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LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

Cuốn sách “**25 Chủ điểm ngữ pháp cho người bắt học IELTS**” là một ấn phẩm mà IELTS Fighter muốn dành tặng cho tất cả các bạn học viên của trung tâm. Cuốn sách là thành quả từ việc thu thập và biên soạn lại những nội dung không thể thiếu về kiến thức ngữ pháp cơ bản trong tiếng Anh, với mục đích xây dựng nền tảng vững chắc cho các bạn trong quá trình chinh phục tấm bằng học thuật IELTS.

Cuốn sách có tổng cộng 25 chủ điểm, bao gồm cả lý thuyết và bài tập. Trong mỗi chủ đề này, bài học sẽ luôn được chia thành 2 phần cơ bản nhất, đó là phần **Lý thuyết tổng quát** và **Luyện tập**. Sau mỗi phần Luyện tập là đáp án của từng bài, nhằm giúp các bạn có thể tự mình củng cố kiến thức đã học.

Bên cạnh đó, sau một nhóm đơn vị bài học sẽ là một chủ điểm đi chuyên sâu vào luyện nhiều các dạng bài tập, với mục đích giúp các bạn phát triển khả năng linh hoạt trong tiếng Anh nói chung. Đặc biệt, một số bài tập được rút ra từ nhiều nguồn học IELTS uy tín, giúp các bạn bắt đầu quen dần với các dạng bài tập trong bài thi học thuật này.

IELTS Fighter tin rằng đây sẽ là một cuốn sách hữu dụng trong con đường chinh phục tiếng Anh của bạn.

Sử dụng cuốn sách này như thế nào?

Có hai cách để sử dụng sách. Các bạn có thể bắt đầu từ Unit 1, và dần dần học đến phần cuối cùng của cuốn sách, hoặc các bạn có thể chọn làm các bài Test ở cuối sách để xem mình còn yếu ở phần kiến thức nào rồi học từ những phần đó trước.

Chúc các bạn học tốt!

Thân ái, IELTS Fighter

UNIT 1: HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (Present Simple)

1. CÔNG THỨC

1.1. Câu khẳng định

	Động từ "to be"	Động từ chỉ hành động
Công thức	S + am/ is/ are + N/ Adj - I + am - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được + is - You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + are	S + V(s/es) - I/ We/ You/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + V(nguyên thể) - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được + V(s/es)
Ví dụ	- I am a teacher. (Tôi là một giáo viên.) - He is a lawyer. (Ông ấy là một luật sư) - The watch is expensive. (Chiếc đồng hồ rất đắt tiền) - They are students. (Họ là sinh viên)	- I often go to school by bus (Tôi thỉnh thoảng đến trường bằng xe buýt) - He usually gets up early. (Anh ấy thường xuyên dậy sớm) - She does homework every evening. (Cô ấy làm bài về nhà mỗi tối) - The Sun sets in the West. (Mặt trời lặn ở hướng Tây)

LƯU Ý

- Với các từ có tận cùng là “o”, “ch”, “sh”, “x”, “s” thì khi dùng với ngôi số ít, thêm đuôi “es”. (**go – goes; do – does; watch – watches; fix – fixes, miss – misses, wash – washes**)
- Với các từ có tận cùng là “y” thì khi dùng với ngôi số ít, bỏ “y” và thêm đuôi “ies” (**copy – copies; study – studies**)
- Với các từ còn lại, thêm đuôi “s”. (**see – sees; play – plays,...**)

1.2. Câu phủ định

	Động từ “to be”	Động từ chỉ hành động
Công thức	S + am/are/is + not +N/ Adj	S + do/ does + not + V(nguyên thể) (Trong đó: “do”, “does” là các trợ động từ.)
Chú ý (Viết tắt)	is not = isn’t are not = aren’t	do not = don’t does not = doesn’t
Ví dụ	- I am not a teacher. (Tôi không phải là một giáo viên.) - He is not (isn’t) a lawyer. (Ông ấy không phải là một luật sư) - The watch is not (isn’t) expensive. (Chiếc đồng hồ thì không đắt tiền) - They are not (aren’t) students. (Họ không phải là sinh viên)	- I do not (don’t) often go to school by bus (Tôi không thường xuyên đến trường bằng xe buýt) - He does not (doesn’t) usually get up early. (Anh ấy không thường xuyên dậy sớm) - She does not (doesn’t) do homework every evening. (Cô ấy không làm bài về nhà mỗi tối) - The Sun does not (doesn’t) set in the South. (Mặt trời không lặn ở hướng Nam)

LƯU Ý

Đối với Câu phủ định, phần động từ thường, các bạn rất hay mắc phải lỗi *thêm “s” hoặc “es” đằng sau động từ*. Các bạn chú ý:

Chủ ngữ + don’t/ doesn’t + V (nguyên thể - không chia)

Ví dụ:

Câu sai: She ~~doesn’t likes~~ chocolate. (Sai vì đã có “doesn’t” mà động từ “like” vẫn có đuôi “s”)

=> Câu đúng: She **doesn’t like** chocolate.

1.3. Câu nghi vấn

a. Câu nghi vấn sử dụng trợ động từ (Câu hỏi Yes/ No)

	Động từ to “be”	Động từ chỉ hành động
Công thức	Q: Am/ Are/ Is (not) + S + N/Adj? A: - Yes, S + am/ are/ is. - No, S + am not/ aren’t/ isn’t.	Q: Do/ Does (not) + S + V (nguyên thể)? A: - Yes, S + do/ does. - No, S + don’t/ doesn’t.
Ví dụ	Q: Are you a engineer? (Bạn có phải là kiến trúc sư không?) A: Yes, I am. (Đúng vậy) No, I am not. (Không phải)	Q: Does she go to work by taxi? (Cô ấy đi làm bằng taxi phải không?) A: Yes, she does. (Có) No, she doesn’t. (Không)

b. Câu nghi vấn sử dụng từ hỏi bắt đầu bằng Wh-

	Động từ to “be”	Động từ chỉ hành động
Công thức	Wh- + am/ are/ is (not) + S + N/Adj?	Wh- + do/ does (not) + S + V (nguyên thể)....?
Ví dụ	- Where are you from? (Bạn đến từ đâu?) - Who are they? (Họ là ai?)	- Where do you come from? (Bạn đến từ đâu?) - What do you do? (Bạn làm nghề gì?)

1.4. Một số cụm từ hay sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

Thông thường, thí sinh hay sử dụng thì Hiện tại đơn với các trạng từ hoặc cụm từ chỉ thời gian và tần suất như *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, everyday, once a month, in the morning, once in a blue moon...*

Lưu ý, những từ/cụm từ trên khá phổ biến và nhàm chán, khi đưa vào câu cũng chỉ sử dụng 1 cấu trúc là *S + adverb + verb*, khiến cho thí sinh không thể hiện được sự đa dạng về ngữ pháp.

IELTS Fighter khuyên các bạn:

- KHÔNG CẦN phải sử dụng liên tục.
- Tìm những câu thành ngữ, những cách nói hay hơn. Dưới đây là một số cụm từ để “ghi điểm” mà các bạn có thể tham khảo.

(to) have one's moments = <i>sometimes</i>	I am not usually lazy, but I <u>have my moments</u> .
(every) now and then/again = <i>sometimes</i>	I have to cut down on my sugar intake, but <u>every now and then</u> I indulge myself with some quality dark chocolate.
like clockwork = <i>always</i>	My father walks the dog every morning <u>like clockwork</u> .

1.5. Thì hiện tại đơn trong bài thi IELTS

a. Diễn đạt một thói quen, một hành động lặp đi lặp lại hoặc một tính cách/tính chất không đổi của ai hay điều gì.

Thì Hiện tại đơn được áp dụng trong những câu hỏi mang tính cá nhân hoặc những câu hỏi về suy nghĩ của cá nhân đó về một đối tượng khác trong phần thi Speaking và Writing.

VD: IELTS Speaking Part 1

Giám khảo: What **do** you usually do when you **go out** with your friends?

Thí sinh: We normally **hang out** and exchange bits of chitchat in a nice and cozy café. Sometimes we **go** to the cinema to check out the latest blockbuster movies, which **is** surprisingly not my favorite thing to do because there **are** hardly any interaction between us.

VD: IELTS Speaking Part 2: Describe your close friend.

Today I'm going to tell you about my best friend Hang. We met 7 years ago at a birthday party, and we have been inseperatable ever since.

Hang **is** a kind person. She **is** willing to lend others a hand, and she always **stands by me** whenever I **hit the bottom**. Last year, when I had a high fever and had to stay in bed for a week, she took that week off to take care of me.

Hang **is** also a patient person. Unlike me who often get angry very easily, Hang **is** able to stay calm in almost every situation. In terms of being patient, I **have to** learn a lot from her. I **remember** last week, both of us had to wait for another friend for nearly two hours because he was late and got stuck in traffic. ...

VD: IELTS Speaking Part 3

Giám khảo: Is it important for us to learn art or music?

Thí sinh: Yes, it **is** crucial to learn art or music! Ideally, I **suppose** everyone should learn both. They **are** both great subjects that can help people find a creative outlet to blow off some steam or just focus their energy on something nice and positive. Art and music **are** both really vital parts of society, they **are** involved with things like movies and TV shows, which **entertain** us and **help** relieve the stress from work and study.

b. Diễn đạt một sự thật hiển nhiên hoặc một sự thật luôn luôn đúng.

Cách dùng thì Hiện tại đơn này được thể hiện rõ nhất trong phần thi IELTS Writing Task 1 (đặc biệt với dạng Process). Cụ thể hơn, bất kể nội dung trong bài Writing đó có ở thì nào, một số sự thật hiển nhiên của bảng biểu đó luôn được sử dụng dưới dạng Hiện tại đơn. Chúng ta hãy nhìn một số VD sau.

VD: IELTS Writing Task 1

The bar chart **gives** information about the surge in the number of people using the Internet from 2010 to 2019. ...

Overall, it **can** be seen that the population growth rates in several Asian countries have doubled over the past decades. ...

Ngoài ra, với chức năng này, thì Hiện tại đơn cũng được sử dụng phổ biến trong phần Writing Task 2 nhằm thể hiện một suy nghĩ/ ý niệm về đối tượng gì (được cho) là luôn luôn đúng. Chúng ta nhìn VD sau.

VD: IELTS Writing Task 2

It **is** believed that higher education should focus on practical skills instead of academic knowledge. I personally **do not agree** with this statement.

On the one hand, practical work skills **are** vital to future graduates when they look for jobs.

In conclusion, I **believe** that both real-life skills and academic knowledge **are** of great importance to college students.

2. LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong mỗi câu sau.

1. My mom alwaysdelicious meals. (make)
2. Charlie.....eggs. (not eat)
3. Susie.....shopping every week. (go)
4. Minh and Hoa to work by bus every day? (go)
5. your parentswith your decision? (agree)
6. Where.....he.....from? (come)
7. Where your father? (work)
8. Jimmy usually the trees. (not water)
9. Whothe washing in your house? (do)
10. They out once a month. (eat)

Exercise 2: Mỗi câu sau chứa MỘT lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. I often gets up early to catch the bus to go to work.
.....
2. She teach students in a local secondary school.
.....
3. They doesn't own a house. They still have to rent one to live.
.....

4. Bui Tien Dung am a famous goalkeeper in the National Football Team.

.....

5. What do your sister do?

.....

6. John and Harry doesn't go swimming in the lake.

.....

7. Liam speak Chinese very well.

.....

8. How often does she goes shopping in the supermarket?

.....

9. Our dogs aren't eat bones.

.....

10. Claire's parents is very friendly and helpful.

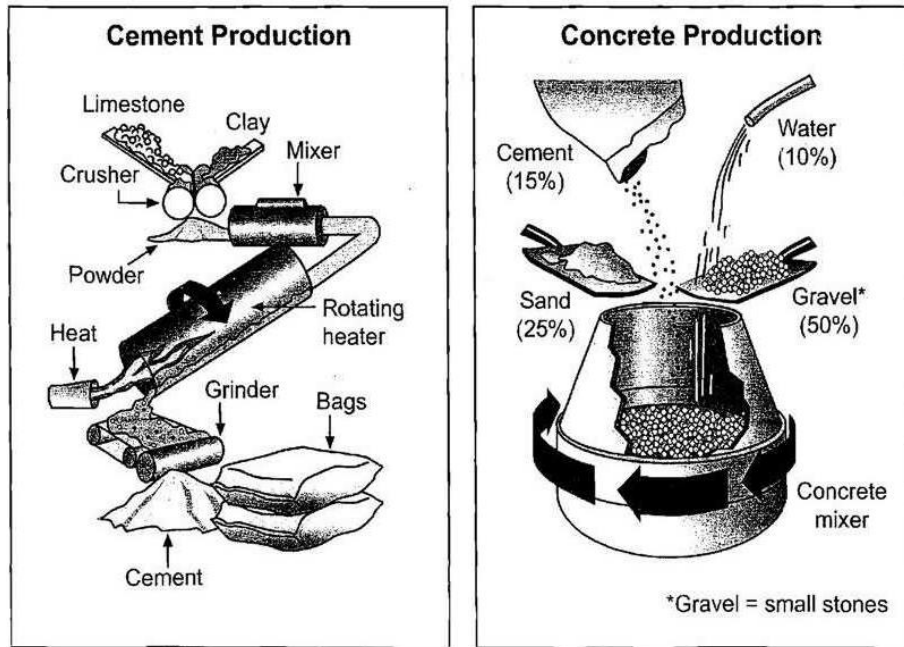
.....

Exercise 3: Chia những động từ sau ở thì hiện tại đơn để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

The diagram below shows the stages and equipment used in the cement-making process, and how cement is used to produce concrete for building purposes.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



The diagrams (1 – illustrate).....the way in which cement is made and how it is then used in the process of making concrete. Overall, limestone and clay (2-pass)..... through four stages before being bagged ready for use as cement which then (3-account) for 15% of the four materials used to produce concrete. While the process of making cement (4-use).....a number of tools, the production of concrete requires only a concrete mixer.

In the first stage of making cement, limestone and clay (5-be).....crushed together to form a powder. This powder (6-be).....then combined in a mixer before passing into a rotating heater which (7-have)..... constant heat applied at one end of the tube. The resulting mixture is ground in order to produce cement. The final product **is** afterwards put into bags ready to be used.

Regarding the second diagram, concrete (8-consist).....of mainly gravel, which is small stones, and this makes up 50% of the ingredients. The other materials used are sand (25%), cement (15%) and water (10%). These are all poured into a concrete mixer which continually rotates to combine the materials and ultimately produces concrete.

(187 words, Band 9.0)

Exercise 4: Trả lời những câu hỏi sau sử dụng những trạng từ tần suất ở phần lý thuyết.

1. How often do you buy a new item of clothing?

.....

2. When do you often eat breakfast in the morning?

.....

3. What do you do?

.....

4. Do you have a pet?

.....

5. Are you afraid of spiders?

.....

Exercise 5: Cho dạng đúng của những từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành câu có nghĩa.

1. It (be).....a fact that smart phones (help).....us a lot in our life.

2. I often (travel).....to some of my favorite destinations every summer.

3. Our Math lesson usually (finish).....at 4.00 p.m.

4. The reason why Susan (not eat).....meat is that she (be).....a vegetarian.

5. People in Ho Chi Minh City (be).....very friendly and they (smile)..... a lot.

6. The flight (start).....at 6 a.m every Thursday.

7. Peter (not study).....very hard. He never gets high scores.

8. I like oranges and she (like).....apples.

9. My mom and my sister (cook).....lunch everyday.

10. They (have).....breakfast together every morning.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1:

1. makes

4. Do...go

2. doesn't eat

5. Do...agree

3. goes

6. does...come

7. does...work

9. does

8. doesn't usually water

10. eat

Exercise 2:

1. gets => get

6. doesn't => don't

2. teach => teaches

7. speak => speaks

3. doesn't => don't

8. goes => go

4. am => is

9. aren't => don't

5. do => your

10. is => are

Exercise 3:

1. illustrate

5. are

2. pass

6. is

3. accounts

7. has

4. uses

8. consists

Exercise 4: Có nhiều cách để trả lời tùy vào kinh nghiệm cá nhân. Dưới đây là một số câu trả lời mẫu.

1. I usually buy a new item of clothing.

2. I always eat breakfast at 9 am in the morning.

3. I am an English teacher.

4. Yes, I have a dog.

5. Yes, I am terrified of spiders.

Exercise 5:

1. is, help

2. travel

3. finishes

4. doesn't eat, is

5. are, smile

6. starts

7. doesn't study

- 8. likes
- 9. cook
- 10. have

UNIT 2: HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN (Present Continuous)

1. CÔNG THỨC

1.1. Câu khẳng định

Công thức	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing
Ví dụ	- I + am + V-ing - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít/ Danh từ không đếm được + is + V-ing - You/ We/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + are + V-ing - <i>I am studying Math now.</i> (Tôi đang học toán.) - <i>He is baking a cake.</i> (Anh ấy đang nướng bánh) - <i>She is talking on the phone.</i> (Cô ấy đang nói chuyện trên điện thoại) - <i>They are singing a song together.</i> (Họ đang hát cùng nhau một bài hát) - <i>We are preparing for our parents' wedding anniversary.</i> (Chúng tôi đang chuẩn bị cho lễ kỷ niệm ngày cưới của bố mẹ) - <i>The cat is playing with some toys.</i> (Con mèo đang chơi với mấy thứ đồ chơi) - <i>The kids are watching "Deadpool" with their classmates in the theater.</i> (Bọn trẻ đang xem phim "Deadpool" với các bạn cùng lớp ở rạp)

LƯU Ý

- Với các từ có tận cùng là “e”, khi chuyển sang dạng ing thì sẽ bỏ đuôi “e” và thêm “ing” luôn.
(*use – using; pose – posing; improve – improving; change – changing*)
- Với các từ có tận cùng là “ee” khi chuyển sang dạng ing thì **VẪN GIỮ NGUYÊN** “ee” và thêm đuôi “ing”. (*knee – kneeling*)
- Động từ kết thúc bằng một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x, y), đi trước là một nguyên âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ing”. (*stop – stopping; run – running; begin – beginning; prefer – preferring*)
- Động từ kết thúc là “ie” thì khi thêm “ing”, thay “ie” vào “y” rồi thêm “ing”. (*lie – lying; die – dying*)

1.2. Câu phủ định

Công thức	S + am/are/is + not + V-ing
Chú ý (Viết tắt)	is not = isn't are not = aren't
Ví dụ	- <i>I am not cooking dinner.</i> (Tôi đang không chuẩn bị bữa tối.) - <i>He is not (isn't) feeding his dogs.</i> (Ông ấy đang không cho những chú chó cưng ăn) - <i>She is not (isn't) watching the news with her grandmother.</i> (Cô ấy đang không xem thời sự với bà) - <i>Be careful! I think they are lying.</i> (Cẩn thận đấy! Tôi nghĩ họ đang nói dối)

1.3. Câu nghi vấn

a. Câu nghi vấn sử dụng trợ động từ (Câu hỏi Yes/ No)

Công thức	Q: Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing? A: Yes, S + am/is/are.
-----------	--

	No, S + am/is/are + not.
Ví dụ	- Q: Are you taking a photo of me? (Bạn đang chụp ảnh tôi phải không?) A: Yes, I am. - Q: Is she going out with you? (Cô ấy đang đi chơi cùng bạn có phải không?) A: No, she isn't.

b. Câu nghi vấn sử dụng từ hỏi bắt đầu bằng Wh-

Công thức	Wh- + am/ are/ is (not) + S + V-ing?
Ví dụ	- What are you doing? (Bạn đang làm gì vậy) - What is he studying right now? (Anh ta đang học gì vậy)

1.4. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn có các dấu hiệu nhận biết như sau:

Trạng từ chỉ thời gian:	- Now: Bây giờ - Right now: Ngay bây giờ - At the moment: Ngay lúc này - At present: Hiện tại - It's + giờ cụ thể + now (It's 12 o'clock now)
Trong câu có các động từ như:	- Look!/ Watch! (Nhìn kìa!) VD: Look! A girl is jumping from the bridge! (Nhìn kìa! Cô gái đang nhảy từ trên cầu xuống!) - Listen! (Nghe này!) VD: Listen! Someone is crying! (Nghe này! Ai đó đang khóc.)

	- Keep silent! (Hãy im lặng) VD: <i>Keep silent! The teacher is saying the main point of the lesson!</i> (Trệt tự! Cô giáo đang giảng đến phần chính của cả bài!) - Watch out! = Look out! (Coi chừng) VD: <i>Watch out! The train is coming!</i> (Coi chừng! Đoàn tàu đang đến gần kìa!)
--	---

1.5. Cách sử dụng của thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

1.5.1. Sử dụng bình thường

Chức năng 1	Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm nói.	
	- My father is watching TV now. (Bố tôi đang xem TV) - My mom is cooking lunch right now. (Mẹ tôi đang chuẩn bị bữa trưa ngay bây giờ)	Hành động “xem TV” và “nấu bữa trưa” đang diễn ra ở thời điểm nói của người nói.
Chức năng 2	Diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra không nhất thiết tại thời điểm nói.	
	- My son is quite busy these days. He is doing his assignment. (Dạo này con trai tôi khá là bận. Nó đang phải làm luận án) - I am reading the book “The thorn bird”.	“Làm luận án” hoặc “đọc sách” đang không thực sự diễn ra nhưng vẫn xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói. Ý những câu này là hành động đang trong quá trình thực hiện và vẫn chưa làm xong.
Chức năng 3	Diễn đạt một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần. Thường diễn tả một kế hoạch đã được lên lịch sẵn.	

	- I am flying to Kyoto tomorrow. (Tôi sẽ bay đến Kyoto vào ngày mai)	Chuyến bay đã được lên kế hoạch trước nên sử dụng là “am flying”.
Chức năng 4	Mô tả hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại gây sự bức mình hay khó chịu cho người nói. Cách dùng này để phàn nàn và được dùng với trạng từ tần suất “always, continually”.	
	- He is always coming late. (Anh ta chuyên gia đến muộn) - Why are you always putting your dirty clothes on the bed?	Phàn nàn về việc “đến muộn” và “để quần áo bẩn trên giường”.
Chức năng 5	Mô tả cái gì đó phát triển hơn, đổi mới hơn	
	- The children are growing quickly. - The climate is changing rapidly. - Your Korean is improving .	Mô tả sự thay đổi của bọn trẻ (“lớn nhanh”), khí hậu (“thay đổi nhanh”) và vốn tiếng Hàn (đang cải thiện).
Chức năng 6	Diễn tả một cái gì đó mới, đổi mới với những gì có trước đó	
	- Most people are using email instead of writing letters. - What kind of clothes are teenagers wearing nowadays?	Mô tả sự khác biệt của ngày trước – bây giờ.

