh từ được thay thế.

Thí dụ:

A boy student walked into the room. *He* was looking for *his* teacher.

Some students walked into the room. *They* were looking for *their* teacher.

III. ĐẠI TỪ PHIẾM ĐỊNH (INDEFINITE PRONOUNS)

Đại từ phiếm định gồm có đại từ bao quát (universal pronouns) và đại từ phân định (partitive pronouns). Đại từ phân định được chia thành ba nhóm nhỏ: xác định (assertive), không xác định (non- assertive) và phủ định (negative).

Đại từ bao quát	Đại từ phân định		
	Xác định	Không xác định	Phủ định
<i>all, each, both</i>	<i>some</i>	<i>any</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>everyone</i>	<i>someone</i>	<i>anyone</i>	<i>no one</i>
<i>everybody</i>	<i>somebody</i>	<i>anybody</i>	<i>nobody</i>
<i>everything</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>nothing</i>

Thí dụ:

I gave her *all* she asked for.

She lost *everything*.

No one is there.

Could you see *anything* in the corner of the room?

LƯU Ý:

- Đại từ phiếm định thường được dùng với đại từ nhân xưng số ít.

Thí dụ:

Somebody has left *his* book on the table.

Everyone has *his or her* own ideas.

IV. ĐẠI TỪ PHẢN THÂN (REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS)

Sau đây là các đại từ phản thân:

	Ngôi thứ 1	Ngôi thứ 2	Ngôi thứ 3
Số ít	<i>myself</i>	<i>yourself</i>	<i>himself, herself, itself</i>
Số nhiều	<i>ourselves</i>	<i>yourselves</i>	<i>themselves</i>

1. Đại từ phản thân dùng để chỉ hành động của chính chủ ngữ thực hiện chứ không phải do một người hay vật khác thực hiện.

Thí dụ:

He looked at *himself* in the mirror.

2. “*by myself, by yourself ...*” có nghĩa là “*alone*” hay “*without help*”.

Thí dụ:

I don't live *by myself*. I share a flat with two friends.

You can move this table *by yourself*. It's not heavy.

LƯU Ý:

- “*on my own, on your own...*” có thể dùng với nghĩa này.

Thí dụ:

I don't live *on my own*. I share a flat with two friends.

3. Đại từ phản thân không dùng sau các động từ và cụm động từ sau đây: *complain, concentrate, feel, get up, meet, remember, relax, rest, sit down, stand up, wake up, worry, wonder...*

Thí dụ:

I feel fine. (~~I feel fine myself.~~)

She can't concentrate. (~~She can't concentrate herself.~~)

4. Đại từ phản thân thường được dùng sau các động từ và cụm động từ sau đây: *believe, blame, cut, enjoy, help, hurt, introduce, kill, be proud of, take care of, talk to, teach...*

Thí dụ:

Help *yourself* at home.

Annie hurt *herself* when she fell over.

V. ĐẠI TỪ CHỈ ĐỊNH (DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS)

Đại từ chỉ định bao gồm bốn đại từ sau:

Số ít	Số nhiều
<i>this</i>	<i>these</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>those</i>

Đại từ chỉ định có thể đi với danh từ hoặc đứng một mình.

Thí dụ:

This book is very interesting.

That is my little daughter.

VI. ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XƯNG BẤT ĐỊNH (INDEFINITE PERSONAL PRONOUNS)

Đại từ nhân xưng bất định thường gặp là “one(s)”.

1. “One” được dùng để tránh lặp lại một danh từ xác định.

Thí dụ:

My new flat is much bigger than my old *one*.

(*one* = my old flat)

2. “Ones” là hình thức số nhiều của “one”.

Thí dụ:

I like these shoes more than the other *ones*.

(*ones* = the other shoes.)

3. “One” được dùng sau đại từ chỉ định “this” và “that”. Nhưng chỉ dùng “ones” sau “these” và “those” khi có một tính từ đi trước.

Thí dụ:

Which picture do you prefer, this *one* or that *one*?

I like these brown shoes more than those black *ones*. (~~those ones~~)

4. “One(s)” chỉ được dùng thay cho danh từ đếm được. Đối với danh từ không đếm được, có thể lặp lại danh từ đó hay bỏ đi.

Thí dụ:

There's some brown sugar in the cupboard, but there isn't any white (sugar).

EXERCISE

A. Write these sentences with *me, you, her, him, it, us, them*.

Example:

- I can't open this door. Could you open for me, please?
- I can't open this door. Could you open *it* for me, please?

1. Those shoes are really nice. I'd like to buy
2. I can't do this homework. Can you help ?
3. I asked a question but you didn't answer
4. We're not ready. Please give some more time.
5. She speaks very quickly. I can't understand
6. My parents are coming this weekend. Would you like to meet ?
7. "Where's your passport ?" – "I don't know. I can't find"
8. Were you at the meeting last night ? I didn't see there.
9. Jill is a very nice woman. Do you know ?
10. We want to help you. Please tell about your problems.

B. Complete the sentences with *my, your, her, his, its, our, their*.

Example:

- Alison is doing homework.
- Alison is doing *her* homework.

1. Do you live with parents?
2. We love new house.
3. He is in office.
4. The children are with grandmother.
5. I like new job.

6. She is with boyfriend.
7. They haven't got umbrellas.
8. He is looking for shoes.
9. Have you got passport?
10. She is in bedroom.

C. Write the sentences with the correct word.

Example:

- Is there something / anything to eat in the fridge?
- Is there *anything* to eat in the fridge?

1. There's something / anything about your friend Alec in the paper.
2. I met someone / anyone from your office last night.
3. I called at their house but there wasn't someone / anyone in.
4. I haven't got something / anything to say.
5. I found something / anything interesting on her desk.
6. Do you know something / anything about astronomy?
7. I didn't meet someone / anyone on my holiday.
8. She said something / anything to me but I couldn't hear what it was.

D. Complete the sentences using Reflexive Pronouns.

Example:

- I taught to play the guitar.
- I taught *myself* to play the guitar.

1. Sue's children are too young to look after
2. An elephant hurt when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
3. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it
4. I don't need any help. I can take care of
5. Mr Woods fell over and hurt when he was running for a bus.
6. Would you all like to help to sandwiches and cakes?
7. Sarah and I didn't enjoy at the disco last night.
8. She burnt when cooking the dinner.

E. Complete each sentence using by + a reflexive pronoun.

Example:

- The dog opened the door
 - The dog opened the door *by itself*.
1. "Who did you go to the cinema with?" – "Nobody, I went"
 2. Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living
 3. Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all
 4. They need some help. They can't manage
 5. She can't take this suitcase upstairs

F. Supply one or ones where necessary.

Example:

- Have you met our new secretary?
 - Is she the *one* who joined us last week?
1. My new glasses are much stronger than my old
 2. "Which of the women in this photo is your aunt?" – "She's the with dark hair."

3. There are two films on TV this evening. Which would you prefer to see?
4. If I were you, I'd sell that old car and buy a new
5. Here are your stamps. These are the you paid for.
6. The children I like to teach are the who like to learn.
7. The best road to the centre of town is the on the left.
8. "Do you know the Smiths?" – "Are they the who used to live in this house?"
9. "Which gloves would you like to see?" – "The in the window."
10. "Please pass me that plate?" – "Which?"
11. Pour away that dirty water and get some clean
12. My sister has already got a good job, but she wants a better
13. Do you like these chairs more than those
14. Don't use that milk. Use this fresh
15. "Which jeans are you going to buy?" – "The most expensive....."

CHƯƠNG 3

TÍNH TỪ (ADJECTIVES)

Tính từ được dùng để miêu tả phẩm chất của người, vật hay nơi chốn.

I. VỊ TRÍ CỦA TÍNH TỪ

1. Tính từ thường đứng trước danh từ và làm định ngữ (modifier) cho danh từ đó.

Thí dụ:

a *young* woman

an *old* man

2. Tính từ có thể đứng sau động từ "to be". Ở vị trí này tính từ được gọi là bổ ngữ (complement) và được dùng để miêu tả phẩm chất của chủ ngữ.

Thí dụ:

The road is *narrow*.

Your ideas are *interesting*.

2a. Tính từ có thể đứng sau động từ quan hệ (linking verbs) như *become*, *look*, *seem*, *sound*, *taste*, *smell*, *feel*, *get*....

Thí dụ:

He *looks* tired.

She *became* angry.

2b. Một vài tính từ như *asleep*, *alone*, *awake*, *afraid*, *ill*... luôn đứng sau động từ nhưng không bao giờ đứng trước danh từ.

Thí dụ:

He's *asleep*.

She's *alone*.

2c. Trong các thành ngữ đo lường, tính từ đi sau danh từ đo lường.

Thí dụ:

He's eighty years *old*.

I'm 1.60 metres *tall*.

2d. Tính từ đi sau đại từ phiếm định.

Thí dụ:

Is there anything *new*?

I have something *interesting* to tell you.

3. Thứ tự của tính từ

Trong trường hợp có nhiều tính từ (từ hai trở lên) đứng trước danh từ, thông thường chúng có thứ tự như sau:

size + age + shape + colour + origin + material + purpose + Nouns

Thí dụ:

a small rubber ball (*size + material*)

a young Spanish woman (*age + origin*)

a large round hat (*size + shape*)

white leather morning shoes (*colour + material + purpose*)

EXERCISE

A. Which of these words are adjectives?

Example:

• "You look tired." – "Yes, I don't feel very well."

• Adjectives: *tired, well*

1. It's a very long book, but it's not at all boring.
2. Were you late for work today?
3. You are sad. Is something wrong?
4. The boss sounded angry when I spoke to him on the phone.
5. He's quite a shy person. He often feels embarrassed when he meets people.

B. Put the words in the right order.

Example:

• is / a / generous / Kate / woman / very

• Kate is a very generous woman.

1. children / asleep / the / are
2. very / city / is / a / Sydney / modern
3. building / over / old / that / 500 years / is
4. don't / happy / very / you / sound
5. he / very / healthy / looks
6. bridge / long / is / 15 kilometres / the
7. blue / seen / have / my / you / T.shirt?
8. look / very / Simon / angry / did?

C. Put the adjectives in the box under the correct headings.

short	large	plastic	Italian	beautiful	sports
ugly	square	leather	red	German	small
young	white	writing	curly	middle aged	

Example:

opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose
horrible	short	old	round	grey	English	glass	shopping

D. Put the adjectives in brackets into their usual order.

Example:

- an (German / interesting / young) woman
- an interesting young German woman

1. a (fat / short) man
2. a (middle aged / tall) woman
3. two (white / small / paper) cups
4. some (Japanese/ small) TV sets
5. a (young / handsome) doctor
6. a (red / plastic / cheap) raincoat
7. an (blue / long / attractive) coat
8. a pair of (leather / expensive / black) shoes

CHƯƠNG 4

TRẠNG TỪ (ADVERBS)

I. TRẠNG TỪ

Trạng từ dùng để bổ nghĩa cho:

1. Động từ

Thí dụ:

She sings *beautifully*.

2. Tính từ

Thí dụ:

She is a *very* good student.

3. Trạng từ khác

Thí dụ:

She runs *very* fast.

II. TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ THỂ CÁCH (ADVERBS OF MANNER)

1. Trạng từ chỉ thể cách cho ta biết được sự việc xảy ra như thế nào.

Thí dụ:

I passed the exam *easily*.

2. Hầu hết trạng từ chỉ thể cách được thành lập bằng cách thêm hậu tố - ly vào tính từ.

beautiful (adj.)	beautifully (adv.)
slow (adj.)	slowly (adv.)
noisy (adj.)	noisily (adv.)

LƯU Ý:

- Trạng từ của “good” là “well”.
- Những từ như *fast, hard, early* và *late* vừa là tính từ và trạng từ.

Thí dụ:

It's a *fast* car.
The car goes very *fast*.
It was *hard* work.
We worked *hard*.
I was *early*.
I arrived *early*.

3. Một số tính từ tận cùng là *-ly* như *friendly, lovely, lonely, silly, ugly...* không có trạng từ. Trong trường hợp này có thể dùng cấu trúc khác là “in a way”.

Thí dụ:

She smiled *in a friendly way*.
(~~She smiled *friendly*.~~)

III. TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ NƠI CHỖ VÀ THỜI GIAN (ADVERBS OF PLACE AND TIME)

1. Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn cho biết sự việc diễn ra ở đâu.

Thí dụ:

here
in the park

2. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian cho biết sự việc diễn ra khi nào.

Thí dụ:

now
yesterday

IV. TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ TẦN SUẤT (ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY)

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất cho biết hành động diễn ra có thường xuyên hay không. Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất là: *always, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never, ever*.

1. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường đứng trước động từ thường, nhưng đứng sau động từ “to be” và trợ động từ.

Thí dụ:

They *usually* watch TV.
They're *usually* in bed at 11:30.
I'll *always* remember you.

2. *Usually, frequently, often, sometimes* và *occasionally* cũng có thể đứng ở đầu hay cuối câu.

Thí dụ:

Sometimes I walk to work.
Do you see your parents *often*?

V. VỊ TRÍ CỦA TRẠNG TỪ

1. Trạng từ chỉ thể cách, nơi chốn và thời gian thường đứng sau tân ngữ trực tiếp.

Thí dụ:

I read the letter *carefully*.
We saw Mary *in the park*.
He bought a book *yesterday*.

2. Nếu không có tân ngữ trực tiếp, trạng từ thường đứng sau động từ.

Thí dụ:

She drove *carefully*.

He lives *here*.

3. Nếu trong câu có hơn một trạng từ thì vị trí thường là :

thể cách + nơi chốn + thời gian

Thí dụ:

I slept *very well* last night.

(thể cách + thời gian)

He lives *here now*.

(nơi chốn + thời gian)

We worked *hard at school yesterday*.

(thể cách + nơi chốn + thời gian)

EXERCISE

A. Write the adverbs from the following adjectives.

Example: soft → softly

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. quick | 6. calm | 11. beautiful | 16. fast |
| 2. angry | 7. easy | 12. hard | 17. clear |
| 3. slow | 8. perfect | 13. sad | 18. early |
| 4. nice | 9. polite | 14. careful | 19. loud |
| 5. quiet | 10. bad | 15. good | 20. patient |

B. Choose an adverb from the exercise above to complete the sentences below.

Example:

- I think you're working too You need a holiday.
- I think you're working too *hard*. You need a holiday.

1. She sang
2. You speak German just like a German.
3. Please talk I don't want the baby to wake up.
4. She had no problems at all with the exam. She passed it
5. Don't drive so It's dangerous.
6. I understood what to do because she explained everything very
7. Please carry the glasses They were very expensive.
8. She didn't cry or scream. She just listened very when I told her the terrible news.

C. Rewrite the sentences using a verb and an adverb.

Example:

- They're slow workers.
- They work *slowly*.

1. He's a dangerous driver.
2. She's a careful writer.
3. She's a fast swimmer.
4. He's a bad actor.
5. You're a terrible dancer.
6. They're good teachers.
7. John's a patient listener.
8. I'm a loud singer.

D. Complete the sentences by putting the parts in brackets in the order.

object	+ manner	+ place	+ time
--------	----------	---------	--------

Example:

- Ann did (last night / her homework / very quickly).
- Ann did her homework very quickly last night.

1. Sue can play (now / very well / the piano).
2. I posted (early this morning / in the town centre / your letters).
3. The children have been playing (this afternoon / in the park / football).
4. It snowed (yesterday / heavily / in the north of England).
5. He walked (out of the room / at the end of the meeting / angrily).
6. She played (at the concert / last night / beautifully / the guitar).

E. Put the adverbs in the brackets into the correct place.

Example:

- He'll be in Paris until next Friday. (probably)
- He'll *probably* be in Paris until next Friday.

1. They've been trying to contact us. (probably)
2. She went to the meeting last week. (probably)
3. Have you lived in a foreign country? (ever)
4. I've eaten Indian food. (never)
5. Do you live in the same flat? (still)
6. I try to go jogging at least three times a week. (always)
7. We haven't got any time to lose. (certainly)
8. He's complaining about something. (always)
9. I don't watch this TV programme. (usually)
10. I won't see Martin again until next weekend. (probably)

F. Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences.

Example:

- She tries to visit her parents at the weekends. (always)
- She *always* tries to visit her parents at the weekends.

1. I've seen that programme on TV. (never)
2. He's late for appointments. (sometimes)
3. They go to the cinema nowadays. (rarely)
4. Is he bad-tempered? (often)
5. They listen to the radio. (every morning)
6. I'm at home before 8 o'clock. (seldom)

CHƯƠNG 5

CÁC HÌNH THÁI SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ (ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB COMPARISONS)

I. HÌNH THÁI SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ

1. So sánh hơn và so sánh tuyệt đối của tính từ

1a. Các tính từ ngắn (một âm tiết)

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh tuyệt đối
small	smaller	the smallest
cold	colder	the coldest
big	bigger	the biggest

1b. Các tính từ dài (hai âm tiết trở lên)

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh tuyệt đối
exciting	more exciting	the most exciting
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

LƯU Ý:

- Nếu tính từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm đứng trước một phụ âm, phụ âm cuối được gấp đôi trước khi thêm *-er* hoặc *-est*.

Thí dụ:

thin	thinner / thinnest
big	bigger / biggest
hot	hotter / hottest

- Các tính từ một âm tiết tận cùng là *-e* thì chỉ thêm *-r* hoặc *-st*.

Thí dụ:

wide wider / widest

- Các tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng là *-er*, *-y*, *-te*, *-ow* thì thêm *-er* hay *-est*.
- Các tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng là *-y* thì bỏ *-y* và thêm *-ier* hay *-iest*.

Thí dụ:

clever	cleverer / cleverest
polite	politer / politest
narrow	narrower / narrowest
happy	happier / happiest

1c. Các tính từ có hình thái so sánh hơn và so sánh tuyệt đối bất quy tắc

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh tuyệt đối
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
many / much	more	the most
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest
old	older	the oldest
	elder	the eldest

2. Cách dùng

2a. So sánh ngang bằng

Cấu trúc:

as + tính từ + as
not as + tính từ + as
not so + tính từ + as

Thí dụ:

Martin is *as* tall *as* Judy.

She is *as* beautiful *as* her sister.

Judy isn't *as* / *so* tall *as* Carla.

Today isn't *as* / *so* cold *as* yesterday.

LƯU Ý:

- *Twice* hay *three times* thường đứng trước cấu trúc của so sánh ngang bằng.

Thí dụ:

Their house is about *three times as* big *as* ours.

Petrol is *twice as* expensive *as* it was a few years ago.

2b. So sánh hơn

Cấu trúc:

tính từ ngắn + *er* + *than* + danh từ / đại từ
more + tính từ dài + *than* + danh từ / đại từ

Thí dụ:

Martin is *taller than* Ann.

The Amazon is *longer than* the Mississippi.

LƯU Ý

- Những từ như *much*, *a lot*, *a little*, *a bit*, *rather* hay *far* có thể dùng trước so sánh hơn.

Thí dụ:

much taller

a little cheaper

rather colder

a lot more important

a bit more expensive

far more interesting

2c. So sánh tuyệt đối

Cấu trúc:

The + tính từ ngắn + *est*
The most + tính từ dài

Thí dụ:

Martin is *the tallest* of the three children.

I'm *the youngest* in my family.

Which is *the most beautiful* place you've ever been to?

2d. So sánh kép

Cấu trúc của hình thái so sánh hơn được lặp lại để chỉ sự biến đổi song song của một hay hai chủ thể trong câu.

