

UNIT 1. SUBJECT, OBJECT, POSSESSIVE PRONOUN, QUESTION

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. Could you tell me _____ you don't like living in a big city?
a. how b. when c. where d. why
2. "_____ are they?". "Oh, the President's daughters"
a. Who b. Whom c. Which d. That
3. _____ book is this, yours or mine?
a. what b. whose c. with d. whom
4. _____ did you get to Brighton? By train
a. when b. where c. why d. how
5. Do you know that girl? _____ is her name?
a. How b. Which c. What d. Who
6. How _____ will the journey take? Two hours or more?
a. often b. far c. much d. long
7. _____ is that bike? It's Tom's
a. Whose b. Who c. Where d. When
8. _____ is her job? She's a doctor
a. Who b. What c. Whose d. Which
9. The dog bit _____ on the leg
a. hers b. her c. she d. he
10. _____ are going camping over the weekend
a. We b. us c. our d. He
11. _____ father is a teacher
a. He b. his c. She d. him
12. _____ children does your sister have?
a. How b. How many c. How much d. What
13. Jack and Jill got engaged last week. When are _____ going to get married?
a. them b. they c. their d. we
14. He is looking for _____ shoes
a. him b. her c. his d. he
15. _____ is going to New York on vacation
a. We b. You c. He d. I

II. Write these sentences using subject and object pronouns instead of the underlined words:

1. John and I saw Peter yesterday. He bought John and me a cup of coffee

2. David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station

3. I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home

4. Peter and I saw a film called *The Tiger* yesterday. Have you seen The Tiger?

5. Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now

6. George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane

7. There's Jack. Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

8. "Did you see Jonathon last night?" "No, I phoned Jonathon but Jonathon wasn't there"

III. Write the questions to which the underlined words are the answers:

1. I was born in 1980

2. My father was born in Quang Nam

3. My address is 3 Le Loi street

4. It's very hot in HCM in March

5. It takes two hours to ride to Vung Tau by motorbike

6. It's Mr. Dawson's car

7. I go to school by bike

8. My sister speaks English fluently

9. Lan drank your lemon juice

10. Her brother weighs 50 kilos

11. I have learnt English for 6 months

12. This bridge is 5 meters long

13. No, I'm not a teacher. I'm a student

14. My mother goes shopping once a month

15. He was absent from school because he felt sick

16. Mr. Pike enjoys travelling

17. There are ten trees in the garden

18. The cat is in the box

19. Those are her pencils

20. Her brother has breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning

21. My mother works in a hospital

22. Mr. Nam goes to work by car every day

23. This shirt costs 150,000 VND

24. John bought his wife a lot of flowers

25. My brother is learning English because he wants to get a good job

UNIT 2. THE PRESENT SIMPLE & THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I. Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the present continuous or present simple:

1. Tim (live) _____ in Manchester but he (spend) _____ this month in Wales
2. A: _____ (you/work) today?
B: No, I _____. I usually (work) _____ on Fridays but I've got the day off
3. A: What _____ (Josephine/do)
B: She (be) _____ a teacher but she (not teach) at the moment. She (look) _____ for a job.
4. A: Can I have that paper or _____ (you/read) it?
B: No, I (not read) _____ it. I never (read) _____ that paper. I (prefer) _____ the Daily News
5. A: _____ (This bag/belong) to you?
B: No, It _____, but I (know) _____ Anita (look) _____ for her bag
6. I (not smoke) _____ but my husband _____. He (try) _____ to stop at the moment but it's not easy
7. _____ (you/remember) my friend Matthew? He (stay) _____ with me at the moment
8. A: _____ (you/speak) German?
B: No, I _____, but I (want) _____ to learn. I (look) _____ for a coursebook.
9. Emma and Katie usually (visit) _____ me on Saturdays but they _____ (camp) in the New Forest this weekend.
10. A: _____ (Simon/help) you very much?
B: No, not usually, but he (help) me today
11. A: What _____ (you/do)?
B: I (write) _____ a letter to my parents. I (write) _____ them every weekend
12. A: Let's go out _____ B: Look! It (snow) _____ outside. It (come) _____ down quite hard
13. A: What time _____ (you/usually/start) work?
B: Normally, We (start) _____ work at eight o'clock, but we (start) _____ at seven this weekend. We're very busy at the moment
14. A: _____ (you/listen) to the radio? B: No, You can turn it off
15. A: _____ (you/look) for someone?
B: Yes, I (need) _____ to sepak to Neil. Is he in?
A: Yes, but I (think) _____ he's busy. He (talk) _____ to the boss at the moment.
16. A: I (want) _____ a new computer. I (save) _____ up to buy one.
B: But computers (cost) _____ so much money. What's wrong with the one we've got.
A: It (get) _____ out of date. Now
17. A: What _____ (you/do)?
B: I (weigh) _____ this letter. I (need) _____ to know how many stamps to put on it
18. A: I (think) _____ this road is really dangerous. Look how fast that lorry (go) _____
B: I (agree) _____. People shouldn't go so fast
19. A: I (always/fall) _____ asleep. I just can't keep awake.
B: What time _____ (you/go) to bed?
A: About ten o'clock usually. But It (not/make) _____ any difference
20. A: Are you free on Friday?
B: No, We're very busy now. We (have) _____ a party on Sunday.

II. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius _____
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off? _____
3. Let's go out. It doesn't rain now _____
4. Listen to those people. What language do they speak? _____
5. The moon goes round the earth _____
6. I must go now. It gets late _____
7. I usually go to work by car _____
8. "Hurry up! It's time to leave". "I come" _____
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? _____
10. John is never satisfied. He always complain _____

UNIT 3. THE SIMPLE PRESENT & THE PAST CONTINUOUS

I. Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the past continuous or past simple:

1. When the postman (come) _____, I (have) _____ breakfast
2. My sister (wash) _____ dishes while I (work) _____ in the garden
3. While I (talk) _____ to John, the telephone (ring) _____
4. Mr. Taylor (watch) _____ television while his wife (read) _____ a newspaper
5. When I (leave) _____ the house this morning, It (rain) _____ very hard
6. John (talk) _____ to his friends when I (see) _____ him
7. I (see) _____ a bad accident while I (wait) _____ for you in this corner
8. As we (cross) _____ the street, the policeman (shout) _____ at us
9. That tourist (lose) _____ his camera while he (walk) _____ around the city
10. It (snow) _____ when I (get) _____ up this morning
11. Albert Einstein (die) _____ in 1955
12. Tom (go) _____ to the post office twice yesterday.
13. He (fall) _____ while he (go) _____ down the stairs
14. What _____ she (do) when you (arrive) _____ there? She (write) _____ a letter
15. She (have) _____ her bath while her sister (get) _____ the breakfast ready
16. I (go) _____ to ask you to help me, but you (sleep) _____ so peacefully when I (look) _____ into your room that I (decide) _____ to do it alone
17. I (look) _____ up at the sky, dark clouds (gather) _____
18. Just as I (write) _____ the letter, the inkpot (fall) _____ over
19. Mr. Nam (cook) _____ dinner when we (arrive) _____
20. What _____ (you/do) when I (telephone) _____ you last night?

II. Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tenses:

1. I (get) _____ hungry. Let's go and have something to eat
2. Be quiet! I (want) _____ to hear the news broadcast
3. What _____ you (do) yesterday?
I (get) _____ up very early, (have) _____ my breakfast and then I (go) _____ to my office
4. Egypt (produce) _____ some of the finest cotton in the world
5. What _____ she (do) when you (arrive) _____ at her house yesterday morning?
She (cook) _____ her breakfast in the kitchen
6. What _____ you usually (read) when you (be) _____ on holiday?
I (read) _____ detective stories. Now I (read) _____ "The Shut door" by Ivor Lock
7. Ann (wait) _____ for me when I (arrive) _____
8. Mary (usually/phone) _____ me on Fridays but She (not phone) _____ last Friday
9. What's the noise? What (happen) _____ ?
10. Yesterday evening, the phone (ring) _____ three times while we (have) _____ dinner
11. Why are you under the table? You (look) _____ for something?
12. _____ You (watch) TV last night? No, I (have) _____ supper and (go) _____ straight to bed
13. I (not like) _____ staying at hotels, but last summer, we (spend) _____ a few days at a very nice hotel by the sea.
14. Linda (be) _____ busy when we (go) _____ to see her yesterday. She (study) _____ for an exam. We (not want) _____ to disturb her, so we (not stay) _____ very long
15. When I first (tell) _____ Tom the news, he (not believe) _____ me. He (think) _____ that I (joke) _____
16. We usually (go) _____ to Spain on holiday, but this year we (go) _____ to France
17. We can go out now. It (not rain) _____ any more
18. The sun (warm) _____ the air and (give) _____ us light
19. What speed _____ the car (do) at the time of the accident?
20. They (study) _____ in the library when the fire alarm (go) _____ off

III. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. She usually _____ two hours a day
a. work b. is working c. works d. working
2. Don't make noise. My mother _____ with her friends
a. is talking b. was talking c. talks d. talked
3. Listen! They _____ about the exhibition . Let's join them
a. talk b. talked c. are talking d. have talked
4. Where _____ your sister born?
a. were b. was c. did d. is
5. We _____ have white wine, but we _____ red wine
a. didn't/had b. don't/had c. did/didn't d. didn't/have
6. When did you _____ see him?
a. recently b. already c. last d. lately
7. I _____ a bath when the phone rang
a. was having b. had c. am having d. have
8. I _____ her two week ago
a. seen b. was seeing c. saw d. have seen
9. I _____ to his house in 1991
a. moved b. have been moving c. have moved d. was moving
10. He came into the room while they _____ television
a. have watched b. watched c. were watching d. have been watching
11. I fell asleep when I _____ television
a. am watching b. am being watched c. was watching d. All are correct
12. They _____ last week
a. didn't come b. came not c. don't come d. did come
13. Where are Geoff and Anne? _____ in the garden
a. They're sitting b. They sitting c. There sitting d. They're siting
14. It's very cold today and _____
a. It's snowing b. it snows c. its snowing d. it snowing
15. She goes to the library twice a week. She _____ read books there
a. never b. usually c. rarely d. once
16. At nine o'clock yesterday morning, we _____ for the bus
a. are waiting b. waited c. were waiting d. was waiting
17. Tom _____ his hand when he was cooking the dinner
a. burnt b. was burning c. has burnt d. had burnt
18. He _____ me every Sunday, and we often go fishing together
a. came to see b. comes to see c. will be coming to seed. All answer are correct
19. The phone rang while she _____ dinner
a. cooks b. was cooking c. is cooking d. has cooked
20. My sister _____ trouble with her motobike now, so she has to take the bus to work
a. have b. is having c. was having d. had
21. When my mum got home, _____
a. the dinner be cooked b. I was cooking dinner
c. I am cooking dinner d. the dinner deing cooked
22. Emma and Katie usually _____ their grandmother at weekends
a. have visited b. visits c. visit d. are visiting
23. Peter was reading a book by Mark Twain _____ his friends came
a. while b. when c. during d. if
24. Look! That boy _____ an elephant over there
a. fed b. was feeding c. feeds d. is feeding
25. He _____ in London at the moment
a. studies b. has studied c. is studying d. will study

UNIT 4. THE PRESENT PERFECT

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- We have lived in this town _____ 1998
a. for b. since c. ago d. in
- “Let’s go to the new movie down town”. “Thanks, but I _____ it already”
a. have seen b. saw c. had seen d. ever seen
- _____ flown in an aeroplane before?
a. Have you ever b. Had you ever c. Are you d. Do you
- Jack _____ his homework yet, so he won’t go out with his friends
a. finish b. has finished c. doesn’t finish d. hasn’t finished
- I’ve worked here _____ six years
a. for b. since c. over d. in
- Have you ever _____ the United States?
a. been in b. been to c. gone in d. gone to
- They _____ married for 22 years
a. have got b. have been c. was d. got
- Robert _____ in three important water polo games so far
a. played b. had played c. is playing d. has played
- Nothing _____ in this town since I first visited it
a. changed b. was changing c. changes d. has changed
- Because Lan _____ breakfast, she isn’t hungry now
a. was eating b. eats c. ate d. has eaten
- Up to now, I _____ a lot of information about her
a. will learn b. learnt c. would learn d. have learnt
- She has worked as a secretary _____ she graduated from college
a. since b. until c. before d. while
- I’m a vegetarian. I _____ meat since I was a child
a. haven’t eaten b. don’t eat c. haven’t been eating d. am not eating
- I _____ here for ten years
a. lives b. am living c. live d. have been living
- Tom was leaning against the wall, out of breath. He _____
a. was running b. has been running c. has run d. would run
- I’m sorry, Mrs Johnson hasn’t _____
a. arrived just b. already arrived c. arrived already d. arrived yet
- My cousins _____ seen a kangaroo
a. have never b. never have c. has never d. haven’t never
- I _____ to London five times already this week
a. went b. have gone c. have been d. was going
- Margaret has _____ here since February
a. being worked b. working c. been working d. been worked

II. Supply the correct verb form: Past simple or Present Perfect

- Mr. Greenm (teach) English in this school since he (graduate) from the university in 1986
- He (write) a book since last year
- You (watch) TV last night?
- I (read) the novel written by Jack London several times before
- Someone (steal) my handbag on the bus
- Last month, I (be) in the hospital for ten days
- My father (not smoke) for 5 years
- You (receive) any letter from your parents yet?
- He (leave) home two weeks ago and we (not hear) from him since then
- A: You (speak) to Mrs. Baker yesterday?
B: No, I (not see) her for a long time
A: I (not can) remember when I last (see) her

11. My brother (join) the army when he (be) young
12. Mr. Jackson (paint) his house since last month
13. Columbus (discover) America more than 400 years ago
14. We (study) French for five years at school but we (not learn) very much
15. A: You (teach) English before?
B: Yes, I (have). I (teach) English for three years in Hong Kong and when I (come) back, I (start) teaching at the Kensington school of English and I (teach) there since then
16. A: I (see) Jack last night
B: Oh really? I (not see) him for three months. How is he?
17. A: you (ever/win) a competition? B: Yes, I (win) a photographic competition in 2001
18. Geoge (work) at the university so far
19. We (not live) in England for two years now
20. When I (be) a child, I (want) to be a doctor

III. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it

1. I have never read such a romantic story
This is _____
2. We started cooking for the party four hours ago
We have _____
3. How long is it since they bought the house?
When _____
4. It's years since we decorated this room
We haven't _____
5. She hasn't been to the hairdresser for three months
It's _____
6. I've never met such a famous person before
It's _____
7. They last visited me five years ago
They haven't _____
8. I haven't been to Bristol for 3 years
The last time _____
9. Laurence hasn't seen his sister since she left for Japan
Laurence last _____
10. Lucy hasn't worn that dress since Barbara's wedding
The last time _____
11. My sister has studied French for 2 years
My sister began _____
12. I have never seen such a mess in my life
It's _____
13. Robert and Catherine have been married for 4 years
It's _____
14. When did Catherine and Henry get engaged?
How long _____
15. I have never seen a dirtier-looking dog
It's _____
16. Mary rang hours and hours ago
It's _____
17. Tom is ill. He became ill three days ago
Tom _____
18. It's 2 years since she left university
She _____
19. I have never tasted such a delicious cake in my life
This is _____
20. How long is it since you saw Mary?
When _____

UNIT 5. THE PAST PERFECT & THE PAST SIMPLE

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. He felt very sleepy _____ he had eaten too much
a. of b. at c. after d. before
2. When we arrived, the train _____ the station
a. already left b. had already left c. had left already d. has left already
3. I called you at 8:00am, but you _____ out
a. went b. just had gone c. had just gone d. had gone just
4. Lisa _____ me a ride because I _____ the bus
a. gave/had missed b. gave/missed c. had given/missed d. had given/had missed
5. _____ I went to bed, I'd taken a bath and brushed my teeth
a. after b. when c. if d. before

II. Supply the correct verb form: Past tenses:

1. They (go) _____ home after they (finish) _____ their work
2. The children (play) _____ football when their mother (come) _____ back
3. She said that she (already, see) _____ Dr. Rice
4. When we (come) _____ to the stadium, the match (already, begin) _____
5. He (sit) _____ in a café when I (see) _____ him
6. They told me they (not eat) _____ such kind of food before
7. He (ask) _____ me why he (come) _____ so early
8. After they (go) _____, I (sit) _____ down and (rest) _____
9. Before she (watch) _____ TV, she (do) _____ her homework
10. After taking a bath, he (go) _____ to bed
11. She (win) _____ the gold medal in 1986
12. What he (be) _____ when he (be) _____ young?
13. Is was the first time I (ever see) _____ such a beautiful girl
14. Yesterday John (go) _____ to the store before he (go) _____ home
15. Our teacher (tell) _____ us yesterday that he (visit) _____ England in 1970
16. Tom (see) _____ a serious accident while he (stand) _____ at the bus stop
17. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie (already start) _____
18. Before Alice (go) _____ to sleep, she (call) _____ her family
19. When the phone (ring) _____, I (have) _____ dinner
20. Daisy (agree) _____ with other members in the last meeting,
21. What you (do) _____ at 6p.m yesterday?
22. The little girl asked what (happen) _____ to her ice-cream
23. He (teach) _____ in this school before he (leave) _____ for England
24. The bell (ring) _____ while Tome (take) _____ a bath

