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NGŨ PHÁP CƠ BẢN

TENSES – CÁC THÌ

1. The simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn)

- a. **Formation:** I, We, You, They + V1 (động từ nguyên mẫu không “to”)
He, She, It + Verb –s/es (V1 thêm s/es)

b. **Usage:**

- Thì HTĐ diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên.

The Earth goes around the sun.

He is a doctor.

Tom comes from England.

- Thì HTĐ dùng để diễn tả một thói quen, hoặc một việc xảy ra ở hiện tại (Trong câu thường có trạng từ chỉ tần suất: ***always; usually; often; sometimes; seldom; rarely; every day/ week...***)

He ***often*** goes to class late.

My mother gets up early ***every morning***.

What do you do ***every night***?

2. The present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

- a. **Formation:** I + am
We, You, They + are + Verb-ing
He, She, It + is

b. **Usage:**

- Để diễn tả một hành động đang tiếp diễn ở thời điểm nói hay xung quanh thời điểm nói. (thường được đi kèm với các dấu hiệu: ***now, right now, at the moment, at the present...***)

I am reading an interesting novel.

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

- Để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai có kế hoạch từ trước.

What are you doing ***tonight***?

Are you playing football ***tomorrow***?

Note: Một số động từ thường không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn mà dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn mặc dù nó diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra vào lúc nói. Đó là những động từ trạng thái: ***be, see, hear, feel, taste, know, understand, like, hate, want, need, love, prefer, remember, forget, realize, believe, seem, suppose...***

- Thì HTTD sử dụng với “***always***” diễn tả một thói quen xấu của người khác hay một sự việc lặp đi lặp lại quá mức bình thường ở thời điểm hiện tại khiến người nói có thái độ bực mình.

She is ***always*** forgetting to return the money she borrows me.

John is always coming late.

3. The present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

- a. **Formation:** I, We, You, They + have + Past Participle (Verb-ed/V3)
He, She, It + has + Past Participle (Verb-ed/V3)

b. **Usage:**

- Để diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra (Thường đi kèm với các từ **just**, **recently**)

The train has **just** left the station.

She has finished her homework **recently**.

- Để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không rõ thời gian, thường đi kèm với các từ **“not...yet”, “yet”, “never”, “ever”, “already”, “before”**

We haven't finished our homework **yet**.

Has your father come **yet**?

I have **already** watched that film.

- Để diễn tả hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ mà còn kéo dài đến hiện tại, hoặc tác động đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục ở tương lai, thường đi với các từ **“since + mốc thời gian”, “for + khoảng thời gian”**.

They have lived here **since 1990**.

Tim has been sick **for a week**.

- Ngoài ra còn có một số cụm từ chỉ thời gian như: so far, until now, up to now, up to the present đi kèm với thì hiện tại hoàn thành và đều có nghĩa “cho đến bây giờ”

4. The present perfect continuous (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

- a. **Formation:** I, We, You, They + have + been + Verb-ing
He, She, It + has + been + Verb-ing

- b. **Usage:** Để nhấn mạnh 1 hành động khởi sự trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và còn tiếp tục ở tương lai.

She has been waiting to see you **since 2 o'clock**.

He has been working in this factory **for 4 years**.

5. The simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn)

- a. **Formation:** I, We, You, They + Verb-ed/ V2
He, She, It

- b. **Usage:** Để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ có xác định thời gian, thường kèm theo các từ chỉ thời gian: **yesterday, ago, last night/week/month/year..., in 1989,...** Hành động đó đã chấm dứt trong quá khứ hoặc là một thói quen trong quá khứ, giờ không còn nữa.

Yesterday, he went home late.

He stopped smoking **a month ago**.

She worked here for 10 years **from 2000 to 2010**.

6. The past continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

- a. **Formation:** I, He, She, It + was + Verb-ing
We, You, They + were + Verb-ing

b. **Usage:**

- Để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài hoặc đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

What were you doing **at 5 p.m yesterday**?

- Để diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra ở quá khứ thì có hành động khác xen vào.

When he came, we were watching television.

What was she doing **when** you saw her?

- Để diễn tả hai hành động tiếp diễn xảy ra cùng lúc ở quá khứ.

Yesterday, while I was reading a book, my sister was watching TV.

7. The past perfect (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

- a. **Formation:** Subject + had + past participle (Verb-ed/V3)
b. **Usage:** Để diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ hoặc trước 1 thời điểm ở quá khứ.

Before 1975, he had worked at that company.

When I got up this morning, my mother had already left.

8. The past perfect continuous (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

- a. **Formation:** Subject + had + been + Verb-ing
b. **Usage:** Để nhấn mạnh một hành động xảy ra và kéo dài trong quá khứ cho đến khi có hành động quá khứ thứ hai xảy ra (hành động này dùng simple past) và thời gian kéo dài thường nêu rõ trong câu.

They had been playing card for 2 hours **before I came**.

9. The simple future (Thì tương lai đơn)

- a. **Formation:** I, We + shall/will + verb (bare-infinitive)
He, She, It + will + verb (bare-infinitive)

- b. **Usage:** Để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai với:

- **Quyết tâm:** I'll go with you however the weather may be.

- **Hứa hẹn:** I will always love you.

I'll tell him. Don't worry!

- **Thiện chí:** I'll be very glad to do that for you.

Thường đi kèm với: **some day, tomorrow, next week/month/year....**

He'll come back next week.

She won't go there tomorrow.

10. Be going to**a. Formation:**

I + am

He, She, It + is + going to + verb (bare-inf)

We, You, They + are

b. Usage: Để diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra, mà hiện tượng của nó đã xuất hiện ở hiện tại hoặc diễn tả một hành động tương lai có dự định từ trước.

Look at the dark sky, it's going to rain.

Where are you going to spend your vacation?

11. The future continuous (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn)**a. Formation:** Subject + will + be + verb-ing**b. Usage:** Để diễn tả hành động sẽ đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm tương lai.

He will be studying abroad *at this time next year*.

12. The future perfect (Thì tương lai hoàn thành)**a. Formation:** Subject + will + have + past participle (Verb-ed/ V3)**b. Usage:** Để diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn tất tại một thời điểm tương lai; thường đi kèm với *by then; by the time; by + mốc thời gian*.

They'll have built that bridge *by May next year*.

Lan'll have graduated *by August this year*.

By next month, I will have left for Singapore.

EXERCISES 1 – Simple Tenses

Give the correct form of the verbs: Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future.

1. The Earth (circle) the Sun once every 365 days.
2. Every morning, the sun (shine) in my bedroom window and (wake) me up.
3. The apartment was hot when I got home, so I (turn) on the air conditioner.
4. The River Nile (flow) into Mediterranean.
5. This book is mine. That one (belong) to Peter.
6. A: My two children don't get along. It seems they are always fighting about something.
B: Don't worry. It will be better when they (grow) up.
7.(you, meet) Tom at the party last night?
8. We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden.
9. I (be) here next week. I (attend) a seminar in Los Angeles. Mr. Han (teach) for me. When I (return), I will expect you to be ready for the midterm exam.
10. The last time I (go) to Brighton was in August.
11. The house was very quiet when I (get) home.
12. We (arrive) at work in the morning and (find) that somebody had broken into the office during the night. So we (call) the police.
13. Yesterday I (go) to my daughter's dance class. I had never been to a dance class before. I (not take) dancing lessons when I (be) a child.
14. A: What time (your train/ leave) tomorrow?
B: 7:30 in the morning. It (get) into Paris at 11:20.
15. A: Let's go to the carnival.
B: Yes, good idea. I expect it (be) fun.
16. A: Oh, I have just realized. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I (lend) you some.
17. A: I'm just going out to get a paper.
B: What newspaper (you/buy)?
18. I (meet) you at the airport tomorrow. After you (clear) customs, look for me just outside the gate.
19. A: When (you, leave) for Florida?
B: Tomorrow.
20. A: I (call) you this afternoon.
B: OK. But don't call me between 3:00 and 5:00 because I (be) home.

"Remember When" - Alan Jackson

Remember when I was young and so were you
and time stood still and love was all we knew
You were the first, so was I
We made love and then you cried
Remember when

Remember when we vowed the vows
and walked the walk
Gave our hearts, made the start, it was hard
We lived and learned, life threw curves
There was joy, there was hurt
Remember when

Remember when old ones died and new were born
And life was changed, disassembled, rearranged
We came together, fell apart
And broke each other's hearts
Remember when

Remember when the sound of little feet
was the music
We danced to week to week
Brought back the love, we found trust
Vowed we'd never give it up
Remember when

Remember when thirty seemed so old
Now lookin' back it's just a steppin' stone
To where we are,
Where we've been
Said we'd do it all again
Remember when

Remember when we said when we turned gray
When the children grow up and move away
We won't be sad, we'll be glad
For all the life we've had
And we'll remember when

EXERCISES 2 - Continuous Tenses**I. Put the verbs into the Simple past and V-ing form:**

Clap	Dry	Chase
Stop	Cry	Erase
Step	Carry	Prepare
Open	Marry	Retire
Pick	Delay	Move
Help	Play	Arrive
Call	Display	Die
Clean	Narrow	Lie
Cook	Plow	Tie

II. Put the verbs into the correct form: simple present/ simple past/ simple future/ present continuous/ past continuous/ future continuous.

1. Listen! I (think) someone (knock) at the door.
2. When Don arrived, we (have) coffee.
3. The students(play) a game when professor (arrive).
4. While he (walk) in the mountains, Henry (see) a bear.
5. A: What (you, do) this time yesterday?
B: We(drive) to London, but on the way we (hear) about a bomb attack in Oxford Street. So we (drive) back home straightaway.
6. The number of vehicles on the road (increase).
7. It(be) cold when we (leave) the house that day, and a light snow (fall).
8. Mrs. Green always (go) to work by car, but this week she (travel) by bus.
9. I(call) Roger last night, but he (not, be) at home. He (study) at the library.

10. I(see) Sue in town yesterday but she (not, see) me. She (look) the other way.
11. I (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They(go) to Berlin and I (go) to Madrid. We(have) a chat while we (wait) for our flights.
12. I (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man (step) out into the road in front of me. I (go) quite fast but luckily I (manage) to stop in time and(not, hit) him.
13. A: What (your father, do)?
B: He (be) an architect but he (not, work) at the moment.
14. Look at Joan. She (bite) her fingernails. She must be nervous.
15. Jim is very untidy. He (always, leave) his things all over the place.
16. A:(you, look) for someone?
B: Yes, I (need) to speak to Neil. Is he in?
A: Yes, but I (think) he's busy. He (talk) to the boss at the moment.
17. When Martin (arrive) home, Ann (talk) to someone on the phone.
18. A: I (want) a new computer. I(save) up to buy one.
B: But computers(cost) so much money. What's wrong with the one we've got?
A: It (get) out of date now.
19. Vicky (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock (ring).
20. A: Tomorrow afternoon, we're going to play tennis from 3:00 p.m until 4:30 p.m. So at 4:00 p.m we (play) tennis.
21. A: (you, do) anything tomorrow morning?
B: Yes, I (go) to the airport to meet Richard. He (stay) here for the weekend. His plane (arrive) at 8:30.
22. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
B: Not in the afternoon. I (work).
23. Just relax, Tony. As soon as your sprained ankle (heal), you can play soccer again. At this time next week, you (play) soccer.
24. Trevor and Laura (not, go) for a picnic tomorrow. They (clean) the house. They always (do) it on Sunday.
25. A: What (you, do) in five years' time, I wonder?
B: I'm going to go into business when I (leave) college. Five years from now, I (run) a big company.
26. A: Would you like to come to our party tomorrow?
B: Thanks for the invitation, but I (work) all day tomorrow.

EXERCISES 3 – Perfect tenses***I. Put the verbs into the correct forms: The present perfect, The past perfect, The future perfect.***

1. I(have) this shirt for nearly four years.
2. John(be) in Vietnam five times. He loves the place and he's coming again next month. By that time, he (be) in this beautiful country for six times.
3. Of course I can ride a bike. But I (not, ride) one for years.
4. By the time we got to the party, most of the other guests(go).
5. By the time he comes, we (already, board) the plane.
6. David (not, be) able to work since he (break) his leg.
7. A: It's quite a long way, isn't it?
B: Yes. We (walk) about five kilometers by the time we get back.
8. When Sara found the letter, someone (already, open) it.
9. I don't know Carol's husband. I (never, meet) him before.
10. A: Will you be free at 11:30?
B: Yes. The meeting (finish) by that time.
11. Your car looks very clean. (you, wash) it?
12. We moved here in 1993. We (be) here a long time up to now.
13. We're late. The film (already, start) by the time we get to the cinema.
14. Mr. Long (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
15. Is this the first time you (cook) pasta?
16. I (work) for a computer company since I graduated from university.
17. We posted the parcel three weeks ago. If you still (not, receive) it yet, please inform us immediately.
18. By the time I left the room this morning, I (turn off) the lights.
19. My grandfather died 30 years ago. I (never, meet) him.
20. A: How long (you, live) in Ho Chi Minh city? - B: 5 years.
21. I (see) her since she (leave) school last year.
22. A: Is your father at home?
B: No, I'm afraid he (go) out 5 minutes ago.
23. Next Monday, Bob (be) in Britain for exactly three years.
24. Yesterday afternoon, Mary went to the station to meet Bill. When she got there, Bill was waiting for her. His train (arrive) early.

II. Put the verbs into the correct form: Past simple or Past perfect.

1. The house was very quiet when I (get) home. Everybody (go) to bed.
2. A: (you, meet) Tom at the party last night?

B: No, he (already, go) home when I (arrive) at the party.

3. I had a headache last night. After I (take) the medicine, I (feel) a little better
4. I was late. The teacher (already, give) a quiz when I (get) to class.
5. It was raining hard, but by the time the class (be) over, the rain (stop).
6. Before we (work) for Samsung, we (know) each other for 10 years.
7. We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which (break) down, so we (stop) to see if we could help.

III. Choose the best option: The perfect / The perfect progressive.

1. I really must go to see the dentist. One of my teeth has ached/ has been aching for weeks.
2. After Nancy had been jogging/ had jogged for 20 minutes, she began to feel tired.
3. I hope the bus comes soon. I have waited / have been waiting for 30 minutes since I came here.
4. He was very tired because he has worked / has been working all day.
5. The telephone has rung / has been ringing for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
6. Your cellphone had rung / had been ringing just ten minutes before you got home.
7. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We have travelled/ have been travelling for more than 10 hours.
8. Have you ever travelled/ Have you ever been travelling to New York?
9. A: I haven't finished this letter yet.
B: It must be a long letter. You have written/ have been writing since lunch-time.
10. Have you written/ Have you been writing the email yet?. The customers need it right away.
11. Our game of tennis was interrupted. We have been playing/ have played half an hour before it started to rain.
12. A: How long have you been working here?
B: By November, I have been working/ have worked for this company for 6 years.

