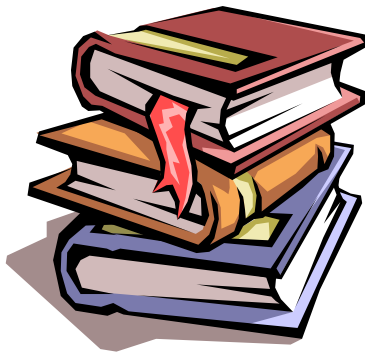


SỞ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO ĐỒNG THÁP
TRƯỜNG THPT THỐNG LINH



BÀI TẬP NGỮ PHÁP TIẾNG ANH 10 (HỌC KÌ II)

Biên soạn: *LÊ NGỌC THẠCH*



TÀI LIỆU LƯU HÀNH NỘI BỘ

LESSON 1: PASSIVE VOICE**The Passive Voice****1. Form**

Active: S + V + O +

Passive: S + be + V3/ed + (by O) +

Ex: Active: She arranges the books on the shelves every weekend.

S V O

Passive: The books are arranged on the shelves (by her) every weekend.

S be V3/ed by O

2. Rules Khi đổi từ chủ động sang bị động, ta chú ý các bước sau:

a. Xác định S (Chủ từ), V (Động từ), O (Túc từ) và thì của động từ trong câu chủ động.

Ex: Active: She arranges the books on the shelves every weekend.

S V1 O

b. Đem O lên làm S, chuyển S xuống làm O đặt sau **by**.Ex: (P) The books are arranged on the shelves (by her) every weekend.

S by O

c. Thêm động từ **to be** (phù hợp với thì của động từ trong câu chủ động), và chuyển động từ chính sang V3/ed.Ex: (P) The books are arranged on the shelves (by her) every weekend.

be V3/ed

3. Notes:a. Trong trường hợp có liên từ **and** và giới từ **of**, ta phải xác định đầy đủ chủ từ hoặc túc từ khi chuyển đổi.Ex:- Active: He and I see the film→ Passive: The film is seen by him and me.- Active: He bought a box of chocolates last week→ Passive: A box of chocolates was bought last week.b. Trong câu bị động: **by O** luôn đứng sau adverbs of place (trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) và trước adverbs of time (trạng từ chỉ thời gian).Ex: (P) The books are arranged on the shelves (by her) every weekend.

adv of place by O adv of time

c. Trong câu bị động, ta có thể bỏ: by people, by us, by them, by someone....

Ex: Passive: A new bridge has been built across the river (by them).

d. Trong các thì có các trợ động từ (*Auxiliary verbs*) như: am/ is/ are, was/ were, has/ have, had.....

Active: **S + Aux + V + O +**

Passive: **S + Aux + be + V3/ed + (by O) +**

Ex: - Active: They have built a new bridge across the river.

S Aux V O

→ Passive: A new bridge has been built across the river (by them).

S Aux be V3 by O

- Active: Mai was watching a cartoon at 8 o'clock last night.

S Aux V O

→ Passive: A cartoon was being watched by Mai at 8 o'clock last night.

S Aux be V-ed by O

<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
S + V1 + O	S + am/is/are + V3/ed
S + am/is/are + V-ing + O	S + am/is/are + being + V3/ed
S + has/have + V3/ed + O	S + has/have + been + V3/ed
S + V2/ed + O	S + was/were + V3/ed
S + was/were + V-ing + O	S + was/were + being + V3/ed
S + had + V3/ed + O	S + had + been + V3/ed
S + will/shall + V _o + O	S + will/shall + be + V3/ed

English 10

Period 2

LESSON 2: EXERCISES (PASSIVE VOICE)

I/ Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. Somebody has robbed the bank near our house.

→.....

2. Somebody told me to wait outside.

→.....

3. Somebody has driven them to the airport.

→.....

4. They will complete the new high way from north to south next year.

→.....

5. My aunt made this sweater for her son.

→.....

6. The television station has broadcast all the 22nd Sea-Games competitions.

→.....

7. My teacher asked me to be here at 10 am.

→.....

9. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.

→.....

10. She makes coffee for her parents every day.

→.....

II/ Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct active or passive voice

1. Last night my favorite program_____ (interrupt) by a special news bulletin.

2. When I_____ (arrive) at the airport yesterday, I_____ (meet) by my cousin and a couple of friends.

3. Kim_____ (write) this composition last week. That one _____ (write) by Phi.

4. I don't have my bicycle today. It's with the repairman. It _____ (repair) right now.

5. Someone has bought the small lot behind my house and a new house _____ (build) on it next year.

6. A: Do you understand the explanation in the book?

B: No, I don't. I _____ (confuse).

7. A: When _____ your bike _____ (steal)?

B: Two days ago.

8. A: _____ you _____ (pay) your electricity yet?

B: No. I haven't. but I'd better pay it today. If I don't, my electricity supply _____ (shut off) by the power company.

9. A: Did you hear about the accident?

B: No. What _____ (happen)?

A: A bicyclist _____ (hit) by a taxi in front of the dorm.

B: _____ the bicyclist _____ (injure)?

A: Yes. He _____ (take) to City Hospital.

10. The Eiffel Tower _____ (be) in Paris, France. It _____ (visit) by millions of people every year. It _____ (design) by Alexandre Eiffel (1832-1923). It _____ (erect) in 1889 for the

Paris exposition. Since that time, it _____ (be) the most famous landmark in Paris. Today it _____ (recognize) by people throughout the world.

English 10

Period 3

LESSON 3: PASSIVE OF MODAL VERBS + EXERCISES

Passive Voice of Modal Verbs

Các động từ khiếm khuyết (*Modal verbs*) như: can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, had better, would rather, have to, be going to, used to, ought to,

Active: **S + Modal Verbs + Vo + O +**

Passive: **S + Modal Verbs + be + V3/ed + (by O) +**

Ex: - Active: Nam can do this exercise right now.

S M.V Vo O

→ Passive: This exercise can be done by Nam right now.

S M.V be V3 by O

- Active: People are going to solve the problem next month.

S modal verb Vo O

→ Passive: The problem is going to be solved (by people) next month.

S modal verb be V-ed by O

EXERCISES

Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. People should send their complaints to the main office.

→.....

2. Somebody might steal your car if you had left the keys in it.

→.....

3. A short circuit could cause the fire.

→.....

4. Lan is going to invite her friends to her birthday party.

→.....

5. Lien couldn't open the door of the classroom.

→.....

6. They should announce that news as soon as possible.

→.....

7. Phong has to return the scientific book to the library.

→.....

8. People must repair that old building.
→.....
9. The government will rebuild the memorial monument.
→.....
10. The students may elect Phong their leader.
→.....
11. The teacher won't accept papers written in pencils.
→.....
12. The athletes might visit some interesting places after Sea-Games.
→.....
13. Lan's parents have to clean up their house before Tet holidays.
→.....
14. The principal might interview her.
→.....
15. They must keep fruit in the fridge for long.
→.....
-
-

English 10

Period 4

LESSON 4: SPECIAL PASSIVE VOICE + EXERCISES

I. Thể bị động của câu phủ định và nghi vấn:

Ex: - (A) Mai doesn't write this letter.

→(P) This letter isn't written by Mai.

- (A) They didn't watch the fashion show last night.

→(P) The fashion show wasn't watched last night.

- (A) Did your father make this chair?

→(P) Was this chair made by your father?

- (A) Who repaired your bicycle?

→(P) Whom was your bicycle repaired by?

