

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: THÌ VÀ SỰ HOÀ HỢP THÌ

Phần lý thuyết:

Dạng 1: Chia động từ dựa vào trạng từ nhận biết

Ở dạng này, các em phải nắm vững những dấu hiệu về thì dựa theo cách dùng hoặc những trạng từ nhận biết và điều quan trọng là các em phải thuộc công thức của các thì cơ bản trong Tiếng Anh.

VD1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Water boils (boil) at 100°C. => dùng thì HTĐ, diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên.
2. I have known them **for** many years : dùng thì HTHT, dựa vào dấu hiệu **FOR + time**

Dạng 2: Phối hợp thì trong mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ thời gian

Ở dạng này các em phải biết phối hợp thì giữa mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ thời gian đi với:

WHEN: Khi đó	UNTIL: cho đến khi = TILL
WHILE: Trong khi	AS SOON AS: ngay khi
BEFORE: Trước khi = BY THE TIME	SINCE: kể từ khi
AFTER: sau khi	

Để làm tốt dạng bài tập này các em cần phải thực hiện các bước sau:

- Xác định ngữ cảnh trong câu xem những hành động này xảy ra ở QK, HT, hay TL
- Xác định trong câu có những trạng từ chỉ thời gian gì
- Tiến hành phối hợp thì theo quy tắc riêng của nó:

1. Ngữ cảnh ở QK: (thường các em sẽ gặp những trạng từ như YESTERDAY, LAST NIGHT, AGO... hoặc một động từ đã được chia ở thì QK)

when + QKĐ, QKTD ; QKTD + when + QKĐ : QKĐ + when + QKTD

VD1: We were having supper when the phone *ran*

while + QKTD, QKĐ ; QKĐ + while + QKTD ; QKTD + while + QKTD

VD2: My father was reading newspaper while I was listening to music

Before/ by the time + QKĐ, QKHT ; QKHT + before/by the time + QKĐ

VD3: Before he *arrived*, everybody had left

After + QKHT, QKĐ ; QKĐ + after + QKHT

VD4: After I *had finished* work, I went out with my friends.

2. Ngữ cảnh ở tương lai: (thường các em sẽ gặp những trạng từ như TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, NEXT MONTH... hoặc một động từ được chia ở thì tương lai)

S + will / shall / may / can.....+ when /until / as soon as / before... + HTĐ / HTHT

VD1: I will wait here until they come

VD2: After I get home, I will eat dinner

Lưu ý: HTHT + since + QKĐ ; Since + QKĐ, HTHT

VD3: She has taught here **since** she graduated

Thì / Dạng	SIMPLE PRESENT (Hiện tại đơn)	SIMPLE PAST (Quá khứ đơn)
Khẳng định	S + V[-s/es]	S + V-ed/V cột 2
Phủ định	S + don't / doesn't + V(inf)	S + didn't + V(inf)
Nghi vấn	Do / Does + S + V(inf) ...?	Did + S + V(inf) ...?
Bị động	...am / is / are + V-ed/ V cột 3...	...was / were + V-ed/ V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- always, usually, occasionally, often, ... - every : every day, every year... - once a day, twice..., 3 times...	- yesterday - last + time: last week, last Sunday... - time+ ago : two months ago, five years ago... - in the past

Thì / Dạng	PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)	PAST CONTINUOUS (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Khẳng định	S + am / is / are + V-ing	S + was / were + V-ing
Phủ định	S + am not / isn't / aren't + V-ing	S + wasn't / weren't + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing ...?	Was / Were + S + V-ing ...?
Bị động	...am / is / are + being + V-ed/V cột 3...	...was / were + being + V-ed/V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- now, at present - at the moment - Sau câu mệnh lệnh : Keep silent! The baby is sleeping. Look! He is running.	- At that moment - When / As + S + (simple past), S + was/ were V-ing When I came, she was crying. - While : A dog crossed the road while I was driving.

Thì / Dạng	PRESENT PERFECT (Hiện tại hoàn thành)	PAST PERFECT (Quá khứ hoàn thành)
Khẳng định	S + has / have + V-ed/V cột 3	S + had + V-ed/V cột 3
Phủ định	S + hasn't / haven't + V-ed/ V cột 3	S + hadn't + V-ed/ V cột 3
Nghi vấn	Has / Have + S + V-ed/ V cột 3 ...?	Had + S + V-ed/ V cột 3...?
Bị động	...has / have + been + V-ed/ V cột 3...	...had been + V-ed/ V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- just, already, ever, yet, recently, lately... - since, for : since 1995, for 9 years - so far, up to now	- after + S + had V _{PII} , (simple past) - before + (simple past), S + had V _{PII} - By the time + S + V(simple past), S + had V _{PII} : cho đến lúc.....

Thì / Dạng	SIMPLE FUTURE (Tương lai đơn)	FUTURE PERFECT (Tương lai hoàn thành)
Khẳng định	S + will + V (inf)	S + will have+ V-ed/ V cột 3
Phủ định	S + won't + V (inf)	S + won't have + V-ed/ V cột 3
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V (inf)...?	Will + S + have + V-ed/ V cột 3...?
Bị động	...will be + V-ed/ V cột 3...	...will be + V-ed/ V cột 3...
Nhận biết	- tomorrow - next + time : next week, next Monday - in the future	- by the end of this month - by the time+S+ V (simple present), S + will have V _{PII}

Khi chia động từ cần chú ý sự hòa hợp của chủ ngữ (S) và động từ (V):

* S1 + and + S2 => chia ĐT số nhiều. Ví dụ : Tom and Mary were late yesterday.

* Each, every, no + noun => chia ĐT số ít. Ví dụ : Each boy and girl has a textbook. No student is present

* (N)either + S1 + (n)or + S2 => chia ĐT theo S2. Ví dụ : He or you are the best student.

Neither I nor he likes football.

* S1, as well as + S2 => chia theo S1. Ví dụ : John, as well as you, is responsible for that report.

* Chủ ngữ là danh từ chỉ đo lường, giá cả, tiền => chia ĐT số ít. Ví dụ : 5,000 dollars is a big sum of money.

* Đại từ bất định (*everyone, something, nobody...*) => chia ĐT số ít. Ví dụ : Everybody is in the room.

Bài tập thực hành dạng 1

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. I (have) coffee for breakfast every morning.
2. The student (look) up that new word right now.
3. Be quiet ,the baby(sleep).
4. My friend (be) in hospital for a long time, and he cannot go home yet.
5. They (read) the newspaper yesterday.
6. I(learn) English for two years.
7. Perhaps I (see) you again one day.
8. Summer (follow) Spring.

Bài tập 2: Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. So far, many beautiful hotels.....in HCM city
A. were built B. has been built C. are built D. have been built
2.you paint the house last years ?
A. Was B. Were C. Did D. Have
3. We Dorothy since last Saturday.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
4. My sister for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
5. Hurry up, Jane ! We all for you
A. wait B. are waiting C. waiting D. are waited
6. Mary.....me an hour ago.
A. phoned B. has phoned C. phones D. was phoning
7. Up to now, I.....a lot of information about her.
A. would learn B. learnt C. have learnt D. will learn

Bài tập thực hành dạng 2:

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. I'll come and see you before I (leave) for the States.
2. John (read) a book when I saw him.
3. Almost everyone (leave) for home by the time we arrived.
4. Henry (go) into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.
5. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he (finish) dinner.
6. Before you asked, I (write) these letters
7. He fell down when he (run) towards the church.
8. The light went out while I..... (have) dinner.
9. They (help) her as soon as they have completed the work.
10. You will see him when he..... (come) here tomorrow.

Bài tập 2: Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. He.....for 25 years before he retired last year.
A. has taught B. had been teaching C. has been teaching D. was teaching
2. Please send me a postcard as soon as you in London.
A. will arrive B. is going to arrive C. have arrived D. arrive
3. I saw John yesterday morning while I.....home from work.
A. walked B. am walking C. was walking D. had been walking
4. As soon as you.....your homework, you will be allowed to go out.
A. are doing B. had done C. did D. have done
5. After Mary.....her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.
A. will finish B. finishes C. is finishing D. will have finished

6. She has worked as a secretary.....she graduated fro college.
 A. until B. while C. before D. since
7. Annfor me when I arrived
 A. was waiting B. waited C. had waited D. has been waiting
8. My handbag was stolen.....we were playing tennis.
 A. after B. before C. during D. while
9. They won't come home until they.....everything.
 A. had seen B. saw C. were seeing D. see
10. Don't come.....I have finished lunch.
 A. after B. as soon as C. since D. until



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG

Phần lí thuyết:

1. Hình thức chung: BE + V³_{ed} (quá khứ phân từ)

2. Nghĩa: bị, được

3. Hình thức bị động của từng thì cụ thể:

- Hiện tại đơn: S + am / is / are + V₃^{ed}

- Quá khứ đơn: S + was / were + V₃^{ed}

- Hiện tại tiếp diễn: S + am / is / are + being + V₃^{ed}

- Quá khứ tiếp diễn: S + was / were + being + V₃^{ed}

- Hiện tại hoàn thành: S + have / has + been + V₃^{ed}

- Quá khứ hoàn thành: S + had + been + V₃^{ed}

- Động từ khiếm khuyết (can, will, may, should...): S + modals + be + V₃^{ed}

4. Các dạng đặc biệt:

a. Causative form (Thể nhờ bảo): "Have", "Get".

- Chủ động: **S + have + O (person) + V₀ + O (thing)**

- Bị động: **S + have + O (thing) + V₃^{ed}**

VD: I had *him* repair the roof yesterday.

I had *the roof* repaired yesterday.

- Chủ động: **S + get + O.1 + to V₀ + O.2**

- Bị động: **S + get + O.2 + V₃^{ed}**

VD: I will get *her* to cut my hair.

I will get *my hair* cut.

b. Verbs of opinion: Say, Think, Believe, Know, Report, Declare... (V₁)

Có 2 dạng bị động:

- Chủ động: **S₁ + V₁ + that + S₂ + V₂...**

- Bị động: => **It + (be) + V₁ (3/ed) + that + S₂ + V₂...**

=> **S₂ + (be) + V₁ (3/ed) + to + V₀.....**

Hoặc + to have + V₁ (3/ed)....

VD: - They say that John is the brightest student in class.

=> It is said that John is the brightest student in class.

=> John is said to be the brightest student in class.

c. Passive of MAKE

- Chủ động: **S + make + O + V₀**

- Bị động: **S + (be) made + TO + V₀**

d. Passive of NEED

- Chủ động: **S + need + TO V : cần phải**
- Bị động: **S + need + V_{ing} / to be V³_{ed} : cần được**

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. People _____ (grow) much rice in Mekong Delta.
2. Rice _____ in Mekong Delta.
3. Someone _____ (break) the window last night.
4. The window _____ (break) last night.
5. The children are using the computers right now.
6. The computers _____ by the children right now.
7. They _____ (not, use) the room for ages.
8. The room _____ (not, use) for ages.
9. My mother _____ (prepare) the dinner when I arrived home, so I took a shower first.
10. The dinner _____ (prepare) when I arrived home, so I took a shower first.
11. People _____ (speak) English at the meeting tomorrow.
12. English _____ (speak) at the meeting tomorrow.
13. My father had someone _____ (wash) his car.
14. My father had his car _____ (wash)
15. The lady makes his son _____ (drink) milk every night.
16. His son is made _____ milk every night.
17. The pupils are thought _____ (go) to school by bus everyday.
18. The pupils are thought _____ (go) to school by bus yesterday.
19. She got the man _____ (paint) the gate.
20. She got the gate _____ (paint) by the man

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. We can't have our car now; _____ at the garage.
A. it's still being repaired B. it's still repairing C. it's still repaired D. it's still being repairing
2. John _____ you when he has finished the report.
A. was calling B. was being called C. will call D. will be called
3. When I returned, I found that my car _____ away.
A. had been pulling B. has been pulling C. has been pulled D. had been pulled
4. The house _____ six decades ago.
A. was built B. was building C. will be built D. was to be built
5. The building _____
A. is being demolished B. is demolishing C. has demolished D. been demolished
6. While I _____ this morning , I met Jane .
A. shop B. shopping C. was shopping D. am shopping
7. Wait here until I _____ you.
A. am calling B. am going to call C. call D. will call
8. This room _____ for ages.
A. hasn't used B. hasn't been used C. hadn't used D. hadn't been used
9. I'm going to have my house _____ this weekend.
A. is redecorated B. redecorated C. will be redecorated D. redecorate
10. I'd like to have my shoes _____ at once.
A. repair B. repairing C. repaired D. being repaired
11. My shoes need _____
A. to clean B. cleaning C. to be cleaned D. B & C
12. Pupils are made _____ hard at school.
A. work B. to work C. working D. worked

13. The factory is said _____ in a fire two years ago.
 A. being destroyed B. to have been destroyed
 C. to have destroyed D. to destroy
14. He is said _____ a good student in the class
 A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
15. English _____ all over the world.
 A. speaks B. is speaking C. was spoken D. is spoken



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: SỰ HOÀ HỢP GIỮA CHỦ TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ

I. Phần lý thuyết:

1. Danh từ (NOUN)

a. Danh từ số ít (Singular Noun)

- Danh từ không đếm được (uncountable noun)

Ex: food, milk, sugar, salt, fruit ...

- Danh từ theo sau A/ AN .. (không ở hình thức số nhiều)

Ex: a book, a box, an apples

b. Danh từ số nhiều (Plural Noun)

- Danh từ tận cùng là _S / _ES

Ex: books, boxes, apples, ...

c. Cách thành lập danh từ số nhiều: $N_{(số ít)} + S/ES \longrightarrow N_{(số nhiều)}$

*Những danh những danh từ bất quy tắc cần nhớ

singular	plural
child	children
man	men
woman	women
bacterium	bacteria
ox	oxen
person	people

-Danh từ số nhiều nhưng hình thức số ít::

Ex: the police, children, women, cattle ...

- Danh từ số ít nhưng luôn có S:

1. Bệnh: measles (sởi), mumps (quai bị), rickets (còi xương), SARS, AIDS

2. Môn học: Mathematics, Physics, ...

3. Thể thao: Gymnastics, billiards,

4. Quốc gia: The United States, The Phillipines..

5. Tổ chức: The United Nations...

2. Sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ (Subject and verb agreement)

* **Quy tắc chung**

Số ít + **V**số ít

Ex: The student is learning English. The worker works very well.

Số nhiều + **V**số nhiều

Ex: The students are learning English. The workers work very well.

*Các dạng đặc biệt:

1.

S₁ + and + S₂ + V (số nhiều)

Ex: He and his friends are good students.
John and I are going to play tennis.

2.

with / together with
S₁ + along with / as well as + S₂ + V (theo S₁)
accompanied by

Ex: *The actress*, along with her manager and some friends, is going to a party tonight.

3.

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

Ex: Either you or I am wrong
Neither Tom's parents nor his teacher is satisfied with his progress.

4.

Every
Each + { Noun (singular) } + **V (số ít)**
Either
Neither { of + Noun (plural) }

Ex: Every child has a toy.
Each job needs patience.
Each of the patients is examined every day.

5.

Every / some
Any / no + one / body / thing + **V (số ít)**

Ex: Everyone is ready.

6.

A number of + Noun (plural) + **V (số nhiều)**
The number of + Noun (plural) + **V (số ít)**

Ex: A number of the applicants have already been interviewed.
The number of days in a week is seven.

7. **S (N + preposition phrase) + V (theo danh từ)**

Ex: The study of languages is very interesting.

8. **Gerund (as Subject) + V (số ít)**

Ex: Writing many letters makes her happy.

9. There + be + N (chia theo danh từ)

Ex: There are 28 students in my class.

Phần bài tập:

Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Neither Bill nor Mary _____ (be) going to the party tonight.
2. A number of reporters _____ (be) at the conference yesterday.
3. Everything _____ (be) all right so far.
4. Physics _____ (be) my best subject at school.
5. The United Nations _____ (consist) of about 160 nations.
6. Washing dishes _____ (be) women's work.
7. The number of days in a week _____ (be) seven.
8. His answers to the questions _____ (change) so far.
9. There _____ (be) only a few people at the meeting last night.
10. Both of the girls _____ (be) pretty, but neither of them _____ (be) intelligent.

11. There _____ (be) a few flowers in this garden last summer.
12. Much progress _____ (have) been made in recent weeks.
13. Collecting old coins and paper notes _____ (be) one of my grandfather's hobbies when he retired.
14. Everybody _____ (try) to do the best at present.
15. The English _____ (like) to drink tea.

Chọn đáp án đúng hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. Each of you responsible for this.
A. are B. being C. is D. be
2. Bill together with his brothers to the beach every morning.
A. going B. goes C. are D. gone
3. Either the monitor or the athletes to blame for the bad result.
A. be B. are C. is D. to be
4. Everyone with me about my plans.
A. agree B. agreeing C. disagree D. agrees
5. Tim as well as his relatives safe from the hurricane.
A. be B. is C. are D. being
6. The results of Dr. Frank's experiment announced on TV last night.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
7. Fifty minutes the maximum length of time allowed for the exam.
A. is B. be C. are D. were
8. The cost of living over 10% in the last few years.
A. rises B. has risen C. rose D. is rising
9. A number of sheep eating grass now.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
10. Measles sometimes a serious disease.
A. is B. are C. being D. be
11. Making cakes and pies Mrs. Reed's specialty.
A. are B. were C. is D. be
12. Plenty of milk consumed everyday.
A. are B. were C. is D. was
13. SARS an epidemic that kills many people in china.
A. are B. were C. have been D. is
14. The United States between Canada and Mexico.
A. lying B. lies C. lain D. lie
15. The students in the next classroom very loudly everyday.
A. talk B. talked C. are talking D. talks



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT

Phần lý thuyết:

Sử dụng thì trong câu tường thuật

Các em tiến hành theo các bước:

- Xác định động từ tường thuật xem coi nó ở QK => Lùi thì; HT => **Không lùi thì.**
- Xác định động từ trong mệnh đề tường thuật dựa vào trạng từ.

Trong dạng này các em phải thuộc công thức của câu tường thuật ở dạng mệnh lệnh khẳng định và phủ định, một số động từ đặc biệt như:

Suggest + V _{ing} : đề nghị	advise + O + to V _o : khuyên ai làm gì
Deny + V _{ing} : từ chối đã làm gì	invite + O + to V _o : mời ai làm gì
Admit + V _{ing} : thừa nhận đã làm	remind + O + toV _o : nhắc nhở ai làm gì
Apologize for + V _{ing} : xin lỗi ai vì đã	ask + O + to V _o : yêu cầu ai làm gì
Look forward to + V _{ing} : mong đợi làm gì	promise to V _o : hứa làm gì
Accuse + O + of + V _{ing} : tố cáo ai đã	agree + to V _o : đồng ý làm gì
Thank + O + for + V _{ing} : cảm ơn ai vì đã	refuse + to V _o : từ chối ko làm gì
Prevent + O + from + : ngăn cản ai làm gì	encourage + O + to V _o : khuyến khích ai làm
Blame + O + for + V _{ing} : phàn nàn ai đã	allow + O + to V _o : cho phép ai làm

VD1: I told her _____ on the stairs.

- A. don't sit B. not sit **C. not to sit** D. to not sit

- Trong VD1, các em phải nhìn những đáp án để nhận ra dạng của câu tường thuật. Đây là dạng mệnh lệnh phủ định, vậy các em phải nhớ công thức : **Speaker + told / asked ... + O + not to V_o** , dựa vào đây, các em chọn đáp án C là đúng

VD2: "Don't play video games all the time!", he said.

- A. He told the boy not tot play video games all the time.**
 B. He said to the boy not play video games all the time.
 C. He told to the boy not to play video games all the time.
 D. He said the boy not play video games all the time.