Thí dụ:

The weather is getting *colder and colder*.

It's becoming *harder and harder* to find a job.

The smaller a car is, *the easier* it is to park.

The more you have, *the more* you want.

II. SO SÁNH TRẠNG TỪ

1. Hình thái so sánh hơn và so sánh tuyệt đối của trạng từ

1a. Hầu hết các trạng từ thành lập hình thái so sánh hơn với “more” và hình thái so sánh tuyệt đối với “most”.

Thí dụ:

beautiful	more beautifully	the most beautifully
carefully	more carefully	the most carefully

1b. Các trạng từ một âm tiết thì thêm -er để thành lập hình thái so sánh hơn và -est để thành lập hình thái so sánh tuyệt đối.

Thí dụ:

fast	faster	the fastest
hard	harder	the hardest
nhưng		
early	earlier	the earliest

Trạng từ “well”, “badly” và “far” có hình thái so sánh hơn và hình thái so sánh tuyệt đối bất quy tắc.

well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst

2. Cách thành lập hình thái so sánh của trạng từ

Cấu trúc của hình thái so sánh trạng từ giống như cấu trúc hình thái so sánh tính từ.

2a. So sánh ngang bằng

Thí dụ:

I'm running *as fast as* Tom.

Mike can't play the guitar *as / so well as* Sarah.

2b. So sánh hơn

Thí dụ:

You should drive *more* carefully.

They arrived *later than* I'd expected.

2c. So sánh tuyệt đối

Thí dụ:

She runs *the fastest* of all the girls.

2d. So sánh kép

Thí dụ:

It rained *more and more* heavily.

The sooner we leave, *the earlier* we'll arrive.

EXERCISE

A. Write the comparatives and the superlatives of these adjectives.

Example:

hard → harder → hardest

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. expensive | 11. angry | 21. bad |
| 2. good | 12. dangerous | 22. fast |
| 3. careless | 13. strong | 23. patient |
| 4. heavy | 14. cold | 24. dirty |
| 5. young | 15. intelligent | 25. friendly |
| 6. careful | 16. lovely | 26. poor |
| 7. tall | 17. calm | 27. narrow |
| 8. difficult | 18. boring | 28. clever |
| 9. cheap | 19. beautiful | 29. big |
| 10. clean | 20. busy | 30. happy |

B. Write the correct comparatives for these sentences.

Example:

- The Mississippi's the Thames. (long)
- The Mississippi's *longer than* the Thames.

1. This hotel's the other one. (comfortable)
2. I think this shop is that one. (good)
3. The restaurant is the café. (expensive)
4. Simon's Mark. (old)
5. My brother's I am. (young)
6. I like this school because it's the other one. (big)
7. The weather here is at home. (cold)

8. His homework was mine. (bad)
9. This film is the one you wanted to see. (interesting)
10. The journey is I thought. (long)
11. Accommodation here is in my country. (expensive)
12. I think Scotland is England. (beautiful)
13. Good health is money. (important)
14. Today is yesterday. (hot)

C. Complete each sentence with a superlative.

Example:

- This is the case in the shop. (strong)
- This is the *strongest* case in the shop.

1. You're the person here. (friendly)
2. She's the student in the group. (intelligent)
3. This is the day of my life. (happy)
4. This is the hotel in town. (cheap)
5. It's the place in the world. (wonderful)
6. It's the film I've ever seen. (sad)
7. It's the capital city in the world. (dirty)
8. The people in this area are the in the country. (poor)
9. This shop sells the vegetables. (fresh)
10. It's the programme on television. (boring)
11. This is the road in the country. (dangerous)
12. She's the person I've ever met. (honest)
13. It was the time of my life. (bad)
14. Matthew is the in the family. (tall)
15. This is the restaurant in town. (good)

D. Complete the sentences using the comparative and the words in brackets. Use *than* where necessary.

Example:

- Her illness was we at first thought. (much serious)
- Her illness was *much more serious than* we at first thought.

1. It's today it was yesterday. (a little / warm)
2. You're driving too fast. Can you drive ? (a bit / slowly)
3. I prefer this armchair. It's ... the other one. (much / comfortable)
4. It's to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (a lot / easy)
5. This flat is too small for me. I need something (much / big)
6. You looked sad this morning, but you look ... now. (a bit / happy)

E. Complete the sentences using the structure of double comparatives.

Example:

- Computers are becoming..... in our lives. (important)
- Computers are becoming *more and more* important in our lives.

1. The world's population is getting (big)
2. Her English is improving. It is getting (good)
3. The line of people waiting to get into the theatre got (long)
4. Many of the world's seas, rivers and lakes are becoming (polluted)
5. The weather is getting (hot)
6. They just had their sixth child. Their family is getting (big)

F. Make sentences using the structure of double comparatives.

Example:

- (small) a house is / (easy) it is to look after.
- *The smaller* a house is, *the easier* it is to look after.

1. (big) the car is / (expensive) it is to run.
2. (bad) the weather is / (dangerous) it is to drive on the roads.
3. (old) he gets / (thoughtful) he becomes.
4. (cold) the weather is / (high) my heating bills are.

G. Complete the sentences using *as ... as* and the adjectives in the box.

interesting	cheap	old	clever	tall
-------------	-------	-----	--------	------

Example:

- "Are you *as old as* Mike?"
- "No, I'm *younger than* he is."

1. Jill is almost her father. She's 164cm and he's 166cm.
2. I'm not my brother. He's very intelligent.
3. The film wasn't I'd thought it would be.
4. Going by train is almost taking the coach. They both cost around \$5.

H. Make comparisons using *not as ... as* and the adjectives in brackets.

Example:

- Japan / India (large / industrial)
- Japan isn't *as large as* India.

- India isn't as industrial as Japan.

1. a giraffe / an elephant (tall / strong / fast)
2. iron / gold (strong / valuable)
3. a gorilla / a human (intelligent / strong)
4. a car / a bicycle (expensive / fast / easy to park)

I. Complete the sentences using the correct comparisons for the adjectives in brackets.

Example:

- A mile is a kilometre. (long)
- A mile is *longer than* a kilometre.

1. Today isn't as yesterday. (sunny)
2. What's holiday you've ever had? (good)
3. Baseball is sport in the USA. (popular)
4. She's much her mother. (serious)
5. He wasn't as he usually is. (friendly)
6. That was film I've ever seen. (good)
7. He's much any of his brothers. (generous)
8. You aren't as you think you are. (clever)
9. Where's place in the world? (hot)
10. Debbie is far she used to be. (self-confident)
11. Your brother is one of people I know. (strange)
12. Which is building in the world? (tall)
13. Our holiday was much we'd expected. (cheap)
14. That was one of times of my life. (enjoyable)
15. This jacket is too small. I need a size. (large)

J. Complete the sentences using the correct form of comparisons for the adverbs in brackets.

Example:

- I don't work as Sally does. (hard)
- I don't work *as hard as* Sally does.

1. She always arrives at work much anyone else. (early)
2. The children are behaving far they normally do. (badly)
3. Of all the animals in the world, which one lives ? (long)
4. He doesn't speak French as his sister. (fluently)
5. The car went and down the hill. (fast)
6. They normally play much they did last night. (well)
7. We finished the job a lot we'd expected. (quickly)
8. I'm working as I can. (fast)
9. I can't understand. Would you ask him to speak ? (clear)
10. Would you play, please ? I'm trying to sleep. (quiet)
11. She plays the piano anyone else in her class. (beautifully)
12. He doesn't ski as his sister. (good)
13. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived (near)
14. You're late. I expected you to be here (early)
15. I don't play tennis much now. I used to play (often)

CHƯƠNG 6

TRỢ ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI (MODAL VERBS)

I. GIỚI THIỆU

Trợ động từ tình thái là các động từ: *can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to, must, need* và *had better*.

1. Trợ động từ tình thái được dùng để diễn tả về khả năng xảy ra (*possibility*), sự sẵn lòng (*willingness*), khả năng (*ability*), sự bắt buộc (*obligation*), sự chắc chắn (*certainty*) và sự cho phép (*permission*).

Thí dụ:

It *might* rain. (*possibility*)

Will you help me? (*willingness*)

Can you swim? (*ability*)

You *must* be at home by 11 o'clock. (*obligation*)

You *haven't* eaten all day. You *must* be hungry. (*certainty*)

May I borrow your car? (*permission*)

2. Cách thành lập

Động từ tình thái + hình thái nguyên của động từ

Thí dụ:

He *can* swim very well.

They *will* go to the seaside this weekend.

2a. Dạng phủ định thành lập bằng cách thêm *not* (n't) sau trợ động từ tình thái.

Thí dụ:

She *may not* come.

LƯU Ý:

cannot --> *can't*

will not --> *won't*

shall not --> *shan't*

2b. Dạng câu hỏi thành lập bằng cách đảo trợ động từ tình thái lên trước chủ ngữ.

Thí dụ:

She *can* swim.

Can she swim?

II. CAN VÀ COULD

1. "Can" dùng để nói về khả năng.

Thí dụ:

Can you swim?

I *can't* speak Chinese.

"Be able to" có thể dùng thay cho "can".

Thí dụ:

Are you *able to* swim?

2. "Could" dùng để diễn tả người nào đó có khả năng làm điều gì đó trong quá khứ.

Thí dụ:

I *could* swim when I was five.

"was/were able to" cũng có thể dùng với nghĩa trên.

Thí dụ:

I *was able to* swim when I was five.

Nhưng để diễn tả ai có khả năng làm điều gì trong một tình huống cụ thể thì phải dùng “*was/were able to*”.

Thí dụ:

Even though I'd hurt my leg, I *was able to* swim back to the boat.

III. CAN, COULD, MAY VÀ MIGHT

1. “*Can*”, “*could*” và “*may*” có thể dùng để xin phép.

Thí dụ:

Can I borrow your dictionary?

Could I ask you a personal question?

May I make a suggestion?

“*Might*” cũng có thể dùng để xin phép trong lời nói trang trọng hơn.

Thí dụ:

Might I make a suggestion?

2. Khi diễn tả sự cho phép, dùng “*can*” hay “*may*” chứ không được dùng “*could*” hay “*might*”.

Thí dụ:

Can I borrow your dictionary?

Yes, of course you *can* / *may*.

IV. MUST VÀ HAVE TO

1. “*Must*” và “*have to*” có thể dùng để diễn tả sự bắt buộc hay cần thiết.

Thí dụ:

Oh, it's later than I thought. I *must/have to* go now.

2. Đôi khi có sự khác biệt giữa “*must*” và “*have to*”.

2a. Dùng “*must*” để diễn tả ý kiến riêng và đó là một sự bắt buộc hay một sự cần thiết.

Thí dụ:

You *must* drive carefully.

I *must* write to Mary. I haven't written to her for ages.

2b. “*Have to*” dùng để nói về bốn phận từ bên ngoài như những quy định hay mệnh lệnh của người khác.

Thí dụ:

I *have to* be home by 10 o'clock.

You *have to* drive on the left in Britain.

LƯU Ý:

- “*Have to*” thường dùng để chỉ bốn phận lặp đi lặp lại, nhất là khi có trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: *always, usually, often...*

Thí dụ:

I *always* *have to* do the shopping.

- “*Must*” chỉ dùng để nói về hiện tại và tương lai. Nhưng “*Have to*” có thể dùng cho các thì khác.

Thí dụ:

We *must* go now?

Must you go tomorrow?

I *had to* go to hospital.

Have you ever *had to* go to hospital?

It's going to be cold tonight. We'd *better* turn on the heating.

V. MUSTN'T, DON'T HAVE TO, DON'T NEED TO VÀ NEEDN'T

1. "*Musn't*" dùng để diễn tả sự bắt buộc không được làm một điều gì đó. Trong khi "*don't have to*" dùng để diễn tả sự không cần thiết để làm điều gì đó.

Thí dụ:

You *mustn't* get up late today.

I *don't have to* get up early today.

2. "*Don't need to*" hay "*needn't*" cũng có thể dùng để nói sự không cần thiết để làm một điều gì đó.

Thí dụ:

I *don't need to* get up early today.

I *needn't* get up early today.

VI. SHOULD, OUGHT TO VÀ HAD BETTER

1. "*Should*" và "*ought to*" thường diễn tả sự bắt buộc hay nhiệm vụ nên làm hoặc để xin lời khuyên và nói chung là những gì đúng hay tốt nên làm.

Thí dụ:

You *should* / *ought to* learn to swim.

You *shouldn't* / *oughtn't* to tell lies.

2. "*Had better*" chỉ sự cần thiết nên làm trong một tình huống cụ thể.

Thí dụ:

I'm going to an interview tomorrow. I'd *better* iron my shirt.

LƯU Ý :

- Phủ định của "*had better*" là "*had better not*".

Thí dụ:

We'd *better not* be late.

3. Có thể dùng "*shall I*" khi muốn biết ý kiến, lời khuyên hay sự hướng dẫn của người khác.

Thí dụ:

I've missed my last bus. What *should* I do?

I'm not sure what to do. *Shall* I apply for the job or not?

VII. MAY, MIGHT VÀ COULD

1. Khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại và tương lai

1a. Dùng "*may*", "*might*" và "*could*" để nói về khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại và tương lai.

Thí dụ:

There's someone at the door. It *may* be Mary.

Where's Simon? He *could* be in the living room.

We aren't sure what we are going to do tomorrow.

We *might* go to the beach.

1b. "*May not*" và "*might not*" dùng ở nghĩa phủ định, nhưng không dùng "*could not*".

Thí dụ:

Simon *may not* be in the living room.

We *might not* go to the beach.

LƯU Ý:

- Để nói khả năng đang xảy ra ở hiện tại, dùng cấu trúc:
may / might / could + be + V-ing

Thí dụ:

They *may be having* dinner at the moment.

2. Khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ

Cấu trúc: *may / might / could + have + past participle*
dùng để nói về khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Thí dụ:

Where was Sally last night?

I think she *may have been* at the cinema.

VIII. MUST VÀ CAN'T

1. "Must" dùng để suy diễn những điều chắc chắn.

Thí dụ:

It's not very warm and you're not wearing a coat.

You *must* be cold.

2. Dùng "can't" (không phải "musn't") với nghĩa phủ định; "can't" còn dùng để suy diễn điều gì đó không thể xảy ra.

Thí dụ:

Peter was here at the moment ago, so he *can't* be far away.

3. Cấu trúc: *must / can't + be + V-ing* dùng để suy diễn sự việc đang xảy ra.

Thí dụ:

You've been working hard all day. You *must be feeling* tired.

4. Cấu trúc: *must / can't + have + Past Participle* dùng để suy diễn về quá khứ.

Thí dụ:

Those shoes you bought are very nice. They *must have been* expensive.

You *can't have been* at the swimming pool yesterday! It was closed all day!

EXERCISE

A. Complete the sentences using "can" or "could" where possible. If "can" or "could" is not possible, use a form of "be able to."

Example:

- He has been living in England for 5 months.
- He *can* speak English very well now.
- I'll *be able to* go shopping later today.

1. When Robert was younger, he run quite fast.
2. Look ! You see the mountains from this window.
3. Kate dance very well when she was a young girl.
4. How long have you play the guitar?
5. Look ! I lift this chair with one hand!
6. I'm sorry, but I won't come to the party on Saturday.
7. I finish all the work you wanted me to do yesterday.
8. They were talking quite loudly. I hear everything they said.

B. What are they saying? Find their questions in the box.

1. May I sit	in?
2. Do you think I could close	a look at your magazine?
3. Could I have	this on?
4. Can I try	here?
5. May I come	your bike for a half an hour?
6. Can I borrow	the window?

C. There are mistakes in some of these sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them if they have.

Example:

- "Can I use your car this evening?"
- "Yes, of course you could."
- "Yes, of course you *can / may*."

1. "Could I borrow your dictionary?" – Yes, of course you might.
2. You could borrow my camera of you want to.
3. "May I ask you for a favour?" – "Of course you can."
4. "Could I make a suggestion?" – "Of course you could."
5. You can have a look at my newspaper if you like.

D. Complete these sentences with *must* or *have to*. Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only *have to* is possible.

Example:

- Well, it's 10 o'clock. I go now.
- Well, it's 10 o'clock. I *must* (or *have to*) go now.

1. Ann was feeling ill last night. She leave the party early.
2. You really work harder if you want to pass the exam.
3. Many children in Britain wear uniform when they go to school.
4. Last night Peter suddenly became ill. We call the doctor.
5. Ann wear glasses since she was eight years old.
6. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I work late.
7. Tom may go away next week.
8. When you come to London again, you come and see us.
9. You get a visa to visit the United States.
10. Annie will do her homework tomorrow.

E. Choose the correct form.

Example:

- You've been late for work twice this week. You *mustn't* / *needn't* be late again tomorrow.
- You *mustn't* be late again tomorrow.

1. You *mustn't* / *don't* have to open the door before the train stops. You could fall out.
2. We *mustn't* / *don't* have to hurry. We've got plenty of time.
3. You *mustn't* / *needn't* tell Nick about the party. I've already told him.
4. You *mustn't* / *don't* need to phone the station about the time of the trains. I've got a timetable.

F. Complete these sentences, using *should* or *ought to* and the words given.

Example:

- It's past the children's bedtime. (they / be / in bed)
- They *should* / *ought to* be in bed.

1. The windows are dirty. (you / clean them / more often)
2. Peter drives too fast. (he / drive / more carefully)
3. The hotel is too expensive (we / not stay / here)
4. There won't be much food at the party. (we / take something / to eat?)
5. He owes you a lot of money. (you / not lend him / any more)
6. I'm not sure what to wear at the wedding. (I / wear / a suit?)
7. It's their wedding anniversary next week. (maybe we / send them / a present)
8. Can't they see the "No smoking" sign? (they / not smoke / in here)

G. Complete the sentences using *had better* and the verbs in the box.

park	stay	hurry	answer
be	not leave	put out	

Example:

- The phone is ringing. I it.
- The phone is ringing. I'd *better* answer it.

1. This knife is very sharp. You careful when you use it.
2. Oh no! Look! There's a "No Parking" sign here. We somewhere else.
3. You're not very well. I think you in bed today.
4. We're late. We
5. There's a lot of crime in this area. We any doors or windows unlocked.
6. The plane is just going to take off. You that cigarette.

H. Complete each question using *shall I* and the most suitable verb in the box.

paint	invite	get	tell	put
-------	--------	-----	------	-----

Example:

- How much money from the bank?
- How much money *shall I* get from the bank?

1. Who to my party, do you think?
2. Where all these dirty plates and glasses?
3. What do you think? my parents what has happened?

4. What colour my bedroom? Have you got any ideas?

I. Rewrite these sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

Examples:

- Perhaps she is ill. (may)
- She *may* be ill.
- Perhaps they went out. (might)
- They *might have* gone out.