(By whom was your bicycle repaired?)

- (A) What plays did Shakespeare write?

→(P) What plays were written by Shakespeare?

II. Động từ có hai túc từ:

1. Động từ cần giới từ TO: give, lend, send, show, ...

Ex: - (A) John will give me this book. (=John will give this book *to* me.)

→(P1) I will be given this book by John.

→(P2) This book will be given to me by John.

2. Động từ cần giới từ FOR: buy, make, get, ...

Ex: - (A) He bought her a rose. (=He bought a rose *for* her.)

→(P1) She was bought a rose.

→(P2) A rose was bought for her.

III. Cấu trúc **They/People say/think/believe... that ...**

Ex: - (A) People say that Henry eats ten eggs a day.

→(P1) It is said that Henry eats ten eggs a day.

→(P2) Henry is said to eat ten eggs a day.

- (A) They thought that Mary had gone away.

→(P1) It was thought that Mary had gone away.

→(P2) Mary was thought to have gone away.

IV. Các đại từ bất định: **No one, Nobody, Nothing,.....**

Ex: - (A) No one can answer this question.

→(P) This question can't be answered.

- (A) They haven't done anything.

→(P) Nothing has been done.

EXERCISES

Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. Nobody sent us any tickets.

→.....

2. Has someone decorated my bedroom?

→.....

3. Did anything disturb you in the night?

→.....

4. Nobody has invited her to the party.

→.....

5. She teaches grammar and writing.

→.....

6. People say that you send your application form to the university.

→.....

7. They elect Thu the leader of the group.

→.....

8. I don't see anyone in the house.

→.....

9. Lan bought her brother some comic books.

→.....

10. The students don't play video games on the weekend.

→.....

11. They believed that he went abroad to study English.

→.....

English 10

Period 5

LESSON 5: RELATIVE CLAUSES

I. Mệnh đề tính từ hay mệnh đề quan hệ được đặt sau danh từ nó phụ nghĩa, được nối bằng các đại từ quan hệ: WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE, và trạng từ quan hệ: WHERE, WHY, WHEN.

1. WHO: thay thế cho người, làm chủ từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - I need to meet the boy. The boy is my friend's son.

→ I need to meet the boy **who** is my friend's son.

- The woman is standing over there. She is my sister.

→ The woman **who** is standing over there is my sister.

2. WHOM: thay thế cho người, làm túc từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - I know the girl. I spoke to this girl.

→ I know the girl **whom** I spoke to.

- The man is my teacher. Your father is talking to him.

→ The man **whom** your father is talking to is my teacher.

3. WHICH: thay thế cho vật, đồ vật; làm chủ từ, túc từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - She works for a company. It makes cars

→ She works for a company **which** makes cars.

- The elephants are big. People keep the elephants in iron cages.

→ The elephants **which** people keep in iron cages are big.

4. THAT: thay thế cho người, vật; làm chủ từ, túc từ trong MĐQH.

Ex: - I need to meet the boy **that** is my friend's son.

- The woman **that** is standing over there is my sister.

- I know the girl **that** I spoke to.

- The man **that** your father is talking to is my teacher.

- She works for a company **that** makes cars.

- The elephants **that** people keep in iron cages are big.

5. WHOSE (OF WHICH): thay thế cho sở hữu của người, vật (his-, her-, its-, their-).

Ex: - John found the cat. Its leg was broken.

→ John found the cat whose leg/(the leg of which) was broken.

- This is the student. I borrowed his book.

→ This is the student whose book I borrowed.

6. WHERE: thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn: there, at that place.

Ex: - The movie theater is the place. We can see films at that place.

→ The movie theater is the place where we can see films.

7. WHY: thay thế cho cụm trạng từ chỉ lí do: for that reason.

Ex: - Tell me the reason. You are so sad for that reason.

→ Tell me the reason why you are so sad.

8. WHEN: thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ thời gian: then, at that time, on that day.

Ex: - Do you remember the day. We first met on that day.

→ Do you remember the day when we first met?

DANH TỪ	CHỦ TỪ	TÚC TỪ	SỞ HỮU
Người	WHO/THAT	WHO(M)/THAT	WHOSE
Vật/Đ.vật	WHICH/THAT	WHICH/THAT	WHOSE/OF WHICH
Nơi chốn	WHERE		
Lý do	WHY		
Thời gian	WHEN		

II. Giới từ đặt trước mệnh đề tính từ: (WHOM/WHICH)

Ex: - *The man* speaks English very fast. I talked to *him* last night.

→ The man to whom I talked last night speaks English very fast.

- *The house* is for sale. I was born in *it*.

→ The house in which I was born is for sale.

* **LƯU Ý: KHÔNG** dùng THAT sau giới từ.

~~The house in that I was born is for sale.~~

III. OF WHICH / OF WHOM:

Ex: - Daisy has *three brothers*. All of *them* are teachers.

→ Daisy has three brothers, all of whom are teachers.

- He asked me a lot of *questions*. I couldn't answer most of *them*.

→ He asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn't answer.

LESSON 6: EXERCISES (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

I/ Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete the sentence

1. That’s my friend _____ comes from Japan.
A. which B. who C. whom D. where.
2. The plants which _____ in the living room need a lot of water.
A. are B. be C. is D. was
3. She’s the woman _____ sister looks after the baby for us.
A. who B. which C. that’s D. whose
4. That’s the doctor for _____ Cliff works.
A. that B. which C. whom D. whose
5. Marie, _____ I met at the party, called me last night.
A. that B. whom C. which D. whose
6. I remember Alice, _____ rode the bus to school with.
A. I B. whom I C. which I D. who
7. I used to enjoy the summer, _____ we had a big family picnic.
A. where B. when C. which D. that
8. Tell me about the city _____ you grew up.
A. that B. where C. which D. ∅
9. Anna found the book that _____ wanted at the bookshop.
A. ∅ B. where C. she D. which
10. Please remember to take back to the library all the books _____ are due this week.
A. ∅ B. that C. when D. they

II/ Complete the sentences, using a relative pronoun.

1. The girl chatted with him yesterday. She arrived here at 6:30.
→
2. The man is talking to my father. He spent 15 minutes measuring our kitchen
→
3. The architect designed these flats. He has moved to HCM City.
→
4. The young man lives in the corner. He rides an expensive motorbike.
→
5. I’m reading the book. I bought it in 1996.
→
6. I will introduce the man to you. He is sharing the flat with me.

-
7. The young man is talking to our teacher. He is Ba's brother.
-
8. We visited the monument. It was built a hundred years ago.
-
9. The boys are interested in football. It is a popular game all over the world.
-
10. The boy gave his parents big hugs before he left. He went abroad to study.
-
11. My friends had so much fun at the festival. They wanted to go there again.
-
12. Children like to eat ice-cream. It can cause toothache.

English 10

Period 7

LESSON 7: RESTRICTIVE & NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

I. Restrictive Relative Clauses

Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước chưa được xác định rõ. Nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính sẽ không rõ nghĩa.

Ex: - I saw **the girl**. **She** helped us last week.

→ I saw the girl who/that helped us last week.

II. Non-restrictive Relative Clauses

Dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước đã được xác định rõ, là phần giải thích thêm. Nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính vẫn rõ nghĩa. Mệnh đề này thường được tách khỏi mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy “,”.

Ta dùng mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định khi:

- Trước danh từ quan hệ có: this/that/these/those/my/her/his/...
- Từ quan hệ là tên riêng hoặc danh từ riêng.