1.5.2. Sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

Thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn được sử dụng nhiều trong bài thi Speaking, đặc biệt là trong phần Speaking Part 1 và Speaking Part 3, với mục đích đưa ra một sự thật hiển nhiên (nhằm nhấn mạnh rằng sự

thật rằng đang đúng ở thời điểm nói hoặc trong thời điểm gần đây) hoặc trình bày một sự việc hay một hiện tượng đang dần phổ biến trong xã hội. Chúng ta hãy nhìn một số VD dưới đây.

Speaking Part 1:

Giám khảo: What development do you want to have for your home?

Thí sinh: I'm not quite satisfied with the colour of the walls. So **I'm thinking about** changing the colour of the walls of my own bedroom lately.

Giám khảo: What do you do for a living?

Thí sinh: Currently, **I am working** as a teacher at IELTS Fighter. Teaching has always been my passion ever since I was a kid. I really hope that one day I may get the TESOL, which is the most prestigious certificate in the field of English education in the world.

Speaking Part 3:

Giám khảo: What do you think about the emergence of fast food chains in Vietnam?

Thí sinh: Well, I think that youngster **are becoming more and more** addicted to all types of fast foods because of this, and this phenomenon **is posing** a threat to their health. First, it is obvious that the average weight among children **is rising** rapidly. Second, many adults **are struggling with** obesity and all kinds of heart diseases.

LƯU Ý

Những từ KHÔNG chia ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

1. Want	9. Suppose	17. Hope
2. Like	10. Remember	18. Forget
3. Love	11. Realize	19. Hate
4. Prefer	12. Understand	20. Wish
5. Need	13. Depend	21. Mean
6. Believe	14. Seem	22. Lack
7. Contain	15. Know	23. Appear
8. Taste	16. Belong	24. Sound

2. LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

1. Be careful! The car (go) so fast.
2. Listen! Someone (cry) in the next room.
3. Your brother (sit) next to the beautiful girl over there at present?
4. Now they (try) to pass the examination.
5. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents (cook) lunch in the kitchen.
6. Keep silent! You (talk) so loudly.
7. I (not stay) at home at the moment.
8. Now she (lie) to her mother about her bad marks.
9. At present they (travel) to New York.
10. He (not work) in his office now.

Exercise 2: Viết lại những câu sau dựa vào những từ cho sẵn.

1. My/ father/ water/ some plants/ the/ garden.
.....
2. My/ mother/ clean/ floor/.
.....
3. Mary/ have/ lunch/ her/ friends/ a/ restaurant.
.....
4. They/ ask/ a/ man/ about/ the/ way/ the/ railway/ station.
.....
5. My/ student/ draw/ a/ beautiful/ picture
.....

Exercise 3: Chia động từ "to be" ở dạng đúng

1. John and Mandy..... cleaning the kitchen.
2. I reading a book at the moment.

3. It raining.
4. We singing a new song.
5. The children watching TV.
6. My pets sleeping now.
7. Aunt Helen feeding the ducks.
8. Our friends packing their rucksacks.
9. He buying a magazine.
10. They doing their homework.

Exercise 4: Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. He (not read)..... a magazine at present.
2. I (look)for Christine. Do you know where she is?
3. It (get) dark. Shall I turn on the light?
4. They (stay).....in Manchester with their friends.
5. They (build).....a new supermarket in the center of the town.
6. Have you got an umbrella? It (start) to rain.
7. You (make)..... a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I am trying to concentrate.
8. Why are all those people here? What (happen).....?
9. Please don't make so much noise. I (try) to work.
10. Let's go out now. It (not rain)..... any more.

-
11. You can turn off the radio. I (not listen) to it.
 12. Kate phoned me last night. She is on holiday in France. She (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
 13. I want to lose weight, so this week I (not eat) lunch.
 14. Andrew has just started evening classes. He (learn) German.
 15. Paul and Sally have an argument. They (speak) to each other.

Exercise 5: Dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Anh có sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

1. Bố mẹ tôi đang tận hưởng kỳ nghỉ hè của họ tại Miami.

.....

2. Họ đang uống cà phê với đối tác.

.....

3. Nhìn kìa! Trời bắt đầu mưa!

.....

4. Họ đang mua một vài chiếc bánh ngọt cho bọn trẻ ở nhà.

.....

5. Em trai của bạn đang làm gì rồi?

.....

6. Họ đang đi đâu vậy?

.....

7. Có phải Peter đang đọc sách trong phòng không?

.....

8. Bạn nên mang theo một chiếc áo. Trời đang trở lạnh đấy!

.....

9. Lisa đang ăn trưa ở căng-tin với bạn thân của cô ấy.

.....

10. Bố tôi đang sửa chiếc xe đạp của tôi.

.....
Exercise 6: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu sau.

1. Andrew has just started evening classes. He German.
A. are learning B. is learning C. am learning D. learning
2. The workers a new house right now.
A. are building B. am building C. is building D. build
3. Tom two poems at the moment.
A. are writing B. are writeing C. is writeing D. is writing
4. The chief engineer all the workers of the plant now.
A. is instructing B. are instructing C. instructs D. instruct
5. He his pictures at the moment.
A. isn't paint B. isn't painting C. aren't painting D. don't painting
6. We the herbs in the garden at present.
A. don't plant B. doesn't plant C. isn't planting D. aren't planting
7. they the artificial flowers of silk now?
A. are..... makeing B. are..... making C. is..... making D. is making
8. Your father your motorbike at the moment.
A. is repairing B. are repairing C. don't repair D. doesn't repair
9. Look! The man the children to the cinema.
A. is takeing B. are taking C. is taking D. are takeing
10. Listen! The teacher..... a new lesson to us.
A. is explaining B. are explaining C. explain D. explains
11. They tomorrow.
A. are coming B. is coming C. coming D. comes

Exercise 7: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. Are you do homework right now?
-

2. The children play football in the back yard at the moment.

.....

3. What does your elder sister doing?

.....

4. Look! Those people are fight with each other.

.....

5. Noah is tries very hard for the upcoming exam.

.....

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. is going | 6. are talking |
| 2. is crying | 7. am not staying |
| 3. Is...sitting? | 8. is lying |
| 4. are trying | 9. are traveling |
| 5. are cooking | 10. is not working |

Exercise 2: Viết lại những câu sau dựa vào những từ cho sẵn.

1. My father is watering some plants in the garden.
2. My mother is cleaning the floor.
3. Mary is having lunch with her friends in a restaurant.
4. They are asking a man about the way to the railway station.
5. My student is drawing a (very) beautiful picture.

Exercise 3: Chia động từ "to be" ở dạng đúng

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. are | 4. are |
| 2. am | 5. are |
| 3. is | 6. are |

7. is

9. is

8. are

10. are

Exercise 4: Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. is not reading

6. is starting

11. am not listening

2. am looking

7. are making

12. is having

3. is getting

8. is happening

13. am not eating

4. are staying

9. am trying

14. is learning

5. are building

10. is not raining

15. are speaking

Exercise 5: Dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Anh có sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

1. My parents are enjoying their summer vacation in Miami.

2. They are drinking coffee with their partners.

3. Look! It is raining!

4. They are buying some cakes for the kids at home.

5. What is your little brother doing?

6. Where are they going?

7. Is Peter reading books in his room?

8. You should bring along a coat. It is getting cold!

9. Lisa is eating in the canteen with her best friend.

10. My father is repairing my bike.

Exercise 6: Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu sau.

1. B

5. B

9. C

2. A

6. D

10. A

3. D

7. B

11. A

4. A

8. A

Exercise 7: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. do => doing

2. play => are playing

3. does => is

4. fight => fighting

5. tries => trying

UNIT 3: HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH (Present Perfect)

1. CÔNG THỨC

1.1. Câu khẳng định

Ký hiệu: V3 (Là quá khứ phân từ của động từ. Ví dụ: động từ “go” có quá khứ phân từ hay V3 là “gone”)

Công thức	S + have/ has + V3
	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít / Danh từ không đếm được + has + V3 I/ We/ You/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + have + V3
Ví dụ	- It has been 2 months since I first met him. (Đã 2 tháng rồi kể từ lần đầu tiên tôi gặp anh ấy.) - I have watched TV for two hours. (Tôi xem TV được 2 tiếng rồi). - She has prepared for dinner since 6.30 p.m. (Cô ấy chuẩn bị bữa tối từ 6 rưỡi) - He has eaten this kind of food several times before. (Anh ấy đã ăn loại thức ăn này một vài lần trước rồi) - Have you been to that place before? (Bạn đến nơi này bao giờ chưa?) - They have worked for this company for 5 years. (Họ làm việc cho công ty này 5 năm rồi.)

1.2. Câu phủ định

Công thức	S + have/ has + V3
-----------	--------------------

	He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít / Danh từ không đếm được + has + not + V3 I/ We/ You/ They/ Danh từ số nhiều + have + not + V3
Lưu ý	has not = hasn't have not = haven't
Ví dụ	- She has not prepared for dinner since 6.30 p.m. (Cô ấy vẫn chưa chuẩn bị cho bữa tối) - He has not eaten this kind of food before. (Anh ấy chưa bao giờ ăn loại thức ăn này cả) - We haven't met each other for a long time. (Chúng tôi không gặp nhau trong một thời gian dài rồi.) - He hasn't come back to his hometown since 2000. (Anh ấy không quay trở lại quê hương của mình từ năm 2000.)

1.3. Câu nghi vấn

a. Câu nghi vấn sử dụng trợ động từ (Câu hỏi Yes/ No)

Công thức	Q: Have/ has + S + V3? A: Yes, S + have/has + V3. No, S + haven't/hasn't + V3.
------------------	---

Ví dụ	- Q: Have you ever travelled to America? (Bạn đã từng du lịch tới Mỹ bao giờ chưa?) A: Yes, I have/ No, I haven't. - Q: Has she arrived in London yet? (Cô ấy đã tới London chưa?) A: Yes, she has./ No, she hasn't.
--------------	---

b. Câu nghi vấn sử dụng từ hỏi bắt đầu bằng Wh-

Công thức	Wh- + have/ has + S + V3?
Ví dụ	- What have you done with these ingredients? (Bạn đang làm gì vậy) - How have you solved this difficult Math question? (Anh ta đang học gì vậy)

1.4. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành có các dấu hiệu nhận biết như sau:

- **Just = Recentl = Lately**: gần đây, vừa mới
- **Already**: rồi
- **Before**: trước đây
- **Eever**: đã từng
- **Never**: chưa từng, không bao giờ
- **For + quãng thời gian**: trong khoảng (for a year, for a long time, ...)
- **Since + mốc thời gian**: từ khi (since 1992, since June,...)
- **Yet**: chưa (dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi)
- **So far = Until now = Up to now = Up to the present**: cho đến bây giờ

1.5. Cách sử dụng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành

1.5.1. Sử dụng bình thường

Chức năng 1	Mô tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp tục ở thời điểm hiện tại.	
	My father has watched the football match for over one hour . (Bố tôi đã xem trận bóng đá này hơn 1 tiếng đồng hồ nay rồi)	Hành động xem bóng đá đã bắt đầu từ hơn một tiếng trước và vẫn tiếp tục đến thời điểm nói.
Chức năng 2	Mô tả hành động đã hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại mà không đề cập tới nó xảy ra khi nào.	
	She has written three books and now she is working on the fourth one. (Cô ấy đã viết 3 cuốn sách và hiện tại đang viết cuốn thứ 4)	Không đề cập đến hành động viết sách xảy ra chính xác khi nào nhưng kết quả là cô ấy đã viết được 3 cuốn sách.
Chức năng 3	Mô tả sự kiện đáng nhớ trong đời.	
	It is the worst dish that I have ever tried in my life. (Đó là món tồi tệ nhất mà tôi đã từng ăn).	Sự kiện đáng nhớ: trải nghiệm ăn món ăn tồi tệ nhất trong đời.
Chức năng 4	Một kinh nghiệm cho tới thời điểm hiện tại (thường dùng trạng từ “ever”).	
	Have you ever been to Korea? (Bạn đã đến Hàn Quốc bao giờ chưa?)	“Đến Hàn Quốc” được coi là một kinh nghiệm cho tới thời điểm hiện tại.
Chỉ kết quả		

Chức năng 5	I have finished my homework. (Tôi đã làm xong bài tập về nhà rồi)	Làm xong bài tập về nhà là một hành động có kết quả.
--------------------	--	--

1.5.2. Sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

Để diễn đạt một sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ và có liên hệ tới hiện tại (nhưng không quan tâm về thời gian bắt đầu hoặc kết thúc)

Cách dùng này của thì Hiện tại hoàn thành được áp dụng trong IELTS Speaking Part 1 khi nói về một sự việc hoặc một trải nghiệm chung chung đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, không quan tâm đến việc nó đã kết thúc hay chưa.

IELTS Speaking Part 1

Giám khảo: What books do you enjoy reading?

Thí sinh: Good question. I love reading books. I **have always loved** reading science fiction and horror. I **have read** every book by Steven King. The last book I read by him was 'Full Dark No Stars'.

Giám khảo: What do you do for a living?

Thí sinh: Well, I am a teacher at IELTS Fighter. Teaching **has always been** my passion ever since I was a kid. I really hope that one day I may get the TESOL, which is the most prestigious certificate in the field of English education in the world.

Thì này cũng được áp dụng cho IELTS Writing Task 2, nhằm đi vào trình bày hoặc diễn giải một vấn đề hay một hiện tượng tồn đọng trong xã hội.

IELTS Writing Task 2

Social networking sites, for instance Facebook, are thought by some to **have affected** individual people as well as society and local communities. However, in my opinion, while I believe that such sites are mainly beneficial to the individual, I agree that they **have had** a damaging effect on local communities.

On the one hand, it cannot be denied that personal vehicles such as motorbikes or cars **have benefited** us to a large extent due to their convenience.

In recent years, environmental pollution **has always been** an aching issue in many societies.

2. LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. He (be)..... at his computer for seven hours.
2. She (not/have)any fun a long time.
3. My father (not/ play)..... any sport since last year.
4. I'd better have a shower. I (not/have)..... one since Thursday.
5. I don't live with my family now and we (not/see)..... each other for five years.
6. I..... just (realize)..... that there are only four weeks to the end of term.
7. The train drivers (go)..... on strike since twelve o'clock.
8. How long..... (you/know)..... each other?
9.(You/ take)..... many photographs?
10. he (eat)..... at the King Power Hotel yet?
11. They (live)here all their life.
12. How many bottles..... the milkman (leave)? He (leave) six.
13. I (buy)..... a new carpet. Come and look at it.
14. She (write)..... three books about her wild life.
15. We (finish)one English course since last semester.

Exercise 2: Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. This last time she came back to her hometown was 4 years ago.
=> She hasn't.....
2. He started working as a bank clerk 3 months ago.
=> He has.....
3. It has been 5 years since we first flew to Singapore.
=> We have.....
4. I last had my hair cut in November.
=> I haven't.....

5. The last time we called each other was 5 months ago.

=> We haven't.....

6. It is a long time since we last met.

=> We haven't.....

7. When did you have it?

=> How long.....?

8. This is the first time I had such a delicious meal.

=> I haven't.....

9. I haven't seen him for 8 days.

=> The last.....

10. I haven't taken a bath since 3 days ago.

=> It is.....

Exercise 3: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. I haven't cutted my hair since last June.

.....

2. She has not working as a teacher for almost 5 years.

.....

3. The lesson haven't started yet.

.....

4. Has the cat eat yet?

.....

5. I am worried that I hasn't still finished my homework yet.

.....

6. I have just decided to start working next week.

.....

7. He has been at his computer for seven hours.

.....

8. She hasn't received any good news since a long time.

.....

9. My father hasn't played any sport for last year.

.....

10. I'd better have a shower. I haven't had one since Thursday.

.....

Exercise 4: Chia các động từ sau ở thì phù hợp. (Sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn và hiện tại hoàn thành)

1. My father (not/ play)..... any sport since last year.

2. Some people (attend).....the meeting right now.

3. I'd better have a shower. I (not/have).....one since Thursday.

4. I don't live with my family now and we (not/see).....each other for five years.

5. Where is your mother? She.....(have) dinner in the kitchen.

6. Why are all these people here? What (happen).....?

7. I.....just (realize)..... that there are only four weeks to the end of term.

8. The train drivers (go).....on strike since twelve o'clock.

9. At present, he (compose).....a piece of music.

10. We (have).....dinner in a restaurant right now.

Exercise 5: Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. She started to live in Hanoi 2 years ago. (for)

->

2. He began to study English when he was young. (since)

->

3. I have never eaten this kind of food before. (This is)

->

4. I have never seen such a beautiful girl before. (She is)

->

5. This is the best novel I have ever read. (before)

->

Exercise 6: Viết lại các câu sau dựa trên các từ cho sẵn có sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

1. We/ not eat/ out/ since/ mom's birthday.

.....

2. How/ long/ you/ live/ here?

.....

3. You/ ever/ been/ Russia?

.....

4. She/ not/ meet/ kids/ last Christmas.

.....

5. They/ repair/ lamps/ yet?

.....

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. has been

6. have...realized

11. have lived

2. hasn't had

7. has gone

12. has...left; has left/ left

3. hasn't played

8. have...known

13. have bought

4. haven't had

9. Have you taken

14. has written

5. haven't seen

10. Has he eaten

15. have finished

Exercise 2: Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. She hasn't come back home for 4 years.

2. He has worked as a bank clerk for 3 months.
3. We have not flown to Singapore for 5 years.
4. I haven't had my hair cut since November.
5. We haven't called each other for 5 months.
6. We haven't met each other for a long time.
7. How long have you had it?
8. I have never had such a delicious meal.
9. The last time I saw him was 8 days ago.
10. It is three days since I last took a bath.

Exercise 3: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cutted => cut | 6. (Không sai) |
| 2. working => worked | 7. (Không sai) |
| 3. haven't => hasn't | 8. since => for |
| 4. eat => eaten | 9. for => since |
| 5. hasn't => haven't | 10. hasn't => haven't |

Exercise 4: Chia các động từ sau ở thì phù hợp. (Sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn và hiện tại hoàn thành)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. hasn't played | 6. is happening |
| 2. are attending | 7. have just realized |
| 3. haven't had | 8. has gone |
| 4. haven't seen | 9. is composing |
| 5. is having | 10. are having |

Exercise 5: Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. She has lived in Hanoi for 2 years.
2. He has studied English since he was young.
3. This is the first time that I have ever eaten this kind of food.
4. She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.
5. I have never read such a good novel before.

Exercise 6: Viết lại các câu sau dựa trên các từ cho sẵn có sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

1. We haven't eaten out since mom's birthday.
2. How long have you lived here?
3. Have you ever been to Russia?
4. She hasn't met her kids since Christmas.
5. Have they repaired the lamps yet?

UNIT 4: QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN (Past simple)

1. Công thức

Khẳng định	S + verb + -ed	She baked some cake.
Phủ định	S + did not + verb	He didn't go out with friends.
Nghi vấn	(Câu hỏi Yes/ No) Did + S + verb?	Did you eat out yesterday?
	(Từ để hỏi) + did + S + verb?	Where did you buy this hat?

2. Cách sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

Thì này nhằm mô tả một sự việc hoặc hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ, thường là về trải nghiệm hay học vấn hoặc nghề nghiệp của một ai đó. Chúng ta hãy nhìn một số VD dưới đây

Ví dụ trong *Speaking part 1*:

Giám khảo:	Do you work or study?
Thí sinh:	Honestly, I used to work in a marketing company before, but then I found that I was not suitable for doing that work so I moved to another company, which specializes in exporting and importing.

Ở ví dụ trên, thí sinh đã dùng thì quá khứ đơn để mô tả về kinh nghiệm làm việc của mình, những kinh nghiệm làm việc này bắt đầu và cũng kết thúc trong quá khứ và không còn liên quan gì đến hiện tại. Có một điều cần lưu ý là tất cả các động từ đều dùng thì quá khứ đơn, chỉ có “specializes” là dùng hiện tại đơn. Tại sao vậy? Câu trả lời là vì các động từ dùng thì quá khứ đơn đều mô tả những hành động đã xảy ra còn “specializes” dùng ở hiện tại đơn là vì công ty này “chuyên về” xuất nhập khẩu – là sự thật hiển nhiên nên dùng thì hiện tại đơn. Các bạn cần lưu ý để tránh dùng nhầm thì ở những tình huống như thế này nhé!

Ví dụ trong Speaking part 2:

"I **bought** the bag on a very special occasion. That **was** when I **went** to a night market in Hong Kong and there were so many kinds of souvenirs"

Ví dụ trong Speaking part 3:

"In the past, people **didn't tend** to pay much attention to leisure time activities, which is very different from now."

Ví dụ trong bài Writing task 1:

"In 1997, business visitors to New Zealand **spent** an average of almost \$260 per day, while holidaymakers **spent** around \$190 and people visiting friends or relatives **spent** less than \$120."

Ở ví dụ trên, thì quá khứ đơn được sử dụng để mô tả những sự kiện, số liệu hay những sự thay đổi đã xảy ra ở những năm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ trong bài Writing task 2:

"People **used to lead** a hard life in the countryside in the past; however, recently, life in many rural areas has been improved a lot."

LƯU Ý

Vì đặc thù là mô tả những hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt ở quá khứ nên thì quá khứ đơn **KHÔNG ĐƯỢC SỬ DỤNG** trong bài Writing task 1 dạng **MÔ TẢ QUÁ TRÌNH** (Process) mà trong bài Process chỉ nên dùng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc tương lai đơn.