1. Perhaps you're right. (could)
2. Perhaps she'll win the race. (might)
3. Perhaps she forgot about the meeting. (may)
4. Perhaps they were asleep. (might)
5. Perhaps he doesn't know the address. (may)
6. Perhaps they left early. (could)
7. Perhaps he isn't coming now. (might)
8. Perhaps I'll see you tomorrow. (may)
9. Perhaps they're going on holiday. (could)
10. Perhaps she didn't catch the bus. (may)

J. Complete the sentences. Use *must* or *can't* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. You haven't eaten all day. You hungry. (be)
2. You cold. It's 10 degrees in the shade. (be)
3. There are no lights on in the office. Everyone home. (go)
4. Peter ill. I've just seen him playing tennis. (be)
5. I my bag on the train. I can remember having it with me when I got off the train. (leave)

CHƯƠNG 7

THÌ CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ (VERB TENSES)

BẢNG TÓM TẮT

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLES	USED FOR	KEY WORDS
Simple Present	S + V ₀ S + V _{S/ES}	- Most evenings I <i>stay</i> at home and <i>watch</i> TV. - The sun <i>rises</i> in the east.	- Một thói quen, một việc lặp đi lặp lại. - Một chân lí, một sự thật hiển nhiên, một hiện tượng khoa học	- always, usually, often sometimes, never. - every day, every week, most evenings...
Simple Past	S + V ₂	- I <i>played</i> football yesterday. - We <i>didn't go</i> out last night.	- Một việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ	- yesterday, yesterday morning, last night, last week, two days ago, in 1973 ...
Simple Future	S + shall / will + V ₀	- He <i>will go</i> to Paris next week.	- Một sự việc sẽ xảy ra ở một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.	- tomorrow, tomorrow morning, next week, in 2005...

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLES	USED FOR	KEY WORDS
Present Continuous	S + to be + V. ing	- The children <i>are playing</i> in the garden now. - Robert is on holiday this week. He <i>is staying</i> with his sister in Bournemouth.	- Một việc đang xảy ra ngay lúc nói. - Một sự việc sắp xảy ra.	- now, right now, at the moment, at present ...
Past Continuous	S + to be + V. ing	- Was Sue <i>working</i> at 10 o'clock yesterday morning? - When Kate <i>was watching</i> TV, the telephone rang. - While I <i>was watching</i> TV, my father <i>was reading</i> a book.	- Một sự việc đang xảy ra ở một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. - Một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động quá khứ khác xảy ra.	- at 8 o'clock last night, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning...
Future Continuous	S + shall / will + V. ing	- At noon tomorrow, I <i>will be taking</i> the children to their piano lessons.	- Một sự việc sẽ xảy ra ở một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.	- at this time tomorrow, at noon tomorrow...

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLES	USED FOR	KEY WORDS
Present Perfect	S + have + past participle	- Jacky <i>has lived</i> in Maine since 1980. - I <i>have studied</i> English for two years	- Một sự việc bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp tục kéo dài đến hiện tại. (thường dùng với "since" và "for").	- since 1997, for 2 years.
		- He <i>has just gone</i> to sleep. - I <i>haven't done</i> my exercise yet. - I've <i>never been</i> to Paris. - I've <i>already done</i> my exercise. - I've <i>lost</i> my key.	- Một sự việc vừa mới xảy ra. - Một sự việc đến lúc nói vẫn chưa xảy ra hay chưa thực hiện.	- just, recently... - yet, never... - already...
Present Perfect Continuous	S + have + been + V. ing	- Laura <i>has been studying</i> for two hours. - It <i>has been raining</i> all day.	- Một hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại.	- since, for, all day, all morning...

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLES	USED FOR	KEY WORDS
Past Perfect	S + had + V ₃	- Tom <i>had left</i> hours before we got there.	- Một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trước một thời điểm hay một hành động khác trong quá khứ.	- before, after
Past Perfect Continuous	S + had + been + V _{ing}	- By July last year, I <i>had been living</i> in Paris for 3 years. - Mr. Wood <i>had been working</i> for 50 years when he finally retired in 1965.	- Nhấn mạnh một hành động đang diễn ra ở một thời điểm trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp tục.	- by + thời điểm trong quá khứ.

TENSE	FORM	EXAMPLES	USED FOR	KEY WORDS
Future Perfect	S + Shall / Will + have + V ₃	- By next July, my parents <i>will have been married</i> for fifty years. - I'll <i>have finished</i> my homework before 8 o'clock.	- Một sự việc sẽ kết thúc trước một thời điểm hay một sự việc khác trong tương lai.	- before, by , at the end of + thời điểm tương lai
Future Perfect Continuous	S + shall / Will have + been + V _{ing}	- By next July, I <i>will have been working</i> for nine years.	- Nhấn mạnh một hành động đã xảy ra và tiếp tục cho đến một thời điểm hay một hành động nào đó xảy ra trong tương lai.	- by , at the end of + thời điểm tương lai

LƯU Ý:

- V₀: hình thái nguyên của động từ
- V₂: động từ ở quá khứ
- V₃: quá khứ phân từ

Một số động từ không thể dùng ở thì tiếp diễn:

1. Động từ chỉ sự suy nghĩ (Verbs of thinking)

think, believe, see, recognize, imagine, forget, understand, remember, mean, realize, know, suppose...

2. Động từ chỉ cảm xúc (Verbs of feeling)

like, love, dislike, prefer, hate, want....

3. Động từ chỉ nhận thức (Verbs of perception)

see, taste, hear, feel, smell....

4. Các động từ khác

have, be, include, belong to, own, contain, cost, seem, owe, deserve, weigh, need ...

EXERCISE

A. Rewrite these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

Examples:

- She (read) at the moment. She *is reading* at the moment.
- You (go) to work by car? Do you *go* to work by car?

1. I (not, watch) television every night.
2. Peter (talk) to Susan now.
3. Peter and Jane (work) in London at the moment?
4. The children (go) to bed at eight o'clock.
5. The film (start) every night at eight o'clock.
6. I (not, study) at the moment.
7. You (work) now?
8. I (leave) the office every day at five.
9. We (go) to the beach now.
10. "Where's Simon?" – "He (cook) the dinner."

B. Choose the correct form of the verbs for these sentences.

Example:

- I'm sorry. (I'm not agreeing / I don't agree) with you.
- I *don't agree* with you.

1. (I don't like / I'm not liking) him at the moment.
2. (I hear / I'm hearing) you're leaving us.
3. (They watch / They're watching) us.
4. (I'm not understanding / I don't understand) the lessons.
5. (I'm hating / I hate) cold evenings.

6. (Do you prefer / Are you preferring) walking to cycling?
7. (He knows / He's knowing) you're wrong.
8. I'm afraid (I'm not remembering / I don't remember) where we met.

C. Complete the sentences with *did*, *was* or *were*.

Examples:

- "..... you working when I rang?" – "No, I .. n't."
- "Were you working when I rang?" – "No, I *wasn't*."
- "..... you see me on television?" – "Yes, I"
- "Did you see me on television?" – "Yes, I *did*."

1. "What you doing when they arrived?" – "I reading the paper."
2. "..... they work hard?" – "No, they n't."
3. she crying when you saw her?" – "Yes, she"
4. they speak to you when you met?" – "No, they n't."
5. "..... the police find the man?" – "No, they n't. He hiding in an empty building."
6. Peter still lying in bed so he n't hear the doorbell.

D. Write the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. They (wait) for me when I (arrive) at the station.
2. She (swim) in the sea when I (see) her.
3. they (play) tennis when it (start) raining?
4. She (cry) when she (hear) the news.
5. We (drive) home from the theatre when the police (stop) us.
6. Everyone (become) quiet when the concert (begin).
7. When she (leave) him, he (become) quite ill.

8. You (work) in a restaurant when I first (meet) you.
9. I (feel) very angry when I (read) the letter.
10. It (rain) when I (get up).

E. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

1. When John and I (get) to the theatre, the movie (start).
2. Everyone (eat) dinner by the time we (got) to the dining-room.
3. I (not, see) this film before.
4. Dorothy (sign) the check and (give) it to me two days ago.
5. After I (have) some biscuits, I (have) a drink.
6. No one (know) what he (do).
7. My brother (start) school when he (be) six.
8. Andrew (be) late yesterday. When he (get) to the classroom, the lesson (start).
9. Tom (do) the test before, so he (find) it very easy.
10. When I opened the safe, the money (disappear).

F. Join each idea in A with an idea from B. Make sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

A	B
1. I felt very cold because	when they realized they were lost.
2. I (play) tennis so	they were very tired.
3. The children's hair was wet because	I finally went to see the doctor.
4. I (not, feel) well for weeks before	I (stand) outside for over 2 hours.
5. They (travel) all day so	they (swim) in the sea.
6. They (drive) for about half an hour	I was feeling hot and sticky.

G. Put the verbs into the correct form, Past Perfect Continuous or Past Continuous.

1. Tom was leaning against the wall, out of breath. He (run).
2. I tried to catch Tom but I couldn't. He (run) very fast.
3. We (walk) along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift.
4. When I arrived, everyone was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They (eat).
5. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He (look) for his cigarette lighter.
6. I (play) football for over twenty years when I gave it up in 1980.

H. Ken and Kate are going to Paris tomorrow. Here is their timetable for tomorrow morning.

- 7:30 - 8:30 drive to the airport
 8:30 check in at the airport
10:00 - 11:00 flight to paris
11:15 - 11:45 taxi to the hotel
 13:00 lunch at the hotel

Complete the sentences about Kate and Ken. Put the verbs into the Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

1. At 8:00 they (leave) home and they (drive) to the airport.
2. At 8:30 they (arrive) at the airport and they (check in).
3. At 10:15 they (fly) to Paris.
4. At 11:30 they (arrive) in Paris and they (arrive) to the hotel.
5. At 13:10 they (have) lunch at the hotel.

I. Use the Future Continuous, Future Perfect or Future Perfect Continuous.

1. I (finish) everything by the time you come back tomorrow.
2. At 8:15 tomorrow morning he (play) tennis.
3. I (live) here ten years next July.
4. You (work) all tomorrow evening?
5. I (paint) my flat by next week.
6. I (wait) at the station when you arrive.
7. I'll be dirty because I (play) football.
8. This time next week we (sit) on the beach.
9. I'll be tired tonight because I (work) all day.
10. At 2:00 tomorrow I (work) in my office.

CHƯƠNG 8

QUÁN TỪ (ARTICLES)

Quán từ có hai nhóm: quán từ không xác định (Indefinite Article) và quán từ xác định (Definite Article).

I. QUÁN TỪ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH

1. Quán từ không xác định có hai dạng: *a* và *an*. Quán từ không xác định *a* được dùng trước những từ bắt đầu là phụ âm và quán từ không xác định *an* trước những từ bắt đầu là nguyên âm.

Thí dụ:

<i>a</i> book	<i>an</i> apple
<i>a</i> girl	<i>an</i> egg
<i>a</i> friend	<i>an</i> interview
<i>a</i> day	<i>an</i> orange
<i>a</i> car	<i>an</i> umbrella

LƯU Ý

- Dùng quán từ không xác định *a* trước “u” khi nó phát âm là /ju/.

Thí dụ:

a university /ju:ni'vɜ:sɪtɪ/

- /ðn/ trước “h” khi nó là âm câm.

2. Quán từ không xác định thường diễn tả ý nghĩa khái quát và có nghĩa là bất cứ (*any*) khi dùng với danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

Thí dụ:

A vegetarian doesn't eat meat.
An architect designs buildings.

3. Cách dùng

3a. Quán từ không xác định *a/an* được dùng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

Thí dụ:

a student *a* book *an* orange

3b. Dùng quán từ không xác định *a/an* khi người nghe hay người đọc không biết rõ chính xác người hay vật muốn nói.

Thí dụ:

There is *a* book on the table.

He met *a* girl last night. She works in *a* bank.

3c. Dùng quán từ không xác định *a/an* khi nói về nghề nghiệp.

Thí dụ:

I'm *a* student.

He's *an* artist.

II. QUÁN TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH

1. Quán từ xác định *the* có hai cách phát âm: /ðð/ khi đứng trước những từ bắt đầu là phụ âm và /ði:/ trước những từ bắt đầu là nguyên âm.

Thí dụ:

<i>the</i> /ðð/ book	<i>the</i> /ði:/ apple
<i>the</i> /ðð/ car	<i>the</i> /ði:/ egg

LƯU Ý: (xem trang 72)

Thí dụ:

The /ðə/ university

The /ði:/ hour

2. Cách dùng

2a. Dùng quán từ xác định “*the*” trước danh từ đếm được số ít, danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được.

Thí dụ:

the man *the* shoes *the* money

2b. Quán từ xác định *the* khi dùng với danh từ đếm được ở số ít mang ý nghĩa khái quát và chỉ loài.

Thí dụ:

The dolphin is an intelligent animal.
(*The* dolphin = dolphins in general.)

The orchid is a beautiful flower.
(*The* orchid = orchids in general.)

2c. Dùng quán từ xác định “*the*” khi người nghe hay người đọc biết rõ người hay vật mà muốn nói.

Thí dụ:

I met *a* girl and *a* boy. I didn't like *the* boy much, but *the* girl was very nice.

2d. Quán từ xác định “*the*” được dùng với những vật duy nhất như: *the* sun, *the* moon, *the* sky, *the* earth, *the* world...

Thí dụ:

I enjoy lying in *the* sun.

2e. Dùng quán từ xác định *the* với nghĩa nói chung với tên của các nhạc cụ và các phát minh khoa học.

Thí dụ:

She can play *the* guitar and *the* saxophone.
Marconi invented *the* radio.

2f. Một số thành ngữ thường dùng với quán từ xác định có nghĩa nói chung như: *the* town, *the* country, *the* sea, *the* rain, *the* wind, *the* sunshine, *the* snow.

Thí dụ:

I like *the* sound of the rain.
I enjoy going for long walks in *the* country.

2g. Dùng “*the* + adjectives” khi tính từ được danh từ hóa và diễn tả ý nghĩa khái quát.

Thí dụ:

The young should listen to the old.
(*The* young = Young people)

2h. Dùng “*the*” trước từ chỉ quốc tịch tận cùng là -*sh* (*the* English), -*ch* (*the* French), -*ese* (*the* Japanese) hay -*ss* (*the* Swiss) với nghĩa là người của nước đó. Với các từ khác dùng ở số nhiều và có “*the*” hay không có “*the*”.

Thí dụ:

the English (người Anh)
the French (người Pháp)
(*the*) Indians (người Ấn Độ)

(the) Germans (người Đức)

LƯU Ý

- Khi diễn tả điều gì nói chung, dùng danh từ số nhiều hay danh từ không đếm được không có quán từ xác định.

Thí dụ:

Shoes are expensive.

Milk is good for you.

III. NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP ĐẶC BIỆT

1. Không dùng quán từ trước các danh từ là:

- lục địa: Africa, Europe....
- quốc gia, tiểu bang: England, California...
- thành phố, thị trấn, làng mạc: Sydney, Tokyo...
- đảo: Long Island...
- hồ: Lake Michigan...
- núi: Mount Everest...
- đường phố: Oxford Street...

2. Dùng quán từ xác định với tên quốc gia đi với các từ như: "union", "republic", "states", "kingdom" và tên quốc gia ở số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

the United States

the United Kingdom,

the Netherlands

2a. Dùng quán từ xác định trước các danh từ là:

- đại dương hay biển: *the Pacific, the Black Sea...*
- sông: *the Mississippi, the Nile...*
- kênh đào: *the Suez Canal...*
- sa mạc: *the Sahara...*
- quần đảo: *the Canaries, the West Indies...*
- khách sạn, rạp hát: *the Plaza Hotel, the Cannon cinema...*
- bảo tàng, câu lạc bộ: *the Prado Museum, the Black Cat club...*
- nhà hàng, quán rượu: *the Hard Rock café, the Swan pub...*

LƯU Ý:

- Nhưng không dùng quán từ khi tên của khách sạn, nhà hàng... được đặt theo tên riêng.

Thí dụ:

Mary's Hotel

2b. Chúng ta dùng quán từ xác định trước tên có "of"

Thí dụ:

the Statue of Liberty

the University of London

the Bank of Scotland

EXERCISE

A. Put the words in the correct column: A or B.

A		B	
<i>a and the / ðə/</i>		<i>an and the /ði:/</i>	
	clock		orange
clock	aunt	sandwich	house
orange	old car	dog	hospital
envelope	university	game	hour
film	idea	student	apple
	bank	book	ice-cream
			examination

B. Add *a* or *an* where necessary.

Example:

- I'd like hamburger, please.
- I'd like *a* hamburger, please.

- There's post office on West Street.
- I've got envelope, but I haven't got stamp.
- Sarah and Sunion are students.
- Would you like cup of tea?
- I saw very good film on TV last night.
- Can you see two men? They're policemen.
- There isn't garage near here.
- I'm working as secretary in office in London.
- I asked my father for advice about finding job.
- Do you always drink tea with milk?

C. Complete the sentences using *a*, *an* or *the*.

Example:

- Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace in London.
- The* Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace in London.

- Who is best footballer in world?
- My brother works in large garage in Brighton. He's engineer.
- Did you enjoy party you went to on Saturday?
- earth moves round sun.
- I had cup of coffee and some toast for breakfast this morning. coffee was delicious.
- Could you switch off TV? Nobody is watching it.
- What's capital of India?
- I wrote long letter to Jenny this morning.
- Is there bookshop on High Street? I bought this at bookshop on High Street.
- The police are looking for young man aged about 23. young man the police are looking for is murderer.

D. Supply *a* / *an*, *the* or nothing "Ø"

Examples:

- She's good musician. She's *a* good musician.
- gold is very expensive.gold is very expensive.

- I'm studying French and Italian.
- Could you pass me salt, please?

3. I learned to drive car when I was eighteen.
4. Manchester is big city in the north of England.
5. "Do you like wine?" – "I don't drink alcohol."
6. "Where is coffee I bought?" – "It's in kitchen."
7. "Do you want to see Sarah?" – "She's in garden."
8. It's fast car. Its top speed is 150 miles hour.
9. I like tea with milk in it.
10. We saw interesting film at cinema last night.
11. Japan exports a lot of cars.
12. weather was lovely when I woke up yesterday morning.
..... sun was shining and there was beautiful blue sky.
13. My sister works in large hospital in London. She's doctor.
14. Who was woman you were talking to just now?
15. "Where's Kate?" – "She's in living room?"
16. We visited Prado Museum when we were in Madrid.
17. What time does Andrew finish school?
18. Who invented telescope?
19. Did you go to Scotland by car or by train?
20. Sue and Frank have got two children : girl and boy.
..... girl is student and boy is engineer.
21. Giovannis restaurant is next to Hong Kong Bank in
..... Bath Road.
22. Are you interested in politics?
23. Atlantic Ocean is larger than Indian Ocean.
24. Mont Blanc is higher than Mount Etna.
25. The government plan to help poor and unemployed.
26. Kate arrives home from work at about 6.00 every evening.
27. I usually have coffee and toast for breakfast.
28. I don't use sugar when I'm cooking.

CHƯƠNG 9

GIỚI TỪ (PREPOSITIONS)

I. GIỚI TỪ CHỈ NƠI CHỖ: *IN, AT, ON*

1. In

"In" được dùng để chỉ vị trí bên trong những vùng rộng lớn hay khi một vật được bao bọc xung quanh và trong không gian ba chiều.

Thí dụ:

Tom is *in* the room.

Do you like swimming *in* the sea?

"in" được dùng chủ yếu với:

- Các vùng rộng lớn: *in* Europe (ở châu Âu), *in* the Pacific...
- Thành phố hay một phần của thành phố: *in* New York, *in* Paris...
- Bên ngoài khu vực: *in* the garden, *in* the park...
- Phòng: *in* the bathroom, *in* the kitchen...

2. At

"At" được dùng để chỉ vị trí tại một điểm.

Thí dụ:

We were waiting *at* the station.

He is standing *at* the gate.

"At" được dùng chủ yếu với:

- Khu vực hay tòa nhà công cộng: *at* the airport, *at* the bus stop ...
- Địa chỉ: *at* 24 Cedar Avenue ...

- Các sự kiện: *at a concert, at a meeting*

3. On

"On" được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên một đường thẳng hay trên bề mặt.