- Trong VD2, các em cũng phải nhận dạng được đây là mệnh lệnh khẳng định để loại 2 đáp án không đúng là B, D vì trong câu mệnh lệnh, không dùng động từ tường thuật "**said**". Các em cũng có quyền loại đáp án C vì "**told**" không đi với "**to**". Vậy đáp án A là đúng.

VD3: The office _____ us to pay the money.

- A. suggested **B. reminded** C. thanked D. admitted

- Trong VD3, các em dựa vào hình thức của các động từ (như thầy đã liệt kê ở trên) của từng đáp án, vậy chỉ có đáp án B là đúng.

VD4: "If I were you, I would take the job," said my room-mate.

- A. My room-mate was thinking about taking the job .
B. My room-mate advised me to take the job.
 C. My room-mate introduced the idea of taking the job to me.
 D. My room-mate insisted on taking the job for me.

- Trong VD4, các em phải biết nội dung của câu tường thuật trực tiếp (nếu tôi là bạn tôi sẽ nhận công việc đó). Như vậy có nghĩa là khuyên ai làm gì đó => động từ tường thuật sẽ chúng ta sẽ dùng ADVISE. Đáp án B là chính xác nhất

Bài tập thực hành:

Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau:

- His parents never allowed him
 A. smoking B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoke
- The teacher told his students _____ laughing.
 A. to stop B. stopping C. stop D. stopped
- His sister apologized _____ rude to him.
 A. to be B. for being C. to being D. being
- I advised her _____ anything about it to her friends.
 A. not saying B. not to say C. saying D. not say
- I asked Barbara to let me _____ her car for the weekend.
 A. to use B. used C. using D. use

- VD: I'll accept the job provided the salary is satisfactory.
 In case I forget, please remind me of my promise.
 Supposing you won a lot of money, what would you do?
 Even if we had been invited, we could not have come because we were very busy.

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

- You are late. If you _____ (come) a few minutes earlier, you _____ (meet) him.
- If there are no subjunctive mood, English _____ (be) much easier.
- I'd have gone swimming yesterday afternoon if I _____ (have) time.
- What would you do if you _____ (win) a million pounds?
- If you didn't do this, you _____ (be) punished.
- If he had told me the truth, I _____ (punish) him.
- "What do you think about the U.S?"
 "If I had known it was so industrialized. I _____ (be)come here"
- If they had not given me advice, I _____ (fail) again.
- If it _____ (rain) the match will be postponed
- I would have met you at the bus terminal if I _____ (know)that you were arriving.
- If there _____ (be) no floods last year, the crop _____ (be)better.
- I don't have enough time. If I _____ (have) more time, I _____ (come) to see you.
- Peter failed the final exam. If he _____(work) harder, he _____ (succeed)
- If he _____ (be) taller, he _____ (be) able to join the police.
- If I had known it would rain, I _____(take) my umbrella.

Bài tập 2: Viết lại những câu sau sử dụng từ gợi ý.

- I don't know your address, so I can't write you a letter.
=> If
- I live in a countryside because I don't have a house in the city.
=> If
- If you don't start early, you will miss the train.
=> Unless.....
- She didn't call me last night because she didn't know my phone number.
=> If.....
- They cancelled the trip because it rained heavily.
=> If
- He is overweight. He eats too much
=> If
- The room is cold because they leave the door open.
=> If
- Unless she works hard, she will fail the next exam.
=> If.....
- I didn't buy a bicycle because I didn't have enough money.
=> I would.....
- You got into so much trouble because you didn't listen to me.
=> Had.....

Bài tập 3: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

- If I were you, I _____ that.
 A. would apply for B. will ask for C. will have changed D. can take
- If I _____ a wish. I'd wish for happiness for my family.
 A. have B. been having C. had D. was having
- If we had had time, we _____ to the party.
 A. can go B. will go C. would have gone D. will have gone

4. We couldn't understand the teacher if he _____ too fast.
 A. spoke B. has spoken C. doesn't speak D. didn't speak
5. If everything is all right, we _____ our work on time.
 A. complete B. are completing C. have completed D. will complete
6. What _____ if the Earth suddenly stopped going around the Sun?
 A. happens B. will happen C. would happen D. happened
7. Unless you _____ quiet, I'll scream.
 A. don't keep B. keep C. kept D. didn't keep
8. You'll be able to speak English well if you _____ hard.
 A. study B. studied C. would study D. had studied
9. If I _____ you, I _____ invitation.
 A. am/will refuse B. was/will refuse C. were/would refuse D. had been/will refuse
10. _____, I'd have told you the answer.
 A. If you asked me B. Had you asked me C. You had asked me D. Unless you asked me
11. I didn't try hard, so I didn't succeed.
 A. If I tried hard, I would succeed. B. If I had tried hard, I would succeed.
 C. If I tried hard, I would have succeeded. D. If I had tried hard, I would have succeeded.
12. Mary didn't wear the raincoat, she would get a cold.
 A. If Mary wore the raincoat, she wouldn't get a cold.
 B. If Mary had worn the raincoat, she didn't get a cold.
 C. If Mary had worn the raincoat, she wouldn't have got a cold.
 D. If Mary has worn the raincoat, she won't have got a cold.
13. I haven't got money, so I'm not going on holiday.
 A. Having no money made me go on holiday. B. Not having money on my holiday got me down.
 C. If I have money, I'll go on holiday. D. If I had money, I would go on holiday.
14. We didn't go on holiday last year because we didn't have enough money.
 A. If we hadn't had enough money, we wouldn't have gone on holiday last year.
 B. If we had had enough money, we would have gone on holiday last year.
 C. If we hadn't had enough money, we would have gone on holiday last year.
 D. Unless we had enough money, we would go on holiday last year.
15. If I had enough money,
 A. I will buy that house B. I could buy that house
 C. I can buy that house D. I am buy that house



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: MỆNH ĐỀ AO ƯỚC (WISH)

Phân lý thuyết:

a) Future wish: (mong ước ở tương lai)

S + wish (es) (If only)	S + would + V₀ (Could)
--	--

VD: He wishes he would be an astronaut in the future.
 If only I would be able to attend your party next Sunday.

B. Present wish: (mong ước ở hiện tại)

S + wish (es) (If only)	S + V^{ed}/2 (be → were)
--	---

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

If only my mother were here. (My mother isn't here. I wish my mother were here)

C. Past wish: (ao ước ở quá khứ)

S + wish (es) (If only)	S + had + V³/ed.....
--	--

VD: She wished she hadn't failed her exam last year. (she failed her exam)

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

Phần bài tập

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. I wish someone _____ (give) me a job next month.
2. If only I _____ (have) more time to do this work.
3. He missed an exciting football match on T.V last night. He wishes he _____ (watch) it.
4. I wish I _____ (can take) the trip to Dalat with you next week.
5. He wishes his father _____ (be) here now to help him.
6. I wish she _____ (come) to see me yesterday.

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

1. We wish we _____ a large house but we can't afford it now.
A. have B. had C. can have D. will have
2. My friend won't lend me his car. I wish _____.
A. he lent me his car B. he didn't lend me his car
C. he would lend me his car D. he will lend me his car
3. My mother is not free today. I wish _____.
A. my mother is free today B. my mother won't be busy today
C. my mother would be free today D. my mother were free today
4. I'm sorry I haven't got any money on me. I wish _____.
A. I have got no money on me B. I have some money on me
C. I had some money on me D. I had got no money on me
5. I'm afraid our team will lose the game today. I wish _____.
A. our team won the game today. B. our team would win the game today.
C. our team didn't lose the game today. D. our team had won the game today.
6. My friends didn't take part in the game. I wish _____.
A. my friends took part in the game. B. my friends had taken part in the game.
C. my friends would take part in the game. D. my friends did take part in the game.
7. It wasn't fine yesterday. I wish _____.
A. it was fine yesterday B. it would be fine yesterday
C. it will be fine yesterday D. it had been fine yesterday
8. I wish I _____ more time now to help you with your lesson.
A. have B. had C. would have D. had had
9. I wish I _____ psychology when I was a college student.
A. had studied B. would study C. studied D. study
10. I wish someone _____ to help me with that work tomorrow.
A. offer B. offered C. would offer D. had offered



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: HÌNH THỨC CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

Phần lý thuyết:

I. THE INFINITIVE (TO V)

1. ***Verb + To V:**

Agree	arrange	attempt	ask	decide	demand	determine
desire	expect	fail	help	hope	intend	learn
manage	mean	need	offer	plan	prepare	pretend
promise	propose	refuse	seem	tend	want	wish
Would like						

Ex: He doesn't want **to know**.

2. Sau một số từ để hỏi:

I don't know how to use this computer.

I don't know what to do

3. *Verb +O +To V:

Advise	allow	ask	enable	encourage	expect	invite
order	permit	request	tell	want	warn	wish

Ex: He advised me **to leave** here early.

II. GERUND: (V-ing / not V-ing)

1. *Verb + V-ing / not V-ing

Admit	appreciate	avoid	can't help	consider	delay	deny
detest	enjoy	finish	keep	imagine	mind	hate
miss	mention	postpone	practise	prevent	escape	quit
resent	resist	risk	suggest	understand	dislike	Prefer

2. Những thành ngữ với "go+V-ing":

Go camping (đi cắm trại) go shopping(đi mua sắm) go swimming
 Go dancing (đi khiêu vũ) go fishing (đi câu cá)

3. Preposition+gerund(giới từ + V-ing):

Interested in (thích thú) think about (nghĩ về) apologize for(xin lỗi về)
 Insist on (khăng khăng về) talk about (nói về) instead of (thay vì)
 Fond of (thích) , look forward to (trông mong ..) thank sb for (cám ơn ai về ..), prevent from

4. Những thành ngữ với gerund (expressions+gerund):

-can't help -can't bear, can't stand (không thể chịu được)
 -it is no good, it is no use (vô ích)
 -there is no (không còn cách)
 -would you mind? (xin ông làm ơn)
 -do you mind(ông có phiền không)
 -have trouble(lo lắng, phiền muộn)

5. *Adjectives +gerund:

Busy (bận rộn) Worth (đáng ,xứng đáng)

6. * Sau articles (the), tính từ sở hữu (my, her, his, their...)

Would you mind my opening the windows? = would you mind if I opened the windows?

7. Những cấu trúc khác

Prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing :
 Spend + time + V-ing....
 Waste + time+ V-ing
 Need + V-ing :

III. NOTES:

A. GERUND or INFINITIVE: (the meaning changes)

VERBS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
Remember Forget Regret	+ to V (hành động chưa xảy ra)	Please remember to return the book tomorrow.
	+ V-ing (hành động đã xảy ra)	I'll never forget seeing her at the first time.
Stop	+ to V (dừng lại để làm việc khác)	He stopped to eat . (dừng công việc để ăn)
	+ V-ing (từ bỏ, dừng việc đang làm)	My father stopped smoking two months ago. (bỏ hút thuốc)
Try	+ to V (cố gắng làm việc gì)	I will try to study hard so that my parents stop worrying about me.
	+ V-ing (thử làm việc gì)	He tried making a cake but he didn't succeed.

B. VERBS OF PERCEPTION:

SEE / HEAR / WATCH / SMELL / FEEL / NOTICE + O + V₀ : sự hoàn tất của hành động
 SEE / HEAR / WATCH / SMELL / FEEL / NOTICE + O + V_{ing}: sự tiếp diễn của hành động

Ex: We saw him **leave** the house.

She smelt something **burning** and saw smoke **rising**.

C. Make / let + O + V₀

Ex: He made me **move** my car.

D. Modal Verbs (will, can, may, must, should, had better, have to ...) + V₀

Ex: The children had better **go** to bed early.

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

- Ms. Thompson is always willing to help, but she doesn't want _____ (call) at home unless there is an emergency.
- When I told Tim the news, he seemed _____ (surprise)
- He was often made _____ (drink) milk by his mother.
- The injured man couldn't walk and had to _____ (carry).
- Mr. Miller hates _____ (keep) waiting
- The prisoner _____ (think) to have escaped by climbing over a wall.
- Pupils usually have their eyes _____ (test) regularly
- Tom is thought _____ (meet) the runaway murderer last week.
- I expected _____ (invite) to the party, but I wasn't.
- When did you finish _____ (paint) the kitchen ?

Bài tập 2: Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau:

- His parents never allowed him
 A. smoking B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoke
- The teacher told his students _____ laughing.
 A. to stop B. stopping C. stop D. stopped
- His sister apologized _____ rude to him.
 A. to be B. for being C. to being D. being
- I advised her _____ anything about it to her friends.
 A. not saying B. not to say C. saying D. not say
- I asked Barbara to let me _____ her car for the weekend.
 A. to use B. used C. using D. use
- I'm looking forward _____ receiving your email soon.
 A. at B. to C. in D. for
- The teacher advised him _____ harder.
 A. study B. to study C. studying D. studies
- The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.
 A. not behave B. not to behave C. not behaving D. did not behave

9. She told the boys _____ on the grass.
 A. do not play B. did not play C. not playing D. not to play
10. He advised _____ too far.
 A. her did not go B. her do not go C. her not to go D. she did not go
11. He asked _____ him some money.
 A. her to lend B. she to lend C. she has lent D. she lends
12. She apologized to the teacher _____ being late.
 A. to B. for C. about D. on
13. I _____ everybody for all the help they had given me.
 A. thanked B. blamed C. apologized D. suggested
14. The teacher encouraged _____ good compositions.
 A. us write B. us to write C. us writing D. us to writing
15. The doctor told me _____.
 A. I stay in bed for a few days B. I will stay in bed for a few days
 C. I have to stay in bed for a few days D. to stay in bed for a few days



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT (MODAL VERBS)

Phần lý thuyết:

A. Modal + V₀: dùng trong tình huống ở hiện tại)

- MAY: có lẽ sẽ, có thể sẽ => dùng để thể hiện:
 - yêu cầu lịch sự. Ex: May I borrow your pen ?
 - suy đoán không chắc chắn. Ex: - Where is John ? – He may be at the library
 - sự cho phép. You may take my car as long as you return it before tomorrow.
- MIGHT: giống như MAY nhưng không mạnh bằng MAY
- MUST: phải, chắc chắn phải => dùng để thể hiện:
 - sự bắt buộc. Ex: You must be here before 8 o'clock.
 - sự suy luận có căn cứ. Ex: Mary keeps crying. She must have some problem
 - *MUSTN'T: diễn tả sự cấm đoán. Ex: You mustn't smoke ten cigarettes a day.
- SHOULD = OUGHT TO = HAD BETTER : nên => dùng để thể hiện:
 - sự khuyên bảo. Ex: It's late. You'd better/should/ought to hurry up.
- NEEDN'T: không cần phải => dùng để diễn tả:
 - sự không cần thiết. Ex: I washed my car yesterday. You needn't wash it again.

B. Modal + have + V_{3^{ED}}: dùng trong tình huống quá khứ

- MAY/ MIGHT/COULD + HAVE + V_{3^{ED}}: có lẽ đã
- MUST + HAVE + V_{3^{ED}}: chắc chắn đã
- SHOULD + HAVE + V_{3^{ED}}: nên làm nhưng đã không làm
- NEEDN'T + HAVE + V_{3^{ED}}: không cần làm nhưng đã làm

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau với "must not" và "need not".

- You _____ ring the bell; I have a key.
- We _____ drive fast; we have a plenty of time.
- We _____ drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
- Candidates _____ bring books into the examination room.
- You _____ write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
- We _____ make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
- You _____ do all the exercises. Ten sentences will be enough.
- I want this letter typed but you _____ do it today. Tomorrow will do.

9. You _____ take anything out of the shop without paying for it.
 10. You _____ carry that parcel home yourself; the shop will send it.

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng

1. I'm not sure. I _____ come a few minutes late.
 A. may B. must C. mustn't D. needn't
2. Bring your umbrella. It _____ rain later today.
 A. must B. may C. mustn't D. needn't
3. "What are you doing this weekend?"
 "I haven't decided yet. I _____ go on a picnic with my family."
 A. may B. may not C. must D. needn't
4. "I didn't have time for breakfast this morning."
 "You _____ be very hungry now."
 A. might B. may C. mustn't D. must
5. It's quite urgent. You _____ type the reports today.
 A. must B. might C. needn't D. would
6. Don't worry if you're a minute or two late. We _____ be exactly on time for the meeting.
 A. must B. mustn't C. needn't D. may
7. Jane's glasses are on the desk, so she _____ be here.
 A. must B. shall C. ought D. will
8. The gas tank is almost empty. We _____ stop at the next service station.
 A. mustn't B. might C. needn't D. had better
9. A person _____ eat in order to live.
 A. have to B. must C. should D. may
10. A person _____ eat a balanced diet.
 A. should B. ought C. may D. must
11. I don't have enough money to take the bus, so I _____ walk home.
 A. should B. mustn't C. have to D. needn't
12. You _____ eat these mushrooms. They are very poisonous.
 A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. won't
13. I can't find my umbrella. I _____ it in the restaurant last night.
 A. must have left B. had left C. left D. might leave
14. I had a test this morning. I didn't do it well. I _____ last night.
 A. should study B. must have studied C. should have studied D. must study
15. Tom goes to school very often, but he was absent yesterday. He _____ ill.
 A. must be B. must have been C. might be D. might have been.



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ & RÚT GỌN

Phân lý thuyết:

Mệnh đề quan hệ còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clause) vì nó được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề này được nối với mệnh đề chính bởi các đại từ quan hệ Who, Whom, Which, Whose, That hoặc các phó từ quan hệ như When, Where, Why.

1. Cách dùng:

* **Who:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

VD: The women who lives next door is very friendly.

* **Whom:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó. Có khi người ta dùng Who thay cho Whom.

VD: The man whom you saw yesterday is my uncle.

* **Which:** Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau danh từ chỉ con vật, đồ vật làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

VD: The book which has some wonderful pictures is about Africa.

* **That:** Đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người, vật, đồ vật dùng thay cho Who, Whom, Which, trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Restrictive clauses (mệnh đề hạn định).

VD: The book that you lent me is interesting.

This is the man that I met in Paris last month.

☞ **Lưu ý:**

- **That** được dùng khi danh từ trước nó chỉ cả người, vật.

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

- "**THAT**" **KHÔNG** bao giờ được dùng SAU DẤU PHẨY, SAU GIỚI TỪ. **Nếu Who, Whom, Which,**

That làm tân ngữ thì ta có thể bỏ đi.

VD: She's the person who(m) I met at the party.

She 's the person I met at the party.

Have you ever seen the dress that I've just bought?

Have you ever seen the dress I've just bought?

* **Whose:** thay cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ (HER / HIS / THEIR / ITS + DANH TỪ)

VD: I've got a friend whose brother is an actor.

John found a cat whose leg was broken.

* **When:** Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ thời gian dùng để thay thế cho **(at/on/in) which, then.**

VD: I'll never forget the day when (on which) I met her.

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

* **Where:** Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ nơi chốn dùng để thay cho **(at/on/in) which, there.**

VD: I went to the office where (in which) my father works.

Dalat is the place where (to which) I like to come.

* **Why:** Phó từ quan hệ đứng sau từ chỉ lí do dùng để thay cho "**the reason**".

VD: I don't understand the reason why he was late.

* **Dạng rút gọn của mệnh đề quan hệ (Reduced form of relative clauses)**

1. **Dạng 1:**

...N + who /which / that + be + V_{ing} .. => ...N + V_{ing}... (bỏ who /which / that + be)

VD: The man who is talking to you is my uncle. => The man **talking** to you is my uncle (bỏ who is)

2. **Dạng 2:**

... N + who /which/which + V => ...N + V_{ing} (bỏ who/which/that)

VD: The path which leads to my village is very muddy. => The path **leading** to my village..... (bỏ which)

3. **Dạng 3:**

... N + who/which/that + be + V^{ed} .. => N + V^{ed}.. (bỏ who/which/that + be)

VD: The book which was written by Jack London was very interesting => The book **written** by Jack London

4. **Dạng 4:**

.. the first /second / last + N+ who/which/that + V => the first/second.. N + to V_o...

