

ĐẠI LỢI

NEW

BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI

TIẾNG ANH

LỚP 8

THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ



Dành cho học sinh lớp 8 bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
Tài liệu tham khảo cho giáo viên



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

ĐẠI LỢI

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8

Theo chuyên đề

- Dành cho học sinh lớp 8 bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Bồi dưỡng, củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức cho học sinh giỏi là một trong những nhiệm vụ vô cùng quan trọng trong việc đào tạo các tài năng trẻ cho đất nước. Với mong muốn chung tay xây dựng một thế hệ trẻ tài năng, chúng tôi, những giáo viên có kinh nghiệm và những thủ khoa đến từ Đại học Sư phạm Hà Nội, Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội đã chung tay biên soạn cuốn sách **"BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ"**.

Cuốn sách được chia thành 2 phần:

- ▲ **Phần một:** bao gồm phần ôn tập, củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức.
- ▲ **Phần hai:** bao gồm các bộ đề thi dành cho học sinh giỏi.

Chúng tôi tin rằng cuốn sách này sẽ là một tài liệu vô cùng hữu ích giúp các em ôn tập, củng cố, nâng cao kiến thức và đạt kết quả cao trong các kỳ thi học sinh giỏi quan trọng của các em.

Lời cuối cùng, chúng tôi mong muốn được gửi lời cảm ơn chân thành nhất tới độc giả, tới các em học sinh, các bậc phụ huynh và các quý thầy cô đã có những đóng góp quý báu để chúng tôi hoàn thành cuốn sách này. Chúng tôi cũng mong muốn được lắng nghe những ý kiến góp ý chân thành nhất của các bạn để lần xuất bản sau cuốn sách sẽ đầy đủ hơn, ý nghĩa hơn. Trân trọng!

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CHƯƠNG I:

CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH 8

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: COMPARISONS

I. So sánh bằng (Equality comparison)

S + be/V + as + adj/ adv + as + ...

▲ Ví dụ: He is as tall as his father.

Mary is as beautiful as Cherry.

⚠ **Chú ý:**

- Chữ "as" đầu tiên có thể được thay thế bằng "so" trong câu phủ định.

▲ Ví dụ: He isn't so tall as his father.

Mary isn't so beautiful as Cherry.

- Cấu trúc: the same as

S + be/V + the same + (noun) + as + ...

▲ Ví dụ: My house is as high as his house. = My house is the same height as his house.

He isn't as old as me. = He isn't the same age as me.

2. So sánh hơn (Superiority comparison)

a. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ ngắn

S1 + be/V + adj/ adv + er + than + ...

▲ Ví dụ: Your house is smaller than my house.

Today it is hotter than it was yesterday.

He works harder than he did last year.

Does your mother type faster than your father?

⚠ **Chú ý:** Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có một âm tiết hoặc tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng các chữ cái như: y, ow, er.

▲ Ví dụ: We are **happier** than he (is).

Our class is much **noisier** than theirs.

Tran Hung Dao street is **narrower** than Tran Phu street.

He is **cleverer** than his sister.

Countryside is **quieter** than cities.

b. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ dài.

S1 + be/ V + more adj/ adv + than + ...

▲ Ví dụ: She is more careful than her sister.

He sings more beautifully than other competitors.

⚠ **Chú ý:** Tính từ/ trạng từ dài là tính từ/ trạng từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên và không kết thúc bằng các chữ cái như: y, ow, er.

3. So sánh nhất (Superlative comparison)

a. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ ngắn

S + be/ V + the adj/ adv + est

▲ Ví dụ: This street is the longest in our city.

She works the hardest in her company.

July is usually the hottest month in a year.

b. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ dài

S + be/ V + the most adj/ adv

▲ Ví dụ: Miss Venezuela is the most beautiful in the Miss world contest.

He is the most careless driver that I have ever met.

He did this work the most successfully.

Nam is the tallest boy in the family.

Mary is the most beautiful of the three sisters/of all.

⚠ **Chú ý:** Những tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc trong cấu trúc so sánh.

Tính từ/ Trạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good/ well	better	the best
bad/ badly	worse	the worst
many/ much	more	the most
far	farther/ further	the farthest/ the furthest
little	less	the least

▲ Ví dụ: Children in big cities learn English better than the ones in countryside.

He is the worst player in his team.

I have more English books than yours.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2:

YES/ NO QUESTION AND WH QUESTION

Có 2 loại câu hỏi chính trong tiếng anh đó là dạng câu hỏi có từ để hỏi "wh-question" và dạng câu hỏi không có từ hỏi "yes/ no - questions".

1. Dạng câu hỏi yes/ no - questions.

a. Đối với động từ "to be"

Thời hiện tại	Thời quá khứ
(?) Is/ am/ are + S + ...?	(?) Was/ were + S + ...?
(+) Yes, S + is/ am/ are.	(+) Yes, S + was/ were.
(-) No, S + is/ am/ are + not.	(-) No, S + was/ were + not.
▲ Ví dụ: Is she a doctor? Yes, she is. No, she isn't.	▲ Ví dụ: Was she at the zoo yesterday? Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.

b. Đối với các động từ khuyết thiếu (Modal verbs: will, can, may, might, would, could, should, must, ...)

(?) Modal verb + S + V + ...?
(+) Yes, S + modal verb.
(-) No, S + modal verb + not.

▲ Ví dụ: Can you play football? (Bạn có thể chơi bóng đá không?)

Yes, I can./ No, I can't. (Có, tôi có thể./ Không, tôi không thể).

Could you swim when you were young? (Bạn có biết bơi khi bạn còn trẻ không)

Yes, I could./ No, I couldn't. (Có, tôi có biết./ Không, tôi không biết).

c. Đối với động từ thường ở thì hiện tại đơn hoặc quá khứ đơn

Thời hiện tại	Thời quá khứ
(?) Do/ does + S + V?	(?) Did + S + V?
(+) Yes, S + do/ does.	(+) Yes, S + did.
(-) No, S + do/ does + not.	(-) No, S + did + not.
▲ Ví dụ: Do you listen to music every day? Yes, I do. No, I don't.	▲ Ví dụ: Did they go to the cinema yesterday? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

d. Đối với các thì khác (hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành, hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn ...)

(?) Auxiliary verb + S + V + ...?

(+) Yes, S + auxiliary verb.

(-) No, S + auxiliary verb + not.

▲ Ví dụ: Have you finished your homework?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2. Dạng câu hỏi Wh - questions.

□ Dạng câu hỏi này dùng để hỏi thông tin.

Các từ hỏi phổ biến nhất là:

When? – Time → Hỏi thông tin về thời gian

Where? – Place → Hỏi thông tin về nơi chốn

Who? – Person → Hỏi thông tin về người

Why? – Reason → Hỏi lý do

How? – Manner → Hỏi cách thức, phương thức

What? – Object/ Idea/ Action → Hỏi về vật/ ý kiến / hành động

□ Ngoài ra ta cũng có thể dùng một số từ hỏi khác như:

Which (one)? – Choice of alternatives → Hỏi thông tin về sự lựa chọn

Whose? – Possession → Hỏi thông tin về sở hữu

Whom? – Person (objective formal) → Hỏi về người (ở dạng tân ngữ)

How much? – Price, amount (non-count) → Hỏi về giá cả, lượng (không đếm được)

How many? – Quantity (count) → Hỏi về lượng (đếm được)

How long? – Duration → Hỏi về thời gian

How often? – Frequency → Hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên

How far? – Distance → Hỏi về khoảng cách

What kind (of)? – Description → Yêu cầu mô tả thông tin.

□ Cấu trúc cụ thể như sau:

a. Who hoặc What: Câu hỏi chủ ngữ

Đây là câu hỏi khi muốn biết chủ ngữ hay chủ thể của hành động.

Who/ What + Verb + (complement) + (modifier)?

- What happened last night? (Tối qua xảy ra chuyện gì thế?)

A car accident happened last night. (Một vụ tai nạn ô tô xảy ra tối qua).

- Who opened the door? (Ai đã mở cửa vậy?)

Long opened the door. (Long đã mở cửa).

b. Whom hoặc What: Câu hỏi tân ngữ

Đây là các câu hỏi dùng khi muốn biết tân ngữ hay đối tượng tác động của hành động.

Whom/ What + auxiliary + subject + verb?

- Whom does Anna know from UK? (Anna biết ai đến từ Vương quốc Anh?)
Anna knows a friend from UK. (Anna biết một người bạn đến từ Vương quốc Anh).
- What did David buy at the store? (David đã mua gì ở cửa hàng?)
David bought some bread at the store. (David đã mua bánh mì ở cửa hàng).

c. When, Where, How và Why: Câu hỏi bổ ngữ

Dùng khi muốn biết thời gian (When), nơi chốn (Where), cách thức (How) và lí do (Why).

- How did Maria get to school yesterday?
(Hôm qua Maria đến trường bằng phương tiện gì?)
She went to school by bike. (Cô ấy đến trường bằng xe đạp).
- When did he move to London? (Anh ấy tới Luân Đôn khi nào?)
He moved to London yesterday. (Anh ấy tới Luân Đôn ngày hôm qua).
- Why did she leave so early? (Tại sao cô ấy đi sớm thế?)
She left early to go to the meeting on time. (Cô ấy đi sớm để đến cuộc họp đúng giờ).
- Where has Ted gone? (Ted đã đi đâu?)
He has gone to France. (Anh ấy đã đi Pháp).
- When will she come back? (Khi nào cô ấy sẽ trở lại?)
She will come back tomorrow. (Cô ấy sẽ trở lại vào ngày mai).

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: MODAL VERBS

Các động từ khuyết thiếu thường gặp nhất:

1. Can và could (có thể)

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn tả khả năng ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

▲ Ví dụ: I can speak English. (Tôi có thể nói tiếng Anh)

It can rain. (Trời có thể mưa).

- Could (quá khứ của "Can")

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn tả khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ.

▲ Ví dụ: My brother could speak English when he was five.

(Em trai tôi có thể nói tiếng anh khi cậu ấy 5 tuổi)

🔔 **Chú ý:** Can và Could còn được dùng trong câu đề nghị, xin phép, hoặc yêu cầu.

▲ Ví dụ: Could you please wait a moment? (Bạn có thể đợi tôi một chút không?)

Can I ask you a question? (Tôi có thể hỏi bạn một câu hỏi không?)

2. *Must* (phải, chắc là)

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn đạt sự cần thiết, sự bắt buộc ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

▲ Ví dụ: You must get up early in the morning. (Con phải dậy sớm vào buổi sáng).

□ *Must* cũng được dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên một cách mạnh mẽ.

▲ Ví dụ: You must respect your teacher.

□ Đưa ra lời suy luận mang tính chắc chắn.

▲ Ví dụ: You must be hungry after working hard.

🔔 Chú ý: *must not* = *mustn't*: Dùng để chỉ sự cấm đoán

▲ Ví dụ: You mustn't walk on the grass. (Bạn không được dẫm lên cỏ).

3. *Have to*

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn tả sự cần thiết phải làm gì nhưng là do khách quan (nội quy, quy định...)

▲ Ví dụ: I have to stop smoking. My doctor said that.

(Tôi phải dừng hút thuốc lá. Bác sĩ của tôi nói vậy).

We have to wear uniform at school.

(Chúng tôi phải mặc đồng phục khi ở trường).

🔔 Chú ý: *Don't have to* = *Don't need to* (chỉ sự không cần thiết)

▲ Ví dụ: You don't have to bring your umbrella. It's sunny today.

(Bạn không cần mang theo ô đâu. Trời hôm nay nắng).

4. *May* và *might*

➤ *May*

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn tả điều gì có khả năng xảy ra nhưng không chắc chắn.

▲ Ví dụ: It may rain tonight. (Tối nay trời có thể mưa)

➤ *Might*

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn tả điều gì có khả năng xảy ra nhưng không chắc chắn (*might* có cách dùng tương đối giống *may* nhưng thiếu chắc chắn hơn *may*).

▲ Ví dụ: He may come home late. I am not sure.

🔔 Chú ý:

- *May* và *might* dùng để xin phép. Nhưng *might* ít được dùng trong văn nói. *Might* chủ yếu dùng trong câu gián tiếp:

▲ Ví dụ: May I turn on TV?

I wonder if he might go there alone.

5. *Will* và *would*

➤ *Will*

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để dự đoán sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai.

▲ Ví dụ: Tomorrow will be sunny.

❑ *Will* cũng dùng để đưa ra một quyết định tại thời điểm nói

▲ Ví dụ: Did you buy sugar? Oh, sorry. I'll buy now.

❑ *Would* là dạng quá khứ của *will*

▲ Ví dụ: She was a child. She would be upset when she heard that bad news.

❑ *Would* còn dùng trong câu mời.

▲ Ví dụ: Would you like a cake?

🔔 **Chú ý:** *Shall*

❖ Chức năng: Dùng để diễn tả một sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai. (Cách dùng giống *will* nhưng *shall* chỉ dùng với ngôi *I* hoặc *We*).

We shall go to Paris next month.

6. *Should/ ought to*

❖ Chức năng: *Should* và *ought to* đều dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.

▲ Ví dụ: You should send this report by the 8th of September.

You should call her right now.

He should relax after a hard-working day.

She ought to take care of her child carefully.

You ought not to eat candy at night.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4:

SIMPLE SENTENCES AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. Simple sentences: (Câu đơn)

– Câu đơn hay còn gọi là câu độc lập thường bao gồm một chủ ngữ và một động từ và nó thể hiện một ý nghĩa đầy đủ.

▲ **Example:** (Ví dụ)

A. Some students like to study in the morning.

B. Tom and Tony play football every afternoon.

C. Alice goes to the library and studies every day.

🔔 **Chú ý:**

Câu B và câu C vẫn gọi là câu đơn mặc dù chúng có 2 chủ ngữ hoặc 2 động từ.

2. Compound sentences: (Câu ghép)

– Câu ghép là câu được tạo nên từ 2 mệnh đề độc lập, kết hợp với nhau bằng 1 liên từ. Các liên từ thường được dùng là: *and, but, or, so, yet*.

▲ **Example 1:** (Ví dụ 1)

Liên từ "*and*": Dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề ngang hàng nhau.

I washed the dishes, and my wife dried them.

(Tôi rửa chén, và vợ tôi lau khô chúng).

Example 2: (Ví dụ 2)

Liên từ "but": Dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề có nghĩa tương phản nhau.

He doesn't like this film, but he agrees to go to the cinema to watch it with me.

(Anh ấy không thích bộ phim này nhưng anh ấy vẫn đồng ý đi xem nó với tôi).

Example 3: (Ví dụ 3)

Liên từ "or": Dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề có tính lựa chọn.

We will go to the zoo, or we will visit our grandparents on Sunday.

(Chúng tôi sẽ đi sở thú hoặc đi thăm ông bà vào ngày Chủ nhật).

Example 4: (Ví dụ 4)

Liên từ "so": Dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề trong đó mệnh đề có chứa "so" thường để chỉ kết quả.

I need some bread, so I go to the bakery.

(Tôi cần bánh mì, vì vậy tôi đi đến tiệm bánh mì).

Example 5: (Ví dụ 5)

Liên từ "yet": Dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề trong đó mệnh đề có chứa "yet" thường để chỉ một sự nhượng bộ.

I agree with you, yet I can't let you go out without permission from your father.

(Tôi đồng ý với bạn, tuy vậy tôi không thể cho bạn ra ngoài mà không được sự cho phép của cha bạn).

Complex sentences (Câu phức)

Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề độc lập (independent clause) và một hoặc nhiều hơn một mệnh đề phụ thuộc (dependent clause). Mệnh đề phụ thuộc có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề độc lập.

Example: (Ví dụ)

I will help you although I don't like you.

(Tôi sẽ giúp bạn mặc dù tôi không thích bạn).

She gets good mark because she studies very hard.

(Cô ấy đạt điểm tốt bởi vì cô ấy học chăm chỉ).

While the players were playing in the stadium, the crowd cheered to encourage them.

(Trong khi các cầu thủ đang chơi trên sân vận động, đám đông reo hò để cổ vũ họ).

If you promise to be harder, I will help you.

(Nếu bạn hứa sẽ chăm chỉ hơn, tôi sẽ giúp bạn).

Chú ý:

Nếu mệnh đề phụ thuộc đứng trước mệnh đề độc lập, ta sử dụng dấu phẩy để ngăn cách hai mệnh đề. Ngược lại nếu mệnh đề độc lập đứng trước mệnh đề phụ thuộc thì ta không cần dùng dấu phẩy.

Mệnh đề phụ thuộc thường được bắt đầu bằng một liên từ phụ thuộc như: *when, while, because, although/ even though* hoặc *if*.

1. Thì h

a. Cấu

(+)

(-)

(?)