Thí dụ:

The cat is *on* the table.

There is a picture *on* the wall.

II. GIỚI TỪ CHỈ VỊ TRÍ VÀ CHUYỂN ĐỘNG.

<i>under</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>down</i>
<i>along</i>	<i>across</i>	<i>around</i>	<i>inside</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>between</i>	<i>in front of</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>onto</i>	<i>off</i>

Thí dụ:

I put the letter *under* the door.

I fell *into* the river.

Take your feet *off* the table.

III. GIỚI TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN: AT, IN, ON

Giới từ *at, in, on* được dùng để chỉ thời gian trong các trường hợp sau :

1. *at* + thời gian trong ngày

Thí dụ:

at two o'clock

at midnight

at noon

2. *at* + weekends

Thí dụ:

at the weekend

at weekends

3. *at* + ngày nghỉ hay ngày lễ

Thí dụ:

at Christmas

at Easter

4. *in* + tháng, năm, mùa

Thí dụ:

in July

in 1983

in the summer

LƯU Ý:

- *in* + buổi trong ngày

Thí dụ:

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

nhưng

at night

5. *on* + ngày hay ngày + buổi trong ngày

Thí dụ:

on Monday

on Monday morning

6. on + thứ

Thí dụ:

on 1st January

LƯU Ý:

- Không dùng các giới từ "at", "in" hay "on" để chỉ thời gian trước các từ như *next, this, every, all, each, some, any*.

Thí dụ:

We are leaving *next* Monday.

I'll see you *this* evening.

They play tennis *every* weekend.

IV. GIỚI TỪ CHỈ PHƯƠNG TIỆN ĐI LẠI: BY, ON, IN

1. Dùng "by" + danh từ để nói phương tiện đi lại như: *by car, by bus, by coach, by bicycle, by motorbike, by train, by tube, by plane, by road, by ship, by rail, by air, by sea...*

Thí dụ:

I always come to school *by* bus.

They travelled to Paris *by* plane.

LƯU Ý:

- on foot

Thí dụ:

Does he usually go to school *on* foot?

2. Tuy nhiên, không dùng "by" với "my car", "the train", "a taxi" Dùng "in" với xe hơi và xe tắc xi và "on" với xe đạp, xe

gắn máy và các phương tiện giao thông công cộng như xe buýt và xe lửa.

Thí dụ:

in my car

on the train

in Tom's car

on my bicycle

in the car

on the bus

EXERCISE

A. Complete these sentences using *at, in* or *on*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Example:

- Peter's kitchen.
- Peter's *in* the kitchen.

1. The money is the table.
2. There's some tea the shelf the cupboard.
3. Does your train stop Lyon?
4. My friend works a chemist's the town centre.
5. Shall we meet the coach station?
6. "Is Ken the living room?" - "No, he's the garden?"
7. They're staying the Metropole Hotel while they are Brighton.
8. We had lunch Mario's cafe Main Road our way home.
9. The milk's the fridge.
10. I saw them the station.
11. Mary's not here. She's the office.
12. The money's my pocket.
13. The papers are my desk.
14. They are all the car.

15. There's a chemist's the corner the end of the street.

B. Complete each sentence using the most suitable preposition in the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

in	into	out of	on
outside	inside	onto	off

Example:

- There was an envelope lying ... the floor.
- There was an envelope lying *on* the floor.

1. Ken fell the ladder when he was changing the light bulb.
2. Andrew normally goes to school the bus.
3. When I was my hotel room, I started to take my clothes my suitcase.
4. There's a bus stop right our house.
5. Sally came the house, got her motorbike and rode away.
6. My car broke down this morning so I went to work a taxi.
7. The cat jumped the roof of the car and looked down at the dog.
8. Robert came the telephone box and got his car.

C. Put in the correct prepositions: *at, in, or on*

Example:

- The concert begins 7:45.
- The concert begins *at* 7:45.

1. The course begins 7 January and ends 10 March.

2. I went to bed midnight and got up 6:30 the next morning.
3. Mozart was born in Salzburg 1756.
4. Are you doing anything special the weekend?
5. I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
6. I might not be at home the morning. Can you phone the afternoon instead?
7. Tom's grandmother died 1977 the age of 79.
8. I've been invited to a wedding 14 February.
9. I'll see you Monday.
10. I'll pick you up eight o'clock.
11. Did you have a good time Christmas?
12. School finishes three o'clock Thursday.
13. We arranged to meet seven the morning.
14. I like walking round the town night. It's always so peaceful.
15. I usually go out Monday evenings.

CHƯƠNG 10
CÂU (SENTENCES)

I. THỨ TỰ TỪ TRONG CÂU

1. Thứ tự thành tố cơ bản của một câu thường là:

Chủ ngữ	Động từ	Tân ngữ	Trạng từ
I	bought	a hat	yesterday
They	have gone		home
He	is eating		

LƯU Ý:

- Trạng từ liên quan đến thời gian có thể ở đầu câu.

Thí dụ:

Yesterday I bought a hat.

2. Câu có thể chia ra làm bốn loại:

2a. Câu kể (Statements)

Thí dụ:

The shops close at 7 o'clock.

I can't speak English.

2b. Câu hỏi (Questions)

Thí dụ:

Do the shops close at 7 o'clock?

2c. Câu mệnh lệnh (Commands)

Thí dụ:

Shut the door.

2d. Câu cảm thán (Exclamations)

Thí dụ:

What a nice dress it is!

How fluently they speak English!

II. CÂU ĐƠN (SIMPLE SENTENCES)

1. Câu đơn là một đơn vị đầy đủ nghĩa và gồm có một chủ ngữ và động từ đã chia. Theo sau nó có thể là các từ khác để hoàn chỉnh nghĩa.

Thí dụ:

He is tired.

My car was made in Japan.

Đôi lúc chủ ngữ được hiểu ngầm.

Thí dụ:

Open the door, please. (= You open the door, please.)

2. Các động từ có hay không có tân ngữ

2a. Một số động từ có tân ngữ theo như *beat, enjoy, hit, need* ... Những động từ này gọi là động từ ngoại hướng (transitive verbs).

Thí dụ:

Arsenal beat Liverpool. (~~Arsenal~~ beat.)

2b. Một số động từ không bao giờ có tân ngữ theo sau, như *arrive, come, go, sit down, sleep* ... Những động từ này gọi là động từ nội hướng (intransitive verbs).

Thí dụ:

I'm talking.

She's *sleeping*.

2c. Một số động từ có thể vừa là động từ ngoại hướng vừa là động từ nội hướng như *drop, hurt, open, ring, win,...*

Thí dụ:

She *opened* the door.
The door *opened*.
I'm *writing* a letter.
I'm *writing*.

3. Động từ với hai tân ngữ

3a. Cấu trúc:

S + V + indirect object + direct object

Có thể dùng hai tân ngữ sau các động từ như *give* và *buy*.

Thí dụ:

Give the book to me. *hoặc* Give me the book.
Buy the book for me. *hoặc* Buy me the book.

3b. Một số động từ dùng "*to*" để nối tân ngữ trực tiếp và tân ngữ gián tiếp như: *bring, give, lend, pay, post, sell, send, show, tell, write...*

Thí dụ:

Bring that book to me. *hoặc* Bring me that book.

3c. Một số động từ khác dùng "*for*" để nối tân ngữ trực tiếp và tân ngữ gián tiếp như: *buy, choose, cook, cut, do, find, get, make, order...*

Thí dụ:

Please order a meal *for* me.
hoặc Please order me a meal.

LƯU Ý:

- Một số động từ như *explain, confess, admit, announce, declare, describe, introduce, mention, propose, prove, repeat, report, say, suggest...* không thể dùng tân ngữ gián tiếp sau chúng. Dùng cấu trúc:

S + V + O + to + pronoun

Thí dụ:

He explained the problem *to* me.
He confessed his crime *to* the court.

III. CÂU PHỨC ĐẲNG LẬP (COMPOUND SENTENCES)

1. Hai hay nhiều câu đơn có thể nối thành một câu phức đẳng lập.

Thí dụ:

Tom phoned. He left a message.
Tom phoned *and* he left a message.

2. Từ dùng để nối hai hay nhiều câu lại với nhau gọi là liên từ (conjunctions).

Các liên từ sau được dùng để nối câu đơn thành câu phức đẳng lập: *and, and then, but, for, or, yet, either ... or, neither ... nor*.

Thí dụ:

He washed the car *and then* he polished it.

We rarely stay in hotels, *for* we can't afford it.
He couldn't find his pen, *so* he wrote in pencil.

IV. CÂU PHỨC CHÍNH PHỤ (COMPLEX SENTENCES)

1. Hai hay nhiều câu đơn có thể nối thành một câu phức chính phụ.

Thí dụ:

He was walking along the street. He saw Tom.

While he was walking along the street, he saw Tom.

2. Nhiều liên từ khác nhau có thể dùng để tạo thành một câu phức chính phụ như: *after, as soon as, when, since, if, so that....*

3. Trong một câu phức chính phụ có một mệnh đề chính (main clause) và một mệnh đề phụ (subordinate clause).

Thí dụ:

While he was walking along the street, he saw Tom.

Mệnh đề phụ

Mệnh đề chính

Mệnh đề chính có thể đứng một mình mà vẫn đủ nghĩa.

Mệnh đề phụ không thể đứng một mình mà phụ thuộc vào mệnh đề chính.

EXERCISE

A. Put a tick (✓) beside real sentences.

1. Made in Germany
2. This car was made in Germany
3. To write a letter
4. Standing in the rain
5. I want to write a letter
6. Is tall
7. Do you like?
8. The train has arrived.
9. Have finished my work.
10. You should listen.
11. Sit down, please.
12. You can't park here.
13. Don't interrupt.
14. I understand.
15. She doesn't like me.
16. Under the water.
17. Ate.
18. A bottle of milk.
19. He's a doctor.
20. What happened ?

B. Label these sentences (S, V and O).

Example:

- The men are working.
S V

- He's going to write a letter.
S V O

1. I don't understand.
2. He didn't say anything.
3. I like ice cream.
4. They left.
5. We had breakfast.
6. I didn't take your car.
7. They are waiting.
8. She's reading a book.
9. I'm going to visit my mother.
10. She isn't going to stay.
11. We were watching television.
12. I didn't see anything.
13. I don't agree.
14. They took the money.
15. He goes.

C. Rewrite these sentences without using *to* or *for*.

Example:

- Give the food *to* your parents.
 - Give your parents the food.
1. Get an ashtray for me, please.
 2. Have you sent a postcard to your family?
 3. Did you pay the money to him?
 4. Would you find a seat for your mother, please?

5. I'll get some money for you.
6. Did you tell the news to your parents?
7. I'm buying a ticket for Jenny, too.
8. Show your painting to Mr. Smith.
9. Would you take this note to your parents?
10. Buy a present for your mother.

D. Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

Example:

- to my parents / I / it / took.
- I took it to my parents.

1. they / any money / me / didn't give.
2. to all / she / the car / her friends / showed.
3. the students / the news / gave / I.
4. did / my pen / lend / you / him?
5. bought / some flowers / my / I / parents / for.
6. why / any cigarettes / didn't / me / bring / you?
7. some grapes and some flowers / took / Jane / we.
8. his / showed / injured / me / hand / he.

E. Join these simple sentences to make compound sentences. Use the words in brackets.

Example:

- The taxi stopped at the station.
- Two men got out of it. (and)
- The taxi stopped at the station *and* two men got out of it.

1. I took the shoes back to the shop. I complained about them. (and)
2. Your mother phoned this morning. She didn't leave any message (but)
3. For a moment the top of the mountain was visible. A cloud covered it. (and then)
4. The old lady was nervous. She wasn't used to strangers calling late at night. (for)
5. I don't know what happened to him. I don't care. (neither nor)
6. The letter has been lost. The postman has delivered it to the wrong address. (or)
7. We didn't want to get home late after the film. We went straight back. (so)
8. Jane was a successful career woman. Her mother wanted her to be a housewife. (yet)
9. I can leave now. I can stay for another hour. (either ... or)
10. I've always wanted to live in the country. My parents prefer to live in town. (but)

CHƯƠNG 11

CÁCH ĐẶT CÂU HỎI (ASKING QUESTIONS)

I. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP CÂU HỎI PHẢI KHÔNG

Trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + (động từ chính) ... ?

	Trợ Động từ	Chủ ngữ	Động từ chính	
She lives there.	Does	she	live	there?
They live there.	Do	they	live	
He lived there.	Did	he	live	
He is living there.	Is	he	living	
They have lived there.	Have	they	lived	
Mary can live there.	Can	Mary	live	
He will live there.	Will	he	live	
They are there.	Are	they		
Jim was there.	Was	Jim		

II. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP CÂU HỎI THÔNG TIN

Từ hỏi + trợ động từ + chủ ngữ + (động từ chính)?

Từ hỏi	Thí dụ		Cách dùng
When	They arrived yesterday.	When did they arrive ?	"When" được dùng để hỏi về thời gian.
Where	She is at home.	Where is she ?	"Where" được dùng để hỏi về nơi chốn.

Từ hỏi	Thí dụ		Cách dùng
Why	She didn't go to school because she's ill.	Why didn't she go to school?	"Why" được dùng để hỏi lí do hay nguyên nhân.
How	I go to school by bus.	How do you go to school?	"How" thường dùng để hỏi về phương tiện hay cách thức
How long	He drives slowly.	How does he drive?	"How" cũng được dùng với tính từ hay trạng từ.
	I am forty years old.	How old are you?	
	I'm driving 60 miles an hour.	How fast are you driving?	
How long	I've been here for two years.	How long have you been here?	"How long" dùng để hỏi khoảng thời gian.
How often	I go shopping every week.	How often do you go shopping?	"How often" dùng để hỏi về tần suất.
How far	It's 600 miles to Miami from here.	How far is it to Miami from here?	"How far" dùng để hỏi về khoảng cách.
Who	I can answer the question.	Who can answer the question?	"Who" được dùng như chủ ngữ của câu hỏi. "Who" dùng để chỉ người.
	I saw George.	Who did you see?	"Who" được dùng như tân ngữ của một động từ.
Whose	I borrowed David's book.	Whose book did you borrow?	"Whose" được dùng để hỏi về sự sở hữu.

Từ hỏi	Thí dụ		Cách dùng
What	His rudeness made me angry.	What made you angry?	"What" được dùng làm chủ ngữ của câu hỏi. "What" dùng để chỉ vật.
	I need a pen.	What do you need?	"What" cũng được dùng như một vị ngữ.
	Ed is kind and friendly.	What is Ed like?	"What + be like" dùng để hỏi đặc tính chung.
	It's hot.	What is the weather like?	"What + look like" dùng để hỏi về hình dạng.
Which	Ed is tall.	What does Ed look like?	
	I want the blue pen.	Which pen do you want?	"Which" được dùng thay cho "what" khi câu hỏi liên quan đến việc chọn lựa một vật hay nhóm xác định.

EXERCISE

A. Make Yes/No questions from the following sentences.

Example:

- I live there.
- Do you live there?

1. She lives there.
2. The students live there.
3. Bob lived there.
4. I'm living there.
5. Mary is living there.
6. I was living there.
7. He was living there.
8. They're going to live there.
9. John will live there.
10. The students can live there.
11. Alice should live there.
12. Tom has to live there.

B. Make information questions. Use *where*, *why*, *when* or *what time*.

Example:

- I got up at 7:30 this morning.
- What time / When did you get up this morning?

1. I ate lunch at the cafeteria today.
2. I eat lunch at the cafeteria because the food is good.
3. My aunt and uncle live in Chicago.

4. I'm going to visit my aunt and uncle next week.
5. I'll get home around six tonight.
6. You can catch a bus at that corner.
7. I have to leave at ten o'clock.
8. George studies at the library because it's quiet.
9. You should call me around seven.
10. She is absent because she's flying her kite in the park.
11. I met the Smiths four years ago.
12. I went to the cinema last night.

C. Make information questions. Use *who* or *what*.

Example:

- I saw an accident.
- What did you see?

1. An accident happened.
2. Tom talked about his problems.
3. The teacher looked at the students.
4. Alice bought a new coat.
5. I talked to the secretary.
6. I telephoned him yesterday.

D. Make questions. Use *which* or *what*.

Example:

- A: I have too books. Which book do you want?
- B: That one.

1. A: Could I borrow your pen for a minute?
B: Sure. I have two

- A: I'd like that one.
2. A: ?
B: Chris borrowed a pen from me.
3. A: Would you please hand me a sharp knife?
B: I'd be happy to
A: That one.
4. A: There are flights to Australia at 7:30 A.M. and 8:40 A.M..... ?
B: The 7:30 A.M. flight.
5. A: Did you enjoy your trip to Europe?
B: Yes, I did very much.
A: ?
B: I visited Poland, Germany, France and Italy.
A: ?
B: I enjoyed visiting Italy the most.

E. Make questions with *whose* or *who*.

Example:

- A: *Whose* basketball is this ?
- B: It's Susan's basketball.

1. A: that ?
B: That is Eric.
2. A: they?
B: They're Susan's clothes.
3. A: in the gym?
B: Susan.
4. A: ?
B: Sue Smith. She's a student in my class.

5. A: sitting down?
B: Eric.

F. Make questions with *how*.

Example:

- A: *How* old is your daughter?
- B: My daughter is ten years old.

1. A: ?
B: I get to school by bus.
2. A: ?
B: My suitcase is 30 kilos. I can hardly lift it.
3. A: ?
B: Roberto speaks English very well.
4. A: ?
B: The ocean is very deep.
5. A: ?
B: Mt. Everest is 8848 metres high.
6. A: ?
B: It has three rooms.
7. A: ?
B: I'm ready in ten minutes.
8. A: ?
B: I can get there in 30 minutes.
9. A: ?
B: He's about six feet tall.
10. A: ?
B: Not very fast. I usually drive about 55 miles per hour.

CHƯƠNG 12

SỰ HÒA HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ (SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT)

I. QUY TẮC CHUNG

Nếu chủ ngữ ở số ít thì động từ chia ở số ít. Nếu chủ ngữ ở số nhiều thì động từ chia ở số nhiều.

Thí dụ:

My friend lives in Paris.

My friends live in Paris.

1. Động từ ở số ít

Động từ chia ở số ít khi chủ ngữ là:

1a. Danh từ không đếm được hay động từ đếm được ở số ít

Thí dụ:

Milk is good for your health.

This book is mine.

1b. Mệnh đề, động từ nguyên mẫu hay danh động từ

Thí dụ:

What he told was interesting.

To fly in space is her dream.

Growing flowers is her hobby.

1c. Danh từ tận cùng là -s hay -ics (xem trang 8)

1d. Các cụm từ chỉ thời gian, tiền bạc và khoảng cách

Thí dụ:

Eight hours of sleep is enough.

Twenty dollars is too much to pay.

Eight hundred miles is too far to travel.

1e. *Each (of), every, either (of), neither (of)* + danh từ số ít và đại từ phiếm định

Thí dụ:

Each student has a book.

Each of the rooms in the hotel has its own bathroom.

Neither restaurant is cheap.

Neither of the children wants to go to bed.

Either restaurant is expensive.

Everybody is here.

2. Động từ ở số nhiều

Động từ chia ở số nhiều khi chủ ngữ là

2a. Danh từ đếm được ở số nhiều

Thí dụ:

These two books are mine.

2b. *A lot of, most, many (of), plenty of, all, both (of), several (of), a few, few* + plural noun.

Thí dụ:

A lot of people do not like flying.