EXERCISE 4: Choose the best option

1. Babies when they are hungry.
A. cry
B. are crying
C. cries
D. has been crying
2. The store 100 sales so far this year.
A. has been having
B. has
C. has had
D. is having
3. My parents in San Francisco since 1990.
A. are living
B. live
C. has lived
D. have lived
4. I don't want to go outside today because it
A. rain
B. rains
C. is raining
D. is rain
5. John can't talk on the phone right now because he dinner right now.
A. eats
B. is eating
C. has eaten
D. has been eating
6. We since 6 o'clock.
A. talk
B. is talking
C. have talked
D. talking
7. Marry is busy now. She the food.
A. tastes
B. taste
C. is tasting
D. have tasted
8. The soup too salty.
A. taste
B. tastes
C. is tasting
D. has tasted
9. Exercising everyday good for your health.
A. are
B. be
C. was
D. is
10. Going to the movies last night a lot of fun.
A. was
B. were
C. are being
D. be
11. The shoes in that boxes to my brother.
A. belong
B. belongs
C. is belong
D. is belonging
12. Swimming in the summer my favorite thing in the past.
A. is
B. are
C. be
D. was
13. We always the bus to school.
A. take
B. takes
C. are taking
D. taking
14. Danny Elsa for years.
A. knows
B. have known
C. has know
D. has known

15. The music that they listen to them to relax.
A. help
B. helps
C. is helping
D. helping
16. Learning English to communicate with the world important.
A. was
B. were
C. be
D. is
17. David the class every day.
A. don't attend
B. doesn't attend
C. attend
D. not attend
18. Lan reviewing the report yesterday.
A. finish
B. finishes
C. finished
D. finishing
19. We since 2 p.m.
A. talk
B. has talked
C. are talking
D. have been talking
20. How recently?
A. have you been
B. you have been
C. are you
D. you are
21. It was a boring weekend. anything.
a. I won't do
b. I don't do
c. I didn't do
d. I'm not doing
22. I'm busy at the moment. on the computer.
a. I work
b. I'm work
c. I'm working
d. I worked
23. My friend the answer to the question.
a. is know
b. know
c. is knowing
d. knows
24. I think I'll buy this shoes. really well.
a. They fit
b. They have fit
c. They were fitting
d. They're fitting
25. Where the car?
a. did you park
b. have you parked
c. parked you
d. you parked
26. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, we for the bus.
a. wait
b. is waiting
c. was waiting
d. were waiting
27. While I was reading the book, the baby quietly.
a. is sleeping
b. slept
c. was sleeping
d. were sleeping
28. Here's my report.it at last.
a. I finish
b. I finished
c. I'd finish
d. I've finished

29. The Earth on the Sun for its heat and light.
a. depend
b. depends
c. is depending
d. has depended
30. Robert ill for 3 weeks. He's still in hospital.
a. had been
b. has been
c. is
d. was
31. My arms are aching now because since 2 o'clock.
a. I'm swimming
b. I swam
c. I swim
d. I've been swimming
32. I'm very tired. over 4 hundred miles today.
a. I drive
b. I'm driving
c. I've been driving
d. I've drove
33. After Martin..... the car, he took it out for a drive.
a. had repaired
b. has repaired
c. repaired
d. was repairing
34. Don't worry. I there to help you.
a. be
b. will be
c. am going to be
d. won't
35. Our friends meet us at the airport tonight.
a. are
b. are going to
c. go to
d. will be to
36. a party next Saturday. We've sent out the invitation.
a. We had
b. We have
c. We'll have
d. We're having
37. I'll tell Anna all the news when her.
a. I'll see
b. I'm going to see
c. I see
d. I'm seeing
38. 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
39. Where's Robert? a shower?
a. Does he have
b. Has he
c. Has he got
d. Is he having
40.tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.
a. I'm not work
b. I don't work
c. I won't work
d. I'm not going to work
41. It's 2 years Joe.
a. that I don't see
b. that I haven't seen
c. since I didn't see
d. since I meet
42. Linda has lost her passport again. It's the second time this.....
a. has happened
b. happens
c. happened
d. had happened

DANH TỪ - NOUNS - N

DANH TỪ (NOUNS): Là từ hoặc nhóm từ dùng để chỉ người (Mary, teacher, doctor...), vật (table, cat), nơi chốn (house, city, shop, Singapore,...), dạng tính chất (beauty, pain,...) hay hoạt động (travel, swimming,...)

1. Chức năng:

- Chủ ngữ của câu: **Practice** makes perfect.
- Tân ngữ trực tiếp/ gián tiếp của động từ:
I gave **her flowers** for her birthday. He is **my classmate**. I felt a **complete idiot**.
- Tân ngữ của giới từ: He is listening to **the radio**.

2. Vị trí đứng:

- Sau các từ hạn định (Determiners – kí hiệu: DET)
 - Mạo từ: A/ an/ the
 - Tính từ sở hữu: my/ your/ his/ her/ its/ our/ their
 - Số đếm: 0 → vô cùng
 - Từ chỉ số lượng: many/ much; few/ little; a few/ a little; the number of; one of the; a lot of = lots of; any; some
 - Từ chỉ định: this/ that/ these/ those
- Sau tính từ: beautiful girls
- Trước danh từ phụ trong danh từ kép (N phụ - N chính): Office supplies; application form; customer service;

3. Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
Chỉ những vật thể, con người, ý niệm,... riêng rẽ có thể đếm được.	Chỉ những chất liệu, chất lỏng, những khái niệm trừu tượng, và những vật được xem như một khối không thể tách rời.
Có cả hình thức số ít & số nhiều (+ s/es)	Chỉ có hình thức số ít (không thêm 's/es')
Số ít: a/an/the + N	Có các từ chỉ số lượng như sau đứng trước: The/Some/any/much/little/a little + N An amount of A lot of = lots of A great deal of = a great amount of
Số nhiều: có các từ chỉ số lượng như sau đứng trước: (number)/the/some/any/many/few/a few A number of/ A variety of/ One of the A lot of = lots of A great deal of	
A bus → buses An apple → apples The teacher → the teachers A dog → Five dogs A room → Few rooms/ A few rooms A person → people (ngoại lệ)	The advice/ Some water/ Any regret Much money Little information A little fear A lot of money = lots of money A great deal of effort

Các danh từ đếm được và không đếm được thường xuất hiện trong bài thi TOEIC:

Countable Nouns		Uncountable Nouns	
Refund	Deal	Change	Access
Representative	Plan	Performance	News
Day	Agreement	Machinery	Equipment
Meeting	Garment	Advice	Productivity
Survey	Statement	Research	
Problem	Challenge	Information	
Result	Purpose	Furniture	
Change	Attempt	Clothing	

4. Danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều (Singular nouns and Plural nouns): Danh từ đếm được thường có 2 dạng số ít và số nhiều.

☺ **Cách thành lập danh từ số nhiều:**

- **Đa số thêm 's' vào sau danh từ số ít:** tables, pens.

- **Danh từ tận cùng bằng o, x, s, sh, ch, z → thêm 'es'**

Tomato → tomatoes

Box → boxes

Class → classes

Dish → dishes

Church → churches

Quiz → quizzes

- **Danh từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm + y → chuyển 'y' thành 'i' + 'es'**

Baby → babies

Party → parties

Fly → flies

Penny → pennies

Tận cùng bằng nguyên âm + y → thêm 's' bình thường

Day → days

Key → keys

- **Danh từ tận cùng bằng f/fe → chuyển 'f/fe' thành 'v' + 'es'**

Shelf → shelves

Wife → wives

Leaf → leaves

Thief → thieves

☺ **Danh từ số nhiều bất quy tắc:**

Man → men

Woman → women

Person → people

Child → children

Tooth → teeth

Foot → feet

Một số danh từ chỉ có hình thức số nhiều:

- Đồ đạc có 2 phần: scissors, glasses, binoculars,...
- Quần áo gồm 2 phần: pants, trousers, jeans, pyjamas.
- Bệnh tật: diabetes, measles, mumps.
- Khác: savings, goods, earnings, clothes, stairs, arms.

5. Cách phát âm 's' & 'es'

- /s/ : khi đứng sau các N tận cùng bằng các âm vô thanh /p/, /f/, /k/, /t/, /θ/
Cups /kʌps/; coughs /kɒfs/; books /bʊks/; reports /rɪpɔːts/; cloths /klɒθs/.
- /z/ : khi đứng sau các N tận cùng bằng các âm /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/
Classes /klæsɪz/; buzzes /bʌzɪz/; dishes /dɪʃɪz/; ages /eɪdʒɪz/; watches /wɒtʃɪz/
- /ɪz/ : còn lại: boys /bɔɪz/; families /fæm. ə l.ɪz/

6. Những đuôi danh từ thông dụng để nhận biết:

-ty, -cy, -ry	beauty, agency, factory	-age	teenage
-tion	exhibition, attention	-ship	friendship
-ation	information,	-sion	television
-ment	development	-ism	professionalism
-ing	teaching	-ity	ability
-ness	weakness	-logy	biology
-ture	culture	-ence	reference
-ance	entrance	-itude	attitude
-al (rất ít)	approval, arrival, material, metal		

Đuôi danh từ chỉ người:

-or	director, actor	-ist	scientist, analyst
-er	employer, trainer, waiter	-ee	employee, trainee
-ess	waitress, actress	-ant	applicant

EXERCISE 5

I. Xác định các Danh từ trong những câu sau; cho biết vị trí đứng và chức năng của Danh từ đó trong câu. (Chú ý: Những từ bôi đậm là động từ (V)).

1. Walter White **is** a high school chemistry teacher. He **is** also a businessman.
2. The poor man **goes** quickly into his house.
3. I **hate** that beautiful dog. It **eats** my favorite shoes.
4. Some cars **are** beautiful, but I don't **like** them.
5. My father **makes** my birthday cake by himself. That **makes** me happy.

II. Điền từ đúng vào chỗ trống (Đã cho trước V – thành phần in đậm)

1. John **cannot make** a _____ to get married to Mary or stay single until he **can afford** a house and a car.
a. decide b. decision c. decisive d. decisively
2. My father **studies** about life and structure of plants and animals. He **is** a
a. biology b. biologist c. biological d. biologically
3. She **takes** the for running the household.
a. responsibility b. responsible c. responsibly d. responsive

-
4. Some people **are concerned** with physical _____.
a. attractive b. attraction c. attractiveness d. attractively
5. He **is** unhappy because of his _____.
a. deaf b. deafen c. deafness d. deafened
6. All Sue's friends and _____ **came** to her party.
a. a. relations b. relatives c. relationship d. related
7. It's important to **brush** your at least twice a day
a. tooth c. tooths
b. teeth d. toothes
8. We **have** a lot of near our house causing pollution.
a. factories c. factores
b. factory d. factoris
9. There **are** a number of interesting at my party.
a. people c. peoples
b. persons d. person
10. This **is** a of recent comments from our product users.
a. summarize
b. summary
c. summarizes
d. summarize

PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ)

Là từ dùng để thay thế cho Danh từ. Các loại Đại từ:

- Đại từ nhân xưng
- Đại từ sở hữu & Tính từ sở hữu
- Đại từ phản thân
- Đại từ quan hệ (Học sau)
- Đại từ bất định

1. Đại từ nhân xưng: ĐTNX có hình thức chủ ngữ (Subject) và tân ngữ (Object) hoàn toàn khác nhau (trừ 'you' & 'it')

Số	Ngôi	Làm chủ ngữ	Làm tân ngữ
Số ít	1	I	me
	2	You	you
	3	He/ She/ It	him/ her/ it
Số nhiều	1	We	us
	2	You	you
	3	They	them

2. Đại từ sở hữu (Possessive Pronouns): dùng để chỉ vật gì thuộc về ai đó mà không muốn nhắc lại danh từ đã đề cập trước đó, **manh tính chất giống 1 danh từ nên không cần Danh từ theo sau.**

Tính từ sở hữu (Possessive Adjectives): **Luôn luôn theo sau bởi 1 Danh từ.**

Ex: Can I borrow your keys? I can't find **mine**. (mine = my keys)

Số	Đại từ nhân xưng	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu
Số ít	I	My	Mine
	You	Your	Yours
	He/ She/ It	His/ her/ its	His/ hers/ its
Số nhiều	We	Our	Ours
	You	Your	Yours
	They	Their	Theirs

3. Đại từ phản thân (Reflexive Pronouns): dịch là 'tự/ chính'

Số	Đại từ nhân xưng	Đại từ phản thân
Số ít	I	Myself
	You	Yourself
	He/ She/ It	Himself/ herself/ itself
Số nhiều	We	Ourselves
	You	Yourselves
	They	Themselves

- **Mang nghĩa nhấn mạnh: 'chính người đó/ vật đó'**
The film itself wasn't very good but I like the music.
My father cooked those food himself.
- **Làm tân ngữ của động từ khi hành động đó tác động lại chính chủ ngữ → chủ ngữ và tân ngữ cùng 1 đối tượng.**
When the police came in, the gunman shot himself.

- **By + oneself = on + TTSH + own = một mình/ không ai giúp đỡ**
He lives by himself/ on his own. (Anh ta sống 1 mình)

4. Đại từ chỉ định (Demonstrative Pronouns): Gồm ‘this/that/these/those’, dùng để chỉ định vật, sự vật hoặc con người, làm vị trí chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

✓ **This/ That + V số ít**

✓ **These/ Those + V số nhiều**

These are my apples. Those are yours. (your apples)

This is my brother, Bob.

✓ **This/ that/ these/ those có thể thay thế cho một danh từ, một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề (câu đơn – SVO) đã được đề cập trước đó.**

My father made my birthday cake by himself. **That** makes me very happy!

✓ **Với vai trò là 1 từ hạn định, chúng đứng trước danh từ và làm rõ nghĩa về thời gian hoặc không gian cho các danh từ đó.**

These pancakes (sitting here now on my plate) are delicious.

Those pancakes(that I had yesterday morning) were even better.

This book(in my hand) is well written.

That book (that I'm pointing to, over there, on the table) is trash.

5. Đại từ bất định (Indefinite Pronouns)

any +	no +	some +
singular noun	singular noun	singular noun
anybody	nobody	somebody
anyone	no one	someone
anything	nothing	something
 every + singular noun		
everybody		
everyone		
everything		

Someone **wants** to speak with you on the phone.

Listen! Someone **is** knocking on the door.

ỨNG DỤNG BÀI ĐẠI TỪ VÀO BÀI THI TOEIC (Trích từ đề thi thật)

101. Mr. Kurt Spienza appears to be the only person in our team who can finish the survey by -----.
(A) he
(B) him
(C) his
(D) himself
139. Through the Internet people are discovering new ways to share relevant information with -----.
(A) the other
(B) another
(C) other
(D) one another
103. Those who have questions concerning fringe benefits are advised to consult ----- employee handbook.
(A) their
(B) they
(C) themselves
(D) theirs
132. The website sponsored by the city monitoring committee will help you protect ----- against Internet threats.
(A) yours
(B) your
(C) yourself
(D) your own
101. Considering the failure of ----- system to offer adequate support, we might have to provide refunds to our customers.
(A) us
(B) ours
(C) ourselves
(D) our
127. Our skilled and experienced service representatives will be able to resolve any problems you might encounter by -----.
(A) himself
(B) herself
(C) itself
(D) themselves
115. The two divisions have unveiled ----- plan to set aside millions of dollars to invest in a very lucrative field.
(A) they
(B) them
(C) their
(D) those
105. It seems that laborers in underdeveloped countries would rather have their children help ----- at work than enroll them in school.
(A) they
(B) them
(C) themselves
(D) their
104. Thank you for offering me a position with the company I wish to work for, and I really appreciate the efforts you've made on ----- behalf.
(A) I
(B) my
(C) me
(D) mine
113. The company you work for is willing to take advantage of new technology, but ----- are concerned about adverse consequences.
(A) other
(B) others
(C) the other
(D) another
108. ----- remain complicated economic problems to be resolved, while the economic conditions have been good.
(A) They
(B) It
(C) There
(D) That
103. Ms. Kim asks that the marketing team e-mail the final draft to ----- before 5 p.m.
(A) her
(B) she
(C) hers
(D) herself

ỨNG DỤNG BÀI ĐẠI TỪ VÀO BÀI THI TOEIC (Trích từ đề thi thật)

109. California employers should familiarize ----- with significant labor and employment laws passed by the Legislature in 2000.