Chú

b. Cách

- Diễn

đi lậ

▲ Ví dụ

- Diễn

▲ Ví dụ

- Diễn

▲ Ví dụ

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: TENSES OF VERBS

1. Thì hiện tại đơn (Present Simple)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Động từ thường	To be
(+) I/ you/ we/ they + V He/ she/ it + V(s/es)	(+) I + am ... You/ we/ they + are ... He/ she/ it + is ...
(-) I/ we/ you/ they + don't + V He/ she / it + doesn't + V	(-) I + am not ... You/ we/ they + aren't ... He/ she/ it + isn't ...
(?) Do + I/ you/ we/ they + V? Does + he/ she/ it + V?	(?) Am I ...? Are we/ you/ they ...? Is he/ she/ it ...?

⚠ **Chú ý:** are not = aren't
do not = don't

is not = isn't
does not = doesn't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn đạt một hành động mang tính thường xuyên, một thói quen, hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại có tính quy luật.

▲ **Ví dụ:** Linda goes to school every day.
My mother usually has breakfast at 7 a.m.

- Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên.

▲ **Ví dụ:** The earth goes around the sun.
Water boils at 100 degrees C.

- Diễn tả một thời gian biểu hoặc một lịch trình.

▲ **Ví dụ:** The plane arrives at 8 p.m tonight.
The news programme starts at 7 p.m.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường dùng

Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như:

always (luôn luôn)	sometimes (thỉnh thoảng)
often (thường xuyên)	seldom (hiếm khi)
usually (thường xuyên)	never (không bao giờ)

Every: every day/ week/ month/ year (hàng ngày/ hàng tuần/ hàng tháng/ hàng năm)

In the morning/ afternoon/ evening (Vào buổi sáng/ chiều/ tối)

d. Cách thêm đuôi s/ es

Sau ngôi thứ 3 số ít, động từ được thêm đuôi "s" hoặc "es"

- Thông thường, ta thêm đuôi s vào sau hầu hết các động từ.
- Khi động từ có tận cùng bằng các âm: o, ch, sh, ss, x thì ta thêm đuôi es.

▲ Ví dụ: goes, watches, finishes, misses

⊕ **Chú ý:** Những động từ có tận cùng bằng "y" và trước đó là 1 phụ âm, ta phải đổi "y" thành "i" trước khi thêm "es"

▲ Ví dụ: fly - flies

carry - carries

2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present Continuous)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
I + am + V-ing	I + am not + V-ing	Am + I + V-ing?
You/ we/ they + are + V-ing	You/ we/ they + aren't + V-ing	Are + you/ we/ they + V-ing?
He/ she/ it + is + V-ing	He/ she/ it + isn't + V-ing	Is + he/ she/ it + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói (ví dụ a, b) hoặc hành động xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói (ví dụ c).

▲ Ví dụ:

a. Please don't make so much noise. I'm studying.

b. Look at the sun, it is shining brightly.

c. We learn maths every Monday afternoon, but this afternoon we are learning English.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường dùng

- Now, at present, at the moment, right now etc.
- Hoặc một số động từ như: look!, listen! Watch out! etc.

d. Cách thêm "ing" vào sau động từ

- Thông thường ta thêm "ing" trực tiếp vào ngay sau động từ:

▲ Ví dụ: learn - learning play - playing study - studying

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là "e", ta bỏ "e" ở cuối từ và thêm "ing"

▲ Ví dụ: shine - shining live - living

• Ngoại lệ: see - seeing agree - agreeing dye - dyeing

- Nếu động từ có một âm tiết hoặc động từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2 và kết thúc bằng một phụ âm nhưng đằng trước nó là một nguyên âm (e, o, i, u, a) thì phải nhân đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm "ing".

▲ Ví dụ: run - running sit - sitting admit - admitting

3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present Perfect)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
I/ you/ we/ they + have + P _{II}	I/ you/ we/ they + haven't + P _{II}	Have + I/ you/ we/ they + P _{II} ?
He/ she/ it + has + P _{II}	He/ she/ it + hasn't + P _{II}	Has + he/ she/ it + P _{II} ?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ, đã hoàn thành và có kết quả ở hiện tại hoặc có thể còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại.

▲ **Ví dụ:**

The teacher has just cleaned the board. (He started cleaning it some minutes ago and now the board is clean).

We have already corrected all the homework. (We started correcting the homework some minutes ago and now it is all corrected).

We have learned English for a year. (We started learning English a year ago and now we are still learning it).

I have lived in Ha Noi since 1990. (I started living in Hanoi and now we are still living in Ha Noi).

c. Các trạng ngữ của thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

- just (vừa mới): thường được đặt giữa have/ has và P_{II}.
- already (đã): thường được đặt giữa have/ has và P_{II} và thường dùng trong câu phủ định
- recently = lately (gần đây): thường đặt cuối câu.
- yet (chưa, vẫn chưa): thường được dùng trong câu phủ định
- yet (đã, từng): đặt ở cuối câu
- never (chưa bao giờ): thường được đặt giữa have/has và P_{II}.
- for + khoảng thời gian: for 2 years, for a month
- since + mốc thời gian: since 2 o'clock, since yesterday, since last week, since 1990, etc

d. Quá khứ phân từ

- Đối với động từ có quy tắc, ta chỉ cần thêm "ed" vào sau động từ (nếu động từ kết thúc với "e", chỉ cần thêm "d" là đủ).

▲ **Ví dụ:** learn – learned work - worked live – lived

- Đối với động từ bất quy tắc: ta xem trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

▲ **Ví dụ:** go – gone see – seen cut – cut meet – met

4. Thì quá khứ đơn (Past Simple)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Động từ thường	To be
(+) S + Ved/ V2.	(+) You/ We/ they + were.
(-) S + didn't + V.	I/ he/ she/ it + was.
(?) Did + S + V?	(-) We/ you/ they + weren't.
	I/ he/ she/ it + wasn't.
	(?) Were + you/ we/ they?
	Was + I/ he/ she/ it?

⚠ Chú ý:

- Đa số động từ ở thì quá khứ tận cùng bằng -ed, nhưng một số động từ quan trọng lại là động từ bất quy tắc. (Ta xem trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc để hiểu rõ hơn)
- Dạng viết tắt: Was not = wasn't were not = weren't did not = didn't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

▲ Ví dụ: My brother learned English 10 years ago.

I lived and worked in Hanoi in 1990.

Their parents went to Ho Chi Minh city last summer.

- Diễn tả một loạt các hoạt động liên tiếp trong quá khứ.

▲ Ví dụ: When she went home, she ate a cake, drank a glass of water then she went to bed.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường gặp trong thì quá khứ đơn

- ago (trước đây)
- yesterday (hôm qua)
- last month, last week, last year (tháng trước, tuần trước, năm trước)
- in + thời gian: in 1980, in 2000

d. Cách thêm đuôi ed

- Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

▲ Ví dụ: live → lived love → loved agree → agreed

- Đối với các động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x) chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

▲ Ví dụ: fit → fitted stop → stopped fix → fixed

- Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

Trước y là một phụ âm, ta biến y thành i trước khi thêm -ed: study → studied

Trước y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play → played

Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed

▲ Ví dụ: work → worked learn → learned

- e. Đối với các động từ bất quy tắc. Ta xem thêm phụ lục bảng động từ bất quy tắc ở cuối sách.

Verb	Quá khứ đơn	Nghĩa
go	went	đi
do	did	làm
make	made	tạo ra
give	gave	đưa cho
have	had	có
come	came	đến
bring	brought	mang theo
get	got	được, lấy
be	was/ were	thì, là, được

5. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past Progressive)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	I/ he/ she/ it + was + V-ing You/ We/ they + were + V-ing
Phủ định	I/ he/ she/ it + wasn't + V-ing You/ we/ they + weren't + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Was + I/ he/ she/ it + V-ing? Were + we/ you/ they + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

▲ **Ví dụ:** At 12 o'clock yesterday, we were having lunch.

At this time 2 days ago, I was travelling in America.

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. (Hành động đang xảy ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn).

▲ **Ví dụ:** He was chatting with his friend when his mother came into the room.

They were working when we got there.

- Diễn tả hai hành động đồng thời xảy ra tại cùng một thời điểm trong quá khứ, trong câu thường có từ "while".

▲ **Ví dụ:** My mother was cooking lunch while my father was cleaning the floor at 10 am yesterday.

I was studying English while my brother was listening to music last night.

6. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past Perfect)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	S + had + P _{II}
Phủ định	S + hadn't + P _{II}
Nghi vấn	Had + S + P _{II}

⚠ **Chú ý:** had not = hadn't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

▲ **Ví dụ:** a. Before I moved here in 1990, I had lived in Hanoi.

b. After they had seen the film, they went home.

c. When we arrived at the station, the train had left.

⚠ **Chú ý:** Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường dùng kèm với thì quá khứ đơn để diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước khi hành động khác bắt đầu.

7. Thì tương lai đơn (Future Simple)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	S + will + V
Phủ định	S + won't + V
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V?

⚠ **Chú ý:** will not = won't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Diễn tả hành động sẽ được thực hiện trong tương lai.

▲ **Ví dụ:** I will go to work by bus tomorrow.

– Để diễn tả một quyết định ngay tại thời điểm nói.

A: It's hot.

B: Yes. I will turn on the air-conditioner.

– Diễn tả một lời hứa.

Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường gặp

- tomorrow (ngày mai)

- next week, next month, next year (tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới)

- later (sau này)

- in + mốc thời gian trong tương lai: in 2020

- Sau một vài cụm từ quen thuộc như

I'm sure ...

I think ...

I hope ...

I believe ...

▲ **Ví dụ:** I think he will come next week

I believe she will pass the exam.

8. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn (Future Progressive)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + be + V-ing.
Phủ định	S + won't + be + V-ing.
Nghi vấn	Will + S + be + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.

▲ **Ví dụ:** I will be working hard at 10 a.m tomorrow.

He will be reading a book this time tomorrow.

– Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra thì có một hành động khác xen vào trong tương lai.

▲ **Ví dụ:** When I get back at eleven, they will be sleeping.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường gặp

- this time + thời gian trong tương lai

- at + giờ + danh từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai: at 5 p.m tomorrow....

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6:

3 TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. Bảng tóm tắt các loại câu điều kiện và cách sử dụng.

Type (Dạng câu)	Forms and examples (Cấu trúc và ví dụ)	Usage (Cách sử dụng)
Câu ĐK loại 1	If + S + V(s/es), S + will/ can/ shall ... + V ▲ Ví dụ: If I get good mark, my parents will be very happy. (Nếu tôi đạt điểm tốt, bố mẹ tôi sẽ rất vui.) If you don't do your homework, your teacher will punish you. (Nếu bạn không làm bài tập, cô giáo của bạn sẽ phạt bạn.)	Diễn tả điều có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.
Câu ĐK loại 2	If + S + V2/ Ved, S + would/ could/ should + V ▲ Ví dụ: If I were a billionaire, I would travel around the world. (I am not a billionaire). (Nếu tôi là một tỉ phú, tôi sẽ đi du lịch khắp thế giới). (Tôi không phải là một tỉ phú). If he had experience, he could join our group. (He doesn't have experience) (Nếu anh ấy có kinh nghiệm, anh ấy có thể tham gia nhóm của chúng tôi.) (Anh ta không có kinh nghiệm).	Diễn tả điều không có thật ở hiện tại.
Câu ĐK loại 3	If + S + Had + V3/Ved, S + would/ could + have + V3/Ved ▲ Ví dụ: If she had passed the exam, she would have had a new computer. (She didn't pass the exam). (Nếu cô ấy vượt qua kỳ thi, cô ấy sẽ có một chiếc máy tính mới). (Cô ấy không vượt qua kỳ thi). If Mary had finished her homework, she would have gone out with us. (Mary didn't finish her homework) (Nếu Mary đã hoàn thành bài tập về nhà, cô ấy sẽ đi chơi với chúng mình). (Mary chưa hoàn thành bài tập về nhà)	Diễn tả điều không có thật trong quá khứ.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: PASSIVE VOICE

I. Các bước chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động.

- Xác định S, V, O và thì của V trong câu chủ động.
- Lấy O trong câu chủ động làm S của câu bị động.
- Lấy S trong câu chủ động làm O và đặt sau *by* trong câu bị động.
- Đổi V chính trong câu chủ động thành V3 (Past Participle) trong câu bị động.
- Thêm *To be* vào trước V3 trong câu bị động (*To be* phải chia theo thời của V chính trong câu chủ động và chia theo chủ ngữ trong câu bị động).

▲ **Ví dụ:** Active: My father cleans the house.
Passive: The house is cleaned by my father.

II. Bảng tóm tắt các thì ở câu chủ động và câu bị động.

Tenses	Active	Passive
Simple Present	S + V + O Ví dụ: Mary cleans the house.	S + be + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house is cleaned by Mary.
Present Continuous	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing + O Ví dụ: Mary is cleaning the house.	S + am/ is/ are + being + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house is being cleaned by Mary.
Present Perfect	S + has/ have + V3 + O Ví dụ: Mary has cleaned the house.	S + has/ have + been + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house has been cleaned by Mary.
Simple Past	S + V-ed + O Ví dụ: Mary cleaned the house.	S + was/ were + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house was cleaned by Mary.
Past Continuous	S + was/ were + V-ing + O Ví dụ: Mary was cleaning the house.	S + was/ were + being + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house was being cleaned by Mary.
Past Perfect	S + had + V3 + O Ví dụ: Mary had cleaned the house.	S + had + been + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house had been cleaned by Mary.
Simple Future	S + will/ shall + V + O Ví dụ: Mary will clean the house.	S + will + be + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house will be cleaned by Mary.

Future Perfect	S + will/ shall + have + V3 + O Ví dụ: Mary will have cleaned the house by tomorrow.	S + will + have + been + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house will have been cleaned by Mary by tomorrow.
Be + going to	S + am/ is/ are + going to + V + O Ví dụ: Mary is going to clean the house.	S + am/ is/ are + going to + be + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house is going to be cleaned by Mary.
Modal Verbs	S + model verb + V + O Ví dụ: Mary can clean the house.	S + model verb + be + V3 + by + O Ví dụ: The house can be cleaned by Mary.

Chú ý:

- Trong câu bị động *by + O* luôn đứng sau adverbs of place (trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) và đứng trước adverbs of time (trạng từ chỉ thời gian).
- Trong câu bị động, có thể bỏ: *by people, by us, by them, by someone, by him, by her...* nếu chỉ đối tượng không xác định.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: REPORTED SPEECH

Câu tường thuật được dùng để tường thuật lại một lời nói của ai đó.

1. Một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

Sự chuyển đổi về thì.

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
hiện tại đơn	quá khứ đơn
hiện tại tiếp diễn	quá khứ tiếp diễn
hiện tại hoàn thành	quá khứ hoàn thành
quá khứ đơn	quá khứ hoàn thành
quá khứ tiếp diễn	quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
quá khứ hoàn thành	quá khứ hoàn thành
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

- Sự chuyển đổi của các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
today	that day
tonight	that night
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
last week	the week before next week/ the week after
tomorrow	the day after
this	that
these	those
here	there

⚠ **Chú ý:** Đa phần các động từ tường thuật đều ở quá khứ. Tuy vậy, đôi khi động từ tường thuật có thể ở thì hiện tại. Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại thì ta không lùi thì. Ngoài ra ta phải chuyển đổi ngôi sao cho phù hợp với từng tình huống.

▲ **Ví dụ:** Tom said "I will go to England tomorrow".

→ Tom said (that) he would go to England the next day.

▲ **Ví dụ:** Mary says "I am from England".

→ Mary says (that) she is from England.

2. Các dạng câu tường thuật.

a. Câu khẳng định và phủ định

Động từ tường thuật thường là said/ told.

▲ **Ví dụ:** He said, "I have seen her today."

→ He said (that) he had seen her that day.

▲ **Ví dụ:** The teacher said to Peter, "You are very intelligent but you are not hard-working."

→ The teacher told Peter (that) he was very intelligent but he was not hard-working.

⚠ **Chú ý:** said to → told

b. Câu hỏi

Động từ tường thuật thường là asked/ wondered/ wanted to know

- Với dạng câu Yes/ No-question.

▲ **Ví dụ:** He asked me, "Do you like playing chess?"

→ She asked me if I liked playing chess.

▲ **Ví dụ:** He said, "Can you speak French, Alice?"

→ He asked Alice if she could speak French.

- Với dạng câu Wh-question.

▲ **Ví dụ:** He said to me, "Why do you like learning English?"

→ He asked me why I liked learning English.

▲ Ví dụ: She said to him, "Where do your grandparents live?"

→ She asked him where his grandparents lived.

c. Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời khuyên ...:

Động từ tường thuật thường là *told/ asked/ ordered/ commanded, requested*

Khẳng định:	S + asked/ told + O + to V-inf
Phủ định:	S + asked/ told + O + not to V-inf

▲ Ví dụ: The teacher said, "Go to the board, Nam."

→ The teacher told Nam to go to the board.

▲ Ví dụ: Nam said to his friend, "Don't open the windows."

→ Nam asked his friend not to open the windows.

d. Câu cảm thán (Exclamation)

Câu cảm thán bắt đầu bằng *What + (a/an) ...! hoặc How + ...!* thường được thuật lại bằng động từ *exclaim/ say* that.