..the only /best....

VD: She was the last candidate who was interviewed last Sunday

=> She was the last candidate **to be** interviewed

Phân bài tập:

Dạng 1: Điền đại từ, trạng từ quan hệ.

Trong dạng này, tiến hành theo các bước sau:

+ Nhận dạng danh từ trước khoảng trống là N_(người) hay N_(vật), N_(nơi chốn) hay N_(tg)

+ Tìm đại từ, trạng từ quan hệ phù hợp với chức năng của nó:

1, N_(người) **who /that** V ; N_(người), **who** V

2, N_(người) **whom / that** S + V ; N_(người), **whom** S + V

3, N_(vật) **which /that** S + V / V ; N_(vật), **which** S + V / V

4, N_(người) + N_(vật) **that**

5, N_(người) + giới từ (in / on / about / with / to...) whom

6, N_(vật) + giới từ (in / on / about / with / to...) which

7, N whose N + V ; N whose N + be ; N whose N + S + V

Danh từ này không có "a/an/the/her/his/their"

8, N_(nơi chốn) where S + V

9, N_(tg) when S + V

10. reason why S + V

Bài tập 1: Điền đại từ hoặc trạng từ quan hệ thích hợp vào ô trống:

1. The street _____ leads to my school is very wide.
2. That man, _____ name I didn't remember, is an architect.
3. That was the reason _____ I couldn't come early.
4. Do you know the girl _____ Tom is talking to?
5. The novel _____ you need can't be found in the library.
6. Can you suggest the time _____ we can have another discussion about this problem.
7. Tell me the countries _____ people drive on the left.
8. Is there anyone _____ can help me do this?
9. Marie Curie, _____ discovered radium, is one of the greatest in our time.
10. The hotel _____ we are looking at is the biggest in Ho Chi Minh city.

Bài tập 2: Chọn từ, cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. The place _____ we spent our holiday was really beautiful.
A. what B. who C. where D. which
2. The children, _____ parents work late, are taken home by bus.
A. that B. whom C. whose D. their
3. He wanted to know the reason _____ I was late.
A. as B. for C. because D. why
4. My uncle, _____ you met yesterday, is a lawyer.
A. which B. what C. whose D. whom
5. Dien Bien Phu is the place _____ our army won a resounding victory in 1954.
A. where B. that C. what D. which
6. The man _____ we met yesterday was the manager of a bicycle factory.
A. when B. whose C. who D. which
7. In our school library, there are several large tables _____ we can sit to read books.
A. where B. that C. when D. which
8. Yesterday was the day _____ they celebrated their 21st wedding anniversary.
A. when B. then C. what D. which
9. That's the house _____ he used to stay.
A. in which B. of which C. on which D. which
10. This house, _____ he bought in 1990, is being repaired at the moment.
A. that B. which C. who D. what
11. The woman _____ son is studying at Hanoi University of Technology is a teacher.
A. whose B. what C. whom D. which
12. The boy _____ eyes are brown is my friend.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
13. He never talks about the people _____ he has helped.
A. by whom B. whom C. which D. whose
14. This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.
A. of whom B. whose C. who is D. who
15. Mrs. John, _____ son won the championship last year lives next door to us.
A. whose B. what C. which D. who

Dạng 2: Ghép câu sử dụng đại từ quan hệ, trạng từ quan hệ:

Trong dạng này, nên dùng phương pháp loại trừ những đáp án không đúng dựa vào:

- + Dùng đại từ quan hệ thì phải bỏ những từ mà nó đã thay thế phía sau
- + Dùng đại từ quan hệ sai.
- + Trường hợp có giới từ và dấu phẩy.
- + Sự hòa hợp giữa chủ từ và động từ

Lưu ý: Cần xem lại cách rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ mà thầy đã dạy ở những tiết trước và hình thức bỏ đại từ quan hệ khi nó là túc từ trong câu

Chọn từ, cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau:

1. He is the person _____
A. from who I bought this old car
C. from that I bought this old car
B. which I bought this old car from
D. from whom I bought this old car
2. An architect is someone _____.
A. that design buildings
C. whose designs buildings
B. who designs buildings
D. which designs buildings
3. The girl _____ is now in hospital
A. whom injured in the accident
C. who was injured in the accident
B. was injured in the accident
D. that she was injured in the accident
4. The man _____ was on holiday.
A. I wanted to see
C. I wanted to see him
B. whom I wanted to see him
D. who wanted to see
5. Do you know the girl _____
A. to who Tom is talking
C. Tom is talking
B. whom Tom is talking
D. to whom Tom is talking
6. I haven't got a passport, _____.
A. that means I can't leave the country
B. which means I can't leave the country
B. it means I can't leave the country
D. who means I can't leave the country
7. The girl _____ is Australian.
A. is talking to Tom
C. who talk to Tom
B. talking to Tom
D. to talk to Tom
8. None of the people _____ could come.
A. was invited to the party
C. who invited to the party
B. were invited to the party
D. invited to the party
9. An orphan is a child _____.
A. who parents died
C. that parents are dead
B. whose parents are dead
D. his parents are dead
10. The hotel _____ was very clean.
A. we stayed
C. in that we stayed
B. which we stayed
D. where we stayed



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: MỆNH ĐỀ VÀ CỤM TỪ CHỈ LÝ DO

Phân lý thuyết:

1. Clauses of reason: (Mệnh đề chỉ lý do)

Mệnh đề chỉ lý do là mệnh đề phụ mang nghĩa BỞI VÌ.

*Mệnh đề chỉ lý do thường được nối với các mệnh đề chính bởi các liên từ (conjunction) như: **Because, Since, As** (Since và As thường đặt ở đầu câu).*

Cấu trúc:

Because/Since/As + S + V...

VD: She didn't go to class yesterday because she was seriously ill.
→ Since/As she was seriously ill, she didn't go to class yesterday.

2. Phrases of reason: (Cụm từ chỉ lí do)

Cụm từ chỉ lí do cũng có nghĩa là **BỐI VÌ**, và thường bắt đầu bằng từ **because of** là cụm giới từ (prepositional phrase), vì vậy sau nó là danh từ (noun), cụm danh từ (noun phrase) hoặc cụm danh động từ (gerund phrase).

Cấu trúc:because of / due to / owing to / on account of + Noun / Noun phrase / Ving

VD: The class was not in order because of the teacher's absence.
She didn't go to class yesterday because of her serious illness.
She didn't go to class yesterday because of being seriously ill.

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng "BECAUSE" hoặc "BECAUSE OF"

1. The car crashed _____ the driver was careless.
2. He walked slowly _____ his hurt leg
3. We didn't go out _____ it rained heavily.
4. She went to bed early _____ she felt tired.
5. I can't sleep _____ the hot weather.
6. He retired last month _____ his illness.
7. They stayed at home _____ it rained.
8. The boy was punished _____ his bad behavior.

Bài tập 3: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

1. We couldn't sleep last night _____ the noise next door.
A. although B. since C. because D. because of
2. I did it _____ they asked me to.
A. so B. because C. because of D. the reason
3. Daisy was late _____ her car was broken down.
A. because B. because of C. if D. whether
4. _____ he can't afford a car, he goes to work by bicycle.
A. because B. as C. since D. all are correct
5. They were sacked _____ their carelessness.
A. because B. because of C. although D. despite
6. The boys were punished _____ they went to school late.
A. because B. because of C. although D. despite
7. The mother got angry because _____.
A. her son's bad behaviour B. her son will behave badly
C. her son behaved badly D. her son bad behaing
8. He lost his job _____ his laziness.
A. because B. because of C. if D. although



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: MỆNH ĐỀ VÀ CỤM TỪ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN

Phần lý thuyết:

1. Clauses of concession: (Mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản)

+ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ mang nghĩa: **MẶC DÙ**. Mệnh đề này thường bắt đầu bằng những từ nối như **Although, Even though, No matter, Whatever**

Cấu trúc:

A.	Although Though Even though	} + S + V...
----	--	--------------

VD: (Al)though I don't agree with him, I think he's honest.
 She went on walking (al)though she was terribly tired.
 Even though I didn't understand the words, I knew what he wanted.
 (Even though dùng để nhấn mạnh sự tương phản)

B.

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

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng "No matter" hoặc "Whatever" thường được đặt trước mệnh đề chính để nhấn mạnh.

VD: Whatever exercises she had taken, she was still fat.
 No matter what she says, I don't believe her.

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

Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường được bắt đầu bằng "In spite of" hoặc "Despite"

Cấu trúc:

In spite of Despite	} + N/N. phrase/Gerund phrase
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

VD: Despite his sickness, he still had to go to school.
 We went out in spite of the rain.

Lưu ý: **DESPITE không có OF theo sau.**

Phần bài tập:

Hoàn thành câu sau với "because (of)" ; "(al)though/even though /despite/ in spite of".

- _____ he worked hard, he didn't receive any praise.
- He ate the chocolate cake _____ he is on diet.
- _____ the high prices, my daughters insist on going to the movies every Saturday.
- _____ it was cold, I went out.
- _____ John didn't study hard, he succeeded.
- We took many picture _____ the cloudy sky.
- _____ her poor memory, the old woman told interesting stories to the children.
- She went home early _____ she didn't feel well.
- I couldn't get to sleep _____ the noise.
- The students arrived late _____ the traffic jam.

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất:

- _____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.
 A. In spite B. In spite of C. Despite D. Although
- _____, he walked to the station.
 A. Despite being tired B. Although to be tired C. In spite being tired D. Despite tired
- She left him _____ she still loved him.
 A. even if B. even though C. in spite of D. despite
- _____ her lack of hard work, she was promoted.
 A. Because B. Even though C. In spite of D. Despite of
- _____ they are twin brothers, they do not look like.

- A. Although B. Because of C. Because D. In spite of
6. Julie failed the exam _____ of working very hard.
 A. despite B. in spite C. even if D. though
7. She walked home by herself _____ she knew that it was dangerous.
 A. if B. though C. because D. which
8. _____ they are brothers, they do not look like.
 A. Although B. Even C. Despite D. In spite of
9. She left him _____ she still loved him.
 A. in spite B. even though C. in spite of D. despite
10. He refused to give up work, _____ he's won a million pounds.
 A. despite B. however C. even though D. as though



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: MỆNH ĐỀ & CỤM TỪ CHỈ MỤC ĐÍCH

Phần lý thuyết:

1. Phrases of purpose: (Cụm từ chỉ mục đích) mang nghĩa ĐỂ

+ Nếu trong câu chỉ có một chủ ngữ, ta có thể dùng một cụm từ bắt đầu bằng:

- to - in order to - so as to	} + V ₀
-------------------------------------	-------------------------

VD: She studies English. She wants to talk to foreigners.

She studies English	to talk to foreigners.
	in order to talk to foreigners.
	so as to talk to foreigners.

+ Nếu phủ định mục đích thì dùng cụm từ: mang nghĩa ĐỂ KHÔNG

in order not to so as not to	} + V ₀
---------------------------------	--------------------

VD: He got up early. He didn't want to miss the train.

→ He got up early	in order not to miss the train.
	so as not to miss the train.

2. Clause of purpose: (mệnh đề chỉ mục đích)

+ Nếu trong câu có 2 chủ ngữ khác nhau, ta phải dùng mệnh đề chỉ mục đích bắt đầu bằng: *so that, in order that* - ĐỂ (KHÔNG)

.....so that .....in order that	} + S + V (can/could) + (not) + V ₀ (will/would)
------------------------------------	--

VD: I try my best to study English, I want to find a better job.

→ I try my best to study English so that I can find a better job.

She hurried. She didn't want to miss the bus.

→ She hurried so that she wouldn't miss the bus.

He spoke loudly. He wanted everybody to hear him.

→ He spoke loudly so that everybody could hear him.

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau sử dụng cụm từ hay mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

1. He climbed the tree _____ get a better view.

2. You should get up early _____ you will have time to review your lesson.
3. Some young people like to earn their own living _____ they will be independent of their parents.
4. We should do morning exercises regularly _____ improve our health.
5. We should take advantage of the scientific achievements of the world _____ we can develop our national economy.
6. Every people in the world must unite their efforts _____ maintain and protect peace.
7. She put on warm clothes _____ she wouldn't catch cold.
8. He hurried to the station _____ miss the train.
9. She locked the door _____ be disturbed.
10. He hurried _____ he could catch the train.

Bài tập 2: Chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. We have to start early _____ we won't be late.
 A. so that B. that C. because D. because of
2. He worked hard _____ they could pass the final examination.
 A. since B. because C. in case D. so that
3. He took his seat quietly _____
 A. so as not to disturb their conversation B. so as to disturb their conversation
 C. in order not disturb their conversation D. in order for him not to disturb their conversation
4. He was looking for an eraser _____ he could erase a mistake in his composition.
 A. because B. therefore C. so that D. however
5. We have studied hard _____ we will be well prepared for the examination.
 A. because B. since C. so that D. in case



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: MỆNH ĐỀ, CỤM TỪ CHỈ KẾT QUẢ

Phân lý thuyết:

1. Quá nên không thể..

too + ADJ /ADV+ (for O) to V...

Ex: He is **too** short **to** play basketball.

2. Đủ... để

ADJ / ADV+ **enough** + (for O) **to** V....

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

3. Quá nên

S + be + **so** + ADJ/ADV + **that** + S + V...
 S + be + **such** + (a/ an) + adj + N + **that** + S + V....

Ex: The question is **so difficult that** nobody can answer it.

It is **such a difficult question that** nobody can answer it.

S + V + **so** + many / few + N số nhiều + **that** + S + V....

S + V + **so** + much / little + N không đếm được + **that** + S + V....

S + V + **so** + adj + a + N số ít + **that** + S + V....

Ex: The Smiths had **so many children that** they formed their own baseball team.
 He has invested **so much money** in the project **that** he can't abandon it now.

- A. because B. because of C. even though D. in spite of
8. _____ I tried, I could not finish my essay on time.
A. No matter hard B. No matter how hard C. No matter harder D. No matter what hard
9. She worked hard _____ everything would be ready by 6 o'clock.
A. that B. for C. in order that D. so as to
10. He gave me his address _____ me to visit.
A. so that B. in order for C. in order to D. in case
11. She got up early _____ miss the bus.
A. in order that B. so that C. not to D. for
12. It was raining _____ I couldn't go outside,.
A. because B. So hard that C. so that D. too hard that
13. My mouth is burning! This is _____ spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.
A. such B. so C. Very D. too
14. Skiing is a popular American sport, _____ quite expensive.
A. however it is B. even though it is C. despite its D. it is
15. Some fish can survive in salt water, _____ other species can live only in fresh water.
A. where B. as long as C. whereas D. since
16. _____ people to work together effectively, they need to be sensitive to each other's needs.
A. In order to B. In order that C. In order for D. So that
17. Last Sunday was _____ that we decided to go on a picnic.
A. so beautiful a day B. such beautiful a day C. such beautiful day D. so beautiful day
18. The Vietnamese students have to take an entrance exam _____.
A. in order that they should go to a college or university B. for going to a college and university
C. so as go to a college or university D. so that they can go to a college or university
19. _____, many animals can still survive and thrive there.
A. Being severe weather conditions in the desert
B. Although the weather conditions in the desert are severe
C. The weather conditions in the desert to be severe
D. Even though the weather conditions in the desert severe
20. Mr. Thompson is learning Vietnamese _____ to read Kim Van Kieu.
A. so that not B. so as to C. in order not to D. so as not to
21. They hurried _____ catch the train.
A. to not B. as not to C. in order that not D. To
22. We learn English _____ we will have better communication with other people.
A. so that B. in order for C. in order to D. in case
23. There is _____ noise that I can hear nothing
A. so many B. such C. so much D. so
24. My mouth is burning! This is _____ spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.
A. such B. so C. very D. too
25. There are _____ planets in the universe that we can't count them.
A. so much B. such C. so many D. so
26. He was _____ tired that he slept all days.
A. such B. too C. so D. very
27. They were _____ busy studying _____ they couldn't go to the restaurant with us.
A. so – that B. such – that C. very – that D. too - that
28. The runners are _____ exhausted that none of them finished the race.
A. too B. such C. enough D. so
29. It was _____ a difficult question that I couldn't answer it.
A. so B. such C. too D. very
30. It was _____ a boring speech that I fell asleep.

A. because

B. although

C. because of

D. in spite of



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 14: SO SÁNH

Phần lý thuyết:

1. So sánh căn bản:

Adjs or advs	So sánh bằng	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Ngắn	AS + adj/adv + AS	Adj/adv - ER + THAN	THE + adj/adv - EST
Dài	NOT SO / AS + adj/adv + AS	MORE + adj/adv + THAN	THE MOST + adj/adv

2. So sánh kép:

Hình thức	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
1. The + SS hơn (không THAN) + S + V, the + SS hơn(không THAN) + S + V	Càng càng	The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.
2. Ngắn: adj - ER AND adj - ER Dài: MORE and MORE + adj	Càng ngày..	Betty is younger and younger The food is more and more expensive

*Lưu ý:

- Các tính từ và trạng từ bất bi tắc:

SS bằng	SS hơn	SS nhất
As good/ well as	better (than)	the best
As bad/ badly as	worse (than)	the worst
As many/ much as	more (than)	the most
As little as	less (than)	the least
As far as	farther / further (than)	the farthest / the furthest

Ex: She studies (well) than her friend.

→ She studies *better than* her friend.

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng là -y, -et, -er, -le, -ow

Ex: happy, quiet, clever, gentle, narrow

- Các trạng từ hai vần tận cùng _LY được xem như trạng từ dài (trừ early)

- Các tính từ tận cùng _ED; _ING được xem như tính từ dài

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Cho hình thức đúng của tính từ và trạng từ trong những câu sau:

- The _____ (old) he gets, The _____ (bad-tempered) he becomes
- The _____ (much) he works, the _____ (bad) he felt
- The _____ (much) we think of the exam, the _____ (excited) we get
- The _____ (busy) the road gets, the _____ (dangerous) it becomes
- The _____ (near) you get to the Equator, the _____ (hot) it becomes.
- The _____ (long) she stay in England, the _____ (good) her English will be.
- The _____ (fast) I write, the _____ (illegible) my writing becomes
- The _____ (well) she sings, the _____ (much) she is admired
- The _____ (long) he waited, the _____ (impatient) he became
- The _____ (large) the apartment, the _____ (expensive) the rent.

Bài tập 2: Cho hình thức đúng của tính từ và trạng từ trong những câu sau:

- A steak knife is _____ (sharp) than a butter knife.
- David is the _____ (fast) player on the team.
- My drawing is _____ (colorful) than yours.
- I think the book we read today is _____ (interesting) than the one we read yesterday.

5. This week's temperatures are _____ (warm) than last week's.
6. He plays the guitar _____ (well) as Andrés Segovia.
7. That was the _____ (difficult) test I've ever taken.
8. Isn't he the _____ (nice) little boy you've ever met?
9. Do you think a snake is _____ (slow) than an owl?
10. The _____ (early) we leave, the sooner we arrive.
11. Robert's arms are _____ (long) than John's.
12. Joe has the _____ (big) feet of anyone in his family.
13. The colder the weather gets, _____ (sick) I feel.
14. Nobody is _____ (happy) than Maria.
15. Messi is the _____ (good) football player in the world.
16. The queue was getting _____ (long) and _____ (long).
17. _____ (young) you are, _____ (quickly) you learn.
18. _____ (good) the weather is, _____ (crowded) the beaches get.
19. Maria speaks French _____ (fluently) than Julia.
20. This is the _____ (bad) thing I've ever had.

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng.