All cars have wheels.

Most tourists do not visit this part of the town.

Both restaurants are very good.

Many books are on the table.

Several students *come* to class.

A few students *understand* my questions.

Few people *understand* what he said.

Plenty of people *are* dancing.

LƯU Ý :

- Khi chủ ngữ là một danh từ và theo sau là cụm từ hay mệnh đề thì động từ chia theo danh từ.

Thí dụ:

The book on the table *is* mine.

The books on the table *are* mine.

The person living next door *is* friendly.

The people living next door *are* friendly.

The person who lives next door *is* friendly.

The people who live next door *are* friendly.

- Khi chủ ngữ là một danh từ theo sau là cụm từ bắt đầu là *with, together with, along with, as well as, included with, accompanied by* thì các cụm từ không có ảnh hưởng gì với động từ chia.

Thí dụ:

Jim, together with Tom, is going fishing.

Jim and Linda, along with Tom and Sally, are going fishing.

- Khi chủ ngữ có cấu trúc là *either or, neither nor* hay *not only but also*, thì động từ chia tương ứng với danh từ đứng gần nó.

Thí dụ:

Neither my sister nor my brothers *want* to work.

Neither my sister nor my brother *wants* to work.

- Thành ngữ *a number of* đi với động từ số nhiều và *the number of* đi với động từ số ít.

Thí dụ:

A number of students *are* talking in class.

The number of students talking in class *is* increasing.

EXERCISE

Select the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Example:

- A number of people (have, has) already arrived.
- A number of people *have* already arrived.

1. Mathematics (have, ~~has~~) always interested me.
2. Either Paul or his parents (let, lets) me use their car.
3. Modern music, including disco and rock n'roll, (reflect, reflects) modern society.
4. Neither my sisters nor my mother (have, has) remembered their promise to me.
5. One of my daughters (have, has) left her purse on the table.
6. Not only her parents but also her brother (live, lives) in Paris.
7. Twenty dollars (are, is) the price.
8. Mary and John (are, is) going to play tennis tomorrow.
9. Many people (are, is) coming to the graduation.
10. Do you believe that the news (are, is) true?
11. Four miles (are, is) the distance to the office.

12. Both Peter and Mary (are, is) students.
13. Swimming (are, is) good for your health.
14. Measles (are, is) a children's disease.
15. Food (were, was) very expensive in those days.
16. The students, together with their teacher, (are, is) planting trees.
17. Each orange (cost, costs) ten pence.
18. Every child at the party (were, was) given a present.
19. Neither man (know, knows) what he is doing.
20. A number of people (are, is) coming to my house tonight.
21. The news from the hospital (are, is) the reason for Mr. Smith's excitement.
22. The United States (are, is) a large country.
23. Neither of his parents (are, is) alive.
24. The number of times that the team has tried to win a game (are, is) fantastic.
25. The scissors (are, is) not here.
26. Everybody concerned in the case (have, has) already testified.
27. Mumps (are, is) a very unpleasant disease.
28. Most of the ice cream (is, are) gone.
29. Most of the fruit that you buy in that store (are, is) over ripe.
30. The United Nations (were, was) founded in 1945.

CHƯƠNG 13

LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP (REPORTED SPEECH)

I. LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

Là lời của người nói được thuật lại bởi người khác.

Thí dụ:

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
Ann said, "I am hungry."	Ann said (that) she was hungry.

Khi dùng lời nói gián tiếp, người ta thường nói về quá khứ. Do đó động từ thường đổi sang quá khứ tương ứng.

1. Đổi thì động từ

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
He said, "I work hard."	He said (that) he worked hard.
He said, "I'm working hard."	He said (that) he was working hard.
He said, "I've worked hard."	He said (that) he had worked hard.
He said, "I'm going to work hard."	He said (that) he was going to work hard.
He said, "I'll work hard."	He said (that) he would work hard.
He said, "I worked hard."	He said (that) he had worked hard.
He said, "I can work hard."	He said (that) he could work hard.

He said, "I may work hard."	He said (that) he might work hard.
He said, "I have to work hard."	He said (that) he had to work hard.
He said, "I should work hard."	He said (that) he should work hard.
He said, "I ought to work hard."	He said (that) he ought to work hard.

LƯU Ý :

- Những trợ động từ tình thái ở thì quá khứ như *could*, *would*, *should* hay *might* không thay đổi ở lời nói gián tiếp.

Thí dụ:

Trực tiếp (DS) : They said, "You should see the film."

Gián tiếp (IS) : They told me I should see the film.

- "*Must*" không đổi hay chuyển thành "*had to*"

Thí dụ:

DS: He said, "I must go."

IS : He said he *must* go.

He said he *had to* go.

2. Đổi đại từ, đại từ sở hữu và trạng từ

2a. Đại từ và đại từ sở hữu thường thay đổi ở lời gián tiếp.

Thí dụ:

DS: Sue said, "I'm on holiday with my friends."

IS : Sue said (that) she was on holiday with her friends.

DS: Sue said, "The book is mine."

IS : Sue said (that) the book was hers.

2b. Một số từ phải thay đổi khi tường thuật lại lời nói của người khác.

Lời nói trực tiếp

here

this

these

now

today

tonight

tomorrow

yesterday

last Monday

last night

ago

on/next Monday

the day after tomorrow

Thí dụ:

DS: She said, "I'll see you tomorrow."

IS : She told me she would see me the next day.

Lời nói gián tiếp

there

that

those

then

that day

that night

the next day

the day before

the previous Monday

the night before

before

the following Monday

in two days' time

3. Động từ tường thuật

Động từ tường thuật là động từ giới thiệu lời nói trực tiếp hay gián tiếp. Động từ tường thuật trong lời nói gián tiếp thường là "say" và "tell" (+ người). Trong đàm thoại có thể bỏ liên từ *that* và động từ tường thuật trong lời trực tiếp là *say to* thì đổi thành *tell* ở lời gián tiếp.

Thí dụ:

DS: She said, "I'm feeling tired."

IS : She said (that) she was feeling tired.

DS: She said to me, "I'm feeling tired."

IS : She told me (that) she was feeling tired.

LƯU Ý : Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại hoàn thành, hay tương lai đơn thì không đổi thì của lời trực tiếp sang lời gián tiếp.

Thí dụ:

DS: She says, "I watch TV every day."

IS : She says she watches TV every day.

DS: She has said, "I watch TV every day."

IS : She has said she watches TV every day.

DS: She will say, "I watch TV every day."

IS : She will say she watches TV every day.

II. CÂU HỎI GIÁN TIẾP

1. Thì, đại từ và trạng từ trong câu hỏi gián tiếp cũng thay đổi trong lời nói gián tiếp.

Thí dụ:

Lời nói trực tiếp

He said, "What are you doing?"

He said, "Are you tired?"

Lời nói gián tiếp

He asked me *what I was doing*.

He asked me *if I was tired*.

2. Khi lời hỏi trực tiếp là lời *Yes/No question* thì sang câu hỏi gián tiếp có dạng:

Chủ ngữ + *asked* + (Tân ngữ) + *if* + Chủ ngữ + Động từ
wanted to know *whether*

Thí dụ:

DS: He said, "Are you cold?"

IS : He asked me *if / whether* I was cold.

He wanted to know *if / whether* I was cold.

3. Khi câu hỏi trực tiếp bắt đầu là từ hỏi thì đổi sang câu hỏi gián tiếp có dạng:

Chủ ngữ + *asked* + (tân ngữ) + Từ hỏi + Chủ ngữ + Động từ

Thí dụ:

DS: He said, "What do you want?"

IS : He asked me *what* I wanted.

DS: They said, "Where does he live?"

IS : They asked *where* he lived.

III. CÂU MỆNH LỆNH GIÁN TIẾP

Khi đổi câu mệnh lệnh và yêu cầu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp thì chúng có dạng:

Chủ ngữ + *told*

+ Tân ngữ

+ (not) *to* – hình thái nguyên mẫu

asked

ordered

commanded

requested

begged

Thí dụ:

DS: The doctor said to me, "Stay in bed for a few days."

IS : The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.

DS: I said to Jim, "Don't shout."

IS : I told Jim not to shout.

DS: Ann said to me, "Please, don't tell anyone about it."

IS : Ann begged me not to tell anyone about it.

DS: I said to her, "Please, close the door."

IS : I asked her to close the door.

EXERCISE

A. Write these sentences in reported speech, using the words given.

Example:

- "I haven't done my homework." (she says)
- *She says* she hasn't done her homework.

1. "I haven't got any money." (he'll tell you)
2. "I've seen the film before." (she says)
3. "I want to go home." (he's already told you)
4. "I haven't seen my mother for years." (he says)
5. "We can't come on Tuesday." (they've told me)
6. "We haven't had anything to eat" (the children say)
7. "I can't stand classical music" (she tells me)
8. "I'll come again." (I've told them)
9. "I need money to visit my parents." (he'll say)
10. "I don't know how much it costs." (she says)
11. "I don't like going to parties." (she's told me)
12. "I'm not feeling very well." (Simon says)
13. "We've never been to Paris." (they say)
14. "The plane will land in half an hour." (the pilot has just announced that)

B. Change these statements into reported speech.

1. Sally said, "I don't like chocolate."
2. Mary said, "I am planning to take a trip."
3. Tom said, "I have already eaten lunch."
4. Kate said, "I called my doctor."

5. Mr. Rice said, "I'm going to Chicago."
6. Eric said, "I'll come to the meeting."
7. Jean said, "I can't afford to buy a new car."
8. Jessica said, "I may go to the library."
9. Ted said, "I have to finish my work."
10. Miss Young said, "I must talk to Professor Reed."
11. Alice said, "I should visit my aunt and uncle."
12. Jim said, "I am sleepy."
13. They said, "We had lunch in Lugi's restaurant."
14. Susan said, "I'm washing the car."
15. The little boy said, "I feel ill."

C. Change these statements into reported speech.

1. She said, "I'll see you tomorrow."
2. He said, "I saw her yesterday."
3. She said, "I don't like this film."
4. Tom said, "I went swimming today."
5. He said, "I met her about three months ago."
6. She said, "Peter and Sue are getting married tomorrow."
7. He said, "I'm meeting them at four o'clock today."
8. I said, "Mary really likes this furniture."
9. They said, "We'll see her next summer."
10. She said, "I'll see Mary on Sunday."
11. He said, "They were here three months ago."
12. He said, "Stephen's bringing some records to the party tonight."
13. They said, "We visited her this morning."
14. She said, "My parents are arriving next week."
15. Mary said, "I have to go now."

D. Write these sentences into reported speech.

1. She asked me, "Do you like Marlon Brando?"
2. I said to him, "Are you a foreigner?"
3. He asked her, "Have you met Danny yet?"
4. He asked me, "Did you borrow my dictionary?"
5. They said to me, "Does your father work here?"
6. She asked him, "Does your brother live in New York?"
7. He said, "Will she come here tonight?"
8. I asked the hotel receptionist, "Do you have a double room?"
9. Peter asked us, "Have you seen that movie yet?"
10. I asked the mechanic, "Will it take long to repair the car?"
11. She asked, "Are you hungry?"
12. He said to me, "Did you invite Judy and Pat?"
13. I asked the policeman, "Can I park my car in West Street?"
14. He asked, "Are you enjoying yourself?"
15. She asked him, "Have you finished your exams?"

E. Write these sentences into reported speech.

1. "Which book did you take?" asked Tom.
2. "When are you coming back?" I asked her.
3. "When did you telephone your mother?" asked Mary.
4. "How long does the train take?" asked Ann.
5. "How far do I have to walk?" she asked.
6. "What are you doing?" he asked.
7. "Why are you so late?" the teacher asked him.
8. I asked the doctor, "How many times a day should I take the medicine?"
9. "What time does the plane arrive?" we asked.

10. "Why didn't you phone?" my father asked me.
11. "Where did you stay in Paris?" he asked her.
12. "Who did you see at the meeting?" my father asked me.
13. "Where are you going?" I asked her.
14. "How are you?" he asked me.
15. "How did you go to school?" she asked.

F. Write these sentences into reported speech, using the words given.

Example:

- "Sit down, Mary" he told.
- He told Mary to sit down.

1. "Don't go near the sea, children." (the children's mother warned)
2. "Don't be late, Jim?" (Jim's father told)
3. "Be quiet, children." (the librarian told)
4. "Don't shoot!" (the officer ordered me)
5. "Don't use the telephone after seven o'clock." (the landlady told us)
6. "Open the door, please." (my mother told me)
7. "Don't spend too much money on your holiday." (my father told me)
8. "Hurry up." (he told me)
9. "Leave your keys on the desk, please." (the receptionist told us)
10. "Run!" (the general ordered the soldiers)

CHƯƠNG 14

MỆNH ĐỀ DANH TỪ (NOUN CLAUSES)

I. GIỚI THIỆU

1. Một danh từ có thể dùng làm chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ. Một mệnh đề danh từ cũng có thể được dùng làm chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ. Nói cách khác, một mệnh đề danh từ có chức năng như một danh từ.

Thí dụ:

His story was interesting. I heard *his story*.

danh từ	danh từ
(Chủ ngữ)	(Tân ngữ)

What he said was interesting. I heard *what he said*.

Danh mệnh đề	Danh mệnh đề
(Chủ ngữ)	(Tân ngữ)

2. Những từ được dùng để giới thiệu các mệnh đề danh từ

2a. Từ hỏi

when	who
where	whom
why	what
how	which
	whose

2b. whether hay if

2c. that

II. MỆNH ĐỀ DANH TỪ BẮT ĐẦU BẰNG TỪ ĐỂ HỎI

Thí dụ:

Câu hỏi	Mệnh đề danh từ
Where does she live?	I don't know <i>where she lives</i> .
When do they arrive?	Do you know <i>when they arrive</i> ?
Who lives there?	I don't know <i>who lives there</i> .
What did he say?	I don't understand <i>what he said</i> .

predict

suppose

prove

think

realize

- Một số tính từ thường dùng mà theo sau là mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu là "that".

III. MỆNH ĐỀ DANH TỪ BẮT ĐẦU LÀ "WHETHER" HAY "IF"

Thí dụ:

Câu hỏi Yes / No	Mệnh đề danh từ
Will she come?	I don't know <i>whether / if she will come</i> . I don't know <i>whether or not she will come</i> . I don't know <i>if she will come or not</i> .

concerned

pleased

delighted

sorry

doubtful

sure

glad

surprised

grateful

upset

happy

worried

IV. MỆNH ĐỀ DANH TỪ BẮT ĐẦU LÀ THAT

Thí dụ:

Câu	Mệnh đề danh từ
He is a good actor.	I think (that) <i>he is a good actor</i> . It is obvious (that) <i>he is a good actor</i> .

LƯU Ý:

- Một số động từ thường dùng mà theo sau là mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu bằng "that".

assume

hear

believe

hope

discover

know

guess

notice

EXERCISE

A. Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses.

Example:

- Where did Paul go?
- I don't know
- I don't know *where Paul went.*

1. How old is Kate?

I don't know

2. Why did Tim leave?

I don't know

3. When did Tim leave?

I don't know

4. Where is he?

I don't know

5. Where does he leave?

I don't remember

6. What did he say?

I didn't hear

7. Where is the post office?

Could you please tell me ?

8. What time is it?

Could you please tell me ?

9. How much does this book cost?

Could you please tell me ?

10. What does this word mean?

Could you please tell me ?

11. Why was Tim absent yesterday?

Do you know ?

12. How far is it to Chicago?

I wonder

13. What is Sue talking about?

I don't understand

14. When is he going to leave?

Do you know ?

15. Where can I buy a good radio?

Do you know ?

B. Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses.

Example:

- Who came to the party?
- Tell me
- Tell me *who came to the party.*

1. Who lives in that apartment?

Do you know ?

2. What happened?

Tell me

3. Who broke the window?

Do you know ?

4. Who invited Sarah?

I don't know

5. Who's at the door?

I wonder

C. Change the questions to noun clauses.

Example:

- Did Steve go to the bank? I don't know
- I don't know *if (whether)* Steve went to the bank.

1. Is Karen at home?
Do you know ?
2. Is Pat feeling better today?
I wonder
3. Does the bus stop here?
Do you know ?
4. Should I buy that book?
I wonder
5. Is there life on other planets?
No one knows
6. Are we going to have a test tomorrow?
Let's ask the teacher
7. Is there a Santa Claus?
The little boy wants to know
8. Is she ready?
Ask her
9. Should I phone her?
I wonder
10. Will he arrive tomorrow?
I wonder

CHƯƠNG 15

MỆNH ĐỀ TÍNH TỪ (ADJECTIVE CLAUSES)

I. GIỚI THIỆU

Mệnh đề tính từ là một mệnh đề phụ bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ. Mệnh đề tính từ mô tả, xác định hay cung cấp thêm thông tin về một danh từ.

II. MỆNH ĐỀ TÍNH TỪ BẮT ĐẦU BẰNG ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ LÀM CHỦ NGỮ *WHO, WHICH, THAT*.

Thí dụ:

I thanked the woman. She helped me.

I thanked the woman *who* helped me.hoặc I thanked the woman *that* helped me.

Thí dụ:

The book is mine. It is on the table.

The book *which* is on the table is mine.hoặc The book *that* on the table is mine.• *who/that* helped me*which/that* is on the table

} mệnh đề tính từ

who thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người và làm chủ ngữ.

which thay thế cho danh từ chỉ thú vật, sự việc hay vật và làm chủ ngữ.

that có thể thay thế cho *who* và *which* và làm chủ ngữ.

III. MỆNH ĐỀ TÍNH TỪ BẮT ĐẦU BẰNG MỘT ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ LÀM TÂN NGŨ *WHOM, WHICH VÀ THAT*

Thí dụ:

- The man was Mr. Jones. I saw him yesterday.
 The man *whom* I saw yesterday was Mr. Jones.
 hoặc The man *that* I saw yesterday was Mr. Jones.
 hoặc The man I saw yesterday was Mr. Jones.

Thí dụ:

- The movie wasn't very good. We saw it last night.
 The movie *which* we saw last night wasn't very good.
 hoặc The movie *that* we saw last night wasn't very good.
 hoặc The movie we saw last night wasn't very good.

whom we saw yesterday
which I saw last night

mệnh đề tính từ

whom / which là tân ngữ của mệnh đề tính từ.

whom thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người và làm tân ngữ.

which thay thế cho danh từ chỉ động vật, sự việc hay vật và làm tân ngữ.

that có thể thay thế cho *whom* và *which* và làm tân ngữ.

LƯU Ý:

- Đại từ quan hệ *whom* và *which* làm tân ngữ của mệnh đề tính từ có thể bỏ đi.

IV. ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ *WHOSE*

Thí dụ:

- I know the man. His bicycle was stolen.
 I know the man *whose* bicycle was stolen.

Mr. Jones has a painting. Its value is inestimable.

Mr. Jones has a painting *whose* value is inestimable.

whose bicycle was stolen

whose value is inestimable

mệnh đề tính từ

Whose thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, vật và dùng để chỉ sự sở hữu.

V. TRẠNG TỪ QUAN HỆ *WHERE*

Thí dụ:

- The building is very old. He lives in that building.
 The building in *which* he lives is very old.
 hoặc The building *where* he lives is very old.

where he lives → mệnh đề tính từ

where là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn và thay thế cho *in which*.

VI. TRẠNG TỪ QUAN HỆ *WHEN*

Thí dụ:

- I'll never forget the day. I met you on that day.
 I'll never forget the day *on which* I met you.
 hoặc I'll never forget the day *when* I met you.

when I met you → mệnh đề tính từ

When là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian và thay thế cho *on which*.