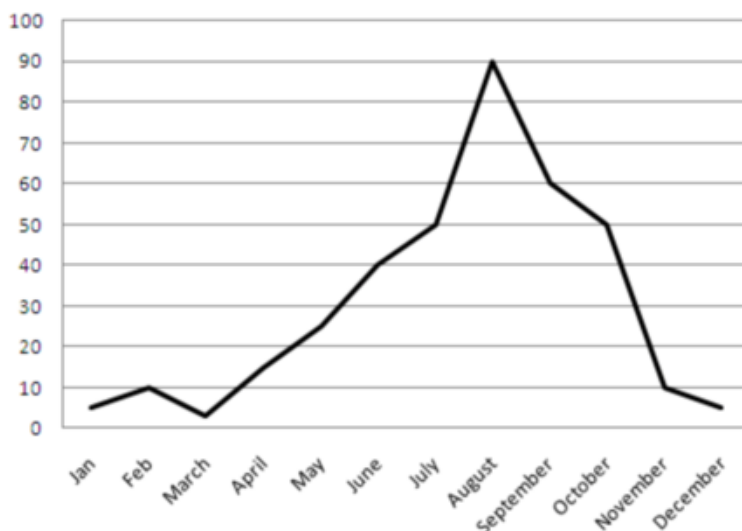
3. PHÂN BIỆT THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH VÀ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN

Hai thì này rất hay bị nhầm lẫn với nhau và vì thế đã có rất nhiều trường hợp bị dùng sai thì dẫn đến việc bị giảm band điểm. Các bạn cần chú ý:

	Quá khứ đơn	Hiện tại hoàn thành
Giống	Đều mô tả những sự kiện, hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ.	
Khác	Chỉ liên quan đến quá khứ và không liên quan đến hiện tại. Ví dụ: I did my homework. (Việc “làm bài về nhà” đã được xảy ra và hoàn tất trong quá khứ, không liên quan gì đến hiện tại)	Bắt đầu trong quá khứ và vẫn còn liên quan đến hiện tại. Ví dụ: I’ ve done my homework. (Việc “làm bài về nhà” đã được hoàn thành xong và ý câu này là nhấn mạnh vào việc “đã làm xong bài về nhà rồi” => chỉ kết quả)
	Nói về một thời điểm đã xác định, hoặc có thể tự hiểu về thời điểm trong quá khứ đã xảy ra sự kiện, hành động đó. Ví dụ : I did yoga with my neighbors. (Tôi đã tập yoga với hàng xóm và bây giờ tôi không tập nữa.)	Không xác định thời điểm cụ thể. Ví dụ : Have you watched the show? (Đã xem chương trình đó chưa, không cần biết là xem khi nào nhưng mà phải xem trước thời điểm nói)
	Sử dụng những cụm từ chỉ thời gian xác định, đã kết thúc. Ví dụ: Last night I ate two apples. (‘last night’ = tối qua, đã kết thúc)	Sử dụng những cụm từ chỉ thời gian không xác định. Ví dụ: I’ ve eaten five oranges this week. (‘this week’ = tuần này, có thể vẫn chưa kết thúc và vẫn ăn tiếp)

4. Luyện tập

Exercise 1¹: Cho dạng đúng của những từ trong ngoặc sau để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing task 1 có nghĩa.



The line graph (1-compare)_____ three types of traveler to New Zealand between 1997 and 2017 in terms of their average daily expenditure.

It is noticeable that spending by these international visitors (2-be) at its highest between the years 2000 and 2003. Overall, business travelers (3-spend)_____ the most per day, while people visiting friends or relatives (4-spend)_____ the least.

In 1997, business visitors to New Zealand spent an average of almost \$260 per day, while holidaymakers spent around \$190 and people visiting friends or relatives spent less than \$120.

Over the following five years, spending by all three types of traveler

(5 increase)_____ dramatically, to peaks of around \$330, \$270 and \$220. However, visitor spending suddenly (6-fall)_____ again between 2003 and 2005.

From 2005 to 2015, the daily expenditure of business travelers and tourists (7-fluctuate)_____ around the \$200 mark, whereas people visiting relations or friends spent

¹ Tham khảo bài viết của IELTS Simon

roughly 60 to 80 dollars less per day. By 2017, daily spending had risen to approximately \$250, \$210 and \$140 respectively for vacationers, business people and those visiting loved ones.

Exercise 2: Cho dạng đúng của những từ trong ngoặc sau để tạo thành một bài IELTS Speaking Part 2 có nghĩa.

I can remember many happy events of my life and out of those, I would like to talk about the event that I can still remember vividly. It (1-be)_____ indeed an exhilarating event and that was regarding my success in the board final exam. The moment I (2-hear)_____ that I had been awarded a scholarship for my performance in the board exam, I (3-become)_____ the happiest man in the world. This (4-be)_____ truly a felicitous moment for me as it is something I was looking forward to very eagerly and the news (5-make)_____ my parents quite happy and proud. I would like to thank you for letting me talk about this event.

I (6-wait) _____ almost a month with great anxiety for my result. I (7-start)_____ speculating so many things and many of them were negative. I could hardly stop thinking about my upcoming result during this period. The result was highly important and my college admission was dependent on it. I could not sleep well the night before the result publishing day. I think it is common for students to worry about their results, especially for important exams, and I was familiar with this type of concern. However, I have to admit that I had been more worried about it than other exam results I can remember. The result was published at around 11.00 am and I (8-find)_____ that I did exceptionally well. I was so relieved and happy that I was on cloud nine. Then I hurriedly returned home and gave the news to my parents. They were very happy. My father, who barely expresses his emotions (9-be)_____ also very pleased, and my mother called a few of our relatives to share the good news. I felt excited, happy and relieved. At that time I was about 15 years old. It (10-happen)_____ in our hometown called Nghe An. It was so pleasant an event that I still remember every bit of it.

Exercise 3: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. At present, I'm work as a teacher in a secondary school and I plan to work here for 2 or 3 years before going to Australia to study.

.....

2. Fire are one of the most important inventions in history.

.....

3. Beyonce was now a very well-known all over the world and she has released several albums in her singing career.

.....

4. In the future, I came back to Indonesia to work after having a long vacation in Japan.

.....

5. They haven't seen each other since a long time.

.....

6. The person I love the most is my elder brother, who are a very brave person.

.....

7. Mr. Hung is teaching us the subject "Applied Linguistics" when we were freshmen in the university.

.....

8. George Clooney, a famous actor, achieved many prizes in his acting career so far.

.....

9. It was a cloudy day in November, 2013 and I am having to take the last exam of my student life.

.....

10. Smart phones helped us a lot in our daily life.

Exercise 4: Chia các động từ sau ở thì quá khứ đơn.

1. I _____ at home last weekend. (stay)
2. Angela _____ to the cinema last night. (go)
3. I and my friends _____ a great time in Nha Trang last year. (have)
4. My vacation in Hue last summer _____ wonderful. (be)
5. Last June I _____ Ngoc Son Temple in Ha Noi. (visit)
6. My parents _____ very tired after the trip. (be)
7. I _____ a lot of gifts for my little sister. (buy)
8. Lan and Mai _____ sharks, dolphins and turtles at Tri Nguyen aquarium. (see)
9. Trung _____ chicken and rice for dinner. (eat)
10. They _____ about their holiday in Hoi An. (talk)

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 - compares | 5 – increased |
| 2 – was | 6 – fell |
| 3 - spent | 7 - fluctuated |
| 4 - spent | |

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. was | 5. made | 9. was |
| 2. heard | 6. waited/ had waited | 10. happened |
| 3. became | 7. started/ had started | |
| 4. was | 8. found | |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. work => working | 4. came => will come |
| 2. are => is | 5. since => for |
| 3. was => is | 6. are => is |

7. teaching => taught

9. am having => was having

8. achieved => has achieved

10. helped => helps

Exercise 4

1. stayed

5. visited

9. ate

2. went

6. were

10. talked

3. had

7. bought

4. was

8. saw

UNIT 5: QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN (Past continuous)

THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

1. Công thức

Khẳng định	S + was/were + V-ing	She was having breakfast.
Phủ định	S + was/were not + V-ing	They were not playing soccer.
Nghi vấn	Was/ Were + S + V-ing? (Từ để hỏi) was/were + S + V-ing?	Was he making a cake? What were you doing yesterday?

2. Cách sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

Mô tả một hành động nào đó đang diễn ra và bị chen ngang bởi một hành động khác. Với cách dùng này, chúng ta luôn phải kết hợp với thì Quá khứ đơn, trong đó thì **Quá khứ tiếp diễn** dùng cho hành động đang diễn ra thì bị chen ngang, còn thì **Quá khứ đơn** dùng cho hành động chen ngang. Chúng ta sẽ cần sử dụng thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn trong bài thi Speaking Part 1 và Part 2.

VD: Speaking Part 1

Giám khảo: What is your favorite hobby?

Thí sinh: Well, my all-time favorite hobby is cooking, that's what I loved to do ever since I was a little girl. But occasionally I do try something new. For example, last night when my mother **was feeling** low, I pulled out my old blender and several fruits to make her a nice cup of juice to cheer her up. So I guess now bartending can be my new hobby.

VD: Speaking Part 2

Giám khảo: Describe a time you lost something.

Thí sinh: Well, I would like to tell you about the time I lost my lunch bag. ... It started out like a normal day, I picked up the lunch bag, which **was sitting** next to my microwave on the kitchen counter. ... When I found out the bag was gone, I started to freak out. ... The ironic thing was, everybody **was eating and drinking** so happily, and I **was just sitting** there thinking about what to have for lunch. ...

3. Nhầm lẫn giữa “when” và “while”

Nhiều bạn khi học tiếng Anh thường hay bị nhầm 2 từ này do chúng có cùng nghĩa là “khi”. Tuy nhiên, các bạn lưu ý “while” thường dùng cho những hành động đang xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian kéo dài, còn “when” thường dùng cho những hành động xảy ra chen ngang tại một mốc thời gian nhất định. Do vậy, “when” có thể dùng cho cả thì Quá khứ đơn và Quá khứ tiếp diễn, nhưng “while” chỉ có thể dùng cho thì Quá khứ tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ : He was doing homework **while** when his friends came by.

4. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong bài tập dưới đây để tạo thành một phần Nói trong IELTS hoàn chỉnh.

1. Let me tell you about one of the craziest moments I’ve experienced in my life. A few weeks ago I(meet) my brother and his wife at the airport. They(go) to Paris for their honeymoon and I(go) to Rome. We(have) a chat while we(wait) for our flights. It(go) so well when suddenly a man(shout) out loud and(claim) that he(carry) a bomb. Luckily, the security guard(notice) something strange with the ticking sounds of the so-called ‘bomb’ and eventually(find) out that it(be) fake.
2. Let me talk about that one time I nearly got into an accident. I(cycle) home when a man(step) out into the road in front of me. I(go) quite fast, but luckily I(manage) to stop in time and(not hit) him. The man quickly(apologize) and(explain) that he(think) about something else and(not pay) attention.

Exercise 2: Tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau đây.

1. I was play football when she called me.
2. Was you study Math at 5 p.m. yesterday?
3. What was she do while her mother was making lunch?
4. Where did you went last Sunday?
5. They weren't sleep during the meeting last Monday.

6. He got up early and have breakfast with his family yesterday morning.
7. She didn't broke the flower vase. Tom did.
8. Last week my friend and I go to the beach on the bus.
9. While I am listening to music, I heard the doorbell.
10. Peter turn on the TV, but nothing happened.

Exercise 3: Chia động từ ở các câu sau đây.

1. I (walk)_____ down the street when it began to rain.
2. At this time last year, I (attend)_____ an English course.
3. Jim (stand) _____ under the tree when he heard an explosion.
4. The boy fell and hurt himself while he (ride)_____ a bicycle.
5. When we met them last year, they (live)_____ in Santiago.
6. The tourist lost his camera while he (walk) _____ around the city.
7. The lorry (go) _____ very fast when it hit our car.
8. While I (study)_____ in my room, my roommates (have)_____ a party in the other room.
9. Mary and I (dance)_____ the house when the telephone rang.
10. We (sit)_____ in the café when they saw us.

THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH

1. Công thức

Khẳng định	S + had + V3	I had eaten some fried rice before I went to the airport.
Phủ định	S + had not (hadn't) + V3	He hadn't written the email.
Nghi vấn	Had + S + V3? (Từ để hỏi) had + S + V3?	Had they moved to Hanoi before they visited us? What had you done before you have lunch yesterday?

2. Cách sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

- Mô tả sự thật về một người nào đó trong Speaking part 1/2. Cụ thể là người hoặc một hiện tượng nào đó đã làm một việc gì hoặc diễn ra trong quá khứ trước một mốc thời gian cụ thể.

Ví dụ:

When Mozart was born, five of his siblings **had already died**. (Có nghĩa là: Các anh chị em của Mozart mất trước rồi sau đó Mozart mới được sinh ra – Speaking part 2 – Describe a talented artist that you know)

- Mô tả các xu hướng hoặc sự thay đổi trước một mốc thời gian cụ thể trong Writing task 1.

Ví dụ: Writing task 1

In 2008, before reaching a record high of 60%, the percentage of Australian tourists **had experienced** a downward trend.

3. Phân biệt giữa 2 thì: Quá khứ hoàn thành và Quá khứ đơn

Thì Quá khứ đơn mô tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt hẳn còn thì Quá khứ hoàn thành lại có ý nghĩa nhấn mạnh vào hành động đó xảy ra trước một mốc thời gian cụ thể hoặc một hành động khác đã chấm dứt trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I **had moved** to Da Nang to live before my little sister **got** married.

4. Practice

Exercise 1: Chia động từ ở các câu sau đây.

1. They (go)home after they (finish) their work.
2. She said that she (already, see) Dr. Rice.
3. After taking a bath, he (go) to bed.
4. He told me he (not/eat) such kind of food before.
5. When he came to the stadium, the match (already/ begin)
6. Before she (watch) TV, she (do) homework.
7. What (do) he before he went to the airport?
8. After they (go), I (sit) down and (watch).....TV
9. Yesterday, John (go) to the store before he (go) home.
10. She (win) the gold medal in 1986.

Exercise 2: Viết lại câu dựa vào những từ cho sẵn.

1. David had gone home before we arrived.

After

2. We had lunch then we took a look around the shops.

Before.....

3. The light had gone out before we got out of the office.

When.....

4. After she had explained everything clearly, we started our work.

By the time

5. My father had watered all the plants in the garden by the time my mother came home.

Before

Exercise 3: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. Before they came to visit my grandparents, I have already cleaned the house.

2. After Jimmy had gone home, I was doing the shopping.

3. She had come to the cinema before I do.

4. When they arrived, John goes away.

5. I had prepared for the exam and am ready to do well.

ĐÁP ÁN

THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. met | 2. was cycling |
| were going | stepped |
| was going | was going |
| had | managed |
| were waiting | didn't hit |
| was going | apologized |

shouted	explained
claimed	was thinking
was carrying	wasn't paying
noticed	
found	
was	

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. play => playing | 6. have => had |
| 2. Was...study => Were...studying | 7. broke => break |
| 3. was...do => did...do | 8. go => went |
| 4. went => go | 9. am => was |
| 5. sleep => sleeping | 10. turn => turned |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. was walking | 6. was walking |
| 2. was attending | 7. was going |
| 3. was standing | 8. was studying; were having |
| 4. was riding | 9. were dancing |
| 5. were living | 10. were sitting |

THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. went, had finished/finished | 6. watched, had done/did |
| 2. had already seen | 7. did he do/ had he done |
| 3. went | 8. had gone, sat, watched |
| 4. hadn't eaten | 9. had gone/ went, went |
| 5. had already begun | 10. won |

Exercise 2

1. After David had gone/went home, we arrived.
2. Before we took a look around the shops, we had had lunch.
3. When we got out of the office, the light had gone out.
4. By the time we started our work, she had explained everything clearly.
5. Before my mother came home, my father had watered all the plants in the garden.

Exercise 3

1. have => had
2. was doing => did
3. do => did
4. goes => had gone
5. am => was

UNIT 6: TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN (Future simple) & TƯƠNG LAI GẦN (Dạng “be + going to”)

1. Công thức

Tương lai đơn	Khẳng định	S + will + verb	I will wash my hair after cooking dinner.
	Phủ định	S + will not + verb	She will not go to the supermarket with her mother.
	Nghi vấn	Will + S + verb? (Từ để hỏi) will + S + verb?	Will you go with her? What will you do when you come to Sarah's house?
Be + going to	Khẳng định	S + am/is/are going to + verb	She is going to fly to Japan next June.
	Phủ định	S + am/is/are not going to + verb	They are not going to play basketball.
	Nghi vấn	Am/Is/Are + S + going to + verb? (Từ để hỏi) is/ are + S + going to + verb?	Is she going to study Korean? When are you going to study abroad?

2. Cách sử dụng trong bài thi IELTS

- Mô tả dự định của người nói trong Speaking Part 1 hoặc Part 3 (thường đứng cuối bài nói để nói về nói về những dự định sẽ làm trong tương lai)

Ví dụ:

- Mô tả về dự đoán/ ước muốn/ hy vọng của người nói trong Speaking Part 1 hoặc Part 3.

Giám khảo: Do you think that one day you will try another occupation?

Thí sinh: Yes, of course. Although I love my job as an IELTS teacher, I have always had the dream of becoming a bank officer. I really hope that in the future, I **will be able to** have a daytime job as a bank officer and a nighttime job as a freelance teacher.

Speaking Part 3:

Giám khảo: Do you think that higher education should be made available to everybody?

Thí sinh: Yes, I believe everyone should be able to enroll higher education as a way to better their lives. With the development of modern technologies, someday college **will be able to** take place online, which is much more convenient and cost-efficient. Furthermore, since the demand for higher education is rising in many countries, it is reasonable for universities accept a larger number of students ...)

Giám khảo: How do you think the transport system could be improved?

Thí sinh: I personally don't think there **will be** an obvious improvement unless the subway system becomes very powerful someday. But, the government is trying to develop the subway system now. Hopefully, that day **will come** soon.

- Trong IELTS Writing Task 2, thì này được sử dụng để trình bày một khả năng có thể xảy ra trong tương lai gần.

VD: In other words, it is incumbent on the governments to deal with its own issues.

Furthermore, success in the resolution of internal issues sets a platform for better international cooperation. A stable condition of a country in terms of politics or economy **will facilitate** the success of cross-border cooperation to a large extent.

3. Một số cấu trúc khác diễn đạt hành động, sự việc có khả năng xảy ra trong tương lai

Ta có thể sử dụng một số cấu trúc ngữ pháp khác có chức năng tương tự thì tương lai đơn như:

(to be) likely to + V (có khả năng/ có thể)	I believe that technological innovations such as robots are likely to do most of human's work in the future.
(to be) expected to + V (được kỳ vọng)	Artificial intelligence is expected to replace human in most manual work in the near future.

4. Sự khác nhau giữa thì Tương lai đơn và Tương lai gần (dạng be + going to + Verb)

Sự khác biệt giữa thì tương lai đơn và cấu trúc 'be going to + V'

Điểm khác biệt lớn nhất giữa thì tương lai đơn và cấu trúc 'be going to + V' nằm ở khả năng xảy ra của phán đoán, dự đoán của người nói. Vì vậy:

- Sử dụng mẫu 'be going to + V' nếu có bằng chứng chứng minh cho phán đoán của mình.
- Sử dụng thì tương lai đơn hoặc các cấu trúc thay thế nếu phán đoán của mình chỉ dựa trên cảm nhận chứ không có bằng chứng hoặc căn cứ rõ ràng.

2. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Điền vào chỗ trống sử dụng những từ trong bảng sau để hoàn thành một bài Speaking Part 2 hoàn chỉnh.

Question: *How would you think the modern technology will change the workplace in the next 100 years?*

<i>are going to feel</i>	<i>are likely to lead to</i>	<i>will have</i>
<i>will find</i>	<i>is likely to become</i>	<i>will develop</i>
<i>are predicted to work</i>	<i>are likely to occur</i>	<i>will be</i>
<i>will continue</i>	<i>are going to happen</i>	<i>will result</i>

Sample answer:

Thanks to modern technology, there have been enormous changes in the workplace over the past 100 years.

So now let us consider the changes that (1)..... in the next 100 years. Unfortunately, I believe that not all changes (2).....for the better. For example, more people (3)..... from home and so they (4)..... more isolated from their colleagues. On the other hand they (5)..... greater freedom to choose their working hours.

A further possible change is that handwriting (6)..... obsolete. We are already so used to using a keyboard that today's children are losing the ability to spell without the aid of a word processor.

Without a doubt, even greater changes (7)..... in technology used in the workplace. Computers (8)..... to grow even more powerful and this (9) in an even faster pace of life than we have now. Let us hope that our employers (10)..... way to reduce the stress on worker's this fast pace can bring.

I also think these improvements in technology (11)..... even more globalization than now and companies (12)..... very strong international links.

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án phù hợp nhất cho mỗi câu sau.

1. I completely forget about this. Give me a moment, I.....do it now.

- A. will
- B. am going
- C. is going to

2. Tonight I.....stay home. I have already told Jimmy to come by and enjoy the new film series with me.

- A. be going to
- B. will
- C. Either A or B

3. I.....fly to Japan next December.

- A. am going to
- B. will
- C. Either A or B

4. If you have any problem, don't worry. I.....help you.

- A. will
- B. am going to do
- C. Either A or B

5. Where are you going?

- A. I am going to see a friend.
- B. I'll see a friend.
- C. I went to a friend.

6. That's the phone./ I....answer it.

- A. will
- B. am going to
- C. Either A or B

7. Look at those clouds. It....rain now.

- A. will
- B. is going to
- C Either A or B

8. Tea or coffee?

- A. I am going to have tea, please.
- B. I'll have tea, please.
- C. I want to drink.

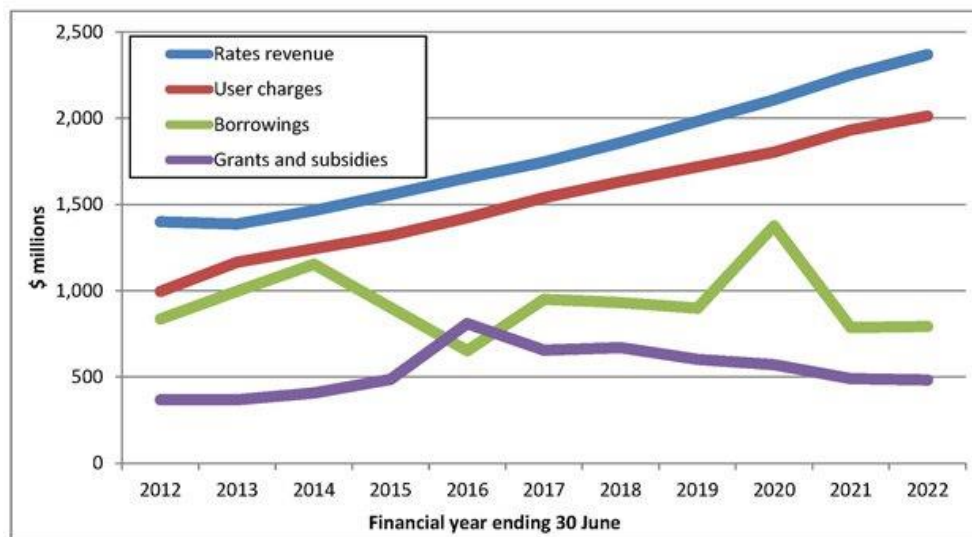
9. Thanks for your offer. But I am OK. John.....help me.

- A. is going to
- B. will
- C. Either A or B

10. The weather forecast says it.....rain tomorrow.

- A. is going to
- B. will
- C. Either A or B

Exercise 3: Chia các động từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.