1. She considers him _____ person that she has ever met.
A. most attractive B. more attractive than C. as attractive D. the most attractive
2. The _____ I got to know you, the _____ I understand you
A. most; least B. more; less C. much; little D. most; less
3. Lan is the _____ of the three brothers. Tan is his _____ brother.
A. younger; older B. youngest; older C. younger; eldest D. youngest ; eldest
4. The _____ the speech, the _____ the people got.
A. longer; more sleepy B. longest; sleepy C. long; most sleepy D. longest; most sleepy.
5. The teacher said that I had done my work _____ than anyone else in class.
A. worse B. bad C. worst D. as bad
6. Maria is _____ than her sister.
A. much pretty B. more pretty C. much more pretty D. prettier.
7. The president is _____ than he looks .
A. little nervous B. more nervous C. as nervous D. most nervous
8. The economic conditions today are _____ they were in the past.
A. the best than B. much better C. much more good D. much better than
9. That was _____ delicious meal I've ever had for a long time.
A. the most B. the more C. the less D. the little
10. Jim didn't do _____ in his examination as he has hoped.
A . more well B. most well C. so well D. less well
11. The situation was much _____ than we expected.
A. worse B. badder C. worst D. gooder
12. The _____ accident in the history of the city occurred last night on the Free way.
A. worse B. badest C. worst D. most bad
13. He ran _____ than his friends.
A. fast B. very faster C. more fast D. faster
14. Peter likes Mathematics _____ English.
A. more B. more good than C. the most than D. better than.
15. Their house is _____ beautiful than mine.
A. as B. more C. much D. so



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 15: TỪ NỐI & TỪ CHUYỂN TIẾP

Phần lý thuyết:

Trong dạng này, làm theo các bước sau:

- *Xác định dấu câu:*

+ "**SO, BUT**" là liên từ, thường nằm ở câu II và sau dấu phẩy (,).

+ "**HOWEVER, THEREFORE**" là từ chuyển tiếp nên có nhiều vị trí: đầu câu II (nhưng sau dấu chấm và trước dấu phẩy), cuối câu II và giữa câu II.

- *Xác định ngữ nghĩa của câu:*

+ "**SO & THEREFORE**": *vì thế, vì vậy*

+ "**BUT & HOWEVER**": *nhưng mà, tuy nhiên; "but = yet"*

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Hoàn thành những câu sau với " but, so, therefore, however"

1. They may need a new goalkeeper, _____ I want to be ready.
2. The new trains have more powerful engines and are _____ faster.
3. I hadn't done my homework. _____, I didn't understand my lesson.
4. Mary was happy. _____, Alice was very sad.
5. He is sick. _____, he can't come.
6. The professor told me that I was doing well, _____ my final grade was awful.
7. The sky was grey and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.
8. She had to help her mother. _____, she was often late for school.
9. I did my best, _____ it was not good enough.
10. The flight was delayed, _____ we had time to have something to eat.

Bài tập 2: Hoàn thành những câu sau với "although, therefore, however, but, so, because, despite, because of" và những từ thích hợp khác.

1. It is very hot in the desert. _____, few trees can grow there.
2. Jame is offered the job, _____ he is inexperienced.
3. James was not admitted to the university _____ the age.
4. I tried to persuade her. _____, I didn't succeed.
5. The story was very funny, _____ nobody laughed.
6. The match went ahead _____ the heavy rain.
7. It was too dark to go on, _____ we found somewhere to stay.
8. Nam had to stay home to look after his mother _____ she was sick.

Bài tập 3: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất.

1. It was late, _____ I decided to phone home.
A. however B. but C. although D. because
2. Minh had a terrible headache. _____, he went to school.
A. Therefore B. Although C. But D. However
3. Tom has a bike, _____ he always walks to work.
A. so B. but C. because D. however
4. Her mother was sick. _____, Jane had to stay home to look after.
A. Therefore B. Since C. However D. So
5. They asked me to wait for them, _____ they didn't turn up.
A. but B. however C. so D. therefore
6. It was raining hard. The match went ahead, _____ .
A. therefore B. however C. but D. so
7. We couldn't get a seat, _____ we arrived quite early.
A. but B. however C. although D. because
8. Anne doesn't get on well with people around her. She has _____ changed her job many times.
A. however B. so C. therefore D. although

9. I did my best. _____, it was not good enough.

- A. However B. Therefore C. Although D. Even though

10. Many airlines are offering discount tickets for flights, _____ more people are flying for weekend trips to scenic cities.

- A. so B. because C. although D. whereas



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 16: LỖI NÓI PHỤ HOẠ

Phần lý thuyết:

1. Phụ họa khẳng định:

Đi với TOO (mang nghĩa CŨNG VẬY)	
S + V....	(and) + S + am/is/are/ was /were + too (and) + S + do/does/did +too (and) + S + modals + too
<i>My sister is a doctor</i> <i>I work two hours a day</i> <i>I can sing</i>	I am too (tôi cũng vậy) She does too He can too
Đi với SO (mang nghĩa CŨNG VẬY nhưng có đảo ngữ)	
S + V....	(and) + so + am/is/are/ was /were + S (and) + so + do/does/did +too + S (and) + so + modals + S
<i>My sister is a doctor</i> <i>I work two hours a day</i> <i>I can sing</i>	So am I (tôi cũng vậy) So does she So can he

2. Phụ họa phủ định:

Đi với EITHER (mang nghĩa CŨNG KHÔNG)	
S + V(NOT)....	(and) + S + am/is/are/ was /were + NOT + either (and) + S + do/does/did +NOT + either (and) + S + modals + NOT + either
<i>My sister isn't a nurse</i> <i>I doesn't work on sunday</i> <i>I can't dance</i>	I am not either (tôi cũng không) She doesn't either He can't either
Đi với NEITHER (mang nghĩa CŨNG KHÔNG nhưng có đảo ngữ, không có NOT)	
S + V(NOT)....	(and) + neither + am/is/are/ was /were + S (and) + neither + do/does/did +too + S (and) + neither + modals + S
<i>My sister isn't a nurse</i> <i>I doesn't work on sunday</i> <i>I can't dance</i>	Neither am I (tôi cũng không) Neither does she Neither can he
<i>Lưu ý: Trong câu có chứa "NEVER, NO, RARELY.SELDOM. RARELY" => dùng phụ họa phủ định</i>	

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Điền từ thích hợp vào ô trống

- Rose likes to fly, and her brother too
- They will leave at noon, and Itoo

3. He has an early appointment, and so I
4. She has already written her composition, and soher friends.
5. Their plane is arriving at nine o'clock, and so.....mine.
6. I should go grocery shopping this afternoon, and so my neighbour.
7. We like to swim in the pool, and they.....too.
8. Our Spanish teacher loves to travel, and so.....we.
9. He has lived in Mexico for five years, and you.....too.
10. I must write them a letter, and she.....too
11. That scientist isn't too happy with the project, and neither.....her supervisor.
12. We can't study in the library, and they.....either.
13. I haven't worked there long, and neither.....you.
14. You didn't pay the rent, and she.....either.
15. They shouldn't run so fast, and neither you.
16. John didn't want anything to drink, and neither.....we.
17. The students won't accept the dean's decision, and the faculty.....either.
18. Your class hasn't begun yet, and neither.....mine.
19. She couldn't attend the lecture, and her sister.....either.
20. He didn't know the answer, and neither.....I

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất.

1. She is.....a singer nor an actress.
 A. nor B. both C. neither D. either
2. My friend never makes noise in the class.....
 A. Nor I don't B. Neither do I C. I never don't D. I don't too
3. His telephone doesn't work and mine doesn't.....
 A. too B. neither C. so D. either
4. I never like horror movies. - Really?.....
 A. Neither do I B. I don't neither C. So do I D. I don't, too
5. I haven't got a ticket.have I.
 A. Neither B. Nor C. Either D. A&B are correct
6. Jane goes to school, and.....
 A. my sister does too B. does so my sister C. my sister does either D. .neither my sister
7. He has seen her plays, and so.....
 A. do the girls B. are the girls C. have the girls D. all are correct
8. Velazquez was a famous painter, and Rubens.....too.
 A. is B. will C. has D. was
9. Tom has never been on time, and.....
 A. his brother has too B. so is his brother
 C. his brother hasn't either D. neither hasn't his brother
10. They hardly do morning exercise and
 A. we do either B. neither do we C. we do too D. so do we
11. He didn't know the answer, and neither.....I
 A. was B. do C. did D. didn't
12. She couldn't attend the lecture, and her sister.....either
 A. didn't B. could C. wasn't D. couldn't
13. Your class hasn't begun yet, and neither.....mine.
 A. have B. has C. hasn't D. haven't
14. My father won't come back next Sunday, and neither.....yours.
 A. will B. won't C. does D. doesn't



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 17: MẠO TỪ

Phần lý thuyết:

a) Cách dùng A/ AN.

* **"A/ AN"** – dùng trước một danh từ đếm được số ít, với ý nghĩa là một (one).

- **"A"** – dùng trước một phụ âm

Ví dụ: - a house, a car, a man, a teacher,...

- **"A"** được dùng trước các danh từ bắt đầu bằng "u" nhưng phát âm là /ju:./

Ví dụ : a university, a uniform ,

- **"AN"** – dùng trước một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i).

Ví dụ: - an apple, an actor, an old man, an easy job,...

=> **"A/ AN"** – được gọi là mạo từ bất định, nghĩa là không chỉ rõ người nào hoặc vật nào.

Ví dụ: - There was a big tree in the garden.

- **"A/ AN"** – thường được dùng trước một nghề nghiệp.

Ví dụ: - My uncle is a farmer, and my aunt is a housewife.

b) Cách dùng "The"

- **"The"** – có thể dùng trước một danh từ không đếm được, danh từ số ít hoặc số nhiều: the water, the pollution, the child,...

- **"The"** – là mạo từ xác định, nghĩa là chỉ rõ người nào hoặc vật nào mà người nói và người nghe đều biết.

Ví dụ: - Please! Turn down **the television**.

- **"The"** – được dùng với danh từ có ý nghĩa là người hoặc vật duy nhất (nên không thể nhầm lẫn).

Ví dụ: - the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the President,...

- **"The"** – theo sau là tính từ hoặc từ chỉ quốc tịch để chỉ một nhóm người. (Unit 4)

Ví dụ: - The poor, the old, the homeless,...

- **"The"** – dùng trước tên sông, biển, đại dương, kênh đào, dãy núi, quần đảo.

Ví dụ: - Sông: The Mekong river, the Nile, the Amazon, the Mississippi,...

- Biển, đại dương: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Red sea, the Mediterranean,...

- Kênh đào: the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal,...

- Dãy núi: the Andes, the Alps,...

- Quần đảo: the Canaries, the Bahamas, the Hawaiian Islands,...

* **Chú ý:** Không dùng "the" trước tên quốc gia, thành phố, châu lục, một ngọn núi, một hòn đảo.

Ví dụ: - Quốc gia: Vietnam, England,...

- Thành phố: London, Paris, Hanoi,...

- Châu lục: Asia, Europe,...

- Ngọn núi: Mount Everest, Mount Fuji,...

- Một hòn đảo: Phu Quoc Island,...

- **"The"** – trước tên một số quốc gia, thường là khi tên quốc gia đó gồm một tập hợp nhiều từ, hoặc có ý nghĩa số nhiều.

Ví dụ: - The United Kingdom, the United States, the Czech Republic,...

- **"The"** được dùng trong câu so sánh nhất

Ví dụ : He is the best student in my class.

c) Dùng "a/an" hoặc "the".

Trong một câu, chúng ta thường dùng **"a/an"** khi đề cập về người hoặc vật đó lần đầu, nếu chúng ta muốn đề cập đến người hoặc vật đó lần 2 thì ta dùng **"the"**.

Ví dụ: - I saw a man walking with a dog in the park this morning.

- The man was blind and the dog was leading him.

Phần bài tập:

Bài tập 1: Điền vào chỗ trống với mạo từ (a/ an / the) hoặc bỏ trống.

- How far is it from here to ____ airport?
- "What's ____ capital of Spain?" – "It's Madrid".
- My father works in ____ office ____ city center.
- ____ earth is ____ planet of ____ solar system.
- She was born in ____ village in ____ north of England.
- ____ village where she was born has ____ beautiful river.
- Who is ____ best singer in ____ United Kingdom?
- Can you switch off ____ television? Nobody's watching it.
- He felt bored with ____ woman who sat beside him at the party.
- The ship was crossing ____ Atlantic Ocean when it hit ____ huge iceberg.
- Mount Everest is ____ highest mountain in ____ world.
- ____ Mississppi River flows through several states of ____ United States.
- My grandparents live in ____ old house in ____ south of Dong Nai province. There is ____ large garden behind ____ house. They grow some fruit trees and vegetables in ____ garden.
- There was ____ accident near my house this morning. ____ taxi crashed into ____ lamp post. ____ taxi was damaged, but ____ driver of ____ taxi was not hurt.
- This morning I had ____ sandwich and ____ cup of coffee for breakfast. ____ sandwich was OK, but ____ coffee was terrible.
- Miss Lin speaks ____ Chinese.
- Eli likes to play ____ volleyball.
- My daughter is learning to play ____ guitar at her school.
- Can anyone give me ____ hand, please because I have just fallen over?
- Please meet me at the train station in ____ hour from now.

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng:

- Hanoi is _____ capital of Vietnam.
A. an B. a C. the D. one
- He doesn't have _____ experience of working in an office.
A. much B. some C. an D. the
- I studied chemistry at _____ university.
A. the B. a C. an D. any
- I'll have _____ bath as soon as I get home.
A. a B. the C. an D. one
- He has just bought _____ expensive furniture.
A. an B. some C. the D. a few
- What did you have for _____ breakfast ?
A. the B. no article C. an D. a
- Can you play _____ piano ?
A. a B. an C. the D. one
- If at all possible, try to communicate frequently with native speaker. It is _____ most ideal situation to learn a foreign language.
A. a B. an C. the D. one
- _____ Amazon rain forest is considered to be one of the most important ecological environments in the world.
A. A B. An C. The D. One of
- He has lived in _____ United Kingdom.
A. a B. an C. The D. no article
- I'll give you _____ call when I arrive
A. a B. an C. the D. a few
- The reading table is in _____ middle of _____ room

13. _____ umbrella should not be used during _____ thunderstorm.
 A. A / a B. An / a C. The / a D. An / the
14. It was _____ exciting football that everybody was absorbed in it.
 A. a B. an C. the D. one
15. I'll call you back in _____ hour.
 A. a B. an C. the D. a few



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 18: TÍNH TỪ & TRẠNG TỪ

Phân lý thuyết:

* **ADJECTIVES (TÍNH TỪ):** là từ dùng để miêu tả hoặc cho biết thêm chi tiết về một danh từ đồng thời giới hạn sự áp dụng của danh từ ấy.

1. Tính từ mô tả: good, tall, bright, short, attractive

2. Tính từ giới hạn:

- Tính từ sở hữu: my, your, his, her, its, our, their. => Luôn theo sau bởi một danh từ.

Ex: This is my pen

Her father is a teacher.

- Tính từ chỉ định: this (này) => these (những cái này); that (đó) => those (những cái đó)

- Tính từ xác định:

Dùng với danh từ đếm được (1)	Dùng với danh từ không đếm được (2)	Nghĩa & Cách dùng
- Many - A lot of - A large number of - A good number of - Lots of - Plenty of <i>Ex: I have many friends</i>	- Much - A lot of - A great deal of - A large quantity of - A good deal of - Lots of - Plenty of <i>Ex: I don't have much time to leave</i>	Tất cả những thành ngữ trên đều mang nghĩa là "NHIỀU", nhưng danh từ theo sau những từ xác định ở (1) đều phải ở hình thức số nhiều.
- A few / Few <i>Ex: I enjoy my life here. I have <u>a few</u> friends and we meet very often. He <u>isn't</u> popular. He has <u>few</u> friends</i>	- A little / little <i>Ex: Don't hurry. We've got <u>a little</u> time before the train leaves. We must be <u>quick</u>. There is <u>little</u> time.</i>	Một ít, một vài. Sau (1) là danh từ số nhiều. A few và A little mang nghĩa xác định, Few và Little mang nghĩa phủ định (không đáng kể)
- Each / Every <i>Ex: Study each sentence carefully Every sentence must have a verb.</i>	- Each / Every <i>Ex: Every furniture in that room is made of wood. Each time I see you, you look different.</i>	- Each: mỗi. Every: mọi - Each & Every dùng với danh từ số ít.

Ngoài ra chúng ta còn có những thành ngữ xác định khác:

- The other + N_(số ít): cái thứ hai trong hai cái.
Ex: The insurance office was on the other side of the street.
- The other + N_(số nhiều): những cái còn lại, phần còn lại.
Ex: When I returned home I found my wife talking to our neighbors. The other guests had gone.
- Another + N_(đếm được số ít): một cái khác bất kì.
Ex: I must find myself another job.
- Both, either, neither: dùng để nói đến hai người hoặc 2 sự vật, sự việc.
Ex: Both men were interested in the job.
Neither restaurant is expensive
We can go either restaurant. I don't mind.
- Some: Đứng trước danh từ đếm được (số nhiều) hoặc danh từ không đếm được trong câu **khẳng định hoặc một lời đề nghị lịch sự**.
Ex: I want some milk
My mother needs some eggs
Would you like some more coffee ?
- Any: (giống SOME) nhưng dùng trong câu **phủ định và nghi vấn**.
Ex: Do you want any sugar ?
She didn't see any boys in her class.

3. Phân từ dùng làm tính từ (V_{ing} / V_{3/ed})

- Một số tính từ xuất phát từ động từ như:
Interesting / Interested : thú vị, hay, cuốn hút
Boring / Bored : chán
Exciting / Excited : háo hức
Surprising / Surprised : ngạc nhiên
- Tính từ tận cùng là "ING" cho biết tính chất của công việc, sự việc (mang nghĩa chủ động)
Ex: Julia thinks politics is very interesting
It was quite surprising that he passed the examination.
- Tính từ tận cùng là "ED" cho biết trạng thái của người nào (mang nghĩa bị động)
Ex: Julia is interested in politics.
Everybody was surprised that he passed the examination.

4. Danh từ làm tính từ:

- Danh từ có chức năng như tính từ luôn ở hình thức số ít.
Ex: We took a tour that lasted five weeks.
=> We took a *five-week* tour.
That student wrote a report that was ten pages long.
=> That student wrote a *ten-page* report.

5. Chức năng của tính từ:

- Bổ nghĩa cho danh từ: **đứng trước danh từ**. ____adj__ Noun.
Ex: He is a **nice** man.
I saw a **beautiful** girl last night.
- Bổ ngữ của động từ: **đứng sau "be, get, look, become, seem, sound.."**
Ex: The weather becomes **cold**.
She looks more **attractive** in the blue dress.
- Bổ nghĩa cho các đại từ phiếm chỉ, **đứng sau "something, anything, someone, everything.."**
Ex: I'll tell you something **interesting**.
Is there anything **new** ?

6. Trật tự của tính từ:

- Đôi khi danh từ được bổ nghĩa bởi nhiều tính từ. Vị trí của tính từ được sắp xếp như sau.
Số + chất lượng + kích thước + tuổi tác + màu sắc + xuất xứ + chất liệu + danh từ

(Number) (quantity) (size) (age) (color) (origin) (material) (noun)
 - Tính từ chỉ cảm nghĩ (nice, beautiful..) thường đứng trước tính từ miêu tả (new, large, round..)
 Ex: a nice long summer holiday

An interesting young man

- Tính từ chỉ kích thước và chiều dài (big, tall, long ...) thường đi trước tính từ chỉ hình dáng và chiều rộng (round, fat, wide).

Ex: a tall thin girl

a long narrow street.