III. Join the following pairs of sentences, using the conjunction in bracket

1. I had a bath. I went to bed (after)

2. I read the letter. I threw it away (when)

3. He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)

4. I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it (when)

5. I didn't go to bed. I did my homework (until)

6. I spent all my money. I went home (when)

7. I read the book. I saw the movie (before)

8. Her children left home. She started writing (after)

UNIT 6. WILL & BE GOING TO

I. Supply the correct verb form:

- Jack: We need some bread for lunch
Ben: Oh, do we? I _____ (go) to the shop and get some. I feel like a walk
Before he goes out, Ben talks to Jane:
Ben: I _____ (get) some bread! Do you want anything from the shop?
Jane: Yes, I need some envelopes
Ben: Okay, I _____ (get) some
- John has to go to the airport to catch a plane. He hasn't got a car.
John: Alan, can you take me to the airport this evening?
Alan: Of course, I _____ (take) you. I'd be delighted
Later that day, Eric offers to take John to the airport
Eric: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
John: No, thanks, Eric. Alan _____ (take) me
- A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. He _____ (have) a holiday for a few weeks and then He _____ (do) a computer programming course
- You have made an appointment with the dentist for Friday morning
Friend: Shall we meet on Friday morning
You: I can't on Friday. I _____ (go) to the dentist
- A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I _____ (do) it now
- A: What shall we have for dinner?
B: I don't know. I can't make up my mind
A: Come on, hurry up! Make a decision!
B: Okay then. We _____ (have) chicken
- A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, It looks as if it _____ (fall) down
- A: Can I speak to Marco?
B: Hold on, I _____ (get) him

II. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- When I _____ to him, I _____ him your news
a. talk/give b. will talk/give c. talk/will give d. will talk/will give
- Wait a minute. - _____ the door for you
a. I'll open b. I open c. I'll be open d. I've opened
- I _____ send the parcel until I hear from you
a. will b. won't c. often d. not
- They are coming here _____ three weeks
a. for b. since c. in d. after
- My mother _____ to stay with us next week
a. is coming b. will have come c. comes d. would come
- Andrew and Mary _____ married in May
a. will be b. are going to be c. are getting d. get
- _____ Anna all the news when I see her
a. I'll tell b. I'm going to tell c. I tell d. I shall tell
- Our friends _____ meet us at the airport tonight
a. are b. are going to c. go to d. will be to
- _____ you lend me your calculator for some minutes, please?
a. Should b. Will c. Need d. Must
- Can somebody come and help me? Yes, _____ help you
a. I'll help b. I'm helping c. I will to help d. I help

UNIT 7. VERB PATTERN

I. Supply the correct verb form:

1. Don't forget _____ (phone) your mother
2. I love _____ (be) on my own and _____ (listen) to music
3. Would you like _____ (go) to the beach this afternoon?
4. I enjoy _____ (read) your letters very much
5. We like _____ (live) here but we miss _____ (talk) to our old friends
6. Mathew suggested _____ (go) out for a meal but I wanted _____ (stay) at home
7. She couldn't _____ (reply) because she didn't know what to say
8. My friend let me _____ (drive) her car
9. She doesn't allow _____ (smoke) in the house
10. I wish that dog would _____ (stop) _____ (bark). It's driving me mad
11. The film was very sad. It made me _____ (cry)
12. Can you remind me _____ (buy) some coffee when we go out?
13. I tried _____ (give) up _____ (take) sugar in my tea but I didn't like it
14. I am hoping _____ (stop) _____ (work) at the factory soon
15. Her mother makes her _____ (clean) her room
16. Don't worry. The exam may not _____ (be) very difficult
17. He started _____ (play) golf last year
18. I'd like _____ (continue) _____ (study), but I haven't got enough money
19. I'm thinking of _____ (buy) a car
20. She finished _____ (write) the book but then she decided _____ (start) another one

II. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. It was difficult _____ a date which was convenient for everyone
a. making b. to make c. make d. made
2. Charlie Chaplin films often _____ me _____
a. makes/laugh b. make/laughing c. make/laugh d. makes/laughing
3. I think your house really needs _____
a. for repainting b. to repaint c. being repainted d. to be repainted
4. Would you please show me _____ yahoo messenger?
a. to use b. using c. how can I use d. how to use
5. I enjoy _____ places I've never been to before
a. to visit b. visiting c. visit d. with visiting
6. Mary told me _____ to go to the bank
a. don't forget b. not forget c. not to forget d. should not forget
7. Peter now rides his bike to work in stead of _____ by bus
a. travel b. travels c. travelling d. to travel
8. Let him _____ it himself
a. do b. to do c. does d. doing
9. Do you think English is an important language _____". "Yes, I think so"
a. for mastering b. to master c. master d. mastering
10. He promised _____ so fast again
a. not to drive b. he don't drive c. not drive d. drive not
11. _____ in a foreign country can be very difficult
a. Live b. Living c. Lived d. To living
12. He _____ very heavily, but he gave it up last year
a. use to smoke b. used to smoke c. used smoking d. usually smoked
13. Lan's shoes are very dirty. They need _____
a. to clean b. cleaned c. cleaner d. cleaning
14. I asked them to be quiet but they kept _____
a. to talk b. talk c. talking d. to be talked
15. Put that cigarette out! You are not allowed _____ here

- a. smoking b. smoke cigarettes c. to smoke d. to cigarette smoke
16. They heard him _____ for help
a. to shout b. shouting c. shouted d. shouts
17. My parents weren't strict with me at all. They _____ me do what I wanted
a. let b. allowed c. made d. agreed
18. School children are looking forward to _____ on holiday
a. go b. be going c. going d. went
19. In general, my father doesn't mind _____ the housework, but he hates to do the cooking
a. do b. doing c. done d. to do
20. Mr. Minh _____ wearing a crash helmet when he goes somewhere on his motorbike
a. used to b. is used to c. is using d. used

III. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it

1. I don't find it difficult to get up early in the morning
I am used _____
2. Please don't play your music so loudly
Would you mind _____ ?
3. Ba is interested in telling jokes
Ba enjoys _____
4. Don't let me forget to phone my sister
Remind _____
5. Would you mind turning the radio down?
Could you _____
6. Please don't interrupt me all the time
Would you mind _____
7. We don't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead
Instead of _____
8. He looks order when he wears glasses
Glasses make _____
9. My father said I could use his car
My father allowed _____
10. Sue is excited about going to Spain on holiday
Sue is looking _____
11. I would like you to help me put the chair away
Do you mind _____ ?
12. I'm always nervous when I travel by air
Travelling _____
13. The sudden noise caused me to jump
The sudden noise made _____
14. Betty let Karen keep the kitten
Betty allowed _____
15. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour
It's better to avoid _____
16. Don't stop him doing what he wants
Let _____
17. At first I didn't want to apply for the job but Sarah persuaded me
Sarah persuaded _____
18. My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police
My lawyer advised _____
19. They got married. They didn't tell any of their friends
They got married without _____
20. He was sorry he hadn't said goodbye to her at the airport
He regretted _____

UNIT 8. IF CLAUSE & WISH

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- It's a very nice drink. I'm sure you would like it if you _____ it?
a. tested b. ate c. tried d. surveyed
- If you have a map along, you _____ get lost
a. will b. will not c. wouldn't d. would
- "Why didn't you attend the party?" " - I would have gone if I _____ time"
a. have had b. had c. had had d. would have
- If I lived by the sea, I _____ a lot of swimming
a. would do b. will do c. do d. did
- Water freezes if the temperature _____ below zero
a. fall b. will fall c. falls d. fell
- If I _____ Prime Minister, I'd have many schools built
a. am b. were c. had been d. will be
- _____ we hurry, we'll miss the bus
a. if b. if not c. unless d. even if
- What _____ you do if you _____ a King?
a. will/are b. would/were c. would have/had been d. would/had been
- If he _____ come soon, I'm not going to wait
a. isn't b. didn't c. doesn't d. hasn't
- I wish I _____ in a big house with a beautiful garden
a. lived b. live c. living d. am living
- If it rains this evening, I _____ go out
a. don't b. won't c. am not d. shalln't
- _____ the salary meets my expectations, I will accept the job offer
a. Therefore b. Although c. If d. So
- The world's population will continue to rise _____ we don't do anything about it
a. if b. however b. how d. unless
- I _____ any classes if I were you
a. won't miss b. don't miss c. wouldn't miss d. didn't miss
- If the weather _____ worse, we won't go to the beach
a. would get b. gets c. got d. will get
- I wish I _____ a car. I'm tired of catching the bus to work every day
a. will have b. had c. had had d. have
- _____ I were you, I would take a taxi to the airport
a. Unless b. Because c. When d. If
- I wish you _____ to the theatre last night, but you didn't
a. came b. was coming c. would come d. had come
- The weather was terrible. I wish it _____ warmer
a. were b. was c. has been d. had been
- if I had time, I _____ to the beach with you this weekend
a. will go b. will have gone c. would have gone d. would go

II. Complete the sentence with correct form of the word given:

- If I had a typewriter, I (type) _____ it myself
- If I (know) _____ his telephone number, I'd give it to you
- I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) _____ it with my own eyes
- If you (arrive) _____ ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat
- I (not buy) _____ that coat if I (be) _____ you
- If she had asked you, you (accept) _____ ?
- This soup isn't very good. It (taste) _____ better if it (not be) _____ so salty
- I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. It (be) _____ quicker if I (walk) _____
- She wishes her father (be) _____ here now to help her
- I wish you (not give) _____ them my phone number yesterday
- I wish someone (give) _____ me a job next month

11. If only I (have) _____ more time to do this job
12. He missed an exciting football match on TV last night. He wishes he (watch) _____ it
13. Ken got to the station in time to catch his train. If he (miss) it, he (be) late for his interview
14. I wish she (come) _____ to see me yesterday
15. I must hurry. My friend will be annoyed if I (not be) _____ on time

III. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. You can't visit the United States unless you get a visa
If _____
2. We didn't go on holiday because we didn't have enough money
If _____
3. What a pity you failed your driving test!
I wish _____
4. I'm sorry I missed your birthday party
I wish _____
5. Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house
We can _____
6. He's sorry now that he didn't invite Molly to his party
He wishes _____
7. Unless he phones immediately, he won't get any information
If he _____
8. Mr. Will lost his job because he was late every day
If Mr. Will _____
9. My husband didn't leave the car keys, so I couldn't pick him up at the station
If _____
10. He didn't hurry, so he missed the train
If _____
11. We didn't go because it rained
If _____
12. I'm sorry that I didn't finish my homework last night
I wish _____
13. The child will die if nobody sends for a doctor
Unless _____
14. Susan felt sick because she ate 4 cream cakes
If _____
15. Maria didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now
Maria wishes _____
16. John is fat because he eats so many chips
If John _____
17. It's a pity I didn't take my doctor's advice
I wish _____
18. The accident happened because the train driver ignored a warning light
If _____
19. We got lost because we didn't have a map
If _____
20. Mrs. Taylor doesn't like living in such a small house
Mrs. Taylor wishes _____
21. If Joe doesn't change his ways, he will end up in prison
Unless _____
22. If he doesn't work harder, he'll lose his job
Unless _____
23. Elizabeth got a bad cold because she started smoking cigarettes
If Elizabeth _____
24. Joan will stay on at school unless she finds a good job before September
If Joan _____

UNIT 9. PASSIVE VOICE & CAUSATIVE FORM

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- Mickey Mouse Cartoons _____ into sixty languages
a. have translated b. translated
c. have been translated d. were being translated
- Today many kinds of electric devices _____ in Japan
a. produced b. were produced c. are produced d. will produce
- The room _____ when I arrived
a. was cleaning b. is cleaned c. was cleaned d. was being cleaned
- Oh, No! My camera isn't here. It _____ stolen!
a. has been b. is c. is being d. has
- Fiat _____ a group of Italian businessmen
a. is started for b. is started by c. was started by d. was started for
- Unless we can find new sources of energy, our life will certainly _____
a. affect b. be affected c. affected d. be affecting
- The World Health Organization _____ in 1948 in order to carry out medical research and improve international health care
a. was established b. had established c. established d. had been established
- This atlas _____ in the classroom yesterday
a. was leaving b. left c. was left d. leaves
- Glass is usually _____ sand
a. made from b. made of c. made by d. made with
- The manager _____ the cheque recently
a. has been signed b. has signed c. sign d. signed
- I'm going to have my house _____ this weekend
a. redecorates b. redecorating c. redecorated d. redecorate
- Dad, I want to have my bike _____. It looks so ugly
a. to repaint b. repaint c. repainted d. repainting
- My children had many photographs _____ while we were on our vacation
a. taking b. take c. taken d. took
- I'm going to have the mechanic _____ my car tomorrow
a. will be repaired b. repair c. repaired d. to be repaired
- I'm going to go out and _____
a. have made my dress b. have my dress made
c. let my dress made d. my dress be made

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

- Toshico had her car (repair) _____ by a mechanic
- Ellon got Marvin (type) _____ her paper
- We got our house (paint) _____ last week
- Dr. Byrd is having the students (write) _____ a composition
- Mark got his transcripts (send) _____ to the university
- Maria is having her hair (cut) _____ tomorrow
- Will Mr. Brown have the porter (carry) _____ his luggage to his car?
- My sister has had a new dress (make) _____ recently
- The Wilsons won't have a new house (build) _____ on that corner next month
- The President had his advisors (arrange) _____ a press conference

III. Turn the following sentences into the passive voice or the active voice

- They can't make tea with cold water _____
- They will hold the meeting before May Day _____
- They have to repair the engine of the car _____
- The teacher is going to tell a story _____
- Mary is cutting the cake with a sharp knife _____
- Luckily for me, they didn't call my name _____
- No one believes his story _____

8. After class, one of the students always erases the chalk board _____
9. They have provided the victims with food and clothing _____
10. The chief enginer was instructing all the workers of the plant _____
11. The teacher gave each of us two exercise books _____
12. Someone will tell him that news _____
13. They paid me a lot of money to do the job _____
14. Open your book. _____
15. Take off your hat. _____
16. Don't do that silly thing again. _____
17. Have they changed the window of the laboratory _____
18. Do they teach English here? _____
19. Will you invite her to your wedding party? _____
20. Did the teacher give some exercises _____
21. Is she making big cakes for the party _____
22. Why didn't they help him? _____
23. How many games has the team played? _____
24. Where do people speak English? _____
25. Who are they keeping in the kitchen? _____
26. Who looked after the children for you? _____
27. These exersice were done well _____
28. This dress must be washed in cold water _____
29. The lessons are being written by the students now _____
30. These animals at the zoo are fed twice a day _____
31. All the arrangements have been made _____
32. When was this radio manufactured? _____
33. How are candles made? _____
34. Is Mathematics taught in this school? _____
35. Were you taught how to apply this theory by your teachers? _____

IV. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. The architect has drawn plans for an extension of the house
Plans _____
2. They haven't cleaned the streets this week. **The streets** _____
3. No one has signed this cheque. **This cheque** _____
4. He couldn't repair the broken vase. **The** _____
5. They'll have to change the date of the meeting again
The date _____
6. The robber made the bank manager hand over the money
The bank manager _____
7. The postman was bitten by our dog. **Our dog** _____
8. They will catch all the prisoners again by tonight. **All the prisoners** _____
9. Sally was given a microcomputer for her birthday by her parents
Sally's parents _____
10. Someone has stolen my bike. **My bike** _____
11. The mechanic serviced my car last week. I _____
12. They don't eat the cake because it is very bad. **The cake** _____
13. The garage is going to repair the car for us next week
We _____
14. Somebody repaired her car yesterday. She _____
15. That old house at the end of the road has been sold
They _____
16. My suit needs to be cleaned before the interview. **I must** _____
17. Mr. Dryden mended the washing machine for me
I had _____
18. People speak English in Australia. **English** _____