Ex: - **My father** is a doctor. **He** is fifty years old.

→ My father, who is fifty years old, is a doctor.

- **Mr Brown** is a very nice teacher. We studied English with **him**.

→ Mr Brown, who we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.

* **LƯU Ý: KHÔNG** dùng THAT trong MĐQH không hạn định.

~~Mr Brown, that we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.~~

III. Relative Pronoun THAT

* Những trường hợp thường dùng THAT:

a. Sau cụm từ quan hệ vừa chỉ người và vật:

Ex: He told me *the places and people* that he had seen in London.

b. Sau đại từ bất định: something, anyone, nobody,.....

Ex: I'll tell you *something* that is very interesting.

c. Sau các tính từ so sánh nhất, ALL, EVERY, VERY, ONLY:

Ex: - This is the *most* beautiful dress that I have.

- *All* that is mine is yours.

- You are the *only* person that can help us.

d. Trong cấu trúc It + be + ... + that ... (chính là ...)

Ex: *It is* my friend that wrote this sentence.

(Chính là bạn tôi đã viết câu này.)

* Những trường hợp không dùng THAT:

- Trong mệnh đề tính từ không hạn định (xem LƯU Ý mục II)

- Sau giới từ (xem LƯU Ý Lesson 5 mục II)

EXERCISES

I/ Underline the relative clauses in the sentences. Then add commas to separate the Non-restrictive relative clauses.

1. The man who is talking to the principal is our form teacher.

2. The boys who are sitting in the first row will receive the medals.

3. The students who are in the grade 10th are going to clean the school yard.

4. The animals which are kept in iron cages will be carried back to the forest

5. Mr Tan who is our gymmaster is very thin and tall.

6. The book which we borrowed from the library must be returned by Monday

7. The little boy who is crying over there lost his way.

8. Mrs Van who lives next door to Hoa works at the television station.

9. The dog which has some black spots is Ba's.

10. My mother bought the shoes which were made from Hong Kong.

II/ Combine the two sentences by using a relative clause. Some clauses need commas, some do not:

1. The lady is a famous writer. You met her at the party last night.

→.....

2. The child enjoyed the chocolates. Her mother bought them from France.

→.....

3. Dr Oley is our family's dentist. He is a popular dentist in the city.

→.....

4. They drank a lot of Coke. It is diet Coke.
→
5. The river is the Sai Gon River. It flows through Ho Chi Minh City.
→
6. The girls are performing the play. They rehearsed it yesterday.
→
7. Their parents are anxious about their children. The children come back late
→
8. The lecturer is my uncle. He gave an interesting talk on TV last night.
→
9. The student kept talking about the project. It was done last week.
→
10. Mr Phong hasn't come yet. He is supposed to be at the meeting.
→
11. Lan went back home. She forgot to turn off the faucet.
→

English 10

Period 8

LESSON 8: REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES + EXERCISES

Rút gọn mệnh đề tính từ thành cụm tính từ:

I. Dùng *V-ing* hoặc bỏ *BE*

Khi động từ chính trong mệnh đề tính từ ở thể CHỦ ĐỘNG hoặc là BE.

Ex: - Those people who are taking photos over there come from Sweden.

→ Those people taking photos over there come from Sweden.

- Fans who want to buy tickets started queuing early.

→ Fans wanting to buy tickets started queuing early.

- The books which are on that shelf are mine.

→ The books on that shelf are mine.

II. Dùng *V3/ed*

Khi động từ chính trong mệnh đề tính từ ở thể BỊ ĐỘNG.

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

→ The books written by To Hoai are interesting.

- Most students who were punished last week are lazy.

→ Most students punished last week are lazy.

EXERCISES

I/ Use reduced relative clauses in place of the relative clauses

1. Be sure to follow the instructions *that are given at the top of the page*.

→.....

2. Students *who arrive late* will not be permitted to enter the classroom.

→.....

3. John, *who was taken by surprise*, hardly knew what to say.

→.....

4. The people *who are waiting for the bus in the rain* are getting wet.

→.....

5. We drove along the road *that was still flooded after the heavy rain*.

→.....

6. The scientists *who are researching the causes of cancer* are making progress

→.....

7. The wild ox *which is kept at Nam Cat Tien National Park* is of a special kind

→.....

8. The helicopter *which was flying toward the lake* made a low droning sound.

→.....

9. The winner of the marathon, *who was breathing deeply and smiling at the crowd*, raised her right hand and waved.

→.....

10. Any student *who does not want to go on the trip* should inform the office.

→.....

II/ Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence. Change the second sentence of the pair into a reduced relative clause.

1. Our solar system is in a galaxy. The galaxy is called the Milky Way.

→.....

2. I come from a city. This city is located in the southern part of the country.

→.....

3. Anyone must take an entrance examination. Anyone applies to that school.

→.....

4. The boy drew pictures of people at the airport. The people were waiting for their planes.

→.....

5. Sunlight wakes me up early in the morning. It comes through the window.
→.....
6. Only a few of the movies are suitable for the children. The movies are shown on Channel 15.
→.....
7. I was wakened by the sound of the laughter. It comes from the room next door to mine.
→.....
8. The students have become quite proficient in their new language. They attend class five hours per day.
→.....
9. Disney World is a famous amusement park. It is located in Orlando, Florida, USA, and covers a large area of land.
→.....
10. Do you know the policeman? He is coming toward us.
→.....

English 10

Period 9

LESSON 9: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (IF SENTENCES)

I. Conditional Sentences (If Sentences): Type 1

Ex: If I finish my homework, I will go to the concert

(= I will go to the concert if I finish my homework.)

* If clause: If I finish my homework,

* Main clause: I will go to the concert

1. Form

If + S + **V1**....., S + **will + Vo**.....

2. Use

Diễn tả một điều kiện **có thể xảy ra** ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

II. Conditional Sentences (If Sentences): Type 2

1. Form

If + S + **V2/ed**....., S + **would/could + Vo**.....

(be → were)

2. Use

Diễn tả một điều kiện **không thể xảy ra** ở hiện tại.

Ex: - If he had much time, he would help you.

(He doesn't have much time now)

- If I were in your position, I could do that.
(I am not in your position now)

III. Conditional Sentences (If Sentences): Type 3

1. Form

If + S + **had** + V3/ed....., S + **would/could** + **have** + V3/ed.....

2. Use

Diễn tả một điều kiện **không thể xảy ra** trong quá khứ.

Ex: If we had studied hard last year, we would have got good marks.

(We didn't study hard last year and we didn't get good marks)

* Summary:

Type	If clauses	Main clauses
1	If + S + V1.....,	S + will + Vo.....
2	If + S + V2/ed....., (be → were)	S + would/could + Vo.....
3	If + S + had + V3/ed.....,	S + would/could + have + V3/ed...

IV. Notes

1. **Unless**: “If ... not” có thể được thay bằng “UNLESS” (trừ phi):

Ex: - We will be late if we don't hurry.

→ We will be late **unless** we hurry.

- If I have time, I'll help you.

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

2. **Inversion**: Bỏ IF trong 3 loại câu điều kiện (phải có đảo ngữ với **SHOULD/WERE/HAD**):

Ex: - If it should be necessary, I will go.

→ **Should** it be necessary, I will go.

Ex: - If I were rich, I would buy a new car.

→ **Were** I rich, I would buy a new car.

Ex: - If you had asked me, I would have told you the answer.

→ **Had** you asked me, I would have told you the answer.