7. Sự thành lập tính từ:

Một số các tính từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm các hậu tố vào sau danh từ, động từ

1. Noun + (-ful, -less, -ly...) -----> Adjective

Harm -----> Harmful

Child -----> childless

Day -----> daily

Child -----> childlike

Rain -----> rainy

Self -----> selfish

Nature -----> natural

Poison -----> poisonous

2. Verb + (-ive, -able...) -----> Adjective

Attract -----> attractive

Accept -----> acceptable

Một số tính từ mang nghĩa phủ định khi chúng ta thêm tiền tố vào:

(un-, in-, im-, ..) + Adjective -----> Adjective (không)

Happy -----> unhappy

Dependent -----> independent

Possible -----> impossible

Regular -----> irregular

Legal -----> illegal

V. ADVERBS (TRẠNG TỪ):

1. Phân loại:

-Trạng từ chỉ tính cách, thường được thành lập bằng " ADJ + LY:

Beautiful -----> beautifully

Careful -----> carefully

Bad -----> badly

***Lưu ý: HARD, FAST, FAR** vừa là tính từ vừa là trạng từ, chúng ta không được thêm _LY vào.

- Trạng từ chỉ thời gian: yesterday, tomorrow, soon, now ...

- Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn: around, somewhere, here....

- Trạng từ chỉ sự thường xuyên: often, sometimes, seldom, always...

- Trạng từ nghi vấn: where, when, how, why

2. Chức năng:

- Bổ nghĩa cho động từ thường: S + V + (O) + **ADV**

Ex: He speaks English **fluently**

- Bổ nghĩa cho tính từ: **ADV** + adj....

Ex: She is **extremely** lazy.

- Bổ nghĩa cho cả câu:

Ex: Luckily, he passes the final examination.

Phân bài tập

Bài tập 1: Chọn từ đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau.

1. Are you _____ (interesting / interested) in football ?

2. The football match was quite _____ (exciting / excited). I enjoyed it.
3. It's sometimes _____ (embarrassing / embarrassed) when you have to ask people for money.
4. Do you usually get _____ (embarrassing / embarrassed) ?
5. I had never expected to get the job. I was really _____ (amazing / amazed) when I was offered it.
6. She has really learnt very fast. She has made _____ (astonishing / astonished) progress.
7. It was a really _____ (terrifying / terrified) experience. Afterwards everybody was very _____ (shocking / shocked)
8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not _____ (amusing / amused).
9. Why do you always look so _____ (boring / bored)? Is your life really so _____ (boring / bored) ?
10. He's one of the most _____ (boring / bored) people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything _____ (interesting / interested)

Bài tập 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất.

1. The teacher's explanation was _____. Most of the students didn't understand it.
A. confuse B. confused C. confusing D. to confuse
2. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly _____ in art.
A. interested B. interesting C. bored D. boring
3. He works very hard. It's not _____ that he's always tired.
A. confuse B. to confuse C. confused D. confusing
4. The lecture was _____. I fell asleep.
A. interesting B. interested C. boring D. bored
5. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm _____.
A. exhausted B. exhausting C. to be exhausted D. exhaust
6. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite _____ about it.
A. exciting B. excited C. boring` D. bored
7. Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very _____.
A. amuse B. to amuse C. amusing D. amused
8. I've got nothing to do. I'm _____.
A. boring B. bored C. interesting D. interested
9. Lisa is a very _____ person. She knows a lot, she's traveled a lot and she's done lots of different things.
A. interests B. interest C. interested D. interesting
10. I'm _____ at his success.
A. surprise B. to surprise C. surprised D. surprising

Bài tập 3: Sắp xếp những tính từ sau để làm thành một cụm danh từ hoàn chỉnh.

1. nice / a / pullover / a / new => _____
2. house / a(n) / old / beautiful. => _____
3. metal / a / box / small / black => _____
4. beautiful / long / hair / black => _____
5. painting / French / a(n) / old / interesting => _____

Bài tập 4: Hoàn thành những câu sau , sử dụng danh từ như tính từ:

1. Her call to California lasted ten minutes. She made _____ to California.
2. Sam's new apartment is in a building which has twelve storeys. Sam's new apartment is in a _____ building.
3. We teach languages. We are _____ teachers.
4. The manager said that the sale would last for two days. The manager said that it would be a _____ sale.
5. Mal bought a tool set containing 79 pieces. Mal bought a _____ tool set.

Bài tập 5: Điền vào chỗ trống với "much, many, few, a few, little, a little".

1. Ann is very busy these days. She has _____ free time.
2. Did you take _____ photographs when you were on holiday ?
3. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got _____ to do.

4. The museum was very crowded. There were too _____ people.
5. Most of the town is modern. There are _____ old buildings.
6. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had _____ rain.
7. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.
8. Do you mind if I ask you _____ questions?
9. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so _____ tourists come here.
10. I don't think Jose would be a good teacher. She's got _____ patience.
11. "Have you ever been to Paris?" "Yes, I've been there _____ times"
12. You made so _____ mistakes in your writing.
13. I do not know _____ about biology. I have _____ knowledge about genetics.
14. The boys are making too _____ noise.
15. How _____ languages can you speak? And how _____ time do you spend on learning English?

Bài tập 6: Chọn từ đúng trong ngoặc:

1. Rita plays the violin _____ (good / well)
2. That is an _____ (intense / intensely) novel.
3. The sun is shining _____ (bright / brightly).
4. The following day she felt _____ (sufficiently / sufficient) well to go to work.
5. We don't like to drink _____ (bitter / bitterly) tea.
6. He had an accident because he was driving too _____ (fast / fastly).
7. Your cold sounds _____ (terrible / terribly).
8. They became _____ (sick / sickly) after eating the contaminated food.
9. There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it _____ (proper / properly)
10. Rose is _____ (terrible / terribly) upset about losing her job.
11. Nam works very _____ (hard / hardly).
12. Miss White sang very _____ (beautiful / beautifully) at my birthday party last night.
13. I like this motorbike because it's very _____ (economical / economically). It consumes less petrol.
14. His boss sacked him because he had behaved _____ (irresponsible / irresponsibly).
15. Thanks to _____ (economic / economically) reforms, our country has had a lot of changes.



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 19: DANH TỪ

Phân lý thuyết:

1. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP DANH TỪ: Thêm những tiếp vĩ ngữ sau (suffixes) vào những từ gốc ta sẽ có một danh từ mới

SUFFIXES

- ance
- ence
- er, -or
- ist, -yst
- ((a)t)ion
- ness
- ment
- ity
- ian
- ism
- ship
- ive
- acy

NOUNS

- reliance, performance
- residence, dependence
- actor, computer compiler, adaptor
- analyst, pianist,
- action, destination, conclusion, conversion
- kindness, blindness
- measurement, treatment
- brevity, electricity, variety
- electrician, pedestrian
- mechanism, realism
- relationship, friendship
- initiative, objective
- literacy, poignancy

2. VỊ TRÍ & CHỨC NĂNG:

- Đứng sau tính từ:

Ex: We have a *good* relationship (relate)=> Good là tính từ nên sau nó phải là danh từ

- Làm chủ từ trong câu:

Ex: **The applicant** looks nervous

- Làm túc từ trong câu:

Ex: She asked the candidates many questions

Phần bài tập:

Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu bên dưới.

- In spite of her illness, she is _____ cheerful.
A. relation B. related C. relative D. relatively
- Smoking is _____ to the health.
A. harm B. harmful C. unharmed D. harmless
- The surgeons tried their best to save his life, but unfortunately the operation was _____.
A. succeeded B. successful C. unsuccessful D. successfully
- The pilot of an airplane is _____ for the safety of the passengers.
A. responsible B. responsibility C. responsibly D. responsive
- Mike Tyson is a _____ boxer.
A. profession B. professional C. professionally D. professor
- These children look _____.
A. health B. healthy C. healthful D. healthily
- Nowadays, women are more _____ than they used to be.
A. independent B. independently C. independence D. independency
- Many people were _____ after the storm.
A. home B. homely C. homeless D. homelessness
- You look _____ in your new dress.
A. beauty B. beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify
- They dealt with the problem in a _____ way.
A. purpose B. purposeful C. purposefully D. purposelessly
- Jim is a very _____ person.
A. rely B. reliable C. reliability D. reliance
- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a geo-political and _____ organization.
A. economy B. economic C. economics D. economical
- ASEAN's aims include the acceleration of economic growth, _____ progress, cultural, development among its members, and the promotion of regional peace.
A. society B. social C. socially D. socialize
- A holiday in America can be _____ cheap.
A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprisingly
- The panda's _____ habitat is the bamboo forest.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natured
- He was born blind; but despite this _____ he still managed to become one of the top pop singers of his generation.
A. disability B. ability C. unable D. disable
- His health was seriously affected and he suffered from constant _____.
A. sleeping B. sleeplessness C. sleepy D. asleep
- He hoped his _____ would give him a pay rise.
A. employee B. employ C. employed D. employer
- The _____ was a success; the patient will fully recover in a month's time.
A. operating B. operator C. operate D. operation

20. Faraday was the _____ of the first generator.

A. inventing

B. invention

C. inventor

D. inventive



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 20: GIỚI TỪ & CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ

Phân lý thuyết:

I. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME:

- **On**
On Sunday (morning) / 25th April / New Year's Day
On holiday / business / duty / a trip / an excursion / fire / sale / a diet
- **In**
In April / 1980
In summer / spring / autumn / winter
In five minutes / a few days / two years
In the morning / afternoon / evening
- **At**
At 8 o'clock / the weekend / night / Christmas
At the end of ... / at the age of
- **From...to...**
From 1977 to 1985
- **Since**
Since 1985 / Monday / 2 o'clock
- **For**
For three days / a long time / one hour.

II. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE:

- **On**
On a table / a wall / a bus / a train / a plane / the floor / a horse / television / the radio / the telephone
- **In**
In a garden / a park / a town / the water / my office / hospital / a car
In the middle of...
- **At**
At home / work / school / university / the station / the airport / a concert / a party / a football match
At 10 Pasteur Street
- **By**
By car / bus / plane (on foot)
By accident / chance
- **For**
For a walk / a swim / a drink
For breakfast / lunch / dinner

III. VERB + NOUN + PREP:

- give way to : nhượng bộ, chịu thua	- pay attention to : chú ý đến
- lose touch with: mất liên lạc với	- put a stop to : put an end to: chấm dứt
- make use of : dùng, tận dụng	- take care of : chăm sóc
- make fun of : chọc ghẹo, chế nhạo	- take note of : lưu ý đến
- keep pace with : theo kịp	- take notice of : chú ý thấy, nhận thấy

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IV. VERB + PREP:

<p>1. VERB + TO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - apologize to sb for sth - belong to - complain to sb about sb / sth - happen to - introduce to - listen to - speak / talk to sb - write to - prefer ... to ... - explain ... to ... - invite ... to ... 	<p>2. VERB + FOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - apply for - care for SOMEONE - pay for - look for - wait for - blame ... for - leave ... for - search ... for - ask ... for 	<p>3. VERB + ABOUT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - care about SOMETHING - dream about sb / sth - think about - hear about: be told about - warn ... about
<p>4. VERB + ON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concentrate on / focus on - depend on / rely on - live on - congratulate ... on - spend ... on 	<p>5. VERB + OF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consist of - die of - take care of - accuse ... of - remind ... of 	<p>6. VERB + AT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - laugh at / smile at - shout at - look at / stare at / glance at - point at / aim at
<p>7. VERB + IN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - succeed in - arrive in / at 	<p>8. VERB + WITH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide ... with - charge ... with 	<p>9. VERB + FROM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suffer ... from / borrow ... from - save / protect / prevent ... from

V. ADJECTIVE + PREP:

<p>1. ADJ + TO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accustomed to - addicted to - harmful to - similar to / agreeable to 	<p>2. ADJ + FOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - available for - responsible for - famous for - late for 	<p>3. ADJ + ABOUT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - angry about - anxious about - worried about - excited about
<p>4. ADJ + ON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keen on - dependent on 	<p>5. ADJ + OF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - afraid of / full of - aware of / tired of - ashamed of - capable of 	<p>6. ADJ + AT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surprised at - quick at - bad / good at - brilliant at
<p>7. ADJ + IN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - confident in - successful in - interested in - rich in 	<p>8. ADJ + WITH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipped with - bored with - busy with - acquainted with - Satisfied with - familiar with 	<p>9. ADJ + FROM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different from - absent from - safe from

Grammar XVIII:

PHRASAL VERBS

<p>1- apply to sb for sth: nộp đơn đến. . . xin. . .</p> <p>2- ask out: ask sb to go on a date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ask sb for sth: hỏi xin ai/ yêu cầu ai cái gì <p>3- arrive in: đến (country, city, town)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrive at: đến (other places) 	<p>13- throw sth at sb/ sth: ném, chọi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - throw away: discard - throw sth to sb: chuyển <p>14- take after: resemble: trông giống như</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take off: cất cánh, cởi ra
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- 4- **call on**: ask to speak in class
 - **call back**: return a telephone call
 - **call off**: cancel
 - **call up**: make a telephone call
- 5- **drop in**: visit without calling first or an invitation
 - **drop out (of)**: stop attending a school
- 6- **fill in** : điền vào (mẫu đơn)
 - **fill out**: write information in a form
 - **fill up**: fill completely with gas, water. . .
- 7- **get along (with)**: have a good relationship with
 - **get in**: enter a car/ taxi. . .
 - **get off**: leave a bus/ train. . .
 - **get on**: enter a bus/ train . . .
 - **get out (of)**: leave a car/ taxi. . .
 - **get over** : recover from: bình phục
 - **get through (with)**: finish
 - **get up**: thức dậy, đánh thức ai dậy
- 8- **give up**: get rid of: ngưng, từ bỏ
 - **give in**: nhượng bộ, chịu thua
 - **give back**: return sth to sb
- 9- **go after**: run after: đuổi theo
 - **go ahead**: be carried out: thực hiện, tiến hành
 - **go along**: develop, progress: phát triển, tiến triển
 - **go away**: đi khỏi, đi xa nhà
 - **go back**: return: trở lại
 - **go in**: enter a room/ house: bước vào phòng/ nhà
 - **go off**: explode, be fired: nổ, bắn (súng)
 - **go on**: continue : tiếp tục
 - **go out**: stop burning: tắt
 - **go over**: look at sth carefully: xem xét kỹ
 - **go up # go down**: tăng # giảm giá
10. **hand in**: give homework, test .. to a teacher
 - **hand out**: give sth to this person then that person.
11. **look after**: take care of: chăm sóc, trông nom
 - **look for**: search for: tìm kiếm
 - **look out (for)**: be careful: để ý cẩn thận
 - **look sth up**: tra cứu
 - **look forward to**: mong đợi, mong mỏi
12. **put on**: dress yourself in sth: mặc (quần áo), đội
 - **put off**: postpone, delay

- 15- **turn off**: switch off : tắt (đèn, quạt. ..), shut off
 - **turn on**: switch on: mở (đèn, quạt . .)
 - **turn round**: quay lại
 - **turn up**: arrive: đến, xuất hiện. vặn lớn (volume)
 - **turn down**: decrease the volume: vặn nhỏ
- 16- **catch up (with)** đuổi kịp, bắt kịp
- 17- **cool off**: nguội lạnh đi, giảm đi (nhiệt tình)
- 18- **cross out**: draw a line through
- 19- **discuss sth with sb** = have a discussion about sth
- 20- **explain sth to sb**: giải thích
- 21- **fall behind**: bị tụt đằng sau
- 22- **find out**: discover information
- 23- **glance at sb/ sth**: take a quick look at: liếc nhìn
- 24- **grow up**: become an adult: trưởng thành, lớn lên
- 25- **hang up**: hang on a hanger
- 26- **hold up**: delay, postpone: làm trở ngại
- 27- **hurry up**: làm nhanh
- 28- **invite sb to/ for sth**: mời
- 29- **keep up**: giữ vững duy trì, tiếp tục
 - **keep on**: continue
- 30- **laugh at sb/ sth**: cười, trêu chọc, chế nhạo
- 31- **leave out**: omit
 - **leave somewhere for** . . : rời
- 32- **lie down**: nằm xuống (để nghỉ ngơi)
- 33- **make up**: invent a story: bịa ra
- 34- **pick up**: lift: nhặt, hái, đón ai
- 35- **pay back**: return money to sb: trả tiền cho ai
- 36- **point at/ to sb/ sth**: chỉ
- 37- **run into**: meet by chance: gặp tình cờ
- 38- **search sb/ sth for sb/ sth**: khám, xét, tìm
- 39- **speak up**: nói to lên
 - **speak to/ with sb about/ of sb/ sth**: nói
- 40- **stay on**: lưu lại thêm một thời gian nữa
- 41- **talk to/ with sb about/ of sb/ sth**: nói, thảo luận
- 42- **try out** : test : thử nghiệm
- 43- **wait up**: thức chờ ai
 - **wait for**: chờ đợi
- 44- **wash up**: wash the dishes: rửa chén
- 45- **watch out (for)**: be careful
- 46- **write to sb**: viết thư gửi ai

Phần bài tập

1. You look tired. Sit ____ and have a cup of tea.
2. I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it _____?
3. Turn _____ the music! It's too loud!
4. I live in Bristol now, but I grew _____ in Leicester.
5. Come _____! Hurry _____! You'll be late for school.
6. O.K. I'll pick you _____ at 7 a.m. tomorrow.
7. Don't worry about the baby. I'll look _____ her while you are out.
8. John! Wake _____! Can you hear a noise downstairs?

9. I have to stop to fill in my car. The tank runs _____ petrol.
10. I always go _____ all my lessons before the test.
11. There was a power failure and all the lights went _____.
12. We all woke _____ in the middle of the night when the alarm clock suddenly went _____.
13. – Why is Mr Smith so depressed? – His business has gone _____ recently.
14. – How is your brother study going _____? – Fine. He’s made steady progress.
15. Time goes _____ quickly when we are busy, doesn’t it?
16. What a pretty dress! Turn _____ ! Let me look at it from the back.
17. “Can you look _____ this word? I don’t understand it.”
18. “What should I do with this form?” “Fill it _____.”
19. The football match had to be call _____ because of the weather.
20. The story Kate told wasn’t true. She made it _____.
21. I heard a big noise and woke _____ at 2.30 this morning.
22. It’s too dark. I can’t go _____ reading.
23. Hurry _____! The train’s coming.
24. Did you have to fill _____ a form when you applied for the job?
25. Who looks _____ your grandmother when she is ill?
26. I can’t hear the news on TV, please turn the radio _____.
27. I’m bored, could you go _____ with me for a while?
28. Mary put _____ her best clothes for the party.
29. Remember to put _____ your shoes when you come in the house.
30. Would you like to listen _____ some music while waiting?
31. I’m afraid the machine has broken _____.
32. For the sake of your health, you ought to give _____ alcohol.
33. You can hardly live _____ \$10 a week.
34. We need to make a decision today at the latest. We can’t hold it _____ any longer.
35. George finally turned _____ nearly an hour late.
36. A bomb went _____ near the station, but no one was injured.
37. There is no need to get angry. Calm _____!
38. My alarm clock went _____ in the middle of the night and woke me _____.
39. Every morning after I get _____, I put _____ my clothes, then I turn _____ my cassette to listen _____ music.
40. Oh, what a terrible mess! Please wash it _ after you finish eating.