- (A) they
- (B) themselves
- (C) theirs
- (D) their

101. Ms. Miriam is getting ready to go on ----- business trip to Japan.

- (A) her
- (B) hers
- (C) herself
- (D) she

109. As demand for ----- wheat-based products falls, local producers earn less and the total income of the country declines.

- (A) they
- (B) their
- (C) themselves
- (D) theirs

112. Don't hesitate to approach Mr. Yennings if you would like to ask ----- about the upcoming conference.

- (A) he
- (B) his
- (C) him
- (D) himself

105. His goal has always been to provide the best possible service to ----- customers.

- (A) he
- (B) his
- (C) him
- (D) himself

101. Three weeks after Ms. Kanes was hired for the job, ----- had to move to Singapore.

- (A) she
- (B) hers
- (C) herself
- (D) her own

101. The company is experiencing significant growth and is looking to add a new member to ----- staff immediately.

- (A) they
- (B) them
- (C) their
- (D) themselves

124. The new software program will allow our employees to create monthly timesheet reports by -----.

- (A) their
- (B) theirs
- (C) them
- (D) themselves

101. Travelers are advised to send ----- requests for which room they would like at the hotel as soon as possible.

- (A) themselves
- (B) they
- (C) their
- (D) them

CÁC DẠNG CỦA ‘OTHER’ – FORMS OF OTHERS

1. **ONE** (đại từ) : thay thế cho 1 người hoặc vật, luôn dùng ở số ít.
Ex: The two books are very interesting. One belongs to Mary.
 I've got a few books on Chinese food. You can borrow if you like.
 "Which cake would you like?" - "The at the front."

2. **ANOTHER** (đại từ): 1 cái khác/ thêm nữa (danh từ được hiểu ngầm, do đã được nhắc đến trước đó).
Another + N (số ít) (Danh từ số ít đứng sau ‘another’ có thể được hiểu ngầm)
Another + số đếm + N (số nhiều)
Ex: This pen isn't working. Please give me another.
 If you are still hungry, I'll make another bowl of Ramen noodles.
 You'll go out of hospital in another two weeks.
 I'll be finished with this report soon. Give me twenty minutes and I'll be ready to go with you.
 Sakura has been studying for almost three years. In six months, she will have her degree and return to her country.

3. **THE OTHER**: cái còn lại, cái còn lại
Ex: I have 3 children. One is a teacher; another is an office worker and the other (child) is a bank teller.
The other + Danh từ số ít (N số ít có thể được hiểu ngầm): một cái/ người còn lại
The other + Danh từ số nhiều (xác định): những cái/ người còn lại của 1 tập hợp (danh từ phải ghi rõ ra vì sẽ không được hiểu ngầm)
Ex: This seat is free. The other seats have been taken.
 I got two letters. One was from my friend, and was from my sister.

4. **THE OTHERS** (đại từ) : những cái còn lại của một tập hợp đã được nói đến trước đó, đứng 1 mình, không có danh từ theo sau.
the others = the other + N (số nhiều)
Ex: There are 30 people in the room. Twenty are from Latin American and the others are from other countries.
 I have three books. One is mine, are yours.

5. **OTHER** (tính từ) + **Danh từ số nhiều** = những cái khác
Ex: Some pupils go to school by bike while other pupils go on foot.
 Have you got hobbies besides reading?

6. **OTHERS** (đại từ) = **other + Danh từ số nhiều** = những cái khác (‘others’ đứng 1 mình, không có danh từ theo sau)
Ex: Some people keep dogs at pets. Others have cats.

Some metals are magnetic, aren't.

Some people are lazy, are energetic. Most people are a mixture of both.

Ba and Hung are playing games in that Internet shop. Where are ?

7. EACH OTHER = ONE ANOTHER = lẫn nhau, qua lại giữa 2 người trở lên

Ex: We send each other/ one another a gift on Christmas every year.

They kept looking at and smiling.

They're so happy together - they were made for

GHI NHỚ CHUNG:

- Những chữ sau là đại từ luôn luôn đứng riêng lẻ, không có Noun đi kèm: **ONE** (một cái), **THE OTHERS** (những cái còn lại trong 1 tập hợp), **OTHERS** (những cái khác).
- Những chữ sau có thể có/ không có N số ít đi kèm và mang nghĩa số ít: **ANOTHER** (một cái khác tương tự), **THE OTHER** (1 cái còn lại trong 2 cái).
- Những chữ sau bắt buộc phải có N số nhiều đi kèm và mang nghĩa số nhiều: **THE OTHER** (những cái còn lại của tập hợp), **OTHER** (những cái khác).

BẢNG GHI NHỚ

Đứng 1 mình (đại từ)	+ Danh từ số ít	+ Danh từ đếm được số nhiều
one		
another	another	another + số đếm
the other	the other	the other
the others		
		other
others		
Each other = one another		

EXERCISE

I. Multiple choices:

1. Ships sail from one country to (one another/ another/ others/ the others).
2. Some people prefer classical music, but prefer rock music. (some/ others/ other/ the other).
3. All the girls in the school were wearing jeans, except two. wore a blouse and a skirt and wore a dress. (one - the other/ one – another/ one – other/ one – others)
4. I only know about this book, but there might be others. (another book/ another books/ other book/ other books).
5. I have just bought two new cars, is economical, but is not. (some – others/ one – the other/ one – the others/ some – other).

II. Fill in the blank with correct forms of "other":

1. They have three children. has graduated from college and has a job. is in school and is still living at home.
2. In my class, there are seven students from Japan. Some are from Iran, and are from countries.

TÍNH TỪ - ADJECTIVES - Adj

TÍNH TỪ (adjectives): là từ chỉ tính chất của người, vật hoặc sự vật.

1. Chức năng:

- Bổ nghĩa cho danh từ: *He is a hard-working student.* (chăm chỉ)
- Bổ nghĩa trực tiếp cho chủ ngữ khi các động từ là 1 trong 3 loại sau:
- ✓ Động từ “tobe”: **am/ is/ are/ was/ were/ been**
- ✓ Linking verbs: **become/ get/ turn** (trở nên), **seem/ appear** (có vẻ), **remain/ keep/ stay** (vẫn còn)
- ✓ Động từ chỉ giác quan: **smell** (có mùi), **look** (trông có vẻ), **feel** (cảm thấy), **taste** (có vị), **sound** (nghe có vẻ).

Her cheeks turned red when Sakura saw Sasuke.

This soup tastes delicious. Who made it?

Let's eat good food and stay healthy!

2. Vị trí đứng:

- **Đứng trước danh từ**
Ex: We are preparing an aggressive marketing campaign for our new product.
(Chúng tôi đang chuẩn bị một chiến dịch tiếp thị rầm rộ cho sản phẩm mới của mình).
 - **Trong các cấu trúc:**
 - **make + someone/something + Adj** = khiến cho ai/cái gì như thế nào
Ex: Anna had forgotten John's birthday and that made him sad.
 - **keep + someone/something + Adj** = giữ cho ai/cái gì như thế nào.
Ex: We must keep this girl safe at all costs. (Chúng ta phải giữ an toàn cho cô gái này bằng mọi giá).
 - **Trước/ sau những tính từ cùng tầng ý nghĩa. Trật tự của chúng sẽ là:**
O-S-A-Sh-C-O-M
(Opinion – Size – Age – Shape – Colour – Origin – Material)
 - ✓ **Opinion** (từ nhận xét): nice, bad, beautiful, awful...
 - ✓ **Size** (kích cỡ): big, huge, small, short, tall, fat....
 - ✓ **Age** (Tuổi thọ): old, new, young,....
 - ✓ **Shape** (Hình dáng): round, oval, triangular (hình tam giác), rectangle (hình chữ nhật), ...
 - ✓ **Colour** (Màu sắc): yellow, blue, dark....
 - ✓ **Origin** (Nguồn gốc, xuất xứ): Vietnamese, Italian, Japanese,...
 - ✓ **Material** (Chất liệu): paper, stone, leather, cement
- Ex: a beautiful tall girl (O – S)*
red Italian leather boots (C – O – M)

3. Tính từ phân bổ hay Từ chỉ số lượng

- **Both + N số nhiều** = cả hai => *Both books are interesting.*
- **Either + N đếm được số ít** = cái này hoặc cái kia, cái nào trong 2 cái đều được
⇒ *Would you like tea or coffee? – Either (choice) is fine with me.*
- **Neither + N đếm được số ít** => không 1 trong 2
⇒ **Neither answer is correct.**

4. V-ing và V3/-ed dùng như tính từ:

- **V-ing:** Tính từ mang nghĩa bản chất/ tính chất (mang nghĩa chủ động)
- **V3/-ed:** tính từ mang nghĩa trạng thái do người/vật khác tác động mà có (mang nghĩa bị động).

Ex: This film is boring. - We are bored with this film.

These rules are confusing. Nobody reads it! (Bản chất của những điều lệ đó là rắc rối).

His explanation made me confused. (Tôi bị tác động làm cho rối).

Dạng -ing và -ed thường gặp

Dạng -ing		Dạng -ed	
<i>disturbing</i>	phiền toái	<i>disturbed</i>	cảm thấy phiền toái
<i>troubling</i>	làm phiền	<i>troubled</i>	bị làm phiền
<i>frustrating</i>	gây bức mình	<i>frustrated</i>	bực mình
<i>interesting</i>	hay, thú vị	<i>interested</i>	thích, quan tâm
<i>exciting</i>	thú vị	<i>excited</i>	hứng thú
<i>disappointing</i>	đáng thất vọng	<i>disappointed</i>	thất vọng
<i>encouraging</i>	làm phấn khởi	<i>encouraged</i>	phấn khởi
<i>satisfactory</i>	đủ tốt	<i>satisfied</i>	thỏa mãn, thỏa lòng
<i>fascinating</i>	thú vị	<i>fascinated</i>	cảm thấy thú vị
Chỉ bản chất (thường chỉ sự vật)		Chỉ trạng thái cảm xúc tạm thời (thường chỉ người)	

5. Danh từ được dùng như Tính từ:

Số đếm – Danh từ số ít → Adj

Ex: The students have to write a **ten-page** report. (báo cáo dài 10 trang).

She teaches English for **five-year-old** children.

6. Tính từ được dùng như Danh từ:

The + Adj = nhóm người trong xã hội

- ✓ **The young** = thanh niên, những người trẻ tuổi # **The old** = người già
- ✓ **The rich** = người giàu # **The poor** = người nghèo
- ✓ **The unemployed** = những người thất nghiệp
- ✓ **The disabled** = những người tàn tật
- ✓ **The deaf** = người mù

Những đuôi tính từ thông dụng để nhận biết:

-ent	independent, intelligent	-ful	beautiful, awful
-less	careless, helpless	-ble	reliable, impossible, comfortable, available
-al	professional, economical	-ive	creative, expensive, attractive
-ous	spacious, famous, humourous	-ish	childlish
-y	rainy, cloudy, angry	-like	childlike
-ic	plastic, economic, fantastic	-ant	important
-ed	unemployed, bored, confused	-ing	interesting, confusing
-ly (1%)	lovely, friendly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, lively, elderly, only (duy nhất).		

❖ **Cấu trúc cụm Danh từ (Noun phrase):** DET + Adj + N phụ - N chính

EXERCISE

I. Choose the correct word.

- Are you interesting/ interested in football?
- The football match was quite exciting/ excited. I enjoyed it.
- It's sometimes embarrassing/ embarrassed (xấu hổ, ngại) when you have to ask people for money.
- Do you easily get embarrassing/ embarrassed (bối rối)?
- I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing/ amazed (ngạc nhiên) when I was offered it.
- The two-hour delay was annoying/ annoyed. (khó chịu, bực mình)
- This weather makes me so depressing/ depressed. (chán nản)
- This computer has some very confusing/ confused instructions. (những hướng dẫn rắc rối).
- When I got onto the roof, I felt frightening/ frightened. (hoảng sợ)
- The journey took all day and night. They found it very tired/ tiring.

II. Viết lại câu, chuyển thành dạng danh từ mang nghĩa tính từ.

- The manager said that the sale would last for two days.
The manager said that it would be a
- We teach languages.
We are
- Sam's new apartment is in a building which has ten storeys.
Sam's new apartment is in a
- Mark bought a tool set containing 69 pieces.
Mark bought a
- He is a specialist at building houses made of bricks.
He is a specialist at building

TRANG TỪ - ADVERB - ADV

1. **Định nghĩa:** Là từ dùng để cung cấp thêm thông tin về nơi chốn, thời gian, hoàn cảnh, cách thức, nguyên nhân, mức độ,... cho một động từ, một tính từ, một cụm từ hoặc một trạng từ khác.

Cách thành lập:

Adj + ly → Adv (99%)

Ngoại lệ:

- Một số Adv có cùng hình thức với Adj.

Hard: chăm chỉ

Fast: nhanh

Early: sớm

Late: trễ

Deep: sâu

Right: đúng

Wrong: sai

High: cao

Near: ở gần

- ✓ *This question is hard.* (Adj - khó)
- ✓ *She worked really hard for her final exam.* (Adv – chăm chỉ)
- ✓ *Jack has a new blue fast car. He drives very fast.* (Adj – Adv)
- Một số Adv bắt quy tắc (không được thành lập bằng cách thêm -ly): **Good** → **well** (tốt)
 - ✓ *His singing is good. He also dances well.*
- Một số từ có 2 hình thức trạng từ: một tận cùng bằng -ly, một giống với Adj.

Hardly (hầu như không) # **hard** (chăm chỉ)

Highly (rất, lắm) # **high** (cao)

Lately (gần đây) # **late** (trễ)

Nearly = almost (gần, suýt) # **near** (gần)

- ✓ *Your idea is highly appreciated.* – Ý tưởng của anh được đánh giá rất cao
- ✓ *You have to dream high!* – Bạn cần mơ ước lớn!
- ✓ *I nearly forgot his name.* – Suýt nữa tôi quên mất tên anh ta.
- ✓ *Luckily, I found an ATM quite near.* – May mắn thay, tôi đã tìm được một trạm ATM khá gần đó.

2. Các loại Trạng từ thông dụng:

- a. **Trạng từ chỉ cách thức (Adv of manner):** Đa số có đuôi -ly

careful → **carefully** (một cách cẩn thận)

significant → **significantly** (một cách đáng kể)

Ghi chú: Một số từ có đuôi -ly nhưng là tính từ (adj) đã liệt kê ở bài Tính từ.

- b. **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất:** Những trạng từ tần suất thông dụng:

Occasionally: thỉnh thoảng

Frequently: thường xuyên

Regularly: đều đặn

Hardly : hầu như không

Daily, weekly, monthly, quaterly, yearly (= **annually**) vừa là Adj, vừa là Adv.

- ✓ *David gave me this montly report.*
- ✓ *You have to report your work monthly with the manager.*

c. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian

Finally: cuối cùng	Last: lần cuối	Immediately: ngay lập tức
Soon: chẳng bao lâu	Still: vẫn còn	Next: kế tiếp
Already: đã rồi	Just: vừa mới	

d. Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn:

Upstairs (trên lầu) # downstairs (dưới lầu); Around (xung quanh)

e. Trạng từ chỉ mức độ: Thường cho biết mức độ của tính chất → thường đứng trước tính từ hoặc trạng từ mà nó bổ nghĩa.