3. Một số từ/cụm từ có thể thay cho IF với nghĩa tương đương: provided that; so(as) long as (miễn là); in case (trong trường hợp); on condition that (với điều kiện)

Ex: You can borrow my book **provided that** you bring it back.

LESSON 10: EXERCISES (IF SENTENCES)

I/ Delete the incorrect verb form.

1. I'll send/ send you some information if you'll tell/ tell me your address.
2. If Kate will be/ is late again, she'll lose/ loses her job.
3. You'll be/ are sick if you'll eat/ eat all that ice-cream.
4. There won't be/ isn't enough room if everyone will come/ comes.
5. If we'll go/ go out tomorrow evening, we'll miss/ miss that new programme on TV.

II/ Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct form to complete the sentences or exchanges.

1. A: My mother always spends his money on expensive things.
B: If he _____ (be) practical, he _____ (can save) some money.
2. A: Conservation programs have been introduced by most governments to prevent reckless waste of land.
B: If there _____ (not be) proper control by the governments, the earth _____ (be) greatly damaged now.
3. A: Last month, we paid a massive electricity bill.
B: If you _____ (not waste) so much electricity, the bill _____ (not be) so large.
4. If Mr. Brown _____ (save) some money when he was young, he _____ (not be) so poor now.
5. A: The invitation says six o'clock.
B: Well, it's six thirty now.
A: If we _____ (start) earlier, we _____ (not be) so late now.

III/ Complete the following sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom got to the station in time to catch his train.
If he (miss)_____ it, he (be)_____ late for his interview.
2. It's good that you reminded me about Lan's birthday. I (forget) _____ if you (not remind)_____ me.

3. Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If I (have)_____ your address, I (send)_____ you a postcard.

4. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. It (be)_____ quicker if I (walk)_____.

5. I didn't know you were in hospital. If I (know)_____, I (go)_____ to visit you.

IV/ Use conditional sentence type 2 with *would* or *could*.

1. We can't bathe in this part of river because the water is too dirty.

→.....

2. We spend too much money on electricity because we have four air conditioners in our house.

→.....

3. I can't write to Linh because I don't have her address.

→.....

4. Dick often causes accidents because he drives carelessly.

→.....

5. We can't give much help to the poor because we waste a lot of money on unnecessary things.

→.....

V/ Rewrite the following sentences, using Conditional Sentences Type 3

1. He didn't hurry, so he missed the train.

→If

2. My brother didn't leave the car keys, so I couldn't pick him up at the station.

→If _____ my _____ brother

3. We didn't go because it rained.

→ _____ If _____ it _____ hadn't

4. We didn't go on holiday because we didn't have enough money.

→If _____ we

5. Susan felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.

→ _____ If _____ Susan

6. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.

→ If he

7. We got lost because we didn't have a map.

→ If we

8. He lost his job because he was late every day.

→ If he

9. Peter is fat because he eats so many chips.

If

10. Robert got a bad cough because he started smoking cigarettes.

→ If Robert

11. Those people weren't prepared to face the floods; therefore, the consequence was disastrous.

→ _____

12. We didn't enjoy our camping trip last week because it rained all the time.

→ _____

13. That village was heavily flooded last year because trees in the nearby forests were cut down without control.

→ _____

14. We started our vacation too late, and we had to suffer bad weather.

→ _____

15. She didn't take her friends' advice; therefore, she failed in her business.

→ _____

LESSON 11: ARTICLES (A, AN, THE)**I. Indefinite Articles: A/ AN**

1. A/An được dùng trước:

-danh từ đếm được, số ít. *An: đứng trước nguyên âm hoặc “h” câm.	Ex: a doctor, a bag, an animal, an hour..... Ex: an animal, an hour.....
-trong các cấu trúc: so + adj + a/an + noun such + a/an + noun as + adj + a/an + noun + as How + adj + a/an + noun + verb!	Ex: She is so pretty a girl. - It's such a beautiful picture. - She is as pretty a girl as her sister. - How beautiful a girl you are!
-chỉ một người được đề cập qua tên.	Ex: A Mrs. Blue sent you this letter.
-trước các danh từ trong ngữ đồng vị.	Ex: Nguyen Du, a great poet, wrote that novel.
-trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng.	Ex: a pair, a couple, a lot of, a little, a few, a large/great number of.....

2. A/An không được dùng:

-ONE được sử dụng thay A/An để nhấn mạnh.	Ex: There is a book on the table, but one is not enough.
-trước các danh từ không đếm được.	Ex: Coffee is also a kind of drink.
-trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều	Ex: Dogs are faithful animals.

II. Definite Article: THE

1. THE được dùng trước:

-những vật duy nhất.	Ex: the sun, the moon, the world....
-các danh từ được xác định bởi cụm tính từ hoặc mệnh đề tính từ.	-The house <u>with green fence</u> is hers. -The man <u>that we met</u> has just come.
-các danh từ được xác định qua ngữ cảnh hoặc được đề cập trước đó.	Ex: Finally, the writer killed himself. - I have a book and an eraser. The book is now on the table.
-các danh từ chỉ sự giải trí.	Ex: the theater, the concert, the church
-trước tên các tàu thuyền, máy bay.	Ex: The Titanic was a great ship.
-các sông, biển, đại dương, dãy núi...	Ex: the Mekong River, the China Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas
-một nhóm các đảo hoặc quốc gia.	Ex: the Philippines, the united States.

-tính từ dùng như danh từ tập hợp.	Ex: You should help <i>the</i> poor.
-trong so sánh nhất.	Ex: Nam is <i>the</i> cleverest in his class.
-tên người ở số nhiều (chỉ gia đình).	Ex: <i>The</i> Blacks, <i>The</i> Blues, <i>the</i> Nams
-các danh từ đại diện cho một loài.	Ex: <i>The</i> cat is a lovely home pet.
-các trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.	Ex: in <i>the</i> morning, in <i>the</i> street, in <i>the</i> water....
-số thứ tự.	Ex: <i>the</i> first, <i>the</i> second, <i>the</i> third....
-chuỗi thời gian hoặc không gian.	Ex: <i>the</i> next, <i>the</i> following, <i>the</i> last...

2. THE không được dùng:

-trước các danh từ số nhiều nói chung	Ex: They build <i>houses</i> near the hall.
-danh từ trừu tượng, không đếm được.	Ex: <i>Independence</i> is a happy thing.
-các danh từ chỉ màu sắc.	Ex: <i>Red</i> and <i>white</i> make pink.
-các môn học.	Ex: <i>Math</i> is her worst subject.
-các vật liệu, kim loại.	Ex: <i>Steel</i> is made from <i>iron</i> .
-các tên nước, châu lục, thành phố.	Ex: <i>Ha Noi</i> is the capital of <i>VietNam</i> .
-các chức danh, tên người.	Ex: <i>President</i> Bill Clinton, <i>Ba, Nga</i>
-các bữa ăn, món ăn, thức ăn.	Ex: We have <i>rice</i> and <i>fish</i> for <i>dinner</i>
-các trò chơi, thể thao.	Ex: <i>Football</i> is a popular sport in VN.
-các loại bệnh tật.	Ex: <i>Cold</i> is a common disease.
-ngôn ngữ, tiếng nói.	Ex: <i>English</i> is being used everywhere
-các kì nghỉ, lễ hội.	Ex: Tet, Christmas, Valentine...
-các mũi đất (nhô ra biển), hồ, núi.	Ex: <i>Cape</i> Horn, <i>Lake</i> Than Tho, <i>Mount</i> Cấm, <i>Mount</i> Rushmore.... *But: <i>the</i> Cape of Good Hope, <i>the</i> Great Lake, <i>the</i> Mount of Olive.....