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 21: CÁC CÂU GIAO TIẾP

Phân lý thuyết:

1. Chào hỏi và đáp lại:

chào hỏi (Greeting)	đáp lại (Response)
<i>Hi (or Hello). How are you?</i>	↳ <i>Fine. And you?</i>
<i>Hi. How ya doin'?</i>	↳ <i>O.K. How about you?</i>
<i>Hi. How's it goin'?</i>	↳ <i>Pretty good. How about you?</i>
<i>Hi. How've you been?</i>	↳ <i>Not too bad. How about yourself?</i>
<i>Hi. How goes it? (very informal)</i>	↳ <i>Everything's O.K. How you doin'?</i>
<i>Hi. How are things?</i>	↳ <i>O.K. Can't complain. (very informal)</i>
<i>Hi. What's happening? (very informal)</i>	↳ <i>Oh, not much. How about with you?</i>

<i>Hi. What's new? Hi. What've you been up to lately?</i>	▷ <i>Not a whole lot.</i> (very informal). <i>How about with you?</i> ▷ <i>Not too much. How 'bout you?</i>
Kết thúc (Ending)	Đáp lại (Response)
<i>Goodbye ! I've got to go. See you then</i>	Bye! See you again Bye ! See you later Take care

2. Giới thiệu

A	B
<i>How do you do ? Nice to meet you</i>	How do you do ? Nice to meet you, too

3. Mời

Lời mời (invitation)	Chấp nhận (Accepting)	Từ chối (Refusing)
<i>Would you like... Would you be interested in</i>	<i>Yes, I'd love to That's very kind of you, thanks What a great idea, thanks</i>	<i>No, thanks I,d love to, but I really don't think I can I'm afraid not</i>

4. Khen

Khen (compliment)	Chấp nhận (Accepting)	Từ chối (Rejecting)
<i>I would like to compliment you on... I think your hair is .. You really have ...</i>	<i>Thank you. It's very nice of you to say so I'm glad to like it Thanks. It's a nice compliment</i>	<i>You must be kidding You've got to be kidding</i>

5. Đồng ý và không đồng ý:

Đưa ra ý kiến (Giving opinion)	Đồng ý (Agreement)	Không đồng ý (Disagreement)
<i>I think In my opinion,... In my point of view.... I believe....</i>	<i>I agree completely You are right You are correct I think so I hope so</i>	<i>Really ? I'm not sure I couldn't agree No, that's wrong I don't think so</i>

6. Cảm ơn:

Cảm ơn (thanks)	Đáp lại (Response)
<i>I'm very grateful for.... Thank you very much for ... Thanks for... It was nice of you....</i>	<i>You are welcome Don't mention it It was my pleasure Don't worry about it</i>

7. Xin lỗi:

Xin lỗi (apology)	Đáp lại (Response)
--------------------------	---------------------------

Forgive me. I'm terribly sorry about... I apologize for.... I'm sorry.I didn't mean.... Sorry about that	That's quite all right. I understand completely That's OK No problem Don't worry about it
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8. Đề nghị

Đề nghị (suggestions)	Đáp lại(Response)
I suggest/think you should ...	I was thinking exactly that myself.
It might be better to ...	Sounds good (to me).
We/You ought to ...	OK, let's do/try that.
If I were you ..., I would ...	Yes, let's do that.
I (don't) think we/you should ...	You're right.
You/We could ...	That's a good idea.
Couldn't you/we ... ?	It's a good idea, but ...
Shall we ... ?	But what if ... ?
How/What about ... ?	he only thing / problem is ...
Why don't you/we ... ?	
Why not ... ?	
Let's ...	

Phần bài tập:

- Peter: "How do you do?" – Mary: "_____"
A.Yeah,OK B. Not too bad. C. How do you do? D. I'm well.Thank you
- Lam: "Bye!"- Lan "_____."
A.See you lately B. See you later C.Thank you D. Meet you again
- John: "I've passed my final exam."- Tom: "_____"
A.Good lock. B. It's nice of you to say so.
C.That's a good idea. D.Congratulation!
- Hung: "Would you like to have dinner with me?"- Lam: "_____."
A.Yes, I'd love to B. I'm very happy C.Yes,it is D.Yes,so do I
- David: "You've got a beautiful dress!" – Helen: "_____."
A. I do B. Thanks for your compliment
C.You, too D. Okay
- Jack: "I've got to go, Sarah. So long." – Sarah: "So long, Jack. And_____."
A.be careful B.don't hurry C. take care D.don't take it seriously
- Mary: "That's a very nice skirt you're wearing."- Julia: "_____."
A.That's nice B. I like it C. That's all right D. I'm glad you like it
- David: "Happy Christmas!"- Jason: "_____"
A.You are the same! B. Same for you! C. The same to you! D. Happy Christmas with you!
- A: "Sorry I'm late." – B: "_____."
A. OK B. Don't worry C. Hold the line, please D. Go ahead
- Mary: "I've got an interview for a job tomorrow." – Peter: "_____."
A. Thank you B. Same to me C. Good luck D. See you
- A: "Thank you for the lovely present." – B: "_____."
A. Go ahead B. Not at all C. Come on D. I'm pleased you like it.
- A: "Are you coming on Saturday?" – B: "_____."
A. I'm afraid not B. I'm afraid not to C. I'm afraid to D. I'm afraid I don't
- Ann: "Do you think you'll get the job?" – Mary: "_____."
A. I know so B. Well, I hope so C. I think not D. Yes, that's right

13. A: "Are you free this coming Sunday?" – B: " _____ "
 A. Yes, I will B. No, thank you C. Yes, I can D. I think so. Why?
14. A: " _____ " – B: "Certainly"
 A. Welcome back! B. What are you doing there?
 C. I'm sorry I am late D. May I borrow a pencil , please?
15. A: "Would you like some more tea?" – B: " _____ "
 A. Yes, please B. Here you are C. It doesn't matter D. I'm OK
16. Hello, my name's John. _____ to meet you
 A. Please B. I am very well C. Pleased D. Thank you
17. Peter: "Thanks a lot for your wonderful gift." – Mary: " _____ "
 A. You are welcome B. Thank you C. Cheers D. Have a good day
18. A: "Thank you for a lovely evening." – B: " _____ "
 A. Don't mention it B. I'm glad you enjoy it
 C. Yes, I'd like that D. Yes, that would be very nice
19. A: "I hope to see you again." – B: " _____ "
 A. I hope so, too B. Good enough
 C. Thank you D. I really enjoy meeting you, too.
20. "Would you like a cup of coffee?" – " _____ "
 A. Yes, thanks a lot B. No, thanks you C. Yes, please D. No, you are welcome
21. Charles: " Excuse meMr. Ward?" – Mr. Ward: " _____ ?"
 A. Eh! What B. Yes C. No D. Thank you
22. A: "Let's meet for a coffee tonight." – B: " _____ "
 A. I hope not B. I'm afraid I can C. Yes, let's D. Yes, thank you
23. " Is she coming to the party tonight ?" – " _____ " . I ca't stand seeing her behaviour."
 A. I don't think so B. I hope so C. I don't hope so D. I hope not
24. Alice: " What shall we do this evening?" – Carol: " "
 A. Let's go out for dinner. B. Oh, that's good!
 C. No problem D. I went out for dinner
25. " Thank you for coming to meet us" – " "
 A. You are welcomed B. Same to you C. Thank you too D. Not at all
26. " Thanks for your help." – " "
 A. You are welcomed B. That's all right C. Thank you, too D. The same to you
27. A: Does Maria speak English well? – B:
 A. Yes. I do B. I think not C. I don't think so D. She thinks so
28. Helen: " May I introduce you to Mary, Peter ?" – Peter: " ?"
 A. How are you, Mary? B. How do you do, Mary?
 C. Pleased to meet you, Mary D. B and C are correct
29. A: " How about a biscuit?" – B: I'm on a diet.
 A. Yes, please B. Yes, thank you C. No, thanks D. It's OK
30. " Thank you very much for the wonderful gift." – " "
 A. Good luck B. Don't mention it C. Congratulations D. You are welcome



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 22: INVERSION (ĐẢO NGỮ)

Phần lý thuyết:

Đảo ngữ là đem trợ động từ, hoặc động từ "to be" hoặc "modals" đặt trước chủ từ mang hàm ý nhấn mạnh

- 1. No sooner.....than = hardly.....when/ before = scarcely.....when/ before**

3 cấu trúc này đều mang nghĩa "**ngay khi.....thì**". Thường được dùng (thường với thì QKHT, đôi khi dùng QKD) để chỉ 1 việc gì đó đã xảy ra không lâu sau việc khác.

No sooner **had** I reached the door than I realised it was locked

No sooner **did** I reach the door than I realised it was locked.

2. Not until

Not until January will I have a holiday.

3. Only then/if/when/later/after=> Sử dụng với thì quá khứ đơn.

Only then did I know what I had got myself into.

Only after the film started did I realise that I'd seen it before.

4. Rarely/Seldom/Never => Thường dùng với thì HTĐ, HTHT, QKHT và *CAN* and *COULD*.

Seldom have I seen him looking so miserable.

Never in her life had she experienced this exhilarating emotion.

5. So.....that => Đây là cấu trúc phổ biến, thường dùng với tính từ vad "TO BE"

So exciting was the soap opera, that I forgot to do my English homework.

=> Nó có thể được dùng với **much**.

So much did she adore John, that she would not give him up.

6. Such....that => Dùng với danh từ và TO BE

Such was the popularity of the soap opera, that the streets were deserted whenever it was on.

7. Not only but also

Not only does she play piano well, *but also* she sings well

8. Đảo ngữ trong câu điều kiện (bỏ IF)

If it stops raining = Should it stop raining.

If I were rich = Were I rich

If he had known = Had he known

Phần bài tập

Rewrite these sentences using NEVER, RARELY, SELDOM or LITTLE.

1. I have never heard such nonsense!

.....

2. Our profits this year are higher than they have ever been.

.....

3. One rarely finds good service these days.

.....

4. Public borrowing has seldom been so high.

.....

5. They little suspected that the musical was going to be a runaway success.

.....

6. The embassy staff little realized that Ted was a secret agent.

.....

Rewrite these sentences, using inversion with NOT ONLY.

7. He is my friend as well as yours.

.....

8. He booked tickets for the afternoon performance and the evening performance as well.

.....

9. Burglars stole a thousand pounds' worth of electrical goods, and left the flat in an awful mess.

.....

10. Tony was not only late, but he had left all his books behind.

.....

11. You will enhance your posture and improve your acting ability on this course.

.....

Rewrite these sentences, using inversion with ONLY..../ NOT UNTIL

- 12. I only realized how dangerous the situation had been when I got home.
.....
- 13. It wasn't until last week that the Agriculture Minister admitted defeat.
.....
- 14. I understood Hamlet only after seeing it on the stage.
.....
- 15. They didn't get round to business until they had finished eating.
.....
- 16. They had to wait for twelve hours before their flight left.
.....

Rewrite these sentences, using inversion with SHOULD, WERE OR HAD

- 17. If the chemical were to leak, a large area of the sea would be contaminated.
.....
- 18. If Germany were to beat Romania, they would face Italy in the final.
.....
- 19. If Mr. Morgan were still head master, he would not permit such bad behavior.
.....
- 20. If you had given it on time, you would have got a high mark.
.....
- 21. If she had become a lawyer, as her parents wished, she would have earned a large salary.
.....
- 22. If anything had gone wrong with my plan, I would have held responsibility.
.....
- 23. If the Government were forced into another election, it would be the favorite to win.
.....
- 24. If you should wish to make an appointment to see Dr Simons, she is available between 9.00 and 11.00.
.....
- 25. If you should have further problems with your printer, contact your dealer for advice.
.....
- 26. If you should decide to accept the post, you will be expected to start work on 1st April.
.....

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences

- 1. No sooner had we started the picnic..... the rain began pouring down!
A. than B. when C. that D. and
- 2. Hardly.....attack people.
A. have snakes B. do snakes C. snakes do D. snakes have
- 3. _____ but he also proved himself a good athlete.
A. Not only he showed himself a good student B. He did not show himself only a good student
C. Not only did he show himself a good student D. A good student not only showed him
- 4. Not until the end of the 19th century _____ become a scientific discipline.
A. plant breeding has B. did plant breeding C. plant breeding had D. has plant breeding
- 5. Had she worked harder last summer, she _____.
A. wouldn't have been sacked B. wouldn't have sacked
C. wouldn't sack D. wouldn't be sacked
- 6. _____ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.
A. No longer has B. No sooner had C. Not until had D. Hardly had
- 7. Only when you grow up _____ the truth.

- A. you will know B. you know C. do you know D. will you know
8. _____, he would have learned how to read.
 A. If he has been able to go school as a child B. If he could go to school as a child
 C. Were he able to go to school as a child D. Had he been able to go to school as a child
9. _____, they would have had what they wanted.
 A. If they arrived at the fair early B. Had they arrived at the fair early
 C. Unless they arrived at the fair early enough D. Supposing they were arriving at the fair early
10. _____ that she burst into tears.
 A. Such was her anger B. So angry she was C. She was so anger D. Such her anger was
11. No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.
 A. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.
 B. Scarcely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.
 C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.
 D. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back.
12. Never before _____ as accelerated as they are now during the technological age.
 A. have historical changes been B. have been historical changes
 C. historical changes have been D. historical have changes been
13. _____ make a good impression on her.
 A. Only by doing so can I B. Only so doing can I C. Only by so doing I can D. Only by doing so I can
14. They drove fifteen miles off the main road. Also, they had nothing to eat for the day.
 A. They drove fifteen miles off the main road until they had something to eat for the day.
 B. They neither drove fifteen miles off the main road nor had anything to eat for the day.
 C. Driving fifteen miles off the main road, they eventually had something to eat for the day.
 D. Not only did they drive fifteen miles off the main road, they also had nothing to eat for the day.



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 23: QUESTIONS

Phần lí thuyết:

I. WH - QUESTIONS:

INTERROGATIVE WORDS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
What ... for?	- hỏi mục đích	- What do you study English for ? ○ To get a good job.
What + be + like?	- như thế nào	- What is the weather like ? ○ It's sunny.
What + ... + look like?	- hỏi ngoại hình	- What does he look like ? ○ He's tall and thin with blue eyes.
What time / color / kind...?	- hỏi giờ, màu sắc, loại	- What time is it? ○ It's 7 o'clock.
Which...?	- lựa chọn	- Which do you prefer, coffee or tea? ○ Coffee.
How...?	- như thế nào / phương tiện / cách thức	- How do you go to school? ○ By bicycle.
How much / many ...?	- bao nhiêu	- How many people are there in your family? ○ Four people.
How old ...?	- bao nhiêu tuổi	- How old are you? ○ I'm 18 years old.
How far...?	- bao xa	- How far is it from here to the post office?

How long...?	- bao lâu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two kilometres. - How long does it take you to go to school? ○ 25 minutes.
How often...?	- thường xuyên	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How often do you go shopping? ○ Twice a month.
Why...?	- tại sao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why do you study English? ○ Because I want to get a good job in the future.
When...?	- khi nào	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When were you born? ○ In 1993.
Where...?	- ở đâu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where do you live? ○ In Long Xuyen.

II. TAG – QUESTIONS

CÁCH THÀNH LẬP

1. Câu hỏi đuôi gồm có: chủ ngữ (phải là đại từ nhân xưng) và trợ động từ hay động từ đặc biệt.
2. Nếu câu phát biểu ở thể khẳng định thì câu hỏi đuôi ở thể phủ định và ngược lại.
3. Nếu câu hỏi đuôi ở thể phủ định thì phải dùng hình thức tinh lược (contractive form).

Eg:

STATEMENTS	QUESTION-TAGS
He is a good boy,	isn't he?
The girl didn't come here yesterday,	did she?
They will go away,	won't they?
She hasn't left,	has she?

ĐẶT BIẾT:

1. Phần đuôi của " I am" là " aren't I " .

Eg: I'm going to do it again, aren't I?

2. Imperatives and Requests (Câu mệnh lệnh và câu yêu cầu):

+ Có phần đuôi là "won't you?" khi câu phát biểu diễn tả lời mời:

Eg: Take your seat, won't you? (Mời ông ngồi)

+ Có phần đuôi là "will you?" khi câu phát biểu diễn tả lời yêu cầu hoặc mệnh lệnh phủ định.

Eg: Open the door, will you? (Xin vui lòng mở cửa)

Don't be late, will you? (Đừng đi trễ nha.)

3. Phần đuôi của câu bắt đầu bằng " Let's ..." : là "shall we ?"

Eg: Let's go swimming, shall we?

4. Nhưng phần đuôi của "Let us / Let me" là "will you Nothing, anything, something, everything được thay là thể bằng " It" ở câu hỏi đuôi:

Eg : Everything will be all right, won't it?

5. No one, Nobody, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, everybody, everyone được thay thế bằng "They" trong câu hỏi đuôi.

Eg: Someone remembered to leave the messages, didn't they?

Lưu ý: Nothing, Nobody, No one được dùng trong mệnh đề chính, động từ ở câu hỏi đuôi sẽ phải ở dạng thức khẳng định. (Vi Nothing, Nobody, No one có nghĩa phủ định)

Eg: Nothing gives you more pleasure than listening to music, does it ?

6. This/ That được thay thế là "It". Eg: This won't take long, will it?

7. These/ Those được thay thế là "They". Eg: Those are nice, aren't they?

8. Khi trong câu nói có từ phủ định như: seldom, rarely, hardly, no, without, never, few, little... phần đuôi phải ở dạng khẳng định.

Eg: He **seldom** goes to the movies, **does** he?

9. Nếu câu phát biểu có dạng : You 'd better → câu hỏi đuôi sẽ là : hadn't you ?

You'd rather → câu hỏi đuôi sẽ là : **wouldn't you ?**

You used to → câu hỏi đuôi sẽ là : **didn't you ?**

Ý NGHĨA CỦA CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI:

Ý nghĩa của câu hỏi đuôi phụ thuộc vào ngữ điệu diễn đạt nó:

- Nếu ta hạ giọng, có nghĩa là ta thực sự đặt câu hỏi cho người đối thoại và ta muốn người nghe đồng tình với mình

- Nếu ta lên giọng câu hỏi đuôi thì ta muốn hỏi lại người nghe

EXERCISE :

Task 1: Add tag questions to the following.

- 1/ They want to come,.....?
- 2/ Elizabeth is a dentist, ?
- 3/ They won't be here,?
- 4/ That is your umbrella,?
- 5/ There aren't many people here yet, ?
- 6/ He has a bicycle,.....?
- 7/ Peter would like to come with us to the party,?
- 8/ Those aren't Fred's books,?
- 9/ You have never been to Paris,.....?
- 10/ Something is wrong with Jane today, ?
- 11/ Everyone can learn how to swim, ?
- 12/ Nobody cheated in the exam, ?
- 13/ Nothing went wrong while I was gone, ?
- 14/ I am invited,?
- 15/ This bridge is not very safe,.....?
- 16/ These sausages are delicious,?
- 17/ You haven't lived here long,?
- 18/ The weather forecast wasn't very good, ?
- 19/ He'd better come to see me, ?
- 20/ You need to stay longer,?