VII. TRẠNG TỪ QUAN HỆ *WHY*

Thí dụ:

Is there a reason *why* you want to leave now?

why you want to leave now ----> mệnh đề tính từ

Why là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lí do và nó được dùng sau *reason* trong mệnh đề tính từ.

VIII. MỆNH ĐỀ TÍNH TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH VÀ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH

Thí dụ:

- (a) The professor *who teaches chemistry* is an excellent lecturer.
- (b) Professor Wilson, *who teaches chemistry*, is an excellent lecturer.

Trong *Thí dụ* (a) mệnh đề tính từ *who teaches chemistry* cần thiết để xác định người giảng viên nào. Mệnh đề tính từ này là *mệnh đề tính từ xác định* (defining relative clause). Trong trường hợp này giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề tính từ không có dấu phẩy.

Trong *Thí dụ* (b) mệnh đề tính từ , *who teaches chemistry*, không cần thiết dùng để xác định người giảng viên là ai. Người đó là giáo sư Wilson. Mệnh đề tính từ chỉ thêm ít chi tiết về giáo sư Wilson mà thôi. Mệnh đề này gọi là *mệnh đề tính từ không xác định* (non-defining relative clause). Trong trường hợp này giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề tính từ có dấu phẩy.

LƯU Ý:

- Trong mệnh đề tính từ không xác định, dùng đại từ quan hệ *who* để chỉ người và *which* để chỉ vật. Không dùng đại từ quan hệ *that* để thay thế.

Thí dụ:

She gave me the key, *which* I put in my pocket.

(She gave me the key, ~~that~~ I put in my pocket.)

- Trong mệnh đề không xác định, không thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ *who* và *which* làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề tính từ.

Thí dụ:

My uncle John, who lives in Manchester, is coming to visit me next week.

(~~My uncle John, lives in Manchester, is coming to visit me next week.~~)

She gave me the key, which I put in my pocket.

(~~She gave me the key, I put in my pocket.~~)

EXERCISE

A. Join these sentences using *who* or *which*.

Example:

- He's the accountant. He does my accounts.
- He's the accountant *who* does my accounts.

1. She's the nurse. She looked after me.
2. They're postcards. They arrived yesterday.
3. They're the secretaries. They work in our office.
4. That's the magazine. It arrived this morning.
5. They're the workmen. They repaired our roof.
6. He's the person. He wanted to buy our horse.
7. This is the lion. It's been ill recently.
8. The man was badly injured. He was driving the car.
9. The children broke my window. They live in the next street.
10. She's the woman. She telephoned the police.

B. Join these sentences using *whom* or *which*.

Example:

- She is the nurse. I saw her at the hospital.
- She is the nurse *whom* I saw at the hospital.

1. They're the postcards. I sent them from Spain.
2. They're the workers. I paid them for the job.
3. That's the magazine. I got it for you yesterday.
4. This is the man. I met him in Paris.
5. This is the chair. My parents gave it to me.

6. That's the woman. I was telling you about her.
7. I wanted the painting. You bought it.
8. The stereo doesn't work properly. I bought it last week.

C. Join these sentences using *whose* or *who*.

Example:

- There's the lady. Her dog was killed.
- There's the lady *whose* dog was killed.

1. He's the person. His car was stolen.
2. She's the new doctor. She's coming to the hospital next month.
3. They're people. Their shop burned down last week.
4. That's the sales director. He's leaving in March.
5. That's the student. Her parents complained about the school.
6. That's the architect. She's just won a prize for design.

D. Complete these sentences using *where*, *when* or *why*.

Example:

- We visited the school my father taught.
- We visited the school *where* my father taught.

1. I met her last month she came to our house.
2. We all looked at the place the fire had started.
3. I met him in the café he was working as a waiter.
4. Did they tell you the reason they were late?
5. I never liked the house my husband was born.
6. Do you remember the time your car broke down on the motorway?

7. What's the name of the restaurant you had lunch?
8. Did they tell you the reason they wanted you to do that?
9. I bought them last year I was in France.
10. Is that the hospital you had your operation?

E. Add commas (,) where necessary.

Example:

- Robert's parents who live next door helped us to move the furniture.
 - Robert's parents, who live next door, helped us to move the furniture.
1. The people who live next door helped us to move the furniture.
 2. Sydney which has a population of more than three million is Australia's largest city.
 3. Robert's parents who are both retired now live in Spain.
 4. Have you still got the money that I gave you?
 5. Peter's sister whom I've known for years is a very nice person.
 6. We saw Sue last night with that man who works in the library.
 7. The chair that was broken has now been repaired.
 8. I didn't receive the letters which she sent me.

F. Complete the sentences using *who*, *that* or *which*, but only where necessary. Leave a blank if possible.

Example:

- Is that the same song we heard yesterday?
- Is that the same song . Ø. we heard yesterday?

1. Maria, has only been in Britain for a few weeks, speaks excellent English.
2. Who was the girl you were speaking to just now?
3. My sister, wasn't feeling very hungry, didn't want to go to the restaurant.
4. I've lost all the money you gave me.
5. This is the letter came in today's post.
6. Mr and Mrs Woods, live next door to us, have gone on holiday.
7. The restaurant we went to was in West Street.
8. Mr Jones, I was talking to a moment ago, is a teacher at Annie's school.

CHƯƠNG 16

MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG TỪ (ADVERBIAL CLAUSES)

I. GIỚI THIỆU

Thí dụ:

When we were in New York, we saw many plays.

We saw many plays when we were in New York.

When we were in New York là một mệnh đề trạng từ và là một mệnh đề phụ. Mệnh đề này không thể đứng một mình như một câu mà phải nối hay liên hệ với một mệnh đề độc lập.

II. CÁC TỪ DÙNG ĐỂ GIỚI THIỆU MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG TỪ

Chỉ thời gian	Chỉ lí do và kết quả	Chỉ sự tương phản	Chỉ điều kiện
after	because	even though	if
before	since	although	unless
when	as	though	only if
while	now that		even if
until / till	as / so long as		provided (that)
as soon as	so (that)		providing (that)
the first time			
the last time			

III. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG TỪ ĐỂ CHỈ SỰ LIÊN HỆ VỀ THỜI GIAN (TIME)

1. After

Thí dụ:

After she graduates, she will get a job.

2. Before

Thí dụ:

I had left before he came.

3. When

Thí dụ:

*When I arrived, he was talking on the phone.**When I got there, he had already left.**When I see him tomorrow, I will ask him.*

4. While / As

Thí dụ:

*While I was walking home, it began to rain.**As I was walking home, it began to rain.*

5. By the time

Thí dụ:

By the time he arrived, we had already left.

6. Until / Till

Thí dụ:

We stayed there until / till we finished our work.

7. As soon as

Thí dụ:

As soon as it stops raining, we will leave.

8. As long as / So long as

Thí dụ:

I will never speak to him again as long as / so long as I live here.

9. Whenever / Every time

Thí dụ:

Whenever / Every time I see her, I say hello.

10. The first time / The last time / The next time

Thí dụ:

The first time I went to New York, I went to see an opera.

Động từ ở mệnh đề chính	Động từ ở mệnh đề phụ	Thí dụ
Past Progressive	Past Progressive	I was watching TV while my wife was preparing dinner.
Past Perfect	Simple Past	She had already left before I came.

LƯU Ý:

- Thì hiện tại được dùng thay cho thì tương lai trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.

Thí dụ:

*I will ask him when I see him tomorrow.**(I will ask him when I will see him tomorrow.)*

IV. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ NGUYÊN NHÂN VÀ KẾT QUẢ (REASON AND RESULT)

1. Because

Thí dụ:

Because he was sleepy, he went to bed.

2. Since

Thí dụ:

Since he wasn't interested in classical music, he decided not to go to the concert.

3. As

Thí dụ:

As he was thirsty, he drank water.

III. CÁCH DÙNG THÌ TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN

Động từ ở mệnh đề chính	Động từ ở mệnh đề phụ	Thí dụ
Simple Future	Simple Present	She will get a job after she graduates.
Past Progressive	Simple Past	She was ironing when the telephone rang.

4. Now that

Thí dụ:

Now that the semester is finished, I'm going to rest a few days.

5. As long as / So long as

Thí dụ:

As / So long as you're not busy, could you help me with this work?

6. such that và so that

Thí dụ:

Because the weather was nice, we went to the zoo.

It was *such* nice weather *that* we went to the zoo.

The weather was *so* nice *that* we went to the zoo.

Cấu trúc :

such + tính từ + danh từ + that + mệnh đề

so + tính từ / trạng từ + danh từ + that + mệnh đề

LƯU Ý:

- Trong văn nói, *that* được bỏ đi.

Thí dụ:

I was *so* hungry (*that*) I didn't wait for dinner to eat something.

V. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGŨ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ (CONCESSION)

Thí dụ:

Although / Though he tried hard, he wasn't successful.

Even though I was hungry, I didn't eat.

LƯU Ý:

- Because* diễn tả kết quả mong đợi. *Though, although, even though* diễn tả kết quả không mong đợi hay trái ngược.

Thí dụ:

Because I was hungry, I ate.

Even though I was hungry, I didn't eat.

VI. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGŨ CHỈ ĐIỀU KIỆN (CONDITION)

1. If

Thí dụ:

If he asks me, I'll help him.

2. Unless

Thí dụ:

I won't go to the party *unless* you go, too.

3. Only if

Thí dụ:

I'll go to the party *only if* you go, too.

4. Even if

Thí dụ:

Even if Mary studies hard, she won't pass the exam.

5. As long as / so long as, providing (that), provided (that)

Thí dụ:

I'll go to the party *as long as / so long as* you go, too.

EXERCISE

A. Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. Use only the Simple Past tense or the Past Continuous tense.

Example:

- Mr. Calson (talk) to another man when I (see) him today.
- Mr. Calson *was talking* to another man when I saw him today.

1. The boy (fall) and (hurt) himself while he (ride) his bicycle.
2. Bill (have) breakfast when I (stop) at his home this morning.
3. When I (leave) my office last night, it (rain, still) very hard.
4. That tourist (lose) his camera while he (walk) around the City.
5. The telephone (ring) while I (take) my shower this morning.
6. The two men (argue) about the plan when I (come) into the office.
7. We (eat, still) our dinner when Mr. and Mrs. Holt (arrive).
8. When we (meet) the Burkes in 1980, they (live) in Cleveland.

B. Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. Use only the Simple Past tense or the Past Perfect tense.

Example:

- When John and I (get) to the theatre, the movie (start, already).
- When John and I got to the theatre, the movie *had started* already.

1. Everyone (eat) dinner by the time we (got) to the dining room.
2. After Jim (read) the message carefully, he (write) a reply.

3. When I (see) Arthur in May, he (write) 280 pages of his novel.
4. Mr. Smith (leave) about five minutes before I (call) his office.
5. Before you (mention) him, I (hear, never) of that author.
6. Harold (can, not) leave for home until he (complete) everything.
7. By the time Bill and I (get) there, the meeting (start, already).
8. The druggist (leave, already) for home when we (get) to the store.

C. Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses. Use only the Simple Present tense or the Simple Future tense.

Example:

- Harold (give) Catherine your message when he (see) her.
- Harold *will give* Catherine your message when he *sees* her.

1. I (be) ready to leave for home when my friend (arrive).
2. When we (get) the photographs, we (show) them to you.
3. After the play (be) over, we (meet) you in front of the theatre.
4. I want to speak to Professor Moroe as soon as he (be) free.
5. The two drivers must not leave until the police (get) here.
6. Miss Iwin (help) you as soon as she (finish) that letter.
7. After the class (be) over, ask the teacher about the sentence.
8. We (send) you a telegram as soon as we (arrive) in Chicago.

D. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

Example:

- After Jessica ...(c)... her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) <i>will finish</i> | (b) <i>will have finished</i> |
| (c) <i>finishes</i> | (d) <i>is finishing</i> |

1. When my parents for a visit tomorrow, they'll see our new baby for the first time.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) <i>will arrive</i> | (b) <i>arrived</i> |
| (c) <i>will have arrived</i> | (d) <i>arrive</i> |

2. As soon as Mary saw the fire, she the fire department.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) <i>was telephoning</i> | (b) <i>telephoned</i> |
| (c) <i>had telephoned</i> | (d) <i>telephones</i> |

3. Before I started the car, all of the passengers their seat belts.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) <i>will buckle</i> | (b) <i>had buckled</i> |
| (c) <i>buckle</i> | (d) <i>have buckled</i> |

4. I a bad accident while I was waiting for you on this corner.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) <i>saw</i> | (b) <i>see</i> | (c) <i>will see</i> | (d) <i>had seen</i> |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|

5. When I see the doctor this afternoon, I him to look at my throat.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| (a) <i>will ask</i> | (b) <i>asked</i> |
| (c) <i>will have asked</i> | (d) <i>ask</i> |

6. Before Jenny won the lottery, she any kind of contest.

(a) *hasn't entered*

(b) *didn't enter*

(c) *wasn't entering*

(d) *hadn't entered*

7. By the time I go to bed tonight, I my work for the day.

(a) *will finish*

(b) *will have finished*

(c) *have finished*

(d) *finish*

8. Until you learn to relax more, you your ability to speak English.

(a) *haven't improved*

(b) *aren't improving*

(c) *will be working*

(d) *work*

E. Combine each pair of sentences using *because*.

Example:

- We didn't have class. The teacher was absent.
- We didn't have class *because* the teacher was absent.
- *Because* the teacher was absent, we didn't have class.

1. The children were hungry. There was no food in the house.
2. My car didn't start. The battery was dead.
3. It's was hot. He sat in the shade.
4. The bridge is closed. We can't drive to the other side of the river.
5. He went to bed. He was tired.
6. We stayed at home last night. It rained.
7. Bill needs money. He wants to buy a new suit.
8. I moved to the front row. I couldn't hear the speaker.

F. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

Example:

- She has a lot of money, but she is very mean. (although)
- *Although* she has a lot of money, she is very mean.

1. They have a car, but they rarely use it. (though)
2. He was innocent, but he was sent to prison. (although)
3. She never takes any kind of exercise, but she is quite fit and healthy. (even though)
4. She doesn't enjoy her job, but she works hard. (although)
5. She hadn't studied hard, but she passed the exam. (though)
6. He has a number of relatives living nearby, but he never visits them. (even though)

CHƯƠNG 17

CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN (CONDITIONAL SENTENCES)

I. TÓM TẮT CÁCH DÙNG THÌ TRONG CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

1. Câu điều kiện có thật ở hiện tại & tương lai (*Real present and future conditionals*)

If + Simple Present + will + infinitive

Thí dụ:

If he *asks* me, I *will help* him.

2. Câu điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại và tương lai (*Unreal present and future conditionals*)

If + Simple Past + would + infinitive

Thí dụ:

If he *asked* me, I *would help* him.

3. Câu điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ (*Unreal past conditionals*)

If + Past Perfect + would have + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

If he *had asked* me yesterday, I *would have helped* him.

II. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN CÓ THẬT Ở HIỆN TẠI & TƯƠNG LAI

1. Dạng căn bản

Thí dụ:

If I *go* out, I *will buy* a newspaper.

If you *don't study*, you *won't pass* your exam.

Cấu trúc:

if + Present Simple + Future Simple

1a. Diễn tả một sự việc hoàn toàn có khả năng xảy ra trong tương lai.

If I *go* out, I *will buy* a newspaper.

(Perhaps I will buy a newspaper, perhaps I won't.)

1b. Diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại.

If you *are* hungry, I *will make* you something to eat.

(= Perhaps you're hungry, perhaps you aren't.)

2. Các dạng khác

2a. Trợ động từ tình thái như "can", "may" thay vì "will" có thể dùng ở mệnh đề chính.

Thí dụ:

If we *have* enough time, we *can visit* Robert.

2b. Câu mệnh lệnh cũng có thể dùng ở mệnh đề chính.

Thí dụ:

If you *need* any help, *call* me.

2c. "Should" có thể dùng sau "if" để diễn tả một điều kiện ít có khả năng được hoàn tất.

So sánh:

If I *see* Maria, I *will give* her a message.

(Perhaps I will see Maria.)

If I *should* see Maria, I *will give* her a message.

(I am less sure that I will see Maria.)

2d. Cấu trúc "If + Present Simple + Present Simple" có thể dùng để nói về thói quen và sự thật thông thường. Khi đó "if" có nghĩa là khi (= when).

Thí dụ:

If I *have* a big lunch, it *makes* me sleepy.

III. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN KHÔNG CÓ THẬT Ở HIỆN TẠI VÀ TƯƠNG LAI

1. Dạng căn bản

Thí dụ:

If I *had* a lot of money, I *would travel* round the world.

If you *got* up earlier, you *wouldn't be* late for work.

Cấu trúc:

if + Past Simple, would + infinitive without to

Cấu trúc này được dùng để nói về một tình huống hiện tại hay tương lai không thể xảy ra.

If I *had* a lot of money, I *would travel* round the world.

(= But I do not have a lot of money.)

2. Các dạng khác

2a. Dùng "were" thay vì "was" sau "if" đặc biệt trong câu trang trọng.

Thí dụ:

If the weather *were* nice, I *would go* to the beach.

2b. Dùng "if I were you," để cho lời khuyên.

Thí dụ:

If I *were* you, I *would apply* for the job.

2c. Có thể dùng các trợ động từ tình thái như *might* hay *could* thay vì *would* ở mệnh đề chính.

Thí dụ:

If I *had* a lot of money, I *might stop* working.

IV. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN KHÔNG CÓ THẬT TRONG QUÁ KHỨ

1. Dạng căn bản

Thí dụ:

If I *had studied* hard, I *would have passed* the exam.

If the weather *had been* nice yesterday, I *would have gone* to the beach.

Cấu trúc:

if + Past Perfect + would have + Past Participle

Cấu trúc này được dùng để nói về một sự việc trong quá khứ không thể xảy ra.

If I *had studied* hard, I *would have passed* the exam.

(But I did not study hard.)

2. Các dạng khác

Có thể dùng các trợ động từ tình thái như *might* và *could* thay vì *would* ở mệnh đề chính.

Thí dụ:

If you *had taken* the exam, you *might have passed* it.

V. MỆNH ĐỀ ĐIỀU KIỆN KHÔNG DÙNG “IF”

Có thể dùng những từ khác thay vì dùng *if* trong mệnh đề điều kiện.

1. Unless (= if ... not)

Thí dụ:

I won't go to the party *unless* you go, too.

2. As / so long as, provided / providing (that) = (but only if)

Thí dụ:

You can borrow my camera *as long as* you're careful with it.

I'll go to the party *provided (that)* you go, too.

3. And

Đôi lúc có thể dùng “*and*” để nối 2 ý với nhau thay vì dùng một mệnh đề “*if*”.

Thí dụ:

Stay in bed for a few days *and* you will be fine.

(= If you stay in bed for a few days, you'll be fine.)

4. Or (else) (= if not, otherwise)

Thí dụ:

Don't try to lift that box *or (else)* you'll hurt yourself.

5. Suppose / supposing

Có thể dùng “*suppose*” thay vì “*if*”, đặc biệt trong câu điều kiện không có thật.

Thí dụ:

Suppose / supposing you won a lot of money, what would you do?

EXERCISE

A. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

Example:

- Jim doesn't study hard. If he (study) harder, he (get) better grades.
- If he *studied* harder, he *would get* better grades.