REVISION: TENSE, IF, VERB PATTERN, PASSIVE VOICE

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. You can use my phone if yours (not work) _____
2. I suddenly felt an insect (crawl) up my leg _____
3. You ought to get your watch (repair) _____
4. She couldn't get into the house because she (lose) _____ the key
5. Please don't disturb him. He (work) _____
6. I was very tired. I tried (keep) _____ my eyes open but I couldn't
7. He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help (smile) _____
8. Morris got his dog (bring) _____ him the paper
9. I am looking forward to (see) _____ Hai again
10. I (have) _____ my house (paint) _____. That's why there is all this mess
11. Oh, John. I (look) _____ for you everywhere. Where you (be) _____?
12. Years (pass) _____ since we (begin) _____ school together
13. If you'd like to meet the president, I (arrange) _____ it
14. We (get) _____ there by lunch time if we had caught the ten o'clock train
15. He described the accidents as if he (see) _____ it himself
16. Everyone (stop) _____ laughing when we came in
17. I heard that you (buy) _____ that house and (move) _____ there before you got your promotion
18. Nobody knew what (happen) _____ the day before
19. How long you (learn) _____ English?
20. Where's your father? He (work) _____ in the garden
21. Look. The rain (stop) _____
22. If you (be) _____ in my position, what you (do) _____ ?
23. (Walk) _____ over the bridge, I found a fountain pen
24. Don't let the fire (go) _____ out
25. You can hardly avoid (meet) _____ her if you both work in the same office
26. We're going to have our luggage (weigh) _____
27. Can you make this old engine (start) _____ ?
28. How long you (work) _____ for that company? Do you like it there?
29. Trees (plant) _____ since it (stop) _____ (rain) _____
30. Where's Tom? He (play) _____ tennis
31. Somebody (eat) _____ all my biscuits. The packet is empty
32. I (not send) _____ the parcel until I hear from you
33. We don't recognize him. He (change) _____ a lot
34. I wish I (be) _____ you
35. I (know) _____ him since our schooldays
36. Roger (have) _____ a bath when the phone rang
37. When he arrived, I (make) _____ four phone calls
38. There were some people (row) _____ on the river
39. They planned (settle) _____ down in the country
40. I (buy) _____ a house last year, but I (not sell) _____ my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses
41. He (play) _____ football since he (be) _____ ten years old
42. They (build) _____ that bridge when I was here last year. They (not finish) _____ it yet
43. Do you think the grass needs (cut) _____
44. Tom refused (lend) _____ me some money
45. Have you decided what (eat) _____ for dinner this evening?
46. I'm looking forward to (meet) _____ her
47. he is used to (live) alone _____
48. Tom let me (drive) _____ his car yesterday
49. We don't mind (work) _____ at night

50. She (be) _____ a secretary since she (leave) _____ school
51. Look! Here (come) _____ your brother
52. What you (do) _____ yesterday at seven PM?
53. If I (have) _____ the money now, I (buy) _____ a car
54. Would you mind (open) _____ the window?
55. I crossed the street (avoid) _____ (meet) _____ him
56. It's not worth (worry) _____ about
57. Peter is not here now. If he (be) _____ here now, he (enjoy) _____ the play
58. Yesterday they (come) _____ back home after they (finish) _____ their work
59. When we arrived, he (read) _____ books
60. Their father (be) _____ a teacher of mathematics for 25 years
61. Anna got her paper (type) _____ by a friend
62. He (work) _____ very hard lately
63. The house is much smaller than we (think) _____ at first
64. He refused to admit that he (steal) _____ that bicycle
65. It (be) _____ hours since he left
66. He visited his friend yesterday and found that she (be) _____ out
67. He (move) _____ to Paris last year where he now (live) _____
68. When they (get) _____ to the theater, the play _____ (begin). They (be) _____ twenty minutes late
69. She was late because she (have) _____ an accident
70. We (live) _____ here for the last six months and have decided to move
71. Don't take the newspaper away, I still (read) _____ it
72. I can't stand (listen) _____ to their complaints any longer
73. The sun (rise) _____ in the east
74. She (not drink) _____ coffee. She (drink) _____ Coca Cola
75. It (be) _____ often hot in the summer
76. What you (do) _____ every evening?
77. The earth (circle) _____ the sun once every 365 days
78. I (see) her often _____
79. Most rivers (flow) _____ into the sea
80. Vegetarians (not eat) _____ meat
81. Bees (make) _____ honey
82. Rice (not grow) _____ in cold climates
83. Where Martin (come) _____ from? He (be) _____ Scottish
84. Bad driving (cause) _____ many accidents
85. Sue can (speak) _____ Vietnamese very well
86. We usually (go) _____ to the library three times a week, but last week we (go) _____ twice
87. Yesterday, I (be) _____ busy, so I (not have) _____ time to phone you
88. Would you like (come) _____ to dinner tomorrow?
89. Mary usually (wash) _____ her hands before meals
90. How you (get) _____ there yesterday?
91. She (learn) _____ Spanish since she was ten
92. The Greens (go) _____ round the museum when it rained yesterday
93. Please ask them (turn) _____ off the lights
94. I enjoyed (read) _____ the books
95. My father (buy) _____ a new bookshelf yesterday
96. They (live) _____ here for a month
97. We wish she (can) _____ come
98. Rice (plant) _____ in Asia
99. James has his shirts (clean) _____ at the drycleaners
100. George is getting his teachers (give) _____ him a make-up exam

UNIT 10. PREPOSITION

I. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition where is necessary

1. I listened _____ the news _____ the radio.
2. I'll see you _____ 9.00 _____ the morning
3. Don't tell anyone _____ me
4. I live _____ a flat _____ Paris
5. I'm looking _____ my neighbour's cat while she's on holiday
6. I waited twenty minutes _____ a bus yesterday. for
7. What are you doing _____ this evening?
8. She arrived _____ England two years ago
9. I'd like to book a table _____ twelve _____ 6:30 this evening
10. I'm going _____ home
11. I spoke _____ Mary a few days ago
12. My sister's coming to stay _____ December 19
13. The differences _____ British English and American English are small
14. She's arriving _____ Monday
15. Janet doesn't take good _____ himself
16. It's very cold here _____ night
17. I never work _____ the weekend
18. I'm a little short _____ money
19. School starts _____ September 5th
20. I'll see you _____ lunchtime
21. I normally go to the south of France _____ the winter. I usually go _____ December, but _____ last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill
22. We are ashamed _____ his behaviour
23. Mr. Smith is not accustomed _____ hot weather
24. My home is far _____ school
25. Ken was proud _____ his good marks on English
26. My plan is similar _____ your, but it is different _____ Ken's
27. We'll leave _____ eleven o'clock _____ Saturday morning
28. Shall we visit George _____ Spain _____ next April?
29. I always drink two cups of coffee _____ breakfast. _____ the afternoon, I drink tea. I drink hot milk _____ night before I go to bed
30. They play golf _____ every Tuesday _____ the summer
31. I gave her a painting _____ her birthday _____ June this year
32. The children are playing _____ the grass _____ the park
33. Does this bus stop _____ the railway station?
34. I live in a flat _____ the fifth floor
35. There is a queue of people _____ the bus stop
36. My mother is always busy _____ her housework
37. The air at the seaside is good _____ health
38. My friend is good _____ Maths and Physics
39. I put the books _____ the table
40. The butter is _____ the fridge
41. We are grateful _____ our teacher
42. The beach is full _____ tourists in summer
43. I met her _____ the party
44. She works _____ Moscow
45. The dictionary is _____ my desk
46. I left my books _____ school
47. There was still a lot of snow _____ the ground when I arrived
48. He lives _____ a very nice area
49. She always agrees _____ everything he says
50. I apologize _____ keeping you waiting

II. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. The children were afraid _____ upsetting their parents
a. of b. to c. with d. in
2. Uncle Ho spent all his life fighting _____ the Independence of our country
a. for b. over c. against d. with
3. Valentine's Day is celebrated _____ February 14
a. in b. at c. on d. to
4. I'll have to take these books _____ to the library
a. on b. with c. back d. off
5. I believe _____ what he said
a. in b. on c. with d. into
6. English is spoken all _____ the world
a. over b. in c. above d. on
7. She _____ on talking although I wasn't listening
a. got b. looked c. put d. went
8. You should always do your best to get along _____ other people
a. about b. with c. into d. to
9. He likes to take _____ in sports, not only to watch it
a. place b. practice c. exercise d. part
10. That car is different _____ mine
a. to b. from c. of d. with
11. He died _____ hunger and cold
a. with b. by c. of d. for
12. After his long absence from school, he found it difficult to _____ up with the rest of his class
a. take b. make c. work d. catch
13. She isn't _____ well with the new manager
a. getting on b. going on c. keeping on d. taking on
14. I am not good _____ mathematics
a. for b. with c. in d. at
15. My wife will return to Bangkok _____ the fifth of March
a. in b. on c. at d. during
16. Did you come _____ car?
a. with b. in c. of d. by
17. I think we can meet _____ the bus stop
a. on b. at c. in d. behind
18. It happened _____ lunch-time _____ Friday
a. at/in b. at/on c. in/on d. on/at
19. The train has to go _____ three tunnels
a. across b. along c. through d. under
20. That student over there – the one _____ the blonde hair
a. in the blonde hair b. in blonde hair c. blonde haired d. with the blonde hair
21. It was very late but _____ last we reached the hotel
a. in the b. at the c. in d. at
22. What time did they arrive _____ the airport?
a. at b. in c. on d. to
23. She learnt French _____ listening to tapes
a. by b. for c. on d. with
24. The rooms were full _____ old furniture
a. of b. with c. from d. off
25. "Don't forget to take _____ your shoes when you are in a Japanese house
a. in b. off c. up d. apart
26. Who's going to look _____ the children while you're away?
a. up b. after c. over d. at

UNIT 11. COMPARISON

I. Forming comparatives and superlatives:

happy	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>	thin		
beautiful			busy		
new			patient		
neat			young		
hot			bad		
good			comfortable		
handsome			rude		
mean			sad		
generous			large		

II. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets

- Mary is (pretty) _____ as her sister
- A new house is (expensive) _____ than an old one
- His job is (important) _____ than mine
- Of the four ties, I like the red one (well) _____
- Nobody is (happy) _____ than Miss Snow
- Today English is the (international) _____ of language
- John is much (strong) _____ than I thought
- Benches are (comfortable) _____ than arm-chairs
- Bill is (good) _____ than you thought
- Mr. Bush is the (delightful) _____ person I have ever know
- Bill is (lazy) _____ and (lazy) _____
- It becomes (hard) _____ and (hard) _____ to find a job
- As the conversation went on, he became (talkative) _____
- As I waited for my interview, I became (nervous) _____
- Is the book (interesting) _____ than the one you read last week?

III. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- This is the _____ river in the world
a. most long b. longest c. long most d. longer
- Do you think older people drive _____ than younger people?
a. slow b. slower c. more slow d. more slowly
- They all dance well, but John dances _____
a. better b. more good c. the better d. the best
- Your computer is more expensive than _____
a. me b. my c. mine d. myself
- My car isn't very new. Your car is _____ than my car
a. newer b. older c. not new d. less new
- Who is _____ in your class?
a. the interlligentest b. the most intelligent
c. more intelligent d. the more intelligent
- His mother is older than she _____
a. likes b. looks like c. looks d. is like
- The winter is coming, it is getting _____
a. more cold b. the more cold c. colder and colder d. the most cold
- Praja returned home as _____ as he could
a. quick b. quicker c. quickest d. quickly
- This is _____ elephant I have ever seen
a. the biggest b. most big c. the most big d. bigger
- He ran _____ than his friend

- a. fastest b. faster c. fast d. more fast
12. This summer is not as hot _____ last summer
a. as b. than c. to d. like
13. "Could you talk _____ ? I'm learning my lessons"
a. as quietly b. so quietly c. more quietly d. most quietly
14. It is _____ to talk about a problem than to solve it
a. more easier b. easier c. easy d. easiest
15. Jim is five centimeters _____ than Tom
a. higher b. taller c. tallest d. tall
16. Winning a place at university _____ for most students
a. has become as difficult b. becomes the most difficulty
c. is becoming more and more difficult d. will become more difficult
17. The more you study, _____
a. the more knowledge do you gain b. you will gain more knowledge
c. the more knowledge you gain d. you are the more knowledgeable
18. The people here are _____ than I expected
a. more nice b. most nice c. nicer d. nicest
19. My new boss isn't as rude _____ my own boss
a. as b. so c. than d. that
20. She was _____ friendly person I've ever met
a. the least b. less c. less and less d. so

IV. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it

1. Jane can swim further than I can
I can't _____
2. My sister can't cook as well as my mother does
My mother can _____
3. I don't play tennis as well as my brother does
My brother _____
4. Apples are usually cheaper than oranges
Apples are not _____
5. Cats can't swim as well as dogs can
Dogs can _____
6. The dress is cheaper than the skirt
The dress is not _____
7. Peter is the tallest boy in his class
No one _____
8. Nobody in the class is cleverer than Sally
Sally is _____
9. Have you got a cheaper carpet than this?
Is this _____
10. They understand more than we do
We don't _____
11. Tom is the best football player in this team
Nobody _____
12. Nothing is faster than the speed of light
The speed of light _____
13. His mother is taller than his father
His father is not _____
14. She's a faster and more careless driver than I am
She drives _____
15. Jane is a better cook than Robert
Robert can't _____

UNIT 12. RELATIVE CLAUSE

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- The scientist _____ invention was a success became famous
a. who b. whose c. which d. that
- The man _____ you met at the party was a famous film star
a. who b. that c. whom d. all are correct
- My neighbour, _____ brother is an actor, gave me some theatre tickets
a. who b. whom c. which d. whose
- We are talking about the writer _____ latest book is one of the best-sellers this year
a. which b. who c. whom d. whose
- The people _____ called me yesterday want to buy your house
a. who b. whose c. whom d. which
- A newspaper _____ is published everyday is called a daily newspaper
a. who b. which c. that d. b and c
- That is the man _____ told me the bad news
a. who b. whom c. whose d. which
- Bologna in Northern Italy is the place _____ Guglielmo Marconi was born
a. there b. where c. what d. which
- The boy _____ eyes are brown is my friend
a. who b. whose c. which d. whom
- My uncle _____ you met yesterday is a lawyer
a. which b. what c. whose d. whom

II. Fill the blanks with Relative pronoun or Relative adverbs, put commas when they are needed

- The book _____ I need can't be found in the library
- Here is the beach _____ is the safest for swimmers
- Do you know the American woman _____ name is Margaret Mitchell?
- Jim _____ I have known for ten years is one of my closest friends
- That woman _____ name I don't remember is a doctor
- Children enjoy reading the books _____ have coloured pictures
- The noise _____ he met woke everybody up
- I know a place _____ roses grow in abundance
- We must find a time _____ we can meet and a place _____ we can talk
- The teacher with _____ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school
- Mr. Brown _____ is only 34 is the director of this company
- Let me see all the letters _____ you have written
- Is there anyone _____ can help me do this?
- Alexander Flemming _____ discovered penicillin received the Nodel Prize in 1945
- We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front

III. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it

- Jane is the president of the club
The girl who _____
- The man that we are talking about is a famous scientist
The man _____
- The tree that we picked these fruits from is in front of the house
The tree _____
- The city that we were born in is very large
The city _____
- Do you remember the day? We first met on that day
Do you _____

III. Combine each pair of sentences below

1. The officer wasn't very friendly. I spoke to him yesterday

2. The dog was very frightened. The boys threw stones at it

3. The road was built in 1980. We are driving on it

4. Did you see the letter? It came yesterday morning

5. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen

6. My father goes swimming everyday. You met him this morning

7. I love my parents' house. I was born in that house

8. The town is small. I grew up there

9. I'll never forget the day. I first met you then

10. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it

11. This is the house. We often stay in this house in the summer

12. This is Mrs. Jones. Her son won the championship last year

13. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it

14. Mary and Margaret are twins. You met them yesterday

15. I like standing at the window. I can see the park from this window

16. I do not know the reason. She left school for it

17. The police want to know the hotel. Mr.Foster stayed there two weeks ago

18. The man is a famous actor. You met him at the party last night

19. There are some words. They are very difficult to translate

20. The woman was a secretary. We were waiting for her.

21. Sandra works in advertising. You were talking to her

22. The man is very young. You are driving his car

23. Who is the woman? Our teacher is talking to her?

24. The day was rainy. She left on that day

25. The city was beautiful. We spent our vacation there

26. That man is an artist. I don't remember the man's name

UNIT 13. ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- The baby _____ as she played with her toys
a. laughed happy b. happily laughs c. laughed happily d. happy laughed
- Mary looks very _____
a. success b. successful c. successfully d. succeeded
- We _____ for work
a. are never late b. are late never c. late are never d. never are late
- Nick sounded _____ when I spoke to him on the phone
a. angily b. nervously c. angry d. anger
- Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look _____
a. safely b. safe c. well d. better
- Do you feel _____ before the examination?
a. nervous b. badly c. nervously d. All are correct
- She got so _____ while watching the match on TV that she began shouting
a. exciting b. excited c. excitingly d. excitedly
- The film was so _____ that I felt _____ and asleep
a. bored/boring b. boring/boring c. boring/bored d. bored/bored
- The operation was _____ and she got better quickly
a. successful b. success c. succeeding d. succeeded
- Fresh air is _____ for our health
a. usefully b. using c. use d. useful
- I feel so _____ and sleepy today because I worked late tonight
a. tiring b. tire c. tiredness d. tired
- Miss White sang very _____ at my birthday party last night
a. beauty b. beautify c. beautifully d. beautiful
- The sick man still finds it _____ to stand without support
a. comforting b. discomfort c. uncomfortable d. comfortable
- We thought the film was _____
a. very bored b. much boring c. very boring d. much bored
- Jane drives carefully but her sister drives _____
a. fastly b. very fast c. more quick d. very quick
- The way she said that made me _____
a. extreme angrily b. angrily extreme c. extremely angry d. angry extremely
- It took us quite a long time to get here. It was _____ journey
a. three hour b. a three-hours c. a three-hour d. three hours
- All this sunshine is quite _____
a. surprise b. surprising c. surprised d. surprisingly
- We felt _____ when we lost
a. disappointedly b. disappointing c. disappoint d. disappointed
- She's very _____ about what to do
a. confused b. confuse c. confusing d. confusedly