English 10

Period 12

LESSON 12: EXERCISES (ARTICLES)

I/ Choose the correct word or phrase for each blank.

- My sister often goes to _____ by bus.
A. city B. a city C. the city D. cities
- Have you visited _____ ?
A. London University C. University of London

(1)_____ Wayle is (2)_____ small river that cuts across (3)_____ park near my house. I like sitting by (4)_____ Wayle on fine afternoon. It was warm last Sunday, so I went and sat on (5)_____ river bank as usual. (6)_____ children were playing games on (7)_____ bank and there were (8)_____ people rowing on (9)_____ river. Suddenly, one of (10)_____ children kicked (11)_____ ball very hard and it went towards (12)_____ passing the boat. (13)_____ people on (14)_____ bank called out to (15)_____ man in (16)_____ boat, but he did not hear them. (17)_____ ball struck him so hard that he nearly fell into (18)_____ water. I returned to look at (19)_____ children. But they weren't (20)_____ in sight; they had all run away! The man laughed when he realized what happened. He called out to (21)_____ children and threw (22)_____ ball back to the bank.

English 10

Period 13

LESSON 13: COMPARISONS

I. Comparison of equality

1. Affirmative

as + adj/adv + as (*bằng/như*)

Ex: - I'm as tall as Tom.

(Tôi cao **bằng** Tom.)

- John works as hard as his father.

(John làm việc chăm chỉ *như* cha của anh ấy.)

2. Negative

not as/so + adj/adv + as (*không bằng/như*)

Ex: - This watch is not as/so expensive as mine. (= my watch)

(Đồng hồ này *không* đắt *như* của tôi.)

- She does not sing as/so well as her sister.

(Cô ấy hát *không* hay *bằng* chị cô ấy.)

II. Comparative of adj/ adv

1. Short adj/ adv

adj/adv + ER + than

Tính từ/trạng từ ngắn là từ có một vần hay hai vần tận cùng bằng “y”.

fast, cold, thick, lucky, happy

Ex: - John is stronger than his brother.

(John khoẻ *hơn* anh của cậu ấy.)

- This athlete runs faster than that one.

(Vận động viên này chạy nhanh *hơn* vận động viên kia)

2. Long adj/ adv

more + adj/adv + than

Tính từ/trạng từ dài là từ có hai vần trở lên.

modern, patient, difficult, fluently, beautifully, ...

Ex: - This problem is more difficult than we thought.

(Vấn đề này khó *hơn* chúng ta nghĩ.)

- He speaks English more fluently than his friend.

(Anh ta nói tiếng Anh trôi chảy *hơn* bạn của anh ta.)

III. Superlative of adj/ adv

1. Short adj/ adv

the + adj/adv + EST

Ex: Yesterday was the hottest day of the year.

(Hôm qua là ngày nóng *nhất* trong năm.)

2. Long adj/ adv

the + MOST + adj/adv

Ex: She is the most beautiful girl in the class.

(Cô ấy là cô gái đẹp *nhất* trong lớp.)

* **LƯU Ý:**

- Ta có thể dùng **the least** để chỉ mức độ *kém ... nhất*.

Ex: This story is the least interesting of all.

(Đây là câu chuyện *kém* thú vị *nhất* trong các câu chuyện.)

English 10

Period 14

LESSON 14: EXERCISES (COMPARISONS)

I/ Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of one of the words in the list.

big	crowed	early	easily	high	important
-----	--------	-------	--------	------	-----------

interested	peaceful	reliable	serious	simple	thin
------------	----------	----------	---------	--------	------

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual.
2. I'd like to have a _____ car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
3. Unfortunately, her illness was _____ than we thought at first.
4. You look _____. Have you lost weight?
5. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.
6. He doesn't study very hard. He's _____ in having a good time.
7. Health and happiness are _____ than money.
8. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____
9. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ than usual.
10. I like living in the country. It's _____ than living in the town.
11. You'll find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map.
12. In some parts of the country, prices are _____ than in others.

II/ Fill in the blanks with the comparative of the adverbs in the box

easily	early	fast	carefully	high
often	hard	long	loud	

1. We could have found the place more easily with a map.
2. We can't hear. Could you speak a bit _____?
3. I can't jump any _____ than that.
4. We are late. Can you walk _____ than that?
5. There are big traffic jams in big cities. They happen _____ nowadays.
6. Who works the _____ in your family?
7. Of all the student, Mark did the test the _____.
8. The movie starts at eight, but we should get to the theater a few minutes _____.
9. This exercise may take _____ than we thought.

III/ Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most...) or a comparative (-er or more...)

1. We stay at the _____ hotel in the town. (cheap)
2. Our hotel was _____ than all the others in the town. (cheap)
3. The United States is very large but Canada is _____. (large)
4. What's the _____ river in the world? (long)
5. What is the _____ sport in your country? (popular)
6. Everest is the _____ mountain in the world. It is _____ than any other mountains. (high)
7. We had a great holiday. It was one of the _____ holidays we're ever had. (enjoyable)
8. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's _____. (comfortable)
9. What's the _____ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
10. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have got three daughters. The _____ is 14 years old. (old)

English 10

Period 15

LESSON 15: EXERCISES (COMPARISONS)

I/ Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

There are lots of hotels in HCM City. You get a wider (wide) choice here than in the other cities of Viet Nam. The new world hotel is the _____ (famous) because president Bill Clinton once stayed there. It's also one of the _____ (expensive) hotels in the city. It is currently the _____ (large) hotel in Viet Nam with 552 guest rooms. Hotel Sofitel Plaza is a _____ (small) hotel but it is _____ (expensive) than the New World hotel. It's the _____ (comfortable) of all. Hotel Equatorial HCM City is also a superior first-class hotel in the city, but it is _____ (cheap) than Hotel Sofitel Plaza. These hotels are _____ (popular) with business people than with tourists. Personally I can't think of anything _____ (boring) than a big modern hotel. My own favorite is Binh Quoi Tourist Village, which is _____ (small) and _____ (pleasant) than many other hotels. The staff at Bing Quoi Tourist Village are _____ (helpful) than at the other hotels. Binh Quoi tourist Village is also in a _____ (nice) place than

the others. There are 49 well-furnished rooms in a very quiet atmosphere. It is just about 20 minutes by car from the city center.

II/ Rewrite the sentences with *as.... as....* or *not as.... as....*

1. Bob is taller than Jack.

→ Jack

isn't _____

2. Tokyo is bigger than Ha Noi.

→ Ha Noi isn't _____

3. Jill is more intelligent than Bill.

→ Bill is _____

4. Are you and your husband the same age?

→ Are you _____ your husband?

5. You work harder than I

→ I _____ don't

6. Dogs are friendlier than cats.

→ Cats _____

—

7. The sun is hotter than the moon.

→ The

moon _____

8. You look younger than Carol.

→ Carol _____

—

III/ Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in its comparative or superlative form.

1. A: Dick is the youngest in the family

B: No, he isn't. He is the oldest.