Too: quá	Very: rất	Really: thật sự
Extremely: vô cùng	Quite: khá	Just: vừa đúng, vừa đủ
Absolutely: tuyệt đối	Enough: đủ	
Hardly = bearly: hầu như không		Nearly = almost: gần như

- ✓ *She is so beautiful. (tobe - adv mức độ - adj)*
- ✓ *He drives too fast. (verb - adv mức độ - adv)*

3. Chức năng:

- Bổ nghĩa cho động từ → *He learns English really hard.*
- Bổ nghĩa cho tính từ → *It's a very lovely house.*
- Bổ nghĩa cho trạng từ khác → *She sang too badly.*
- Bổ nghĩa cho cả câu → *Luckily, he came to the airport in time to catch the flight.*

4. Vị trí đứng:

- **Đầu/ giữa/ cuối câu**
 - ✓ *Yesterday morning, something very strange happened.*
 - ✓ *We often go to the beach at the weekend.*
 - ✓ *He is always late for school.*
 - ✓ *The news has recently been released. (Tin tức gần đây đã được hé lộ.)*
 - ✓ *The direction to the meeting room is easily displayed.*
 - ✓ *She speaks English fluently.*

• **Trước tính từ trong cụm Noun:**

DET + Adv + Adj + N phụ - N chính

A competitive market → An extremely competetive market.

Det + Adj + N → Det + Adv + Adj + N

Một số trạng từ thông dụng trong bài thi TOEIC:

Adv	Meaning	Adv	Meaning
<i>clearly</i>	(một cách) rõ ràng	<i>probably</i>	có thể
<i>directly</i>	(một cách) trực tiếp	<i>currently</i>	hiện tại
<i>increasingly</i>	theo chiều hướng gia tăng	<i>significantly</i>	một cách quan trọng/ đáng kể
<i>thoroughly</i>	(một cách) kĩ lưỡng	<i>closely</i>	một cách kĩ càng
<i>originally</i>	trước tiên/ ban đầu	<i>extremely</i>	cực kì
<i>quickly</i>	(một cách) nhanh chóng	<i>securely</i>	một cách đảm bảo

EXERCISE

I. Chọn từ đúng trong các câu sau:

- The new/ newly opened plant will hire more workers.
- Reading is becoming an increasing/ increasingly popular hobby.
- You can buy this product at significantly/ significant discounted prices.
- It is extremely/ extreme important to finish this report by noon.
- We need to develop clear/ clearly planned marketing strategies.
- He original/ originally suggested the ideas for the advertising campaign.
- The manager direction/ directly reports to the president.
- He thorough/ thoroughly reviews the monthly reports.
- Every employee secure/ securely locks the door after work.
- The company unfairly/ unfair raised the subscription rates.
- Interest rates will probably/ probable rise by 0.5 percent.
- Every office door should be secure/ securely closed.
- The company has consistent/ consistently donated money.
- You can easily/ easy find our products in retail stores.
- The local museum is current/ currently closed for renovations.

II. Chọn đáp án đúng:

- Our products are doing well in the competitive market.
 - extreme
 - extremity
 - extremeness
 - extremity
- Most companies provide low wages to interns.
 - signified
 - significantly
 - significant
 - signify
- Patients' private health records will be kept confidential.
 - completely
 - complete

-
- c. completion d. completed
4. discounted tickets have many restrictions.
- a. Heavy c. Heaviness
b. Heavily d. Heavier
5. They worked together on a profitable development plan.
- a. highly c. highness
b. high d. higher
6. We recommend that you purchase your home.
- a. quickly c. quicken
b. quick d. quickness
7. Our production team inspects the quality of our products.
- a. through c. thoroughly
b. thoroughness d. thorough
8. The stock analyst predicted the increase in stock prices.
- a. correct c. corrective
b. correctly d. correctness
9. Most interviewers examine applicants' educational backgrounds.
- a. closely c. close
b. closer d. closest
10. Small-business owners use local newspaper advertisements.
- a. frequent c. frequentness
b. frequency d. frequently
11. We are seeking new university graduates to join our sales team.
- a. current c. currently
b. currency d. currentness
12. Identification cards must be displayed.
- a. clear c. clearance
b. clearly d. clarity
13. The result was predicted before this quarter.
- a. original c. originally
b. origin d. originality
14. The hotel is located within easy walking distance of the beach.
- a. perfect c. perfection
b. perfectly d. perfecting
15. The company is implementing new vacation policy.
- a. active c. activate
b. activity d. actively
16. The labor department estimated that 10,000 new jobs would be created.
- a. original c. origin
b. originally d. originate

17. The consultant is related to the management.
a. close c. closed
b. closing d. closely
18. Sales of the new products are decreasing.
a. presently c. presenting
b. present d. presented
19. Our new car is attractive to families with children.
a. extreme c. extremity
b. extremely d. extremes
20. GE Motors is described by the media as a good company.
a. frequently c. frequency
b. frequented d. frequent

III. Chọn từ thích hợp để điền vào mẫu quảng cáo sau:

Customer Satisfaction Survey	
Your comments on our products and services are -----	important for us to provide better
6. (A) realities (B) reality (C) real (D) really	
services to you. Any dissatisfied customers can -----	present their complaints to the store
7. (A) direct (B) direction (C) directly (D) director	
managers. Our customer support team will -----	review your comments.
8. (A) thorough (B) thoroughly (C) thoroughness (D) through	

IV. Các câu trích từ đề thi thật TOEIC:

117. We had to spend the whole month searching for better solutions, and ----- customers were impressed by our efforts.
(A) fortunate
(B) fortunes
(C) fortune
(D) fortunately
130. The unexpected operating complexity was more serious than ----- anticipated.
(A) origin
(B) original
(C) originally
(D) originated

133. The enclosed documents summarize ----- changes to the existing overtime regulations.
(A) propose
(B) proposed
(C) proposes
(D) to proposing
137. The expansion of the natural history museum is most ----- the cause of significant revenue increases.
(A) probabilities
(B) probability
(C) probable
(D) probably
101. You can ----- rebuild your credit by taking steps to repair your credit rating as soon as possible.
(A) easy
(B) easier
(C) easily
(D) easiness
107. Customers who purchase more than 500 dollars worth of items can request an HDTV cable box at no ----- charge.
(A) additional
(B) addition
(C) adding
(D) additionally
109. Mr. Garry Noxon in accounting was ----- warned about having too many numerical errors in the budget report.
(A) repeat
(B) repeatedly
(C) repeater
(D) repetition
113. The first step in preparing a fairly ----- presentation is to do your research thoroughly on your topic.
(A) informative
(B) inform
(C) information
(D) informer
125. The manager said that it is ----- to test emergency equipment frequently to avoid any malfunction.
(A) appropriate
(B) appropriateness
(C) appropriately
(D) most appropriately
103. Many science majors enter graduate school ----- after completing a bachelor of science degree.
(A) directly
(B) direct
(C) directed
(D) direction
108. While smokers are highly ----- of the ban on smoking in workplaces, most non-smokers support the ban.
(A) critic
(B) critically
(C) critical
(D) criticism

ĐỘNG TỪ, TRỢ ĐỘNG TỪ & CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ

A. ĐỘNG TỪ (VERBS – KÍ HIỆU V): Là từ/ cụm từ diễn tả hành động/ trạng thái.

I. Các loại động từ:

- **Động từ 'tobe':** vừa là V chính, vừa là trợ động từ.
- **Linking Verbs:** là một loại động từ đặc biệt dùng để nối chủ ngữ (S) với bổ nghĩa của nó (thường là Adj). Gồm: **tobe, seem/ appear** (có vẻ/ dường như), **become/ get/ turn** (trở nên),
- **Động từ chỉ giác quan:** **look** (trông có vẻ), **smell** (có mùi), **taste** (có vị), **sound** (nghe có vẻ), **feel** (cảm thấy).

Lưu ý: Các V chỉ giác quan có thể dùng như V thường nhưng mang nghĩa hành động → theo sau phải là Adv để bổ nghĩa, chứ không phải Adj nữa.

You **look** very **unhappy**. What's the matter? → **look**: trông có vẻ

He **looked** at me **happily**. → **look**: nhìn

- **Động từ thường** : là những động từ còn lại.

II. Vị trí đứng của V chính trong câu:

- Đứng sau chủ ngữ. → John **has** a new car.
- Đứng sau trợ động từ. → John **have** just **bought** a new car.
- Đứng đầu câu trong câu mệnh lệnh. (Dùng V0) → Please **open** the book at page 15./ Let's **go** to the beach.

III. Nhận biết động từ: Động từ có cấu tạo rất đa dạng do đó không có nguyên tắc đặc biệt nào để nhận biết. Nhưng thường thì V có một vài đuôi thông dụng như: **-ize/-ise, -en, -ate, -scribe, -end, -fy**.

(Minimize/ realise/ organize; strengthen/ lengthen/ loosen/ tighten; compensate/ create; subscribe/ discribe/ prescribe; pretend/ comprehend; modify/ notify)

B. TRỢ ĐỘNG TỪ (AUXILIARY – AUX):

Là các động từ phụ, **thường đi trước động từ chính** trong câu để giúp câu được đúng về mặt cấu trúc. Phủ định thêm 'not' vào Aux; Nghi vấn đưa Aux ra đầu câu. Các trợ động từ thường gặp:

I. BE/ DO/ HAVE

Nguyên mẫu ko 'to' (V0)	Hiện tại (V1)	Quá khứ (V2)	Quá khứ phân từ (V3)
be	Am/ is/ are	Was/ were	Been
do	Do/ does	Did	Done
have	Have/ has	Had	Had

- ✓ **BE:** được thêm vào V chính để tạo lập thể Tiếp diễn (**tobe + V-ing**) hoặc Bị động (**tobe + V3/ed**).

I am learning English.

This road is made of concrete. (con đường này được làm = bê tông)

- ✓ **DO:** thành lập câu hỏi/phủ định của các động từ thường.

Do you work for this company?

She didn't see him.

- ✓ **HAVE:** dùng để tạo thể hoàn thành. (**to have + V3**)

Ellen has been to Ho Chi Minh City twice.

Have you had dinner yet?

II. Trợ động từ hình thái: Theo sau là động từ nguyên mẫu không “to” (V0); dùng để chỉ khả năng, sự chắc chắn, sự cho phép, nghĩa vụ ,.....

- ✓ **Can/ could/ may/ might** + V0 → có thể
- ✓ **Be able to** + V0 → có thể
- ✓ **Must/ ought to/ have to/ had better** + V0 → phải/ nên/ nên/ tốt hơn hết là
- ✓ **Will/ would/ shall** + V0 → sẽ
- ✓ **Be about to/ be to** + V0 → chuẩn bị / sắp sửa
- ✓ **Should** + V0 → nên (khuyến nhủ)

She **can** swim. (NOT: She can ~~swims~~)

The football match **is about to** start.

I **can/ am able to** run very fast.

Will you be here soon?

You **ought to** drive more carefully.

C. CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (PHRASAL VERBS): V + giới từ → V mới có nghĩa đặc biệt so với V gốc

Take (lấy) + off (khỏi) → take off: cởi/ cất cánh

Look (nhìn) + after (sau) → look after : trông nom

Một số P.V thường xuất hiện trong bài thi TOEIC:

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
account for	chiếm bao nhiêu %/ giải thích cho	look after = take care of	trông nom, chăm sóc
call off = cancel	hủy bỏ	look for	tìm kiếm
carry on = continue	tiếp tục	look forward to	trông đợi
carry out	tiến hành	pick up	đón ai/ nhặt lên
cut down on = reduce	giảm bớt	put on # take off	mặc/ cởi
be fed up with	chán với (việc gì)	put off = postpone	trì hoãn
get off # get on	xuống # lên (tàu/xe)	set up = establish	thiết lập
hand in = submit	nộp, đệ trình	take over	đảm nhận
hand out = distribute	phát ra, phân phát	turn off	tắt
hold on	đợi 1 lát (điện thoại)	turn up/down	tăng/giảm (âm lượng)
hold up	ngừng	run out of	hết sạch
keep up with	theo kịp	work out	tính toán

EXERCISE

I, Nhận biết động từ chính (V) và trợ động từ (Aux) (nếu có) trong các câu sau.

- Police found the woman lying dead on the floor.
- I don't mind being shouted at by him. He threatened to sack me last week, but he apologised very politely later.
- We had arranged to meet in my office so that he could check the documents.
- Look! We aren't allowed to park here.
- I congratulated Anna on passing the exam. She spent a lot of time studying TOEIC.
- Are you going to have a rest now after doing all the cleaning? – No, I've got some letter to write.

7. She would like him to wear a tie because they are going to a concert.
8. I came here to see Janet. What is she doing now?
9. I was surprised that I passed the exam.
10. The speaker stopped talking. He felt thirsty so he stopped to have a drink.

II, Chọn từ thích hợp – Trích từ đề thi TOEIC thực tế:

101. Two years ago, some of the athletes ----- school to pursue a professional career or the Olympics.
(A) leave
(B) left
(C) will leave
(D) was left
102. A road collapse has ----- traffic delays on the main route between Mildura and Merbein.
(A) caused
(B) departed
(C) directed
(D) operated
110. Companies ----- send out their free samples with discount coupons to encourage consumers to buy their products.
(A) nearly
(B) often
(C) highly
(D) ever
123. At this point, Northeast suggests that we ----- the start of our road work until gas prices settle down.
(A) wait
(B) remain
(C) expire
(D) delay
106. He ----- delivers keynote speeches and holds workshops on customer satisfaction strategy and the building of profitable customer relationships.
(A) regularize
(B) regularity
(C) regularities
(D) regularly
115. The new management recognized the importance of this business decision and ----- reorganized operational procedures.
(A) prompt
(B) promptness
(C) promptly
(D) prompter
139. By the time Mr. Greenfield returns from his business trip, the company's new policy -----.
(A) was decided
(B) will be deciding
(C) had decided
(D) will have been decided
121. People in NY are healthier because they walk a few blocks every day since the roads are ----- crowded with cars and taxis.
(A) cleanly
(B) finely
(C) usually
(D) exactly
102. Aster Broadcasting Group ----- yesterday that it expects the semiconductor market to enter full recovery mode next year.
(A) announced
(B) have announced
(C) announcing
(D) announce
123. Mr. Henny ----- presented the argument that the pricing policy of the retailer would be the financial ruin of the company.
(A) convinces
(B) convince
(C) convincingly
(D) convincing

107. The supervisor of the marketing department, Ms. Smith, ----- all the statistics that were needed for the report.
(A) to provide
(B) provided
(C) provide
(D) providing
114. A market study by the ARC Advisory Group predicts that the geospatial industry ----- by 50% over the next five years.
(A) growing
(B) be grown
(C) will grow
(D) has grown
131. The government will ----- new policies today to obtain information about entrepreneurs operating businesses online.
(A) convince
(B) achieve
(C) perform
(D) implement
139. Before Gallux Corporation was rated as one of the best telecommunications companies in the country, it ----- expanding its operations worldwide.
(A) had not considered
(B) will not consider
(C) were not considered
(D) does not consider
137. National fertilizers provided by True Organic Food can be ----- by their green labels.
(A) corrected
(B) decided
(C) distinguished
(D) proposed
109. Most southbound and eastbound trains will ----- on an earlier schedule in and around Niagara Falls.
(A) operate
(B) meet
(C) arrange
(D) produce
119. Guests will be able to meet Taylor Swift as she ----- to perform a free show for her fans in Central Park.
(A) prepare
(B) prepares
(C) prepared
(D) preparing
124. During his 10 years with the firm, Mr. Martin ----- many financial institutions in Europe and Asia on strategy and mergers, acquisitions and alliances.
(A) was advised
(B) advises
(C) advised
(D) has advised
134. Alternative parking areas will be provided while the parking lot -----.
(A) is repairing
(B) repairs
(C) is being repaired
(D) has repaired
132. Whether you ----- many discussions or are new to leading discussions, we trust that this guide will be helpful.
(A) has been led
(B) have been led
(C) has led
(D) have led

THE INFINITIVE OR THE GERUND? (Động từ nguyên mẫu hay danh động từ)

I. Các trường hợp dùng Gerund (V-ing):

1. Sau giới từ (Prepositions), cụm động từ (phrasal verbs) hoặc sở hữu cách.

Ex: 1. I'm fond of listening to music. 2. He gave up smoking. 3. I don't understand his leaving school.