II. Complete the sentence with correct form of the word given:

- Tom always does his homework _____ (careful)
- He is a very _____ student (care)
- This pen does not work _____ (good)
- These exercises seem rather _____ for us (easily)
- My brother plays tennis _____. I am a _____ tennis player, too (good)
- You should drive more _____ along this road (slow)
- Our kite is flying _____ (high)
- Tom and Dick are _____ students. They both study very _____ (serious)
- Helen works very _____ in her new job (hard)
- Mrs. Green always speak _____ to the children (soft)

11. They became _____ after eating the contaminated food (sickly) (sick)
12. Mrs. Pike welcomed the guests _____ (sincere)
13. John _____ denied that he had stolen the documents (angry)
14. Rose is _____ upset about losing her job (terrible) (terribly)
15. The plane will arrive _____ (soonly) (soon)

III. Choose the correct word:

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. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not (amusing/amused)
8. It was a really (terrifying/terrified). Afterwards everybody was very (shocking/shocked)
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)
11. I (near/nearly) fell off the edge of the platform
12. Sometimes our teacher arrives (late/lately) for class
13. I'm sure the boss thinks very (high/highly) of you
14. Please be (quiet/quietly). I'm reading
15. It was a (bad/badly) match. They played (bad/badly)

IV. Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in bracket + *ing* or *-ed*

1. The film wasn't as good as we had expected (disappoint)
 - a. The film was _____
 - b. We were _____ with the film
2. Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it (exhaust)
 - a. She enjoys her job but it is often _____
 - b. At the end of a day's work, She is often _____
3. Clare is going to the Unites States next month. She has never been there before (excite)
 - a. It will be an _____ experience for her
 - b. Going to new places is always _____
 - c. She is really _____ about going to the Unites States

V. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. She teaches English well
She is _____
2. She types with care
She is _____
3. I slept well last night
I had _____
4. Carol Stuart is a good cook and swimmer
Carol Stuart _____
5. My grandfather is a lover of music
My grandfather _____
6. The train journey from London to Bristol takes 2 hours
It is a _____
7. She is a good singer
She _____
8. It takes six hours to drive from London to Edingburgh
It's a _____
9. She plays tennis well
She is _____
10. A train leaves at eight o'clock every morning
There is _____

UNIT 14. RESULT CLAUSE, PURPOSE CLAUSE, ADJECTIVE PATTERN

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. She is _____ to understand the matter
a. enough intelligent b. so intelligent c. intelligent enough d. very intelligent
2. It was _____ good book that I couldn't put it down
a. so b. such a c. such d. very
3. I was _____ tired that I went to bed early
a. so b. such a c. such d. very
4. This shirt is _____ big for me. I need a smaller size
a. so b. not c. too d. All are correct
5. Why don't we sit in the garden? It's not warm _____ to sit in the garden
a. too b. enough c. such d. much
6. Why did you ask them _____ stupid questions?
a. so b. such a c. such d. All are correct
7. The film was so _____ that we went to bed early
a. tired b. tiring c. boring d. bored
8. My younger sister is not _____ to study overseas
a. old enough b. very old c. enough old d. so old
9. They are not _____ to join the army
a. enough old b. as old c. old enough d. so old
10. Paul was _____ disappointed with his examination results that he was sad all week
a. too b. such c. enough d. so
11. We set off early _____ we wouldn't get stuck in the traffic
a. because b. so that c. although d. in case
12. They are not _____ to take part in the program of the World Health Organization
a. as old b. enough old c. old enough d. so old
13. Mr. Brown has _____ many patients _____ he is always busy
a. too/that b. very/until c. such/that d. so/that
14. We have to start early _____ we won't be late
a. so that b. in order that c. in order to d. a and b
15. The coffee was _____ for me to drink
a. hot too b. too hot c. so hot d. such hot
16. The school boys are in a hurry _____ they will not be late for school
a. so as to b. to c. for d. in order that
17. It took _____ time to learn this lesson
a. so b. such c. so many d. so much
18. She came quietly _____ not to wake the baby
a. as if b. so as c. such as d. if so
19. I wonder if you'd be kind enough _____ me
a. helping b. to help c. for helping d. for help
20. The thief wore gloves _____ leave any fingerprints
a. so that b. in order to c. in order not to d. in order to not

II. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. It's difficult to get a good job.

Getting a good job _____

2. His pronunciation is hard to understand.

It's _____

3. It's difficult for us to answer this question.

This question _____

4. Learning English is interesting.

It is _____

5. We couldn't answer this question because it was very hard

The question _____

6. Speaking English fluently is not easy. It _____
Working _____
7. It was impossible to work in that condition.
The film was so _____
8. I fell asleep because the film was so boring
The film was so _____
9. I'm too poor to take a space trip.
I'm not _____
10. He is too short to be a goalkeeper.
He isn't _____
11. I didn't want to turn the TV off because it was a very good film
The film was _____
12. He spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand what he said
He spoke _____
13. Mark is too young to see the horror film
Mark is _____
14. He climbed the tree in order to get a better view
He _____
15. You should get up early so that you will have time to review your lesson
You should _____
16. We should do morning exercise regularly so as to improve our health
We should _____
17. She put on warm clothes so that she wouldn't catch cold
She _____
18. He hurried to the station so as not to miss the train
He _____
19. Mary went to the library in order that she could borrow some books
Mary _____
20. John gets up early so that he won't be late for class
John _____
21. We hurried to school so as not to be late
We _____
22. Tom is saving up so that he can buy a new bicycle
Tom is _____
23. He studies hard to pass his exam
He _____
24. The fridge was so heavy that we couldn't move it
The fridge _____
25. The gate is closed to stop the children running into the road
The gate _____
26. It was such a dirty beach that I decided not to stay
The beach _____
27. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it
The water _____
28. The cake was so hard that I couldn't eat it
It was _____
29. The children couldn't go swimming because the sea was very rough
The sea _____
30. Tom is not old enough to drive the car
Tom is _____
31. It was such bad news that Helen burst into tears
The news _____
32. It was so late that nothing could be done
It was _____

UNIT 15. CONJUNCTION

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. I didn't enjoy the party. – I _____
a. either did b. did neither c. didn't either d. didn't neither
2. Their children like circus shows and _____ mine
a. either do b. also does c. do too d. so do
3. Peter couldn't stay on the horse's back and neither _____
a. Bob could b. could Bob c. Bob couldn't d. couldn't Bon
4. She can't swim and I can't _____
a. also b. either c. neither d. too
5. Peter doesn't like scuba-diving. _____ does his brother
a. Too b. Neither c. Either d. So
6. He hasn't written to us _____ he left.
a. as long as b. since c. by the time d. as soon as
7. We couldn't sleep last night _____ the noise next door
a. because b. because of c. since d. although
8. We decided to go out for dinner _____ it was raining very heavily
a. because b. despite c. because of d. although
9. People know they should save energy, _____ they still waste it
a. but b. then c. and d. so
10. _____ I moved house, I haven't had much contact with those friends
a. Although b. Since c. Because of d. So that
11. _____ of going to Spain for their holiday, they went to Holland
a. instead b. because c. in spite d. in case
12. _____ it looks like an easy game, basket ball is a game of great skill and ability
a. despite b. although c. however d. because
13. I left the party early _____ I didn't feel well
a. until b. as if c. because d. if
14. May I watch the game _____ we are having lunch?
a. between b. while c. during d. just
15. He's a milkman, _____ he has breakfast at 4 a.m
a. because b. when c. so d. for
16. _____ he got good jobs, he was not satisfied
a. so long as b. in spite of c. owing to d. even though
17. You've changed! I didn't recognize you _____
a. firstly b. at the first c. in the first time d. at first
18. _____ the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
a. Although b. In spite of c. Despite d. Even
19. Take a map with you _____ you lose your way.
a. in case b. so c. because d. although
20. He got a new alarm clock _____ he'd get up on time.
a. although b. so that c. since d. so

II. Join each of the following pairs of sentences using the linking words:

1. We enjoyed the holiday. It rained a lot (However, but, although)

2. We didn't enjoy our holiday. The weather was bad (so, because)

3. We study hard. We can pass the final examination (so that)

4. You can't speak to Tim. He's sleeping (so, because)

5. I told the absolute truth. No one would believe me (but, although, however)

6. Simon couldn't come to the meeting. He was busy (therefore)

7. He has no ticket. He can't get into the cinema (since)

8. I'm learning French. I like learning French (and)

9. He stayed at home. It rained hard (as)

10. He continued to run. He felt very tired (even though)

11. Nam will pass the exam. He studies hard (if)

12. I had forgot locking the door. I drove to the office this morning (when)

13. She is in London. She is in Berlin, too. (either ... or).

14. He wasn't an idler. He wasn't a gambler (neither ... or).

15. He isn't likely to be present at the meeting. I'm not either (neither ... nor)

16. The computer can gather facts. It can store them (not only ... but also)

17. This prize will mean an honour for him. It will mean an honour for us (not only ... but also)

18. He worked hard. He passed all his exams (so, because)

19. Tom didn't come to the party. Ann didn't come to the party (Neither ... nor)

20. The house is large. It is also clean (both ... and)

21. The lesson was long. It was difficult, too (not only ... but also)

22. Jean can type. She can speak English, too (either ... or)

III. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. Mary doesn't go to school because she is ill

Because of _____

2. Our guests arrived late because of the heavy rain

Because _____

3. Because of my friend's absence, I have to copy the lesson for him

Because _____

4. This boy is ignorant because he is lazy

Because of _____

5. My friend was absent because of his illness

Because _____

6. As he has behaved badly, he must be punished

Because of _____

7. Although he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job

In spite _____

8. We went out in spite of the rain

Although _____

9. Though he was poor, he wasn't always unhappy
Despite _____
10. The little boy crossed the street although the traffic was heavy
In spite of _____
11. She decided to accept the job although the salary was low
Despite _____
12. Although he had a bad cold, William still went to work
In spite _____
13. Life is short, yet we still waste a lot of time
Though _____
14. In spite of all my careful plans, a lot of things went wrong
Although _____
15. In spite of his age, Mr. Bensons runs seven miles before breakfast
Although _____
16. In spite of the bad weather, the pilot will bring the plane down safely
Though _____
17. Cars cause pollution but people still want them
Although _____
18. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car
In spite _____
19. They got wet to the skin because of heavy rain
It rained _____
20. Not having enough money, I didn't buy the computer
Because I _____
21. The joke was funny, but no one laughed
Although _____
22. The café was crowded, but we found a table
Although _____
23. Since he was careless, Tim lost his job
Because of _____
24. She was seriously ill but she enjoyed life very much
Although _____
25. He crashed his car although he drove carefully
Despite _____
26. Although the weather was very hot, they continued playing football
In spite of _____
27. Peter can swim and Mary can, too
Peter can swim and so _____
28. I don't like horror films and my sister doesn't, either
I don't like horror films and neither _____
29. John hasn't seen the new movie yet, and neither have I
John hasn't seen the new movie yet, and _____
30. Jane goes to that school, and so does my sister
Jane goes to that school, and _____
31. Jane and my sister go to that school
Jane goes to that school, and _____
32. You and I aren't happy.
You aren't happy, and _____
33. I don't speak French and neither do my brothers
I don't speak French and _____
34. She has studied Spanish and her friend has, too
She has studied Spanish and _____
35. Thomas doesn't know that word and his brother doesn't, either
Thomas doesn't know that word and _____

UNIT 16. QUESTION TAGS

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. She's finished the course, _____?
a. isn't she b. doesn't she c. didn't she d. hasn't she
2. Let's go out for dinner, _____?
a. do we b. don't we c. will we d. shall we
3. You've never had a girlfriend before, _____ you?
a. haven't b. have c. had d. hadn't
4. You have tea for breakfast, _____ you?
a. didn't b. haven't c. don't d. won't
5. You stopped at the traffic lights, _____ you?
a. don't b. do c. did d. didn't
6. Many young people want to work for a humanitarian organization, _____?
a. doesn't it b. does it c. didn't they d. don't they
7. You haven't met each other, _____?
a. have you b. do you c. did you d. will you
8. John gave you the book yesterday, _____?
A did he b. didn't he c. did John d. didn't it
9. You don't know where she is, _____?
a. don't you b. do you c. isn't she d. is she
10. You can speak English, _____?
a. can't you b. can you c. do you d. don't you

II. Put a question tag on the end of these sentences:

1. You have heard about that, _____?
2. Nam did the work well, _____?
3. He didn't have to speak to me, _____?
4. He won't fall down, _____?
5. You wouldn't like the window open, _____?
6. He used to beat his wife, _____?
7. She came very late, _____?
8. Come and see me tomorrow, _____?
9. That's the sort of thing you would do, _____?
10. I'd better go, _____?
11. There's an examination tomorrow, _____?
12. She's been studying English for two years, _____?
13. You can't play tennis today, _____?
14. It is surely sunny today, _____?
15. Beverly will be attending the university in September, _____?
16. I'm never called "Scholar", _____?
17. No one has come here, _____?
18. Eveybody can learn how to swim, _____?
19. His family often have tea for breakfast, _____?
20. She never works on Sundays, _____?

UNIT 17. EXPRESSION OF QUANTITY, INDEFINITE PRONOUN

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- Hurry up! We've only got _____ time
a. few b. a few c. little d. much
- Andy spent _____ money at the supermarket
a. many b. a lot of c. a number d. too
- I am bored. I want to go _____ tonight
a. nice somewhere b. somewhere nice c. nice place d. a nice place
- Close your eyes. I have _____ for you
a. some b. something c. anything d. one
- I didn't see _____ in front of me, but I heard _____ running behind me
a. no one/anyone b. someone/no one c. anyone/someone d. anyone/no one
- I've lost my keys. I can't find them _____
a. anywhere b. some where c. everywhere d. nowhere
- I want _____ milk today
a. a few b. any c. some d. many
- He's always busy. He has _____ time to relax
a. much b. little c. a little d. plenty of
- They had spent so _____ time on gaining the independence.
a. much b. many c. a lot d. very
- I paid _____ money for a new house
a. many b. a few c. few d. a lot of
- They spent _____ time studying victorian literature
a. few b. many c. much d. a few
- There are _____ organizations to help the deaf and the blind
a. much b. a little c. many d. little
- I'm very busy at the moment so it may take a _____ time to answer your letters.
a. little b. few c. small d. some
- Very _____ people knew about it.
a. few b. a few c. much d. little
- Thank you for bringing me along. I never thought Shakespeare could be so _____ fun.
a. many b. much c. few d. some

II. Complete the sentences:

- She didn't tell _____ about her plans
- The accident looked serious but fortunately _____ was injured
- "What's in the box?" "_____. It's empty"
- I was too surprised to say _____
- You must be hungry. Would you like _____ to eat
- There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is
- "Ouch! There's _____ in my eye". "Let me have a look. I can't see _____"
- I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go
- I don't have _____ money in the bank, but my brother has _____
- I enjoy my life here. I have _____ friends and we meet quite often
- The theatre was almost empty. There were very _____ people there
- How _____ English words have you learnt so far?
- How _____ money did you spend on your last your trip?
- There weren't _____ people at the lecture last Friday
- We needn't hurry. We've got _____ time
- The children are making too _____ noise
- Did you drink _____ beer at the party last night?
- Hurry or we'll be late. We have very _____ time
- _____ people are afraid of snakes
- Can you speak French? Just _____

UNIT 18. INVERSION

Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. So many people have never been unemployed as today

Never _____

2. This boy will no longer make the same mistakes

No longer _____

3. He rarely met such a beautiful film star

Rarely _____

4. She no longer spends most time talking care of her baby

No longer _____

5. My father had no sooner got home than the rain began to fall

No sooner _____

6. As soon as the teacher came in, they stopped talking

No sooner _____

7. He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returned from his walk

No sooner _____

8. She had hardly begun to speak before people started interrupting her

Hardly _____

9. That store seldom receives complaints from its customers

Seldom _____

10. He wasn't here, so he didn't have a lot of fun

Had _____

11. Because the weather isn't fine now, we can't go for a walk

Were _____

12. I would go to Dalat if I could take a trip this summer

Could _____

13. She rarely smiles at me

Rarely _____

14. My teacher is no longer teaching in this school

No longer _____

15. You will hardly finish your work before it's dark

Hardly _____

16. You can buy this book only in this shop

Only _____

17. This rich man seldom helps the poor

Seldom _____

18. Martin had no sooner sat down than the telephone rang

No sooner _____

19. He never smokes in bed

Never _____

20. He not only refused to help me but he also laughed at me

Not only _____

UNIT 19. REPORTED SPEECH

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. She said that she _____ him the previous day
a. had visited b. has visited c. will visit d. would visit
2. He said that he _____ me there at 4.30 this afternoon.
a. would meet b. met c. will meet d. meets
3. The salesman was telling me that he _____ ten cars last week.
a. sold b. had sold c. would sell d. has sold
4. Did Bob say that he _____ from Princeton in 1951?
a. would graduate b. graduates c. has graduated d. had graduated
5. Some _____ the tickets are free
a. said me b. said me that c. told me d. told to me
6. "I'll do it tomorrow". He said he'd do it _____
a. the following day b. tomorrow c. today d. the previous day
7. The librarian asked us _____
a. don't make b. not make c. not making d. not to make
8. What did the man say _____ ?
a. at you b. for you c. to you d. you
9. I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet
a. what b. when c. where d. whether
10. When I rang Tessa sometime, she said she was busy _____ day
a. that b. the c. then d. this
11. When he was at Oliver's flat yesterday, Martin asked if he _____ use the phone
a. can b. could c. may d. must
12. She _____ her holiday in Finland
a. said me about b. told about c. said about d. told me about

II. Put the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. The pupils said to their teacher "Please give us better marks"
The pupils asked _____
2. "Don't come back before one o'clock" advised my brother
My brother advised _____
3. "Cook it in butter" Mrs. Brown said to her daughter
Mrs. Brown told _____
4. "Don't forget to send your parents my regards" She said to me
She told me _____
5. John said "I have finished studying my lesson"
John said _____
6. Johnny said to his mother: "I don't know how to do this exercise"
Johnny said _____
7. Mary said "I can not go to the movies with you, John"
Mary said _____
8. "We are waiting for the school bus" said the children
The children said _____
9. My friend said "Are you going to leave tomorrow?"
My friend asked _____
10. "Did you phone me yesterday?" Tom asked Mary
Tom asked _____
11. I asked the policeman "Do you know how far it is to the station?"
I asked _____
12. I asked Bill "What time did you go to bed last night?"
I asked _____
13. The traveller asked "How long does it take to get to London?"
The traveller asked _____
14. He asked me "Why didn't you come to class yesterday?"