1. The weather isn't nice. I (take) a walk if the weather (be) nice.
2. My wife and I want to buy a house, but houses are too expensive. We (buy) a house if we (have) enough money.
3. Life (be) boring if everyone (have) the same opinions about everything.
4. If I (be) you, I (tell) Brian the truth.
5. Airline tickets are expensive. If they (be) cheap, I (fly) to Singapore for the weekend.
6. I'm very tired tonight. If I (be not) tired, I (go) to the movie with you.
7. I don't have enough time. If I (have) enough time, I (go) to the park.
8. It isn't Saturday. If it (be) Saturday, I (go) to the beach.
9. I have to go to class today. If I (have to go, not) to class today, I (go) shopping, or I (visit) my friends.
10. I don't understand that sentence. If I (understand) that sentence, I (explain) it to you.

B. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Some of the sentences express true situations, and some of the sentences express contrary-to-fact situations.

Examples :

- Maybe I will have enough time. If I (have) enough time, I (write) a letter to my uncle.
 - If I *have* enough time, I *will write* a letter to my uncle.
 - I won't have enough time tonight. But if I (have) enough time, I (write) a letter to my uncle.
 - But if I *had* enough time, I *would write* a letter to my uncle.
1. Maybe I will have enough money. If I (have) enough money, I (buy) a ticket to the rock concert.
 2. Unfortunately, I don't have enough money. But if I (have) enough money, I (buy) a ticket to the rock concert.
 3. The weather is terrible today. But if the weather (be) good, I (go) for a walk.
 4. Maybe the weather will be nice tomorrow. If the weather (be) nice, I (go) for a walk.
 5. I know that you don't want to go to a movie tonight. But if you (want) to go to a movie, I (go) with you.
 6. What would you like to do tonight? Do you want to go to a movie? If you (want) to go to a movie, I (go) with you.
 7. I'm not going to buy a car. If I (buy) a car, I (drive) to Springfield next month to visit my friend.
 8. Maybe I will buy a car. But if I (buy) a car, I (drive) to Springfield next month to visit my friend.

C. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

Example:

- I didn't have enough time yesterday. If I (have) enough time yesterday, I (go) to the park.
- If I *had had* enough time yesterday, I *would have gone* to the park.

1. I didn't feel good yesterday. If I (feel) better, I (come) to class yesterday.
2. I didn't know it was your birthday yesterday. I (get) you a present if I (know) it was your birthday yesterday.
3. It was cold yesterday. If it (be, not) cold yesterday, I (go) swimming.
4. Jack didn't study for the test. If he (study) for the test, he (pass) it.
5. I'm sorry that you didn't come to my party. If (you) come, you (have) a good time.
6. I didn't know that Bob was sick. If I (know) that he was sick, I (take) him some chicken soup.
7. I didn't have enough money last night. If I (have) enough money last night, I (go) to a show.
8. I didn't have time. I didn't go shopping. If I (have) time, I (go) shopping.

D. Rephrase the sentences using *unless*.

Example:

- If we don't leave now, we'll miss the train.
- *Unless* we leave now, we'll miss the train.

1. If you don't wear your coat, you'll be cold.
2. I'll phone you if you don't phone me first.
3. He won't receive the letter tomorrow if you don't post it today.
4. I won't go to school tomorrow if I don't feel better.
5. I can't write to you if you don't give me your address.
6. Your cough won't get better if you don't stop smoking.
7. Joe can hear only if you shout.
8. He'll speak to you only if you ask him a question.
9. The dog will attack you only if you move.
10. I'm going to the party only if you go, too.

E. Make a new sentence with the same meaning using the word(s) in the brackets.

Example:

- If you don't lend me your map, I'll get lost. (or)
- Lend me your map or I'll get lost.

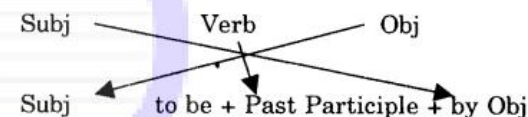
1. If you do as I say, everything will be all right. (and)
2. If you don't stop making that noise, I'll hit you. (or)
3. If you don't drive more carefully, you'll have an accident (or else)
4. You can use my car but only if you drive carefully. (provided that)
5. She'll pass the examination, but only if she studies hard. (as long as)
6. The children can stay here but only if they don't make too much noise. (providing that)
7. If you help me, I'll help you. (and)
8. If you won the competition, what would you do? (suppose)

CHƯƠNG 18

DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG (PASSIVE VOICE)

I. Cách thành lập dạng bị động

1a. Dạng bị động thành lập với các thì khác nhau dưới dạng: be + Past Participle



Ở dạng bị động, tân ngữ của một động từ của câu chủ động trở thành chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

Thí dụ:

Dạng chủ động (CD): *Mary helped the boy.*

Dạng bị động (BD): *The boy was helped by Mary.*

1b. Cách thành lập :

Simple Present: am / is / are + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

The office is locked every morning.

Present Continuous: am / is / are + being + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

The house is being painted now.

Simple Past: was / were + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

My car was stolen yesterday.

Past Continuous: was / were + being + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

The bridge was being repaired.

Present Perfect: has / have + been + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

Mary has been invited to the party.

Past Perfect: had + been + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

I thought you had been told the news.

Simple Future : will + be + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

The bridge will be repaired next month.

Future Perfect: will + have + been + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

John will have been helped by Mary.

LƯU Ý: Các thì tiếp diễn như Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Continuous và Future Perfect Continuous rất hiếm dùng ở dạng bị động.

1c. Dạng bị động thường được dùng khi người ta không biết ai hay một vật nào đó thực hiện.

Thí dụ:

My car was stolen last night.

(I don't know who stole the car.)

1d. Trong hầu hết các trường hợp, chủ ngữ của câu chủ động không xuất hiện trong câu bị động. Tuy nhiên, người nói muốn lưu ý đến tác nhân gây ra hành động thì chủ ngữ của câu chủ động nằm trong nhóm từ bắt đầu bằng "by".

Thí dụ:

My aunt made this rug. (CĐ)

This rug was made by my aunt. (BĐ)

II. DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ CÓ HAI TÂN NGỮ.

Một số động từ như *give, send, show, pay, teach, promise* và *tell* có thể có hai tân ngữ. Trong các trường hợp như thế, chúng ta có thể có hai câu dạng bị động.

Thí dụ:

I.O D.O

Someone gave Mrs.Lee a book. (CĐ)

Mrs.Lee was given a book. (BĐ)

A book was given to Mrs.Lee. (BĐ)

LƯU Ý:

- Khi tân ngữ trực tiếp làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động thì trước tân ngữ gián tiếp có giới từ *to*. Nói chung, chủ ngữ là tân ngữ gián tiếp thường được dùng khi câu chủ động với động từ có hai tân ngữ.

III. DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG CỦA TRỢ ĐỘNG TỪ TÌNH THÁI

Động từ tình thái + be + Past Participle

Thí dụ:

Tom will be invited to a party.
The window can't be opened.
Children should be taught to respect their elders.
He may be punished by his teacher.
This book had better be returned to the library before Friday.
This letter ought to be sent before July 1st.
Mary has to be told about our change in plans.

IV. DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG VỚI "BY" VÀ VỚI "WITH"

1. Dùng *by* + tác nhân khi muốn lưu ý đến tác nhân gây ra hành động.

Thí dụ:

The radio was invented *by* Marconi.

2. Dùng *with* để nói về vật dụng được tác nhân dùng để làm điều gì đó.

So sánh: I was hit *by* an old man.

I was hit *with* an umbrella.

3. *With* cũng được dùng khi nói về vật liệu hay các thành tố.

Thí dụ:

The room was filled *with* smoke.

The cake was made *with* dried fruit.

V. DẠNG BỊ ĐỘNG VỚI CẤU TRÚC: IT IS SAID THAT ... / HE IS SAID TO ...

Khi nói về những điều người khác nói hay tin tưởng, có thể dùng hai dạng bị động.

Thí dụ:

CD: People say that Mr. John is a millionaire.

BD: It + passive + that - clause

It is said that Mr John is a millionaire.

Hai dạng bị động có thể dùng với các động từ như: *say, think, believe, consider, understand, know, report, expect, claim, acknowledge, allege.*

Thí dụ:

It is reported that the president is ill.

The president is reported to be ill.

LƯU Ý:

- Khi sự việc được thông báo là hành động đã xảy ra thì dùng nguyên mẫu hoàn thành (to have + past participle).

Thí dụ:

It is believed that the fire started late last night.

The fire is believed *to have started* late last night.

EXERCISE

A. Rewrite these sentences putting the verbs in the passive.

Example:

- My car / damage / last night. (past)
- My car was damaged last night.

1. This computer / make / in the USA. (present)
2. The machines / make / in Scotland. (present)
3. The house / demolish / last week. (past)
4. The money / change into dollars / at the bank. (present)
5. The parcel / post / yesterday. (past)
6. Cheese / make / from milk. (present)
7. The children / give / some food. (past)
8. The house / paint / every year. (present)

B. Put these sentences into the passive, using the words given.

Example:

- Someone's interviewing Dr Johnson at the moment.
- Dr Johnson
- Dr Johnson's *being interviewed* at the moment.

1. You mustn't use this machine after 5:30 p.m.
This machine.....
2. We had warned him the day before not to go too near the canal.
He
3. They were painting the outside of the ship when the accident happened.

- The outside of the ship
4. They're mending your shoes at the moment.
Your shoes
5. Someone will drive your car to Edinburgh on Monday.
Your car
6. We don't allow smoking in this restaurant.
Smoking
7. I have told the children about the party.
The children
8. We invited two hundred people to the wedding.
Two hundred people
9. About thirty million people are watching this programme.
This programme
10. Someone checks the water level every week.
The water level
11. The police are questioning Mr and Mrs Davidson.
Mr and Mrs Davidson
12. You should pay your bill before you leave the hotel.
Your bill
13. They have cancelled the meeting.
The meeting
14. We send the newspapers to Scotland by train.
The newspapers
15. Someone's moved my chair.
My chair

C. Put these sentences into the passive, beginning with the words given.

Example:

- They promised Robert an interview for the job.
- Robert
- Robert was promised an interview for the job.

1. They showed Sarah the photographs.
Sarah
2. Normally, they pay me my salary every month.
Normally, I
3. I think that they have sent us the wrong tickets.
I think that we
4. I hope that someone will give Sally the message.
I hope that the message
5. They didn't ask me for my address.
I
6. I thought that someone had told you about the meeting.
I thought that you
7. They didn't offer Ann the job.
Ann
8. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.
You
9. Mary gave him a present.
He
10. Someone paid the men \$800 to do the job.
The men

D. Read each sentence. Then make two new sentences in the passive, beginning with the words in brackets.

Example:

- People expect that taxes will be reduced soon.
- (It) (Taxes)
- It is expected that taxes will be reduced soon.
- Taxes are expected to be reduced soon.

1. People say that the monument is over 200 years old.
(It) (the monument)
2. People expect the president will resign.
(It) (the president)
3. People think the fire started at about 8 o'clock.
(It) (the fire)
4. Journalists reported that seven people had been injured in the fire.
(It) (seven people)
5. People say that the new film is very violent.
(It) (the new film)
6. People expect the Queen of England will visit Moscow.
(It) (the Queen of England)

E. Complete the sentences with "by" or "with".

1. These photos were taken a very cheap camera.
2. These photos were taken my sister.
3. The cake was made my aunt.
4. The garage was painted a new kind of paint.
5. The garage was painted a friend of mine.
6. My desk was covered papers.

KEY TO CHAPTER 1

A.

1. children, girls, boys
3. teeth
5. countries, days
7. people
9. eggs, tomatoes, potatoes

B.

1. children
3. tomatoes
5. man
7. people

C.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. advice | 2. diamond ✓ | 3. meat |
| 5. jewellery | 6. carrot ✓ | 7. traffic |
| 9. scenery | 10. money | 11. news |

D.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. hair | 2. journey |
| 3. advice | 4. some bread |
| 5. traffic | 6. job isn't work |
| 7. Is accommodation | 8. luggage it's |
| 9. housework | 10. progress |

2. restaurants, theatres, cinemas, discos
4. plates, knives, forks
6. cats, mice
8. shoes, feet
10. leaves, trees

2. dishes
4. box
6. glasses
8. dishes

4. answer ✓
8. story ✓
12. shirt ✓

E.

1. The news isn't very good.
2. How many people live in Britain?
3. Where are the scissors?
4. Correct
5. Are the children asleep yet?
6. Your hair looks very nice today.
7. Physics was my favourite subject at school.
8. Correct.
9. The tourist office has information about the hotel accommodation.
10. There is traffic news on the radio every morning.
11. We need bread, some tomatoes and some spaghetti.
12. Where is the money I gave you? Have you spent it already?
13. We're having beautiful weather now.
14. Correct
15. Some of our furniture was damaged when we moved.

KEY TO CHAPTER 2

A.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------------|--------|--------|
| 1. them | 2. me | 3. you, me | 4. us | 5. her |
| 6. them | 7. it | 8. you | 9. her | 10. us |

B.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. your | 2. our | 3. his | 4. their | 5. my |
| 6. her | 7. their | 8. his | 9. your | 10. her |

C.

1. something 2. someone 3. anyone 4. anything
5. something 6. anything 7. anyone 8. something

D.

1. themselves 2. itself 3. herself 4. myself
5. himself 6. yourself 7. ourselves 8. herself

E.

1. by myself 2. by herself 3. by yourself
4. by themselves 5. by herself

F.

1. ones 2. one 3. one
4. one 5. ones 6. ones
7. one 8. ones 9. one
10. one 11. .../ water 12. one
13 chairs 14 ... / milk 15. ones

KEY TO CHAPTER 3**A.**

1. long, boring 2. late
3. sad, wrong 4. angry
5. shy, embarrassed

B.

1. The children are asleep.
2. Sydney is a very modern city.

3. That building is over 500 years old.

4. You don't sound very happy.

5. He looks very healthy.

6. The bridge is 15 kilometres long.

7. Have you seen my blue T.shirt?

8. Did Simon look very angry?

C.

opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose
beautiful	short	middle	square	red	Italian	plastic	sports
ugly	small	-aged	curly	white	German	leather	writing
	large	young					

D.

1. a short fat man
2. a tall middle-aged woman
3. two small white paper cups
4. some small Japanese TV sets
5. a handsome young doctor
6. a cheap red plastic raincoat
7. an attractive long blue coat
8. a pair of expensive black leather shoes

KEY TO CHAPTER 4**A.**

1. quickly 2. angrily 3. slowly 4. nicely
5. quietly 6. calmly 7. easily 8. perfectly
9. politely 10. badly 11. beautifully 12. hard
13. sadly 14. carefully 15. well 16. fast

17. clearly 18. early 19. loudly 20. patiently

B.

1. beautifully 2. perfectly 3. quietly 4. easily
5. fast 6. clearly 7. carefully 8. calmly

C.

1. He drives dangerously. 2. She writes carefully.
3. She swims fast. 4. He acts badly.
5. You dance terribly. 6. They teach well.
7. John listens patiently. 8. I sing loudly.

D.

1. Sue can play the piano very well now.
2. I posted your letters in the town centre early this morning.
3. The children have been playing football in the park this afternoon.
4. It snowed heavily in the north of England yesterday.
5. He walked angrily out of the room at the end of the meeting.
6. She played the guitar beautifully at the concert last night.

E.

1. They've probably been trying to contact us.
2. She probably went to the meeting last week.
3. Have you ever lived in a foreign country?
4. I've never eaten Indian food.
5. Do you still live in the same flat?
6. I always try to go jogging at least three times a week.

7. We certainly haven't got any time to lose.
8. He's always complaining about something.
9. I usually don't watch this TV programme.
10. I probably won't see Martin again until next weekend.

F.

1. I've never seen that programme on TV.
2. He's sometimes late for appointments.
3. They rarely go to the cinema nowadays.
4. Is he often bad tempered? / Is he bad-tempered often?
5. They listen to the radio every morning.
6. I'm seldom at home before 8 o'clock.

KEY TO CHAPTER 5**A.**

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. expensive | more expensive | most expensive |
| 2. good | better | best |
| 3. careless | more careless | most careless |
| 4. heavy | heavier | heaviest |
| 5. young | younger | youngest |
| 6. careful | more careful | most careful |
| 7. tall | taller | tallest |
| 8. difficult | more difficult | most difficult |
| 9. cheap | cheaper | cheapest |
| 10. clean | cleaner | cleanest |
| 11. angry | angrier | angriest |
| 12. dangerous | more dangerous | most dangerous |
| 13. strong | stronger | strongest |

14. cold	colder	coldest
15. intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
16. lovely	lovelier	loveliest
17. calm	calmer	calmest
18. boring	more boring	most boring
19. beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
20. busy	busier	busiest
21. bad	worse	worst
22. fast	faster	fastest
23. patient	more patient	most patient
24. dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
25. friendly	friendlier	friendliest
26. poor	poorer	poorest
27. narrow	narrower	narrowest
28. clever	cleverer	cleverest
29. big	bigger	biggest
30. happy	happier	happiest

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. more comfortable than | 2. better than |
| 3. more expensive than | 4. older than |
| 5. younger than | 6. bigger than |
| 7. colder than | 8. worse than |
| 9. more interesting | 10. longer than |
| 11. more expensive than | 12. more beautiful than |
| 13. more important than | 14. hotter than |

C.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. friendliest | 2. most intelligent | 3. happiest |
| 4. cheapest | 5. most wonderful | 6. saddest |
| 8. poorest | 7. dirtiest | 9. freshest |
| 10. most boring | 11. most dangerous | 12. most honest |
| 13. worst | 14. tallest | 15. best |

D.

- It's a little warmer today than it was yesterday.
- You're driving too fast. Can you drive a bit more slowly?
- I prefer this armchair. It's much more comfortable than the other one.
- It's a lot easier to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.
- This flat is too small for me. I need something much bigger.
- You looked sad this morning, but you look a bit happier now.

E.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. bigger and bigger | 2. better and better |
| 3. longer and longer | 4. more and more polluted |
| 5. hotter and hotter | 6. bigger and bigger |

F.

- The bigger the car is, the more expensive it is to run.
- The worse the weather is, the more dangerous it is to drive on the roads.
- The older he gets, the more thoughtful he becomes.
- The colder the weather is, the higher my heating bills are.

G.

1. as tall as
2. as clever as

3. as interesting as
4. as cheap as

13. nearer

14. earlier

15. more often

H.

1. An elephant isn't as tall as a giraffe.
An elephant isn't as fast as a giraffe.
A giraffe isn't as strong as an elephant.
2. Iron isn't as valuable as gold.
Gold isn't as strong as iron.
3. A gorilla isn't as intelligent as a human.
A human isn't as strong as a gorilla.
4. A car isn't as easy to park as a bicycle.
A bicycle isn't as expensive as a car.
A bicycle isn't as fast as a car.

I.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. sunny as | 2. the best | 3. the most popular |
| 4. more serious than | 5. friendly as | 6. the best |
| 7. more generous than | 8. clever as | 9. the hottest |
| 10. more self confident than | 11. the strangest | 12. the tallest |
| 13. cheaper than | 14. the most enjoyable | 15. larger |

J.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. earlier than | 2. worse than | 3. the longest |
| 4. fluently as | 5. faster, faster | 6. better than |
| 7. quicklier than | 8. fast as | 9. clearer |
| 10. quieter | 11. more beautifully than | 12. good as |

A.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. could | 2. can | 3. could | 4. been able to |
| 5. can | 6. be able to | 7. was able to | 8. could |

B.