The line graph illustrates the financial position of a New Zealand local authority from 2012 to 2022. It is measured in millions of New Zealand dollars. **Overall, it can be seen that while rates revenue and user charges are predicted to increase over the period, borrowings and grants and subsidies (1-remain)..... much lower.**

Rates revenues and user charges (2-follow).....a very similar pattern over the time frame. **Rates revenue stood at just under 1.5 billion in 2012, which was the highest of the four criteria.** Though they remained stable until 2013, **they are expected to climb to approximately 2.4 billion dollars in 2022.** Like rates revenues, use charges are predicted to continuously increase. **They began the period at 1 billion and (3-stand).....at twice this level by 2022.** Borrowings, on the other hand, are expected to show considerable fluctuation. **Although having initially increased,** they (4-drop).....to a low of 600 million in 2016, before reaching a peak of just under 1.5 billion in 2020. Borrowings (5-finish).....the period at around the same level that they began. Grant and subsidies were the lowest of the four, at under 500 million in 2012. Despite moving up to exceed borrowing briefly in 2016, this low level will continue until 2022.

Exercise 4: Chia động từ ở các câu sau.

1. I'm afraid I..... (not/ be) able to come tomorrow.
2. Because of the train strike, the meeting (not/ take) place at 9 o'clock.
3. A: "Go and tidy your room."
B: "Okay. I (do) it now!"
4. If it rains, we (not/ go) to the beach.
5. In my opinion, she (not/ pass) the exam.
6. A: "I'm driving to the party, would you like a lift?"
B: "Thank you but I (take) the bus."
7. Look at the sky! It.....(rain) very heavily!
8. The company (hold).....a very important meeting next month.
9. According to the weather forecast, it (not/ snow) tomorrow.
10. I think I (go).....study abroad.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. are likely to occur | 5. will have | 9. will result |
| 2. will be | 6. is likely to become | 10. will find |
| 3. are predicted to work | 7. are going to happen | 11. are likely to lead to |
| 4. are going to feel | 8. will continue | 12. will develop |

Exercise 2

1A 2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 7B 8B 9C 10C

Exercise 3

1. will remain
2. have followed
3. will stand
4. dropped
5. will finish

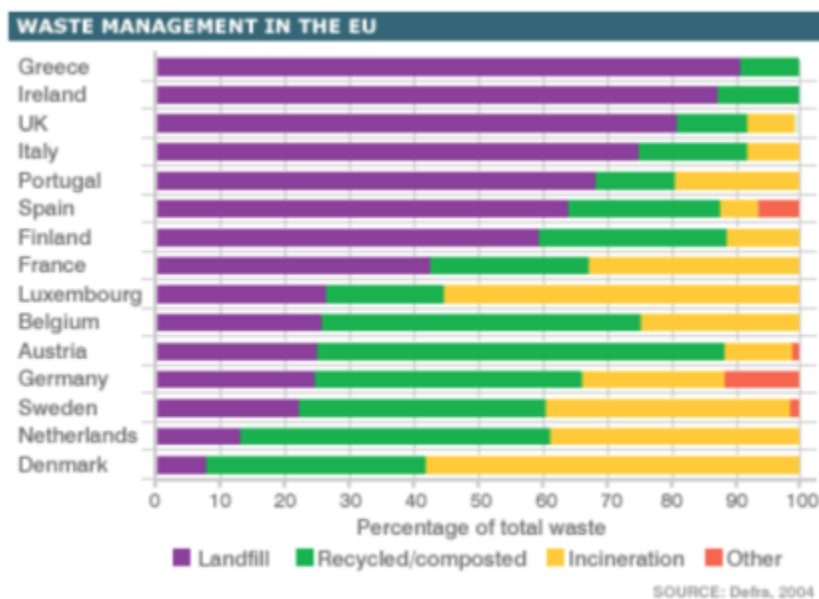
Exercise 4

1. will not be
2. will not take
3. will do
4. will not go
5. will not pass
6. will take
7. is going to rain
8. is going to hold/ will hold
9. is not going to snow
10. am going to/ will go

UNIT 7: LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

The chart below compares levels of recycling, as well as some less environmentally friendly forms of waste management, in fifteen European countries.



The bar chart (1-show).....the percentage of waste that is recycled, put into landfill or incinerated in various EU countries.

If we look at the fifteen EU countries as a whole, it is clear that more waste (2-go)to landfill sites than to any other refuse management facility. In fact, while around half of the countries (3-put)the majority of their waste into landfill sites, only two countries (4-recycle)at least 50% of the waste that they (5-produce)

Austria and Belgium (6-be).....the most environmentally friendly of the fifteen countries, recycling around 60% and 50% of their waste respectively. Germany, Sweden and Belgium also (7-appear).....to have effective recycling programs, resulting in roughly 40% of waste being processed in this way in each country.

Other EU countries (8-recycle).....far less. Greece, Ireland and the UK, for example, only recycle around 10% of refuse, and put between 80 and 90 per cent of their waste into landfill.

Finally, while most non-recycled waste in the EU area (9-go).....to landfill, four countries, namely Luxembourg, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark, incinerate more waste than they (10-bury)

Exercise 2: Chia động từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành một bài IELTS Speaking Part 3 hoàn chỉnh.

Do you think it's ever worth hiring a professional photographer?

Yes, for certain special occasions I definitely (1-think).....it's best to pay a professional to take photos. A professional photographer is likely to have a better camera and related equipment, and you would hope that the end result (2-be)a set of stunning photographs. Thinking back to a wedding that I (3-attend)last summer, I remember that the photographer knew exactly what he (4-do)....., and he (5-take).....some great pictures of the bride, groom and guests. Without a paid professional, you would have to rely on a friend or family member to take photos, and I think this would be risky. I don't think you can trust an amateur when it's a once-in-a-lifetime event.

Exercise 3: Tìm và chữa lỗi sai trong những câu sau đây.

1. My uncle lived in Hanoi since 1990 to 1998, but he is now living in Hue.
2. I'd like to go on a holiday, but I haven't got many money.
3. I haven't seen Phillips for 2015.
4. The weather be so hot these days.
5. By the time the police come the robber had run away.
6. They had to sell their house because of they needed money.
7. Shirley was had the chance to meet her idols - BTS on her trip to Korea last May.
8. Dinosaurs were existed millions of years ago.
9. The little boy wondering why he couldn't find the answer to the question.
10. Before to go out, remember to turn off the lights.

Exercise 4: Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu hỏi.

Our sun is actually an orange, dwarf star. Although it is not nearly the hottest star known, its surface temperature is about 10,000°F and that of its interior is thought to be in the range of 20,000,000°F. We commonly think of the sun as burning, yet it's too hot to burn and is

composed of elemental gases.

The sun is 865,000 miles in diameter and has a mass one-third of a million times greater than the Earth's. Scientists believe that it's two billion years old and, instead of cooling, is still getting hotter. Perhaps, within the next two billion years, it will reach a temperature of sufficient intensity to destroy the Earth.

The sun's corona is almost as hot as interior. Solar prominences-tongues of hot gas-leap outward a half million miles from the sun's surface at speeds reaching 250,000 miles an hour. Fortunately, these prominences do not travel the full ninety three million miles to earth, nor are their terrific temperatures transmitted through space. Some of the energy from these disturbances does not reach our atmosphere, however, and is believed to cause changes in weather.

1. According to his article, the sun _____.

- A. may eventually destroy the Earth
- B. is getting hotter
- C. is getting cooler
- D. both A and B

2. That the sun is two billion years old is _____.

- A. a belief of scientists
- B. not mentioned
- C. a well-known fact
- D. an unfounded theory

3. The mass of the sun is _____.

- A. three times that of the Earth
- B. one-third of the mass of the Earth
- C. one-third of a million times greater than the Earth
- D. one-third of a million times smaller than the Earth

4. The temperature of the interior of the sun is believed to be about _____.

- A. 10,000°F
- B. 20,000,000°F
- C. 2,000,000°F
- D. 20,000°F

5. What can be implied from the passage?

- A. The Earth's sun is the only one in the existence.
- B. The sun is the hottest star.
- C. Our knowledge of the sun is far from complete.
- D. The sun is actually an orange, dwarf star.

Exercise 5: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống.

1. The flight _____ half an hour ago.

- A. has been leaving
- B. left
- C. has left
- D. had left

2. Jimmy _____ the door.

- A. has just painted
- B. paint
- C. will have painted
- D. painting

3. My brother _____ for his key since 8.00 a.m.

- A. is looking
- B. was looking
- C. has been looking
- D. looked

4. I _____ Hanoi University now.

- A. am attending
- B. attend
- C. was attending
- D. attended

5. He has been selling instant noodles _____.

- A. five years ago
- B. since five years
- C. for five years ago
- D. for five years

6. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.

- A. discovered
- B. has discovered
- C. had discovered
- D. had been discovering

7. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.

- A. run
- B. runs
- C. was running
- D. had run

8. We _____ there when our parents moved to Ho Chi Minh city.
A. still lived B. lived still C. was still lived D. was still living
9. They _____ their homework before their father comes back home.
A. will finish B. will finishing C. will finished D. would finished
10. By Christmas, I _____ for Mr. Hai for six years.
A. will have been working C. have been working
B. will work D. will be working
11. I _____ in the room right now.
A. am being B. was being C. have been being D. am
12. I _____ to London three times this year.
A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
13. I'll come and see you before I _____ for the Korea.
A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
14. The little girl asked what _____ to her friend.
A. has happened C. had happened
B. happened D. would have been happened
15. John _____ a book when I saw him.
A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1-shows | 6-are |
| 2-goes | 7-appear |
| 3-put | 8-recycle |
| 4-recycle | 9-goes |
| 5-produce | 10-bury |

Exercise 2

1-think

2-will be

3-attended

4-was doing

5-took

Exercise 3

1. since => from

2. many => much

3. for => since

4. be => is

5. come => came

6. because of => because

7. was had => had

8. were existed => existed

9. wondering => wondered

10. to go => going

Exercise 4

1D 2A 3C 4B 5C

Exercise 5

1B 2A 3C 4A 5D 6A 7C 8A

9A 10A 11D 12A 13A 14C 15C

UNIT 8: ĐẠI TỪ (Pronoun)

I. Lý thuyết

1. Personal pronouns (Đại từ nhân xưng)

	Ngôi	Chủ ngữ	Tân ngữ
Số ít	Ngôi thứ nhất	I	Me
	Ngôi thứ hai	You	You
	Ngôi thứ ba	He/She/It	Him/Her/It
Số nhiều	Ngôi thứ nhất	We	Us
	Ngôi thứ hai	You	You
	Ngôi thứ ba	They	Them

Ví dụ:

She went to the party with her mother.

S (chủ ngữ của động từ)

I gave her a present on her birthday.

S O (tân ngữ trực tiếp của động từ)

My mom bought me a watch on my 20th birthday.

S O (tân ngữ gián tiếp của động từ)

He can't live without his smart phone.

S O (tân ngữ của giới từ)

2. Indefinite pronouns (Đại từ bất định)

some-	something, someone, somebody	<u>Someone</u> is knocking at the door.
any-	anything, anyone, anybody	<u>Anyone</u> can take part in the party.
every-	everything, everyone, everybody	<u>Everybody</u> needs air and water to live.
no-	nothing, no one, nobody	<u>No one</u> in our company works on Saturday.
Khác	all, one, none, another, each...	<u>None</u> of them was suitable for the job.

3. Possessive pronouns (Đại từ sở hữu)

Đại từ sở hữu được hình thành từ tính từ sở hữu. Đại từ sở hữu đứng độc lập, còn tính từ sở hữu đứng trước một danh từ / cụm danh từ.

Đại từ nhân xưng	Đại từ sở hữu	Tính từ sở hữu
I	mine	my
you	yours	your
he	his	his
she	hers	her
it	its	its
we	ours	our
they	theirs	their
Minh	Minh's	Minh's

Ví dụ: Her handbag is much more expensive than mine.

4. Reflexive pronouns (Đại từ phản thân)

Đại từ nhân xưng	Đại từ phản thân
I	myself
You	yourself / yourselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
we	ourselves
they	themselves

Ví dụ: You should do the homework yourself.

5. Relative pronouns (Đại từ quan hệ)

Đại từ quan hệ được dùng trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Đại từ quan hệ	Chức năng trong câu	Ví dụ
Who	Chỉ người: S, O	The girl <u>who</u> is wearing the red shirt is my neighbor.
Whom	Chỉ người: O	The people <u>whom</u> my parents are talking to are my relatives.
Which	Chỉ người và vật: S, O	Did she take my computer <u>which</u> I put on the table?
Whose	Chỉ tính sở hữu: N whose N	Mr. David, <u>whose</u> son has just achieved the first prize in the last Math competition, is very proud of what his son has done.
That	Chỉ người và vật: S and O	I love eating fruits <u>which</u> are rich in vitamins.

6. Demonstrative pronouns (Đại từ chỉ định)

Đại từ chỉ định được hình thành từ các tính từ chỉ định. Đại từ chỉ định chính là tính từ chỉ định đứng độc lập, không có danh từ theo sau.

Tính từ chỉ định	Đại từ chỉ định	Đại từ chỉ định số nhiều
This	this	these
That	that	those

7. Interrogative pronouns (Đại từ nghi vấn)

Đại từ nghi vấn	Chức năng trong câu	Ví dụ
Who	S, O	Who will cook lunch?

Whose	S, O	Whose book did you borrow?
What	S, O	Which flight takes off first?
Which	S, O	What kind of fast food do you like to eat?

2. Đại từ trong bài thi IELTS

Đại từ xuất hiện thường xuyên trong những câu nói hàng ngày. Ở đây, với mục đích áp dụng vào bài thi IELTS, chúng ta sẽ đi sâu hơn vào đại từ quan hệ - phần kiến thức nền tảng của Mệnh đề quan hệ. Mệnh đề quan hệ được sử dụng rất phổ biến trong cả văn nói và văn viết. Với phần Speaking và Writing, mục đích của việc sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ (hay đại từ quan hệ) để tránh việc lặp từ, đồng thời làm cho câu văn được rõ ràng và bớt lủng củng.

Chúng ta cùng nhìn một số VD dưới đây.

- Speaking Part 1:

My favorite film is "The slumdog millionaire", **which** received no fewer than 5 nominations for the Oscar.

- Speaking Part 2: Ellen Degeneres, **who** is famous host of "The Ellen Degeneres Show", is also an human rights activist.

- Speaking Part 3: In my opinion, we should avoid eating junk food, **which** may do harm to our health.

- Writing Task 1: The table describes the number of students **who** dropped out of school in a 3-year period, from 2015 to 2018.

- Writing Task 2: There are a wide range of methods **that** can be taken by local authorities to solve the problem of littering.

=> Chúng ta có thể thấy, với việc sử dụng đại từ quan hệ câu nói và câu văn trở nên tối giản, không bị dài dòng.

3. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu dưới đây.

1. I have interviewed with twenty candidates for the vacant position, but _____ of them was actually a good fit.

- A. most
B. neither
C. much
D. none
2. Oakland is about to go bilingual, with two official languages, but _____ of them is English.
A. both
B. none
C. neither
D. either
3. On some computers there are keys which can have as many as five different functions _____.
A. either
B. each
C. none
D. every
4. _____ argument could move _____ man from this decision.
A. No / either
B. Every / both
C. No / neither
D. Each / all
5. _____ Peter _____ Michael come here quite often but _____ of them gives us help.
A. Both / and / either
B. Neither / nor / both
C. Both / and / neither
D. Either / or / all
6. He gave _____ of us advice about our present goals.
A. every
B. each
C. the whole

D. much

7. The Blues won the football match, but _____ players played well; In fact they _____ played quite badly.

A. each / each

B. neither of / both

C. all / all

D. none of the / all

8. There were _____ people on the beach, so we weren't completely alone.

A. a few

B. fewer

C. fewest

D. very little

9. The two brothers got up at 8:30 that day. _____ of them were tired, because _____ of them had slept well.

A. Both / neither

B. Neither / neither

C. Either / none

D. None / either

10. Everyone should have a checkup with the dentist _____ six months.

A. another

B. each

C. every

D. all

Exercise 2: Điền đại từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. My name is John. am a French.

a. I b. Me

2. My parents live in New York. We visit often.

a. they b. them

-
3. Let help you drive the car.
a. I b. me
4. Should help you drive the car?
a. I b. me
5. Can show me where can find a good hotel in this city?
a. you, I b. you, me c. me, you
6. Jimmy should stay back after class. has volleyball practice.
a. He b. Him c. They
7. That book is It is not
a. my, your b. mine, yours c. my, yours
8. This is bag. That is
a. my, her b. my, hers c. mine, hers
9. We can go to house or we can go to
a. our, your b. our, yours c. ours, yours
10. My date is on 25th July and is on 1st August.
a. her b. hers c. she

Exercise 3: Chọn đáp án đúng để tạo thành một bài IELTS Speaking Part 1 hoàn chỉnh.

Do you often (like to) listen to music? Or Do you like listening to music?

So far I haven't met (1-anyone/ everyone/ no one) who dislikes listening to music. However, when the workload is too heavy (2-it/ it is/ that) requires me to stay highly focused, music is a huge distraction. Unlike (3-much/ more/ many) people who like listening to instrumental music because it highly benefits for (4-its/ his/ their) concentration and study, in my case the music makes (5-I/ myself/ me) feel instantly sleepy.

Exercise 4: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành bài IELTS Writing task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

Secondary School Attendance

	2000	2005	2009
Specialist Schools	12%	11%	10%
Grammar Schools	24%	19%	12%
Voluntary-controlled Schools	52%	38%	20%
Community Schools	12%	32%	58%

The (1).....illustrates the percentage of school children attending four different types of secondary school from 2000 to 2009. It is evident that whereas the community schools experienced a marked increase in the proportion of (2).....attending their institutions over the period, the (3).....saw a corresponding decline.

To begin, the percentage of pupils in voluntary-controlled schools fell from just over half to only 20% or one fifth from 2000 to 2009. Similarly, the relative number of (4).....in grammar schools -- just under one quarter -- dropped by half in the same period. As for the specialist schools, the relatively small percentage of pupils attending this type of school (12%) also fell, although not significantly.

However, while the other three types of school declined in importance, the opposite was true in the case of community schools. In fact, while only a small minority of 12% were educated in these schools in 2000, (5).....figure increased to well over half of all pupils during the following nine years.

1. A. pie chart B. flow chart C. table
2. A. those B. that C. this
3. A. other B. others C. another
4. A. child B. children C. childs
5. A. these B. following C. this

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1D 2C 3B 4A 5C 6B 7D 8A 9A 10C

Exercise 2

1A 2B 3B 4A 5A 6A 7B 8B 9B 10B

Exercise 3

1. anyone

2. that

3. many

4. their

5. me

Exercise 4

1C 2A 3B 4B 5C

UNIT 9: MẠO TỪ (Article)

I. Lý thuyết

1. “A”, “An” (Mạo từ không xác định)

Dùng để nói về một sự vật hoặc sự việc bất kỳ nào đó chưa được xác định cụ thể. Lưu ý: “a” và “an” chỉ dành cho danh từ số ít và đếm được.

Ví dụ: I would like **a cup** of tea.

He is eating **an apple**.

2. “The” (Mạo từ xác định)

- Dùng để nói về một vật thể, sự việc nào đó đã xác định cụ thể.

Ví dụ: **The** movie that I love watching the most is “The Danish girl”.

- Dùng để nói về một sự vật là duy nhất.

Ví dụ: **The moon** is not a planet.

- Dùng để nói về một số danh từ riêng chỉ:

Quốc tịch: the Vietnamese, the Japanese

Nhóm các nước thống nhất: the USA, the UK, the Philippines, the UAE.

Một số địa danh lịch sử nổi tiếng: the Great Wall of China

- Dùng trước tên nhạc cụ: the guitar, the violin

- Đứng trước các từ chỉ thứ tự: the second time, the last time, the first prize, the next page

- Đứng trước tính từ để nói về một nhóm người cụ thể: the rich, the poor, the talented.

- Có thể dùng cho cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được: the water, the people.

3. Không có mạo từ

- Dùng cho danh từ không đếm được hoặc danh từ đếm được số nhiều để nói về một sự vật chung chung.

Ví dụ: **Wood** is the main ingredient to produce **paper**.

- Dùng để nói về một số danh từ riêng chỉ địa danh, hoặc tên công ty, thương hiệu:

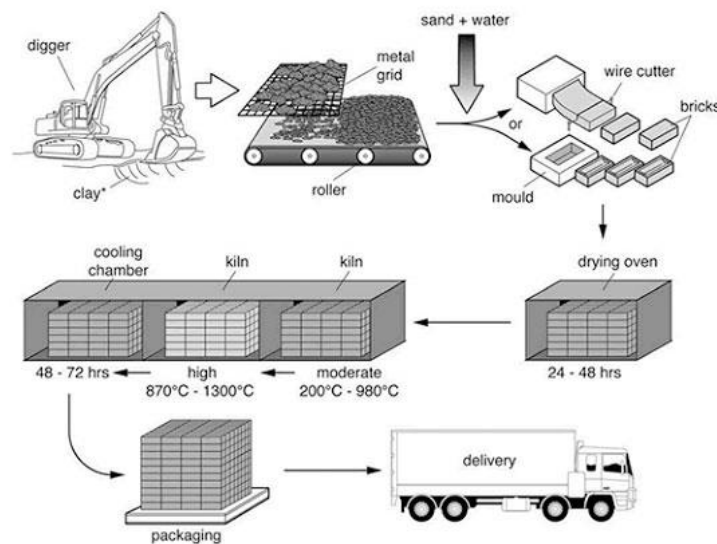
Đất nước: Vietnam, Myanmar, Italy

Con đường, quận, thành phố, bang: Ly Thuong Kiet street, Hanoi, Colorado, Manchester

Công ty, thương hiệu: Honda, Starbucks

II. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Điền mạo từ thích hợp vào các chỗ trống để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.



(1).....diagram explains the way in which bricks are made for the building industry. Overall, there are seven stages in the process, beginning with the digging up of (2).....clay and culminating in delivery.

To begin, (3).....clay used to make the bricks is dug up from the ground by (4).....large digger. This clay is then placed onto (5).....metal grid, which is used to break up (6).....clay into smaller pieces. (7)..... roller assists in this process.

Following this, sand and water are added to the clay, and this mixture is turned into bricks by either placing it into a mould or using (8).....wire cutter. Next, these bricks are placed in (9).....oven to dry for 24 – 48 hours.

In the subsequent stage, the bricks go through a heating and cooling process. They are heated in a kiln at a moderate and then a high temperature (ranging from 200c to 1300c), followed by a

cooling process in a chamber for 2 – 3 days. Finally, (10).....bricks are packed and delivered to their destinations.

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu sau đây.

1. We are looking for _____ place to spend _____ night.
A. the/the B. a/the C. a/a D. the/a
2. Please turn off _____ lights when you leave _____ room.
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the
3. We are looking for people with _____ experience.
A. the B. a C. an D. x
4. Would you pass me _____ salt, please?
A. a B. the C. an D. x
5. Can you show me _____ way to _____ station?
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the
6. She has read _____ interesting book.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
7. You'll get _____ shock if you touch _____ live wire with that screwdriver.
A. an/the B. x/the C. a/a D. an/the
8. Mr. Smith is _____ old customer and _____ honest man.
A. An/the B. the/an C. an/an D. the/the
9. _____ youngest boy has just started going to _____ school.
A. a/x B. x/the C. an/x D. the/x
10. Do you go to _____ prison to visit him?
A. the B. a C. x D. an
11. _____ eldest boy is at _____ college.
A. a/the B. the/x C. x/ a D. an/x
12. Are you going away next week? No, _____ week after next.
A. an B. a C. the D. x
13. Would you like to hear _____ story about _____ English scientist?