He asked _____

15. The teacher asked "Which book are you taking, John?"

The teacher asked _____

III. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. "Can I have a new bicycle?" said Ann to her mother

Ann asked _____

2. "Where has he been?" She doesn't know that

She doesn't know _____

3. "I'm sorry that I broke the glass", said Peter

Peter apologised _____

4. The doctor told him that he worked too hard

"You _____

5. "Keep away from the sea", said the security guard, when we approached the fence

The security guard told _____

6. She wanted to know if he had studied French

She asked him: _____

7. "Bring your swimming things in case it's sunny

He told _____

8. "You should take science appreciation courses at school"

The lady – researcher advised us _____

9. "How many students are there in your class?"

The man asked me _____

10. "You should take more exercise, Mr Rogerts", the doctor said, "if you want to lose weight"

The doctor advised _____

11. She asked John how he liked her new dress

"How _____

12. "How long has it been since you left this city, Bob?"

He wanted to know _____

13. "Why didn't I get a computer before?", thought the officer manager

The officer manager wondered _____

14. "Please don't drive so fast" Ann begged her boyfriend

Ann pleaded _____

15. "John, please don't tell anyone my new address", said Mary

Mary asked _____

16. "Where is the station car-park?" Mrs. Smith asked

Mrs. Smith asked _____

17. "How old is your little boy?" said the nurse to Mrs. Bingley

The nurse asked _____

18. "I think you should go by train" He told us

He advised us _____

19. "How many stars are there in the sky?"

No one knows _____

20. The boy said to his sister "Have you ever read a book on space flights?"

The boy asked _____

21. "Do you want to insure your luggage or not?"

The travel agent asked _____

22. "Please turn up the volume, Nga" said her grandmother

Nga's grandmother asked _____

23. "What are you doing?" She asked me

She asked _____

24. "Can you speak English?" Mr. Brown asked

Mr. Brown asked _____

25. "What do you usually do in your free time?" the examiner asked

The examiner asked _____

UNIT 20. ARTICLE

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. He is _____ engineer.
a. an b. a c. the d. no article
2. My parents are always at _____ home on Sundays.
a. the b. a c. an d. no article
3. What's _____ weather like in winter in your country?
a. the b. a c. an d. no article
4. What's her job? She's _____ lecturer
a. an university b. a university c. one university d. university
5. Are you a vegetarian? Yes, I never eat _____
a. meat b. the meat c. some meat d. a meat
6. _____ is my favourite art
a. A music b. The music c. Music d. Some music

II. Put in *the* or *a/an* where necessary:

1. Rita is studying _____ English and _____ Math this semester
2. He works as _____ assistant in _____ same shop as I do
3. Last night, there was _____ bird singing outside my house
4. What do you eat for _____ breakfast this morning?
5. Rita plays _____ violin and her sister plays _____ guitar
6. While we were in _____ Alaska, we saw _____ Eskimo village
7. Tom can't go to _____ movies tonight because he has to write _____ essay
8. Mel's grandmother is in _____ hospital, so we went to _____ hospital to visit her _____ last night
9. John and Mary went to _____ school yesterday and then studied in _____ library before returning home
10. On our trip to _____ Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean
11. This is _____ beautiful painting. Does _____ artist live near here?
12. I bought _____ new toothbrush this morning and I can't find it. I'm sure I put it in _____ bathroom
13. Can you get _____ fresh cream cake when you're out? _____ shop on _____ corner usually sells them
14. It's _____ very nice school and _____ teachers are all really hard-working
15. We stayed in _____ very nice hotel. _____ room was comfortable and _____ food was excellent
16. I come to _____ school by _____ bus
17. Ankara is _____ capital of Turkey
18. _____ O'hare is _____ busiest airport in the United States
19. we arrived in Dallas on _____ third of August
20. Last night, we had _____ dinner in _____ restaurant
21. I was at _____ home all day yesterday
22. My favourite subject is _____ history, but I'm not very good at _____ math
23. My friend lives on _____ same street as I do
24. My sister's _____ teacher in _____ school near Seattle. She has three children, two girls and _____ boy. _____ girls are in her class at school, but _____ boy isn't old enough for school yet
25. How much are the driving lessons? Twenty dollars _____ hour
26. Jane and Bill are _____ very nice couple. She has _____ clothing store, and he works in _____ office in _____ city
27. I bought Elliot _____ new jacket last week but yesterday two of _____ buttons came off. I'm taking it back to _____ shop
28. I had _____ bath this morning but _____ water was a bit cold
29. Hannah was at _____ airport, waiting for _____ friend to arrive
30. You can have _____ apple or _____ orange. _____ apples are nice and sweet

UNIT 21. VERB PATTERN (TAKE, SPEND, LIKE ... BETTER THAN, USED TO, BE/GET USED TO)

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. Joanna prefers cats _____ dogs
a. from b. over c. than d. to
2. When my father was young, he _____ get up early to do the gardening
a. used to b. was used to c. got used to d. use to
3. He _____ like beer but now he drinks it a lot
a. isn't used to b. hasn't used to c. didn't use tod. couldn't use to
4. He spends all his time _____ novels
a. reading b. to read c. read d. on reading
5. I would rather live on a farm than _____ to live in a city.
a. live b. living c. lived d. to live
6. Now, I think she is accustomed _____ eight hours a day.
a. work b. to work c. working d. to working
7. American women _____ independent.
a. are used to be b. are used to being c. is used to being d. is used to be
8. It takes him thirty minutes _____ to work by bus
a. going b. to going c. go d. to go
9. She usually _____ two hours doing her homework
a. spends b. takes c. spent d. took
10. I'd prefer to stay at home tonight _____ to the cinema
a. rather than go b. rather than went c. rather than will go d. rather would go
11. She preferred _____ television to _____ the cinema
a. watching, going b. watching, go c. to watch, going d. to watch, go

II. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. It takes me about an hour to watch TV every day
I spend _____
2. Nowadays, children would rather play computer games than take part in outdoor activities
Children nowadays prefer _____
3. We spend two hours doing this excersice
It _____
4. They often went to Vung Tau at weekends
They used _____
5. My brother likes to go swimming better than to play computer games
My brothers prefers _____
6. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult
My French friend isn't _____
7. I advised you to put your money in the bank
You'd better _____
8. He prefers golf to tennis
He'd rather _____
9. It took us five hours to get to London
We _____
10. He wrote the report in two hours
It took _____
11. I get to work in twenty minutes
I spend _____
12. My daughter spends two hours studying English every day
It _____
13. It took him the whole day to repair the radio
He spent _____
14. The flight to Moscow lasted three and a half hours
It took _____

UNIT 22. SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

1. Collecting old coins and paper notes _____ one of my father's hobbies when he retired
a. is b. are c. was d. were
2. Neither you nor I _____ responsible for the bad result
a. are b. be c. am d. is
3. Fifty thousands dollars _____ stolen
a. were b. has been c. have been d. are
4. Neither oil nor coal _____ used to produce electricity
a. was b. are c. is d. were
5. Either Minh or his friends _____ going to the beach today
a. is b. are c. was d. were
6. Mr Green, along with his friends, _____ arriving here tonight
a. is b. are c. was d. were
7. Every country _____ a national flag
a. is b. are c. has d. have
8. Each learner of English _____ a good dictionary
a. needs b. need c. is d. are
9. The captain as well as the passengers _____ frightened
a. be b. been c. was d. were
10. Each of the girls _____ the piano.
a. play b. plays c. is playing d. are playing
11. Everyone in the class _____ the novel.
a. has read b. have read c. has red d. have red
12. The boy with his dog _____ here last night.
a. is b. are c. was d. were

II. Choose the correct verb forms

1. The picture of the soldiers (bring) _____ back many memories
2. Anything (be) _____ better than going to the play tonight
3. A number of reporters (be) _____ at the conference yesterday
4. There (be) _____ some people at the meeting last night
5. Each student (have) _____ answered the first three questions
6. Either John or his wife (make) _____ breakfast each morning
7. A pair of scissors (be) _____ in the sewing basket
8. These pictures as well as photograph (brighten) _____ the room
9. Gymnastics (be) _____ my favourite sport
10. The trousers you bought for me (not fit) _____ me
11. Where your family (live) _____ ?
12. Three days (not be) _____ long enough for a good holiday
13. Measles (be) _____ cured without much difficulty nowadays
14. Neither the moon nor stars (be) _____ visible in this dark tonight
15. Looking after children (be) _____ fun
16. The police (want) _____ to interview my friend about robbery
17. Fortunately, the news (not be) _____ as bad as we expected
18. Physics (be) _____ more difficult than chemistry
19. Ten tons of rice (cost) _____ a lot of money
20. The number of days in a week (be) _____ seven
21. People (speak) _____ English in New Zealand
22. Every man and every woman (have) _____ enjoyed the party
23. The French (be) _____ famous for their food
24. Where (be) _____ our luggage?
25. Five thousands dollars (be) _____ a big sum

UNIT 23. AS IF, AS THOUGH, IT'S HIGH TIME, IT'S TIME, WOULD RATHER

I. Supply the correct verb forms:

1. We would rather (stay) _____ home tonight
2. Mr. Jones would rather (stay) _____ home last night
3. We would rather (drink) _____ coffee than tea
4. The photographer would rather that we (stand) _____ closer together than we are standing
5. Carmen would rather (cook) _____ for the entire family
6. She would rather you (not arrive) _____ last night
7. John would rather you (sleep) _____ than worked last night
8. George would rather Jane (be) _____ here tomorrow
9. I would rather my sister (not fail) _____ the driving test yesterday
10. I would rather that they (invite) _____ her to their party last Sunday
11. Henry talks to his dog as if it (understand) _____ him
12. It's time we all (go) _____ now
13. I'd rather you (go) _____ now
14. It's high time you (get) _____ the tea ready
15. He acts as if he (know) _____ English perfectly
16. I'd rather you (pay) _____ me now
17. It's high time you (have) _____ a haircut
18. He was wet as if he (swim) _____ for hours
19. She acted as if she (meet) _____ him before
20. Jack spent his money as if he (win) _____ a lottery

II. Rewrite the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the one before it:

1. He would prefer you to pay him immediately

He'd rather _____

2. "No, please don't tell him"

I'd rather _____

3. I would prefer you to deliver the sofa on Friday

I'd rather _____

4. I don't really want to go out tonight

I'd rather _____

5. I'd rather not see him tomorrow

I don't want _____

6. I don't really want to have lunch yet

I'd rather _____

7. I don't really want to go to the museum

I'd rather _____

8. I want you to cook the dinner now

I'd rather _____

9. It's time we went to bed

It's time _____

10. It's time for you to start to work

It's time _____

ÔN NHANH NGỮ PHÁP THI TN.PHPT

PART A : TENSES

Hình Thức Cơ Bản Của Động Từ Trong Tiếng Anh

	Khẳng định	hình thức	Phủ	Nghị vấn
S	will	V₀	thêm not	Will + S + V ₀ ?
		V_{1/s/es}	do not V ₀	Do + S + V ₀ ?
		V_{2/ed}	did not V ₀	Did + S + V ₀ ?
	have	V_{3/ed}	thêm not	Have + S + V _{3/ed} ?
	has	V_{3/ed}	thêm not	Has + S + V _{3/ed} ?
	had	V_{3/ed}	thêm not	Had + S + V _{3/ed} ?
	is/are/am	V_{_ing}	thêm not	Is/.. + S + V _{_ing} ?
	was/were		thêm not	Was + S + V _{_ing} ?

Phủ định thêm not ,riêng V_{1/s/es/2/ed} thì mượn don't/doesn't/didn't

THÌ	CÁCH SỬ DỤNG	Trạng Từ (TỪ CHÌA KHÓA)
Will V ₀	Hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.	Someday, tomorrow, next + time, soon...
V _{1/s/es}	1- Chân lý, sự thực hiển nhiên. 2- Thói quen, một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại 3- Việc diễn ra theo quy luật tự nhiên.	-Often, usually,always, constantly, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly, -every + time (every day/ week/ month...) -Once a week, twice a month, 3 times a week..1,2,3
V _{2/ed}	Hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ, không liên quan gì đến hiện tại.	- Last + (time); - (time) + ago - Yesterday ; In 1999... - When I <u>was</u> a boy/ a child/ 5 years
Have/has V _{3/ed}	1- Vừa mới xảy ra. 2- Lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trong quá khứ.(1 haønh ñoäng dieãn ra nhieàu laàn keã töø quaøu khòu ñieãn hieãn taï several times , two times , three times , some times ...) 3- Bắt đầu trong quá khứ mà còn kéo dài đến hiện tại, có khả năng tiếp diễn đến tương lai.(since,for) 4- Đã xảy ra nhưng không rõ thời gian. 5- Đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong q/khứ nhưng kết quả còn lưu lại ở h/tại.	* just ,recently ,lately gần đây *before * ever đã .. từng * never chưa .. từng * already đã ...xong * yet chưa ...xong * since2002 từ năm ... *for two weeks ...khoảng ...* several times vài lần* so far = until now = up to now = up to the present - It's the first/ second time + HTHT - so sánh nhất + HTHT (for + khoảng thời gian; since + tg xác định/mốc tg)
Had V _{3/ed}	Hành động xảy ra trước một mốc thời gian hoặc một hành động khác trong quá khứ.(nếu trong 2 haønh ñoäng ôu Qk thì haønh ñoäng naøo xaãy ra tröôùc thì ta duøng QKHT , haønh ñoäng naøo xaãy ra sau thì QKĐ)	- S + had + V _{3/ed} before S + V _{2/ed} - S + had + V _{3/ed} by the time S + V _{2/ed} - S + had (already/just)+ V _{3/ed} when S + V _{2/ed} - S + V _{2/ed} after S + had + V _{3/ed} - S + V _{2/ed} as soon as S + had + V _{3/ed}
Is/are/am V _{ing}	1- Hành động đang diễn ra (và kéo dài) tại một thời điểm ở hiện tại. Hoặc 2 haønh ñoäng xaãy ra ñoàng thôøi ôu hieãn taï (while) 2- Hành động sắp xảy ra ở tương lai gần (t/gian đặt rõ ra) 3/ sau câu mệnh lệnh, sau câu hỏi	Now, right now, at present, at the moment while , when , as – khi , trong khi <u>không dùng thì này với các V chỉ trạng thái, nhân thức, tri giác như : be, see, hear, understand, know, like, want, feel, think, smell, love, hate, remember, realize, seem...</u>
Was/were V _{ing}	1- Hành động đang xảy ra tại 1 thời điểm xác định trong q/khứ. 2- Hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài một thời gian ở quá khứ (có ý kêu ca, phàn nàn)	- At + mốc thời gian xác định trong quá khứ Vd: At this time last week, at this time yesterday, At eight o'clock last night/ yesterday - Khi có while , when thì hành động nào dài hơn, sớm hơn ta dùng QKTD , còn lại ta dùng QKĐ
Will be V _{ing}	Hành động sẽ đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.	- At + mốc thời gian xác định ở tương lai. + At 7:00 am tomorrow
Will have V _{3/ed}	Hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một mốc thời gian hoặc một hành động khác trong t/ lai.	- By (before) + mốc thời gian trong tương lai. + By then, by the time

PART B : CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ

1/ Mệnh đề Trạng Ngữ chỉ thời gian được bắt đầu bằng when,by the time, before,till, until, after, as soon as), since, while...

Các trường hợp có cấu trúc cố định

- 1- S + had + V_{3/ed} before S + V_{2/ed}
- 2- S + had + V_{3/ed} by the time S + V_{2/ed}
- 3- S + had (already/just)+ V_{3/ed} when S + V_{2/ed}
- 4- S + V_{2/ed} after S + had + V_{3/ed}
- 5- S + V_{2/ed} as soon as S + had + V_{3/ed}
- 6 - S + have/has V_{3/ed} + O since S + V_{2/ed} .