2. A: Janet was richer than John.

B: No, she wasn't. She was _____

3. A: This is the easiest exercise in the book.

B: No, it isn't. It's _____

4. A: Robert is more polite than his brother?

B: No, he isn't. He is _____

5. A: The weather today is colder than yesterday.

B: No, it isn't. It's _____

6. A: Jack is meaner than Alan.

- B: No, he isn't. He is _____
7. A: I am the tallest in this class!
B: No, you aren't. You're _____
8. A: Nam was the happiest in the class.
B: No, he wasn't. He was _____
-

English 10

Period 16

LESSON 16: IRREGULAR COMPARISON + EXERCISES

I. Tính từ/ trạng từ bất qui tắc

Adj/ Adv	Comparative	Superlative
good/well (tốt)	better	the best
bad/badly (xấu, dở)	worse	the worst
far (xa)	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
little (ít)	less	the least
many/much (nhiều)	more	the most

II. Tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là “e”

- Ex: large larger largest
 wide wider widest
 nice nicer nicest

III. Tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là “y”

- Ex: easy easier easiest
 happy happier happiest
 pretty prettier prettiest

IV. Tính từ/ trạng từ tận cùng là phụ âm đứng trước là một nguyên âm

- Ex: hot hotter hottest
 big bigger biggest
 thin thinner thinnest

EXERCISES

I/ Give the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

- It was an awful day. It was the (bad)_____ day of my life.
- He was a bit depressed yesterday, but he looks (happy)_____today
- John's car runs (well)_____ than Mary's.

4. That's the (far)_____ way to the city center.
5. I feel (good)_____ today than I did last week.
6. HCM City is the (big)_____ city in Viet Nam.
7. Marjorie has (many)_____ books than Sue.
8. He acts (badly)_____ than ever before.
9. This bottle has (little)_____ water than my bottle.
10. Nam is (nice)_____ than Minh.

II/ Rewrite the following sentences, using *Comparative*

1. My homework is worse than yours.
→Your homework is_____
2. He does the test more easily than Nga.
→Nga_____
3. An dictionary is more expensive than an English book.
→An English book_____
4. He behaves now worse than he used to.
→He used to_____
5. My uncle is fatter than my father.
→My father_____
6. Viet Nam isn't as large as the USA
→Viet Nam_____
7. My friend cooks better than I do.
→I_____
8. Hue to Ha Noi is nearer than HCM City to Ha Noi.
→HCM City to Ha Noi_____

English 10

Period 17

LESSON 17: REVISION

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence

1. The word jeans comes from a kind of material that_____ in Europe.
A. made B. had made C. was made D. are made
2. Different styles of jeans_____ to match the 1960's fashions.
A. designed B. are designed C. were designed D. had designed
3. The *ao dai*_____ for years.
A. is modernized C. has been modernized
B. was modernized D. have been modernized

4. A new hospital_____ next year.
 A. is built B. will be built C. has been built D. will build
5. Food_____ direct to the market by trucks.
 A. delivered B. deliver C. can be delivered D. delivers
6. The house has_____ after the fire.
 A. to rebuild B. to be rebuilt C. be to rebuilt D. rebuilt
7. All the homework_____ at home.
 A. should do B. should done C. should be done D. should be doing
8. The application form_____ to the university before May 31st.
 A. must send B. sent C. must be send D. must be sent
9. Traffic rules_____ strictly.
 A. followed B. must followed C. must be followed D. must follow
10. Students_____ to participate in the after school activities.
 A. encourage B. is encouraged C. are encouraged D. encouraged
11. The students are reading some books_____ are on disasters.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
12. The children_____ are playing in the yard are Mr Brown's nephews.
 A. whom B. that C. which D. where
13. They are reading the newspapers_____ have just been published
 A. who B. which C. when D. whom
14. Hoa and her dog_____ are standing over there go to the park.
 A. that B. who C. whom D. which
15. My father will fly to Ha Noi,_____ is the capital city of Viet Nam.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. where
16. My classmates dislike postcards_____ show rough sea and cloud sky
 A. who B. which C. where D. when
17. Neil Armstrong,_____ was the first man walking on the moon, is an American.
 A. who B. which C. whom D. that
18. They called their friends,_____ have lived in the city for a long time
 A. who B. which C. whose D. that
19. They ran out of the house_____ almost collapsed after the strong wind

- A. who B. whose C. which D. where
20. She often plays the music _____ was composed by Chopin.
A. who B. that C. which D. B&C are correct
21. If I finish the dress before Sunday, I _____ it to my sister.
A. give B. will give C. would give D. had given
22. If I had seen the movie, I _____ you about it last night.
A. could tell B. will tell C. had told D. would have told
23. He would give you the money if he _____ it.
A. have B. has C. had D. would have
24. She would call you immediately if she _____ help.
A. needed B. need C. needs D. will need
25. If you have enough time, please _____ the chair before you leave.
A. paint B. will paint C. painted D. would paint
26. We could go for a drive if today _____ Saturday.
A. is B. was C. were D. had been
27. I _____ if they invite me.
A. accept B. could accept C. accepted D. will accept
28. If your mother _____ that car for you, will you be happy?
A. buy B. buys C. could have bought D. will buy
29. If he _____ early, he could have left on the afternoon flight.
A. decided B. decides C. had decided D. would decide
30. If he had left early, he _____ us.
A. will call B. would call C. could have called D. could call
31. John and Marcy went to _____ school yesterday.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
32. _____ Lake Erie is one of the five great Lakes in North America.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
33. On our trip to Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
34. What did you eat for _____ breakfast this morning?
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
35. Louie played _____ basketball and _____ baseball at the boys' Club
A. a, a B. an, an C. the, the D. Ø, Ø
36. While we were in _____ Alaska, we saw an Eskimo village.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

37. Phil can't go to the movies because he has to write _____ essay.
 A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
38. David attend _____ Princeton University.
 A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
39. Mel's mother is in _____ hospital, so we went to visit her last night.
 A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
40. Last night there was _____ bird singing outside my house.
 A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
41. He is not _____ tall as his father.
 A. the B. as C. than D. more
42. John's grades are _____ than his sister's.
 A. higher B. more high C. more higher D. the highest
43. Deana is the _____ of the three sisters.
 A. most short B. shorter C. shortest D. more short
44. She speaks English as _____ as her friend does.
 A. good B. well C. better D. the best
45. Of the three shirts, this one is the _____ .
 A. prettier B. most prettiest C. prettiest D. most pretty
46. The baby's illness is _____ than we thought at first.
 A. bad B. badder C. worse D. badly
47. Today is the _____ day of the month.
 A. hoter B. hotter C. hottest D. hottest
48. He works more _____ than I.
 A. slow B. slowly C. most slowly D. slowest
49. My book is as _____ as yours.
 A. good B. well C. better D. the best
50. I love you _____ than I can say.
 A. much B. many C. more D. the most



A good beginning makes a good ending!

ANSWER KEY

LESSON 2: EXERCISES (PASSIVE VOICE)

I/ Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. The bank near our house has been robbed.
2. I was told to wait outside.
3. They have been driven to the airport.
4. The new highway from north to south will be completed next year.
5. This sweater was made for her son by my aunt.
6. All the 22nd Sea-Games competitions have been broadcast by the TV station
7. I was asked to be here at 10 am.
9. The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.
10. Coffee is made for her parents every day.