Task 2: Choose the best option to complete the following sentences

1. I am right, _____?
A. am not I B. don't I C. aren't I D. am I
2. The picture cost 3,000 USD, _____ ?
A. does it B. did it C. doesn't it D. didn't it
3. Let's go to the seaside, _____ ?
A. do you B. shall we C. do we D. will you
4. Everything was cheap then, _____?
A. wasn't it B. weren't they C. isn't it D. aren't they
5. You have tea for breakfast, _____ you?
A. haven't B. don't C. won't D. have
6. There is no one in the house, _____ ?
A. isn't there B. is there C. is anyone D. isn't
7. He seldom goes fishing, _____?
A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he
6. He used to sell traditional handicrafts, _____?
A. hasn't he B. didn't he C. doesn't he D. wasn't he
9. She had to do the shopping for her neighbour, _____ she?
A. didn't B. hadn't C. does D. isn't
10. Linda never goes to school late, _____ she ?
A. does B. doesn't C. will D. won't

11. Everyone has equal rights under the law, _____ ?
 A. have they B. haven't they C. do they D. don't they
12. Paco believes in ghosts, _____ ?
 A. didn't he B. doesn't he C. won't he D. hasn't he
13. He isn't going to like this, _____ ?
 A. didn't he B. did he C. won't he D. is he
14. I'm not allowed to go to the movies, ___ ?
 A. am I B. am not I C. aren't I D. is you
15. She isn't watching television, ___ ?
 A. isn't she B. is she C. has she D. she has



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 24: PHONETICS

Phần lí thuyết

I. SOUNDS

1. How To Pronounce "-ED":

/ id /	/ t /	/ d /
t, d	ch, p, k, sh, s, f, x (ṭ , p, k, ʃ , s, f )	.....
wanted, decided	stopped, kicked, laughed, missed, watched, washed, fixed	loved, delivered

2. How To Pronounce "-S", "-ES":

/ iz /	/ s /	/ z /
ce, ge, ch, x, sh, s, z (ks, s, z, dz, ṭ , ʃ)	p, t, k, f, gh, th (p, t, k, f, θ )	.....
boxes, misses, quizzes, practices changes, watches, washes	lamps, laughs, books, sits, months	teachers, studies, explains schools

II. STRESS

STRESS	SYLLABLES	EXAMPLES
1. Trọng âm rơi vào các hậu tố	- ee- eer- ese - ain- aire- ique	- degree, referee - engineer, pioneer - Vietnamese, Japanese - contain, remain - millionaire, questionnaire - technique, unique
2. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết trước các hậu tố	- tion- sion- ic - ical- ian - ity- itive - logy /graphy	- protection, condition - decision, impression - economic, scientific - political, electrical - musician, politician - necessity, ability - sensitive, competitive - psychology, geography

3. Thường thì gốc từ mang trọng âm khi thêm một số tiền tố và hậu tố, trọng âm ko đổi	- Tiền tố: un, im, in, ir, dis, non, en, re, over, under - Hậu tố : ful, less, able, al, ous, ly, er, ize, en, ment, ness, ship, hood	- danger / dangerous / endanger - happy / happiness
--	--	--

Exercise1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. proof <u>s</u> | B. book <u>s</u> | C. point <u>s</u> | D. day <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. ask <u>s</u> | B. breath <u>s</u> | C. breath <u>s</u> | D. hope <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. see <u>s</u> | B. sport <u>s</u> | C. pool <u>s</u> | D. train <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. tomb <u>s</u> | B. lamp <u>s</u> | C. brake <u>s</u> | D. invit <u>e</u> s |
| 5. A. book <u>s</u> | B. floor <u>s</u> | C. comb <u>s</u> | D. drum <u>s</u> |
| 6. A. cat <u>s</u> | B. tap <u>e</u> s | C. ride <u>s</u> | D. cook <u>s</u> |
| 7. A. walk <u>s</u> | B. begin <u>s</u> | C. help <u>s</u> | D. cut <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. shoot <u>s</u> | B. ground <u>s</u> | C. concentrat <u>e</u> s | D. forest <u>s</u> |
| 9. A. help <u>s</u> | B. laugh <u>s</u> | C. cook <u>s</u> | D. find <u>s</u> |
| 10. A. hour <u>s</u> | B. father <u>s</u> | C. dream <u>s</u> | D. think <u>s</u> |
| 11. A. work <u>e</u> d | B. stop <u>p</u> e | C. forc <u>e</u> d | D. want <u>e</u> d |
| 12. A. kiss <u>e</u> d | B. help <u>e</u> d | C. forc <u>e</u> d | D. rais <u>e</u> d |
| 13. A. look <u>e</u> d | B. laugh <u>e</u> d | C. mov <u>e</u> d | D. stepp <u>e</u> d |
| 14. A. want <u>e</u> d | B. park <u>e</u> d | C. stop <u>p</u> e | D. watch <u>e</u> d |
| 15. A. laugh <u>e</u> d | B. pass <u>e</u> d | C. suggest <u>e</u> d | D. plac <u>e</u> d |
| 16. A. believ <u>e</u> d | B. prepar <u>e</u> d | C. involv <u>e</u> d | D. lik <u>e</u> d |
| 17. A. lift <u>e</u> d | B. last <u>e</u> d | C. happ <u>e</u> n <u>e</u> d | D. decid <u>e</u> d |
| 18. A. collect <u>e</u> d | B. chang <u>e</u> d | C. form <u>e</u> d | D. view <u>e</u> d |
| 19. A. walk <u>e</u> d | B. entertain <u>e</u> d | C. reach <u>e</u> d | D. look <u>e</u> d |
| 20. A. admir <u>e</u> d | B. look <u>e</u> d | C. miss <u>e</u> d | D. hop <u>e</u> d |
| 21. A. heat | B. scre <u>a</u> m | C. me <u>a</u> t | D. de <u>a</u> d |
| 22. A. te <u>a</u> se | B. be <u>a</u> t | C. br <u>e</u> ak | D. we <u>a</u> k |
| 23. A. we <u>a</u> ther | B. appe <u>a</u> r | C. me <u>a</u> sure | D. ple <u>a</u> sure |
| 24. A. we <u>a</u> r | B. cle <u>a</u> r | C. re <u>a</u> l | D. ge <u>a</u> r |
| 25. A. br <u>e</u> ath | B. th <u>r</u> eat <u>e</u> n | C. he <u>a</u> lthy | D. gr <u>e</u> at |
| 26. A. re <u>a</u> ch | B. t <u>e</u> a | C. se <u>a</u> son | D. oce <u>a</u> n |
| 27. A. swall <u>o</u> w | B. knowl <u>o</u> ledge | C. slowl <u>y</u> | D. follow <u>o</u> ing |
| 28. A. pe <u>a</u> ce | B. gr <u>e</u> at | C. t <u>e</u> am | D. de <u>a</u> l |
| 29. A. sl <u>o</u> w | B. pow <u>e</u> r | C. t <u>o</u> wn | D. h <u>o</u> w |
| 30. A. le <u>a</u> der | B. inst <u>e</u> ad | C. deafn <u>e</u> ss | D. head <u>a</u> che |
| 31. A. bl <u>o</u> w | B. thr <u>o</u> w | C. all <u>o</u> w | D. gr <u>o</u> w |
| 32. A. d <u>o</u> wn | B. cr <u>o</u> wn | C. cr <u>o</u> wd | D. bell <u>o</u> w |
| 33. A. grow <u>o</u> th | B. sh <u>o</u> w | C. cr <u>o</u> wn | D. know <u>o</u> |
| 34. A. foll <u>o</u> w | B. all <u>o</u> w | C. borrow <u>o</u> | D. bl <u>o</u> w |
| 35. A. bl <u>o</u> od | B. m <u>o</u> od | C. m <u>o</u> on | D. s <u>o</u> on |
| 36. A. g <u>o</u> od | B. r <u>o</u> of | C. f <u>o</u> ot | D. fl <u>o</u> od |
| 37. A. wind <u>o</u> w | B. fl <u>o</u> w | C. h <u>o</u> w | D. sh <u>o</u> w |
| 38. A. f <u>i</u> nd | B. th <u>i</u> ng | C. n <u>i</u> ne | D. w <u>i</u> ne |
| 39. A. fut <u>u</u> re | B. res <u>u</u> me | C. press <u>u</u> re | D. enth <u>u</u> siasm |

40. A. machine B. chemistry C. architect D. Christmas

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is pronounced differently from the rest

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. pollute | B. contractual | C. reject | D. marvellous |
| 2. A. mechanic | B. military | C. apologize | D. miraculous |
| 3. A. compulsory | B. intensity | C. kidding | D. invaluable |
| 4. A. nursery | B. focus | C. delicate | D. secure |
| 5. A. curriculum | B. kindergarten | C. contaminate | D. conventional |
| 6. A. apology | B. industrial | C. industry | D. disaster |
| 7. A. interview | B. certificate | C. applicant | D. primary |
| 8. A. certificate | B. apartment | C. individual | D. biology |
| 9. A. scientific | B. available | C. suspicious | D. supportive |
| 10. A. especially | B. comfortably | C. carefully | D. possibly |
| 11. A. importance | B. subtraction | C. algebra | D. example |
| 12. A. aspect | B. careful | C. require | D. successful |
| 13. A. terrific | B. applicant | C. banking | D. ignorant |
| 14. A. recognize | B. challenge | C. symbolize | D. continue |
| 15. A. continent | B. belong | C. master | D. access |
| 16. A. appalling | B. ashamed | C. November | D. architect |
| 17. A. policeman | B. cinema | C. overcoat | D. politics |
| 18. A. competition | B. intelligent | C. automation | D. information |
| 19. A. accountant | B. Arabic | C. Germany | D. chemistry |
| 20. A. Attention | B. interesting | C. Influence | D. television |



CHUYÊN ĐỀ 25: WORD – FORMATION

A- MỘT SỐ CÁCH THÀNH LẬP LOẠI TỪ:

I- DANH TỪ:

1) Tiền tố: SUPER-/UNDER-/SUR-/SUB-/OVER- + N ---> N

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| supermarket siêu thị | underachievement đạt dưới mức | surface bề mặt |
| superman siêu nhân | subway tàu điện ngầm | overexpenditure chi tiêu |

quá

2) Hậu tố:

a) V + -ION/-TION/-ATION/-ITION/-SION ---> N

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| addition sự thêm vào | production sản xuất | conservation sự bảo tồn |
| repetition sự lặp lại | permission sự cho phép | pollution sự ô nhiễm |

b) V + -MENT/-ANCE/-ENCE/-AGE/-ING/-AL ---> N

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| employment việc làm | attendance sự có mặt | difference sự khác nhau |
| marriage sự kết hôn | swimming việc bơi lội | arrival sự đến |

c) V + -ER/-OR/-ANT/-EE/ ---> N

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| driver tài xế | actor diễn viên nam | accountant kế toán |
| employee người làm thuê | interviewee người được phỏng vấn | applicant người xin việc |

d) N + -IST/-AN/-IAN/-ESS ---> N

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| physicist nhà vật lý | American người Mỹ | librarian thủ thư |
| actress nữ diễn viên | musician nhạc sĩ | scientist nhà khoa học |

e) ADJ + -Y/-ITY/-NESS/-ISM/-DOM/ -SHIP ---> N

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| difficulty khó khăn | responsibility trách nhiệm | happiness sự hạnh phúc |
| capitalism chủ nghĩa tư bản | freedom sự tự do | friendship tình bạn |

3) THE + ADJ ---> NOUN

the poor, the blind, the deaf, the old, the sick, the weak,

the unemployed, the disabled, the dead, the young...

II- ĐỘNG TỪ:

1) Tiền tố:

a) DIS-/MIS-/RE-/OVER-/UNDER-/OUT- + V ---> V

disagree không đồng ý **misunderstand** hiểu nhầm
overcook nấu quá chín **undersell** bán rẻ hơn

redo làm lại
outweigh nặng hơn

b) EN- + N/V/Adj ---> V

enable làm cho có thể **endanger** gây nguy hiểm

enrich làm giàu

2) Hậu tố:

Adj/N + -IZE/-EN/-ATE/-FY ---> V

industrialize Công nghiệp hóa **widen** làm rộng ra
beautify làm đẹp **lighten** làm nhẹ đi

originate bắt nguồn
modernize hiện đại hóa

III- TÍNH TỪ:

1) Tiền tố: UN-/IN-/IM-/IR-/IL-/DIS- + Adj ---> Adj

unlucky không may **inexact** không chính xác
irregular không có qui tắc **illogical** không hợp lý

impossible không thể
dishonest không trung thực

2) Hậu tố:

a) N + -LY/-LIKE/-LESS/-ISH/-Y/-FUL/-AL/-IC/ ---> Adj

daily hằng ngày **childlike** như con nít
selfish ích kỷ **rainy** có mưa
agricultural nông nghiệp **scientific** khoa học

treeless không có cây
peaceful hòa bình
successful thành công

b) V/N + -IVE/-ABLE/-IBLE ---> Adj

attractive hấp dẫn **acceptable** có thể chấp nhận
eatable có thể ăn được **active** năng động

defensible có thể bảo vệ
comprehensible có thể hiểu

hiểu

IV- TRẠNG TỪ: Phần lớn: **Adj + -LY ---> Adv**

Slowly một cách chậm chạp **carefully** một cách cẩn thận

safely một cách an toàn

B. MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC NHẬN DIỆN LOẠI TỪ THƯỜNG GẶP:

1- **SUBJECT + BE / LINKING VERBS + ADJ** (verbs: become, look, seem, turns out, find, make, set, keep ...)

2- **SUBJECT + VERB + ADV**

3. a/ an/ the/ this/ that...

my/ her/ his.../ Mary's + **(ADJ)** + N

many/ some/ a lot of...

Ex: She is **a beautiful girl**.

4. Danh từ chỉ sự đo lường, tuổi tác + (adj)

Ex: This table is **two meters long**. He's **twenty years old**.

5. V (MAKE, KEEP, FIND...) + O + ADJ

Ex: We should keep our room **clean**.

6. Đại từ bất định (something, someone, anything, anybody, everything, nobody...) + ADJ

Ex: Do you have anything **important** to tell me?

7. ADV + ADJ

Ex: Your story is **very interesting**.

Exercise: Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Your new dress makes you more _____. (**beauty**)
- You should do these exercises _____. (**quick**)
- The industrial _____ will lead to the country's prosperity. (**develop**)
- Some large cities have had measures to minimize air _____. (**pollute**)
- I will come to the party because I accept the _____. (**invite**)
- The _____ of the Hollywood actor, Jimmy Halton, was announced last night. (**die**)
- This company offered a lot of _____ jobs. (**attract**)
- We often go to the theater at weekends for _____. (**entertain**)
- He is a famous..... (**act**)
- You must the answer you choose. (**dark**)
- We have a lot of in learning English. (**difficult**)
- I felt very when I was a member of our school team. (**excite**)
- He speaks English (**fluency**)
- We are very proud of our..... (**friend**)

- **make sure** chắc chắn
 - responsible FOR (a):
 - **take the responsibility for + V-ing:** nhận trách nhiệm
 - (be) **under pressure:** dưới sức ép, áp lực
 - **take out** = remove:
 - Ex: My responsibility is to wash the dishes and take out the garbage.*
 - be in a hurry= rush
 - **give someone a hand** = help someone:
 - obedient (a) ≠ disobedient (a):
 - **supportive of**
 - frankly (adv): cởi mở, bộc trực, thẳng thắn
 - frank (a):
 - **make a decision:**
 - solve (v):
 - solution ():
 - secure (a):
 - (n): sự an toàn
 - **(be) crowded with** đông đúc
 - well – behaved (a):
 - confidence (n): sự tự tin, sự tin tưởng,
 - **confident in s.o** (a): tự tin, tin tưởng vào ai
 - base (n) => BASE ON nền tảng
 - **come up = appear** xuất hiện
 - hard-working (a) chăm chỉ
- Note:**

Let + O + V1: để cho ai làm việc gì
 Have to + V1: phải
 Allow / permit + O + to-V: cho phép ai làm việc gì
 Allow / permit + V-ing: cho phép
 Be allowed / permitted + to-V: được cho phép

UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- diversity () = variety (n)
- marry (v): cưới
- marriage (n): - married (a):
- groom (n):
- bride (n):
- precede (v) = happen or exist before: đứng trước, đến trước
- determine (v) = find out:
- attract ():
- attractive ():
- physical attractiveness (n):
- attraction ():
- concern (v) = relate to:
- maintain (v):
- appearance (n):
- (v): tell someone about something very secret: chia sẻ, tâm sự
- **confide in someone:** tin cậy
- wise (a) ≠ unwise (a):
- reject (v):
- trust (n, v):

- trustful (a):	cả tin, hay tin người
- oblige to (v): having a duty to do something:	bắt buộc
- obligation ( ):	.....
-(n):	thể hệ
- (be) based on:	.....
- believe in	.....
- fall in love with s.o	.....
- decide + to-inf	quyết định
- attitude toward	thái độ đối với
- independent of (a)	.....
≠ dependent on (a);	.....
- protect s.o from .th	bảo vệ ai khỏi cái gì
<i>Ex: The conical leaf hat protects people from sun and rain.</i>	
- beauty (n)	.....
- beautiful (.....)	.....
- agree with	.....

Choose the best option to complete the following sentence

- Most doctors and nurses have to work on a _____ once or twice a week at the hospital.
a. solution b. night shift c. household chores d. special dishes
- It is parents' duty and responsibility to _____ hands to take care of their children and give them a happy home.
a. shake b. hold c. join d. take
- Doctors are supposed to _____ responsibility for human life.
a. do b. take c. rush d. join
- _____ sure that you follow the instructions carefully.
a. Believe b. Try c. Do d. Make
- Peter was _____ a hurry to go so he did not stop to greet me.
a. in b. on c. with d. over
- With greatly increased workloads, everyone is _____ pressure now.
a. under b. above c. upon d. out of
- We are not allowed _____ jeans at school.
a. wear b. to wear c. wearing d. worn
- My husband and I both go out to work so we share the _____.
a. happiness b. household chores c. responsibility d. employment
- It is not easy to _____ our beauty when we get older and older.
a. develop b. maintain c. gain d. collect
- Sometimes she does not agree _____ her husband about child rearing but they soon find the solutions.
a. for b. on c. with d. of

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

- She got up late and rushed to the bus stop.
a. came into b. went leisurely c. went quickly d. dropped by
- Billy, come and give me a hand with cooking.
a. help b. prepared c. be busy d. attempt
- Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
a. .happen b. encounter c. arrive d. clean
- It will take more or less a month to prepare for the wedding.
a. approximately b. generally c. frankly d. simply
- Mr. Pike held his wife's hands and talked urgently to her in a low voice, but there didn't seem to be any response.

- a. feeling b. emotion c. reply d. effect
- 6. Professor Berg was very interested in the diversity of cultures all over the world.
 - a. variety b. changes c. conservation d. number
- 7. It's hard work looking after three children all day.
 - a. taking after b. taking care of c. looking up d. taking up
- 8. Reading the story of the bride having her dress torn off in the lift reminded me of my friend's wedding
 - a. a woman on her wedding day b. a man on his wedding day
 - c. a person attending the wedding day d. a person in charge of the wedding day

UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALISING

- (n): xã hội
- social (a):
- socialize (v):
- socialization (n):
- verbal (a) ≠ non-verbal (a):
- **get / attract someone's attention:**
- (v): giao tiếp
- communication (n):
- communicative (a): có tính giao tiếp, truyền đạt
- wave (v):
- signal (n, v): dấu hiệu, ra dấu
- **catch one's eyes:** attract someone's attention: làm ai chú ý
- **get off ≠ get on:**
- appropriate (a) = suitable thích hợp, đúng
- nod (v):
- clap (hands): vỗ tay
- impolite (rude)= discourtes ≠ polite (a):
- formal (a) ≠ informal (a):
- informality (n) ≠ formality (n):
- approach (v): come near:
- object to: phản đối
- reasonable (a):
- **(be) sorry for:**
- **break down:**
- **point at** chỉ vào
- assistance

Note:

Would like + to-inf

Want + to-inf

Ex: Would you like to have a cup of coffee?

I want to be a doctor.