Cần chú ý các trường hợp không thuộc cấu trúc trên thì phải xét

Sự hoà hợp về thời gian	Các trường hợp đặc biệt
- Hiện tại ⇔ Hiện tại - Hiện tại ⇔ tương lai - Quá khứ ⇔ Quá khứ	- không chia tương lai trong MĐ trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (sau when,by the time, before,till, until, after, as soon as) - không chia tiếp diễn trong MĐ có before, after - Khi mệnh đề chính ở tương lai/tương lai tiếp diễn thì ta chọn V _{1/s/es} - có while thường có tiếp diễn ngay sau nó

- Khi mệnh đề chính ở tương lai/tương lai tiếp diễn thì ta chọn V_{1/s/es}

ex: Tomorrow I will give her this book when I meet her.

Tomorrow when you arrive at the airport, I will be standing at the gate.(bạn đến lúc đó tôi đang đợi)

By the time you come ,I will have gone out .

- Hành động đang xảy ra dùng Quá khứ tiếp diễn - Hành động cắt ngang dùng Quá khứ đơn

Cách nhận dạng ra loại này: Phải dịch nghĩa của câu,các động từ cắt ngang thường là :*come, meet, see, start, begin.....*

I was playing soccer when it began to rain.(mưa cắt ngang hành động chơi bóng)

While I was eating, my mother was cooking.

- Cả hai hành động đều chia Quá khứ đơn

+ Dịch nghĩa thấy 2 hành động xảy ra liên tục nhau

ex: When he came home, he opened the door

+ Khi mệnh đề when có các chữ sau: *lived, was, were*

ex: When Mr cucku lived in HCM city, he studied at TBT school.

When he was a child, he had a habit of getting up late.

- Hành động xảy ra trước dùng Quá khứ hoàn thành, hành động sau dùng Quá khứ đơn

Các dấu hiệu thường gặp là :*just, already, for* + khoảng thời gian

ex: When I came, he had already gone out (khi tôi đến anh ta đã đi rồi)

When I came, he had gone out for two hours (khi tôi đến anh ta đã đi được hai tiếng rồi)

- Cũng có thể dịch qua nghĩa

ex: I didn't meet Tom because when I came, he had gone out .(dấu hiệu là do tôi không gặp -> đã đi rồi)

Tomorrow I (wait) for you here when you come. (cắt nhau ở tương lai => dùng tương lai tiếp diễn : will be waiting)

Yesterday I (eat) lunch when he came. (cắt nhau ở quá khứ => dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn : was eating)

1/ He was talking on the phone when I arrived.

2/ When she called, he had already eaten lunch.

3/ We will finish before he arrives.

4/ We will finish after he comes.

5/ She began cooking while I was finishing my homework.

6/ We will have finished our homework by the time they arrive.

7/ I'll wait till you finish.

8/ As soon as I hear from Tom, I will give you a telephone call.

9/ He will let us know as soon as he decides

10/ After Mariana _____ her exam, I will take her out to eat.

2/ CLAUSES OF CONDITION (MEÄNH NĒA NĒIAU KIEÄN)

TYPE (Loai)	IF CLAUSE (mđ phụ if)	MAIN CLAUSE (mđ chính)
I / Future Possible (coù theá xaúy ra ôu töông lai)	Simple Present (Hieän taäi nôn)	will can + Vo shall may
II / Present Unreal (Khoâng thaät ôu Hieän Taäi)	Past Subjunctive (Quà Khöu Giaü Nönh) V2 / ed were cho taát câu caüc ngoái	would could + Vo should might
III / Past Unreal (Khoâng thaät ôu Quà Khöu)	Past Perfect Subjunctive (Quà Khöu Hoạøn Thaønh Giaü Nönh) Had + V3 / ed	would could + have + V3 / ed should

IF CLAUSE→ UNLESS

- cá 2 mệnh đề chỉ có 1 not thì bỏ if và not. Cá 2 MĐ đều có not thì bỏ not trong mđ if.
 - Cá 2 mđ đều không có not thì ta thêm vào mđ chính
- ex : + **If** you **don't** study hard , you will fail the exam. + **If** I have time , I will help you .
 → **Unless** you study hard , you will fail the exam. → **Unless** I have time , I **will not help** you .
 + If she hadn't told me, I would **not** have known that news. + **If** we had more rain , our crops would grow faster
 → Unless she had told me, I would **not** have known that news. → **Unless** we had more rain ,our crops would **not** grow faster

3 / CLAUSE AFTER Wish , If Only (MEÄNH NĒA SAU WISH và IF ONLY)

Sau Wish và If Only ta dựng Meänh nĒa chæ nĒiau ÖÖÜC MONG , ÖÖÜC MUOÁN không thaät . Coù 3 loai meänh nĒa sau Wish và IF Only . **Do ñoù phaüi ñoái Kháung Nönh Phuü Nönh gioáng IF**

I / Future wish (Ao ööüc ôu Töông Lai) S + WISH + S + would / could + Vo V2 / ed ; were	+ I wish I would be an astronaut in the future . (hoặc If only I would be an astronaut in the future .) + Tom wishes he were coming with us .
II / Present wish (Ao ööüc ôu Hieän Taäi) S + WISH + S + would / could + Vo V2 / ed ; were	+ I wish I were not poor . (I am poor now .) + I wish I could swim . (I can't swim .) + We wish we didn't have to go to class today . (We have to go to class today .) + I wish Ben were here . (Ben is not here .) Hoäc If only Ben were here .
III / Past wish (Ao ööüc ôu Quà Khöu) S + WISH + S + would / could + have + V3 / ed had + V3 / ed	+ I wish I had not failed my exam last year . (I failed my exam last year .) + She wishes she could have been there . (She could not be there .)

- * **Note** : + Ta coù theá dựng **IF ONLY** thay cho **S + wish** (**IF ONLY = S + wish**)
 + Khi söi kieän coù **CAN / WILL** thì ta seõ dựng **COULD , WOULD** trong câu ööüc muoán .
 Neáu không coù **CAN / WILL** ta seõ dựng **V2 / Ed ; Were hoäc Had + V3 / Ed**

4 / PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF PURPOSE (Cum từ và mệnh đề chỉ mục đích)

I / Phrases of purpose : cum từ - **In Order To / So As To / To Infinitive** để mà...

Dạng khẳng định **in order to** phủ : thêm not **in order not to** + V o
S + V + so as to + V o **S + V + so as not to** + V o
to (**không dùng not to**)

EX : + I try to study **in order to** pass my exam . + He studied hard **so as not to** fail in the exam .
 + I try to study **to pass my exam** . + He studied hard **in order not to** fail in the exam .

II / clauses of purpose : mệnh đề chỉ mục đích - **so that / in order that** (chú ý sự hoà hợp thời gian)

S + V ; V2 / ed + in order that will / would
so that + S + can / could (not) + Vo
 may / might

EX : + I try to study so that I **can** pass the exam . + He **studied** hard in order that he **could** not fail the exam .

* **Note** : - Khi ñoäng töø của meänh nĒa chính ôu **hieän taäi** thì ta dựng **Will / Can / hoäc May** + Vo ôu meänh nĒa phủ .

- Khi ñoäng töø của meänh nĒa chính ôu **quà khöu** thì ta dựng **Would / Could / hoäc Might** + Vo ôu meänh nĒa phủ .

5 / PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULT Từ cum từ chỉ kết quả

I / Phrases of Result : Cum từ chỉ kết quả **Too to - quá để** Và **Enough - đủ....để**

1/ **S + be + too + ADJ + (for + O) + to - infinitive**

V ADV

EX : + He is **too short to** play basketball . + This table is **too heavy for me to** lift it .
 + This book is **too interesting for me to** read . + Tom ran **too slowly to** become the winner of the race .
 * **Note** : “ TOO TO “ thường được dùng trong câu có nghĩa phủ định (quá..... không thể)
 không dùng “ too ...not to V”

2/ S + be + **ADJ + enough** + (for + O) + **to – infinitive**
 S + Vthg + **ADV**

EX : + Mary isn't **old enough to** drive a car . + She speaks Spanish **well enough to** be an interpreter .
 + It is **cold enough to** wear a heavy jacket . + This table is **light enough for her to** lift it .

3/ Ta còn có cấu trúc S + be + **enough + Noun + to – infinitive**
 Ex : I don't have **enough money to** buy this bicycle .

II/ Clauses of Result : Mệnh ãn chà Keát Quaù **SOTHAT / SUCH.....THAT(Quaùñán noãi)**

1/ S + be / V thõõng + **SO + ADJ / ADV + THAT** + S + V .
 2/ S + be / V thõõng + **SO + ADJ + a/an + NOUN + THAT** + S + V .

Ex : + It was **so dark that** I couldn't see anything . + The soup tastes **so good that** we will ask for more .

Ex : + It was **so hot a day that** we decided to stay indoor . + It is **so good a soup that** we will ask for more .

3/ S + be / V thõõng + **SUCH + a/an + ADJ + NOUN + THAT** + S + V .
 hoặc **ADJ + NOUN +**

Ex : + There was **such** beautiful pictures **that** I want to buy . + It is **such** an intelligent boy **that** we all admire him .

* **NOTES :**

so many/ few + N_{s/es} + that

so much/ little + N + that

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

** tooto có nghĩa phủ định , enough to có nghĩa khẳng định

Ex: 1/ She is weak. **She can't** move the table. ⇨ She is **too weak to** move the table.
 2/ He is tall. **He can** reach the switch. ⇨ He is **tall enough to** reach the switch.
 3/ He is so short that **he can't** play basketball. ⇨ He is **too short to** play baseket ball
 (ta có thể dùng enough và dùng dạng phủ định + tính từ trái nghĩa He isn't tall enough to play baseket ball.)
 4/ It was so dark that I couldn't see anything . ⇨ It was **too dark for me to** see anything.
 ⇨ It was **n't bright enough for** me.

E/ PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF REASON (Cũm Tõø Vaø Meãnh Ñèa Chæ Lỳù Do)

+ **S1 + V + O + BECAUSE + S2 + V + O .**
 → **S1 + V + O + BECAUSE OF Noun / N Phrase / V-ing Phrase .**

Ex : + **He was absent** because he was ill .
 → **He was absent** because of his illness . Or → **He was absent** because of being ill .
 + **We can go out** because it rains . → **We can go out** because of the rain .
 + **She walked slowly** because her leg was injured . → **She walked slowly** because of her injured leg .
 + **She went to bed early** because she felt tired . → **She went to bed early** because of feeling tired .

• Note : Khi S1 = S2 laø moät thì ta duøng V- ing Phrase (bỏ S và ñoãi ñoäng tõø sau BECAUSE Thaønh V-ing)

F/ PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF CONCESSION (Cũm Tõø vaø Meãnh Ñèa Chæ Sõï Nhõõng Boãi) Duøng noái caâu

1/ Phrases of concession : **In Spite Of / Despite** + N / N phrase / V-ing phrase maëc duø , cho duø
 2/ Clause of concession : **although / though / even though** + S + V , **S + V + O .** duø , cho duø

Ex : + He is very rich . He is not happy . → Although he is very rich , he is not happy .
 → Despite being very rich , he is not happy .
 + She tried . She was not successful . → Though she tried , she was not successful . / In Spite Of trying , she ...

Coi laõi caùch ñoãi Tõø Because sang Because Of

G/ RELATIVE CLAUSES (Meãnh ñèa quan heã)

* Meãnh ñèa quan heã ñõõic baét ñaàu baøng caùc Ñaõi Tõø Quan heã WHO , WHOM , WHICH , THAT , WHOSE hoặc caùc Traøng Tõø Quan Heã WHEN , WHERE , WHY . Nõu ñõõic duøng ñèa boã nghóa cho danh tõø ñõõng trõõuc nõu

Ex : a/ The man is Mr. Pike . He is standing over there . → The man who is standing over there **is Mr. Pike** .
 b/ The women is my aunt . You saw her yesterday . → The women whom you saw yesterday **is my aunt** .
 c/ That is the book . I like it best . → That is the book that I like best .
 d/ I'll never forget the day . I met her on that day . → I'll never forget the day when I met her .
 e/ That is the house . We are living in this house now . → That is the house where we are living now .
 f/ I don't know the reason . She left school for it .

CÁCH GIẢI BÀI TẬP DÙNG ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ WHO , WHICH...

DẠNG 1 : NÓI 2 CÂU

Bước 1 : xác định MQHệ và thay thế bằng các Đại Từ Qhệ (who/whom/whose/which)

Câu đầu chọn N sau	Câu sau thường là
--------------------	-------------------

a/ an/ the	N người	S	O	TTSH + N	hoặc N giống N phía trước
TTSH		↓	↓	↓	
This/that/these/those		who	whom	whose + N	
Từ chỉ số lợ		Nếu N là vật thì dùng which			
hoặc là	N riêng				

Ex: The man is my father. You met him yesterday.

-> The man is my father. You met whom yesterday. (bỏ him vì được thay bằng whom)

Bước 2: đem who/whom/whose/which lên đầu câu của nó. Đem toàn bộ câu có Đại từ quan hệ đặt ngay sau nó N có qhệ nếu N đó đứng đầu câu.

-> The man is my father. whom you met yesterday.

-> The man whom you met yesterday is my father.

DẠNG 2 : ĐIỀN VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG/TRẮC NGHIỆM

N trước khoảng trống		khoảng trống	thành phần sau khoảng trống
-a/an/the -ttsh -this/that/these/those -từ chỉ số lượng	N người	who whom whose	V + O S + V + O N + V + O.... N + S + V + O ...
	N vật	which	
The first/second/third/fourth/ ...last/all/only/any/every/most/ est		that	
Ex1	: This is the man		I told you yesterday .
	Mary is the girl		helped me a lot in my job .
	That is my bicycle		I bought last year .
	She is the woman		son got accident last night .
Trạng từ liên hệ			
	the reason, cause	why	=for which
	time/day/week/month/year	when	=(in/on/at which)
	place	where	
Ex1	Can you tell me the day		you'll leave here ?
	Ha Noi is the city		I was born.
	Twelve is the time		I leave for Cantho.
	Who can tell me the cause		The fire happened ?
	I live in HCM city		was built 300 years ago.

Lưu ý :

1/ không dùng WHEN , WHERE , WHY khi

- trước khoảng trống là giới từ	The house in <u>which</u> I live is nice
- sau khoảng trống là động từ	Do you know the city <u>is</u> near here ?
- phía sau động từ người ta có chừa lại giới từ in/ on/ at/ for	The house <u>is</u> I live in is nice .

2/ Bắt buộc dùng THAT

- Khi N mà nó thay thế gồm 2 danh từ trở lên trong đó vừa có người vừa có vật

- N sau **the first/second/third/fourth/last/the most/the est/only/all/any/every...**

3/ dùng dấu phẩy Khi danh từ đứng trước who ,which,whom... là :

+ Danh từ riêng ,tên riêng	Ha Noi, which Mary, who is ...
+ Có this ,that ,these ,those đứng trước danh từ :	This book, which
+ Có sở hữu đứng trước danh từ :	My mother, who is

+ Là vật duy nhất ai cũng biết :	Sun (mặt trời), moon (mặt trăng) The Sun, which ...
----------------------------------	--

4/ Đặt dấu phẩy ở đâu ?

- Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ ở giữa thì dùng 2 dấu phẩy đặt ở đầu và cuối mệnh đề
My mother , who is a cook , cooks very well
- Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ ở cuối thì dùng một dấu phẩy đặt ở đầu mệnh đề ,cuối mệnh đề dùng dấu chấm .
This is my mother, who is a cook .

DẠNG 3: RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

Khi rút gọn MĐQH ta lược bỏ đại who/that/which và đổi động từ theo dạng sau

	Lược bỏ	Dạng động từ	Đổi thành
-a/an/the -ttsh -this/that/these/those -từ chỉ số lượng	N	who which that	V _{thường} be be + V _{ing/ed}
the first/second/third/fourth/ ...last/all/only/any/every/most/ <u>est</u>		that	V _{thường} be be + V _{ing/ed}
			V _{ing} being V _{ing/ed} to V ₀ to be to be V _{3/ing}

EXAMPLES
The man <i>who spoke to John</i> is my brother. → The man <i>speaking to John</i> is my brother.
The books <i>which were written by To Hoai</i> are interesting. → The books <i>written by To Hoai</i> are interesting.
Yuri Gagarin was the first man <i>who flew into space</i> . → Yuri Gagarin was the first man <i>to fly into space</i> .