▲ Eg: What a lovely baby!

→ She exclaimed/ said that it was a lovely baby.

Or She exclaimed/ said that the baby was lovely.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9:

PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULTS

a. Cụm từ chỉ kết quả

- Too ... to V (quá...không thể làm điều gì).

Cấu trúc:

S + be/ V + too + adj/ adv + to V

▲ Ví dụ: She is too short to play basketball.

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

This book is too boring for the children to read.

⊕ **Lưu ý:** Cấu trúc này thường dùng với nghĩa phủ định.

- Enough ... to V (đủ....để có thể làm điều gì đó)

Cấu trúc:

S + be/ V + adj/ adv + enough + to V

▲ Ví dụ: Alice isn't old enough to drive a car.

She speaks English well enough to be an interpreter.

It is cold enough to wear a heavy jacket.

⊕ **Lưu ý:** Cấu trúc này thường dùng với nghĩa khẳng định.

b. Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả

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

- So ... that (quá ... đến nỗi)

S + be/ V + so + adj/ adv + that + S + V

▲ Ví dụ: It was so dark that I couldn't see anything.

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

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

▲ Ví dụ: The little girl looks so unhappy that we all feel sorry for her

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

□ Nếu trong câu có *many, much, few, little* thì ta có cấu trúc:

Với danh từ đếm được số nhiều:

S + V + so + many/ few + plural countable noun + that + S + V

▲ Ví dụ: The Smiths had so many children that they formed their own base ball team.

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

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

Với danh từ không đếm được:

S + V + so + much/ little + uncountable noun + that + S + V

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

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

⦿ **Chú ý:** Một cấu trúc khác của *so ... that*

S + V + so + adj + a + singular countable noun + that ...

▲ Ví dụ: It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors.

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

- Such... that (quá... đến nỗi)

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

▲ Ví dụ: It was such a hot day that we decided to stay at home.

She has such exceptional abilities that everyone is jealous of her.

There are such beautiful pictures that everybody will want one.

It is such an intelligent boy that we all admire him.

This is such difficult homework that I will never finish it.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10:

USED TO AND BE/ GET USED TO V-ING

Các cấu trúc với *Used to*

1. *Used to* + Verb: Đã thường

❖ **Cách dùng:** Dùng để diễn tả một thói quen hoặc một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ và bây giờ không còn nữa.

▲ Ví dụ:

- My father used to smoke a packet a day but he stopped two years ago.
(Bố tôi trước đây thường hút 1 gói thuốc 1 ngày nhưng ông ấy đã dừng hút thuốc cách đây 2 năm).
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.
(Trước đây tôi thường lái xe đi làm nhưng hiện nay tôi đi làm bằng xe buýt).

2. *Be used to* + V-ing/ Noun: Trở nên quen với.

❖ **Cách dùng:** Dùng để diễn tả một việc đang dần trở thành thói quen ở hiện tại.

▲ Ví dụ:

- I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.
(Tôi thường ở một mình, và tôi đã ở một mình được một khoảng thời gian khá lâu).
- Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.
(Hans đã sống ở Anh hơn 1 năm rồi nên giờ anh ấy quen lái xe bên tay trái)

3. *Get used to* + V-ing/ noun: Đang quen với việc gì.

❖ **Cách dùng:** Cấu trúc này có cách dùng giống với cấu trúc *be used to* + V-ing/ Noun.

▲ Ví dụ:

- She has started working nights and is still getting used to sleeping during the day.
(Cô ấy bắt đầu làm việc vào ban đêm và dần quen với việc ngủ suốt ngày).
- I have always lived in the country but now I'm beginning to get used to living in the city.
(Tôi luôn sống ở miền quê nhưng giờ đây tôi bắt đầu dần quen với việc sống ở thành phố).

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: INFINITIVE AND GERUND

1. Infinitive (Động từ nguyên mẫu có "to")

a. Chức năng:

❖ Động từ nguyên mẫu có to được dùng làm:

- Chủ ngữ của câu:

▲ Ví dụ: To become a famous singer is her dream.

- Bổ ngữ cho chủ ngữ:

▲ Ví dụ: What I like is to swim in the sea and then to lie on the warm sand.

- Tân ngữ của động từ

▲ Ví dụ: It was late, so we decided to take a taxi home.

- Tân ngữ của tính từ

▲ Ví dụ: I'm pleased to see you.

❖ Động từ nguyên mẫu có to được dùng theo sau các động từ sau:

agree	expect	wish	refuse	pretend	order
appear	hesitate	hope	learn	remind	urge
afford	intend	promise	fail	persuade	seem
ask	invite	decide	plan	encourage	tend
demand	want	tell	manage	force	threaten

❖ Động từ nguyên mẫu có to được dùng theo sau các cấu trúc:

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

▲ Ví dụ: It takes me fifteen minutes to go to school.

- It + be + adj + to-inf:

▲ Ví dụ: It is interesting to study English

- S + be + adj + to-inf

▲ Ví dụ: I'm happy to receive your letter.

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

▲ Ví dụ: I don't know what to say.

❖ Động từ nguyên mẫu có to được dùng theo sau các tính từ sau:

(un)able	anxious	eager	proud	amused
ashamed	annoyed	pleased	glad	ready
afraid	delighted	happy	surprised	easy

2. Bare infinitive/ Infinitive without to: Động từ nguyên mẫu không "to"

Động từ nguyên mẫu không to được dùng:

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

▲ Ví dụ: I can speak English.

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

▲ Ví dụ: They made him repeat the whole story.

3. Gerund (V-ing): Danh động từ

a. Chức năng:

❖ Danh động từ có thể được dùng làm:

- Chủ từ của câu: *Swimming* is my favourite sport.
- Bổ ngữ của động từ: My hobby is *collecting* stamps.
- Tân ngữ của động từ: I enjoy *traveling*.

❖ V-ing được dùng theo sau các động từ sau:

enjoy	mind	postpone	like	keep
avoid	finish	consider	love	miss
admit	practice	hate	deny	imagine
appreciate	suggest	admit	detest	delay

❖ V-ing được dùng theo sau các cụm động từ sau:

can't help	không thể không
can't bear/ can't stand	không thể chịu được
be used to, get used to	quen với việc gì
look forward to	mong đợi việc gì
it's no use/ it's no good	không có ích khi làm gì
be busy	bận rộn làm gì
be worth	xứng đáng làm gì

❖ V-ing được dùng theo sau các giới từ: *in, on, at, about, of, ...*

- ▲ Ví dụ: She is interested in reading books.

❖ V-ing được dùng trong cấu trúc:

- S + spend/ waste + time/ money + V-ing
- ▲ Ví dụ: I spent thirty minutes doing this exercise.

4. Một số lưu ý khi sử dụng V-ing và to V.

remember + V-ing	nhớ đã làm gì
remember + to V	nhớ phải làm gì
forget + V-ing	quên đã làm gì
forget + to V	quên phải làm gì
regret + V-ing	hối tiếc khi đã làm gì
regret + to V	thấy tiếc khi phải làm gì
stop + V-ing	dừng một việc đang làm
stop + to-inf	dừng lại để làm một việc gì đó
try + V-ing	thử làm việc gì
try + to-inf	cố gắng làm gì
need + V-ing	dùng trong câu bị động
need + to-inf	dùng trong câu chủ động

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12:

PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

a. Cụm từ

Khẳng định	S + V + to/ in order to/ so as to + V
Phủ định	S + V + in order not to/ so as not to + V

▲ Ví dụ: He went to France **to study** French.

He does morning exercises **in order to improve** his health.

She is hurrying **so as not to miss** the bus.

⊗ Chú ý: Giới từ *for* cũng dùng để chỉ mục đích

- **For + Noun**: cũng có thể được dùng để nói đến mục đích của ai khi làm việc gì đó.

▲ Ví dụ: I went to the store **for some bread**.

- **For + O + to-inf.** dùng để nói đến mục đích liên quan hành động của người khác

▲ Ví dụ: I gave him my address. I wanted him **to write to me**.

→ I gave him my address **for him to write to me**.

b. Mệnh đề

Khẳng định	S + V + so that/ in order that + S + will/ can/ would/ could + V
Phủ định	S + V + so that/ in order that + S + will/ can/ would/ could + not + V

▲ Ví dụ: I'll try my best to study English **so that I can find** a better job.

I put the milk in the fridge **in order that it won't spoil**.

⊗ Chú ý: Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở hiện tại thì ta dùng *will/ can*.

Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở quá khứ thì ta dùng *would/ could*.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: PARTICIPLES

1. Khái niệm.

a. Hiện tại phân từ chính là động từ thêm đuôi "-ing". Hiện tại phân từ còn được gọi là danh động từ, được thành lập bằng cách thêm "-ing" vào sau động từ.

b. Quá khứ phân từ hay còn gọi là quá khứ phân từ hai của động từ, có dạng "V-ed" (đối với các động từ có quy tắc) và các động từ nằm ở cột thứ 3 trong bảng liệt kê các động từ bất quy tắc.

2. Cách dùng.

a. Cách dùng của hiện tại phân từ (V-ing).

❖ Dùng trong các thì tiếp diễn diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm nhất định.

▲ Ví dụ: They are **playing** football at the moment.

She has been **working** in this company for 5 years.

❖ Dùng làm chủ ngữ trong câu. (Vai trò giống như một danh từ).

▲ Ví dụ: **Listening** to music is his hobby.

Going out now may be very dangerous.

❖ Dùng làm tân ngữ của động từ.

▲ Ví dụ: I hate **being** asked a lot of questions about my private life.

She remembers **meeting** him somewhere.

❖ Dùng làm tân ngữ của cụm giới từ.

▲ Ví dụ: Mary is interested in **reading** books.

They are keen on **living** here.

❖ Dùng để rút gọn câu trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

▲ Ví dụ: She is the worker who works very effectively.

She is the worker **working** very effectively.

b. Cách dùng của quá khứ phân từ (V-ed).

Dùng trong các thì hoàn thành như hiện tại hoàn thành, quá khứ hoàn thành, tương lai hoàn thành.

▲ Ví dụ: Ha has **learned** English for 5 years.

When I came, he had **left**.

❖ Dùng như một tính từ trong câu.

▲ Ví dụ: She lived in an **isolated** village.

❖ Dùng trong câu bị động.

▲ Ví dụ: The boy is **taught** how to play the piano.

❖ Dùng để rút gọn câu trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

▲ Ví dụ: I have read the novel which was written by O' Henry.

I have read the novel **written** by O'Henry.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: COMPARISONS

I. Give the correct form of adjective.

Adj	Comparative	Superlative	Adj	Comparative	Superlative
1. cheap	cheaper	the cheapest	7. long	.....	.....
2. fast			8. small	.....	.....
3. big			9. happy	.....	.....
4. short			10. old	.....	.....
5. good			11. hard	.....	.....
6. noisy			12. young	.....	.....

II. Give the opposite adjective.

1. black	.....	11. noisy	.....
2. heavy	.....	12. young	.....
3. strong	.....	13. near	.....
4. expensive	.....	14. front	.....
5. fat	.....	15. busy	.....
6. long	.....	16. cold	.....
7. big	.....	17. left	.....
8. late	.....	18. full	.....
9. wide	.....	19. easy	.....
10. good	.....	20. tall	.....

III. Write in full sentences using the given words.

Ex: Hue/ small/ Hanoi → Hue is smaller than Hanoi.

1. My school/ big/ your school.

→

2. Lan/ young/ Hoa.

→

3. My father/ old/ my mother.

→

4. This ruler/ long/ that ruler.

→

5. This room/ large/ my room.

→

6. The boys/ strong/ the girls.

→

7. My house/ tall/ your house.

→

8. Nam/ short/ his sister.

→

IV. Give the correct form of adjectives in brackets.

1. Rivers are (big) _____ than lakes.

2. The Mekong river is (long) _____ than the Red river.

3. Everest is the (high) _____ mountain in the world.

4. Hoa is the (short) _____ girl in our class.

5. My mother is (old) _____ than my teacher.

6. The Amazon River is the (deep) _____ river in the world

7. The Summer is the (hot) _____ season in a year.

8. Nga and Lan are (short) _____ than Minh.

9. My mother is (young) _____ than my father.

10. Ha Noi is (small) _____ than Ho Chi Minh city.

11. This boy is (tall) _____ than that boy.

12. A dictionary is (thick) _____ than a notebook.

13. The Great Wall is the (long) _____ structure in the world

14. Buildings are (high) _____ than houses.

15. Lan is the (happy) _____ student in my class.

16. Our parents are the (good) _____ people.

17. This girl is the (thin) _____ in her class.

18. The winter is the (cold) _____ season in a year.

19. Tom is the (tall) _____ boy in his family.

20. I have never met a (rich) _____ woman than this one.

V. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. Lan is taller than Hoa.

→ Hoa is

2. I am bigger than my sister.

→ My sister is

3. Jane cooks better than me.

→ I cook

4. My mom is younger than my dad.

→ My dad is

5. Nam is thinner than Minh.

→ Minh is

6. My father is heavier than me.

→ I am

7. That tree is higher than this tree.

→ This tree is

8. My shirt is older than your shirt.

→ Your shirt is

VI. Give the correct form of adjectives.

1. He is (clever) _____ student in my group.

2. She can't stay (long) _____ than 30 minutes.

3. It's (good) _____ holiday I've had.

4. Well, the place looks (clean) _____ now.

5. The red shirt is better but it's (expensive) _____ than the white one.

6. I'll try to finish the job (quick) _____.

7. Being a firefighter is (dangerous) _____ than being a builder.

8. Lan sings (sweet) _____ than Hoa

9. This is (exciting) _____ film I've ever seen.

10. He runs (fast) _____ of all.

11. My Tam is one of (popular) _____ singers in my country.

12. Which planet is (close) _____ to the Sun?

13. Carol sings as (beautiful) _____ as Mary, but Cindy sings the (beautiful) _____.

14. The weather this summer is even (hot) _____ than last summer.

15. Your accent is (bad) _____ than mine.

16. Hot dogs are (good) _____ than hamburgers.

17. They live in a (big) _____ house, but Fred lives in a (big) _____ one.

18. French is considered to be (difficult) _____ than English, but Chinese is the (difficult) _____ language.

19. It's the (large) _____ company in the country.

20. I think that Maths is (difficult) _____ than English.

VII. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1. Her old house is bigger than her new one.

→ Her new house

2. No one in my class is taller than Peter.

→ Peter

3. The black dress is more expensive than the white one.

→ The white dress

4. According to me, English is easier than Maths.

→ According to me, Maths

5. No one in my group is more intelligent than Mary.

→ Mary

6. No river in the world is longer than the Nile.

→ The Nile

7. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

→ No mountain

8. This is the first time I have ever met such a pretty girl.

→ She is

9. He works much. He feels tired.

→ The more

10. This computer works better than that one.

→ That computer

11. The apartment is big. The rent is high.

→ The bigger

12. We set off soon. We will arrive soon.

→ The sooner

13. The joke is good. The laughter is loud.

→ The better

14. She gets fat. She feels tired.

→ The fatter

15. As he gets older, he wants to travel less.

→ The older

16. The children are excited with the difficult games.

→ The more

17. People dive fast. Many accidents happen.

→ The faster

18. I meet him much. I hate him much

→ The more

19. My boss works better when he is pressed for time,
→ The less
20. As he has much money, he wants to spend much.
→ The more
21. If you read many books, you will have much knowledge.
→ The more
22. He speaks too much and people feel bored.
→ The more
23. The growth in the economy makes people's living condition better.
→ The more
24. People learn a lot of things as they travel far.
→ The farther

VIII. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

1. She is _____ singer I've ever met.
A. worse B. bad C. the worst D. badly
2. Mary is _____ responsible as Peter.
A. more B. the most C. much D. as
3. It is _____ in the city than it is in the country.
A. noisily B. more noisier C. noisier D. noisy
4. She sings _____ among the singers I have known.
A. the most beautiful B. the more beautiful
C. the most beautifully D. the more beautifully
5. She is _____ student in my class.
A. most hard working B. more hard working
C. the most hard working D. as hard working
6. The English test was _____ than I thought it would be.
A. the easier B. more easy C. easiest D. easier
7. English is thought to be _____ than Math.
A. harder B. the more hard C. hardest D. the hardest
8. Jupiter is _____ planet in the solar system.
A. the biggest B. the bigger C. bigger D. biggest
9. She runs _____ in my class.
A. the slowest B. the most slow C. the slowly D. the most slowly
10. My house is _____ hers.
A. cheap than B. cheaper C. more cheap than D. cheaper than

11. Her office is _____ away than mine.
A. father B. more far C. farther D. farer
12. Tom is _____ than David.
A. handsome B. the more handsome
C. more handsome D. the most handsome
13. He did the test _____ I did.
A. as bad as B. badder than C. more badly than D. worse than
14. A boat is _____ than a plane.
A. slower B. slowest C. more slow D. more slower
15. My new sofa is _____ than the old one.
A. more comfortable B. comfortably C. more comfortabler D. comfortable
16. My sister dances _____ than me.
A. gooder B. weller C. better D. more good
17. My bedroom is _____ room in my house.
A. tidier than B. the tidiest C. the most tidy D. more tidier
18. This road is _____ than that road.
A. narrower B. narrow C. the most narrow D. more narrower
19. He drives _____ his brother.
A. more careful than B. more carefully
C. more carefully than D. as careful as
20. It was _____ day of the year.
A. the colder B. the coldest C. coldest D. colder

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2:

YES/NO QUESTION AND WH QUESTION

I. Write yes/ no questions and answer them. Starting the questions with *is/ am/ are*.

1. you/ a doctor. (No)

_____.

2. you/ thirsty. (Yes)

_____.

3. Tom/ young. (Yes)

_____.

4. her father/ a policeman. (No)

_____.

5. Mary/ there. (Yes)

_____.

6. your mother/ tall. (No)

_____.

7. this/ your desk. (Yes)

_____.

8. that/ his key. (No)

_____.

9. you/ students. (Yes)

_____.

10. you/ workers. (No)

_____.

11. those boys/ singers. (Yes)

_____.

12. these chairs/ old. (No)

_____.

II. Read the example carefully then make questions and answers.

Ex: John is fat.