2. Sau các thành ngữ:

+ **look forward to** (mong) **Ex:** I am looking forward to hearing from you.

+ **be worth** (đáng) **Ex:** There's nothing worth reading in this newspaper.

+ **be busy** (bận) **Ex:** She's busy writing out the wedding invitations.

+ **There is no point** (chẳng có ích gì) **Ex:** There is no point of advising her. She won't take any advice.

+ **It's no use/ no good** (chẳng có ích gì)

Ex: It's no use crying over spilt milk. (Chẳng ích gì khi nuối tiếc những việc đã qua.)

+ **can't/ couldn't help** (không thể không) **Ex:** I can't help thinking about her.

+ **can't stand/ can't bear** (không thể chịu đựng được)

+ **be/ get used to = be accustomed to** (quen với)

+ **be used for** (được sử dụng cho)

+ **Would you mind ... ?** (bạn có bận tâm)

3. Sau các động từ:

+ admit (thừa nhận)	+ dislike (không thích)	+ keep (tiếp tục)
+ appreciate (đánh giá cao)	+ end (kết thúc)	+ mention (đề cập đến)
+ avoid (tránh)	+ excuse... for (xin thứ lỗi về...)	+ mind (để ý, quan tâm)
+ finish (hoàn tất)	+ enjoy = fancy (thích)	+ practice/-se (luyện tập)
+ consider (cân nhắc)	+ feel like (cảm thấy thích)	+ recall (gợi/ nhớ lại)
+ delay = postpone (trì hoãn)	+ give up = quit (từ bỏ)	+ resist (chống lại)
+ deny (phủ nhận)	+ go (shopping, hiking, fishing)	+ risk (có nguy cơ)
+ detest = hate (ghét)	+ include (bao gồm)	+ suggest (đề nghị)
+ dread (kinh sợ)	+ involve (liên quan đến)	+ tolerate (chấp nhận/tha thứ)

4. Trong các cấu trúc:

- **S + prevent/ stop + Object + (from) doing something/something** = ngăn cản ai khỏi làm gì đó/ ngăn cái gì không xảy ra

Ex: The block in the pipe was preventing the water from coming through.

- **S + keep + Object + from + V-ing/sth** = ngăn cho ai khỏi làm gì

Ex: We use this piece of wood to keep the door from blowing shut.

- **S + keep + V-ing = vẫn tiếp tục làm gì đó**

Ex: He kept waiting outside. (Anh ta vẫn cứ chờ bên ngoài)

- **S + spend/ waste + time/money + (on) + doing sth** = dành, tốn/ lãng phí thời gian/tiền bạc để làm gì

Ex: I spent 2 million dong on rent./ She spent too much money on shopping clothes.

- **S + have difficulty + (in) + doing sth** = gặp khó khăn khi làm gì

Ex: She had great difficulty (in) finding a job.

- **Được dùng như 1 trạng từ, đi sau các liên từ như: since, while, when, if, before, after.**

Ex: Before coming here, Brian used to live in America.

II. Các trường hợp dùng The Infinitive:

The Infinitive là nguyên thể của động từ mang một nghĩa tổng quát về động từ. The Infinitive có thể có “to” đứng trước (to-infinitive) hoặc không có “to” (bare infinitive)

1. Các trường hợp dùng To-infinitive:

- ✓ **Want, ask, tell, request, order, beg, advise, would like + O + To-infinitive**
- ✓ **S + V (be, look, seem, feel,...) + Adjective + To –infinitive.** **Ex:** I am glad to see you again.
- ✓ **S + V + too + Adj/Adv + (for + O) + To-inf** **Ex:** He is too angry to say anything.
- ✓ **S + V + Adj/ Adv + enough + (for + O) + To-inf**
Ex: He plays basketball well enough to join the national team.
- ✓ **Sau một số động từ khác:** **learn** (học); **decide** (quyết định); **tend** (có khuynh hướng); **desire/wish** (mong muốn); **hope** (hi vọng); **want**; **agree**; **plan/intend** (dự định); **try/ attempt** (cố gắng); **demand** (yêu cầu); **fail** (thất bại); **hesitate** (ngần ngại); **pretend** (giả vờ); **refuse** (từ chối); **expect** (mong đợi).
- ✓ **S + V + nghi vấn từ (how, what, where, why) + To-inf.** **Ex:** I don't know **how to do** it.

2. Các trường hợp dùng Bare-infinitive:

- ❖ Sau các hệ từ (**can, could, must, should,...**)
- ❖ Sau các thành ngữ: **had better** (nên); **would rather ... than** (thàcòn hơn); **do nothing but** (chẳng làm gì cả mà chỉ); **be able to** (có thể); **be willing to** (sẵn sàng); **be about to** (sắp sửa).
- ❖ Trong cấu trúc: **Let/ Make + O + Bare-inf**
- ❖ **Used to + bare inf** (đã từng, chỉ thói quen trong quá khứ, giờ không còn nữa)

III. Các trường hợp khác:

- ❖ **Like** (thích) + V-ing (sở thích)/ to-inf (thích vì nghĩ rằng nó tốt/ sở thích nhất thời)
- ❖ Các động từ chỉ tri giác: **see, watch, hear, taste, smell, notice** (quan sát) + Object + V-ing/bare Infinitive
- ❖ **Need/require/want** (cần/ muốn): **S (người) + need/ require/ want + To-inf**
S (vật) + need/ want + V-ing/ to be + V3
- ❖ **Try + V-ing** = thử / + To-inf (cố gắng để làm gì đó)
- ❖ **Stop + V-ing** (ngưng hẳn, thôi không làm gì nữa) / + To-inf (ngưng để làm việc gì)
- ❖ **Mean + V-ing** (có nghĩa là) / + To-inf (có ý, dự định)
- ❖ **Remember** (nhớ); **regret** (tiếc); **forget** (quên) + V-ing = nhớ/ tiếc/ quên đã làm việc gì rồi
+ To-inf = nhớ/ tiếc/ quên để làm việc gì

Ex: Look! The door is open! You must have **forgotten to lock** it. – Really?! I **remember having locked** it before we left.

- ❖ **Advise = recommend** (khuyến); **allow = permit** (cho phép) + V-ing/ + O + to-inf

Ex: He advised **waiting** until tomorrow./ **us to wait** until tomorrow.

Lưu ý: Nếu các động từ ở trên ở dạng bị động thì dùng to-inf.

Ex: We are advised to wait until tomorrow.

- ❖ **Thể truyền khiến: Chủ động:** S + have + O1 (người) + Bare Infinitive + O2 (vật)
S + get + O1 + to-inf + O2

Bị động: S + have/get + O2 + V3/ed

EXERCISE: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms:

1. Try to avoid (make)..... him angry.
2. You'll never regret (do) a kind action.
3. Is there anything here worth (buy)?
4. Try (forget) it. It isn't worth (worry)!
5. I remember (pay) him. I gave him ten dollars.
6. He's tired. He stops (work) for a while.
7. I'm a boss. I'm not used to (be) told what to do.
8. I hate (see) a child (cry)
9. Gravity makes water (run) downhill.
10. The major finished (speak) and sat down.
11. It's difficult (get) used to (eat) with chopsticks.
12. I used (smoke) 50 cigarettes a day.
13. Students are advised (study) their lesson scientifically.
14. My parents never let me (go) out in the evening.
15. I'd like him (go) to a university, but I can't (make) him (go)
16. He postponed (make) a decision till it was too late (do) anything.
17. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
18. Do stop (talk), I'm trying (finish) a letter.
19. I didn't know how (get) to your house, so I stopped (ask) the way.
20. There are many people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip)on the banana skin.
21. He was made (sign) a paper admitting his guilt.
22. She expects (see) him tomorrow but I look forward to (meet) him this afternoon.
23. Mrs. Huber prefers (watch) TV to (go) to the movies.
24. Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk)
25. My friend's handwriting is very bad, so he had his paper (type) last night.
26. I was enjoying my book, but I stopped (read) (watch) a cartoon.
27. I must remember (remind) the students that this grammar point needs (revise)
28. Sometimes students avoid (look) at the teacher if they don't want (answer)the question.
29. I used (ride) a lot but I haven't had a chance (do) anything since (come) here.
30. If you dislike (peel) onions, try (wear) glasses and (hold) them under water while (do)
31. She had a mechanic (repair) this machine yesterday.
32. People aren't allowed (smoke) hospital.
33. (Smoke) in front of children is believed (do) harm to their health.
34. I really regret (hurt) your feeling when I asked you such a silly question.
35. I've got a terrible headache. I tried (take) some aspirins but they didn't help.
36. I wanted to stop (buy) some presents but we didn't have enough time.
37. I remember (go) to the drug store for you. Here's your medicine.
38. I know how my hair needs (cut) but I don't have time (go) to the hairdresser's.

39. By (work) day and night, he succeeded in (finish) the job in time.

40. It's very cold and Jane doesn't feel like (do) a walk outside.

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE (DẠNG CHỦ ĐỘNG VÀ BỊ ĐỘNG)

I. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP:

- ❖ **Chủ động:** Chủ ngữ là người thực hiện hành động.
- ❖ **Bị động:** Chủ ngữ bị/ được ai đó tác động bởi hành động.

Công thức chung:

tobe + V3/-ed

Active: S1 + V + O2

Passive: S2 + tobe **V3/ed** + by + O1

Lưu ý khi đổi động từ tobe trong câu bị động:

- Phải hòa hợp về thì với câu Active.
- Phải hòa hợp với ngôi/ số của chủ ngữ S2.

ACTIVE (Chủ động)			
	PAST (Quá khứ)	PRESENT (Hiện tại)	FUTURE (Tương lai)
SIMPLE (Đơn)	V2/ed [did]	V1 (s/es) [do/ does]	Will + V1
CONTINUOUS (Tiếp diễn)	Was/ were + V-ing	Am/ is/ are + V-ing	Will be + V-ing
PERFECT (Hoàn thành)	Had + V3/ed	Have/ has + V3/ed	Will have + V3/ed
PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Hoàn thành tiếp diễn)	Had been + V-ing	Have/ has been + V-ing	Will have been + V-ing

🧠 **BRAIN-STORMING:** Hãy hoàn thành bảng sau:

PASSIVE (Bị động)			
	PAST (Quá khứ)	PRESENT (Hiện tại)	FUTURE (Tương lai)
SIMPLE (Đơn)			
CONTINUOUS (Tiếp diễn)			
PERFECT (Hoàn thành)			
PERFECT CONTINUOUS (Hoàn thành tiếp diễn)			

LƯU Ý:

- ❖ **Nếu câu chủ động ở dạng:** (dự định) be going to V1 → be going to + be V3/ed HOẶC (sắp sửa) be about to + V1 → be about to + be V3/ed

He is going to make pizza. → The pizza is going to be made (by him).

John was about to hit the ball. → The ball is about to be hit by John.

- ❖ **Chỉ có các câu mà tân ngữ là 1 danh từ mới đổi sang bị động được.**

I went to my grandma's house yesterday. → Không thể đổi sang Passive.

- ❖ **Câu bị động với các trợ động từ : can/could/ will/ would/ may/ might/ should + bare-V → can/could/ will/ would/ may/ might/ should + be V3/ed**

Look! He can lift the car! → Look! The car can be lifted.

II. CÁC CẤU TRÚC BỊ ĐỘNG ĐẶC BIỆT:**1. Động từ có 2 tân ngữ: S + V + O1 + (giới từ) + O2**

Jim gave Mary flowers on her birthday./ He gave flowers to Mary on her birthday.

→ Mary was given flower by Jim on her birthday.

→ Flowers were given to Mary by Jim on her birthday.

2. Động từ + tân ngữ + to-inf

a. Các động từ chỉ cảm xúc/ mong muốn : **like, hate, love, want, wish, prefer, hope...** + O1 + **to-inf** + O2

S + V + O2 + to be + V3/ed → chia bị động về to-inf

- She wants the students to open the books. → She wants the books to be opened.

b. Các động từ chỉ mệnh lệnh, sự yêu cầu: **ask, tell, request, order, advise, invite, allow** + O + **to-inf**

VÀ động từ chỉ tri giác: **believe, consider, think, know** + O + **to-inf**

S + V + O + to-inf → chia bị động bình thường

- My school allows students to play sports in the schoolyard. → Students are allowed to play sports in the schoolyard.
- They believed him to be guilty. → He was believed to be guilty.

3. Câu mệnh lệnh: V + O HOẶC Don't + V + O

Let + O + (not) be + V3/ed

- Put your bag here. → Let your bag be put here.
- **Don't** throw trash here. → Let trash **not** be thrown here.

EXERCISE**I. Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở dạng bị động phù hợp:**

1. There's someone behind us. I think we (follow).
2. A mystery (điều bí ẩn) is something that (can't / explain).
3. We didn't play football yesterday. The match (cancel).
4. The television (just, repair). It's working again now.
5. How old is the church? – It (believe) to be over 150 years old.
6. If I didn't do my job properly, I (will, fire).
7. I learned to swim when I was very young. I(teach) by my father.
8. After (arrest), he was taken to the police station.
9. This road (repair) at the moment, so we have to take another road.
10. The vegetables didn't taste very good. The (cook) for too long.

II. Xác định S, V, O và đổi sang thể bị động:

1. The mechanic is repairing my car.
2. Peter sang the song.
3. Will he help the boy?
4. They use a computer to do that job nowadays.
5. Employers must pay all travel expenses for this training course.
6. Did Sarah's boss fire her?
7. The bank manager kept me waiting for half an hour.
8. All of his friends will see him off at the airport.
9. If you're not careful, pickpockets are going to steal your money.
10. How do people make candles?
11. They can't make tea with cold water.
12. Look! Someone is feeding the elephant.
13. Joe had returned the book to the library.
14. By this time tomorrow, the president will have made the announcement.
15. Parents always give me proper encouragement.
16. Someone saw him pick up the gun.

17. Take off your coat.
18. She loves someone praising her all the time.
19. He won't let you do that silly thing again. → dùng allow thay cho let trong Passive.
20. They have sent that money to the poor families.
21. You need to have your hair cut.
22. We are having some painters paint our house at the moment.
23. I lost my key. I am having someone make another key at the moment.
24. We have to test these products.
25. I hope they will interview me for the job.
26. They believe that he is living abroad.
27. Someone is cleaning the floor.
28. Laura had her brother repair her bicycle.
29. They pay babysitters a lot of money.
30. The examination papers are scored by machine. They will tell the students their results next week.