H/ REPORTED SPEECH (Câu gián tiếp)

*** **Càc bôôùc ñoái tở câu Trờic Tieáp Sang câu Giản tieáp**

* **Khi ñoàng tở giừi thiêu (ngoại ngoại kèu) ôu thì hiên tãi ta chæ Ñoái theo B1,B2**

* **Khi ñoàng tở giừi thiêu (ngoại ngoại kèu) ôu thì Quàu khòu thì ta phải Ñoái theo B1, B2, B3**

- **B1:** Ñoái câu Ñoái tở trong “ S , O “ sao cho phưõ hữp vừi Ngõõoi nừi (S) vạ Ngõõoi Nghe (O) ngoài “ “
+ I me my → Ñoái theo Ngõõoi Nừi -S + We us our → Ñoái theo ngõõoi nừi khi chũ tở lặ số nhiều
- + You your → Ñoái theo Ngõõoi nghe -O + Ngoại thừ 3 số ít, số nhiều không ñoái
- **B2:** Ñoái mốt số *Trảng Tở* sau
+ now → then + ago → before
+ here → there
+ this → that + these → those trờõng hữp this cừ ñoái hay không thì phải xừ nghó
- + today → that day
+ yesterday → the **day** before hoặc the previous **day** (last week/month/year → the week/month/year before)
+ tomorrow → the **day** after hoặc the following **day** (next week → the next week)
- **B3:** *Lười thì* của Ñoàng Tở
+ Hiên tãi → Quàu Khòu + Quàu khòu → Quàu khòu hoặc thaõnh + Tởõng lai → W/ C/ Should + V₀

****Càch ñoái khi Ñoàng tở giừi thiêu lặ ...**

- a/ say / says to + O → tell / tells + O
Ex : + The farmer **says** , “ I hope it will rain tomorrow .”
+ Tom **said** to me ,” We will wait until tomorrow “ .
b , c/ said / asked / warned (O)
Ex : + “ **Shut the door** , Tom “ said she .
+ “ **Don’t hurry** “ I said .
d/ S + **said / asked / wonder** , “ Be + S + O ? “ .
Or “AUX + S + V + O ? “ ,S + **said / asked / wonder** .
Ex : + “ Have you reserved the seat ? “ I asked .
+ She asked me , “ Are you enjoying yourself ? “
+ “ Do puppies travel free ? “ asked the passenger .
- tỏõng tởi QK lặ said → told
→ The farmer **says** that **he** hopes it will rain tomorrow .
→ Tom **told** me they would wait until the following day .
→ S + said / asked / warned / advised (O) + **To Vo**
→ S + said / asked / warned / advised (O) + **Not To Vo**
→ She asked Tom **to shut the door** .
→ I told her **not to hurry** .
→ S + **asked / wonder + O + if / whether + S + be + O** .
→ S + **asked / wonder + O + if / whether + S + V + O** .
→ I asked (her / him) **if** he / she had reserved the seat .
→ She wondered **whether** I was enjoying myself .
→ The passenger wanted to know **if** puppies traveled free .

e/ S + + said / asked , “ Wh- Be + S + O ? “ . → S + wanted to know / asked Wh- + S + Be + O .
 Or “Wh- AUX + S + V + O ? “ , + said / asked + S . → S + wanted to know / asked Wh- + S + V + O .
 Ex : + I said , ” Why are you so sad ? “ → I wanted to know why he / she is so sad .
 + “ Where is Mary ? “ , John asked . → John asked me where Mary was .

The Infinitive or The Gerund (Nguyên mẫu và Danh động từ)

1/ Verbs followed by the Infinitive (V + V_{-to})

would like, have, hope, want, wish, expect, ask, continue, plan, be going, be able, be willing
 ex: - We hope to see you soon.

2/ Verbs With Object Followed By The Infinitive

(động từ có tân ngữ được theo sau bởi V_{-to})

have, ask, tell, teach, warn, remind, request, encourage, show how
 ex: - She encouraged me to try again.

3/ Verbs followed by the Gerund (V + V_{-ing})

- like, love, enjoy, dislike, avoid, detest, delay, postpone, finish, keep, practice, suggest, spend . . .

- can't stand/ can't bear/ can't help

- It's no use / It's no good

- V + pre. + V_{-ing}

hoặc Be + ADJ + pre + V_{-ing}

give up, care for,

be afraid of

be sorry for

be ashamed of

be interested in

be accustomed to

be familiar to

be good at

be fond of

be proud of

be tired of

be bored of/ fed up

be looking forward to

ex: - We can't help laughing .

- He enjoys doing nothing .

be surprised at

- Adj + V_{-to}

Riêng :

be busy / be worth + V_{-ing}

4/ Verbs Followed By Either The Infinitive Or The Gerund

(các động từ được theo sau bởi V_{-ing} hoặc V_{-to})

remember, forget, stop, quit, try

- Dùng V_{-to} khi diễn đạt sự việc chưa hoàn thành, 1 sự việc sẽ diễn ra

- Dùng V_{-ing} khi diễn đạt sự việc đã xảy ra hoặc tạm dừng

ex: - I forgot to see her yesterday .

- I forgot seeing her yesterday .

5/ Verbs Followed By Gerund Or The Infinitive (các động từ được theo sau bởi V_{-ing} hoặc V_{-to})

allow, permit, advise, recommend

có tân ngữ theo sau hoặc có be phía trước thì dùng to V . Ngược lại dùng Ving

ex: - I permit you to go out.

- People are not allowed to smoke here.

- I permit going out.

PART B: SUBJECT AND VERBS AGREEMENT (SỰ HOÀ HỢP S + V)

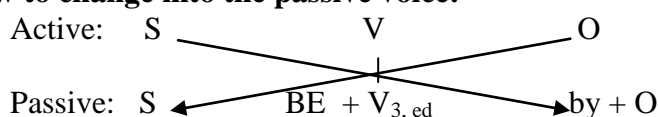
PART C: THE ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

A. Form:

S + be + V_{3, ed} (place + by O + time)

Ex: The book was written by Mark Twain

B. How to change into the passive voice:



TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. Simple present	S + V _{o/ s/ es}	S + am/ is/ are + V _{3/ ed}

2. Simple past	S + V _{2/ed}	S + was/ were + V _{3/ed}
3. Simple future	S + will/ can + V _o	S + will/ can + be + V _{3/ed}
4. Present continuous	S + am/ is/ are + V _{-ing}	S + am/ is/ are + being + V _{3/ed}
5. Past continuous	S + was/ were + V _{-ing}	S + was/ were + being + V _{3/ed}
6. Present perfect	S + has/ have + V _{3/ed}	S + has/ have + been + V _{3/ed}
7. Past perfect	S + had + V _{3/ed}	S + had + been + V _{3/ed}

Ex:

- John delivers the newspapers every morning.
 —→ The newspapers are delivered by John every morning.
- My mother wrote that letter.
 —→ That letter was written by my mother.
- They will build a new school here next month.
 —→ A new school will be built here next month.
- He is asking me a lot of questions.
 —→ I am being asked a lot of questions.
- She was doing her homework at that time.
 —→ Her homework was being done at that time.
- My mother has made that cake.
 —→ That cake has been made by my mother.
- They had prepared a party before we came.
 —→ A party had been prepared before we came.

@ **Notes:**

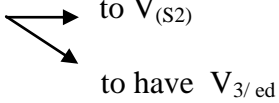
A. Causative forms: have, get

VERBS	KINDS	FORMS
Have	Active	S + have + O (<i>person</i>) + V _o
	Passive	S + have + O (<i>thing</i>) + V _{3/ed}
Get	Active	S + get + O (<i>person</i>) + to V
	Passive	S + get + O (<i>thing</i>) + V _{3/ed}

Ex:

- I had him repair my bicycle yesterday.
 —→ I had my bicycle repaired yesterday.
- I get her to make some coffee.
 —→ I get some coffee made.

B. Verbs of opinion: say, think, believe, know, report ...

KINDS	FORMS
Active	S ₁ + V _{S1} + that + S ₂ + V _{S2}
Passive	It + be V _{3/ed} + that + S ₂ + V _{S2}
	S ₂ + be V _{3/ed} + 

Ex: People **say** that he **is** a famous doctor.

→ It is said that he is a famous doctor.

→ He is said to be a famous doctor.

People **believe** that he **drove** through the town at 90 km an hour.

→ It is believed that he drove through the town at 90 km an hour.

→ He is believed to have driven through the town at 90 km an hour.

PART D: ARTICLES

ARTICLES	USES	EXAMPLES
A or AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When we are referring to one thing but it is not one in particular. - When we refer to something for the first time. - In expressions for price, speed... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'd like a banana. - There's a man at the door. - \$2 a kilo, three times a day.
THE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When we are referring to a specific thing or things. - When we refer to something for the second time. - When there is only one. - Before some collective nouns referring to a whole group of people. - Before some adjectives to refer to the group in general. - Before superlatives and ordinals. - Before names of musical instruments when we talk about playing them. - Before names of seas, rivers, ships, newspapers, magazines, musical groups and a few names of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'll wear the dress I bought last week. - There's a man at the door. I think the man is from the garage. - The world, the sun... - The British, the police, the army, the government... - The poor, the unemployed... - The best film, the first time - Can you play the piano? - The Atlantic Ocean, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands,

	countries.	the Philippines.
ZERO ARTICLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With meals. - With sports. - With holidays. - With school, class, college, university, home, work, church, bed, hospital for their normal use. - With By + item of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - breakfast, lunch, dinner. - football, volleyball. - Christmas, Thanksgiving. - She goes to school every day except Sunday. - Did you go by train?

PART E : CLAUSES

1/ RELATIVE CLAUSE (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

CÁCH GIẢI BÀI TẬP DÙNG ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ WHO ,WHICH...

DẠNG 1 : NÓI 2 CÂU

Bước 1 : xác định MQHệ và thay thế bằng các Đại Từ Qhệ (who/whom/whose/which)

Câu đầu chọn N sau		Câu sau thường là			
a/ an/ the	N _{người}	S	O	TTSH + N	hoặc N giống N phía trước
TTSH		↓	↓	↓	
This/that/these/those		who	whom	whose + N	
Từ chỉ số lq		Nếu N là vật thì dùng which			
hoặc là	N _{riêng}				

Ex: The man is my father. You met him yesterday.

-> The man is my father. You met whom yesterday. (bỏ him vì được thay bằng whom)

Bước 2: đem who/whom/whose/which lên đầu câu của nó. Đem toàn bộ câu có Đại từ quan hệ đặt ngay sau nó N có qhệ nếu N đó đứng đầu câu.

-> The man is my father. whom you met yesterday.

-> The man whom you met yesterday is my father.

DẠNG 2 : ĐIỀN VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG/TRẮC NGHIỆM

N trước khoảng trống	khoảng trống	thành phần sau khoảng trống
-a/an/the -ttsh -this/that/these/those -từ chỉ số lượng	N _{người}	who whom whose
	N _{vật}	which
The first/second/third/fourth/ ...last/all/only/any/every/most/_est	that	V + O S + V + O N + V + O.... N + S + V + O ...
Ex1 : This is the man		I told you yesterday .
Mary is the girl		helped me a lot in my job .
That is my bicycle		I bought last year .
She is the woman		son got accident last night .
Trạng từ liên hệ		
the reason, cause	why	=for which

time/day/week/month/year	when	=(in/on/at which)
place	where	
Ex1 Can you tell me the day		you'll leave here ?
Ha Noi is the city		I was born.
Twelve is the time		I leave for Cantho.
Who can tell me the cause		The fire happened ?
I live in HCM city		was built 300 years ago.

Lưu ý :

1/ không dùng WHEN , WHERE , WHY khi

- trước khoảng trống là giới từ	The house in <u>which</u> I live is nice
- sau khoảng trống là động từ	Do you know the city <u> </u> is near here ?
- phía sau động từ người ta có chừa lại giới từ in/ on/ at/ for	The house <u> </u> I live in is nice .

2/ Bắt buộc dùng THAT

- Khi N mà thay thế gồm 2 danh từ trở lên trong đó vừa có người vừa có vật
- N sau **the first/second/third/fourth/last/the most/the est/only/all/any/every...**

3/ dùng dấu phẩy Khi danh từ đứng trước who ,which,whom... là :

+ <i>Danh từ riêng ,tên riêng</i>	Ha Noi, which Mary, who is ...
+ <i>Có this ,that ,these ,those đứng trước danh từ :</i>	This book, which
+ <i>Có sở hữu đứng trước danh từ :</i>	My mother, who is
+ <i>Là vật duy nhất ai cũng biết :</i>	Sun (mặt trời), moon (mặt trăng) The Sun, which ...

4/ Đặt dấu phẩy ở đâu ?

- Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ ở giữa thì dùng 2 dấu phẩy đặt ở đầu và cuối mệnh đề
My mother , who is a cook , cooks very well
- Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ ở cuối thì dùng một dấu phẩy đặt ở đầu mệnh đề ,cuối mệnh đề dùng dấu chấm .
This is my mother, who is a cook .

DẠNG 3: RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

Khi rút gọn MĐQH ta lược bỏ đại who/that/which và đổi động từ theo dạng sau

	Lược bỏ	Dạng động từ	Đổi thành
-a/an/the -ttsh -this/that/these/those -từ chỉ số lượng	N	V _{thường} be be + V _{ing/ed}	V _{ing} being V _{ing/ed}
the first/second/third/fourth/ ...last/all/only/any/every/most/ <u>est</u>		that	V _{thường} be be + V _{ing/ed}

EXAMPLES

- The man who spoke to John is my brother.
→ The man speaking to John is my brother.
- The books which were written by To Hoai are interesting.
→ The books written by To Hoai are interesting.
- Yuri Gagarin was the first man who flew into space.
→ Yuri Gagarin was the first man to fly into space.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

TYPES	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
1. Real in the Present or Future Possible (còu thaät ôu hieän taïi hoaëc còu theá xaây ra ôu töng lai)	S + V ₁	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S + \text{will / can} + V_o \\ S + V_{(o/s/es)} \\ V_o \end{array} \right.$
2. Unreal in the Present (khoaäng còu thaät ôu hieän taïi)	S + V _{2/ed} (past subjunctive)	S + would / could + V _o
3. Unreal in the Past (khoaäng còu thaät ôu quaù khöù)	S + had + V _{3/ed} (past perfect subjunctive)	S + would / could + have + V _{3/ed}

- Ex:**
- If I have time, I will help you.
Please call me if you hear from Jane.
 - If I were you, I would come there.
 - If he had studied hard, he would have passed his exam.

@ NOTES:

- If you should see Tom this evening, tell him to phone me.
= **Should** you see Tom this evening, tell him to phone me.
- If they were stronger, they could lift the table.
= **Were** they stronger, they could lift the table.
- If he had studied hard, he would have passed his exam.
= **Had** he studied hard, he would have passed his exam.
- If you **had had** breakfast, you **wouldn't be** hungry now.

@ SOME OTHER CASES:

CONJUNCTIONS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
If ... not = unless	nếu ... không	- If you do not study harder, you will get low grade. = Unless you study harder, you will get low grade. - If he is not here, you can leave. = Unless he is here, you can leave.
or, or else, otherwise	nếu không thì	- Go out now or I will call the police = Go out now, otherwise I will call the police
in case	trong trường hợp, phòng khi	- You should bring the umbrella in case it rains.
provided / providing (that) / as long as	miễn là	- You can camp here provided you leave no mess.

@ AS IF / AS THOUGH: Y nhö theá

TYPES	FORMS
1. Unreal in the Present (không có thật ở hiện tại)	S + V (present) + as if + S + V _{2/ed} (past subjunctive)
2. Unreal in the Past (không có thật ở quá khứ)	S + V (past) + as if + S + had V _{3/ed} (past perfect subjunctive)

- Ex:**
1. He acts as though he were rich. (He is not rich)
 2. Betty talked about the contest as if she had won the grand prize.
(She didn't win the grand prize)

@ **WISH / IF ONLY**

TYPES	FORMS
1. Future wish	S + WISH + S would / could + V _o
2. Present Wish	S + WISH + S + V _{2/ed} (past subjunctive)
3. Past wish	S + WISH + S + had V _{3/ed} (could have V _{3/ed})

- Ex:**
1. I wish I could be an astronaut in the future.
 2. I wish I were rich. (I am poor now)
 3. She wishes she hadn't failed her exam last year. (She failed her exam last year.)

TAG QUESTIONS

• **Example:**

It's a beautiful day, isn't it?
 You speak English, don't you?
 Ann can't swim, can she?

• **Notes:**

1. I'm late, **aren't I**?
2. Let's go, **shall we**?
3. **Someone** had recognized him, hadn't **they**?
4. **Something** is wrong with Jane today, isn't **it**?
5. **There** aren't any problems, are **there**?
6. **That** is her umbrella, isn't **it**?

USE / USED TO / BE USED TO

FORMS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
Use + O + to V	dùng, sử dụng	People use money to buy food.
Be used + to V	được dùng để (dạng bị động)	Money is used to buy food.
Used to + V _o	đã từng (thói quen trong qk)	He used to smoke.
Be used to + V-ing	quen với	He is used to getting up early.

Get used to + V-ing		
---------------------	--	--

CONJUNCTIONS

	FORMS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
1	Both + S ₁ + and + S ₂ + V _{plural}	cả hai	- Both Tom and Ann were late.
2	Either + S ₁ + or + S ₂ + V (S ₂)	hoặc ... hoặc	- Either he or I am wrong. - I think she's either Russian or Polish.
3	Neither + S ₁ + nor + S ₂ + V (S ₂)	không ... không	- Neither he nor I am happy. - I am neither rich nor poor.
4	Not only + S ₁ + but also + S ₂ + V (S ₂)	không những ... mà còn	- Robert is not only talented but also handsome.