→ Is John fat? - Yes, he is.

Ex: I am not a nurse.

→ Are you a nurse? - No, I'm not.

1. I'm not from London.

_____.

2. I'm from Viet Nam.

_____.

3. Andy is English.

_____.

4. Alice is not fat.

_____.

5. This is a glass.

_____.

6. That house is not big.

_____.

7. You are workers.

_____.

8. You are not engineers.

9. These flowers are beautiful.

10. Her brothers are not short.

III. Complete sentences with Wh-questions.

1. _____ do you usually eat for breakfast? - Toast and eggs.
2. _____ does Peter come from? - London.
3. _____ do you usually have lunch with? - My friends.
4. _____ do they go to school? - In the morning.
5. _____ does Mary come to class? - By bus.
6. _____ do your sister and you usually get up? - Ten o' clock.
7. _____ ice cream does Johnny like? - Chocolate.
8. _____ cap do you often borrow? - My brother's (cap).
9. _____ does she sometimes come to work late? - Because she misses the train.
10. _____ do you go shopping? - Once a week.

IV. Write questions and answers from the given words.

1. Which soup/ you/ like? - I/ like/ chicken soup.

2. Where/ Ann/ usually go/ the evening? - She/ usually/ go/ the cinema.

3. Who/ Carol and Bill/ visit/ Sundays? - They/ visit/ their grandparents.

4. What/ David/ usually drink/ with/ his breakfast? - He/ usually/ drink/ coffee.

5. When/ you/ watch TV? - I/ watch TV/ in the evening.

6. Why/ Rachel/ stay/ in bed? She/ stay/ in bed/ because/ she/ be/ sick.

7. How/ you/ go/ to the office? - I/ go/ to the office/ by bicycle.

8. Whose laptop/ your sister/ carry? - She/ carry/ mine.

V. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

1. What does you like?

_____.

2. What is your mother? – She is in the living room.

_____.

3. Where do that boy come from?

_____.

4. When you do go to the office?

_____.

5. Does why your brother like that film?

_____.

6. Who you usually study with?

_____.

7. How does Susan comes home?

_____.

8. How does Roger play tennis? – Once a week.

_____.

VI. Make questions for the underlined words or phrases.

1. The dictionary is 200,000 dong.

_____.

2. I made it from a piece of wood.

_____.

3. She bought it at the shop over there.

_____.

4. No, I wasn't. I wasn't tired after the trip.

_____.

5. It took her three hours to finish the composition.

_____.

6. I need a phone card to phone my parents.

_____.

7. It's about 1,500 km from Hue to Ho Chi Minh City.

_____.

8. The bank is opposite the restaurant.

_____.

9. The dress looked very nice.

_____.

10. I saw her last night.

_____.

11. Her neighbor gave her a nice dress.
_____.
12. They returned to America two weeks ago.
_____.
13. Mrs. Robinson bought a poster.
_____.
14. My father was in Ha Noi last month.
_____.
15. He traveled to Nha Trang by coach.
_____.
16. She went to the doctor because she was sick.
_____.
17. Nam left home at 7 o'clock yesterday.
_____.
18. He taught English in the high school.
_____.
19. The homework was very difficult yesterday.
_____.
20. She often does the housework after doing exercises.
_____.
21. They are planting some roses in the garden.
_____.
22. Liz will send these letters to her friends.
_____.
23. My favorite subject is Math.
_____.
24. Yes, we do. (We have magazines and newspapers)
_____.
25. I often listen to music in my free time.
_____.
26. Yes, he is. (He is good at drawing)
_____.
27. She learns about computers in computer science class.
_____.
28. My mother is cooking in the kitchen at the moment.
_____.
29. Lan likes playing table tennis.
_____.
30. I go to the movies twice a week.
_____.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: MODAL VERBS

I. Complete the following sentences with *must* or *have to*.

1. We _____ buy some food. We've got nothing for dinner.
2. My hair is dirty. I _____ wash it.
3. You can't always have things immediately. You _____ be patient.
4. These cakes are very nice. You _____ have one.
5. Come on! We _____ hurry. We haven't got much time.
6. This letter is very important. You _____ read it.
7. We _____ take an umbrella. It's going to rain.
8. The windows are very dirty. I _____ clean them.
9. At the end of the course, all the students _____ do a test.
10. He doesn't understand much English, so I _____ speak very slowly to him.

II. Complete the following sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/ doesn't have to* + one suitable verb.

1. She _____ get up early. She gets up early because she prefers to.
2. We _____ leave yet. We've got plenty of time.
3. I promised I'd be on time. I _____ be late.
4. She _____ wear a suit to work but she usually does.
5. Nam stays in bed because he _____ go to work.

III. Complete the following sentences with *ought to*.

1. He _____ (not waste) so much time on unimportant details.
2. I _____ (write) them a letter but I don't have anything to say.
3. You _____ (not work) so hard.
4. You _____ (rest) more and try to build up.
5. We _____ (pay) more attention to what the teacher says.

IV. Complete the following sentences with *should*.

1. He _____ (try) to come to class on time.
2. They _____ (not make) so much noise.
3. I _____ (spend) more time on my English.
4. John _____ (not smoke) so much.
5. You _____ (learn) as many new words as possible.
6. You _____ (ask) permission before doing it.
7. He _____ (take) more physical exercises.

8. You _____ (really go) and see a doctor.
9. Someone _____ (tell) him all about it.
10. No one _____ (spend) as much money as they do.

V. Complete the sentence using *could* or *couldn't*.

1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He _____ speak five languages.
2. I looked everywhere for the book but I _____ find it.
3. Laura had hurt her leg and _____ walk very well.
4. I looked very carefully and I _____ see a figure in the distance.
5. My grandmother loved music. She _____ play the piano very well.

VI. Complete the sentence with *could* + one of these verbs.

swim	walk	sing	play	run
------	------	------	------	-----

1. I can't sing now but I _____ very well when I was a child.
2. He can't play tennis very well now but he _____ tennis quite well when he was younger.
3. She can't run very fast now but when she was at school, she _____ faster than anyone else.
4. I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago, I _____ from one side of the lake to the other.
5. He can't walk very far but twenty years ago, he _____ ten miles a day.

VII. Complete the sentence with *can/ can't/ could/ couldn't* + one of these verbs.

eat	hear	run	sleep	come	wait
-----	------	-----	-------	------	------

1. I'm afraid I _____ to your party next week.
2. When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
3. "Are you in a hurry" "No, I've got plenty of time. I _____.
4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I _____ anything.
5. Can you speak up a bit? I _____ you very well.
6. "You look tired" "Yes, I _____ last night".

VIII. Complete the sentence using *might* + one of these verbs.

bite	break	need	slip	rain	wake up
------	-------	------	------	------	---------

1. Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It _____ later.
2. Don't make too much noise. You _____ the baby.
3. Be careful of that dog. It _____ you.
4. I don't think we should throw that letter away. We _____ it latter.
5. Be careful! The footpath is very icy. You _____.
6. I don't want the children to play in this room. They _____ something.

IX. Rewrite the sentence in the same meaning.

- 1. Perhaps Susan know the address. (may)
Susan
- 2. It's possible that Joanna didn't receive my message. (might)
Joanna
- 3. The report must be on my desk tomorrow. (has)
The report
- 4. I managed to finish all my work. (able)
I
- 5. It was not necessary for Nancy to clean the flat. (didn't)
Nancy
- 6. The best thing for you to do is to sit down sit down. (better)
You

X. Rewrite the sentence using may so that it has the similar meaning.

Ex: Possible William will offer to lend his car.

→ He may offer to lend his car.

- 1. It is possible that he will return later.
.....
- 2. It is possible that Jane will help us with the work.
.....
- 3. It is possible John will be at the meeting tonight.
.....
- 4. Perhaps she will lend us the money.
.....
- 5. Perhaps Mr Smith will telephone you later.
.....

XI. Choose the best option for each sentence.

- 1. Young people _____ obey their parents.
A. must B. may C. will D. ought to
- 2. Laura, you and the kids just have dinner without waiting for me. I _____ work very hard today.
A. can B. may C. should D. would
- 3. I _____ be delighted to show you round the factory.
A. ought to B. would C. might D. can
- 4. Leave early so that you _____ miss the bus.
A. didn't B. won't C. shouldn't D. mustn't

5. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It _____ have cost a fortune
A. must B. might C. will D. should
6. You _____ to write them today.
A. should B. must C. had D. ought
7. I hope I _____ find it.
A. will B. shall C. could D. must
8. Unless he runs he _____ catch the train.
A. will B. mustn't C. wouldn't D. won't
9. _____ you be in Rome tonight.
A. will B. may C. might D. maybe
10. We _____ have time to help you tomorrow.
A. may B. must C. will D. could.
11. " _____ you hand me that pair of scissors, please?"
A. May B. Will C. Shall D. Should
12. Jeanette did very badly on the exam. She _____ harder.
A. must have studied C. could have studied
B. should have studied D. must studied
13. He was very lucky when he fell off the ladder. He _____ himself.
A. could have hurt C. must have hurt
B. should have hurt D. will have hurt
14. Marcela didn't come to class yesterday. She _____ an accident.
A. should have had C. must have
B. might have D. may have had
15. John still hasn't come out. He _____ everything for the trip now.
A. must have been preparing C. must be preparing
B. will be preparing D. will have prepared
16. Thomas received a warning for speeding. He _____ so fast.
A. shouldn't have driven C. should have
B. would have driven D. might have driven
17. The photos are black. The X-ray at the airport _____ them.
A. should have damaged C. would have damaged
C. would damage D. must have damaged
18. Tom didn't do his homework, so the teacher became very angry. He _____ his homework.
A. must have done B. should have done
C. might have D. will have done

19. My car stopped on the high way. It _____ out of gas
A. may run
B. may have run
C. must be
D. should have run
20. Robert arrived without his book. He _____ it.
A. could have lost
B. should have lost
C. would have lost
D. will have lost
21. "Where do you think Rooney is today?". "I have no idea. He _____ late."
A. should have left
B. would have sleep
C. would sleep
D. may have sleep
22. Berbatov painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He _____ a different color.
A. had to choose
B. should have chosen
C. must have chosen
D. could have been choosing
23. The children _____ "thank you" to you when you gave them their gifts.
A. will have said
B. must say
C. should have said
D. should say
24. If we had known your new address, we _____ to see you.
A. came
B. would have come
C. will come
D. would come
25. These two boys look identical. They _____ twins.
A. must have been
B. must be
C. should be
D. should have been

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4:

SIMPLE SENTENCES AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

I. Complete the sentence with: *in, or, but, so*.

1. My father likes dogs _____ he hates cats.
2. Dave slept _____ I read.
3. It wasn't cold, _____ I was shivering.
4. You must help us _____ we will fail.
5. She loves playing the piano very much _____ her mother bought her a piano.
6. He has a dog _____ he feeds it everyday.
7. We like that house _____ we don't have enough money to buy it.
8. You must go to school right now _____ you will be late for it.

II. Complete the sentence with: *not only...but also, neither...nor, both...and, either...or...*

1. They _____ clean houses, _____ do repairs, painting and other odd jobs.
2. You can _____ turn the TV on _____ change channels with the remote control.
3. I will _____ sleep _____ rest until this is over.
4. He _____ speaks English _____ understands it.
5. You can _____ go with us _____ stay here alone.
6. They must _____ pay you _____ give you time off.

III. Use *and, or, but* or *so* to match the first part with the second part.

A	B
1. You can leave now	a. she can also read write it.
2. He says he needs a knife	b. his teacher is very pleased with him.
3. She not only speaks Arabic,	c. stay help us finish the job.
4. Bob usually do his homework carefully	d. a pair of scissors to open the package.

IV. Complete the sentences with a dependent conjunction.

1. He always takes time to cover carefully his daughter _____ he is extremely busy.
2. You should think about money saving from now if you want to study abroad.
3. I didn't realize _____ Brian wasn't feeling well.
4. _____ it rains, the ground will be too muddy.
5. _____ he's 72, he still walks to work every day.
6. Did you know _____ he was married?
7. She liked the women with _____ she worked, but she hated the dirty jobs _____ they had to do.
8. I have a shower _____ I run in the morning.
9. He's still working _____ he's 72.
10. We won't play _____ it rains.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: TENSES OF VERBS

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Present Simple).

1. I rarely (go) _____ out in the evening, but Mary often (go) _____ out with her friends in the evening.
2. My young brother never (play) _____ tennis, but he usually (watch) _____ it on TV.
3. You _____ (like) her? – No, I don't.
4. It (often/ not/ rain) _____ in the dry-season.

5. The sun (rise) _____ in the East and (set) _____ in the West.
6. The water (boil) _____ at 100 C.
7. Lan (brush) _____ her teeth four times aday so they (be) _____ very white and beautiful.
8. Susan usually (get) _____ up early in the morning. She often (have) _____ breakfast at 6.30 and her work (start) _____ at 7.00 and (finish) _____ at 11.30 a.m.
9. Minh (try/ always) _____ to finish his homework before going out with his friends.
10. She (usually/ not/ finish) _____ her homework before going to play tennis.

II. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

1. I often goes to the movies with my darling at weekends.

2. Lan sometimes watchs TV in her free time.

3. Laura don't like watching action films on TV.

4. I and Ha don't likes reading this book.

5. What do Mrs Jane usually do in her free time?

6. Long and Minh is good students. They are good at learning English.

7. Our first lesson starts often at 7.00 a.m everyday.

8. My friends usually play badminton when they has free time.

9. Minh isn't sometimes play football with his friends on Sunday.

10. Marry usually spendes two hours a day speaking Vietnamese with her friend "Thao".

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Present Continuous).

1. My son (play) _____ games with his sister on computer now.
2. The children (not/ sleep) _____ in the bedroom at present. They (watch) _____ TV in the next room.
3. While we (repair) _____ the broken - tables, Long (read) _____ books in the library.

4. Where is Tom? – He (sit) _____ on the chair under the trees overthere.
5. Look! The girl (dance) _____ and the man (sing) _____ very beautifully.
6. What she (do) _____ now?
- She (teach) _____ the disabled children how to read and write.
7. What you (do) _____ now? - We (clean) _____ the floor.
8. When he (come) _____ to visit my family, I (write) _____ a letter for my old classmate.
9. They (have) _____ lunch at a greatest restaurant in Neo town now.
10. This morning (be) _____ really wonderful. The Sun (shine) _____. The birds (sing) _____ beautifully. I (go) _____ to the shop to buy some flowers to present for my closest friend.

IV. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past simple or past continuous).

1. I (call) _____ Mr Wilson at 9 last night, but he (not be) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.
2. I (not hear) _____ the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep) _____.
3. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun (shine) _____. The birds (sing) _____.
4. My brother and sister (talk) _____ about something when I (walk) _____ into the room.
5. Tom went to his friends 'house, but the boys (not be) _____ there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.
6. The little boy (fall) _____ asleep while his mother (read) _____ him a story.
7. I really enjoyed my holiday last January. While it (snow) _____ in Iowa, the sun (shine) _____ in Florida.
8. While Ted (shovel) _____ snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife (bring) _____ him a cup of hot chocolate.
9. John (have) _____ a car accident last week. He (drive) _____ down the street when suddenly a lorry (hit) _____ his car from behind.
10. Ten years ago, the government (decide) _____ to begin a food programme. At that time, many people in the rural areas (starve) _____ due to several years of drought.
11. They (wait) _____ for me when I (arrive) _____ at the station.
12. She (swim) _____ in the sea when I (see) _____ her.
13. _____ they _____ (play) tennis when it (start) _____ raining?
14. We (drive) _____ home from the theatre when the police (stop) _____ us.
15. The wind (blow) _____ very hard when I (go) _____ out this morning.