UNIT 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

- **consist of**
- compulsory (a): obligatory (a)
- compulsion ()
- **from** the age of 5 **to** 16 từ 5 đến 16 tuổi
- **at the end of** (month / week) cuối (tháng / tuần)
- **at the age of** vào năm tuổi
- **divide into:**

- a. verbal b. non-verbal c. tongue d. oral
3. The boy waved his hands to his mother, who was standing at the school gate, to _____ her attention.
a. attract b. pull c. follow d. tempt
4. If something _____ your attention or your eye, you notice it or become interested in it.
a. pays b. allow c. catches d. wave
5. When the play finished the audience stood up and _____ their hands loudly.
a. clapped b. nodded c. shook d. hold
6. It is _____ not to say "Thank you" when you are given something.
a. small b. rude c. slight d. formal
7. English is an important _____ that is required in several national examinations:
a. language b. test c. evaluation d. subject
8. In Vietnam a school year lasts for nine months and is divided _____ two terms.
a. into b. to c. from d. on
9. He was the only _____ that was offered the job.
a. apply b. application c. applicant d. applying
10. He was so ill that he could not _____ his final examination and cancelled it to the next year.
a. make b. do c. take d. gain

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. I didn't think his comments were very appropriate at the time.
a. correct b. right c. exact d. suitable
2. This is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.
a. situation. B. attention c. place d. matter
3. When you are in a restaurant, you can raise your hand slightly to show that you need assistance.
a. bill b. menu c. help d. food
4. When you see your teacher approaching you, a slight wave to attract his attention is appropriate.
a. coming nearer to b. catching sight of c. pointing at d. looking up to
5. School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.
a. depended b. required c. divided d. paid
6. In Scotland, students transfer from primary to secondary education at approximately age 12.
a. compound b. base c. change d. move
7. He had never experienced such discourtesy towards the president as it occurred at the annual meeting in May.
a. politeness b. rudeness c. encouragement d. measurement
8. Parents interpret facial and vocal expressions as indicators of how a baby is feeling
a. translate b. understand c. read d. comprehend
9. Later a wine reception will be followed by a concert before guests tuck into a banquet.
a. an enormous breakfast b. a formal conference c. an informal party d. a formal party
10. Higher education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.
a. Primary b. Tertiary c. Secondary d. Intermediate

UNIT 6: FUTURE JOBS

- nervous (a) ≠ calm (a):
- nervousness (n):
- honest (a):
- self-confident (a):
- self-confidence (n):
- **call for:** gọi, kêu gọi
- (v): gây ấn tượng
-(n): ấn tượng
- vacancy (n) = a job that is available:
-/ˈreɪzjumeɪ/ = curriculum vitae:

- candidate (n):
- letter of recommendation:
- letter of application
- = note down:
- qualification (n):
- (to) **relate to**: có liên quan
- (to) **concentrate on** = (to) pay attention to tập trung vào
- Ex: You should **concentrate on** what the interviewer is saying.*
- (be) **willing to + V1**:
- (be) **keen on**:
- **take care of = look after**
- keenness = special interest:
- **on time**:
- Ex: You should be **on time** or a few minutes early.*
-(v, n): phỏng vấn, buổi phỏng vấn
- **interviewer** (n):
- **interviewee** (n):
- shortcoming (n) = weakness (n)
- enthusiasm (n):
- (adj): hăng hái
- **prepare for**
- **find out**
- **suitable for**

UNIT 8: LIFE IN THE FUTURE

VOCABULARY

- pessimistic (a)
- pessimist (n)
- optimistic (a)
- optimist (n)
- depression (n) tình trạng trì trệ, sự suy thoái, chán nản
- depress (v)
- corporation (n): large business or company
- wipe out
- **on the contrary**
- threaten (v)
-(n) chủ nghĩa khủng bố
- terrorist (n)
- powerful ()
- domestic chore việc vặt trong nhà
- burden (n) = load gánh nặng
- **thanks to**
- invent () phát minh
- invention ()
- labour-saving device thiết bị tiết kiệm sức lao động
- **influence on** (v,n)
- space-shuttle (n)
- **(be) full of** đầy ắp, nhiều
- **contribute to**
- incredible (a) /in'kredəbl/ = impossible to believe

Choose the best option to complete the following sentence

1. Her job was so _____ that she decided to quit it.
a. interesting b. satisfactory c. stressful d. wonderful
2. Some days of rest may help to _____ the pressure of work.
a. reduce b. lower c. chop d. crease
3. Can you please tell me some information that _____ to the job?
a. indicates b. expresses c. interests d. relates
4. Not all teenagers are well _____ for their future job when they are at high school.
a. interested b. satisfied c. concerned d. prepared
5. Qualifications and _____ are two most important factors that help you get a good job.
a. politeness b. experience c. attention d. impression
6. Someone who is _____ is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.
a. powerful b. optimistic c. stagnant d. pessimistic
7. Peter was asked to _____ to a newspaper article making predictions for technological progress in 10 years.
a. expect b. invent c. develop d. contribute
8. Before _____ for a position, check whether you can fulfill all the requirements from the employer.
a. deciding b. applying c. requiring d. demanding
9. If you are _____ for a particular job, someone asks you questions about yourself to find out if you suitable for it.
a. paid b. chosen c. interviewed d. recommended
10. You should show the interviewer that you are really keen _____ the job you have applied.
a. in b. for c. on d. over
11. They held a party to congratulate _____ their son's success to become an engineer.
a. with b. on c. for d. about
12. Washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and dish washers are labor _____ devices which help us do housework easily and quickly.
a. improving b. making c. saving d. employing

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your résumé to the company.
a. recommendation b. reference c. curriculum vitae d. photograph
2. When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying or asking you.
a. be related to b. be interested in c. pay all attention to d. express interest to
3. In the future many large corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.
a. companies b. services c. supermarkets d. farms
4. The medical community continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.
a. speed b. expectation c. improvement d. treatment
5. Let's put off that meeting to next Monday.
a. postpone b. schedule c. arrange d. appoint
6. Domestic chores will no longer be a burden thanks to the inventions of laborsaving devices.
a. Official b. Household c. Schooling d. Foreign
7. Telecommunication is bound to have a huge influence on various aspects of our lives.
a. depression b. technique c. expect d. impact
8. Those companies were closed due to some seriously financial problems.
a. taken off b. put away c. wiped out d. gone over

UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

- **become extinct**
- extinct (a) - extinction (n) tuyệt chủng – sự tuyệt chủng
- **endangered species**
- **(be) in danger = (be) at risk = be on the verge = (be) at stake**

- **(be) driven to the verge of**

- **endangered** (a)

- globe (n) - global ()

- 'habitat ()

- destroy ()

- (n)

- exploit (v) - exploitation ()

- **rare species**

- worldwide ()

- toxic chemical

- contaminate (v) - contamination (n)

- **lead to**

- lose (v) – loss (n)

- biodiversity (n)

- **benefit from** /'benifit/

- conserve (v) = preserve (v)

- conservation () = preservation ()

- 'vulnerable ()

- **aware of** (a) – awareness (n)

- **protect s.th / s.o from**

- a wide range of

- survive (v) – survival (n)

.....

bị nguy hiểm, bị lâm nguy

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sự tàn phá, phá hoại

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dễ bị tấn công

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UNIT 11: BOOKS

- **dip into**

- **in a word = in brief = in sum**

- **(be) on holiday**

- **belong to**

- advice (n) – advise (v)

- hard-to-put-down

- hard-to-pick-up-again

- pleasure /'pleʒə/ (n)

- please /pli:z/ (v) - pleased (adj)

- science fiction

- romance /rəu'mæns/ (n) - romantic (adj)

- **wait for**

- incredible (adj)

- wilderness /'wildənəs/ n)

- personality (n)

đọc lướt, đọc qua loa

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.....

không thể tin được

vùng hoang dã

.....

Choose the best option to complete the following sentence

1. Probability of extinction depends _____ both the population size and fine details of the population demography.

a. on

b. in

c. from

d. for

2. Clearing forests for timber has resulted _____ the loss of biodiversity.

a. with

b. at

c. in

d. for

3. Toxic chemicals from factories are one of the serious factors that leads wildlife to the _____ of extinction.

a. wall

b. fence

c. verge

d. bridge

4. Contamination and global warming have driven many species of animals and plants _____ the threat of extinction.

- a. for b. to c. with d. on
5. Although we are aware _____ the importance of environment, we still overexploit it.
a. from b. on c. for d. of
6. A book may be evaluated by a reader or professional writer to create a book _____.
a. review b. reviewing c. reviewer d. reviewed
7. If you _____ a book, you have a brief look at it without reading or studying it seriously.
a. dip into b. put away c. pick up d. put down
8. Since their appearance, books are a previous _____ of knowledge and pleasure.
a. source b. pile c. amount d. sum
9. Many teenagers are not much _____ in reading books, except for what they are made to read at school
a. excited b. important c. slow d. interested
10. Tommy likes the books that he borrowed from the school library very much. He has read them with

- _____.
- a. entertainment b. romance c. tasting d. pleasure
11. The reviewer _____ Mathew's new novel as a new style of modern science fiction.
a. chewed b. digested c. described d. drew
12. I have nearly finished reading the book. There are only a few _____ left.
a. pieces b. pages c. slices d. sheets
13. Can you _____ what it would be like to live without books?
a. imagine b. advise c. describe d. understand
14. _____ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment. .
a. Biodiversity b. Conservation c. Globe d. Individual
15. All the countries of the area have _____ to protect their wildlife but they are rarely enforced.
a. efforts b. laws c. results d. reserves

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. Being listed as an endangered species can have negative effect since it could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers.
a. awareness b. preservation c. support d. impact
2. World Wide Fund for Nature was formed to do the mission of the preservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.
a. contamination b. energy c. extinction d. development
3. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and habitat loss.
a. reserve b. generation c. natural environment d. diversity
4. It is found that endangered species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
a. disappeared b. increased c. threatened d. reduced
5. Please give me some advice to buy suitable books for my ten-year-old girl.
a. recommendation b. information c. fiction d. interest
6. Life on Earth is disappearing fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.
a. vanishing b. damaging c. polluting d. destroying
7. Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause destruction to wildlife.
a. organization b. contamination c. protection d. damage
8. Many species have become extinct each year before biologists can identify them.
a. destroy b. drain c. endanger d. discover
9. Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.
a. raise b. produce c. supply d. reserve
10. Many schools provide environmental education to increase students' awareness of conservation needs.
a. effort b. benefit c. exploitation d. knowledge

UNIT 12: WATER SPORTS

- water polo
- goalie = goal keeper
- advance (v) đưa tới trước, đi trước
- defend (v) - defense (n) phòng thủ, bảo vệ
- defensive (adj, n) để phòng thủ, bảo vệ; hậu vệ
- interfere (v) = intervene (v) can thiệp
- **(be) allowed + to-inf**
- opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ (n)
- movement (n)
- foul /faʊl/ (n)
- penalize /'pi:nəlaɪz/ (v)
- penalty /'penəlti/ (n)
- /ɪ'dʒekt/ = exclude đẩy ra, tống ra
- tie (n)
-
- /refə'ri:/ (n) thời gian bù giờ
- 'scuba-diving (n) trọng tài
- 'windsurfing (n)
- rowing (n)
- synchronized swimming

UNIT 13: THE 22nd SEA GAMES

- **take place** = happen / occur
- Sea Games = Southeast Asian Games
- hold – held – held - be held
- host (n, v)
- spirit (n)
- enthusiast /ɪnʃ'θju:æst/ (n) - enthusiasm (n)
- enthusi'astic (a)
- (n) sự đoàn kết
- (n) sự hợp tác
- co-operate (v)
- athlete (n)
- participating country
- compete (v) - competitor (n)
- **compose of = consist of**
- close to
- rank (v)
- (n) người tham gia
- present (v) trao tặng
- outstanding (a) = excellent (a) = striking
- event (n)
- (n) danh hiệu
- (n) thể dục thể hình
- energy (.....) - energetic (.....)
- **prepare for**
- **carry out**
- propose (v)

- proposal (n) = suggestion (n)
- athletics (n)
- cycling (n)
- **break a record**
- **score a goal**

Choose the best option to complete the following sentences

1. A defensive player may only hold, block or pull a / an _____ who is touching or holding the ball.
 - a. audience
 - b. referee
 - c. goalie
 - d. opponent
2. The more goals the players _____, the more exciting the match became.
 - a. marked
 - b. made
 - c. scored
 - d. sprinted
3. A penalty shot is _____ when a major foul is committed inside the 5-meter line.
 - a. prevented
 - b. awarded
 - c. committed
 - d. ranged
4. The main task of a defender in a sport game is to _____ the opponents from scoring.
 - a. prevent
 - b. preventing
 - c. prevention
 - d. preventable
5. A water polo cap is used to _____ the players' heads and to identify them.
 - a. tie
 - b. penalize
 - c. protect
 - d. move
6. In beach volleyball, Indonesia defeated Thailand in straight sets to take men's gold _____.
 - a. present
 - b. award
 - c. medal
 - d. reward
7. To improve its athletes' _____, Viet Nam has regularly exchanged delegation of sport officials, coaches, referees and athletes with other countries.
 - a. team
 - b. competitor
 - c. appearance
 - d. performance
8. The delegation to the SEA Games was composed _____ top competitors of the country.
 - a. on
 - b. of
 - c. for
 - d. among
9. All the audience was quite surprised _____ the success of that young athlete.
 - a. on
 - b. at
 - c. to
 - d. off
10. He is a great sports _____. He rarely misses any sport games although he was busy.
 - a. enthusiast
 - b. player
 - c. energy
 - d. programmer

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. After a tie, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.
 - a. penalty
 - b. draw
 - c. score
 - d. goal
2. The goalkeeper can also be ejected for twenty seconds if a major foul is committed.
 - a. advanced
 - b. sprinted
 - c. played
 - d. excluded
3. The ASEAN Para-Games are hosted by the same country where the SEA Games took place.
 - a. organized
 - b. impressed
 - c. participated
 - d. defended
4. The number of Vietnamese sport officials and referees of international standard taking part in regional tournaments has increased rapidly.
 - a. hosting
 - b. participating
 - c. achieving
 - d. succeeding
5. Aquatic sports have long been acknowledged as excellent ways to take physical exercise.
 - a. reduced
 - b. encouraged
 - c. recognized
 - d. practiced
6. Underwater activities are less varied and the most popular of which are snorkeling and scuba diving.
 - a. portable
 - b. diverse
 - c. familiar
 - d. durable
7. The player was ejected because he committed a foul.
 - a. as
 - b. due to
 - c. despite
 - d. provided
8. Viet Nam's successful hosting of the 22nd SEA Games is considered a/an outstanding example for other countries to follow, particularly in honesty, consistence and organizing method.
 - a. excellent
 - b. striking
 - c. energetic
 - d. wonderful

UNIT 14: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- organization (.....)	.....
- (be) involved in	.....
- Red Cross Society = The Red Cross	.....
- humani'tarian (a)	.....
- dedicate to (v) /'dedikeit/ ≈ devote to (v)	.....
- wounded soldier	.....
- civilian (n) /sə'viljən/	.....
- prisoner (n)	.....
- (n)	nạn nhân
- (n)	thảm họa
- epi'demic (n)	.....
- (n)	nạn đói
- initiate (v) - initiative (n, a)	.....
- appall (v)	kinh hoàng
- appeal (v)	kêu gọi
- delegate (n)	đại biểu
- official (a)	.....
- convention (n)	bảng hiến pháp
- disaster-stricken	.....
- federation (.....)	liên đoàn, liên bang
- result in	.....
- (n)	sứ mệnh
- (n)	trụ sở chính
- ca'tastrophe (n)	.....
- tsu'nami (n)	.....
- hesitation (n) - 'hesitate (.....)	.....
- wash away	.....
- provide s.o with sth	.....
- provide sth for s.o	.....
- advocate for	.....
- UN = .....	.....
- UNICEF = .....	.....
- WHO = .....	.....
- WWF = .....	.....
- establish (v) = set up	.....
- objective (n) = aim (n)	.....

UNIT 15: WOMEN IN SOCIETY

- role (n)	.....
- civilization (.....)	.....
- deep-seated (adj)	.....
- believe (v) - belief (n)	.....
- suit for	.....
- 'childbearing (n)	.....
- childrearing (n)	.....
- 'homemaking (n)	.....
- politics (n)	.....
- (adj)	thuộc về chính trị
- inte'llectual (adj)	.....

- right (n)
- struggle for / against(v)
- (n) vị trí, địa vị
- Age of Enlightenment
- individual (n)
- equal (adj)
- pioneer (n) /paɪə'niə/
- **advocate for** (.....) biện hộ
- dis'criminate (.....)- discrimination (n)
- significant (adj) = important
- vote (v)
- neglect (v)
- free (v) = liberate (v)

UNIT 16: THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

VOCABULARY

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- accelerate (.....) /ək'seləreit/ - acceleration (.....)
- growth (n)
- promote (v)
- (n) công bằng
- **account for**
- diverse (adj) - diversity (n)
- statistics (n)
- gross domestic product = GDP
- **pay attention to**
- trade (n)
- vision (n)
- forge (v) = form tạo dựng
- (n) - integrate (v) sự hòa nhập
- rural development phát triển nông thôn
- enterprise (n)
- socio-economic (adj)
- religion (n)
- tiền tệ

Choose the best option to complete the following sentences

1. _____ is a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food, and many of them die.
 - a. Disaster
 - b. Famine
 - c. Poverty
 - d. Flood.
2. The International Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main _____ is to protect human life and health.
 - a. mission
 - b. experience
 - c. organization
 - d. rule
3. The International Committee Red Cross has about 12,000 staff members worldwide, about 800 of them working in its Geneva _____.
 - a. factories
 - b. companies
 - c. headquarters
 - d. buildings
4. The Red .Cross is an international organization that helps people who are suffering from the results of war, diseases or _____.
 - a. victims
 - b. disasters
 - c. opportunities
 - d. conditions

5. A _____ is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things.
 a. famine b. catastrophe c. tsunami d. flood
6. One of the tasks of the Red Cross is also to support local _ care projects.
 a. health b. healthy c. healthful d. healthily
7. In some most Asian countries women are undervalued and they never have the same _____ as men.
 a. formality b. basis c. limit d. status
8. In 2004 more than 40 national societies have worked with more than 22,000 _____ to bring relief to the countless victims of the earthquake.
 a. actions b. volunteers c. founders d. nations
9. The first relief assistance mission organized by the League was an aid mission for the _____ of a famine and subsequent typhus epidemic in Poland.
 a. leaders b. authorities c. victims d. organizers
10. A combined gross domestic _____ of the member countries of ASEAN has grown at an average rate of around 6% per year.
 a. produce b. productivity c. production d. product

Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. An international medical conference initiated by Davison resulted in the birth of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1991.
 a. started b. helped c. treated d. dedicated
2. In times of war, the Red Cross is dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians, and prisoners of war.
 a. mounted b. excited c. devoted d. interested
3. The organization was established in 1950 in the USA.
 a. come around b. set up c. made out d. put on
4. We oppose this war, as we would do any other war which created an environmental catastrophe.
 a. pollution b. disaster c. convention d. epidemic
5. The 1923 earthquake in Japan killed about 200,000 people and left countless wounded and homeless.
 a. poor b. imprisoned c. suffered d. injured
6. Henri Davison, president of the American Red Cross war Committee proposed forming a federation of these National Societies.
 a. took b. dedicated c. carried d. suggested
7. Fifty per cent of road accidents results in head injuries.
 a. examines b. heals c. causes d. treats
8. Jean Henri Dunant was appalled by the almost complete lack of care for wounded soldiers.
 a. dedicated b. shocked c. interested d. excited
9. The mission statement of the International Movement as formulated in the "Strategy 2010" document of the Federation is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity.
 a. weak and unprotected b. wealthy and famous c. poor and disabled d. deaf and mute
10. Not all women can do two jobs well at the same time: rearing children and working at office.
 a. educating b. taking care of c. homemaking d. giving a birth
11. There have been significant changes in women's lives since the women's liberation movement.
 a. controlled b. economic c. important d. natural
12. Childbearing is the women's most wonderful role.
 a. Giving birth to a baby b. Having no child c. Bring up a child d. Educating a child
13. The forces behind the women's liberation movement vary from culture to culture, from individual to individual.
 a. advocate b. equalize c. power d. change
14. Women are considered to be better suited for childbearing and homemaking rather than for involvement in the public life of business or politics.
 a. education b. advocate c. participation d. recognition

15. Women's taking part in politics has got widespread objections from male statesmen in many parts of the world.
- a. intensive b. extensive c. inside d. slight
16. The ASEAN Investment Area aims to enhance the competitiveness of the region for attracting direct investment which flows into and within ASEAN.
- a. produce b. combine c. found d. improve
17. More and more women are now joining the paid labor force worldwide.
- a. putting away from b. keeping up with c. taking part in d. making room for
18. Paid employment has undoubtedly brought economic and social gains to many women.
- a. easily b. freely c. independently d. certainly