A. an/the B. the/the C. a/the D. a/ an

14. There'll always be a conflict between _____ old and _____ young.

A. the/the B. an/a C. an/the D. the/a

15. There was _____ collision at _____ corner.

A. the/a B. an/the C. a/the D. the/the

Exercise 3: Đọc câu chuyện sau và điền mạo từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. There was _____ knock on _____ door. I opened it and found _____ small dark man in _____ blue overcoat and _____ woolen cap.

2. He said he was _____ employee of _____ gas company and had come to read _____ meter.

3. But I had _____ suspicion that he wasn't speaking _____ truth because _____ meter readers usually wear _____ peaked caps.

4. However, I took him to _____ meter, which is in _____ dark corner under _____ stairs.

5. I asked if he had _____ torch; he said he disliked torches and always read _____ meters by _____ light of _____ match.

6. I remarked that if there was _____ leak in _____ gas pipe there might be _____ explosion while he was reading _____ meter.

7. He said, "As _____ matter of _____ fact, there was _____ explosion in _____ last house I visited; and Mr. Smith, _____ owner of _____ house, was burnt in _____ face."

8. "Mr. Smith was holding _____ lighted match at _____ time of _____ explosion."

9. To prevent _____ possible repetition of this accident, I lent him _____ torch.

10. He switched on _____ torch, read _____ meter and wrote _____ reading down on _____ back of _____ envelope.

11. I said in _____ surprise that _____ meter readers usually put _____ readings down in _____ book.

12. He said that he had had _____ book but that it had been burnt in _____ fire in _____ Mr. Smith's house.

13. By this time I had come to _____ conclusion that he wasn't _____ genuine meter reader; and _____ moment he left _____ house I rang _____ police.

Exercise 4: Điền mạo từ thích hợp để tạo thành một bài IELTS Speaking Part 3 hoàn chỉnh.

Why do you think people need to show their status in society?

I believe that this is because it's important in (1).....society to show you have money or are successful – it is nature, or (2).....way we are brought up, that makes us feel like this, but also the pressure that society puts on everyone to be successful. And showing status is basically showing that you have (3).....money and you have success, so this is what people want to do. Going back to the example of the car, driving around in a Mercedes is (4).....very conspicuous show of status – it basically says to people, “Look, I am successful and I have money.” Another reason is possibly for respect. In many cultures, if someone has high status, then they will be respected by others and they may receive (5).....preferential treatment.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|--------|------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1. The | 2. x | 3. the | 4. a | 5. a |
| 6. the | 7. A | 8. a | 9. an | 10. the |

Exercise 2

1B 2A 3D 4B 5A 6B 7B 8C

9D 10A 11B 12C 13D 14A 15C

Exercise 3

1. a - the - a - a - a
2. an - the - the
3. a - the - x - x
4. the - the - the
5. a - x - the - a
6. a - a - an - the

7. a - x - an - the - the - the - the

8. a - the - the

9. a - a

10. the - the - the - the - an

11. x - x - the - a

12. a – the - x

13. the - a – the

Exercise 4

1. x

2. the

3. x

4. a

5. x

UNIT 10: DANH TỪ (Noun)

I. Lý thuyết

1. Vị trí và chức năng trong câu

- (Cụm) danh từ làm CHỦ NGỮ trong câu.

Thông thường, danh từ khi làm chủ ngữ sẽ đứng đầu một vế câu (một mệnh đề) hoặc một câu. Chúng ta có thể nhận biết được danh từ qua việc xác định được động từ chia thì ở đâu. Cụ thể hơn, động từ nằm ở đâu thì chủ ngữ sẽ đứng ở trước đó.

VD: **Parents** tend to be overprotective and overreact when **it** comes to their children.

(danh từ chỉ người – chủ ngữ)

(danh từ chỉ sự vật – chủ ngữ giả)

- (Cụm) danh từ làm TÂN NGỮ của động từ.

Khi đóng vai trò tân ngữ của động từ, danh từ sẽ đứng ngay sau động từ đó. Ở đây, động từ chúng ta đang nói đến là NGOẠI ĐỘNG TỪ, và danh từ này có chức năng bổ sung ngữ nghĩa cho động từ trên.

VD: Life gives us both **happiness and disappointment**.

(danh từ chỉ tình thái)

Ngoài danh từ “Life” đóng vai trò CHỦ NGỮ mà chúng ta đã xác định ở trên, trong câu vẫn còn có hai danh từ nữa là “happiness” và “disappointment” đóng vai trò TÂN NGỮ của động từ “give” và chúng bổ sung ngữ nghĩa cho ngoại động từ này. Hiểu đơn giản, hai danh từ này đã trả lời cho câu hỏi cuộc sống đã “give” chúng ta cái gì. Nếu không có hai tân ngữ trên, câu văn sẽ trở nên cụt lủn và mất đi ý nghĩa của nó.

- (Cụm) danh từ làm TÂN NGỮ của giới từ.

Khi đóng vai trò tân ngữ của giới từ, danh từ sẽ đứng ngay sau giới từ đó.

VD: This bar graph gives information about **the changes in the number of Internet users from 2010 to 2019 in several South East Asian countries**.

(cụm danh từ)

Cụm danh từ “the changes in the number of Internet users from 2010 to 2019 in several South East Asian countries” đóng vai trò TÂN NGỮ của giới từ “about” để bổ sung ngữ nghĩa cho câu

văn. Hiểu đơn giản, cụm danh từ này đã trả lời cho câu hỏi “Biểu đồ cột đã cho biết thông tin về cái gì?” Nếu không có tân ngữ trên, câu văn sẽ trở nên cụt lủn và mất đi ý nghĩa của nó.

II. Phân loại & Nhận biết danh từ

1. Phân loại

a. Danh từ đếm được: Thường có cả 2 dạng số ít và số nhiều (a cat, many cats). Tuy nhiên, có những danh từ chỉ có dạng số nhiều (clothes, scissors, jeans).

- Có thể được chia động từ số ít và số nhiều.

VD: The song “Hongkong 1” has emerged as a phenomenon among youngsters.

Some weather phenomena such as El-Nino and La Nina have caused serious problems for human beings.

- Dạng số ít của danh từ có thể đứng sau các mạo từ a, an.

VD: A good essay consists of many factors for example coherence, cohesion or good lexical resource.

b. Danh từ không đếm được

- Có một số danh từ không đếm được có dạng số nhiều và động từ chia số ít (news, math, physics).

VD: Math is a difficult subject to many students.

- Danh từ không đếm được chỉ có thể đo đếm qua đơn vị đo trung gian như chiều dài, cân nặng, hoặc một số từ như a set of, a piece of, a cup of (2 tons of feather, a piece of advice)

VD: I received a piece of advice from my best friend when I decided whether to study abroad.

- Không thể đứng sau các mạo từ a, an.

VD: Vietnam has made history again when the National Football Team claimed championship in AFF Suzuki Cup in December, 2018.

2. Nhận biết danh từ

Dù dấu hiệu nhận biết theo hậu tố vẫn còn có khá nhiều trường hợp ngoại lệ, tuy nhiên danh sách dưới đây có thể được áp dụng với phần lớn số lượng từ vựng trong bài thi IELTS.

Hậu tố	VD Danh từ
-al	survival
-ance/-ence	performance entertainment
-ion	dedication
-ure	failure
-ment	agreement
-age	marriage
-ing	beginning

Hậu tố	VD Danh từ
-ness	sadness
-ity/-ty/-y	specialty confidentiality
-ism	capitalism
-th	width
-ery	slavery
-er/or	actor

III. Danh từ trong bài thi IELTS

Trong bài thi IELTS, chúng ta sẽ cần dùng các (cụm) danh từ một cách thường xuyên để có thể hành văn một cách hoàn chỉnh nhất. Với bài thi Writing và Speaking, việc xác định danh từ số ít hay số nhiều vô cùng quan trọng, vì điều này sẽ phản ánh tiêu chí Grammar (Ngữ pháp) trong bài thi. Trong Listening và Reading, việc xác định đúng dạng của từ hay xác định vị trí của từ (nếu là danh từ) được coi là một tip hữu ích khi thực hiện phần thi này. Dưới đây là một số ví dụ về việc sử dụng nhuần nhuyễn các danh từ trong một số phần thi trong IELTS.

- Writing Task 1:

The bar chart gives information about the surge in the number of people using the Internet from 2010 to 2019.

Overall, it can be seen that **the population growth rates in several Asian countries** have doubled over the past decades.

In **the period** given, **the number of foreign visitors to costal areas** went up remarkably to **75.000 people**.

- Writing Task 2:

It is believed **that higher education** should focus on **practical skills** instead of **academic knowledge**. I personally do not agree with this **statement**.

On the one hand, **practical work skills** are vital to **future graduates** when they look for **jobs**.

In conclusion, I believe that both **real-life skills** and **academic knowledge** are of great **importance** to **college students**.

- Speaking Part 1:

Giám khảo: What do you do for a living?

Thí sinh: Currently, I'm a **teacher** at **IELTS FIGHTER**. **Teaching** has always been **my passion** ever since I was **a kid**. I really hope that one day I may get **the TESOL**, which is **the most prestigious certificate in the field of English education in the world**.

- Speaking Part 2: Describe a time you borrowed something

Today, I would like to tell you about **a time** I borrowed **a book from a library**. ... First I didn't know that there were **rules** in **the reading rooms**, so I just walked in to find **the book I needed**. ... However, I was fined **50.000 VND** for violating **the rules**. ...

IV. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc ở những câu dưới đây.

1. Detroit is renowned for the _____ of car. (produce)
2. If you make a good _____ at the interview, you will get the job. (impress)
3. The _____ looked dark and there were hardly any other guests. (enter)
4. My history teacher has a vast _____ of past events. (know)
5. You are never too old to go to college and gain some _____. (qualify)
6. My greatest _____ was graduating from university. (achieve)
7. The weatherman said there is a strong _____ of rain today. (possible)
8. Despite her severe _____, she fulfilled her goals in life. (disable)
9. I am really into eating dairy _____. (produce)
10. Due to the pilot's _____, the copilot managed to land safely. (guide)

Exercise 2: Chọn dạng thích hợp của danh từ trong những chỗ trống sau để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing task 2 hoàn chỉnh.

Some people believe that developments in the field of artificial intelligence will have a positive impact on our lives in the near future. Others, by contrast, are worried that we are not prepared for a world in which computers are more intelligent than humans. Discuss both of these views and give your own opinion.

People seem to be either excited or worried about the future impact of artificial (1-intelligent)..... Personally I can understand the two (2-oppose).....points of view; I am both fascinated by developments in artificial intelligence and apprehensive about its possible negative effects.

On the one hand, the increasing intelligence of technology should bring some obvious benefits. Machines are clearly able to do many jobs better than humans can, especially in areas that require high levels of (3-accurate).....or calculations using large amounts of data. For example, robots are being developed that can carry out surgical procedures with greater (4-precise).....than a human doctor, and we already have cars that use sensors and cameras to drive themselves. Such technologies can improve safety by reducing the (5-likely).....of human errors. It is easy to imagine how these developments, and many others, will steadily improve our quality of life.

On the other hand, I share the concerns of people who believe that artificial intelligence may harm us if we are not careful. In the short term, it is likely that we will see a rise in (6-employ).....as workers in various industries are replaced by machines or software programs. For example, self-driving vehicles are expected to cause (7-redundant).....in driving jobs, such as lorry drivers, taxi drivers and bus drivers. In the medium term, if intelligent technologies gradually take jobs away from humans, we may find that people become deskilled and lose their sense of purpose in life. A longer term fear is that computers become so intelligent that they begin to make (8-decide).....without human oversight and without regard for our well-being. In conclusion, while intelligent machines will no doubt improve our lives in many ways, the potential risks of such technologies should not be ignored.

Exercise 3: Đoạn văn sau bao gồm 3 lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

In many city all over the world, spectacular fireworks displays take place as soon as the clock passes midnight on 31 December. In recent years, Sydney in Australia has been the host to one of the first of these celebrate as New Year arrives there before most other major international cities. The display takes place in Sydney Harbor, with the Opera House and Harbor Bridge making it a stunning set. Fireworks light up the skies in hundreds of cities as 12 midnight strikes around the globe.

1..... 2..... 3.....

Exercise 4: Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, hãy viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. The bar chart/ illustrate/ gross domestic product generated from the IT and Service Industry/the UK from 1992 to 2000.

.....

2. It is measured in percentage. Overall, it can be seen/ both increase/ as a percentage/ GDP, but/ IT/ remain/ at/ higher rate throughout/ time.

.....

3. At/ beginning/ the/ period, in 1992, the Service Industry account/ for/ 4 percent/ GDP, whereas IT exceed/ this, at just over 6 percent.

.....

4. Over/ next four/ year/, the levels become/ more/ similar, with/ both/ components/ standing/ between 6 / just/ over/ 8 percent.

.....

5. IT/ still/ higher/ overall, though it/ drop/ slightly/ 1994/ 1996.

.....

Exercise 5: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. There are many dirts on the floor.

.....

2. We want more fuels than that.

.....

3. He drank two milks.

.....

4. Ten inks are needed for our class.

.....

5. He sent me many foods.

.....

6. Many golds are found there.

.....

7. He gave me a great deal of troubles.

.....

8. Cows eat grasses.

.....

9. The rain has left many waters.

.....

10. I didn't have many luggages.

.....

Exercise 6: Chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu sau.

1. If you want to hear the news, you can read (paper/ a paper).

2. I want to write some letters but I haven't got (a paper/ any paper) to write on.

3. I thought there was somebody in the house because there was (light/a light) on inside.

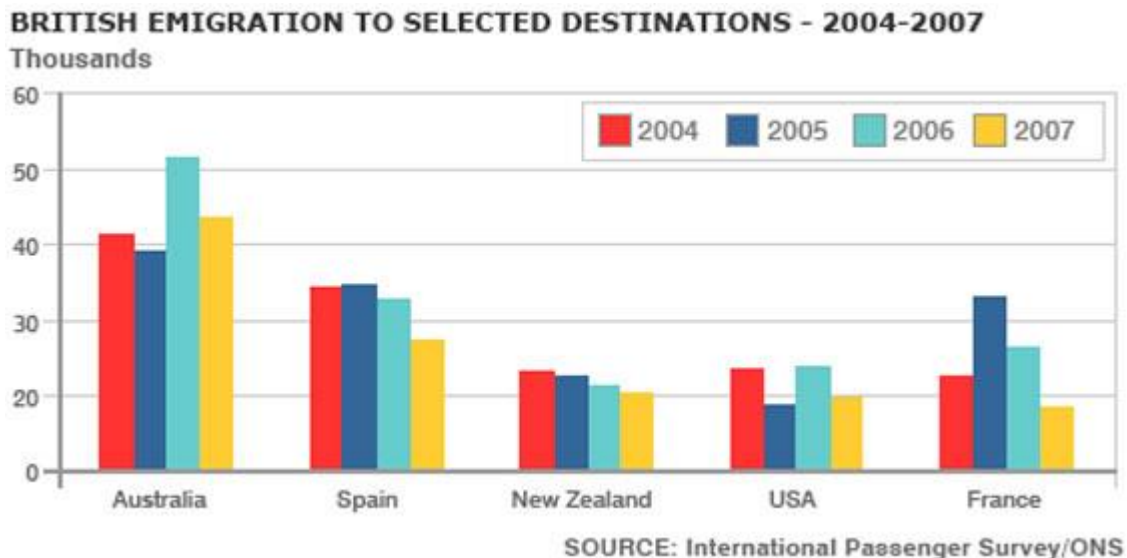
4. (Light/a light) comes from the sun.

5. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have (time/ a time) for breakfast.

6. "Did you enjoy your holiday?" - "Yes, we had (wonderful time/ a wonderful time)."

7. Sue was very helpful. She gives us some very useful (advice/advices).
8. We had (very bad weather/a very bad weather) while we were on holiday.
9. We were very unfortunate. We had (bad luck/a bad luck).
10. It's very difficult to find a (work/job) at the moment.
11. I had to buy (a/some) bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
12. Bad news (don't/doesn't) make people happy.
13. (Your hair is/ your hairs) are too long. You should have (it/them) cut.
14. Nobody was hurt in the accident but (the damage / the damages) to the car (was/were) quite bad.
15. She gives me (a piece of advice/ an advice) about this.

Exercise 7: Điền mạo từ thích hợp vào những chỗ trống sau.



(1).....bar chart shows the number of British people who emigrated to five destinations over (2).....period 2004 to 2007. It is evident from the chart that throughout the period, the most popular place to move to was Australia.

Emigration to Australia stood at just over 40,000 people in 2004, which was approximately 6,000 higher than for Spain, and twice as high as the other three countries. Apart from a jump to around 52,000 in 2006, it remained around this level throughout the period.

(3).....next most popular country for Britons to move to was (4).....Spain, though its popularity declined over the time frame to finish at below 30,000 in 2007. Despite this, the figure was still higher than for the remaining three countries. Approximately 20,000 people emigrated to New Zealand each year, while the USA fluctuated between 20-25,000 people over the period.

Although (5).....number of visitors to France spiked to nearly 35,000 in 2005, it was the country that was the least popular to emigrate to at the end of the period, at just under 20,000 people.

Exercise 8: Điền mạo từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống để tạo thành một bài Writing Task 2 hoàn chỉnh.

There are several reasons that are causing the environmental harms and this has become (1).....urgent issue to discuss and bring about (2).....solution. The number of ever increasing cars is one of (3).....reasons that leads to affect the environment negatively and there are some assumptions that increasing the fuel price would solve this problem. But the reality would be different, and increased fuel price will cause lots of other problems while it would contribute very little to reduce the environmental pollutions and hazards. So this can't be the best solution in any way.

First of all, the maximum numbers of cars are owned by the rich people and fuel price would not restrain them from using the cars. The price of (4).....fuel, in fact, increased significantly over the past 12 years and that has done nothing to reduce the car usages. On the contrary, the number of cars running on the roads has increased more than expected. Besides, (5).....fuel price determines the market prices of other daily necessary products and increasing the price would only bring misery to the low and medium earning class population. Electronic wastages, industries, household electrical devices, deforestation, chemical wastages, unthoughtful activities of people are causing more damage to the mother earth than the gas omission by the cars. We should focus on those aspects as well before increasing the price of fuel just based on (6).....assumption.

The main idea of increasing the fuel price is to reduce (7).....number of cars running in the

street and to restrain the car owners from using the cars less. But that would prove to be (8).....ridiculous solution especially when car owners are mostly high earning class and they would not bother about the fuel price.

The best solution to address this utmost concerning issue is to introduce (9).....environment friendly energy source like solar energy system, to improve the public transportation system & train system so that people mostly use these systems instead of always using their own cars, increasing the awareness of the people so that they do not directly contribute to harm the environment, and making strict rules so that deforestation, chemical wastes and other harmful ways of (10).....environmental pollutions get reduced.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. production | 6. achievement |
| 2. impression | 7. possibility |
| 3. entrance | 8. disability |
| 4. knowledge | 9. products |
| 5. qualifications | 10. guidance |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. intelligence | 5. likelihood |
| 2. opposing | 6. unemployment |
| 3. accuracy | 7. redundancies |
| 4. precision | 8. decisions |

Exercise 3

1. city => cities
2. celebrate => celebrations
3. set => setting

Exercise 4

1. The bar chart illustrates the gross domestic product generated from the IT and Service Industry

in the UK from 1992 to 2000.

2. It is measured in percentage. Overall, it can be seen that both increased as a percentage of GDP, but IT remained at a higher rate throughout this time.

3. At the beginning of the period, in 1992, the Service Industry accounted for 4 percent of GDP, whereas IT exceeded this, at just over 6 percent.

4. Over the next four years, the levels became more similar, with both components standing between 6 and just over 8 percent.

5. IT was still higher overall, though it dropped slightly from 1994 to 1996.

Exercise 5

1. There are many dirts on the floor. => There is a lot of dirt on the floor.

2. We want more fuels than that. => We want more fuel than that.

3. He drank two milks. => He drank two bottles of milk.

4. Ten inks are needed for our class. => Ten bottles of ink are needed for our class.

5. He sent me many foods. => He sent me a lot of food.

6. Many golds are found there. => A lot of gold is found there.

7. He gave me a great deal of troubles. => He gave me a number of troubles.

8. Cows eat grasses. => Cows eat grass.

9. The rain has left many waters. => The rain has left a lot of water.

10. I didn't have many luggages. => I didn't have much luggage.

Exercise 6

1. a paper

6. a wonderful time

11. some

2. any paper

7. advice

12. doesn't

3. light

8. very bad weather

13. Your hair; it

4. Light

9. bad luck

14. the damage; was

5. time

10. job

15. a piece of advice

Exercise 7

1. The

2. the

3. The

4. x

5. the

Exercise 8

1. an 2. a 3. the 4. x 5. the

6. an 7. the 8. a 9. an 10. x

UNIT 11: LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Có 8 lỗi sai về danh từ trong đoạn văn sau đây. Tìm và sửa chúng để tạo thành một bài Writing Task 2 hoàn chỉnh.

Some people believe that it is more important to teach children the literature and history of their own country, rather than the literature and history of other countries. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

People have different viewing about the teaching of national versus global literature and history in schools. Personally, I support the idea that children should study first and foremost the great books and historical events of their own countries.

There are several reasons why I believe that schools should focus on teaching national literature and historical. Firstly, children enjoy learning about where they live, and by studying the ideas, culture and history of their own countries they begin to develop a sense of identify. At the same time, this approach is appealing to parents, who studied the same books and historical events and can therefore help their children with school work. English children, for example, read Shakespeare and learn about the Battle of Hastings just as their parents did, and there is educational continuity across the generations. Finally, an emphasize on national literature and history gives educators a narrower teaching scope, making curriculum design an easier task.

By contrast, the study of global events and foreign novels could cause unnecessary difficulty and confusion for school pupils. For example, I do not see the point in presenting Russian or Chinese history to a Britain child who has not yet studied the history of his or her own country in detail. Surely the child would be more able to comprehend historical events that took place in London than those that happened in Moscow or Beijing. Similarly, any exposed to international literature is likely to require the teaching of a foreign language or the use of translations. Young people at primary or secondary school age are simply not ready for such complicated.

In conclusion, I would argue that it is undesirable for schools to cover aspects of foreign history and literature; they should ground their pupils in the local culture instead.