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (receive) _____ a letter just a few minutes ago.
2. They (live) _____ in London since 1980.
3. Linda is working in this department. She (work) _____ here for two years.
4. Up to the present, John (do) _____ good work in the class.
5. They (live) _____ in Hanoi from 1970 to 1999.
6. You (put) _____ your book on my desk last night.
7. He (study) _____ English at this school for six weeks up to now.
8. Our present teacher (live) _____ in this city all of his life.
9. Nobody lives in those houses. They (be) _____ empty for many years.
10. Cindy is in her office. She (be) _____ there since 7 o'clock.
11. My sister (come) _____ to see me last night.
12. Nobody (dance) _____ at the party on Saturday.
13. They (talk) _____ about the terrible accident near my school since they came home.
14. (sleep) _____ you _____ well last night?
15. My friend Geogre is learning Japanese. He (learn) _____ it for six months.
16. I (not/ learn) _____ very much when I was at school?
17. I (play) _____ tennis for two hours this morning but I lost every game.
18. I (have) _____ this bike since I was a teenager and I still use it.
19. John, I'm furious with you. I (wait) _____ in this rain for half an hour.
20. They (not/ eat) _____ meat since they saw that film about farm animals.

VI. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past simple or Past perfect).

1. I (watch) _____ a good film on TV before I (go) _____ to bed last night.
2. Mary (not/ go) _____ to Paris with us last week because she (already/ go) _____ there.
3. By 2002, she (leave) _____ the university.
4. By the time he (arrive) _____ his school, all his classmates (go) _____ out for lunch.
5. Mrs My Linh (have) _____ very much money before she (be) _____ 18.
6. Mrs Browns (visit) _____ Cua lo beach in Vietnam last year after they (retire) _____.
7. I helped my sister do English exercises after we (play) _____ chesses on the computer.
8. She (walk) _____ for two kms before she (have) _____ dinner.
9. After Mary (speak) _____ in public on many occasions, she (get) _____ the TV job offer.
10. My father (not/ watch) _____ that film because he (already/ see) _____ it before.

VII. Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence.

1. John _____ tennis once or twice a week.
A. is playing usually B. is usually playing C. usually plays D. plays usually
2. Tom _____ his hand when he was cooking dinner.
A. burnt B. was burning C. has burnt D. had burnt
3. Jim is away on holiday. He _____ to Spain.
A. is gone B. have been C. has been D. was
4. Everything is going well. We _____ any problems so far.
A. didn't have B. don't have C. haven't had D. hadn't had
5. I think the weather _____ be nice later.
A. shall B. will C. is going to D. can
6. Jane _____ just a few minutes ago.
A. left B. has left C. leaves D. had left
7. Timson _____ 13 films and I think her latest is the best.
A. made B. had made C. has made D. was making
8. _____ Robert lately?
A. Did you see B. Have you seen C. Do you see D. Are you seeing
9. When I was a child, I _____ the violin.
A. was playing B. am playing C. played D. play
10. He _____ for the national team in 65 matches so far.
A. has played B. has been played C. played D. is playing
11. I'm busy at the moment. I _____ on the computer.
A. work B. worked C. am working D. working
12. When I looked round the door, the baby _____ quietly.
A. is sleeping B. slept C. was sleeping D. were sleeping
13. Robert _____ ill for three weeks. He is still in hospital.
A. had been B. has been C. is D. was
14. I'm very tired. I _____ over four hundred miles today.
A. drive B. am driving C. have driven D. have driven
15. Our friends _____ meet us at the airport tonight.
A. are B. are going to C. go to D. will be to
16. This isn't my first time to visit London _____ here before.
A. I'm B. I'd been C. I was D. I've been
17. What time _____ to work this morning?
A. did you get B. are you getting C. have you got D. do you get
18. When I _____ him, the man was running away.
A. see B. was seeing C. saw D. had seen

19. I haven't seen Kate _____ Christmas.
A. for B. never C. ever D. since
20. He's worked for this company _____ many years.
A. since B. for C. in D. at
21. As soon as Martina saw the fire, she _____ the fire department
A. was telephoning B. telephoned
C. had telephoned D. has telephoned
22. Every time Parkas sees a movie made in India, he _____ homesick
A. will have left B. felt C. feels D. is feeling
23. Since I left Venezuela six years ago, I _____ to visit friends and family several times.
A. return B. will have returned C. am returning D. have returned
24. After the race _____, the celebration began
A. had been won B. is won C. will be won D. has been won
25. While he was washing his car, Mr. Brown _____ a small dint in the rear fender.
A. has discovered B. was discovering C. is discovering D. discovered
26. The earth _____ on the sun for its heat and light
A. is depended B. depends C. is depending D. has depended
27. I'm busy at the moment. _____ on the computer
A. I work B. I'm worked C. I'm working D. I worked
28. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic
A. we're flying B. we'll be flying C. we'll fly D. we're to fly
29. Our friends _____ next us at the airport tonight
A. are B. are going to C. go to D. will be to
30. When I entered the room, everyone _____.
A. has been dancing B. was dancing C. had danced D. danced
31. He said that he _____ his homework since 7 o'clock.
A. had done B. did C. has done D. was doing
32. How long _____ able to drive? - Since 1990.
A. could you B. have you been C. were you D. are you
33. She won't get married until she _____ 25 years old.
A. is B. will be C. had been D. was.
34. This building used to be a library, _____?
A. doesn't it B. didn't it C. isn't it D. wasn't it
35. Nobody was injured in the accident, _____?
A. was there B. was he C. were they D. wasn't it
36. Let's go out for a walk, _____?
A. not us B. don't we C. do we D. shall we

37. Ja
A.
38. Jo
A.
39. H
A.
40. W
A.
41. P
A.
42. N
A.
43. D
A.
C.
44. I
A.
C.
45. V
A.
C.
46.
A.
C.
47.
A.
C.
48.
A.
C.
49.
A.
50.
A.
C.
51.
A.

37. Jane and I _____ school in 1987.
 A. finish B. have finished C. finishes D. finished
38. John and Ann _____ married last Saturday.
 A. get B. got C. is getting D. have got
39. His brother _____ high school 6 years ago
 A. finish B. finished C. finishes D. has finished
40. We have been living here _____ 1990
 A. for B. from C. since D. during
41. Pasteur _____ in the 19th century.
 A. was living B. lived C. had lived D. has lived
42. Now my sister _____ a bicycle of her own.
 A. is having B. are having C. has D. had
43. Don't bother me while I _____.
 A. am working B. was working
 C. will work D. will have completed
44. How _____ since we _____ school?
 A. are you/ left B. will you be/ had left
 C. have you been/ left D. had you been/ had left
45. When he came, _____
 A. I was watching TV B. I watched TV
 C. I am watching TV D. I have watched TV
46. The piano _____ at the moment.
 A. repairs B. repaired
 C. is repaired D. is being repaired
47. I saw Jack yesterday morning while I _____ home from work.
 A. walked B. was walking
 C. am walking D. had been walking
48. My brother _____ out at weekend.
 A. doesn't usually go B. does usually not go
 C. doesn't usually goes D. usually doesn't goes.
49. Everyday, my sister _____ the floor.
 A. usually clean B. cleans usually C. usually cleaned D. usually cleans
50. Your English _____ wonderfully since last month.
 A. improved B. was improved
 C. have improved D. has been improved
51. Anita _____ very hard at the moment.
 A. is studying B. studies C. studied D. has studied

52. He _____ for London one year ago.
A. left B. has left C. leaves D. had left
53. She _____ in Hue for twenty years.
A. lives B. has lived C. lived D. will live
54. I _____ to the market with my mother yesterday.
A. go B. went C. have gone D. was going
55. How long _____ you _____ her? – For five months.
A. do/ know B. are/ knowing C. have/ known D. had/ known
56. I usually _____ to school by bus.
A. went B. am going C. go D. have gone
57. Yesterday morning I _____ up at 6.30.
A. got B. get C. was getting D. had got
58. Please don't make so much noise. I _____.
A. studying B. study C. am studying D. studied
59. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
A. boils B. boiled C. is boiling D. will boil
60. It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago. So it _____ for two hours.
A. rains B. is raining C. has rained D. rained
61. _____ you _____ out last night?
A. Did/ go B. Do/ go C. Have/ gone D. Were/ going
62. This house _____ 35,000 pounds in 1980.
A. costs B. cost C. had cost D. was cost
63. While Tom _____ tennis, Ann _____ a shower.
A. played/took B. was playing/was taking
C. playing/taking D. was play/was take
64. Mike is playing chess. How long _____ he _____?
A. did/ play B. is/ playing
C. has/ play D. has/ been playing
65. When they _____ in the garden, the phone _____.
A. worked/ was ringing B. worked/ rang
C. were working/ rang D. work/ rings
66. After they _____ their breakfast, they _____ shopping yesterday.
A. have/ go B. had had/ go
C. had/ had gone D. had had/ went
67. They _____ tea when the doorbell _____.
A. have/is ringing B. had had/ rang C. were having/ rang D. having/ ringing

68. Father _____ his pipe while mother _____ a magazine.
 A. smoked/ read B. was smoking/ was reading
 C. had smoked/ read D. smoking/ reading
69. He _____ in the same house since 1975.
 A. has lived B. is living C. lived D. had lived
70. He _____ to HCMC last year and I _____ him since then.
 A. moved/ didn't see B. moved/ haven't seen
 C. moves/ haven't seen D. moved/ hadn't seen
71. We _____ what to do with the money yet.
 A. not decide B. haven't decided C. didn't decide D. hadn't decided
72. My father _____ as a teacher for thirty years.
 A. works B. is working C. worked D. has worked
73. Nam is a careful driver but yesterday he _____ carelessly.
 A. drove B. had driven C. drives D. was driving
74. Do you like swimming, Ba? – I _____ when I was a child but not now.
 A. do B. did C. have done D. had done
75. I _____ her at the school gate yesterday.
 A. met B. meet C. had met D. am meeting
76. I don't remember where and when I _____ her.
 A. meet B. had met C. met D. have met
77. They _____ to know each other for more than ten years.
 A. get B. got C. have got D. had got
78. I _____ the film with my friends last week.
 A. watched B. watch C. have watched D. had watched
79. He _____ up at five every morning.
 A. is getting B. got C. gets D. was getting
80. _____ she _____ in Hue at the moment?
 A. Does/ live B. Is/ living C. Did/ live D. Was/ living
81. He usually _____ her at weekend but now he _____ in bed because of his severe illness.
 A. visits/ stays B. visits/ staying C. visited/ stays D. visits/ is staying
82. Don't make noise, children! Parents _____.
 A. sleep B. are sleeping C. were sleeping D. slept
83. Why _____ you often _____ so much noise in the house?
 A. do/ make B. did/ make C. are/ making D. were/ making
84. What _____ he _____ before you came?
 A. does/ do B. had/ do C. had/ done D. has/ done

85. What _____ he _____ at 4p.m last Sunday?
 A. did/ do B. was/ do C. had/ done D. was/ doing
86. Last year he came here and _____ me to marry him but I _____ too young to get married.
 A. asked/ was B. asks/ am C. had asked/ was D. has asked/ am
87. How long _____ you _____ novels?
 A. have/ write B. do/ write C. have/ written D. are/ writing
88. _____ you sometimes _____ out with friends?
 A. Are/ going B. Do/ go C. Have/ gone D. Did/ go
89. I _____ a lot of badminton recently.
 A. play B. have played C. am playing D. was playing
90. We _____ your mother for ages.
 A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
91. We _____ our plan next week.
 A. started B. will start C. have started D. will have started
92. They _____ a house by June next year.
 A. will build B. are building C. have built D. will have built
93. The film _____ by the time we get there.
 A. ends B. will end C. is ending D. will have ended
94. Tom _____ to Hanoi before.
 A. is never B. had never been C. was never D. has never been
95. When we came to the stadium, the match _____.
 A. already begins B. had already begun
 C. already began D. have already begun
96. It was the first time I _____ such a beautiful girl.
 A. ever saw B. had ever seen C. have ever seen D. ever see
97. She _____ the gold medal in 1986.
 A. wins B. had won C. won D. has won
98. I _____ in this town for 15 years. My family _____ here when I _____ 10 years old.
 A. have been/ moved/ was B. was/ moved/ was
 C. was/ have moved/ have been D. was/ moved/ have been
99. Thousands of people _____ this exhibition by the end of the month.
 A. will see B. are going to see C. will have seen D. are seeing
100. She told me that her family _____ in that town long.
 A. lived B. have lived C. had lived D. are living

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6:

3 TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

I. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets. (The first condition).

1. If we _____ (send) an invitation, our friends _____ (come) to our party.
2. He _____ (not/ understand) you if you _____ (whisper).
3. They _____ (not/ survive) in the desert if they _____ (not/ take) extra water with them.
4. If you _____ (press) CTRL + s, you _____ (save) the file.
5. You _____ (cross) the Channel if you _____ (fly) from Paris to London.
6. Fred _____ (answer) the phone if his wife _____ (have) a bath.
7. If Claire _____ (wear) this dress at the party, our guests _____ (not/ stay) any longer.
8. If I _____ (touch) this snake, my girlfriend _____ (scream).
9. She _____ (forget) to pick you up if you _____ (not/ phone) her.
10. I _____ (remember) you if you _____ (give) me a photo.

II. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets. (The second condition).

1. If you _____ (help) your grandma, I _____ (do) the shopping.
2. Andrew _____ (water) the flowers if he _____ (stay) at home.
3. If she _____ (have) 5 pounds more, she _____ (buy) herself this T-shirt.
4. If they _____ (offer) me the job, I _____ (take) it.
5. You _____ (have) summer holidays from June till August if you _____ (live) in the USA.
6. We _____ (sell) the bike for 20 Euros if Ron _____ (repair) it.
7. If you _____ (use) a pencil, the drawing _____ (be) perfect.
8. The children _____ (be) happy if he _____ (teach) them English.
9. If Green _____ (visit) us, we _____ (go) out tonight.
10. They _____ (come) again if he _____ (plan) a second stay.

III. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets. (The third condition).

1. If you _____ (check) the car, it (not/ break) _____ down in the middle of the desert.
2. If it _____ (not/ rain), the children (play) outside.
3. If my parents _____ (not/ be) so tired, they _____ (watch) the film on TV.

- 4. If she _____ (buy) a new hard disk, she _____ (not/ lose) all data.
- 5. If we _____ (use) the town map, we _____ (not/ get) lost.
- 6. If Tom _____ (eat) more salad, he (not/ catch) a cold.
- 7. If the police _____ (not/ stop) me, I _____ (reach) you in time.
- 8. If his older brother _____ (not/ drive) so fast, he _____ (not/ crash) into the other car.
- 9. If Fred _____ (not/ cheat) at the test, his teacher _____ (not/ phone) his father.
- 10. If I _____ (not/ switch off) the radio, I _____ (know) about the second goal.

IV. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

- 1. If the earth suddenly (stop) _____ spinning we all (fly) _____ off it.
- 2. If you (smoke) _____ in a non-smoking compartment the other passengers (object) _____.
- 3. (your parents/ not/ be) _____ proud if they could see you now?
- 4. I'm broke, but I (have) _____ plenty of money now if I (not/ spend) _____ so much yesterday.
- 5. If we (work) _____ all right, we (finish) _____ in time; but we have no intention of doing it.
- 6. If we (have) _____ a submarine now, we (use) _____ it to investigate the seabed.
- 7. Were he ten years younger, he (take) _____ part in the voyage around the world.
- 8. Should you come late, they (not let) _____ you in.
- 9. He might get rid of his cough if he (not smoke) _____ so much.
- 10. If someone (give) _____ you a boat what you (do) _____?
- 11. Water (freeze) _____ if the temperature falls below zero.
- 12. I (warn) _____ you if I had seen you last week.
- 13. He always says hello if he (see) _____ you.
- 14. What would you do if he (resign) _____ tomorrow?
- 15. I wouldn't have been so upset if Judy (write) _____ to me earlier.
- 16. Shout if you (see) _____ anything unusually.
- 17. The engine starts if you (turn) _____ this key.
- 18. If he weren't so bad-temperature, his wife (not leave) _____ him so soon after the marriage.
- 19. What (you/ say) _____ if I offered you a job?
- 20. The children always (get) _____ frightened if they watch horror films.
- 21. If it (not be) _____ for you, I would be late.

22. I c
in t
23. W
24. If
25. If
26. I f
27. H
28. It w
29. H
30. H
31. I v
32. To
33. M
34. I v
35. H

V. Con
bef
1. She
→ She
2. I can
→ I'd
3. I do
→ If I
4. The
→ If th
5. The
→ If th
6. He
→ If he
7. Car
→ If C
8. Rita
→ If R
9. She
→ If sh

22. I can't help feeling sorry for the hungry children. If only there (be) _____ peace in the world.
23. Were I to become president, my first act (be) _____ to help the poor.
24. If he (listen) _____ to his father's advice, he would still be working here.
25. If she hadn't stayed up late last night, she (not/ be) _____ tired now.
26. I feel as if my head (be) _____ on fire now, doctor.
27. He always talks as though he (address) _____ at a public meeting.
28. It was our fault to keep you waiting so long. We (inform) _____ you in advance.
29. Had I known her address, I (go) _____ to visit her.
30. He looked frightened as if he (see) _____ a ghost.
31. I wish I (see) _____ her off at the airport yesterday.
32. Tom wishes he (have) _____ enough money to buy a new car now.
33. Mary wishes she (become) _____ an astronaut someday.
34. I wish I (have) _____ a day off to visit his parents. He hasn't seen them for ages.
35. He wishes he (not/ buy) _____ that old car.