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

I. Chia động từ ở dạng số ít đối với chủ ngữ là các trường hợp sau:

1. **S1 and S2:** nhưng ám chỉ 1 người hoặc 1 vật. Ex: Bread and butter was all we had.
2. **Each/ Every + N (luôn luôn ở số ít)** Ex: Each student has to take a test.
3. **Time/ Measurement/ Money** Ex: Ten kilometers is too far to walk.
4. **Indefinite pronouns (đại từ bất định): Every/ No/ Any/ Some (some/ thing/ body).**
Ex: I think (that) someone is knocking on the door.
5. **The number of + Danh từ đếm được số nhiều** Ex: The number of days in a week is seven.
6. **Gerund (V-ing)** Ex: Learning English to communicate with the world is important.
7. **One/ Each of + Danh từ đếm được số nhiều** Ex: One of these letters is for you.
8. **Who/ What (as Subject)** Ex: Who knows the answer? -- What has happened?
9. **Names/ Title** Ex: "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" is the first book in Harry Potter series.
10. **NOUN + "-s" (nhưng là số ít)**
 - a. **News**
 - b. **Games:** billiards /'bɪl.i.ədz/, dominoes /'dɒm.i.nəʊz/, tennis,.....
 - c. **Diseases:** measles /'mi:.zlz/, mumps /mʌmps/, rickets /'rɪk.ɪts/, diabetes /,daɪə'bi:.ti:z/,...
 - d. **Subjects of study:** mathematics, physics, politics, economics, civics, statistics, phonetics, linguistics, gymnastics,...
 - e. **Countries:** Laos /laʊs/, the Philipines /ðə'fɪl.i.pi:nz/, the Netherlands /ðə'neð.ə.ləndz/, the United States,...
11. **Uncountable Noun** (danh từ không đếm được): advice, furniture, information, luggage, knowledge,...
12. **Neither of/ Either of + Danh từ đếm được số nhiều** Ex: Neither of my parents likes my boyfriend.

II. Chia động từ ở dạng số nhiều đối với chủ ngữ là các trường hợp sau:

1. **S1 and S2 (2 chủ thể riêng biệt)** Ex: Lan and Ba are students.
2. **The + Adj (= people): the rich, the poor, the blind, the deaf, the handicapped**
Ex: The poor need help from us.
3. **A number of + Danh từ đếm được số nhiều**
Ex: A number of students are going to the class picnic.
4. **People, police, livestock, cattle /'kæt.l/, , poultry /'pɒl.tri/** Ex: The police are questioning the suspect.
5. **Pair nouns: Clothes, trousers, jeans, shorts, tights, leggings, gloves, socks, glasses, binoculars, scissors /'sɪz.əz/, tongs, pliers, chopsticks, compasses /'kəm.pəsɪz/, sandals /'sæn.dəlz/, tweezers /'twi:.zəz/, pajamas = pyjamas /pɪ'dʒɑ:.məz/,.....**

Note: **A pair of + Danh từ đếm được số nhiều + V (dạng số ít)**

Ex: The leggings are in the drawer. **BUT:** A pair of leggings is in the drawer.

6. **Both S1 and S2** Ex: Both Taylor Swift and Miley Cyrus have blonde hair.

III. Chia động từ ở dạng số ít hoặc số nhiều các trường hợp sau:

1.

Either	or
Neither	+ S1 + nor + S2 + V (chia theo S2)
Not only	but also

Ex: Either John or Bill is going to the beach today.

Either Henry or his friends have seen this movie before.

Neither John nor the boys are going to the beach today.

2.

as well as

S1 + accompanied by + S2 + V (chia theo S1)

(together/ along) with

Ex: California, along with Florida and Hawaii, is among the most popular US tourist destinations.

3. There + be + Noun

*Ex: There have been a number of telephone calls today.*4. N1 + giới từ + N2 + V (chia theo N1) *Ex: The students in my class are hard-working.*5. N1 + who/ which/ that + V (chia theo N1) *Ex: The music that they listen to helps them relax.*

6. Organizations/ Collective nouns: Congress, Government, committee, class, public, jury, the army, the navy, the air force, group, team.

V chia ở ngôi 3 số ít → Âm chỉ toàn tập hợp

V chia ở ngôi thứ 3 số nhiều → Âm chỉ các thành viên trong nhóm đang hoạt động riêng rẽ.

*Ex: Congress votes for the bill. / Congress are voting for the bill. (some agree, some disagree)***EXERCISE:****I. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. Bread and butter (be) what she asks for.
2. Neither Mary nor her friends (come) yet.
3. Her children (play) when I came.
4. My homework (do) already.
5. Mathematics (teach)..... by Mr. Hawk at the present.
6. Everything (be) all right so far.
7. My teacher and advisor, Mr.Long, (be) very kind.
8. The number of the pupils in my class (be) thirty.
9. Vegetables will grow well if there (be)..... enough water.
10. Much progress (make) in the world of science.
11. That you take a computer course (be) very necessary now.
12. AIDS (be) a dangerous disease killing many people around the world.
13. Collecting old coins and paper notes (be) one of my grandfather 's hobbies when he retired.
14. All of the food served in this restaurant (be) excellent last night.
15. The number of the students who have drawn from the class (be) appalling.
16. Mr. Hung as well as his wife and his three girls (be) abroad for 4 years.
17. Physics (study) mechanics, heat, light, sound and electricity.
18. The news about the earthquake in Philippines (already, broadcast) on the radio several times up to now.
19. The secretary and accountant of the company (not, come) yet.
20. A large number of the applicants (already, interview)
21. The police (make) many enquiries about the murder up till now.
22. The old house along with its beautiful thing (sell) in 2005.
23. The effects of cigarette smoking (prove) to be very harmful up till now.
24. Neither of the climbers (reach) the top of that mountain already.
25. Either Saturday or Sunday (be)ok.
26. This pair of trousers (need) cleaning.

II. Multiple choices:

1. The pair of shoes which she wore at the party last night new. (were/ are/ is/ was)
2. His knowledge of languages and international relations him in his present work. (aid/ aids/ has aided/ have aided)
3. Four miles on the odometer. (have been recorded/ has been recorded/ have recorded/ has recorded)
4. The staff in the conference room at the moment. (are meeting/ were meeting/ is meeting/ meet)
5. Most of the information in those worth reading. (books is/ book are/ books are/ book is)
6. Most of the rooms in the hotel where we are staying air-conditioner. (have/ had/ has/ has had)
7. The guest of honour, along with his wife and children, sitting at the first table when we had a party yesterday. (was/ were/ are/ have been)
8. My new pair of shoes at the cleaner. (is/ are/ be/ have been)
9. Either my father or my brothers (has coming/ has come/ are coming/ comes)
10. The new manager, accompanied by his wife, arriving today. (are/ were/ is/ was)

"Read All About It" – EMELI SANDÉ

You've got the words to a nation
But you're biting your tongue
You've spent a life time stuck in silence
Afraid you'll something wrong
If no one ever hears it how we gonna learn your?

So come on, come on
Come on, come on

You've got a as loud as lions
So why let your voice be tamed?
Maybe we're a little different
There's no need to be ashamed
You've got the light to the shadows
So hiding it away

Come on, come on

I wanna, I wanna shout
I wanna scream 'til the words dry out
So put it in all of the papers,
I'm not afraid
They can all about it
..... all about it, oh
Oh-oh-oh (x5)

At night we're up the neighbours
While we sing away the blues
Making sure that we're remembered, yeah
Cause we all matter too
If the truth has forbidden
Then we're all the rules

So come on, come on
Come on, come on,

Let's get the TV and the
To play our tune again
It's 'bout we got some airplay of our version of events
There's no need to be afraid
I will sing with you my

Come on, come on

I wanna sing, I wanna shout
I wanna scream 'til the words dry out
So put it in all of the papers,
I'm not afraid
They can read all about it
Read all about it, oh
Oh-oh-oh (x5)

Yeah, we're all, wonderful people
So when did we all get so fearful?
Now we're finally our voices
So take a chance, come help me sing this
Yeah, we're all wonderful, wonderful people
So when did we all get so fearful?
And now we're finally finding our
Just take a chance, come help me sing this

I wanna sing, I wanna shout
I wanna scream 'til the words dry out
So put it in all of the papers,
I'm not afraid
They can read all about it
Read all about it, oh
Oh-oh-oh (x5)

I wanna sing, I wanna shout
I wanna scream 'til the words dry out
So put it in all of the papers,
I'm not afraid
They can read all about it
Read all about it, oh

GIỚI TỪ - PREPOSITION - PREP

Là từ thường đặt trước danh từ hay đại từ. Prep cũng có thể theo sau các động từ để thành lập cụm động từ. Còn nếu động từ theo sau giới từ thì động từ đó phải ở dạng V-ing.

I. Vị trí đứng:

- Trước Danh từ/ Đại từ.
Lan is talking **to** John/ him.
- Trước các đại từ quan hệ Whom/ Which trong mệnh đề quan hệ.
The people **whom** I am travelling **with** are humorous. → The people **with whom** I am travelling are humorous.
- Đứng sau động từ trong các cụm động từ.
I was looking **after** the children.

II. Việc bỏ “TO” và “FOR” trước tân ngữ chỉ vật:

1. I gave the book to Tom. → I gave Tom the book.

S + V + sth + to + sb → S + V + sb + sth

Dùng cấu trúc này với những động từ sau: bring (mang), give (cho), hand (đưa), leave (để lại), lend (cho mượn), pass (đưa), pay (trả tiền), sell (bán), send (gửi), show (bày ra, chỉ), sing (hát), take (lấy), tell (kể, bảo).

2. I bought a doll for my daughter → I bought my daughter a doll.

S + V + sth + for + sb → S + V + sb + sth

Dùng cấu trúc này với những động từ sau: find (tìm), book (đặt vé), build (xây dựng), buy (mua), cook (nấu ăn), bake (nướng), boil (luộc), fry (chiên), get (lấy), keep (giữ), knit (đan), leave (để lại), make (làm), reserve (để dành).

III. Các loại giới từ:

1. Chỉ thời gian:

In/ On/ At

In	Mùa/ tháng/ năm/ thế kỉ/ buổi trong ngày	In April/ (the) summer/ 1991/ the 21 st century/ the morning
On	ngày + tháng, thứ, dịp	On 2 November, on Sunday, on New Year's Eve
At	tuổi, giờ, thời điểm trong ngày	At 10 o'clock, at sixteen, at midnight, at dawn

By + thời gian/ ngày tháng/ giai đoạn Before	Trước lúc đó/ ngày tháng đó Trước khi	The train starts at 6:10, so you had better be at the station by 6:00. By the end of this year, I'll have read all those books. He usually has a shower before going to work.
Till/ until	cho đến khi	We didn't get home till/ untill 2 a.m.
During + khoảng thời gian	Trong suốt	During my holidays/ his childhood/ the night/ 2010
For + khoảng thời gian	Trong khoảng	For 2 months/ six years/ ever
Within	Trong vòng (không nhiều hơn)	The electricity company guarantees connection within 24 hours.
In the beginning In the end = at last At the beginning/ end (+ of)	Lúc đầu Lúc sau Ở đầu/ cuối	I enjoyed my job in the beginning, but I'm bored with it now. There is an index at the beginning (of this book).
In time On time	Kịp lúc Đúng giờ	I got home just in time. It's starting to rain. The 8:15 train started on time.

2. Chỉ nơi chốn:

In	ở, ở trong	In a country/ town/ city/ forest/ the sky/ the air/ the river/ the water
On	trên	On CMT8 street/ the table
At	ở tại	At home/ work/ the office/ at school/ at university/ at 538 CMT8/ the bus stop/ the swimming pool/ the airport
	ở cạnh	At the sea/ river/ lake

Các giới từ chỉ vị trí khác thường gặp: between (ở giữa 2 vật); among (ở giữa > 2 vật); above (ở trên); over (ở trên/ lên trên/ qua); below (bên dưới có khoảng cách); under (bên dưới có tiếp xúc); beside (bên cạnh); behind (sau); from....to (từ...đến); from sb (từ ai đó)

3. Một số cụm giới từ thông dụng:

<i>in addition to</i>	thêm vào đó	<i>on account of</i>	do, bởi vì
<i>instead of</i>	thay vì	<i>owing to</i>	do, bởi vì
<i>according to</i>	theo như	<i>due to</i>	do, bởi vì
<i>on behalf of sb</i>	đại diện cho ai	<i>because of</i>	bởi vì
<i>in accordance with sth</i>	phù hợp với cái gì	<i>in spite of = despite</i>	mặc cho
<i>including</i>	bao gồm cả	<i>regardless of</i>	bất chấp cái gì
<i>excluding</i>	ngoại trừ	<i>regarding = concerning = about</i>	về
<i>except for</i>	ngoại trừ	<i>as</i>	với cương vị
		<i>like</i>	như

Các giới từ dùng với tính từ:

<i>afraid of</i>	e ngại về	<i>keen on</i>	mê thích về
<i>anxious / worried + about</i>	lo lắng về	<i>pleased with</i>	hài lòng về
<i>ashamed of</i>	xấu hổ về	<i>proud of</i>	tự hào về
<i>aware of</i>	chú ý cái gì	<i>sorry for/ about</i>	lấy làm tiếc về
<i>angry with</i>	tức giận với	<i>jealous of</i>	ghen tị với
<i>capable of</i>	có khả năng về	<i>scared of</i>	sợ hãi về
<i>good at/ bad at</i>	giỏi về / dở về	<i>tired of</i>	chán nản về
<i>interested in</i>	quan tâm đến	<i>responsible for</i>	chịu trách nhiệm về
<i>involved in</i>	dính líu vào	<i>equal to</i>	bằng với

Các giới từ dùng với động từ:

<i>accuse sb of sth</i>	buộc tội ai về	<i>comply with</i>	tuân theo
<i>apologise sb for doing sth</i>	xin lỗi ai về chuyện gì	<i>depend on</i>	tùy thuộc
<i>insist on</i>	khăng khăng đòi	<i>be independent of</i>	độc lập, không phụ thuộc cái gì
<i>blame sb for</i>	khiến trách ai về	<i>rely on</i>	dựa vào, trông cậy vào
<i>warn sb of sth</i>	khuyến cáo ai về	<i>remind sb of sth</i>	gợi ai nhớ về
<i>agree with</i>	đồng ý với	<i>succeed in</i>	thành công trong
<i>provide sb with sth</i>	cung cấp ai cái gì	<i>provide sth to sb</i>	cung cấp cái gì cho ai
<i>deal with</i>	xử lý	<i>thank sb for sth</i>	cám ơn ai về việc gì
<i>congratulate sb on sth</i>	chúc mừng ai về việc gì		

EXERCISE**I. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition:**

1. I usually finish work early Friday. I don't work the weekend.
2. Let's meet five Sunday, July 14.
3. the age of sixteen, he left his parents' house.
4. her wedding day, she got up dawn.
5. The train arrives Victoria station 4:30.
6. She always agrees everything he says.
7. She is very angry me.
8. I apologize keeping you waiting.
9. She insists coming.
10. I would like to be independent everyone.
11. She is always borrowing money me.
12. She is very jealous her sister.
13. Clean air provides us a healthy supply of oxygen.
14. I'm very sorry what I have done.
15. I'm so worried my sister, who is ill.
16. Mr. Green is responsible hiring employees.
17. My daily expenses are just about equal my income.
18. Ken was proud his good marks on English.
19. I thanked everyone all the help they had given me.
20. I can't deal this problem.