II/ Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct active or passive voice

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. was interrupted | 8. Have...paid?/ will be shut off |
| 2. arrived/ was met | 9. happened/ was hit/ was...injured/ was taken |
| 3. wrote/ was written | 10. is/ is visited/ was designed/ was erected/ has been/ is recognized |
| 4. is being repaired | |
| 5. will be built | |
| 6. am confused | |
| 7. was...stolen | |

LESSON 3: PASSIVE OF MODAL VERBS + EXERCISES

Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. Their complaints should be sent to the main office.
2. Your car might be stolen if the keys had been left in it.
3. The fire could be caused by a short circuit.
4. Her friends are going to be invited to her birthday party.
5. The door of the classroom couldn't be opened by Lien.
6. That news should be announced as soon as possible.
7. The scientific book has to be returned to the library by Phong.
8. That old building must be repaired.
9. The memorial monument will be rebuilt by the government.
10. Phong may be elected their leader by the students.
11. Paper written in pencils won't be accepted by the teacher.
12. Some interesting places might be visited by the athletes after Sea-Games.

13. Their house has to be cleaned up by Lan's parents before Tet holidays.
14. She might be interviewed by the principle.
15. Fruit must be kept in the fridge for long.

LESSON 4: SPECIAL PASSIVE VOICE + EXERCISES

Change these sentences into the passive voice

1. We weren't sent any tickets.
2. Has my bedroom been decorated?
3. Were you disturbed in the night?
4. She hasn't been invited to the party.
5. Grammar and writing are taught.
6. It is said that you send your application form to the university.
You are said to send your application form to the university.
7. Thu is elected the leader of the group.
8. No one is seen in the house.
9. Her brother was bought some comic books by Lan.
Some comic books were bought for her brother by Lan.
10. Video games aren't played by the students on the weekend.
11. It was believed that he went abroad to study English.
He was believed to have gone abroad to study English.

LESSON 6: EXERCISES (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

I/ Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete the sentence

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. B. who | 4. C. whom | 7. B. when | 10. B. that |
| 2. A. are | 5. B. whom | 8. B. where | |
| 3. D. whose | 6. B. whom I | 9. C. she | |

II/ Complete the sentences, using a relative pronoun.

1. The girl who chatted with him yesterday arrived here at 6:30.
2. The man who is talking to my father spent 15 minutes measuring our kitchen
3. The architect who designed these flats has moved to HCM City.
4. The young man who lives in the corner rides an expensive motorbike.
5. I'm reading the book which I bought in 1996.
6. I will introduce the man who is sharing the flat with me to you.
7. The young man who is talking to our teacher is Ba's brother.
8. We visited the monument which was built a hundred years ago.
9. The boys are interested in football which is a popular game all over the world.

10. The boy who gave his parents big hugs before he left went abroad to study.

11. My friends who had so much fun at the festival wanted to go there again.

12. Children like to eat ice-cream which can cause toothache.

LESSON 7: RESTRICTIVE & NON-RESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES

I/ Underline..... Then add commas.....

1. The man who is talking to the principal is our form teacher.

2. The boys who are sitting in the first row will receive the medals.

3. The students who are in the grade 10th are going to clean the school yard.

4. The animals which are kept in iron cages will be carried back to the forest

5. Mr Tan, who is our gymmaster, is very thin and tall.

6. The book which we borrowed from the library must be returned by Monday

7. The little boy who is crying over there lost his way.

8. Mrs Van, who lives next door to Hoa, works at the television station.

9. The dog which has some black spots is Ba's.

10. My mother bought the shoes which were made from Hong Kong.

II/ Combine the two sentences.....

1. The lady who you met at the party last night is a famous writer.

2. The child enjoyed the chocolates which her mother bought from France.

3. Dr Oley, who is a popular dentist in the city, is our family's dentist.

4. They drank a lot of Coke which is diet Coke.

5. The river, which flows through Ho Chi Minh City, is the Sai Gon River.

6. The girls are performing the play which they rehearsed yesterday.

7. Their parents are anxious about their children, who come back late

8. The lecturer, who gave an interesting talk on TV last night, is my uncle.

9. The student kept talking about the project which was done last week.

10. Mr Phong, who is supposed to be at the meeting, hasn't come yet.

11. Lan, who forgot to turn off the faucet, went back home.

LESSON 8: REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES + EXERCISES

I/ Use reduced relative clauses in place of the relative clauses

1. Be sure to follow the instructions *given at the top of the page*.

2. Students *arriving late* will not be permitted to enter the classroom.

3. John, *taken by surprise*, hardly knew what to say.

4. The people *waiting for the bus in the rain* are getting wet.

5. We drove along the road *still flooded after the heavy rain*.

6. The scientists *researching the causes of cancer* are making progress

7. The wild ox *kept at Nam Cat Tien National Park* is of a special kind
8. The helicopter *flying toward the lake* made a low droning sound.
9. The winner of the marathon, *breathing deeply and smiling at the crowd*, raised her right hand and waved.
10. Any student *not wanting to go on the trip* should inform the office.

II/ Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence. Change the second sentence of the pair into a reduced relative clause.

1. Our solar system is in a galaxy *called the Milky Way*.
2. I come from a city *located in the southern part of the country*.
3. Anyone *applying to that school* must take an entrance examination.
4. The boy drew pictures of people *waiting for their planes* at the airport.
5. Sunlight *coming through the window* wakes me up early in the morning.
6. Only a few of the movies *shown on Channel 15* are suitable for the children
7. I was wakened by the sound of the laughter *coming from the room next door to mine*.
8. The students *attending class five hours per day* have become quite proficient in their new language.
9. Disney World is a famous amusement park *located in Orlando, Florida, USA, and covering a large area of land*.
10. Do you know the policeman *coming toward us*?

LESSON 10: EXERCISES (IF SENTENCES)

I/ Delete the incorrect verb form.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>send</i> ; 'll tell | 3. <i>are</i> ; 'll eat | 5. 'll go; miss |
| 2. <i>will be</i> ; loses | 4. <i>isn't</i> ; will come | |

III/ Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct form to complete the sentences or exchanges.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. were; could save | 4. had saved; wouldn't have been |
| 2. weren't; would be | 5. started; wouldn't be |
| 3. hadn't wasted; wouldn't have been | |

III/ Complete the following sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. had missed; would have been | 3. had had; would have sent |
| 2. would have forgot; hadn't reminded | 4. would have been; had walked |
| | 5. had known; would have gone |

IV/ Use conditional sentence type 2 with *would* or *could*.

1. If the water weren't too dirty, we could bathe in this part of river.
2. If we didn't have four air conditioners, we wouldn't spend too much money on electricity.
3. If I had Linh's address, I could write to her.
4. If Dick didn't drive carelessly, he wouldn't often cause accidents.
5. If we didn't waste a lot of money on unnecessary things, we could give much help to the poor.

V/ Rewrite the following sentences, using Conditional Sentences Type 3

1. If he had hurried, he wouldn't have missed the train.
2. If my brother had left the car keys, I could have picked him up at the station.
3. If it hadn't rained, we would have gone.
4. If we had had enough money, we would have gone on holiday.
5. If Susan hadn't eaten four ice cream cakes, she wouldn't have felt sick.
6. If he hadn't treated, the patient would have died.
7. If we had had a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
8. If he hadn't been late everyday, he wouldn't have lost his job.
9. If didn't eat so many chips, he wouldn't be fat.
10. If Robert hadn't started smoking cigarettes, he wouldn't have got a bad cough.
11. If those people hadn't been prepared to face the floods, the consequence wouldn't have been disastrous.
12. If it hadn't rained all the time, we would have enjoyed our camping trip.
13. If the trees nearby forests hadn't been cut down without control, that village wouldn't have been heavily flooded last year.
14. If we hadn't started our vacation too late, we wouldn't have suffered bad weather.
15. If she had taken her friends' advice, she wouldn't have failed....business.