V. Complete each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. She doesn't live in London because she doesn't know anyone there.
→ She'd _____
2. I can't live in the country because I can't find a job there.
→ I'd _____
3. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert.
→ If I _____
4. The schoolchildren sowed some seeds, but they forgot to water them so they didn't grow.
→ If the children _____
5. They don't understand the problem. They won't find a solution.
→ If they _____
6. He sits around too much. He isn't fit.
→ If he _____
7. Carol didn't answer the phone because she was studying.
→ If Carol _____
8. Rita is exhausted today because she didn't get any sleep last night.
→ If Rita _____
9. She's very thin; perhaps that's why she feels cold so much.
→ If she _____

10. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart.

→ If he _____

11. He can't park near his office; that's why he doesn't come by car.

→ If he _____

12. My house is guarded by two big dogs. That's the only reason it isn't broken into every night.

→ If my house _____

13. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone.

→ If the flats _____

14. I don't know her e-mail address, so I can't tell you.

→ If I _____

15. She works in the evening. She has no time to play with her children.

→ If she _____

16. I don't want them to be upset, so I've decided not to tell them what happened.

→ They _____

17. I am not tall enough to join the basketball team.

→ If I _____

18. He doesn't see the signal so he doesn't stop his car.

→ If he _____

19. Peter gets bad marks because he doesn't prepare his lessons well.

→ If Peter _____

20. Mary doesn't have enough money. She can't buy a new car.

→ If Mary _____

21. Go right now or you'll be late for the train.

→ If you _____

22. He doesn't apply for the job because he doesn't have enough qualifications.

→ If he _____

23. Hurry up, or we will be late for the exam.

→ If we _____

24. They do not understand you because you do not often talk to them.

→ If you _____

25. Because you speak English unnaturally, they do not understand you.

→ If you _____

VI. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

1. I would have visited you before if there _____ quite a lot of people in your house.
A. hadn't B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. wasn't
2. If you had caught the bus, you _____ late for work.
A. wouldn't have been B. would have been
C. wouldn't be D. would be
3. If I _____, I would express my feelings.
A. were asked B. would ask C. had been asked D. asked
4. If _____ as I told her, she would have succeeded.
A. she has done B. she had done C. she does D. she did
5. Will you be angry if I _____ your pocket dictionary?
A. stole B. have stolen C. were to steal D. steal
6. You made a mistake by telling her a lie. It _____ better if you _____ to her.
A. would have been/ hadn't lied B. would be/ didn't lie
C. will be/ don't lie D. would be/ hadn't lied
7. John would be taking a great risk if he _____ his money in that business.
A. would invest B. invested C. had invested D. invests
8. She wouldn't have given them all that money if we _____ her to.
A. wouldn't advise B. won't advise C. hadn't advised D. didn't advise
9. If the tree hadn't been so high, he _____ it up to take his kite down.
A. could have climbed B. climb
C. is climbing D. climbed
10. If the wall weren't so high, he _____ it up to take his ball down.
A. climbed B. could climb C. is climbing D. climb
11. If I _____ her phone number, I _____ her last night
A. had known/ could have phoned B. knew/ would have phoned
C. know/ can phone D. knew/ could phone
12. If he _____ the truth, the police wouldn't arrest him.
A. tells B. told C. had told D. would tell
13. If you press that button what _____?
A. would happen B. would have happened
C. will happen D. happen
14. She says if she _____ that the traffic lights were red she _____.
A. had realized/ would stop B. realized/ could have stopped
C. has realized/ stopped D. had realized/ would have stopped
15. I am very thin. I think, if I _____ smoking, I might get fat.
A. stop B. had stopped C. will stop D. stopped

16. If I _____ that yesterday, I _____ them.
A. had discovered/ would inform B. had discovered/ would have informed
C. had discovered/ could inform D. discovered/ can inform
17. If you _____ to the course regularly, they _____ a certificate last year.
A. go/ gave B. go/ give
C. had gone/ would have given D. went/ would give
18. I think he is not at home. If he _____ in, he _____ the phone.
A. was/ answered B. were/ would answer
C. were/ would have answered D. had been/ would have answered
19. If I _____ in London now, I could visit British Museum.
A. were B. had been C. have been D. would be
20. If Columbus _____ money from Queen Isabella, he _____ across the Atlantic.
A. do not receive/ could not sail
B. had not received/ might not have sailed
C. did not receive/ might not have sailed
D. would not receive/ might not sail
21. If you didn't wear shabby clothes, you _____ more good-looking.
A. will be B. would be C. would have been D. can be
22. If your hair _____ grey now, what _____ you _____?
A. went/ would/ do B. goes/ would/ do
C. had gone/ would/ do D. had gone/ would have/ done
23. If you _____ be someone, who _____ you _____?
A. could/ would/ have been B. could/ would/ be
C. can/ will/ be D. are able to/ will/ be
24. If I _____ an Angel, I would try to make happy all the children.
A. am B. have been C. were D. had been
25. John would be taking a great risk if he _____ his money in that business.
A. would invest B. invested C. had invested D. invests
26. It _____ if nobody had reminded them.
A. would have be forgot B. would have been forgot
C. would have forget D. would have been forget
27. The car _____ if somebody takes it there.
A. will be repaired B. would be repaired C. will been repaired D. is repair
28. You _____ to prison if you did that.
A. would be send B. would have been sent
C. would be sent D. were sent
29. You would study Italian if it _____ here.
A. was teaching B. were taught C. would be taught D. is taught

30. It
A. v
31. Th
A. v
32. Th
A. v
33. A
A. v
34. W
A. v
35. He
A. v
36. W
A. h
C. h
37. The
A. c
C. c
38. He
A. v
C. w
39. Th
A. v
C. w
40. If I
A. I
C. w
41. Ke
A. c
42. If I
A. d
43. If s
A. w
44. I w
A. if
C. if

30. It _____ if nobody reminded them
A. was forgotten B. would be forget C. would be forgot D. would forgot
31. The magazine _____ by more people if it had better articles.
A. would be reading B. would read C. would be read D. been read
32. The joke would not be funny if it _____ into French.
A. were translated B. is translated C. was be translated D. translated
33. A doctor _____ if somebody falls ill.
A. will be cold for B. will be called for C. will call for D. would be call for
34. Would she go if she _____?
A. were invited B. was be invited C. have been invited D. be invited
35. He _____ the death penalty if he were found guilty.
A. would be given B. would be gave C. would given D. were given
36. Who would have won the World War II if the nuclear bomb _____ by the Nazus first.
A. had be produced B. had produced
C. had been produced D. would be produced
37. The room _____ if it is not empty.
A. couldn't be repainted B. cannot be repainted
C. could be repainted D. can be repainted
38. He _____ the death penalty if he had been found guilty.
A. would has given B. would has been given
C. would have given D. would have been given
39. The cars _____ if we had not done such a huge advertising campaign.
A. would not have been bought B. would not have be bought
C. would have been bought D. would not had been bought
40. If I were a better conversationalist, _____ to parties more often?
A. I would be invited B. I would have been invited
C. would I be invited D. would I have been invited
41. Kevin never seems to get tired. I wish I _____ his energy
A. can have B. have had C. had D. would have
42. If I _____ him yesterday, I would have to come back tomorrow
A. didn't meet B. have met C. met D. hadn't met
43. If she _____ the truth, I think she'd never want to see you again
A. would know B. knows C. will know D. knew
44. I would never have believed _____ it with my own eyes
A. if I didn't see B. if I hadn't seen
C. if I haven't seen D. if I wouldn't have seen

45. I wish I had remembered your number. Otherwise, I _____ you
 A. phoned B. would phone
 C. would have phoned D. will have phone
46. Such typing mistakes _____ avoided if you had been more careful.
 A. can have been B. would be C. might have been D. should be
47. Carol was late for work this morning. But for the traffic jam, she _____ half an hour earlier.
 A. could come B. could have come C. had come D. can have come
48. Don't worry _____ home late tonight.
 A. when I'll be B. if I'll be C. unless I'll be D. if I'm
49. I _____ one of my special desserts for dinner, if you like.
 A. make B. will make C. am going to make D. am making
50. When you _____ Bob, tell him he still owes me some money.
 A. see B. are going to see C. will see D. are seeing
51. I wish I _____ him, but I don't.
 A. like B. can like C. liked D. would like
52. She feels lonely because she doesn't know many people there. She wishes she _____ more people.
 A. will know B. knew C. knows D. has known
53. If I _____ the flu, I would have joined you for the trip
 A. hadn't had B. haven't had C. didn't have D. had has
54. "I'm not staying any longer." "I wish you _____."
 A. can B. will C. are D. were
55. But for the hold-up, we _____ here in time
 A. would have been B. could be C. had been D. must have been
56. I miss my old motorbike, I wish I _____ it. I had it for years
 A. I didn't sell B. hadn't sold C. had sold D. haven't sold
57. Jill regrets having bought that second-hand laptop. She wishes she _____.
 A. didn't buy it B. hasn't bought it
 C. wouldn't have bought it D. hadn't bought it
58. I'm sorry I missed seeing my old friend at your party. I wish I _____.
 A. had been there B. was there
 C. could have been there D. should have been there
59. I lost your phone number. Otherwise, I _____ you much earlier
 A. will contact B. would have contacted
 C. would contact D. had contacted

60. "I'm sorry you failed the test." "Frankly, I wish I _____ harder."
 A. could study B. had studied
 C. have studied D. would have studied
61. "Are we lost?" - "I'm afraid we are. If only we _____ a map with us."
 A. brought B. would have brought
 C. could have brought D. had brought
62. If the lecture _____ so quickly, we'd have understood his speech.
 A. didn't speak B. hadn't spoken
 C. wouldn't have spoken D. shouldn't have spoken
63. If you put salt in water, it _____.
 A. dissolves B. would dissolve C. could dissolve D. dissolved
64. _____, please paint the windows before you leave
 A. If you'll have enough time B. If you have enough time
 C. Unless you have enough time D. Unless you can have enough time
65. Jeff wouldn't have bumped into the waitress if he _____ in such a hurry.
 A. weren't B. hasn't been
 C. hadn't been D. wouldn't have been
66. If you _____ Mary by chance, please give her my phone number.
 A. met B. should meet C. could meet D. will meet
67. My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I _____ this shop.
 A. hadn't opened B. couldn't open
 C. weren't be able to open D. wouldn't have opened
68. I think she would forgive you if you _____ to speak to her.
 A. are trying B. would try C. tried D. have tried
69. I wouldn't have to take this course if my English _____ better.
 A. were B. had been
 C. would be D. would have been
70. If we hadn't got lost, we _____ arrived much earlier.
 A. had B. would be C. might be D. could have
71. But for his wife's encouragement, he _____ gotten to the top of his profession.
 A. hadn't B. hasn't C. won't have D. wouldn't have
72. I wish I _____ more careful with my money in the future.
 A. would be B. should be C. could be D. had been
73. "You speak English well." - "Yes, but I wish I _____ another foreign language well too."
 A. speak B. can speak C. would speak D. could speak
74. "Did you watch the football match late last night?" "No, I didn't, but I wish I _____."
 A. were B. have had C. had D. did

75. "I doubt whether I can get through the test." "If you did as I told you, you _____"
- A. can succeed B. could succeed
C. had succeeded D. would have succeeded
76. "I'm too tired to study." "If you hadn't watched that late movie last night, you _____ so tired now."
- A. wouldn't be B. hadn't been
C. wouldn't have been D. would have been
77. "Did you invest that company, Carol?" "Yes, but now I wish I _____"
- A. didn't B. hadn't C. did D. had
78. She was too shy. Otherwise, she _____ many more friends.
- A. will make B. can make
C. would have made D. should have made
79. If I had known that you couldn't eat eel, I _____ bought it
- A. wouldn't B. won't have C. hadn't D. wouldn't have
80. Without the life-jackets, most passengers _____ drowned in that accident
- A. would have been B. would be C. had been D. were

VII. Choose the sentence which has the same meaning as the root one.

1. "I couldn't have made it without your help" means
 - A. I couldn't have made it if you helped me.
 - B. I couldn't have made it if you had helped me.
 - C. I couldn't have made it if you hadn't helped me.
 - D. I couldn't have made it if you didn't help me.
2. She didn't stop her car because she didn't see the signal.
 - A. If she saw the signal, she would stop her car.
 - B. If she had seen the signal, she would stop her car.
 - C. If she had seen the signal, she would have stopped her car.
 - D. If she saw the signal, she would have stopped her car.
3. His flight was delayed so he couldn't be here on time.
 - A. He would be here in time if his flight were not delayed.
 - B. He would have been here in time if his flight hadn't been delayed.
 - C. He would be here in time if his flight hadn't been delayed.
 - D. He would have been here in time if his flight weren't delayed.
4. Without your help, I couldn't overcome the problem.
 - A. If you don't help me, I can't overcome the problem.
 - B. If you didn't help me, I couldn't overcome the problem.
 - C. If you hadn't helped me, I couldn't overcome the problem.
 - D. If you hadn't helped me, I couldn't have overcome the problem.

5. Thanks to Laura's report, I was able to finish the project.
 A. If there isn't Laura's report, I wouldn't finish the project.
 B. Had it not been for Laura's report, I wouldn't have been to finish the project.
 C. If Laura didn't help me, I wouldn't finish the project.
 D. I wouldn't have finished the project if Laura didn't help me.

VIII. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting.

1. What do you do if you won the first prize of the lottery?
 A B C D
2. Would people be able to fly, if they have feathers instead of hair?
 A B C D
3. George now wishes he hasn't broken his encouragement with Marian.
 A B C D
4. I would do it if I could, but I can't so I wouldn't even try.
 A B C D
5. If a drop of oil is placed in a glass of water, it would float to the top.
 A B C D
6. If Peter had been more careful, he wouldn't break the camera I lent him.
 A B C D
7. Roger wouldn't have made such a lot of mistakes if he hasn't been so tired.
 A B C D
8. How nice it would be for our parents if we could built the house.
 A B C D
9. He wouldn't have able to pass the test if his English hadn't been good enough.
 A B C D
10. If only we knew all this information about the market many weeks ago.
 A B C D
11. My father gave me a watch for my birthday, but I wish he has given me laptop instead.
 A B C D
12. If your son were old enough, he could be able to take the competition next week.
 A B C D
13. If she had send a telegram, we would have received it by now.
 A B C D
14. They wouldn't have order more books if they had noticed that the sales were falling.
 A B C D
15. I would have called you if I could have known your number.
 A B C D

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: PASSIVE VOICE

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. An island _____ by water. (cover)
2. I _____ to the party last night but I didn't come. (invite)
3. Many accidents _____ by reckless driving. (cause)
4. A new dormitory _____ in the university campus now. (build)
5. Thank goodness! My jewelry _____ in the robbery last night. (steal/ not)
6. If I didn't do my job properly, I _____ (sack)
7. The electric light bulb _____ by Thomas Edison. (invent)
8. Mickey Mouse cartoons _____ in sixty languages. (translate)
9. If it is foggy, that sport event _____ (cancel)
10. The examinees _____ the result of the examination next week. (tell)
11. This machine _____ for quite a long time. (not use)
12. The clever dog saved Lan and her family from _____ in the typhoon. (catch)
13. I am looking forward to _____ fairly. (treat)
14. Nylon _____ by an American chemist, Julian Hill in the 1930s. (invent)
15. How old is this tower? It _____ to be over 600 years ago. (believe)
16. Teacher's day _____ largely since 1982. (celebrate)
17. We are having our house _____ at the moment. (paint)
18. Some trees _____ on the sidewalk at the moment. (plant)
19. My car has disappeared. It _____ by my brother. (take)
20. So as not _____ by paparazzi, Angelina Jolie wore a veil. (recognize)

II. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. Somebody has taken my briefcase.

2. She had finished her report soon.

3. The mad dog bit the little boy.

4. The police have arrested five suspects.

5. The doctor ordered him to take a long rest.

6. Lightning struck the house.

7. A group of students have met their friend at the railway station.

8. They didn't allow Tom to take these books home.

9. The teacher won't correct exercise tomorrow.

10. Marry has operated Tom since 10 o'clock.

11. This is the second time they have written to us about this.

12. Mr. Smith has taught us French for two years.

13. They didn't look after the children properly.

14. We import these machines from the USA.

15. Nobody swept this street last week.

III. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. When will you do the work?

2. How many days did she spend to finish the work?

3. How do you spend this amount of money?

4. What books are people reading this year?

5. How did the police find the lost man?

6. Who looked after the children for you?

7. How long have they waited for the doctor?

8. What time can the boys hand in their papers?

9. Why didn't they help him?

10. Who are they keeping in the kitchen?

IV. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. I have heard her sing this song several times.