Exercise 2: Chọn dạng danh từ đúng của các từ sau.

1. Popular

A. Popularity B. Population C. Popularness

2. Diverse

A. Diverseness B. Diversity C. Diversing

3. Dedicate

A. Dedicating B. Dedicatedness C. Dedication

3. Recreational

A. Recreation B. Recreating C. Recreatedness

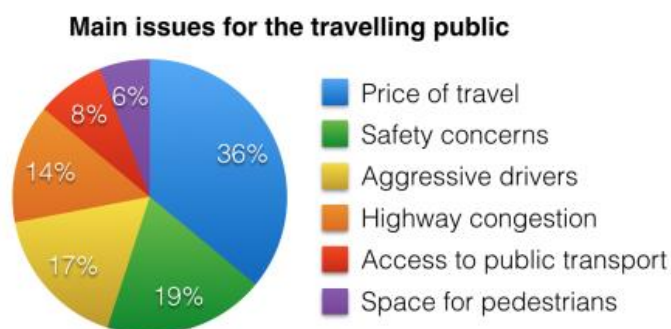
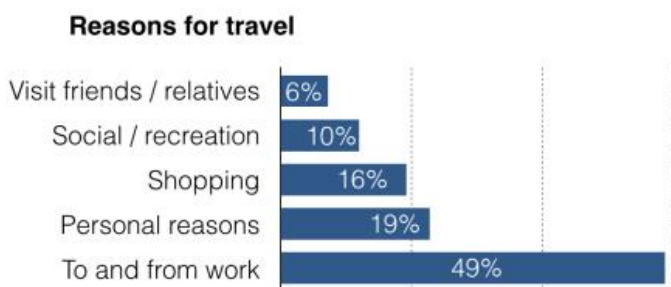
4. Aggressive

A. Aggression B. Aggressness C. Agress

5. Grammatical

A. Grammarize B. Grammar C. Grammaring

Exercise 3: Cho dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành một bài Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.



The bar chart and pie chart give information about why US residents travelled and what travel

problems they experienced in the year 2009.

It is clear that the principal reason why Americans travelled in 2009 was to commute to and from work. In the same year, the primary (1-concerning)_____ of Americans, with regard to the trips they made, was the cost of (2-travel)_____.

Looking more closely at the bar chart, we can see that 49% of the trips made by Americans in 2009 were for the purpose of commuting. By contrast, only 6% of trips were visits to friends or relatives, and one in ten trips were for (3-society)_____ or recreation reasons. Shopping was cited as the reason for 16% of all travel, while unspecific 'personal reasons' accounted for the remaining 19%.

According to the pie chart, price was the key (4-consider)_____ for 36% of American travelers. Almost one in five people cited (5-safe)_____ as their foremost travel concern, while aggressive driving and highway congestion were the main issues for 17% and 14% of the traveling public. Finally, a total of 14% of those surveyed thought that access to public transport or space for pedestrians was the most important travel issues.

Exercise 4: Chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu sau.

1. In some families, if a teenager decides to become a (vegetable/ vegetarian/ veteran), they may do so partly out of a spirit of rebellion, because this behavior can be interpreted as a criticism of their parents' way of life.
2. They get married and have (child/ childrens/ children) and, although they have to work hard, they still have time to give to their family.
3. Since the (inventor/ inventive/ invention) of social media, many people have been better able to connect with each other and also to keep up to date with the lives of their friends, families, co-workers.
4. By learning how others have lived we gain insight into alternative cultures and ways of life which makes us more accepting when we meet people from those (country/ countryside/ countries).
5. The negative (influencer/ influencing/ influence) of celebrities on children can also be seen in children's career aspirations.

Exercise 5: Dựa vào những định nghĩa dưới đây, hãy viết một danh từ phù hợp.

1. A shop that sells coffee: _____
2. Clips used to hold paper: _____
3. The results of your test: _____
4. Workers at a factory: _____
5. A course that lasts two months: _____
6. A book that has ten chapters: _____
7. A woman who is forty years old: _____

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. viewing => views | 5. emphasize => emphasis |
| 2. literate => literature | 6. Britain => British |
| 3. historical => history | 7. expose => exposure |
| 4. identify => identity | 8. complicated => complications |

Exercise 2

1A 2B 3C 4A 5B

Exercise 3

1. concern
2. traveling
3. social
4. consideration
5. safety

Exercise 4

1. vegetarian
2. children
3. invention
4. countries

5. influence

Exercise 5

1. A shop that sells coffee: A coffee shop
2. Clips used to hold paper: Paper clips
3. The results of your test: Test results
4. Workers at a factory: Factory workers
5. A course that lasts two months: A two-month course
6. A book that has ten chapters: A ten-chapter book
7. A woman who is forty years old: A forty-year-old woman

UNIT 12: TÍNH TỪ (Adjective)

I. Lý thuyết

1. Vị trí trong câu

Vị trí trong câu	Ví dụ
Đứng trước danh từ	presidential elections, wealthy people, sharp increase, fluctuating revenue, gradual decline, slow descent, innovative ideas v.v.
Đứng sau các liên động từ: <i>be, become, get, seem, appear, look, smell, taste, feel...</i>	The beef Wellington tastes pretty bland . The senator's ideas were innovative for her time. Another option has become more preferable .
make/keep/find + O + adj	Salt makes flavors in food more intense . The painkillers will keep the patient stable for a few hours. The critic found his music more palatable this time around.

2. So sánh hơn, nhất

2.1. Tính từ ngắn (đơn âm)

Đối với tính từ ngắn (đơn âm), ta thêm đuôi **-er** đối với so sánh hơn và đuôi **-est** đối với so sánh nhất. Nếu tính từ được hình thành từ phụ âm + nguyên âm đơn + phụ âm (không phải âm câm), phụ âm cuối cùng phải được nhân đôi trước khi thêm đuôi **-er** hoặc **-est**.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
short	shorter	the shortest

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
long	Longer	the longest
thick	thicker	the thickest
thin	thinner	the thinnest

2.2. Tính từ dài (có 2 âm tiết trở lên)

Đối với tính từ có 2 âm tiết, chúng ta chia thành 2 trường hợp:

- So sánh hơn thì thêm đuôi *-er*, so sánh nhất thì thêm đuôi *-est* với những từ có tận cùng là *-y*, *-le*, *-ow*. Những từ có đuôi tận cùng bằng *-y* thì phải đổi *"y"* thành *"i"* rồi sau đó mới thêm đuôi.
- So sánh hơn kém thì thêm *more/less* trước tính từ, so sánh nhất thì thêm *the most/ the least* trước tính từ.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
busy	busier	the busiest
gentle	gentler	the gentlest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
serious	more serious	the most serious

2.3. Tính từ có từ 3 âm tiết trở lên

Tính từ với ba hoặc nhiều âm tiết tạo thành sự so sánh bằng cách thêm *more* phía trước tính từ, và đặt *most* trước tính từ so sánh hơn nhất.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
disappointing	more disappointing	the most disappointing

2.4. Trường hợp ngoại lệ

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good	better	the best
bad	Worse	the worst
far	further / farther	the furthest/ the farthest
little	Less	the least

3. Câu trúc giả định dùng với tính từ

Các tính từ dùng trong câu giả định gồm các tính từ trong bảng dưới đây.

Advised	Urgent	Mandatory
Necessary	Important	Proposed
Essential	Obligatory	Suggested
Vital	Required	
Recommended	imperative	

- Trong công thức sau, adjective chỉ định một trong các tính từ có trong bảng trên.

It + be + adjective + that + subject + [verb in simple form]...(any tense)

VD: It is necessary that he find the books.

It was urgent that she leave at once.

It has been suggested that he forget the election.

It was recommended that we wait for the authorities.

- Trong một số trường hợp có thể dùng danh từ tương ứng với các tính từ ở trên theo công thức sau.

It + be + noun + that + subject + [verb in simple form]...(any tense)

VD: It is a recommendation from a doctor that the patient stop smoking.

3. Cách hình thành tính từ

Các tính từ được hình thành bằng cách thêm một số hậu tố vào đằng sau một từ gốc.

Tiền tố	Từ gốc	Tính từ
-able	depend	dependable
-ible	eat	edible
-ic	economy	economic
-ing	interest excite	interesting exciting
-ed	interest excite	interested excited
-ful/ -less	Use	useful/ useless
-ent	depend	dependent
-ous	Disaster	disastrous
-(i)al	influence	influential
-ory	introduce	introduction -> introductory
-ish	Turkey	turkish
-ly	friend	friendly
-y	ease	easy
-ate	consider	considerate
-ive	Attract	attractive

5. Trật tự mô tả trong câu.

Trong trường hợp có nhiều tính từ để mô tả thì chúng ta có một cấu trúc về “thứ tự” cố định của các tính từ trong một câu.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Op	S	Ph	S	A	C	O	M	P
Opinion	Size	Physical	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose
<i>ugly</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>smooth</i>	<i>square</i>	<i>young</i>	<i>yellow</i>	<i>Korean</i>	<i>metal</i>	<i>frying</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>thick</i>	<i>rough</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>pink</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>wood</i>	<i>washing</i>
<i>unique</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>thin</i>	<i>heart-shaped</i>		<i>black</i>	<i>Russian</i>	<i>plastic</i>	<i>cleaning</i>

Ví dụ:

- It is a **beautiful, old, Chinese** lamp.

1 5 7

- My mother has just bought a **big, square, black, washing** machine.

2 4 6 9

II. Tính từ trong bài thi IELTS

Trong bài thi IELTS, chúng ta sẽ cần dùng các (cụm) tính từ một cách thường xuyên để có thể hành văn một cách hoàn chỉnh nhất. Với bài thi Writing và Speaking, việc sử dụng tốt các tính từ vô cùng quan trọng, vì điều này sẽ phản ánh tiêu chí Grammar (Ngữ pháp) trong bài thi. Trong Listening và Reading, việc xác định đúng dạng của từ hay xác định vị trí của từ (nếu là tính từ) được coi là một tip hữu ích khi thực hiện phần thi này. Dưới đây là một số ví dụ về việc sử dụng nhuần nhuyễn các tính từ trong một số phần thi trong IELTS.

- Writing Task 1:

Overall, it can be seen that the population growth rates in several Asian countries have witnessed an substantial increase.

- Writing Task 2:

It is believed that higher education should focus on practical skills instead of academic knowledge. I personally do not agree with this statement.

On the one hand, practical work skills are vital to future graduates when they look for jobs.

In conclusion, I believe that both real-life skills and academic knowledge are of great importance to college students.

- Speaking Part 1:

Giám khảo: What do you do for a living?

Thí sinh: Currently, I'm a teacher at IELTS Fighter. Teaching has always been my passion ever since I was a kid. I really hope that one day I may get the TESOL, which is the most prestigious certificate in the field of English education in the world.

- Speaking Part 2:

I would like to begin by telling you an amazing story of the time I made a beautiful cake myself.

... First, I had to buy several exotic ingredients, which were very expensive. ...

My mom was very impressed with my cake. Although it wasn't perfect, she still complimented on my efforts, saying that it was one of the most delicious cake she had ever had.

III. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành câu có nghĩa.

1. I hate being around Mary Lou, she is _____. (friendly).
2. The stock market crash of 1929 left my great-grandfather _____. (penny)
3. I have a class at 8:00 a.m. but I am always _____. (sleep)
4. I think we should try something else. That strategy seems way too _____. (risk)
5. When you work at a nuclear power plant, you have to be extremely _____.
(care)
6. I had to take three months off when I was pregnant, but my boss has been very _____.
(understand)

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu sau.

1. It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.

-
- A. right B. exact C. certain D. formal
2. As there was a _____ cut in the hospital, the surgeon had to call off the operation.
A. power B. powering C. powder D. powerful
3. Could you please _____ an appointment for me to see Mr. Smith?
A. manage B. arrange C. take D. have
4. The police _____ her for helping the murderer to escape.
A. caught B. searched C. brought D. arrested
5. When John _____ in London, he went to see the Houses of Parliament.
A. came B. reached C. arrived D. got
6. I read an interesting _____ in a newspaper about farming today.
A. article B. advertisement C. composition D. explanation
7. Students are expected to _____ their classes regularly.
A. assist B. frequent C. attend D. present
8. Before you sign anything important, pay careful _____ to all the conditions.
A. notice B. attention C. regards D. reference
9. In the central region the dry season is long and severe, and the _____ annual rainfall is only about 70 cm.
A. refreshing B. general C. average D. greatest
10. As soon as the children were _____, their mother got them out of bed and into the bathroom.
A. woke B. wake C. awake D. waken

Exercise 3: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào đoạn văn.

[...] Chimpanzees in the wild like to snack on termites, and youngsters learn to fish for them by pocking long sticks and other (1) _____ tools into the mounds that large groups of termites build. Researchers found that (2) _____ average female chimps in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania learnt how to do termite fishing at the age of 31 months, more than two years earlier than the males.

The females seem to learn by watching mothers. Researcher Dr. Elisabeth V. Lonsdorf, director of field

conservation at the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, said that it is (3)_____ to find that, when a young male and female are near a mound, 'she's really focusing on termite fishing and he's spinning himself round (4)_____ circles'. Dr Landsdorf and colleagues are studying chimpanzees at the zoo with a new, specially created termite mound, filled with mustard (5)_____ than termites. [...]

Question 1: A. relative B. similar C. close D. connected

Question 2: A. at B. by C. on D. for

Question 3: A. typical B. regular C. ordinary D. frequent

Question 4: A. in B. with C. to D. through

Question 5: A. other B. else C. instead D. rather

Exercise 4: Cho dạng đúng của những từ sau đây để tạo thành một bài Speaking Part 2 hoàn chỉnh.

Well, I would like to talk about the final football match between U23 Vietnam and U23 Uzbekistan in Asian Football Championship in January, 2018.

You know, it is still spectacular and (1-impress)_____ although our team didn't win the cup for the following two reasons. Firstly because the team contributed a (2-note)_____ performance in the decisive match under extremely (3-freeze)_____ weather. After (4-miracle)_____ victories over Iraq and Qatar, our team was expected to create another mircale and be the champion. The team played with all the strength and attempt they had despite the harsh weather condition.

Secondly, our team is the representative of patriotism and pride of (5-nation)_____ identity. As you know, thanks to excellent team spirit, the intense snow couldn't prevent our boys from moving forward and fought couragously. They tried their best to bring the (6-prestige)_____ trophy to our country. Vietnamese people as well as other countries' residents really appreciated their constant effort throughout the tournament. Although we lost 1-2 by team Uzbekistan at the last minute and couldn't claim championship, we have still felt so (7-pride)_____ of our "heroes" and now they are the new-generation idols of our country.

Exercise 5: Mỗi câu sau đây chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. Average family size has increased from the Victorian era.
2. The riches in Vietnam are becoming richer and richer.
3. In 1892, the first long-distance telephone line between Chicago and New York was formally opening.
4. Dietitians urge people to eat a banana a day to get potassium enough in their diet.
5. Woody Guthrie has written thousands of songs during her lifetime, many of which became classic folk songs.
6. The development of transistors made possible it to reduce the size of many electronic devices.
7. My father is a good family man, completely devoted for his wife and kids.
8. The price of gold depends on several factor, including supply and demand in relation to the value of the dollar.
9. Weather and geography conditions may determine the type of transportation used in a region.
10. Those people were so friend that I didn't want to say goodbye to them.

Exercise 6: Sắp xếp các tính từ sau theo đúng trật tự mô tả trong câu.

1. a long face (thin)
2. big clouds (black)
3. a sunny day (lovely)
4. a wide avenue (long)
5. a metal box (black/ small)
6. a big cat (fat/ black)
7. a /an little village (old/ lovely)
8. long hair (black/ beautiful)
9. an /a old painting (interesting/ French)
10. an/ a enormous umbrella (red/ yellow)

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. unfriendly | 4. risky |
| 2. penniless | 5. careful |
| 3. sleepy | 6. understanding |

Exercise 2

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1C | 2A | 3B | 4D | 5C |
| 6A | 7C | 8B | 9C | 10C |

Exercise 3

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1B | 2C | 3A | 4A | 5D |
|----|----|----|----|----|

Exercise 4

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1-impressive | 5-national |
| 2-notable | 6-prestigious |
| 3-freezing | 7-proud |
| 4-miraculous | |

Exercise 5

1. from => since
2. The riches => The rich
3. opening => opened
4. potassium enough => enough potassium
5. became => have become/ become
6. made possible it => made it possible
7. for => to
8. Factor => factors
9. geography => geographical
10. Friend => friendly

Exercise 6

1. a long thin face

2. big black clouds
3. a lovely sunny day
4. a long wide avenue
5. a small black metal box
6. a big fat black cat
7. a lovely little old village
8. beautiful long black hair
9. an interesting old French painting
10. an enormous red and yellow umbrella

UNIT 13: ĐỘNG TỪ (Verb)

I. Lý thuyết

1. Formula (công thức)

S + V + O

Gần như tất cả các câu trong tiếng Anh đều chứa một chủ ngữ (*Subject – S*) và một động từ (*Verb – V*). Đằng sau động từ có thể có hoặc không có tân ngữ (*Object – O*), tùy thuộc vào loại động từ dưới đây.

Động từ (Verb) là những từ chỉ hành động hay hoạt động của một đối tượng nào đó. Động từ có thể được phân loại thành động từ hành động, động từ to be, trợ động từ. Để dùng dạng của động từ một cách chính xác, ngoài nắm được các loại động từ trên chúng ta sẽ còn phải nắm chắc cách sử dụng chúng.

Dưới đây là một số VD về động từ được sử dụng trong các câu viết thuộc phần IELTS Writing.

To begin with, animals **play** an important role in **improving** the quality of life through valuable knowledge.

(động từ ở thì hiện tại) (động từ dạng V-ing)

By **researching** about animal species, people **have** a deeper understanding about their

(động từ dạng V-ing) (động từ ở thì hiện tại)

environment, living skills and other precious information which has a profound impact on human survival.

Scientists **published** several records **related** to its effectively before being used for many

(động từ ở thì quá khứ) (động từ để ở dạng mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn)

patients.

2. Intransitive verbs (Nội động từ)

Nội động từ diễn tả hành động dừng lại với người nói hay người thực hiện nó. Nội động từ không có tân ngữ trực tiếp đi kèm theo. Nếu có tân ngữ thì phải có giới từ đi trước, tân ngữ này được gọi là tân ngữ của giới từ (prepositional object), không phải là tân ngữ trực tiếp.

Ví dụ:

- Children play in the garden.
- He walks.

3. Transitive verbs (Ngoại động từ)

Ngoại động từ diễn tả hành động tác động trực tiếp lên một người khác hoặc một sự vật và được theo sau bởi một tân ngữ.

Ngoại động từ luôn luôn cần một danh từ hoặc đại từ theo sau để làm nghĩa của câu trở nên đầy đủ.

Ví dụ: I ate an apple.

Trong câu trên, chúng ta không thể nói “I ate” rồi ngưng lại vì câu sẽ tối nghĩa. Danh từ đi theo ngay sau ngoại động từ được gọi là tân ngữ trực tiếp (“an apple” là tân ngữ trực tiếp của “ate”).

1.4. Các động từ vừa là ngoại động từ, vừa là nội động từ

Có một số động từ vừa được xem là nội động từ, vừa được xem là ngoại động từ như *learn*, *study*, *write*, *sing*, *leave*...

4. Trợ động từ

Có 3 trợ động từ phổ biến nhất trong tiếng Anh, đó là “be”, “do”, “have”.

Trợ động từ	Dùng cho danh từ số ít	Dùng cho danh từ số nhiều
be	Am - I Is - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	Are - They/ Danh từ số nhiều
do	Do - I Does - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	Do - They/ Danh từ số nhiều
have	Have - I Has - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	Have - They/ Danh từ số nhiều

5. Linking Verb (Động từ nối)

5.1. Công thức

S + V + N/ Adj

Khác với động từ hành động (action verbs), động từ nối KHÔNG THỂ HIỆN HÀNH ĐỘNG mà chỉ dùng để thể hiện mối quan hệ giữa chủ ngữ và vị ngữ trong câu.

Động từ nối dùng để nối chủ ngữ và vị ngữ để diễn tả trạng thái hoặc bản chất của một sự việc nào đó. Đứng đằng sau động từ nối có thể là tính từ hoặc một danh từ khác đóng vai trò làm vị ngữ trong câu.

Ví dụ: In the future, I want to **become** a **talented singer**.

Trong câu trên, “become” chính là động từ nối và “talented singer” là danh từ đóng vai trò làm vị ngữ trong câu.

5.2 “To be”

“To be” là động từ nối rất phổ biến. Một câu đơn có ‘to be’ là động từ chính sẽ có cấu trúc như sau:

- I am a bank **accountant**.
- They are very **friendly**.
- He is very **industrious**.

5.3. Một số động từ nối phổ biến

Feel	I feel cold now.
Look	She looks beautiful.
Sound	The reasons sound convincing.
Smell	The cake smells good.
Taste	The dish tastes delicious.
Appear	He appeared surprised at the news.
Seem	She seems nervous.
Remain	The number of people remains unchanged.
Stay	The food will stay fresh for only five hours.
Turn	The atmosphere turned pleasant with his arrival.
Become	I really want to become a doctor in the future.

6. Modal Verb (Động từ khuyết thiếu)

Chúng ta có một số động từ khuyết thiếu như trong bảng dưới đây

Động từ khuyết thiếu	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Can (Dạng quá khứ - "Could")	Mô tả khả năng	I can sing.
	Xin phép	Can I go out?
	Yêu cầu, đề nghị	Can you turn off the TV, please?
Will (Dạng quá khứ - "Would")	Sẽ chắc chắn xảy ra, hứa, đoán "I think,..."	I think it will rain heavily tomorrow.
	Thói quen hiện tại : "thường, sẽ"	I will go to the supermarket with my mom tomorrow.
	Yêu cầu	Will you shut the door?
May (Dạng quá khứ - "Might")	Đưa ra khả năng có thể; dự đoán	It may rain tomorrow.
Should (Có thể thay thế bằng "Ought to")	Nên	You should spend more time practicing listening to English lectures.
Must	Phải	You must obey the law!
Used to	Used to V: Đã từng làm gì	I used to eat a lot of ice-cream when I was a little girl.

	To get/ be used to Ving: Quen với việc làm gì	I get used to/ am used to eating a glass of water before having dinner.
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II. Động từ trong bài thi IELTS

Trong bài thi IELTS, chúng ta sẽ cần dùng các động từ một cách thường xuyên để có thể hành văn một cách hoàn chỉnh nhất. Với bài thi Writing và Speaking, việc sử dụng động từ nhuần nhuyễn là cực kỳ quan trọng, vì điều này sẽ phản ánh tiêu chí Grammar (Ngữ pháp) và Coherence (Lưu loát) trong bài thi. Trong Listening và Reading, việc xác định đúng dạng của từ hay xác định vị trí của từ (nếu là động từ) được coi là một tip hữu ích khi thực hiện phần thi này. Dưới đây là một số ví dụ về việc sử dụng chính xác các động từ trong một số phần thi trong IELTS.