INVERSION OF THE VERB

The verb is used in the inverted form after certain adverbs and adverb phrases if they are placed first in a sentence or clause.

Never	: không bao giờ, ch ^o a bao giờ
Seldom	: ít khi
Only by	: ch ^o a b ^a ng c ^a ch
Only then / when	: ch ^o a lu ^u c n ^o u, ch ^o a khi
Not only (... but also)	: không nh ^o ng ... m ^a c c ^o n
Not until	: m ^a i cho n ^h an khi
Hardly ever	: ít khi
Hardly ... when = Scarcely ... when	: v ^o a m ^o i ... th ⁱ
No sooner ... than ...	: v ^o a m ^o i ... th ⁱ
So ... that ...	: n ^h an n ^o i m ^a c
Neither / Nor	: cu ^o ng kho ^a ng
So	: cu ^o ng v ^a y
Nowhere	: kho ^a ng n ^o i n ^a o
In no circumstances	: kho ^a ng ô ^u tr ^o o ^o ng h ^o p n ^a o
On no account	: kho ^a ng vì lí do g ⁱ

Ex: 1. He had **hardly** had time to settle down **when** he sold the house.

→ **Hardly** had he had time to settle down **when** he sold the house.

→ **Scarcely** had he had time to settle down **when** he sold the house.

→ **No sooner** had he had time to settle down **than** he sold the house.

2. He didn't return to his native village **until** the war ended.

(**It was not until** the war ended **that** he returned to his native village)

→ **Not until** the war ended did he return to his native village

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

→ **So** difficult is the question **that** nobody can answer it.

@ **NOTES:**

1. Bill would enjoy a game and Tom would too.
= Bill would enjoy a game and so would Tom.
2. He didn't like the book, I didn't either.
= He didn't like the book, neither / nor did I.

CONNECTORS

CONNECTORS	MEANINGS	FORMS	POSITIONS
SO	vì vậy (biểu thị kết quả tác động của vế thứ nhất)	(To Clause 1, so + clause 2 without saying anything)	Liên từ này đứng trước vế thứ 2 trong 1 câu ghép.
BUT	nhưng (biểu thị ý nghĩa trái ngược với vế thứ nhất)	(I tried my best to pass the exam, but I still failed)	
THEREFORE	vì vậy (biểu thị kết quả của hành động trong câu trước đó)	Clause 1, but + clause 2 He didn't study hard. Therefore , he failed the exam. He didn't study hard; therefore , he failed the exam.	- Liên từ này đứng đầu 1 câu, ngăn cách với vế câu đi sau bằng dấu phẩy. - Ngoài ra, nó có thể là từ nối giữa 2 vế câu trong 1 câu phức. Trong trường hợp này, nó sẽ đi sau dấu chấm phẩy và đứng trước dấu phẩy.
HOWEVER	tuy nhiên (biểu thị ý nghĩa trái ngược với ý nghĩa trước đó)	Sentence 1. Therefore, sentence 2 Clause 1; therefore, clause 2. beneficial.	

COMPARISONS

Adjs or advs	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Short	AS + adj + AS	Adj - ER + THAN	THE + adj - EST
Long	NOT SO / AS + adj + AS	MORE + adj + THAN	THE MOST + adj

- Ex: 1. He is as tall as his father.
John sings as well as his sister.
His job is not so difficult as mine.
2. Today is hotter than yesterday.
This chair is more comfortable than that one.
3. John is the tallest boy in the family.
These shoes are the most expensive of all.

Sentence 1. **However**, sentence 2
Clause 1; **however**, clause 2.

@ Double comparatives:

FORMS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
1. The + comparative + S + V, the + comparative + S + V	Caøng ... caøng	The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.
2. Short adj - ER and short adj - ER MORE and MORE + long adj	Caøng ngaøy caøng	Betty is younger and younger The food is more and more expensive

@ Notes:

Adj & adv	Comparative	Superlative
Good/ well	better	the best
Bad/ badly	worse	the worst
Many/ much	more	the most
Little	less	the least
Far	farther / further	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
happier, quieter, cleverer, gentler, narrower

- Ta dùng more với các trạng từ tận cùng là -ly (trừ early)

Ex: more slowly, more fluently, more quickly ...

REPORTED SPEECH

A. STATEMENTS: How to change **direct speech** into **reported speech**:

Form:

S + said	(that)	+ S + V
S + told	+ O (that)	+ S + V

- Đổi động từ ở mệnh đề chính thành: said, told ...
- Đổi Pronouns, possessive adjectives
- Đổi Verb tense.
- Đổi Adverbs (time, place)

1. Pronouns, possessive adjectives:

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

2. Verb tense:

Direct speech	Reported speech
1. Present simple <i>Ex: go</i>	1. Past simple <i>Ex: went</i>
2. Present progressive <i>Ex: is going</i>	2. Past progressive <i>Ex: was / were going</i>
3. Present perfect / Past simple <i>Ex: have done</i> <i>swam</i>	3. Past perfect <i>Ex: had done</i> <i>had swum</i>
4. Past progressive <i>Ex: was / were going</i>	4. Past perfect progressive <i>Ex: had been going</i>
5. Future simple <i>Ex: will</i>	5. Future in the past <i>Ex: would</i>

3. Adverbs of time & place:

Direct speech	Reported speech
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
Tomorrow	The day after / the following day / the next day
Ago	Before
This week	That week
Last week	The week before / the previous week
Next week	The week after / the following week / the next week

@ Notes:

- Neáu ñoäng töø ôu meänh ñeà chính ôu thì hieän taiï ñôn, ta chæ ñoãi ñaiï töø trong lôøi trích daän.

Ex: The farmer says, “I hope it will rain tomorrow.”

→ The farmer says that **he** hopes it will rain tomorrow.

She says, “I’m tired now.”

→ She says that **she** is tired now.

- Neáu ñoäng töø ôu meänh ñeà chính ôu thì quaù khöù ñôn, ta phaui ñoãi thì, ñaiï töø, töø vaø cuim töø chæ thöøi gian, nôï choán trong lôøi trích daän.

Ex: Judy said, “I will phone you tomorrow.”

→ Judy told me (that) **she would** phone **me the day after**.

B. COMMANDS:

Form:

S + told / asked + O + (not) to V
--

Ex: “Hurry up, Lan”

→ He told Lan *to hurry up*.

“Don’t make noise in class, please!”

→ The teacher asked them *not to make noise in class*.

C. QUESTIONS:

Form:

S + asked + O		wh- + S + V
		if / whether + S + V

1. Wh-Questions:

Ex: “What time does the film begin?”

→ He asked me *what time* the film began.

2. Yes-No Questions:

Ex: “Have you seen that film?”

→ He asked me *if* I had seen that film.

@ NOTES:

A. REPORTED SPEECH with INFINITIVE:

Form

V + to inf	V + O + to inf	
promise : hứa	tell : bảo	warn : cảnh báo
agree : đồng ý	ask : yêu cầu	encourage : khuyến khích
hope : hy vọng	want : muốn	order : ra lệnh
offer : đề nghị	advise : khuyên	invite : mời
want : muốn	remind : nhắc nhở	

Ex: “I will help you, Mary” said Peter

→ Peter **promised** to help Mary.

Ex: “Look at the board, please!”, said the teacher.

→ The teacher **asked** the students **to look at the board**.

B. REPORTED SPEECH with GERUND:

Form:

S + V + (O) (prep) + V-ing		
S + V + V-ing	S + V + prep + V-ing	S + V + O + prep + V-ing
suggest	insist on	accuse sb of
admit	dream of	thank sb for
deny	think of	congratulate sb on
	look forward to	prevent sb from
	apologize (to sb) for	warn sb against

Ex: “Let’s go out for a drink,” Susan said.

→ Susan **suggested** going out for a drink.

“I’ll help you with your physics exercise,” Peter said to Susan.

→ Peter **insisted on** helping Susan with her physics exercise.

Tom said to me, “It was nice of you to help me. Thank you very much.”

→ Tom thanked me for **helping him**.

C. CONDITIONAL IN REPORTED SPEECH:

TYPE	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
1	“If it rains , I will stay at home to read	- The boy said that if it rained , he would stay at

	books,” said the boy.	home to read books.
2	“If I were a millionaire, I could help poor children,” said the man.	- The man told me if he were a millionaire, he could help poor children.
3	“If you had had breakfast, you wouldn’t have been hungry,” said the man.	- The man told me if I had had breakfast, I wouldn’t have been hungry.

How to change **direct speech** into **reported speech**:

- Đổi động từ ở mệnh đề chính thành: said, told ...
- Verb tense:
 - Type 1: loại 1 thì khi nào thì động từ thuât ngữ pháp ở thì quá khứ.
 - Type 2, 3: giả thiết thì nào thì động từ
- Pronouns, possessive adjectives
- Adverbs (time, place)

I. INFINITIVE: Infinitive ở sau các động từ sau đây:

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

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

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

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

II. GERUND: Gerund ở sau các động từ sau đây:

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

Ex: We enjoy **playing** football.

III. NOTES:

A. GERUND or INFINITIVE: (the meaning changes)

	VERBS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
1	Remember	+ to V (hành động chưa xảy ra)	Please remember to return the book tomorrow.
	Forget Regret	+ V-ing (hành động đã xảy ra)	I'll never forget seeing her at the first time.
2	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)

3	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:

hear										
see										
smell	+	O	+	<						V _o (sõï hoặøn taát của haønh ñoặæng)
feel										V-ing (sõï tieáp dieăñ của haønh ñoặæng)
notice										
watch...										

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

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

C.

Make / let + O + V_o

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

D.

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

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

PREPOSITIONS

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

VERB + NOUN + PREP:

- give way to : nhượng bộ, chịu thua	- catch sight of : thoáng thấy
- give place to : nhường chỗ cho	- keep pace with : theo kịp
- lose sight of : mất hút, không nhìn thấy nữa	- pay attention to : chú ý đến
- lose track of : mất dấu vết	- put a stop to : put an end to: chấm dứt
- lose touch with: mất liên lạc với	- set fire to: burn : phóng hỏa
- make allowance for: xét đến, chiếu cố	- take advantage of : lợi dụng
- make use of : dùng, tận dụng	- take care of : chăm sóc
- make fun of : chọc ghẹo, chế nhạo	- take account of : quan tâm tới, lưu ý tới
- make room for : dọn chỗ cho	- take note of : lưu ý đến
- make a fuss over / about: làm om xòm về	- take notice of : chú ý thấy, nhận thấy

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 - 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 - 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:

1. ADJ + TO - accustomed to - addicted to - harmful to - similar to / agreeable to	2. ADJ + FOR - available for - responsible for - famous for - late for	3. ADJ + ABOUT - angry about - anxious about - worried about - excited about
4. ADJ + ON - keen on - dependent on	5. ADJ + OF - afraid of / full of - aware of / tired of - ashamed of - capable of	6. ADJ + AT - surprised at - quick at - bad / good at - brilliant at
7. ADJ + IN - confident in - successful in - interested in - rich in	8. ADJ + WITH - equipped with - bored with - busy with - acquainted with	9. ADJ + FROM - different from - absent from - safe from

PHRASAL VERBS

SOME STRUCTURES

1. Quá nhen không theỏ

S + be + **too** + adj + (for O) **to V**

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

2. Nũu ñeỏ

S + be + adj + **enough** + (for O) **to V**

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

3. Ñeỏn noỏi maỏ

S + be + **so** + adj + **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_{đđsn} + **that** + S + V

S + V + **so** + much / little + N_{kđđ} + **that** + S + V

S + V + **so** + adj + a + N_{đđ 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.
It was **so hot a day that** we decided to stay indoors.

(= It was **such a hot day that** we decided to stay indoors.)

4.

To V/ V-ing + is/ was + adj (for O)
→ It + is/ was + adj (for O) + to V
→ S + find + it + adj + to V

Ex: **Learning English** is difficult.

→ **It** is difficult **to learn English**.

→ I **find** it difficult **to learn English**.

5. Maát bao lâu ñeã laøm gì

It takes / took + O + time + to V
S + spend / spent + time + V-ing

Ex: It **took** her fifteen minutes **to clean** the floor.

She **spent** fifteen minutes **cleaning** the floor.

6. Ñeã maø

S + V + to V
S + V + in order + to V
S + V + so as + to V
S + V + so that + S + V
in order that

Ex: I try to study **to pass** my next exam.

I try to study **so that** I can pass the exam.

7.

S + began / started + to V / V-ing ...



S + has / have been + V-ing + since / for...
It's + time (khoảng thời gian) + since + S + V_{2/ed}

Ex: My mother **began** cooking for the party an hour **ago**.

→ My mother **has been cooking** for the party **for** an hour.

→ It's an hour **since** my mother cooked for the party.

8.

S + V (present perfect) ... + time



It is + time ... + since + S + V_{2/ed}

Ex: I **haven't seen** my father for one month.

→ It is one month **since** I last saw my father.

9.

S + have / has not + V_{3/ed}



It is the first time + S + have / has + V_{3/ed}

Ex: I **haven't seen** that man here before.

→ It's the first time I **have seen** that man here.

10.

S + have / has not + V_{3/ed} ... since (for)



S + last + V (past) ... when ...
The last time + clause + was ...

Ex: I haven't heard him since August.

→ **The last time** I heard him **was** in August.

I haven't seen him since I was a student.

→ I **last** saw him **when** I was a student.

WORD FORMS

PARTS OF SPEECH	FORMS	EXAMPLES	POSITIONS (FUNCTIONS)	EXAMPLES
NOUNS	- ion / ation - ment - er / or - ist / ian - ity - ness - ce - th	- prevention, conservation - employment, development - singer, actor - artist, musician - possibility, nationality - happiness, sadness - importance, difference - death, warmth, width	- Làm S - Làm O - Sau his, her, my... - Sau giới từ (The N of N) - A/ an/ the/ many/ a lot of ... + (adj) N	- Prevention is better than cure. - Hard work always brings happiness and success . - His success - The bad effects of pollution - A teacher
VERBS	- en / en- - ize - fy	- endanger, enrich, widen - modernize, industrialize - beautify, diversify	- Sau S	- They have widened this road.
ADJECTIVES	- ful - less - ous	- harmful, useful, careful - useless, careless, hopeless - dangerous, famous	- Sau BE - Sau get, seem look, sound	- She is careful - He becomes famous

	- able - ive - al	- comfortable, valuable - attractive, active - industrial, natural, national	become, feel - Trước danh từ adj + N	- A beautiful girl
ADVERBS	- ly - Một số trạng từ đặc biệt	- carefully, beautifully - good → well late → late hard → hard early → early fast → fast	- Sau V thường (hoặc trước V thường) - Trước tính từ Adv + adj	- He drives carefully . - He angrily denied breaking that vase. - This exercise is extremely difficult.

PHONETICS

A. SOUNDS

HOW TO PRONOUNCE “-ED”:

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

HOW TO PRONOUNCE “-S”, “-ES”:

/ɪz/	/s/	/z/
ce, ge, ch, x, sh, s, z (ks, s, z, dz, tʃ, 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

B. STRESS

STRESS	SYLLABLES	EXAMPLES
1. Trọng âm rơi vào các hậu tố	- ee - eer - ese	- degree, referee - engineer, pioneer - Vietnamese, Japanese

	- ain - aire - ique	- 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

SPEAKING

@ 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?

How old ...?	- bao nhiêu tuổi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Four people. - How old are you? ○ I'm 18 years old.
How far...?	- bao xa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How far is it from here to the post office? ○ Two kilometres.
How long...?	- bao lâu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

@ **QUESTIONS & RESPONSES:**

TOPICS	QUESTIONS / EXPRESSIONS	RESPONSES
1. Giới thiệu và chào hỏi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nice / Glad to meet you. - How do you do? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nice / Glad to meet you, too. - How do you do?
2. Xin phép	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May I go out? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sure. - Of course.
3. Yêu cầu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could you bring me some water? - Would you mind helping me? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sure / Of course. - No problem.
4. Mời và đề nghị	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would you like to go for a walk? - How about going to the cinema? - Let's go to the cinema. - Why don't we go to the cinema? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, I'd love to. - That sounds great! - OK. Let's do that. - That's a good idea.
5. Lời khen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What a beautiful dress you've got! - How nice your house is! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm glad you like it. - Thank you for your saying so. - That's a nice compliment. - It's very kind of you to say so.
6. Lời chúc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Happy New Year! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The same to you. - You too.
7. Cảm ơn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That was nice of you. Thank you. - Thank you for helping me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's my pleasure (to help). - Not at all. / You're welcome. - Don't mention it. / Forget it.

		- That's OK / alright.
8. Xin lỗi	- I'm terribly sorry about... - I'd like to apologize for...	- You don't need to apologize. - Don't worry about it. - No problem / Forget it/ It's OK.
9. Báo tin	- I'm having an English test tomorrow.	- Good luck!
	- Good news: ○ I've passed the final exam!	- Fantastic / That's great! - Congratulations! - I'm glad to hear that.
	- Bad news: ○ I have lost the job for two weeks.	- I'm sorry to hear that.