2. People saw him steal your car.

3. The teacher is watching the work.

4. He won't let you do that silly thing again.

5. People don't make the children work hard.

6. They made him work all day.

7. The detective saw the woman putting the jewelry in her bag.

8. The terrorists made the hostages lie down.

9. Police advise drivers to use an alternative route.

10. She helps me do all these difficult exercises.

V. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. Open your book!

2. Take off your hat!

3. Don't do that silly thing again!

4. Let's tell them about it!

5. Don't let the other see you!
- _____

VI. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. People say that he works 16 hours a day.

2. It is believed that the boy is wearing a white T- shirt and blue jeans.

3. People thought Mike had paid too much.

4. Everyone knows the portrait was painted by Picasso.

5. It is predicted that the company will lose money this year.

6. It is said that she has lived there for ten years.

7. The police think the criminal is in hiding in the London area.

8. It is reported that the building has been badly damaged by fire.

9. It is said that there is a secret tunnel between them.

10. They believe that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.

VII. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meanings.

1. They say that she is the best singer in this town.
She _____
2. They believe he will be the winner.
It _____
3. People think that Tom stole food in the supermarket 3 days ago.
Tom _____
4. Someone reported that the situation was under control.
The situation _____
5. It is said that she works 16 hours a day.
She _____

6. Someone thinks that the company is planning a new advertising campaign.

The company _____

7. Everyone expects that the soap opera will end next year.

It _____

8. It is alleged that the man drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.

The man _____

9. Someone believed that the President had suffered a heart attack.

The president _____

10. They think that the prisoners escaped by climbing over the wall.

The prisoners _____

11. It is reported that the buildings have been badly damaged by fire.

The buildings _____

12. It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods.

Many people _____

13. We all expected that Marta will pass the exam.

It _____

14. We knew that you are in town on the night of the crime.

You _____

15. People believe that he was killed by terrorists.

He _____

VIII. Turn these sentences into the passive voice.

1. Our neighbor ought to paint the garage.

2. I have to return these books to the library.

3. Someone will pay you in ten days.

4. They chose him as the best actor of the year.

5. The cat has broken many bowls and dishes.

6. Clement Clarke Moore wrote the poem "A Visit from Saint Nicholas" in 1823.

7. Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.

8. People celebrate Tet round the last of January and the beginning of February.

9. They taught him French and gave him a dictionary.

10. Nguyen Hue School will hold an English-speaking Contest next month.

11. A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting.

12. They have eaten all the dinner since they finished the conversation.

20. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in?

21. People said that the policeman died of the cancer.

22. People think that we are using too much electricity.

23. Every year, Viet Nam exports millions of tons of rice.

24. Vietnamese people celebrate their Lunar New Year Festival around January and February.

25. Our teacher always advises us to study harder on the second term.

26. The Library of Congress in the USA employs over 5000 employees.

27. My mother is making "Special Chinese Fried Rice" in the kitchen now.

28. Mr. Tam is painting his pictures with his patience.

29. They are planning to see a new film called "Ghost of Georgia".

30. They are broadcasting The World Cup Soccer games all over the world.

31. Mary is cutting the cupcake with a sharp knife.

32. Bad weather has delayed flight 202 from Miami.

33. They have celebrated the Teacher's Day largely since 1982.

34. Science and Technology have completely changed human's life.

35. People have built this building of bricks, stones and cement.

36. Nga has typed the report about polluted environment for 2 hours.

37. Brothers Lazlo and George Biro invented the ballpoint pen.

38. The boy broke the window and took away some money.

39. Someone cut down the tree in the garden yesterday.

40. The artist painted a huge pictures to raise fund for the poor children.

41. Mai wrote some articles about the damage of 11th storm.

42. Someone was making coffee while I walked into the kitchen.

43. My father was fixing the electrical sockets at this time yesterday.

44. SJC Company was holding the meeting while it began to rain.

45. Mrs. Green was mending the ladder at ten yesterday.

46. The chief engineer was instructing all the workers of the plan.

47. Mr. Han is going to visit Hanoi on his work next week.

48. This company will organize an art exhibition next month.

49. Binh Minh High School will hold the English-speaking contest on next Friday.

50. Tom will return those books back to the library tomorrow.

51. The postman will deliver newspaper to him next week.

52. They can't make tea in cold water. They have to make tea in hot water.

53. A sudden increase in water pressure may break the dam.

54. You must clean the floor before you paint it.

55. The girl has to decide to study law or pharmacy.

56. People can't learn a foreign language in one week.

57. They make artificial flower of silk.

58. Nick will bring the pizzas to our house.

59. You can't make tea in cold water.

60. They are digging some holes in the garden.

61. Did you receive your visa yesterday?

62. Where will the company send you next year?

63. He has spelt the word wrongly.

64. She was doing the homework at 4 yesterday.

65. They were preparing the meals when I arrived home.

66. The zookeeper feeds the animals at the zoo every day.

67. Should they help Timothy with cooking dinner?

68. The managers have copied the file since you left the company.

69. They are going to steal your money if you are not careful.

70. The thief broke the window and took away some pictures.

71. For centuries, poets, writers and musicians have mentioned ao dai in poems, novels and songs.

72. They are going to plant some flowers and plants in our school yard next week.

73. Students in secondary school shouldn't drive motorbikes at school.

74. They had opened a new museum in this land before we came to live in Vietnam in 1999.

75. People said that Michael Jackson died of using too much cocaine.

76. Their boss made them work very hard until midnight.

77. This is the first time they have written to us about this.

78. How many lessons are you going to learn next month?

79. Someone had invented electric lights before I was born.

80. People know that Japan produces a wide range of cars.

81. Before they took exams they had revised their lessons.

82. When he came home his father was reading a newspaper.

83. My father will take me to Ho Chi Minh City next week.

84. When I was 18 years old, my parents allowed me to go out in the evening.

85. You were wearing your new hat when I met you yesterday.

86. He is preparing everything for the presidential election.

87. Last Friday, when I came to Jane's house, she had finished all exercises.

88. Countries are finding a way to solve the problem.

89. He put the letter in the drawer, and then he locked it up.

90. By the end of this year, we will have learnt 2,000 English words.

91. Don't ask for another book until you finish this one.

92. Her father was planting different kinds of flowers in the garden.

93. The Prime Minister is making a speech at the moment.

94. How many days did she spend finishing the work?

95. The doctor pulled out one of my teeth yesterday morning.

96. His wife usually brings him sandwiches at lunch time.

97. The light went out while I was making a cup of tea.

98. The students of chemistry made many experiments last week.

99. For the past years, I have done all my washing with hand.

100. The teacher is teaching English in his class.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: REPORTED SPEECH

I. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. "He works in a bank".

She said _____

2. "We went out last night".

She told me _____

3. "I'm coming!".

She said _____

4. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived".

She told me _____

5. "I'd never been there before".

She said _____

6. "I didn't go to the party".

She told me _____

7. "Lucy'll come later".

She said _____

8. "He hasn't eaten breakfast".

She told me _____

9. "I can help you tomorrow".

She said _____

10. "You should go to bed early".

She told me _____

11. "I don't like chocolate".

She told me _____

12. "I won't see you tomorrow".

She said _____

13. "She's living in Paris for a few months".

She said _____

14. "I visited my parents at the weekend".

She told me _____

15. "She hasn't eaten sushi before".

She said _____

16. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London".

She said _____

17. "They would help if they could".

She said _____

18. "I'll do the washing-up later".

She told me _____

19. "He could read when he was three".

She said _____

20. "I was sleeping when Julie called".

She said _____

II. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. "Please help me carry this".

She asked me _____

2. "Please come early".

She _____

3. "Please buy some milk".

She _____

4. "Could you please open the window?"

She _____

5. "Could you bring the book tonight?"

She _____

6. "Can you help me with my homework, please?"

She _____

7. "Would you bring me a cup of coffee, please?"

She _____

8. "Would you mind passing the salt?"

She _____

9. "Would you mind lending me a pencil?"

She _____

10. "I was wondering if you could possibly tell me the time?"

She _____

11. "Do your homework!"

She told me _____

12. "Go to bed!"

She _____

13. "Don't be late!"

She _____

14. "Don't smoke!"

She _____

15. "Tidy your room!"

She _____

16. "Wait here!"

She _____

17. "Don't do that!"

She _____

18. "Eat your dinner!"

She _____

19. "Don't make a mess!"

She _____

20. "Do the washing-up!"

She _____

III. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. "Where is he?"

She asked me _____

2. "What are you doing?"

She asked me _____

3. "Why did you go out last night?"

She asked me _____

4. "Who was that beautiful woman?"

She asked me _____

5. "How is your mother?"

She asked me _____

6. "What are you going to do at the weekend?"

She asked me _____

7. "Where will you live after graduation?"

She asked me _____

8. "What were you doing when I saw you?"

She asked me _____

9. "How was the journey?"

She asked me _____

10. "How often do you go to the cinema?"

She asked me _____

11. "Do you live in London?"

She asked me _____

12. "Did he arrive on time?"

She asked me _____

13. "Have you been to Paris?"

She asked me _____

14. "Can you help me?"

She asked me _____

15. "Are you working tonight?"

She asked me _____

16. "Will you come later?"

She asked me _____

17. "Do you like coffee?"

She asked me _____

18. "Is this the road to the station?"

She asked me _____

19. "Did you do your homework?"

She asked me _____

20. "Have you studied reported speech before?"

She asked me _____

IV. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. She said, "I can't find my umbrella".

2. They said, "We are learning English now".

3. "My friend is coming next week", Tom said.

4. "I'll help my mum with housework this weekend" he said.

2. "We shall overcome this difficulty", they said.

3. "My father is a doctor here", my friend said.

4. "I am going on holiday tomorrow", the boy said to his neighbor.

5. "You will have to finish all these exercises before next week", the teacher said to his students.

6. "I came back here early yesterday," she said.

7. "I've broken the vase," she said

8. "I will never see you again," the boy said to the girl.

9. He said to her, "You are my friend."

10. Johnny said to his mother, "I don't know how to do this exercise."

11. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children.

12. Marry said, "My father died a year ago".

13. John said, "I have finished studying my lesson".

14. Mary said, "I can not go to the movies with you, John".

15. "I shall expect to see you next Wednesday." Mary said to her friend.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULTS

I. Choose the best answer for each sentence.

1. *Peter didn't arrive in time to see her.*

A. Peter wasn't early enough to see her.

B. Peter wasn't enough early to see her.

C. Peter wasn't too early to see her.

D. Peter was so late that I can't see her.

2. *The bus was late. I didn't go to school on time.*

A. The bus wasn't so late that I didn't go to school on time.

B. The bus wasn't so early that I didn't go to school on time.

C. The bus wasn't so early that I didn't go to school on time.

D. The bus was so late that I didn't go to school on time.

3. *The book is so expensive that she can't buy it.*

A. The book is too expensive for her to buy.

B. The book isn't cheap enough for her to buy it.

C. It is such expensive book that she can't buy it.

D. All are correct.

4. *eight hours/ John/ be/ old/ work/ a day/ enough*
 - A. John is old enough to work eight hours a day.
 - B. John is old enough working eight hours a day.
 - C. John is enough old working eight hours a day.
 - D. John is enough old to work eight hours a day.
5. *The Switch was too high for him to catch.*
 - A. He wasn't tall enough for reaching the switch.
 - B. He wasn't tall enough to reach the switch.
 - C. He wasn't enough tall to reach the switch.
 - D. He wasn't so tall that to reach the switch.
6. *The car is too expensive for him to buy.*

A. He is not rich enough to buy a car.	B. He is not rich enough to buy the car.
C. He is not rich enough to buy car.	D. He is poor enough to buy the car.
7. *weather/ bad/ us/ go/ picnic*
 - A. The weather was so bad for us to go on a picnic.
 - B. The weather was too bad for us to go on a picnic.
 - C. The weather was bad enough for us to go on a picnic.
 - D. The weather was such bad for us to go on a picnic.
8. *The story is short enough for her to read.*
 - A. It is such a short story that she can read it.
 - B. It is such a short story that she can read.
 - C. The story is too short for her to read.
 - D. It is such a short story for her to read.
9. *Your brother is too young to see the horror film.*
 - A. Your brother is so young for him to see the horror film.
 - B. Your brother is very young that he can't see the horror film.
 - C. Your borther is not old enough to see the horror film.
 - D. Your brother is old enough for him to see the horror film.
10. *The dress is not big enough for her to wear.*
 - A. The dress is too small for her to wear.
 - B. The dress is so small that she can't wear it.
 - C. It is such a small dress that she can't wear it.
 - D. All are correct.
11. *Daisy isn't old enough to get married.*
 - A. Daisy isn't as old as she get married.
 - B. Daisy isn't too young for her to get married.
 - C. Daisy is too young to get married..
 - D. Daisy is so young for her to get married.

12. *The shirt isn't large enough for him to wear.*

- A. The shirt is so small that he can't wear.
- B. The shirt is so small for him to wear.
- C. It is such a small shirt for him to wear.
- D. The shirt is too small for him to wear.

II. Combine these pairs of sentences using the structure "Enough ... to V".

1. I can't wear this coat in winter. It is not warm.

→ This coat _____

2. Don't stand on that chair. It is not strong.

→ That chair _____

3. Two people can't sleep in this bed. It is not wide.

→ This bed _____

4. The film was very interesting. We saw it through.

→ The film _____

5. The boy is very intelligent. He can understand you.

→ The boy _____

6. He didn't speak English clearly. Everyone couldn't understand him.

→ He _____

7. The girl is not clever. She can't mend this shirt.

→ The girl _____

8. The book is very exciting. You should read it.

→ The book _____

9. These songs are very simple. Everybody can sing them.

→ These songs _____

10. The weather was very good. We went swimming.

→ The weather _____

11. He didn't get the job. He wasn't experienced.

→ He _____

12. Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't large.

→ This sofa _____

13. It was such an interesting novel that I read it many times.

→ The novel _____

14. This question is so easy that we can answer.

→ This question _____

15. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it.

→ The water was not _____

16. It was such a light box that he could carry it.

→ The box _____

17. The work is so hard that he asks his friend for some help.

→ The work _____

18. It was such good weather that we went on a picnic.

→ The weather _____

19. I won't swim in the sea because it's too cold.

→ The sea _____

20. It is such a simple song that she can sing it

→ The song _____

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10:

USED TO AND BE/ GET USED TO V-ING

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets *used to + infinitive, be/ get used to + V-ing or be used for*.

1. When I was a child, I _____ (dream) of being an astronaut.

2. I'm terribly nervous. I _____ (not/ speak) to a large audience.

3. It took us ages to _____ (live) in an apartment house.

4. Lots of trains _____ (stop) here, but not many do now.

5. Didn't Nick _____ (work) on a building site?

6. I'll have an orange juice, please. I _____ (not/ drink) alcohol.

7. When Laura was at college, she _____ (have) a picture of Elvis Presley on her bedroom wall.

8. There _____ (be) a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.

9. When she arrived in Britain, she _____ (not/ drive) on the left, but she soon got used to it.

10. I _____ (live) in Finland, but now I live in France.

11. I _____ (sit) at this desk. I sit here everyday.

12. I _____ (sit) in the back of the classroom, but now I prefer to sit in the front row.

13. People _____ (believe) the earth was flat.

14. Trains _____ (be) the main means of cross-continental travel. Today, most people take airplanes for long-distance travel.

15. Ms. Stanton's job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She _____ (travel) by plane.

II. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. When I was a child, I _____ like ice-cream, but I don't like it now.
A. am used to B. used to C. use D. am used for
2. Shampoo _____ washing your hair.
A. is used to B. gets used to C. is used for D. uses
3. I _____ wearing glasses.
A. am used to B. used to C. use D. am used for
4. We live in the capital now but we _____ live in a small village.
A. used to B. are used to C. use D. get used to
5. Gold _____ making jewelries.
A. gets used to B. uses C. used to D. is used for
6. The baby _____ getting up early.
A. used to B. don't get used to C. is not used to D. is used for
7. Cheques and credit cards _____ storing wealth.
A. use B. are used for C. used to D. get used to
8. Jack doesn't smoke any more but he _____ smoke 20 cigarettes a day.
A. uses B. is used to C. is used for D. used to
9. Money _____ buy food, furniture and other things.
A. is used for B. used to C. uses D. is used to
10. She usually _____ dictionary to find the meaning of difficult words.
A. is used to B. is used for C. used to D. uses
11. He _____ reading newspaper in the morning.
A. used to B. is used C. is used for D. gets used to
12. A raincoat _____ protecting us from rain.
A. is used to B. used to C. is used for D. uses
13. _____ eat sweet a lot when you were a child?
A. You used to B. Are you used to C. Did you use to D. Did you use
14. Eventhough Jackson is only 12, he _____ flying on airplanes. His father is a pilot and has taken Jackson with him in a plane many times.
A. is used for B. is used C. gets used to D. used to
15. Michael _____ taking care of himself. He left home when he was 15 and has been on his own ever since.
A. is used to B. gets used C. is used for D. used to

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets used to + infinitive, be/ get used to + V-ing.