- Writing Task 1:

The bar chart **illustrates** the surge in the number of people using the Internet from 2010 to 2019. Overall, it **can be seen** that the population growth rates in several Asian countries **have doubled** over the past decades.

In the period given, the number of foreign visitors to costal areas **went up** remarkably to 75.000 people.

- Writing Task 2:

It **is believed** that higher education should **focus on** practical skills instead of academic knowledge. I personally **do not agree** with this statement.

On the one hand, practical work skills **are** vital to future graduates when they look for jobs.

In conclusion, I **believe** that both real-life skills and academic knowledge **are** of great importance to college students.

- Speaking Part 1:

Giám khảo: What do you do for a living?

Thí sinh: Currently, **I'm working** as a teacher at IELTS Fighter. Teaching **has always been** my passion ever since I **was** a kid. I really **hope** that one day I **may get** the TESOL, which **is** the most prestigious certificate in the field of English education in the world.

- Speaking Part 2:

Today, I **would like to tell** you about a time I **borrowed** a book from a library. ... First I **didn't know** that there **were** rules in the reading rooms, so I just **walked in** to find the book I **needed**.
... However, I **was fined** 50.000 VND for **violating** the rules. ...

III. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. They (build) _____ a hotel in the city center last year.
A. build B. built C. building D. were built
2. Look! The bus (come) _____.
A. comes B. coming C. is coming D. come
3. My parents are saving money because they (buy) _____ a new house next year.
A. buy B. are buy C. buying D. are going to buy
4. We'll go out when the rain (stop) _____.
A. stops B. stopped C. is stopped D. stopping
5. Mr. An (be) _____ a doctor. He (work) _____ in a hospital.
A. is – worked B. was - worked C. is – works D. is - work
6. We (visit) _____ our grandparents last week.
A. are visiting B. visited C. visiting D. visit
7. You should (go) _____ to bed early.
A. go B. to go C. went D. going
8. _____ you (drive) _____ a car?
A. Do – can drive B. Can – drive C. Did – can drive D. Can – do drive
9. My mother (not like) _____ cats.

A. isn't like B. don't like C. doesn't like D. isn't liking

10. _____ she (prepare) _____ her trip now?

A. Does - prepares B. Is - prepare
C. Is – preparing D. Does - prepare

Exercise 2: Trong các câu sau đây, không phải câu nào cũng có lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa lỗi sai ở những câu có lỗi sai và nếu thấy câu nào đúng, hãy đánh dấu tick (✓).

1. My father used to giving me some good advice whenever I had a problem.
2. The sellers doesn't want to sell things at a lower price.
3. If you don't arrive soon, you did not have a seat in the conference.
4. There is differences and similarities between Vietnamese and American culture.
5. Let's wait until the rain will stop.
6. George hasn't completed the assignment yet, and Maria doesn't, either.
7. There are many frequently mentioned reasons why one out of four arrests involve a juvenile.
8. Even though they are among the smallest carnivores, weasels will attacked animals that are twice their size.
9. Because of refraction, the water in a tank never looks as deeply as it actually is.
10. Today was such beautiful day that I couldn't bring myself to complete all my chores.

Exercise 3: Chia động từ ở thì phù hợp để hoàn thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 2 hoàn chỉnh.

Caring for children is probably the most important job in any society. Because of this, all mothers and fathers should be required to take a course that prepares them to be good parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

It (1-be)_____ true that parents shoulder a huge responsibility and that raising children is by no means an easy task. However, I completely disagree with the idea that we should therefore (2-force)_____ all mothers and fathers to attend parenting courses.

In my opinion, the idea that all future parents should take a parenthood preparation course is completely impractical. Many prospective parents (3-have)_____ jobs and busy schedules,

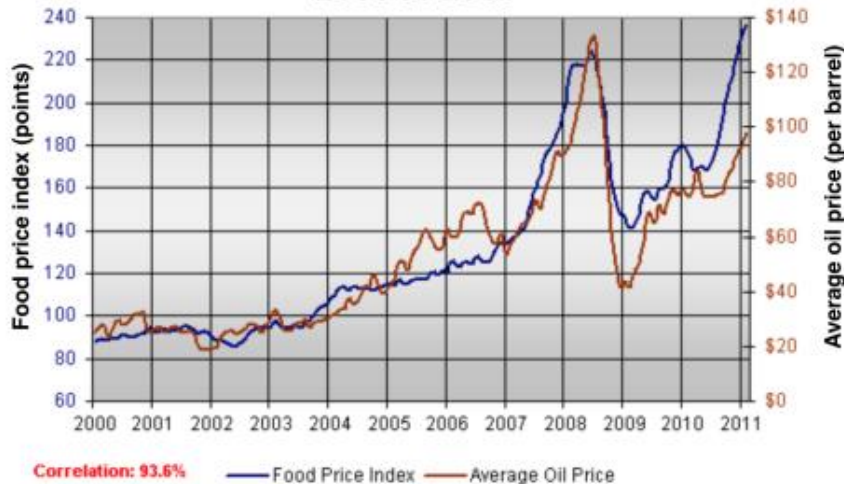
and they may not be willing or able to attend regular parenting classes. This (4-raise)_____ the question of whether those who missed the classes, or perhaps (5-refuse)_____ to attend, would be punished. I believe that it would be wrong to do this, and it would therefore be impossible to enforce the idea of compulsory training for parents. Besides, even if parents could be forced to attend, I doubt that people would agree on what good parenting entails, and so it would (6-be)_____ difficult to create a parenting course to suit everyone.

As well as being impractical, I would argue that training courses for parents (7-be)_____ unnecessary. Mothers and fathers (8-be)_____ raising children without any formal help or official interference for thousands of years. Parenting skills are learnt from family members, friends, neighbors and the surrounding culture. Perhaps more importantly, adults (9-learn)_____ to be good parents by instinct, by trial and error, and by getting to know their own children; for example, a good parent will try different strategies when faced with a badly-behaved child, and will gradually develop an understanding of what works to correct the behavior. None of this (10-require)_____ the intervention of a taught course.

In conclusion, while compulsory parenting lessons might seem like a good idea, I believe that such a scheme would be unworkable and largely pointless.

Exercise 4: Cho dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

**World Food and Oil Prices
2000 to 2011**



The line graph (1-compare)_____the average price of a barrel of oil with the food price index over a period of 11 years.

It is clear that average global prices of both oil and food rose considerably between 2000 and 2011. Furthermore, the trends for both commodities (2-be)_____very similar, and so a strong correlation (93.6%) is suggested.

In the year 2000, the average global oil price (3-be)_____close to \$25 per barrel, and the food price index stood at just under 90 points. Over the following four years both prices remained relatively stable, before rising steadily between 2004 and 2007. By 2007, the average oil price had more than doubled, to nearly \$60 per barrel, and food prices (4-rise)_____by around 50 points.

A dramatic increase in both commodity prices was seen from 2007 to 2008, with oil prices reaching a peak of approximately \$130 per barrel and the food price index rising to 220 points. However, by the beginning of 2009 the price of oil had dropped by roughly \$90, and the food price index was down by about 80 points. Finally, in 2011, the average oil price (5-rise)_____once again, to nearly \$100 per barrel, while the food price index reached its peak, at almost 240 points.

Exercise 5: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi câu sau đây.

1. Hue will have temperatures 23°C and 27°C.
A. in B. between C. at D. with
2. I am preparing for the picnic my friends tomorrow.
A. with B. to C. in D. for
3. Her clothes look very modern and.....
A. fashion B. fashioned C. fashioning D. fashionable
4. Many designers took from Vietnam's ethnic minorities.
A. inspire B. inspiring C. inspired D. inspiration
5. Getting to the village is a very journey.
A. interest B. interests C. interested D. interesting
6. My village lies near the of the mountain and by the river.
A. foot B. feet C. legs D. leg
7. What a T- shirt!
A. color B. colorful C. colored D. coloring
8. She said to me that she that car the following day.
A. sells B. sold C. would sell D. would sold
9. That is the book he bought last night.
A. that is B. which C. who D. whom
10. Why don't you try praising your children occasionally instead of.....them all the time?
A. shouting at B. crying over C. putting off D. rushing into

Exercise 6: Chọn một đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống ở đoạn văn sau.

Quite apart from the economic similarity between present-day automation and the mechanization, which has been proceeding for centuries, it must also be stressed that even in the United States, automation is by no means the only factor (1) _____ people from existing jobs. The increasing number of unneeded workers in (2) _____ years has been the result of much more simple and old-fashioned influences: farm laborers have been (3) _____ out of work by bigger tractors, miners by the cheapness of oil, and railway-men by better roads. It is quite wrong,

therefore, to think of automation as some new monster whose arrival (4) _____ the existence of employment in the same way that the arrival of myxomatosis threatened the existence of the rabbit. Automation is one (5) _____ of technological changes (changes in tastes, changes in social patterns, changes in organization) which (6) _____ in certain jobs disappearing and certain skills ceasing to be required. And even in America, which has a level of technology and output per (7) _____ much in advance of Britain's, there is no (8) _____ that the (9) _____ of change is actually speeding up. Nevertheless changes in the amount of labor needed to produce a certain output are proceeding fairly rapidly in America – and in (10) _____ countries – and may proceed more rapidly in future. Indeed it is one of the main objects of economic policy.

Question 1. A. riding B. displacing C. passing D. dismissing

Question 2. A. recent B. later C. passed D. elapsed

Question 3. A. put B. fit C. set D. dismissed

Question 4. A. shadows B. evades C. intimidates D. threatens

Question 5. A. face B. point C. aspect D. angle

Question 6. A. result B. reside C. end D. prospect

Question 7. A. human B. head C. unit D. piece

Question 8. A. signal B. evidence C. demonstration D. incidence

Question 9. A. step B. rush C. pace D. leap

Question 10. A. another B. others C. other D. each

Exercise 7: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu sau.

1. Young people _____ obey their parents.

A. must B. may C. will D. ought to

2. Laura, you and the kids just have dinner without waiting for me. I _____ work late today.

A. can B. have to C. could D. would

3. I _____ be delighted to show you round the factory.

A. ought to B. would C. might D. can

4. Leave early so that you _____ miss the bus.

A. didn't B. won't C. shouldn't D. mustn't

5. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It _____ have cost a fortune.

- A. must B. might C. will D. should

6. You _____ to write them today.

- A. should B. must C. had D. ought

7. I hope I _____ find out the reason.

- A. will B. should C. could D. must

8. Unless he runs, he _____ catch the train.

- A. will B. mustn't C. wouldn't D. won't

9. When _____ you come back home?

- A. will B. may C. might D. maybe

10. _____ you

- A. may B. must C. will D. could.

Exercise 8: Viết lại các câu sau đây sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. Perhaps Susan knows the address. (may)

=> Susan

2. It's possible that Joanna didn't receive my message. (might)

=> Joanna

3. The report must be on my desk tomorrow. (has)

=> The report

4. I managed to finish all my work. (able)

=> I

5. It was not necessary for Nancy to clean the flat. (didn't)

=> Nancy.....

Exercise 9: Trong những câu sau đây, có một số câu chính xác và một số câu chứa một lỗi sai. Nếu câu đó đúng, hãy đánh dấu , nếu câu đó sai, hãy tìm và sửa lỗi sai đó.

1. You must have be surprised when you heard the news.

2. You needn't have do all this work.

3. The window must have been broken on purpose.

4. You must tired after working so hard.
5. One of the men may have died on the mountain.
6. You must been driving too fast.
7. The thief must have come in through the window.
8. If he is not in the office, he must at home.

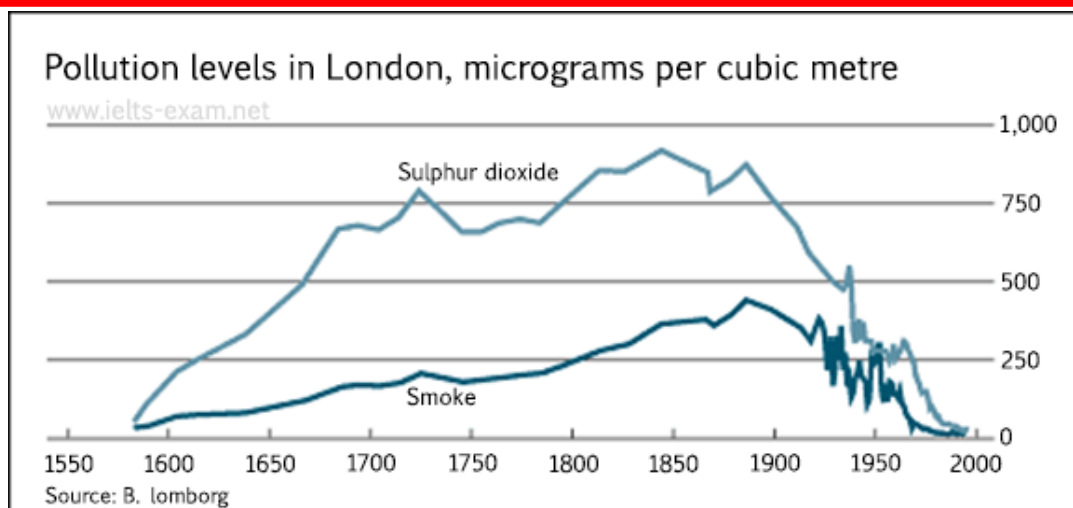
Exercise 10: Đoạn văn sau có 5 lỗi sai. Hãy tìm và sửa chúng.

I'm going to tell you about someone who has influence my life in an important way. This person is actually my father. I am 20 years old so of course I have known him for 20 years as he's my father. We still live together, along with my mother, my older brother and younger sister.

One of his best qualities is that he's get a lot of drive and is ambitious, which means that he's achieved a lot in his life. He started out working for a building company but he took it on himself to get professionally qualified. In the evening he started take classes to qualify as a surveyor. This took him many years but eventually he got there and started working for the same company as one of their surveyors. But he did really well as he eventually became a senior partner in the business, and then just a few years ago he sets up his own business with one of the other partners. So now he has his own company and they employ about fifteen other people. So I'm really proud of what he did with this. But he's also very humble, another great quality. Even though he's achieved so much he doesn't brag or boasts about anything. He's also quite laid back and doesn't stress too much about life.

Exercise 11: Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

The graph below shows the pollution levels in London between 1600 and 2000. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The graph (1-show)_____ pollution levels in London between 1600 and 2000. It measures smoke and sulphur dioxide in micrograms per cubic metre. According to the information, the levels of both pollutants (2-form)_____ a similar pattern during this period, but there were always higher levels of sulphur dioxide than smoke in the atmosphere.

In 1600, pollution levels (3-be)_____ low, but over the next hundred years, the levels of sulphur dioxide rose to 700 micrograms per cubic metre, while the levels of smoke rose gradually to about 200 micrograms per cubic metre. Over the next two hundred years the levels of sulphur dioxide continued to increase, although there was some fluctuation in this trend. They (4-reach)_____ a peak in 1850. Smoke levels increased a little more sharply during this time and peaked in 1900 at about 500 micrograms. During the 20th century, the levels of both pollutants (5-fall)_____ dramatically, though there was a great deal of fluctuation within this fall.

Clearly air pollution was a bigger problem in London in the early 20th century than it is now.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1B | 2C | 3D | 4A | 5C |
| 6A | 7A | 8B | 9C | 10C |

Exercise 2

1. giving => give
2. doesn't => don't
3. did not => will not
4. is => are
5. will stop => stops
6. doesn't => hasn't
7. involve => involves
8. attacked => attack
9. deeply => deep
10. such beautiful day => such a beautiful day

Exercise 3

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. is | 6. be |
| 2. force | 7. are |
| 3. have | 8. have been |
| 4. raises | 9. learn |
| 5. refused | 10. requires |

Exercise 4

1. compares
2. were
3. was
4. had risen
5. rose

Exercise 5

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1B | 2A | 3D | 4D | 5D |
| 1A | 2B | 3C | 4B | 5A |

Exercise 6

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1B | 2A | 3A | 4D | 5C |
|----|----|----|----|----|

6A 7B 8B 9C 10C

Exercise 7

1A 2C 3B 4B 5A

6C 7B 8C 9A 10C

Exercise 8

1. Susan may know the address.
2. Joanna mightn't have received my message.
3. The report has to be on my desk tomorrow.
4. I was able to finish all my work.
5. Nancy didn't need to clean the flat.

Exercise 9

1. be => been
2. do => done
3. ✓
4. must => must be
5. ✓
6. must been => must have been
7. ✓
8. must => must be

Exercise 10

1. influence => influenced
2. get => got
3. take => taking
4. sets => set
5. boasts => boast

Exercise 11

1. shows
2. formed
3. were
4. reached
5. fell

UNIT 14: GIỚI TỪ (Preposition)

I. Lý thuyết

Giới từ (Preposition) là những từ (in, on, at,...) thường đứng trước danh từ, cụm danh từ hoặc danh động từ.

e.g.: My family always go to church on Sunday mornings.

Trong ví dụ trên, “church” là tân ngữ của giới từ “to”, “Sunday mornings” là tân ngữ của giới từ “on”.

1. Giới từ chỉ thời gian

- **IN** (*trong, vào ngày/ vào dịp*) được dùng để chỉ các buổi trong ngày, tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thế kỷ hoặc khoảng thời gian ở tương lai.

Ví dụ: **in** the afternoon, **in** October, **in** 2000, **in** the summer, **in** the 21st century, **in** the Middle Age, **in** two hours.

- **AT** (*vào lúc*) được dùng để chỉ giờ, thời điểm cố định hoặc các kỳ nghỉ.

Ví dụ: **at** 10 o'clock, **at** night, **at** bedtime, **at** dawn, **at** Christmas, **at** the moment, **at** present, **at** the same time, **at** that time, **at** first.

- **ON** (*vào*) được dùng để chỉ ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng trong năm, ngày trong kỳ nghỉ hoặc các buổi trong ngày cụ thể.

Ví dụ: **on** Sunday, **on** 12th February, **on** Christmas Day, **on** Tuesday morning, **on** my birthday

(On time: đúng giờ)

2. Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn

- **AT** (*tại*) được dùng để chỉ vị trí tại một điểm.

Ví dụ: **at** home, **at** school, **at** the airport, **at** the shop, **at** the beginning/ end, **at** the front/ back

- **IN** (*trong, ở trong*) được dùng để chỉ vị trí trong một diện tích, một không gian; dùng trước tên đường, tên thị trấn, thành phố, quốc gia, miền, phương hướng hoặc dùng với các phương tiện đi lại bằng xe hơi (car).

Ví dụ: **in** a hall, **in** the countryside, **in** the universe, **in** Vietnam, **in** Hanoi, **in** a bus

- **ON** (trên, ở trên) được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt, số tầng trong một tòa nhà hoặc dùng với một số phương tiện đi lại.

Ví dụ: **on** the board, **on** the ground, **on** the second floor, **on** foot

3. Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động

- **To** (đến)

Ví dụ: He goes **to** school by bus.

- **From ... To** (từ ... đến)

Ví dụ: How far is it **from** your school **to** your house?

- **Through** (xuyên qua)

Ví dụ: They walked **through** the forest.

- **Across** (ngang qua)

Ví dụ: The children ran straight across in front of our car.

- **Round/ Around** (xung quanh)

Ví dụ: The cat walks around the the large circle.

- **Along** (dọc theo)

Ví dụ: They walked along the riverside.

- **Up** (lên)/ **Down** (xuống)

Ví dụ: The price of petroleum has went up.

- **Toward (Towards)** (về phía)

Ví dụ: People have different opinions towards Tom's behavior.

II. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án phù hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau đây.

1. _____ time _____ time I will examine you on the work you have done.

A. From / to B. At / to C. In / to D. With / to

2. Lan will stay there _____ the beginning in September _____ November.

A. from/ to B. till/ to C. from/ in D. till/ of

3. I would like to apply _____ the position of sales clerk that you advised in the Sunday newspaper.

-
- A. to B. for C. with D. in
4. Make a comment _____ this sentence!
- A. to B. in C. on D. about
5. He's a very wealthy man; a few hundred pounds is nothing _____ him.
- A. for B. with C. to D. about
6. Mum is always busy _____ her work in the laboratory.
- A. with B. at C. in D. of
7. The clerk _____ that counter said those purses were _____ sale.
- A. in/ for B. at/ on C. at/ in D. on/ on
8. Don't believe her! She just makes _____ the story.
- A. of B. up C. out D. off
9. Old people like to descant _____ past memories.
- A. in B. with C. on D. for
10. You should comply _____ the school rules.
- A. to B. about C. with D. in

Exercise 2: Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau đây.

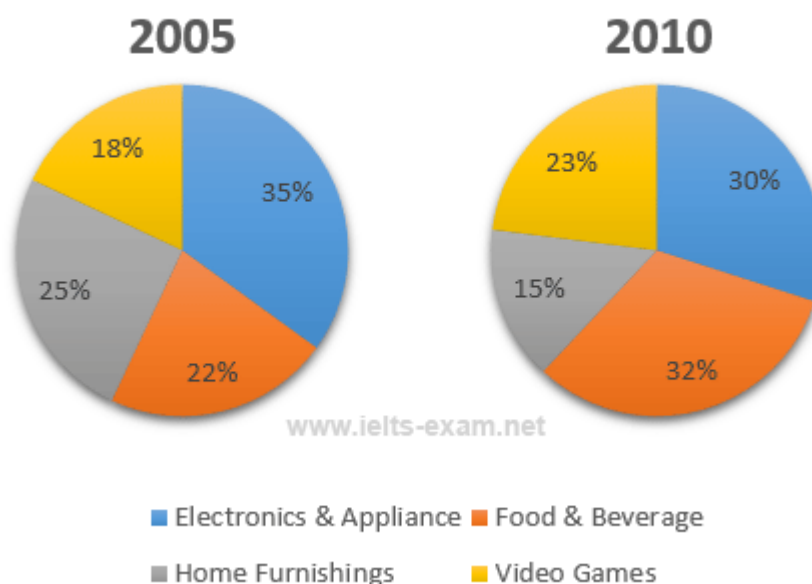
- The price of electricity is going up _____ August.
- They came to visit us _____ my birthday.
- Did you have a good time _____ Christmas?
- The children are really excited _____ their summer vacation.
- We were very disappointed _____ the organization of the festival.
- John missed a lot of lessons. He was ill _____ January to March.
- Helen had said goodbye to everybody in the class _____ she left for the hometown.
- My cat is very fond _____ fish.
- I waited _____ 10 o'clock and then went home.
- I can't remember exactly when the accident happened. I think it was _____ nine and half past nine.