II. Choose the best answer:

1. Hurry up! I'm afraid, the time we get to the station, the train will have already left. (at/ by/ on/ in)
2. I 've known her last October. (for/ since/ during/ in)
3. I have been learning English five years. (for/ since/ during/ in)
4. He lives the 10th floor the center of the city. (in-in/ on-on/ on-in/ in-on)
5. Do you know that Englishmen drive the left? (at/ on/ in/ by)
6. The reason my being late is my watch. It has stopped. (for/ from/ by/ of)
7. Could you show me the photograph this place? (of/ for/ in/ by)
8. Have you received the invitation the party? (to/ for/ from/ by)
9. The children are looking forward having a holiday. (to/ by/ for/ at)
10. What are the advantages going there? (for/ from/ of/ by)
11. He went to work spite feeling bad. (in- of/ at-of/ in-for/ on-of)
12. Peter left Paris without any reason. (for/ without/ from/ at)
13. He's always dreamed going to the USA. (for/ of/ at/ towards)
14. Only you may prevent him doing that. (off/ from/ for/ by)
15. I don't feel ... going any where. (at/ on/ in/ like)
16. They accused him robbing the bank. (at/ on /in /of)
17. In England, there are usually lots of parties New Year's Eve. (on/ at/ in/ with)
18. All the players usually shake hands the end of a football match. (at/ on/ until/ by)
19. I met a lot of interesting people our vacation. (at/ for/ during/ while)
20. The conference was very well organized. Everything began and finished time. (with/ at/ in/ on)

BÀI TẬP GIỚI TỪ - TRÍCH TỪ ĐỀ THI TOEIC

115. If you plan to rent equipment, delivery and collection times, plus insurance coverage for any damage should all be dealt with ----- advance.
(A) in
(B) of
(C) at
(D) for
108. The chairperson was trying to curtail a lengthy, heated discussion ----- the merits of work ethics due to the time constraint.
(A) on
(B) by
(C) with
(D) to
112. ----- searching for long-term economic growth, the government intends to study immediate solutions to avoid severe criticism from the public.
(A) According to
(B) Future
(C) However
(D) Instead of
136. This notice provides general guidance on how you can obtain the best available information ----- other sources.
(A) over
(B) behind
(C) from
(D) out of
103. Instructors wishing to place materials on reserve ----- the library should fill out a Reserve Request Form.
(A) at
(B) into
(C) among
(D) after
127. We are not happy to announce that due to recent cutbacks on members, we won't be able to accept new projects ----- further notice.
(A) except
(B) next to
(C) onto
(D) until
102. Some managers are supposed to meet each other at the end of the month to talk ----- their monthly performance reviews.
(A) under
(B) about
(C) along
(D) into
126. ----- months of tough negotiations, it was announced this morning that an agreement had finally been reached.
(A) Following
(B) Except
(C) Upon
(D) At
107. The employee in this position must wear steel-toed boots at ----- times while at work.
(A) each
(B) any
(C) every
(D) all
122. Any questions ----- our products or services may be addressed to Ms. Davis.
(A) related to
(B) through
(C) up on
(D) according to

BÀI TẬP GIỚI TỪ - TRÍCH TỪ ĐỀ THI TOEIC

124. There are quite a few great shops which are all ----- walking distance.
(A) in front of
(B) across
(C) within
(D) nearby
114. Currently, there is an increasing demand for Internet access ----- the telecommunications industry.
(A) across
(B) during
(C) onto
(D) next
104. ----- her vacation, Janet traveled to Hong Kong, Taipei, and Shanghai.
(A) Behind
(B) From
(C) Between
(D) During
125. One of the duties of library assistants is to shelve books returned ----- borrowers or used by readers within the library.
(A) by
(B) about
(C) at
(D) before
118. ----- presenting a valid parking permit, employees cannot park their cars on company property.
(A) On
(B) Among
(C) Without
(D) Over
106. Failure to deliver your merchandise ----- the estimated delivery date will give customers the right to cancel their order without written consent.
(A) by
(B) in
(C) at
(D) to
111. To avoid additional charges and the embarrassment of repacking at the airport, please make sure you weigh your luggage ----- leaving home.
(A) before
(B) beside
(C) between
(D) behind
129. ----- actively seeking a specific web design, it is important that you are crystal clear on the goal of your website.
(A) Before
(B) Yet
(C) So that
(D) Just as
118. The Fresh Twister energy drink is made with fresh lemon juice and red wine and tends to be a bestseller ----- the ladies.
(A) among
(B) plus
(C) throughout
(D) upon
123. To reach Puriton House, turn right and walk ----- the building with the white columns.
(A) during
(B) past
(C) over
(D) down

LIÊN TỪ - CONJUNCTIONS

I. **Định nghĩa:** Là từ dùng để nối các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hoặc câu.

Trường hợp phải dùng liên từ để nối 2 mệnh đề (câu đơn) trong cùng một câu (sẽ có 1 mệnh đề chính và 1 mệnh đề phụ; thường thì MĐ phụ sẽ bắt đầu bởi liên từ, dùng để chỉ mối liên hệ nào đó về mặt nghĩa giữa 2 MĐ này):

S + V + O + + S + V + O

..... + S + V + O, S + V + O

II. **Hai loại liên từ:**

1. **Liên từ kết hợp (Coordinating conjunctions):** dùng để nối các từ, nhóm từ có chức năng giống nhau (danh với danh, động với động, tính với tính,...) hoặc nối 2 câu riêng biệt nhưng có mối liên hệ nào đó về mặt nghĩa.

a. Loại chỉ sự thêm vào

Nối 2 từ/ nhóm từ cùng loại (trong cùng 1 câu)		Nối 2 mệnh đề (trong cùng 1 câu)/ nối 2 câu riêng biệt (thường đứng đầu câu)	
and	Và	And	Và
both ... and ...	Cả và ...	Furthermore	Hơn nữa
not only ... but also ...	Không những ... mà còn ...	Moreover	Hơn nữa
as well as	Và cũng	In addition	Thêm vào đó
besides (+ V-ing/ sth)	Ngoài (việc/ cái gì)	Besides	Ngoài ra

Ex: She is a talented singer as well as being a good dancer.

She is not only a talented singer but also a good dancer.

Do you play any other sports besides football and basketball?

She won't mind your being late - besides, it's hardly your fault.

b. Loại chỉ sự mâu thuẫn hoặc trái ngược

Nối 2 từ/ nhóm từ cùng loại (cùng 1 câu)		Nối 2 mệnh đề (trong cùng 1 câu)/ nối 2 câu riêng biệt (thường đứng đầu câu)	
but	nhưng	But / Yet	nhưng
		However,	Tuy nhiên
		Nevertheless,	Tuy nhiên
		On the other hand,	Mặt khác

Ex: He's intelligent but lazy.

She worked hard, yet she failed.

We thought that Jenny would accept the offer. Nevertheless/ However, she turned it down.

c. Loại chỉ sự lựa chọn

Nối 2 từ/ nhóm từ cùng loại (cùng 1 câu)		Nối 2 mệnh đề (trong cùng 1 câu)/ nối 2 câu riêng biệt (thường đứng đầu câu)	
or	hoặc	or	Hay là, nếu không thì
either A or B	hoặc A hoặc B	or else	Nếu không (thì)
neither A nor B	không A mà cũng không B	Otherwise	Nếu không (thì)

Ex: I had better write it down, otherwise I'll forget it.

Phone home, otherwise your parents will start to worry.

d. Loại chỉ hậu quả, kết quả

Nối 2 mệnh đề (trong cùng 1 câu)/ nối 2 câu riêng biệt (thường đứng đầu câu)			
So	vậy nên	Consequently	Kết quả là
		Therefore	Vì vậy, do đó

Ex: She was ill so I sent her some flowers to cheer her up.

All the shops were closed, and consequently/ therefore we couldn't buy any food.

2. Liên từ phụ thuộc (Subordinating conjunctions): dùng để bắt đầu một mệnh đề phụ trong câu có 2 mệnh đề chính – phụ.

a. Loại diễn tả thời gian

When (khi); **whenever** (mỗi khi, mỗi lần); **while** (trong khi); **as** (khi); **as soon as** (ngay khi); **after** (sau khi); **before** (trước khi); **until/ till** (cho đến khi); **since** (kể từ khi); **by the time** (lúc, ngay lúc)

Ex: Come and see us whenever you're in town. You're always welcome. (NOT: ~~you will be in town~~).

Everyone cheered as the winners received their medals.

I'll phone you as soon as I get home from work. (NOT: ~~I will get home...~~)

b. Loại diễn đạt lý do

Because / As / Since (vì) ; **Now (that)/ Seeing (that)** (vì)

Ex: Since the weather was not good, our flight was delayed.

c. Loại diễn đạt điều kiện

If (nếu); **unless** (trừ phi); **in case** (nếu, trong trường hợp mà); **provided / providing (that)** (với điều kiện là); **as long as** (miễn là)

Ex: You will be late unless you start at once. = You will be late if you don't start at once

You can camp here providing/ provided that you leave no mess.

As long as you love me, we could be starving, we could be homeless, we could be broke.

d. Loại diễn đạt sự tương phản

Though = although = even though = dù cho, dù rằng, mặc dù

Ex: She walked home by herself, although/ though/ even though she knew that it was dangerous.

Even if = ngay cả khi

Ex: Even if you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.

e. Loại diễn tả mục đích

In order that = so that = để cho, sao cho

Ex: He studied very hard so that/ in order that he could pass the test.

For fear that = vì sợ rằng *Ex: They wouldn't let their dog outside for fear that it would get run over.*

f. Loại diễn đạt kết quả : So/such ... that ... = quá ... đến nỗi mà ...

So + adj/ adv + that *Ex: Jim worked so diligently that he receives an increase in salary.*

Such + (a/ an) + adj + N + that

Ex: I had put on such a lot of weight that I couldn't get into my trousers.

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

EXERCISE

I. Rewrite the following as one sentence, using "and/ but/ so/ or"

1. It was raining. I felt cold. I went indoors. → It was raining and I felt cold so I went indoors.
2. He loves her. She loves him. They are getting married.
3. I can paint the living room. I can clean the fridge. I can't do both.
4. Mr. Smith seemed poor. In fact, he had a lot of money.
5. Tim is sleeping. You can't speak to him at the moment.
6. My mother wanted me to become a doctor. I didn't.
7. Mark didn't understand the lesson. He couldn't do the homework.
8. A bee flew into the classroom this morning. It stung me.
9. Louis broke his watch. Then she borrowed mine.

10. Mike could speak French. He could speak Spanish. He couldn't write them.

II. Put in these word: *although, because, but, if, in case, in order to, in spite of, so, so that, unless.*

1. Olivia booked a babysitter so that she could go out for the evening.
2. it was late, Nick didn't seem in a hurry to leave.
3. They put video cameras in shops stop people stealing things.
4. We decided not to go out for a meal we were simply too tired.
5. you're ready, we can start now.
6. No one was watching the television, I switched it off.
7. You can't drive a car you've got a license.
8. having absolutely no talent, Guy became a popular TV personality and chat show host.
9. Our room was very small, we didn't really mind.
10. I think my answers are right, but can I just check them with yours I've a mistake?

III. Choose the word instead of the underlined ones: *as soon as, before, since, when, while, until, after.*

1. I'll love you up to the day I die. → until
2. I must get to the post office earlier than it closes. →
3. My leg hurts at the time I walk. →
4. Mark heard the news on the radio during the time he was driving home. →
5. It started to rain immediately after she had left. →
6. You have to wait up to the time the light changes to green. →
7. I've been sad from the time you left me. →
8. We're going to tidy up later than everyone has gone. →
9. Think of me during the time I'm away. →
10. Come back earlier than I forget you. →

IV. Put in suitable conjunction: *after, before, when, while, until, as soon as, since, as if*

1. I usually have a snack going to bed.
2. He had a heart attack watching TV.
3. You look you've seen the ghost.
4. How many jobs have you had leaving school?
5. Have a rest every hour or so driving long distances.
6. I fell in love with her we met.
7. Always wear a goggles working with metal.
8. Put this on shaving and you'll smell wonderful.
9. We haven't heard anything from her getting that letter last month.
10. I'll look after the kids you get back.

V. Join two sentences, using the conjunctions in brackets:

1. Mary came to class late. Her motorbike had a puncture. (because)
2. I could not see his face clearly. He was standing in the shadow. (so)
3. Tom was late. So was Ann. (both ... and)
4. We can leave today. We can leave tomorrow. (either ... or)
5. You can use my car. You drive carefully. (as long as)

BÀI TẬP LIÊN TỪ - TRÍCH TỪ ĐỀ THI TOEIC

107. Before you can enter the building, you must show ----- your passport and your airline ticket, so have them ready.
(A) both
(B) either
(C) as
(D) if
112. Since no more information has been released, the game will probably not come out this year ----- even next year.
(A) whether
(B) then
(C) through
(D) or
131. We haven't heard from them yet ----- we sent an email for a quote of their product prices.
(A) until
(B) only if
(C) nevertheless
(D) even though
134. Visitors to the central area are invited to visit Central Ottage, one of the few historic spots in the ----- modern town of Joplin.
(A) however
(B) instead
(C) separately
(D) otherwise
108. Unfortunately, with the rise of the popularity of soft drinks, tea is not ----- popular as it used to be.
(A) as
(B) of
(C) either
(D) like
107. Attendees will be required to work ----- alone and in groups when performing study sample analyses.
(A) also
(B) both
(C) the same as
(D) not only
108. Unfortunately, with the rise of the popularity of soft drinks, tea is not ----- popular as it used to be.
(A) as
(B) of
(C) either
(D) like
139. With beautiful and panoramic views, the hotel's terrace can accommodate up to 100 people ----- the lounge can only accommodate up to 70 people.
(A) then
(B) what
(C) just
(D) whereas
128. The front desk staff requests photo identification ----- a visitor to the Chicago Graphics Offices is not holding a valid pass.
(A) if
(B) which
(C) until
(D) despite
138. Additional funds are needed for one previously approved project ----- complete the construction contract.
(A) in order to
(B) in regard to
(C) in light to
(D) because
118. ----- the position has been filled, all the other applicants will be notified.
(A) Despite
(B) Once
(C) Whereas
(D) While
101. ----- personal checks nor credit cards will be accepted as payment for the products.
(A) With
(B) Both
(C) Either
(D) Neither

BÀI TẬP LIÊN TỪ - TRÍCH TỪ ĐỀ THI TOEIC

135. ----- reserve tickets for this event, please fill in the form below and your tickets will be emailed to you.
(A) Furthermore
(B) In order to
(C) As a result of
(D) As to
138. Gardens will also be featured as a tour option ----- the conference on Friday.
(A) although
(B) when
(C) during
(D) afterward
104. Young travelers below 18 years of age need to be accompanied by ----- a parent or a guardian.
(A) either
(B) and
(C) neither
(D) both
110. Mr. Bolton would like to offer his employees a new contract as ----- as he returns from his trip overseas.
(A) close
(B) next
(C) nearly
(D) soon
137. The TV company is also preparing to cancel foreign channels ----- advertisers agree to substantial discounts.
(A) as if
(B) when
(C) unless
(D) because
138. Make sure no one ----- you can access your computer while you are away from it!
(A) nevertheless
(B) since
(C) regarding
(D) except
108. Timekeepers will soon have their incentive completion reports ----- employees can check whether they have completed their required hours.
(A) whereas
(B) so
(C) nor
(D) except
111. ----- Friday staff meetings used to begin at 8:00 a.m., they now begin one hour later.
(A) Instead
(B) However
(C) Although
(D) Therefore
121. Please submit your report at once ----- we can go it over by the end of this week.
(A) some of
(B) so that
(C) such as
(D) so as
129. ----- diversify its healthcare product line, AmoPacific, Inc. has entered into a partnership with Suunto Pharma Technology.
(A) In order to
(B) As far as
(C) Furthermore
(D) Consequently

MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ - RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ:

Đại từ quan hệ (ĐTQH) là từ đại diện cho một danh từ đã được nhắc đến trước đó, và danh từ mà nó đại diện có mối quan hệ với câu trước/sau.