1. I was used to _____ (eat) at noon when I started school.
2. He used to _____ (eat) dinner at five o'clock.
3. When I was young, I used to _____ (swim) every day.
4. He used to _____ (like) her, but he doesn't anymore.
5. Don't worry, some day you will get used to _____ (speak) English.
6. Lan can't get used to _____ (study)
7. He used to _____ (dance) every night, but now he studies.
8. Adam is used to _____ (sleep) late on the weekends.
9. Charlie is used to _____ (eat) American food now.
10. She finally got used to _____ (eat) our food.
11. When I was a child, I used _____ (dream) of being an astronaut.
12. I'm terribly nervous. I'm not used _____ (speak) to a large audience.
13. It took us ages to get used _____ (live) in an apartment house.
14. Lots of trains used _____ (stop) here, but not many do now.
15. Didn't Nick use _____ (work) on a building site?
16. I'll have an orange juice, please. I'm not used _____ (drink) alcohol.
17. David doesn't seem to mind being in hospital. I suppose he's got used _____ (be) there.
18. When Laura was at college, she used _____ (have) a picture of Elvis Presley on her bedroom wall.
19. There used _____ (be) a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.
20. When she arrived in Britain, she wasn't used _____ (drive) on the left, but she soon got used to it.

IV. Viết lại câu, sử dụng *used to + Vinf* hoặc *didn't use to + Vinf*.

1. I had a lot of money but I lost it all when my business failed.

2. I quite like classical music now, although I wasn't keen on it when I was younger.

3. I seem to have lost interest in my work.

4. My brother had his hair cut short when he joined the army.

5. Dennis gave up smoking three years ago.

6. My parents lived in the USA when they were young.

7. Jim was my best friend, but we aren't friends any more.

8. When he was younger, my uncle was a national swimming champion.

9. I eat ice-cream now, but I disliked eating it when I was a child.

10. He was very rich when he was young.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: INFINITIVE AND GERUND

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom regrets (spend) _____ too much time (play) _____ computer games.
2. Students stopped (make) _____ noise when the teacher came in.
3. He'll try (not make) _____ the same mistake again.
4. Would you mind (turn) _____ off the radio?
5. When you see Tom, remember (give) _____ him my regards.
6. They postponed (build) _____ an elementary school for lack of finance.
7. It's no use (advise) _____ him. He never allows any body (give) _____ advice.
8. Is there anything here worth (buy) _____?
9. We missed (watch) _____ a football match last night.
10. The principal tells him (come) _____ in.
11. My parents decided (take) _____ a taxi because it was late.
12. Do you agree (lend) _____ me some money?
13. Tom refused (give) _____ me his address.
14. You'll be able (do) _____ it yourself when you are older.
15. I didn't know how (get) _____ to your house, so I stopped (ask) _____ the way.
16. We found it very difficult (reach) _____ a decision.
17. I will remember (give) _____ Mr. Brown your message.
18. She remembers (be) _____ taken to the zoo by her mother.
19. Do you feel like (go) _____ to the concert or would you like (stay) _____ at home?
20. My family is considering (take) _____ a trip to the USA next year.
21. The police didn't permit (camp) _____ in this wood for security reasons.
22. We don't allow people (smoke) _____ in the lecture room.

23. The teacher advised (review) _____ the grammatical structures carefully.
24. He's used to (go) _____ on foot to work.
25. We get used to (work) _____ on Sundays.
26. She is looking forward to (see) _____ her friends.
27. Sometimes students avoid (look) _____ at the teacher if they don't want (answer) _____ a question.
28. You should try (wear) _____ any shirts you want to buy.
29. The teacher recommends us (prepare) _____ the lessons well before (come) _____ to class.
30. There are people can't help (laugh) _____ when they see some one (slip) _____ on a banana skin.
31. He went to bed with out (lock) _____ the doors.
32. They don't have enough patience (wait) _____ for him.
33. Gravity makes water (run) _____ down hill.
34. This man let me (use) _____ his phone yesterday.
35. Are we allowed (go) _____ out with Tom?
36. The teller was made (raise) _____ his hands.
37. Mary was advised (stay) _____ out of the crowd.
38. She prefers (eat) _____ to (prepare) _____ meals.
39. When the rainy season comes, you need (repair) _____ the roof of the house.
40. The flowers need (water) _____ but you needn't (water) _____ them now.

II. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Shall we go for a walk?
→ What about _____?
2. Why don't we visit our teacher?
→ I suggest _____
3. I am very pleased that we shall meet again soon.
→ I'm looking _____
4. It is really quite easy to learn English.
→ Learning _____
5. I don't want to go to the movie tonight.
→ I don't feel like _____
6. Complaining about the matter is useless now.
→ It is _____
7. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.
→ It's better to avoid _____

8. I expect that he will get there by lunchtime.

→ I expect him _____

9. I remember someone telling me the news.

→ I remember being _____

10. Could you turn the radio down, please?

→ Would you mind _____ ?

III. Use the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. I hope _____ (have) a job.

2. Try to avoid _____ (make) him angry.

3. He is thinking of _____ (leave) his job.

4. Please let me _____ (know) your decision.

5. It's no use _____ (wait).

6. I hate _____ (see) a child cry.

7. Gravity keeps the Moon _____ (travel) around the Earth instead of _____ (shoot) off into the space.

8. It's difficult _____ (get) used to getting up early.

9. Stop _____ (argue) and start _____ (work).

10. I'd like _____ (have) a look at your new car.

11. I'm looking forward _____ (see) you again.

12. Would you mind _____ (not touch) the wire.

13. I'm sorry _____ (disappoint) you.

14. He told me _____ (sign) a paper admitting his guilt.

15. I don't enjoy _____ (go) to the dentist.

16. I forget _____ (meet) you.

17. Don't forget _____ (give) her my regards.

18. He promised _____ (not go) to school late.

19. They practise _____ (speak) English everyday.

20. They find it is very difficult _____ (understand) her.

21. My daughter likes _____ (drink) milk.

22. The teacher asked us _____ (write) the exercises.

23. My father gave up _____ (smoke) 12 years ago.

24. She refused _____ (answer) my questions.

25. He suggests _____ (go) on a trip.

26. They agree _____ (camp) in that field.

27. They didn't want me _____ (buy) that old house.

28. He regrets _____ (spend) too much on computer.
 29. I regret _____ (say) that you got bad points.
 30. The doctor advised me _____ (do) exercise every morning.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

1. Are you going to the seaside this summer?
 → Have you planned on _____?
 2. Shall we invite our friends on Sundays?
 → Do you consider _____?
 3. Would you please give me a hand?
 → Would you mind _____?
 4. Why don't we stay at home for a change?
 → I suggest _____
 5. Shall we go for a ride?
 → What about _____?
 6. Don't you remember you met her last week?
 → I'm sorry I cannot remember _____
 7. He didn't say goodbye to anyone when he left the room.
 → He left the room with out _____
 8. He likes to read books than to watch television.
 → He prefers _____
 9. Asking him for help is useless.
 → It's no _____
 10. We expect to meet them again.
 → We look _____

V. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. I couldn't make my car to start this morning.
 A B C D
 2. I'm sure he is incapable of run a mile in four minutes.
 A B C D
 3. Good friendship should be based on mutual understand.
 A B C D
 4. I'm delighted hearing that you have made much progress in your study.
 A B C D
 5. There is a lot of work doing here.
 A B C D

6. He is interested in play sports.

A B C D

7. He could not decide whether to get a job or studying.

A B C D

8. I dislike being talk about every where.

A B C D

9. He says that speak a foreign language always makes him nervous.

A B C D

10. We're looking forward to see you again.

A B C D

11. I'd like buying some earrings like yours.

A B C D

12. She smelt something burning and saw smokerise.

A B C D

13. I warned them not climb the mountain in such bad weather.

A B C D

14. They voluntarily spent their vacations to teach illiterate people to read & write.

A B C D

15. You can congratulate yourself about having done an excellent job.

A B C D

VI. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

1. My father usually helps me _____ English.

A. to learn B. lean C. learning D. both a and b

2. He was heard _____ shout.

A. to B. of C. by D. at

3. This student expected _____ the first winner of the Grand Prix.

A. be B. being C. to be D. will be

4. I told her _____ about her wedding; everything will straighten out.

A. Don't worry B. not to worry C. no worry D. not worry

5. May I suggest you let _____.

A. Mary doing so B. Mary do so C. Mary does to D. Mary to do so

6. She _____ him when he called her.

A. pretended not hear B. pretended she heard not
C. pretended not to hear D. did not pretend hear

7. The doctor advised _____ late.

A. me not staying up B. me not stay up
C. me not to stay up D. I did not stay up

8. The school superintendent told me _____.
A. hurrying up B. to hurry up C. hurry up D. hurried up
9. "_____ us face the enemies", shouted the soldiers.
A. Make B. Let C. Leave D. Keep
10. Mr. Brown told the school girls _____ in class.
A. don't eat B. not to eat C. eat not D. not eat
11. I have heard Dang Thai Son _____ the piano.
A. played B. plays C. play D. to play
12. The young teachers wanted a Foreign Language Teaching workshop _____ in Ho Chi Minh City.
A. to be holding B. should hold C. to be held D. to hold
13. _____ able to take part in the international math contest two years from now, Son works very hard in his math class.
A. In order to be B. Being C. Been D. So that he be
14. Try _____ so many mistakes.
A. not to make B. not make C. to make not D. make not
15. Let me _____ from you soon.
A. to hear B. hear C. hearing D. heard
16. John is too stupid _____ understand this.
A. to B. not to C. to not D. for
17. The wind is _____ to blow the roof off.
A. strong enough B. too strong C. quiet strong D. very strong
18. My father is _____ to stay up late.
A. too tired B. enough tired C. tired enough D. so tired
19. John wanted me _____ him.
A. to be helping B. help C. to help D. I help
20. I want _____ early tomorrow morning.
A. to leave B. leaving C. me leave D. me leaving
21. I hope _____.
A. to see you there B. seeing you there C. you to see there D. see you there
22. I taught _____.
A. how mending a shirt B. him how to mend a shirt
C. how mend a shirt D. him how mend a shirt
23. I told _____.
A. Nam to come B. to come Nam C. to Nam come D. Nam come
24. My father has decided _____ a new house.
A. find B. to find C. finding D. him find

25. Mother warned _____ the electric plug.
A. here not to touch B. her touching not C. her not touch D. not touch
26. Don't tell Tan because I don't want _____.
A. him to know B. know C. him know D. knowing
27. She explained _____.
A. how to make it B. me how to make it
C. me to make it D. me make it
28. Miss Brown told Mary _____ down.
A. sit B. to sit C. sitting D. sat
29. She told Mary _____ up hope.
A. not give B. do not give C. not to give D. to give not
30. Michael Faraday wrote a letter to Sir Humphry Davy _____ for work.
A. asked B. to ask
C. so to ask D. in order to asking
31. Do you know _____ to play that game now?
A. way B. what C. if D. how
32. She is very glad _____ see you again.
A. in B. with C. to D. for
33. He noticed two thieves _____ out of a shop.
A. to come B. are coming C. in coming D. come
34. When will he be allowed to go home? When will they _____?
A. let him go B. let to go C. leave him to go D. leave him
35. The guide encouraged the tourists _____ the Prado Museum Madrid.
A. visit B. to visit C. visiting D. to visiting
36. Now that were finished painting the house, there's nothing left _____.
A. done B. did C. to do D. for doing
37. The superintendent promised to tear down and _____ the fire damaged school building.
A. rebuild B. to rebuild C. rebuilding D. to rebuilding
38. The mechanic needs _____ a new muffler on your car.
A. to put B. putting C. to be put D. to putting
39. Our house needs _____.
A. to paint B. to be painting C. to be paint D. painting
40. Do you want _____ by the doctor?
A. to examine B. to be examined
C. being examined D. being to examine

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12:

PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

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

1. I'm studying hard. I want to keep pace with my classmates.
.....
2. Alice prepares her lessons carefully. She wants to get high marks in class.
.....
3. Please shut the door. I don't want the dog to go out of the house.
.....
4. I wish to have enough money. I want to buy a new house.
.....
5. You should walk slowly. Your sister can follow you.
.....
6. They did their job well. They hoped the boss would increase their salary.
.....
7. We turned on the lights. We didn't want to waste electricity
.....
8. We lower the volume of the radio. We don't want to bother our neighbours.
.....
9. The robber changed his address all the time. He didn't want the police to find him.
.....
10. The man spoke loudly. He wanted every body to hear him clearly.
.....

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. "I spoke slowly. The foreigner could understand me". Means
 A. I spoke slowly so that the foreigner could understand me.
 B. I spoke slowly in order to the foreigner could understand me.
 C. I spoke slowly that the foreigner could understand me.
 D. I spoke slowly to make the foreigner could understand me.
2. He had to explain the lesson very clearly _____.
 A. in order that his student to understand it
 B. so that his students could understand it
 C. so as his students to understand it
 D. so that his students to understand it
3. He studies very hard _____.
 A. in order to pass the examination
 B. so that to get knowledge
 C. so as not to pass examination
 D. in order that he could be illiterate

4. We have to start early _____ we won't be late.
A. so that B. so as to C. because D. although
5. They were talking in whispers _____ nobody could hear them.
A. in order to B. so that
C. in order that D. b and c are correct
6. He hurried to the station. He didn't want to miss the train.
A. He hurried to the station so that he wouldn't miss the train.
B. He hurried to the station in order that he wouldn't miss the train.
C. He hurried to the station so as not to miss the train.
D. All are correct.
7. She went to the library in order that she could borrow some books.
A. She went to the library so as not to borrow some books.
B. She went to the library that she could borrow some books.
C. She went to the library so that she could borrow some books.
D. All are correct
8. The school boys are in hurry _____ they will not be late for school.
A. so as to B. to C. in order that D. for
9. We set off early _____ we wouldn't get stuck in the traffic.
A. although B. so that C. because D. in case
10. I shouted in order that I could warn everybody of danger.
A. I shouted to warn everybody of danger.
B. I shouted so as to warn everybody of danger.
C. I shouted so that to warn everybody of danger.
D. a and b are correct.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: PARTICIPLES

I. Put the verb in brackets in *Present Participle*.

1. (Feel) _____ hungry, he went into the kitchen and opened the fridge.
2. My boss spends two hours a day (travel) _____ to work.
3. (Swim) _____ is my favourite sport.
4. One of life's pleasure is (have) _____ breakfast in bed.
5. (Whistle) _____ to himself, he walked down the road.
6. In spite of (miss) _____ the train, we arrived on time.
7. They found the money _____ (lie) on the ground.
8. He was trapped in a (burn) _____ house.
9. I'm tired of _____ (work) eight hours a day.
10. She always puts off (go) _____ to the dentist.

II. Using *Present participle phrase* to combine each pair of sentences into one.

1. Who saw the boy? He swam in the pool two hours ago.

2. The man is a clown. He is trying to stand on a ball.

3. The envelope has no stamp on it. It lies on the table.

4. My grandmother is old and sick. She never goes out of the house.

5. The street is very wide. It leads to the school.

6. Mr. John is my friend. He teaches my son English.

7. The students are sitting for the exam. They are from Singapore.

8. The fence surrounds our house. It is made of wood.

9. The man works in this hospital. He can speak three foreign languages.

10. The bus goes to the airport. It runs every half an hour.

III. Using *past participle phrase* to combine each pair of sentences into one.

1. We are driving on the road. It was built in 2000.

2. The vegetables are sold in this shop. They are grown without chemicals.

3. The energy is radiated by the sun. It can boil water and run machines.

4. Flowers are grown in Dalat. We exported them to foreign countries.

5. Cars are made in Korea. They are cheap and beautiful.

6. "The Old Man and the Sea" was written by Hemingway. It is very interesting.

7. Penicillin has saved the lives of millions. It was discovered by Dr. Fleming.

8. Rome, Paris and London are big cities. They are visited every year by millions of tourists.

9. The Great Wall of China was built over 2,000 years ago. It is now one of the seven wonders of the world.

10. The boy was taken to the hospital. He was injured in the accident.

IV. Using *Present participle phrase* or *Past participle phrase* to combine each pair of sentences into one.

1. The baby is crying for his mother. He is lying in the baby carriage.

2. The singer is Trong Tan. He is singing on the television.

3. The pottery vase is 100,000 dong. It is made in Bat Trang.

4. The road is very narrow. It joins the two villages.

5. Do you know the woman? The woman is talking to Sally.

6. The window has been repaired. It was broken last night.

7. The taxi broke down. It took us to the airport.

8. The bridge has been declared unsafe. It was built only two years ago.

9. People don't want to use the goods. They are produced in China.

10. The students are planting trees along the streets. They are volunteers.

11. The book is about the boy. He ran away from the orphanage.

12. Trinh Cong Son composed songs. They are greatly liked by millions of Vietnamese people.

13. The little boy lost his way. He is crying over there.

14. The river is Saigon River. It flows through Ho Chi Minh City.

15. The paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.