LESSON 12: EXERCISES (ARTICLES)

I/ Choose the correct word or phrase for each blank.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. C. the city | 4. D. the Alps | 7. C. the Great Lakes |
| 2. A. London University | 5. B. the Mekong River | 8. D. The world's |
| 3. B. the Pacific Coast | 6. A. Mount Everest | |

II/ Fill in the blanks with *a, an, the* or \emptyset (zero article)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. the | 3. \emptyset / \emptyset | 5. a / \emptyset / \emptyset / \emptyset | 7. \emptyset | 9. The |
| 2. The / \emptyset / the. | 4. The / the / the | 6. The / the | 8. a / \emptyset | 10. The / the |

III/ Put in *a, the, some, or any* where necessary.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| (1)The | (6) Some | (11) the | (16) the | (21) the |
| (2) a | (7) the | (12) a | (17) The | (22) the |
| (3) the | (8) some | (13) Some | (18) the | |
| (4) the | (9) the | (14) the | (19) the | |
| (5) the | (10) the | (15) the | (20) any | |

LESSON 14: EXERCISES (COMPARISONS)

I/ Complete the sentences. Use the.....

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>earlier</u> | 4. thinner | 7. more important | 10. more peaceful |
| 2. more reliable | 5. bigger | 8. simpler | 11. more easily |
| 3. more serious | 6. more interested | 9. more crowded | 12. higher |

II/ Fill in the blanks with the comparative of the adverbs in the box

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. <u>more easily</u> | 3. higher | 5. more often | 7. most | 8. earlier |
| 2. louder | 4. faster | 6. hardest | care fully | 9. longer |

III/ Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most...) or a comparative (-er or more...)

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. cheapest | 4. longest | 7. most enjoyable | 10. oldest |
| 2. cheaper | 5. most popular | 8. more comfortable | |
| 3. larger | 6. highest/ higher | 9. quickest | |

LESSON 15: EXERCISES (COMPARISONS)

I/ Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

Wider/ most famous/ most expensive/ largest/ smaller/ more expensive/
most comfortable/ cheaper/ more popular/ more boring/ smaller/ more
pleasant/ more helpful/ nicer.

II/ Rewrite the sentences with *as.... as....* or *not as.... as....*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Jack isn't as tall as Bob. | 6. Cats aren't as friendly as dogs. |
| 2. Ha Noi isn't as big as Tokyo. | 7. The moon isn't as hot as the sun. |
| 3. Bill is not as intelligent as Jill. | 8. Carol doesn't look as young as you. |
| 4. Are you as old as your husband? | |
| 5. I don't work as hard as you. | |

III/ Complete the sentences with an opposite adjective in its comparative or superlative form.

1. B: No, he isn't. He is the oldest.
2. B: No, she wasn't. She was poorer than John.
3. B: No, it isn't. It's the most difficult exercise in this book.
4. B: No, he isn't. He is ruder than his brother.
5. B: No, it isn't. It's warmer than yesterday.
6. B: No, he isn't. He is more generous than Alan.
7. B: No, you aren't. You're the shortest in this class.
8. B: No, he wasn't. He was the saddest in the class.

LESSON 16: IRREGULAR COMPARISON + EXERCISES

EXERCISES

I/ Give the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. worst | 4. farthest/ | 6. biggest | 9. less |
| 2. happier | furthest | 7. more | 10. nicer |
| 3. better | 5. better | 8. worse | |

II/ Rewrite the following sentences, using *Comparative*

1. Your homework is better than mine.
2. Nga does the test more difficultly than he does.
3. An English book is cheaper than an dictionary.
4. He used to behave better than he does now.
5. My father is thinner than my uncle.
6. Viet Nam is smaller than the USA.
7. I cook worse than my friend does.
8. Hue to Ha Noi is nearer than HCM City to Ha Noi.
→HCM City to Ha Noi is farther/ further than Hue to Ha Noi.

LESSON 17: REVISION

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. C. was made | 7. C. should be done | 13. B. which |
| 2. C. were designed | 8. D. must be sent | 14. A. that |
| 3. C. has been modernized | 9. C. must be followed | 15. C. which |
| 4. B. will be built | 10. C. are encouraged | 16. B. which |
| 5. C. can be delivered | 11. C. which | 17. A. who |
| 6. B. to be rebuilt | 12. B. that | 18. A. who |

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 19. C. which | 30. C. could have called | 41. B. as |
| 20. D. B&C are correct | 31. D. ∅ | 42. A. higher |
| 21. B. will give | 32. D. ∅ | 43. C. shortest |
| 22. D. would have told | 33. C. the | 44. B. well |
| 23. C. had | 34. D. ∅ | 45. C. prettiest |
| 24. A. needed | 35. D. ∅, ∅ | 46. C. worse |
| 25. A. paint | 36. D. ∅ | 47. D. hottest |
| 26. C. were | 37. B. an | 48. B. slowly |
| 27. D. will accept | 38. D. ∅ | 49. A. good |
| 28. B. buys | 39. C. the | 50. C. more |
| 29. C. had decided | 40. A. a | |

EXTRA EXERCISE ON ARTICLES: A, AN, THE

Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an*, *the* or \emptyset (zero article)

A. STORY	B. RULE
<p>In many parts of (1)_____ world, there are places called (2)_____ deserts. In (3)_____ desert we find sand and stones, but very few trees, and it is rare to find water or things to eat. In (4)_____ north of Africa and in parts of Asia, there are people called Arabs. (5)_____ Arab once lost his way in (6)_____ desert. He had no food and nearly dying. Then he saw (7)_____ pool of water. (8)_____ Arab went to (9)_____ pool, but found no water in it. Just then he saw (10)_____ bag lying on (11)_____ sand. He thought that perhaps (12)_____ bag had food in it, and water too. He began to feel it in his hand. He felt that it was filled with little round things, and cried out, "I hope they are dates or nuts." When he opened (13)_____ bag, he found that they were jewels, which are no good to (14)_____ hungry man. (15)_____ poor Arab fell on (16)_____ sand and died of hunger. From this story we may form (17)_____ moral: (18)"_____ jewel may be (19)_____ most</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the only one that there is. 2. No article is needed before noun. 3. one of those places that people call <i>deserts</i>. 4. nouns indicating geographical areas or points on the map. 5 & 6. one Arab, one desert. 7. one of those places that people call <i>pools</i>. 8 & 9. I spoke about this Arab and this pool just now. So, they are the ones you already know about. 10. one bag, or one of those things called <i>bags</i>. 11. the one you know about: the sand of this desert. 12 & 13. We spoke about this bag just now. 14. one of those people that we call <i>hungry men</i>, it doesn't matter which hunger man. 15 & 16. the ones in the story you already know about. 17. <i>The</i> may often be used instead of <i>this</i>. 18. <i>The jewel</i> may stand for <i>every jewel</i> (A <i>jewel</i> is also correct in this case.) 19. We nearly always put <i>the</i> before the words like <i>most</i>.

valueless things.”	
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Compiled by *Le Ngoc Thach*, a teacher of Thong Linh High School

PPCT TIẾNG ANH 10 - TỰ CHỌN – HỌC K

<i>Themes</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Periods</i>	<i>Revision</i>	
I 4 periods	-Passive voice	1 - 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	After a test
II 4 periods	-Relative Clauses	5 – 8	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.	
III 4 periods	-Conditional Sentences -Articles: A/AN/THE	9 – 10 11 - 12	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.	
IV 4 periods	-Comparisons	13 - 16	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.	
Revision 1 period	-Multiple Choice	17	1 - 50	