Mệnh đề quan hệ (MĐQH) dùng để nối 2 câu có chung một điểm nào đó. MĐQH đầy đủ sẽ bắt đầu bằng một đại từ quan hệ. MĐQH giống như một ý để giải thích thêm cho danh từ mà mệnh đề này theo sau. Do đó, nó là thứ phụ trong câu.

Các bước nối 2 câu dùng MĐQH:

B1: Xác định danh từ chung của 2 câu.

B2: Chọn ĐTQH thích hợp.

B3: Thế ĐTQH đã chọn thay cho danh từ lặp lại ở câu thứ 2.

B4: Đặt ĐTQH đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa ở câu 1 và viết tiếp phần còn lại của câu 2.

B5: Sau khi viết xong MĐQH, viết tiếp phần còn lại của câu 1.

Đại từ quan hệ	Làm S (sau đó là V)	Làm O (sau đó là S+V)
<i>Thay thế cho người</i>	Who/that	Whom/that
<i>Thay thế cho vật</i>	Which/that	Which/that
<i>Thay thế cho sự sở hữu chỉ người/ vật (theo sau là N)</i>	Whose	Whose/ of which (trang trọng)

🔴* BRAIN-STORMING: Hãy gạch chân điểm chung của 2 câu sau và dùng ĐTQH nối chúng lại:

- a. The boy is sitting over there. He has won the gold medal in swimming.
- b. They are visiting the woman. They met her on holiday.
- c. This is the book. I like it best.
- d. We have just built a house. Its walls were made of glass.

2. Các loại MĐQH:

- a. MĐQH xác định/ bắt buộc:** Bắt buộc phải có mặt trong câu, nếu bỏ đi câu sẽ mất ý nghĩa.

*Ex: The book **which you lent me** was very interesting.*

- b. MĐQH không xác định/ không bắt buộc:** Chỉ mang thông tin phụ trong câu, nếu bỏ nó đi câu không mất nghĩa ban đầu → thường đứng chen vào câu chính và phải tách khỏi câu chính bằng 2 dấu phẩy. Không dùng ĐTQH “that” trong mệnh đề này.

*Ex: My car, **which is very large**, uses too much gasoline.*

3. Lưu ý khi sử dụng ĐTOH:

- Phải dùng **“that”** nếu thay thế cho **danh từ hỗn hợp** (chỉ cả người lẫn vật); **sau** các đại từ bất định **“nothing/ everything/ something/ anything”**; **sau dạng so sánh nhất**.
- Trong MĐQH xác định, các ĐTOH **làm tân ngữ** “whom/ which/ that” thường được bỏ.
Ex: The girl (whom) I saw yesterday is Ba’s sister.
I really like the book (which) you gave me on my birthday.
Is there anything (that) I can help?
- Trong MĐQH xác định, các ĐTOH **làm chủ ngữ** “who/ which/ that” không được bỏ.
Ex: The girl who has just talked to you is Ba’s sister.
I really like the book which was borrowed from the library yesterday.
Is there anything that seems difficult?
- Khi ĐTOH **whom/ which** làm tân ngữ của 1 giới từ → đem giới từ đứng trước ĐTOH whom/ which (không áp dụng trong trường hợp động từ của MĐQH là cụm động từ - V + giới từ)
Ex: The woman to whom my mother is talking ~~to~~ is my English teacher.

4. Trạng từ quan hệ:

Là các trạng từ **when, where, why** để bổ sung thêm ý nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước về mặt thời gian, nơi chốn, lý do.

Thay thế cho N chỉ	Thời gian	Nơi chốn	Lý do
Trạng từ quan hệ	When = in/at which	Where = in/ on/ at which	Why = for which

- ✓ Spring is **the season**. Flowers of all kinds are in full bloom **in that season**. → Spring is **the season** when (in which) flowers of all kinds are in full bloom.
- ✓ This is **my university**. I had a lot of memories **here**. → This is **my university** where (at which) I had a lot of memories.
- ✓ **The reason** is that I don’t have your phone number. I can’t call you **for that reason**. → **The reason** why (for which) I can’t call you is that I don’t have your phone number.

5. MĐQH RÚT GỌN (rất hay gặp trong TOEIC): Chỉ rút gọn khi MĐQH thay thế cho người/ vật làm vị trí chủ ngữ.

Động từ trong MĐQH có 2 loại: Chủ động và bị động

Để biết chủ động hay bị động thì bạn hãy xem xét động từ trong MĐQH 2 đang ở thể nào.

Nhắc lại thể bị động: BE + V3/ed

- **RÚT GỌN CHỦ ĐỘNG:** Bỏ ĐTOH, bỏ trợ động từ, chuyển V-chính về nguyên mẫu và thêm -ing.

The travelers taking (who take) this bus on a daily basis buy their ticket in booking.

- **RÚT GỌN BỊ ĐỘNG:** Bỏ ĐTQH, bỏ trợ động từ, bỏ động từ “tobe”, giữ lại V3/ed.

This cake is delicious. It **was made** by Sophia. → This cake **which was made** by Sophia is delicious. → Rút gọn bị động: This cake **made** by Sophia is delicious.

CÁCH NHẬN BIẾT MĐQH RÚT GỌN (đặc biệt quan trọng trong TOEIC)

TH1: Noun + V-ing → 100% MĐQH rút gọn chủ động.

TH2: N + V3 → 100% MĐQH rút gọn bị động

TH3: N + V-ed → Có thể là chia động từ ở Quá khứ hoặc MĐQH rút gọn bị động.

Có 2 cách giải quyết trường hợp 3:

Cách 1: Xem trong câu có V-chính chưa → Nếu chưa, thì V-ed này là V-chính đang chia ở quá khứ. Nếu có rồi thì đây là MĐQH rút gọn.

*The foreign visitors **picked up** at the airport **expressed** their gratefulness to us.* → Có V-ed, tuy nhiên chỉ có “expressed” là V-chính, “picked up” đứng ngay sau Noun (visitors) là rút gọn MĐQH. Viết đầy đủ: *The foreign visitors who were picked up at the airport expressed their gratefulness to us.*

Cách 2: Xem Noun có thực hiện V-ed đó không? → Nếu không, thì đây là MĐQH rút gọn và ngược lại.

Vd: *The house painted green* → cái nhà không thể tự sơn được → MĐQH rút gọn. Dạng đầy đủ là: *The house which is painted green*

Các cách rút gọn khác:

- ❖ **Bỏ ĐTQH và động từ to be (cùng với các trợ động từ của nó) nếu:**
 - Trước một MĐQH mà tân ngữ sau tobe là giới từ : ***The book (which is) on the table is mine.***
 - Trước 1 cấu trúc động từ ở thể tiếp diễn: ***The girl (who is) sitting next to Mary is a newcomer.***
- ❖ Trong MĐQH không bắt buộc (giữa 2 dấu phẩy), loại bỏ ĐTQH + tobe khi theo sau đó là 1 danh từ: ***One Republic, (which is) a band, is traveling in Vietnam this month.***

EXERCISE

I. Choose the right relative pronouns:

1. What's the name of the man gave us a lift? (he/ whom/ which/ who)
2. Were you able to locate the person wallet you found? (which/ that his/ whose/ that's)
3. My friend Nancy, works in the city, earns much more than I do. (that/ which/ who/ whose)
4. Everyone entered the building was searched by the police. (who/ whom/ which/ those)

5. Yesterday was the hottest dayI can remember. (that / which / when/ the time)
6. Atlanta is the city the Olympic Games were held in 1996. (that/ when/ where/ which)
7. Is this the address you want the package sent? (that/ to that/ to which/ to)
8. Ann quit her job at the advertising agency, surprised everyone. (which/ that/ who/ that it)
9. York, visited last year, is a nice old city. (I / that I / which I/ whom I)

II. Complete the advertisement. Put in who, whom, whose, which, where or why

The town of Keswick, lies at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday, and the Derwent Hotel, overlooks the town, is the perfect place to stay. Robin and Wendy Jackson, bought this small hotel three years ago, have already won an reputation. Robin, cooking is one of the reasons the Derwent is so popular, was once Young Chef of the Year. The comfort of the guest, the owners treat almost as members of the family, always comes first. Peter Ustinov, once stayed at the hotel, described it as “marvellous”. And the Lake District, has so much wonderful scenery and the poet Wordsworth lived, will not disappoint you.

III. Change the relative clauses to phrases.

1. Do you know the woman who is coming to us?
2. The road that joins the two villages is very narrow.
3. Most of the goods that are made in this factory are exported.
4. Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital city of Malaysia, is the major trade center in Southeast Asia.
5. The woman who lived here before us is a romantic novelist.
6. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
7. All students who don't hand in their papers will fail in the exam.
8. English has an alphabet that consists of 26 letters.'
9. Some of the people who have been invited to the party can't come.
10. Ann is the woman who is responsible for the error.

BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ - TRÍCH TỪ ĐỀ THI TOEIC

130. Most of the companies surveyed ----- their growth to marketing and sales strategies.
(A) attributes
(B) attributed
(C) attributing
(D) attribution
126. Personal information gathered about customers ----- in leasing a solar panel system is only accessible to appropriate personnel.
(A) interested
(B) interests
(C) interesting
(D) interest
137. National fertilizers provided by True Organic Food can be ----- by their green labels.
(A) corrected
(B) decided
(C) distinguished
(D) proposed
108. Automobile mechanics ----- have not kept up with these changes have left or been forced out of the industry.
(A) themselves
(B) who
(C) whose
(D) they
117. The seminar ----- with discussions on research topics that need to be addressed further.
(A) concluded
(B) to conclude
(C) concluding
(D) conclusion
107. The supervisor of the marketing department, Ms. Smith, ----- all the statistics that were needed for the report.
(A) to provide
(B) provided
(C) provide
(D) providing
112. Derek's Sporting Goods now has over 400 stores ----- located in more than 40 states across the country.
(A) convenience
(B) convenient
(C) conveniently
(D) conveniences
116. If coming from Salt Lake City, take the Bonneville Speedway (Exit #4), ----- is the first exit west of the rest area.
(A) what
(B) which
(C) where
(D) who
107. For more information about specific requirements, see the installation guide that ----- the product.
(A) accompanies
(B) accompaniment
(C) accompany
(D) accompanying
109. ----- explaining how to apply for travel expense reimbursement have been uploaded to the company website.
(A) Attention
(B) Documents
(C) Position
(D) Repetitions
106. The discount for students ----- only to those who attend a local public school.
(A) apply
(B) applies
(C) application
(D) applications
110. ----- is particularly great about Fouries Shopping Center is its spacious and delicious food court.
(A) Why
(B) What
(C) Which
(D) That

BÀI TẬP ỨNG DỤNG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ - TRÍCH TỪ ĐỀ THI TOEIC

128. Tokyo International Airport offers a free shuttle bus service for passengers that ----- the international and domestic flight terminals.
- (A) connect
 - (B) connects
 - (C) connecting
 - (D) connection

REVISION

A. RELATIVE CLAUSE (MĐQH): Nối 2 câu dùng đại từ QH/ trạng từ LH; sau đó rút gọn (nếu được).

1. The student is from China. He sits next to me in the English class.
→
2. "The Old Man and the Sea" is an interesting novel. It was written by Ernest Hemingway.
→
3. The professor is excellent. I'm taking his course. →
4. Mr. Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come to see him.
→
5. The man is my father. I respect this man most. →
6. Do you know the reason? Mandy left for this reason? →
7. I recently went back to Paris. It is still as beautiful as a pearl.
→
8. Laura couldn't find the box. She kept her photos in that box.
→
9. Vicky didn't get the job. It has made her very depressed. →
10. Do you remember the year? The First World War ended in that year.
→
11. 7:05 is the time. My plane arrives at that time. →
12. You didn't tell us the reason. We had to cut down our daily expenses for that reason.
→
13. This is the place. The accident occurred there. →

B. GERUND OR INFINITIVE – Danh động từ hay động từ nguyên mẫu

1. I had the operator (put) the call through for me.
2. I found an one-hundred note (lie) on the sidewalk.
3. No one could make Ted (feel) afraid.
4. After I decided (have) a garage (build) next to the house. I hired a carpenter (do)..... the work.
5. The coach didn't let anyone (watch) the team (practice) before the championship game. He wanted to keep the opposing team from (find) out about the news he had devised.
6. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
7. I admit (be) a little nervous about the job interview. I don't know what (expect)
8. He decided (put) broken glass on top of his wall (prevent) boys (climb) over it.
9. I don't mind (remind) you everyday (lock) the door when you leave the apartment. You have to (try) (remember) on your own.
10. No, that's not what I meant (say) How can I make you (understand)
11. There's not much point in (waste) a lot of time and energy on that project.
12. She tried to prevent the dog from (run) into the road.
13. "I'm sorry I didn't mean (upset) you." "Ok. It's all right."

C. PREPOSITION – Giới từ

1. It was very nice you to do my shopping. (of/ to/ about)
2. Were you disappointed your exam results? (with/ about/ of)
3. We always have the same food every day. I'm fed up (about/ at/ with)
4. Linda doesn't look very well. I'm worried her. (of/ about/ to)
5. You don't seem interested what I'm saying. (on/ about/ in)

6. These days everybody is aware the dangers of smoking. (about/ of/ with)
7. Who was responsible all that noise last night? (on/ for/ of)
8. Our house is similar yours. Perhaps yours is a bit larger. (with/ to/ as)
9. The film is different what I'd expected. (with/ from/ to)
10. She's totally dependent her parents. (on/ of/ from)

D. CONJUNCTIONS – Liên từ

❖ Điền because/ because of (bởi vì)

Because/ since/ as + mệnh đề, MĐ chính

Because of/ Due to/ Owing to + cụm N/ V-ing, MĐ chính

1. We delayed our trip the bad weather. →
2. Sue's eyes were red she has been crying.
3. My mother is always complaining the untidiness of my room.
4. The trees were bend over the wind.
5. Mark didn't go to work yesterday he didn't feel well.
6. I couldn't get to sleep the noise.

❖ Điền although/ in spite of (= mặc dù) :

Although/ Though/ Even though + mệnh đề, MĐ chính.

In spite of/ Despite + cụm N/V-ing, MĐ chính.

1. it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday. →
2. Daniel forgot his passport having it in his list.
3. A lot of thing went wrong all our careful plans.
4. She wasn't wearing a coat it was quite cold.
5. Have you really got no money the fact that you've had a job?
6. Because of his age, John was not hired he had the necessary qualifications.

❖ Nối 2 câu dùng "so... that" = quá đến nỗi

S + V + so + adj/ adv + that + MĐ chính

S + V + so + many/ much/ few/ little + N + that + MĐ chính

1. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk. →
2. I couldn't understand her. She talked too fast.
3. Ted couldn't get to sleep last night. He was worried about the exam.
4. There were few people at the meeting. It was canceled.

❖ Nối 2 câu dùng "such ... that" = quá đến nỗi

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

S + V + such + a lot of + N + that + MĐ chính

1. It was a good book. I couldn't put it down. →
2. They were beautiful flowers. We took a photograph of them.
3. This is good coffee. I think I'll have another cup.
4. The classroom has comfortable chairs. The students find it easy to fall asleep.