1. May I sit here?
2. Do you think I could close the window?
3. Can I try this on?
4. May I come in?
5. Can I borrow your bike for a half an hour?

C.

1. Yes, of course you can / may.
2. You can / may borrow my camera if you want to.
3. Correct
4. Of course you can / may.
5. Correct

D.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. had to | 6. have to |
| 2. must | 7. have to |
| 3. have to / must | 8. must / have to |
| 4. had to | 9. must / have to |
| 5. had to | 10. have to |

KEY TO CHAPTER 6

E.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. mustn't | 3. needn't tell |
| 2. don't have to | 4. don't need to |

F.

1. You should / ought to clean them more often.
2. He should / ought to drive more carefully.
3. We shouldn't / oughtn't to stay here.
4. Should we take something to eat?
5. You shouldn't lend him any more.
6. Should I wear a suit?
7. Maybe we should send them a present.
8. They shouldn't smoke in here.

G.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. had better be | 4. 'd better hurry |
| 2. 'd better park | 5. 'd better not leave |
| 3. 'd better stay | 6. 'd better put out |

H.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. shall I invite | 2. shall I put |
| 3. shall I tell | 4. shall I paint |

I.

1. You could be right.
2. She might win the race.
3. She may have forgotten about the meeting.
4. They might have been asleep.

5. He may not know the address.
6. They could have left early.
7. He might not be coming.
8. I may see you tomorrow.
9. They could be going on holiday.
10. She may not have caught the bus.

J.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. can't be | 2. must be |
| 3. must go | 4. can't be |
| 5. can't leave | |

KEY TO CHAPTER 7

A.

1. don't watch
2. is talking
3. Are Peter and Jane working in London at the moment?
4. go
5. starts
6. am not studying
7. Are you working now?
8. leave
9. are going
10. He is cooking the dinner.

B.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I don't like | 2. I hear |
| 3. They're watching | 4. I don't understand |

5. I hate
7. He knows

C.

1. were, was
3. Was, was
5. Did, did, was

D.

1. were waiting, arrived
3. were they playing, started
5. were driving, stopped
7. left, became
9. felt, read

E.

1. got, had started
3. hadn't seen
5. had had, had
7. started, was
9. had done, found

F.

1. I felt very cold because I had been standing outside for over 2 hours.
2. I had been playing tennis ,so I was feeling hot and sticky.
3. The children's hair was wet because they had been swimming in the sea.
4. I hadn't been feeling well for weeks before I finally went to see the doctor.

6. Do you prefer
8. I don't remember

2. Did, did
4. Did, did
6. was, did

2. was swimming, saw
4. cried, heard
8. were working, met
6. became, began
10. was raining, got up

2. had eaten, got
4. signed, gave
6. knew, had done
8. was, got, had started
10. had disappeared

5. They had been travelling all day ,so they were very tired.
6. They had been driving for about half an hour when they realized they were lost.

G.

1. had been running
3. were walking
5. was looking
2. was running
4. had been eating
6. had been playing

H.

1. At 8:00 they'll have left home and they'll be driving to the airport.
2. At 8:30 they'll have arrived at the airport and they'll be checking in.
3. At 10:15 they'll be flying to Paris.
4. At 11:30 they'll have arrived in Paris and they'll be driving to the hotel.
5. At 13:10 they'll be having lunch at the hotel.

I.

1. will have finished
2. will be playing
3. will have been living
4. Will you be working all tomorrow evening?
5. will have painted
6. will be waiting
7. will have been playing
8. will be sitting
9. will have been working
10. will be working

KEY TO CHAPTER 9

A.

1. on	2. on, in	3. at (in is also possible)
4. at / in, in	5. at	6. in, in
7. at / in	8. at / in, in, on	9. in
10. at	11. in	12. in
13. on	14. in	15. on, at

B.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. off | 2. on |
| 3. in / inside, out of | 4. outside |
| 5. out of, on | 6. in |
| 7. onto / on | 8. off, into |

C.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 4. the, the | 1. on, on | 2. at, at | 3. in |
| 8. a | 4. at | 5. on | 6. in, in |
| | 7. in, at | 8. on | 9. on |
| | 10. at | 11. at | 12. at, on |
| | 13. at, in | 14. at | 15. on |

KEY TO CHAPTER 10

- A.**

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | 2. ✓ | 3. ✓ | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. ✓ | 8. ✓ |
| 9. | 10. ✓ | 11. ✓ | 12. ✓ |
| 13. ✓ | 14. ✓ | 15. ✓ | 16. |
| 17. | 18. | 19. ✓ | 20. ✓ |

B.

1. I don't understand.

S V

3. I like ice cream.

S V O

5. We had breakfast.

S V O

7. They are waiting.

S V

9. I'm going to visit my mother.

S V O

11. We were watching television.

S V O

13. I don't agree.

S V

15. He goes.

S V

C.

1. Get me an ashtray, please.

2. Have you sent your family a postcard?

3. Did you pay him the money?

4. Would you find your mother a seat, please?

5. I'll get you some money.

6. Did you tell your parents the news?

7. I'm buying Jenny a ticket, too.

8. Show Mr. Smith your painting.

2. He didn't say anything.

S V O

4. They left.

S V

6. I didn't take your car.

S V O

8. She's reading a book.

S V O

10. She isn't going to stay.

S V

12. I didn't see anything.

S V O

14. They took the money.

S V O

9. Would you take your parents this note?

10. Buy your mother a present.

D.

1. They didn't give me any money.

2. She showed the car to all her friends.

3. I gave the students the news.

4. Did you lend him my pen?

5. I bought some flowers for my parents.

6. Why didn't you bring me any cigarettes?

7. We took Jane some grapes and some flowers.

8. He showed me his injured hand.

E.

1. I took the shoes back to the shop and complained about them.

2. Your mother phoned this morning but she didn't leave any message.

3. For a moment the top of the mountain was visible and then a cloud covered it.

4. The old lady was nervous for she wasn't used to strangers calling late at night.

5. I neither know nor care what happened to him.

6. The letter has been lost or the postman has delivered it to the wrong address.

7. We didn't want to get home late after the film, so we went straight back.

8. Jane was a successful career woman, yet her mother wanted her to be a housewife.

9. I can either leave now or stay for another hour.

10. I've always wanted to live in the country, but my parents prefer to live in town.

KEY TO CHAPTER 11

A.

1. Does she live there?
2. Do the students live there?
3. Did Bob live there?
4. Are you living there?
5. Is Mary living there?
6. Were you living there?
7. Was he living there?
8. Are they going to live there?
9. Will John live there?
10. Can the students live there?
11. Should Alice live there?
12. Does Tom have to live there?

B.

1. Where did you eat lunch today?
2. Why do you eat lunch at the cafeteria?
3. Where do your aunt and uncle live?
4. When are you going to visit your aunt and uncle?
5. When will you get home tonight?
6. Where can I catch a bus?
7. When do you have to leave?
8. Why does George study at the library?
9. What time should I call you?
10. Why is she absent?

11. When did you meet the Smiths?
12. Where did you go last night?

C.

1. What happened?
2. What did Tom talk about?
3. Who did the teacher look at?
4. What did Alice buy?
5. Who did you talk to?
6. Who did you telephone yesterday?
Who telephoned him yesterday?

D.

1. Which pen do you want?
2. What did Chris borrow?
3. Which one do you want?
4. Which flight do you want?
5. What countries did you visit?
Which one / country did you enjoy the most?

E.

1. Who's that?
2. Whose are they?
3. Who's in the gym?
4. Who's she?
5. Who's sitting down?

F.

1. How do you get to school?
2. How heavy is your suitcase?
3. How well does Roberto speak English?
4. How deep is the ocean?
5. How high is Mt. Everest?
6. How many rooms does it have?
7. How soon are you ready?
8. How quickly can you get there?
9. How tall is he?
10. How fast do you usually drive?

KEY TO CHAPTER 12

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. has | 2. let | 3. reflects | 4. has | 5. has |
| 6. lives | 7. is | 8. are | 9. are | 10. is |
| 11. is | 12. are | 13. is | 14. is | 15. was |
| 16. are | 17. costs | 18. was | 19. knows | 20. are |
| 21. is | 22. is | 23. is | 24. is | 25. are |
| 26. has | 27. is | 28. is | 29. is | 30. was |

KEY TO CHAPTER 13**A.**

1. He'll tell you (that) he hasn't got any money.
2. She says she has seen the film before.
3. He's already told you (that) he wants to go home.
4. He says he hasn't seen his mother for years.

5. They've told me (that) they can't come on Tuesday.
6. The children say they haven't had anything to eat.
7. She tells me (that) she can't stand classical music.
8. I've told them I'll come again.
9. He'll say he needs money to visit his parents.

10. She says she doesn't know how much it costs.
11. She's told me she doesn't like going to parties.
12. Simon says he isn't feeling very well.
13. They say they've never been to Paris.
14. The pilot has just announced that the plane will land in half an hour.

B.

1. Sally said she didn't like chocolate.
2. Mary said she was planning to take a trip.
3. Tom said he had already eaten lunch.
4. Kate said she had called her doctor.
5. Mr Rice said he was going to Chicago.
6. Eric said he would come to the meeting.
7. Jean said she couldn't afford to buy a new car.
8. Jessica said she might go to the library.
9. Ted said he had to finish his work.
10. Miss Young said she must / had to talk to Professor Reed.
11. Alice said she should visit her aunt and uncle.
12. Jim said he was sleepy.
13. They said they had had lunch in Lugi's restaurant.
14. Susan said she was washing the car.
15. The little boy said he felt ill.

C.

1. She told me she would see me the next day.
2. He said he had seen her the day before.
3. She said she didn't like that film.
4. Tom said he had gone swimming that day.
5. He said he had met her about three months before.
6. She said Peter and Sue were getting married the next day.
7. He told me he was meeting them at four o'clock that day.
8. I said Mary really liked that furniture.
9. They said they would see her the following summer.
10. She told me she would see Mary the following Sunday.
11. He said they had been there three months before.
12. He told me Stephen was bringing some records to the party that night.
13. They said they had visited her that morning.
14. She told me her parents were arriving the following week.
15. Mary said she had to go then.

D.

1. She asked me if I liked Marlon Brando.
2. I asked him if he was a foreigner.
3. He asked her if she had met Danny yet.
4. He asked me if I had borrowed his dictionary.
5. They asked me if my father worked there.
6. She asked him if her brother lived in New York.
7. He asked me if she would come there that night.
8. I asked the hotel receptionist if he had a double room.
9. Peter asked us if we had seen that movie yet.
10. I asked the mechanic if it would take long to repair the car.

11. She asked me if I was hungry.

12. He asked me if I had invited Judy and Pat.

13. I asked the policeman if I could park my car in West Street.

14. He asked me if I was enjoying myself.

15. She asked him if he had finished his exams.

E.

1. Tom asked me which book I had taken.

2. I asked her when she was coming back.

3. Mary asked me when I had telephoned my mother.

4. Ann asked him how long the train took.

5. She asked him how far she had to work.

6. He asked me what I was doing.

7. The teacher asked him why he was so late.

8. I asked the doctor how many times a day I should take the medicine.

9. We asked him what time the plane arrived.

10. My father asked me why I hadn't phoned.

11. He asked her where she had stayed in Paris.

12. My father asked me who I had seen at the meeting.

13. I asked her where she was going.

14. He asked me how I was.

15. She asked me how I had gone to school.

F.

1. The children's mother warned her children not to go near the sea.

2. Jim's father told him not to be late.

3. The librarian told the children to be quiet.

4. The officer ordered me not to shoot.

5. The landlady told us not to use the telephone after seven o'clock.
6. My mother told me to open the door.
7. My father told me not to spend too much money on my holiday.
8. He told me to hurry up.
9. The receptionist told us to leave our keys on the desk.
10. The general ordered the soldiers to run.

KEY TO CHAPTER 14

A.

1. I don't know how old Kate is.
2. I don't know why Tim left.
3. I don't know when Tim left.
4. I don't know where he is.
5. I don't remember where he leaves.
6. I didn't hear what he said.
7. Could you please tell me where the post office is?
8. Could you please tell me what time it is?
9. Could you please tell me how much this book costs?
10. Could you please tell me what this word means?
11. Do you know why Tim was absent yesterday?
12. I wonder how far it is to Chicago.
13. I don't understand what Sue is talking about.
14. Do you know when he is going to leave?
15. Do you know where I can buy a good radio?

B.

1. Do you know who lives in that apartment?

2. Tell me what happened.
3. Do you know who broke the window?
4. I don't know who invited Sarah.
5. I wonder who is at the door.

C.

1. Do you know if Karen is at home?
2. I wonder if Pat is feeling better today.
3. Do you know if the bus stops here?
4. I wonder if I should buy that book.
5. No one knows if there is life on other planets.
6. Let's ask the teacher if we are going to have a test tomorrow.
7. The little boy wants to know if there is a Santa Claus.
8. Ask her if she is ready.
9. I wonder if I should phone her.
10. I wonder if he will arrive tomorrow.

KEY TO CHAPTER 15

A.

1. She's the nurse who looked after me.
2. They're postcards which arrived yesterday.
3. They're secretaries who work in our office.
4. That's the magazine which arrived this morning.
5. They're the workmen who repaired our roof.
6. He's the person who wanted to buy our horse.
7. This is the lion which has been ill recently.
8. The man who was driving the car was badly injured.
9. The children who live in the next street broke my window.

10. She's the woman who telephoned the police.

B.

1. They're the postcards which I sent from Spain.
2. They're the workers whom I paid for the job.
3. That's the magazine which I got for you yesterday.
4. This is the man whom I met in Paris.
5. This is the chair which my parents gave to me.
6. That's the woman whom I was telling you about.
7. I wanted the painting which you bought.
8. The stereo which I bought last week doesn't work properly.

3. Robert's parents, who are both retired, now live in Spain.
4. Have you still got the money that I gave you ?
5. Peter's sister, whom I've known for years, is a very nice person.
6. We saw Sue last night with that man who works in the library.
7. The chair that was broken has now been repaired.
8. I didn't receive the letters which she sent me.

F.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. who | 2. Ø | 3. who | 4. Ø |
| 5. which | 6. who | 7. Ø | 8. whom |

C.

1. He's the person whose car was stolen.
2. She's the new doctor who is coming to the hospital next month.
3. They're people whose shop burned down last week.
4. That's the sales director who is leaving in March.
5. That's the student whose parents complained about the school.
6. That's the architect who has just won a prize for design.

KEY TO CHAPTER 16

A.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. fell, hurt, was riding | 2. was having, stopped |
| 3. left, was still raining | 4. lost, was walking |
| 5. rang, was taking | 6. argued, came |
| 7. were still eating, arrived | 8. met, were living |

B.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. had eaten, got | 2. had read, wrote |
| 3. saw, had written | 4. had left, called |
| 5. mentioned, had never heard | 6. couldn't, had completed |
| 7. got, had already started | 8. had already left, got |

D.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 1. when | 2. where | 3. where | 4. why |
| 5. where | 6. when | 7. where | 8. why |
| 9. when | 10. where | | |

E.

1. The people who live next door helped us to move the furniture.
2. Sydney, which has a population of more than three million, is Australia's largest city.

C.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. will be, arrives | 2. get, will show |
| 3. is, will meet | 4. is |

5. get

7. is

6. will help, finishes

8. will send, arrive

KEY TO CHAPTER 17

D.

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (a)

6. (d)

7. (b)

8. (d)

E.

1. The children were hungry because there was no food in the house.
2. My car didn't start because the battery was dead.
3. Because it was hot, he sat in the shade.
4. Because the bridge is closed, we can't drive to the other side of the river.
5. He went to bed because he was tired.
6. We stayed at home last night because it rained.
7. Bill needs money because he wants to buy a new suit.
8. I moved to the front row because I couldn't hear the speaker.

F.

1. Though they have a car, they rarely use it.
2. Although he was innocent, he was sent to prison.
3. Even though she never takes any kind of exercise, she is quite fit and healthy.
4. Although she doesn't enjoy her job, she works hard.
5. Though she hadn't studied hard, she passed the exam.
6. Even though he has a number of relatives living nearby, he never visits them.

A.

1. would take, were

3. would be, had

5. were, would fly

7. had, would go

9. didn't have to go, would go, would visit

2. would buy, had

4. were, would tell

6. weren't, would go

8. were, would go

10. understood, would explain

B.

1. have, will buy

4. is, will go

7. bought, would drive

2. had, would buy

5. wanted, would go

8. buy, will drive

3. were, would go

6. want, will go

C.

1. had felt, would have come

3. hadn't been, would have gone

5. had come, would have had

7. had had, would have gone

2. would have gotten, had known

4. had studied, would have passed

6. had known, would have taken

8. had had, would have gone

D.

1. Unless you wear your coat, you'll be cold.

2. I'll phone you unless you phone me first.

3. He won't receive the letter tomorrow unless you post it today.

4. I won't go to school tomorrow unless I feel better.

5. I can't write to you unless you give me your address.

6. Your cough won't get better unless you stop smoking.

7. Joe can't hear unless you shout.
8. He won't speak to you unless you ask him a question.
9. The dog won't attack you unless you move.
10. I'm not going to the party unless you go, too.

E.

1. Do as I say and everything will be all right.
2. Stop making that noise or I'll hit you.
3. Drive more carefully or else you'll have an accident.
4. Provided that you drive carefully, you can use my car.
5. As long as she studies hard, she'll pass the examination.
6. The children can stay here providing that they don't make too much noise.
7. You help me and I'll help you.
8. Suppose you won the competition, what would you do?

B.

1. This machine mustn't be used after 5:30 pm.
2. He had been warned the day before not to go too near the canal.
3. The outside of the ship was being painted when the accident happened.
4. Your shoes are being mended at the moment.
5. Your car will be driven to Edinburgh on Monday.
6. Smoking isn't allowed in this restaurant.
7. The children have been told about the party.
8. Two hundred people were invited to the wedding.
9. This programme is being watched by about thirty million people.
10. The water level is checked every week.
11. Mr and Mrs Davidson are being questioned by the police.
12. Your bill should be paid before you leave the hotel.
13. The meeting has been cancelled.
14. The newspapers are sent to Scotland by train.
15. My chair has been moved.

KEY TO CHAPTER 18**A.**

1. This computer is made in the USA.
2. The machines are made in Scotland.
3. The house was demolished last week.
4. The money is changed into dollars at the bank.
5. The parcel was posted yesterday.
6. Cheese is made from milk.
7. The children were given some food.
8. The house is painted every year.

C.

1. Sarah was showed the photographs.
2. Normally, I am paid my salary every month.
3. I think that we have been sent the wrong tickets.
4. I hope that the message will be given to Sally.
5. I was not asked for my address.
6. I thought that you had been told about the meeting.
7. Ann was not offered the job.
8. You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
9. He was given a present.
10. The men were paid \$800 to do the job.

D.

1. It is said that the monument is over 200 years old.

The monument is said to be over 200 years old.

2. It is expected that the president will resign.

The president is expected to resign.

3. It is thought that the fire started at about 8 o'clock.

The fire is thought to have started at about 8 o'clock.

4. It was reported that seven people had been injured in the fire.

Seven people were reported to have been injured in the fire.

5. It is said that the new film is very violent.

The new film is said to be very violent.

6. It is expected that the Queen of England will visit Moscow.

The Queen of England is expected to visit Moscow.

E.

1. with 2. by 3. by 4. with 5. by 6. with

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Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:
NGÔ TRẦN ÁI
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Sửa bản in:
NGUYỄN MAI HOA

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