Exercise 3: Điền một trạng từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

The two pie charts below show the online shopping sales for retail sectors in Canada in 2005 and 2010.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Online sales for retail sectors in Canada



The two pie charts compare the percentages (1)_____ online sales across different retail sectors (2)_____ Canada in the years 2005 and 2010. For three of the sectors, it is evident that over this time frame there was significant change in their proportion of online transactions. At 35% we can see that electronics and appliance sector accounted (3)_____ the majority of online sales in 2005, but this percentage had dropped to 30% by 2010. (4)_____ the same five-year period, as an increasing number of people chose to purchase food and beverage online, we can see that transactions went (5)_____ just 22% (6)_____ 32%, making it the retail sector (7)_____ the largest overall proportion of the online market.

In 2005, the home furnishing industry boasted an impressive 25% of the total online sales in

Canada. However, by 2010, the figure had fallen considerably (8) _____ o 15%.
Interestingly, online sales of video games eventually overtook sales of home furnishings, although video games still represented only 23% of the market.

Exercise 4: Complete the exercise with the correct prepositions.

1. Henry Ford was born _____ the 30th _____ July 1863.
2. He made his first car, the Quadricycle, _____ June 1896.
3. _____ 1903, he founded the Ford Motor Company.
4. Modern mass production _____ cars was developed _____ him _____ 1913.
5. Ford's Model T could then be assembled _____ just 93 minutes.
6. _____ 1927, 15 million Model T cars had been manufactured _____ the Ford Motor Company.
7. Henry Ford became one _____ the richest and best-known people _____ the world

Exercise 5: Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question below.

Animation traditionally is done by hand-drawing or painting successive frame of an object, each slightly different than the proceeding frame. In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to draw the different frames, in most cases the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames and the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing. This is generally referred to as computer-assisted animation, because the computer is more of a helper than an originator.

In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequences of pictures. These formulas operate on extensive databases of numbers that defines the objects in the pictures as they exist in mathematical space. The database consists of endpoints, and color and intensity information. Highly trained professionals are needed to produce such effects because animation that obtains high degrees of realism involves computer techniques from three-dimensional transformation, shading, and curvatures.

High-tech computer animation for film involves very expensive computer systems along with special color terminals or frame buffers. The frame buffer is nothing more than a giant image memory for viewing a single frame. It temporarily holds the image for display on the screen.

A camera can be used to film directly from the computer's display screen, but for the highest quality images possible, expensive film recorders are used. The computer computers the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder, which captures it on film. Sometimes, however, the images are stored on a large magnetic disk before being sent to the recorder. Once this process is completed, it is replaced for the next frame. When the entire sequence has been recorded on the film, the film must be developed before the animation can be viewed. If the entire sequence does not seem right, the motions must be corrected, recomputed, redisplayed, and rerecorded. This approach can be very expensive and time – consuming. Often, computer-animation companies first do motion tests with simple computer-generated line drawings before selling their computers to the task of calculating the high-resolution, realistic-looking images.

Questions

1. What aspect of computer animation does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The production procession
B. The equipment needed
C. The high cost
D. The role of the artist
2. According to the passage, in computer-assisted animation the role of the computer is to draw the _____.
A. first frame B. middle frames C. last frame D. entire sequences of frames
3. The word “they” in the second paragraph refers to .
A. formulas B. objects C. numbers D. database
4. According to the passage, the frame buffers mentioned in the third paragraph are used to:
A. add color to the images
B. expose several frames at the same time
C. store individual images
D. create new frames

5. According to the passage, the positions and colors of the figures in high-tech animation are determined by .

- A. drawing several versions
- B. enlarging one frame at a time
- C. analyzing the sequence from different angles
- D. using computer calculations

6. The word “captures” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to .

- A. separates B. registers C. describes D. numbers

7. The word “Once” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to ...

- A. before B. since C. after D. while

8. According to the passage, how do computer-animation companies often test motion?

- A. They experiment with computer-generated line drawings.
- B. They hand-draw successive frames.
- C. They calculate high-resolutions images.
- D. They develop extensive mathematical formulas.

9. The word “task” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to .

- A. possibility B. position C. time D. job

10. Which of the following statement is supported by the passage?

- A. Computers have reduced the costs of animation.
- B. In the future, traditional artists will no longer be needed.
- C. Artists are unable to produce drawings as high in quality as computer drawings.
- D. Animation involves a wide range of technical and artistic skills.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1A | 2A | 3B | 4C | 5C |
| 6A | 7B | 8B | 9C | 10C |

Exercise 2

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1. in | 2. on | 3. at | 4. about | 5. with |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|---------|

6. from 7. before 8. of 9. until 10. between

Exercise 3

1. of 2. in 3. for 4. during 5. from 6. to 7. with 8. To

Exercise 4

1. on of 2. in 3. in 4. of by in

5. in 6. by in 7. of in

Exercise 5

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. D

UNIT 15: LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho mỗi câu sau.

1. Mr. Pike was a _____. He had a large collection of musical instruments.
A. musical B. music C. musician D. musically
2. It's _____ to call her at night.
A. convenient B. inconvenient C. convenience D. inconvenience
3. The "Ao Dai" is the _____ dress of Vietnamese women.
A. casual B. beautiful C. traditional D. baggy
4. I _____ English here since I graduated from university.
A. taught B. have taught C. am teaching D. teach
5. Wearing uniform helps students _____ equal in many ways.
A. fell B. felt C. fall D. feel
6. It seems difficult for us _____ abroad at the moment.
A. went B. gone C. to go D. go
7. There used _____ a stadium here, but it closed a long time ago.
A. to be B. been C. be D. being
8. I come from Viet Nam so I am not used to _____ on the left.
A. driving B. drive C. drove D. driven
9. It's dangerous _____ in this river.
A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. swim
10. Eating too much fast food can lead _____ serious diseases such as diabetes.
A. for B. in C. at D. to

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất ở mỗi chỗ trống để điền vào đoạn văn sau.

Here are tips that help succeed in your job interview:

Always arrive early. If you do not know (1) _____ the organization is located, call for exact directions (2) _____ advance. Leave some extra time for any traffic, parking, or (3) _____ events. If you are running late, call right away and let someone know. The best time to arrive is

approximately 5 – 10 minutes early. Give (4) _____ the time to read your resume one more time, to catch your breath, and to be ready for the interview. Once you are at the office, treat everyone you encounter with respect. Be (5) _____ to everyone as soon as you walk in the door. Wear a professional business suit. This point should be emphasized enough. First (6) _____ are extremely important in the interview process. Women should (7) _____ wearing too much jewelry or make up. Men should avoid flashy suits or wearing too much perfume. It is (8) _____ important that you feel comfortable. While a suit is the standard interview attire in a business environment, if you think it is (9) _____ informal environment, call before and ask. Regardless, you can never be overdressed (10) _____ you are wearing a tailored suit.

- Question 1:** A. why B. when C. where D. that
- Question 2:** A. with B. in C. on D. for
- Question 3:** A. expected B. unexpected C. unexpectedly D. expectedly
- Question 4:** A. you B. your C. yours D. yourself
- Question 5:** A. pleasant B. happy C. disappointed D. excited
- Question 6:** A. attentions B. attendances C. impressions D. pressures
- Question 7:** A. avoid B. suggest C. enjoy D. mind
- Question 8:** A. too B. also C. either D. so
- Question 9:** A. a B. an C. the D. no article
- Question 10:** A. as if B. why C. unless D. if

Exercise 3: Cho dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thiện đoạn văn sau.

In our lives, we (1-travel)_____ from one place to another for a great variety of reasons and while travelling we greatly (2-depend)_____ on cars, whether it is a private car or a public bus. The number of car owners (3-increase)_____ every day because every person expects the freedom to travel and comfort while travelling. And that is why most of us want to own a car. However, owning a car has many advantages and disadvantages as well. The main advantage of owning a car is that it gives the freedom to travel. If you have a car then you (4-no need)_____ to be limited to fixed routes and timetables. Moreover, a car-owner can take is/her family members with him/her and other necessary goods whenever he/she

wishes which might have been impossible otherwise. In addition, personal cars (5-give)_____ comfort while travelling on the contrary to the public buses which are so crowded and disgusting. You can read books, listen to music or even can play with kids while you are in your own car but those all seems to be impossible in a public transport. On the contrary, owning a car is very expensive. The price of the car, the cost of the tax, insurance cost, fuel cost, driver's salary, car repairing etc. all must be considered before (6-buy)_____ a car and that is why it is out of reach of the middle-class people.

Moreover, private cars can not carry many passengers at a time yet occupy spaces in the street. As the number of cars is increasing in the road so does the traffic jam. Perhaps the major disadvantage of cars, in general, is the huge damage they do to the human health and to the environment. More cars (7-mean)_____ more pollution. The environment pollution is a serious issue today and at any cost, we must reduce the amount of pollution and if we consider it then owning a car is never a good idea.

To sum up, (8-have)_____ a car gives someone freedom but if public transportation system is easily accessible, safe and efficient, then the idea of buying and owning a car should be abandoned.

Exercise 4: Cho dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc sau đây để tạo thành câu có nghĩa.

1. Pollution is a treat to the _____ environment. (globe)
2. _____ of the new aircraft will start next year. (produce)
3. Wealth had not brought them _____. (happy)
4. France was a _____ power. (colony)
5. She was very _____: she writes poetry and paints. (create)

Exercise 5: Đoạn văn sau đây chứa 5 lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

Participation in cultural activities, by age				
	16-24	25-44	45-74	All aged 16 and over
	%	%	%	%
Any performance*	35	22	17	22
Undertaking any crafts	11	17	22	19
Cultural purchases	11	17	18	16
Any visual arts	30	16	11	15
Any writing	17	6	5	7
Computer based	10	9	5	6
* Dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and acting				

The table shows details of participate in a variety of cultural activities over a year, according to the age of the participants.

Overall, any performance, which includes dancing, singing, playing music instruments and acting, had the highest level of participation, with 22% of respondents participating in the previous 12 month. By contrast, computer-based activities had the lowest level of participation (6 per cent). People aged between 45 and 74 years old were most likely to undertake any activity to do with crafts (22 per cent), while performances were more likely to be participated in by those aged 16 to 24 (35 per cent). The differences between age groups were particularly marked in the case of visual arts and writing categories, where participation rates are around three times higher for younger people than for the older ones. It is clear from the evidence that aging plays a significant role in the popularity of the cultural activities listed.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1C 2B 3C 4B 5D

6C 7A 8A 9B 10D

Exercise 2

1C 2B 3B 4D 5A

6C 7A 8B 9B 10D

Exercise 3

1. travel	5. give
2. depend	6. buying
3. is increasing/ increases	7. mean
4. don't need	8. having

Exercise 4

1. global
2. Production
3. happiness
4. colonial
5. creative

Exercise 5

1. participate => participation
2. music => musical
3. month => months
4. are => were
5. aging => age

UNIT 16: CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG (Passive Voice)

I. Lý thuyết

Câu chủ động:

S + V + O

Công thức chung cho câu bị động:

S + be + V3

1. Câu bị động trong các thì

1.1. Thì hiện tại

Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
Hiện tại đơn	S + V + O My mother often washes dishes.	S + be + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) Dishes are often washed by my mother.
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing + O She is making a cake.	S + am/ is/ are + being + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) A cake is being made by her.
Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/ has + V3 + O He has washed his car for hours.	S + have/ has + been + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) His car has been washed by him for hours.

1.2. Thì quá khứ

Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
Quá khứ đơn	S + V-ed + O My mother bought that washing machine in 2010.	S + was/ were + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) That washing machine was bought by my mother in 2010.

Quá khứ tiếp diễn	S + was/ were + Ving + O Yesterday morning she was cutting the grass.	S + was/ were + being + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) The grass was being cut by her yesterday morning.
Quá khứ hoàn thành	S + had + V3 + O She had cooked lunch before leaving.	S + had + been + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) Lunch had been cooked by her before she left.

1.3. Thì tương lai

Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
Tương lai đơn	S + will V + O I will feed the dogs.	S + will be + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) The dogs will be fed.
Tương lai tiếp diễn	S + will be + Ving + O I will be washing dishes this time tomorrow.	S + will be + being + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) Dishes will be being washed by me this time tomorrow.
Tương lai hoàn thành	S + will have + V3 + O They will have completed the assignment by the end of January.	S + will have + been + V3 (+ by Sb/ O) The assignment will have been completed by the end of January.

2. Câu bị động sử dụng động từ khuyết thiếu

S + modal verb + be + V3 (+ by O)

Ví dụ: This must be done before Christmas.

Dạng đặc biệt:

Need + V-ing = Need to be + V3

II. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chuyển các câu sau sang thể bị động.

1. The waiter brings me this dish.
2. Our friends send these postcards to us.
3. Their grandmother told them this story when they visited her last week.
4. Tim ordered this train ticket for his mother.
5. She showed her ticket to the airline agent.
6. Jim baked this cake yesterday.
7. They are going to buy a new apartment next year.
8. The shop assistant handed these boxes to the customer.
9. The board awarded the first prize to the reporter.
10. Have you sent the Christmas cards to your family?
11. The committee appointed Alice secretary for the meeting.
12. Tom will give Anna a ride to school tomorrow.
13. They keep this room tidy all the time.
14. We gave Ann some bananas and some flowers.
15. They moved the fridge into the living room.

Exercise 2: Chuyển các câu hỏi sau sang thể bị động.

1. When will you do the work?

.....

2. How are you going to deal with this problem?

.....

3. How do you spend this amount of money?

.....

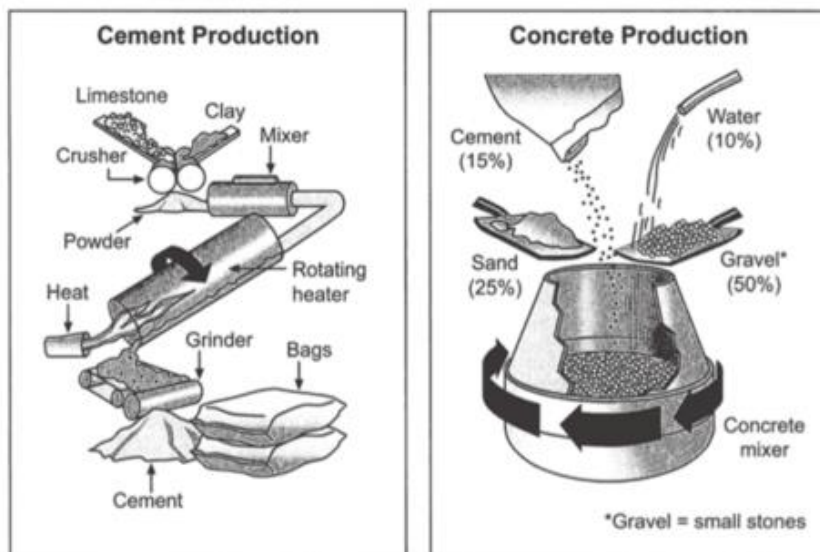
4. I wonder whether the board of directors will choose Susan or Jane for the position.

.....

5. How did the police find the lost man?

.....

Exercise 3: Cho dạng đúng của các động từ sau đây (có thể là chủ động hoặc bị động) để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.



The first diagram (1-illustrate)_____ the process of cement manufacture, and the second diagram (2-show)_____ the materials that go into the production of concrete.

It is clear that there are five stages in the production of cement, beginning with the input of raw materials and ending with bags of the finished product. To produce concrete, four different materials (3-mix)_____ together.

At the first stage in the production of cement, limestone and clay (4-crush)_____ to form a powder. This powder then (5-mix)_____ before it passes into a rotating heater. After heating, the resulting mixture (6-grind)_____, and cement (7-produce)_____. Finally, the cement (8-package)_____ in large bags.

Cement is one of the four raw materials that (9-use)_____ in the production of concrete, along with gravel, sand and water. To be exact, concrete (10-consist)_____ of 50% gravel, 25% sand, 15% cement and 10% water. All four materials are blended together in a rotating machine called a concrete mixer.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1. This dish is brought to me by the waiter.
2. These postcards are sent to us by our friends.
3. They were told this story by their grandmother when they visited her last week.
4. This train ticket was ordered for Tom's mother by him.
5. Her ticket was shown to the airline agent by her.
6. This cake was baked by Jim yesterday.
7. A new apartment is going to be bought next year.
8. The customer was handed these boxes by the shop assistant.
9. The first prize was awarded to the reporter by the board.
10. Have the Christmas cards be sent to your family?
11. Alice was appointed secretary for the meeting by the committee.
12. Anna will be given a ride to school by Tom tomorrow.
13. This room is kept tidy all the time.
14. Ann was given some bananas and some flowers by us.
15. The fridge was moved into the living room.

Exercise 2

1. When will the work be done?
2. How is this problem going to be dealt with?
3. How is this amount of money spent?
4. I wonder whether Susan or Jane will be chosen for the position by the board of directors.
5. How was the lost man found by the police?

Exercise 3

1. illustrates	6. is ground
2. shows	7. is produced
3. are mixed	8. is packaged
4. are crushed	9. are used
5. is then mixed	10. consists

UNIT 17 (Bổ trợ): CÁCH PHÂN BIỆT TỪ VỰNG

(Danh từ - Động từ - Tính từ - Trạng từ - Giới từ)

I. Danh từ

1. Vị trí trong câu

- Danh từ là chủ ngữ đứng trước động từ chính.

Ví dụ: Approximately 2000 **people** **went** to the concert.

- Danh từ là tân ngữ (direct object) đứng sau động từ chính.

Ví dụ: **Doing exercise** **brings** many benefits to our health.

- Danh từ là tân ngữ của giới từ (object of preposition) đứng trong cụm giới từ.

Ví dụ: **Global warming** **has affected** the lives of many people on Earth.

2. Phân loại danh từ

Loại danh từ	Giải thích	Ví dụ
Proper nouns (Danh từ riêng)	Chỉ tên riêng của người, địa điểm, vật.	Paris, Gordon Ramsay, Eiffel Tower,...
Common nouns (Danh từ chung)	Chỉ tên của một vật chung chung.	Computer, food, vehicle,...
Abstract nouns (Danh từ trừu tượng)	Chỉ những thứ trừu tượng không nhìn thấy được bằng mắt thường nhưng có thể cảm nhận được.	Knowledge, love, sympathy
Collective nouns (Danh từ tập hợp)	Chỉ tên một tập hợp các cá thể khác nhau.	Class, group, gang.
Compound nouns (Danh từ ghép)	Là các danh từ được ghép lại với nhau để tạo thành 1 danh từ khác.	Motorcycle, bedroom.

3. Tạo danh từ từ các hậu tố

STT	Hậu tố	Danh từ
1	– ant	assist -> assistant
2	– ance/ ence	maintain -> maintenance prefer -> preference
3	– ion	industrialize -> industrialization
4	– ure	fail -> failure
5	– ment	disagree -> disagreement
6	– ism	capital -> capitalism
7	– ship	friend -> friendship
8	– ness	happy -> happiness
9	– ity/- ty/-y	identify -> identity
10	– th	wide -> width
11	– ery	bake -> bakery

4. Tạo danh từ từ danh từ

(A/an/the) + Noun¹ + Noun²

⇒ Noun¹: Đóng vai trò như tính từ bổ nghĩa cho Noun²

Noun²: Danh từ chính

Ví dụ: *The **city center*** (Trung tâm thành phố)

*A **taxi driver*** (Người lái xe taxi)

5. Tạo danh từ từ V-ing

Những danh từ có V-ing đứng trước thường để biểu thị mục đích sử dụng của danh từ đó.

Ví dụ: *A **frying pan*** (= a pan used for frying)

*A **washing machine*** (= a machine used for washing clothes)

6. Tạo danh từ từ số đếm (Dạng: Number + Noun + Noun)

Ví dụ: *A **ten-hour flight*** (Chuyến bay kéo dài 10 tiếng)

*A **seven-storey building*** (Tòa nhà cao 7 tầng)

*A **four hundred-page dictionary*** (Quyển từ điển dày 400 trang)

A *ten-year old boy* (Cậu bé 10 tuổi)

II. Động từ

1. Công thức

S + V + O

Gần như tất cả các câu trong tiếng Anh đều chứa một chủ ngữ (*Subject – S*) và một động từ (*Verb – V*). Đằng sau động từ có thể có hoặc không có tân ngữ (*Object – O*), tùy thuộc vào loại động từ dưới đây.

2. Nội động từ (Intransitive verbs)

Nội động từ diễn tả hành động dừng lại với người nói hay người thực hiện nó. Nội động từ không có tân ngữ trực tiếp đi kèm theo. Nếu có tân ngữ thì phải có giới từ đi trước, tân ngữ này được gọi là tân ngữ của giới từ (*prepositional object*), không phải là tân ngữ trực tiếp.

Ví dụ:

- Children play in the garden.
- He walks.

3. Ngoại động từ (Transitive verbs)

Ngoại động từ diễn tả hành động tác động trực tiếp lên một người khác hoặc một sự vật và được theo sau bởi một tân ngữ.

Ngoại động từ luôn luôn cần một danh từ hoặc đại từ theo sau để làm nghĩa của câu trở nên đầy đủ.

Ví dụ: I ate an apple.

Trong câu trên, chúng ta không thể nói “I ate” rồi ngưng lại vì câu sẽ tối nghĩa. Danh từ đi theo ngay sau ngoại động từ được gọi là tân ngữ trực tiếp (“an apple” là tân ngữ trực tiếp của “ate”).

4. Các động từ vừa là ngoại động từ, vừa là nội động từ

Có một số động từ vừa được xem là nội động từ, vừa được xem là ngoại động từ như *learn*, *study*, *write*, *sing*, *leave*...

5. Trợ động từ

Có 3 trợ động từ phổ biến nhất trong tiếng Anh, đó là “be”, “do”, “have”.

Trợ động từ	Dùng cho danh từ số ít	Dùng cho danh từ số nhiều
be	Am - I Is - He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	Are – They/ Danh từ số nhiều
do	Do – I Does – He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	Do - They/ Danh từ số nhiều
have	Have – I Has – He/ She/ It/ Danh từ số ít	Have - They/ Danh từ số nhiều

III. Tính từ

1. Vị trí trong câu

- Đứng trước danh từ

Ví dụ: Many countries in the world have focused on **sustainable development**.

- Đứng sau các động từ như: *be, appear, get, become, seem, look, smell, taste, feel...*

Ví dụ: Action movies with violent scene **seem unsuitable** for children.

- Find/ make/ keep + St + adj

Ví dụ: I find cooking very **relaxing** and **rewarding**.

2. So sánh hơn, nhất

2.1. Tính từ ngắn (đơn âm)

Đối với tính từ ngắn (đơn âm), ta thêm đuôi –er đối với so sánh hơn và đuôi –est đối với so sánh nhất. Nếu tính từ được hình thành từ phụ âm + nguyên âm đơn + phụ âm (không phải âm câm), phụ âm cuối cùng phải được nhân đôi trước khi thêm đuôi –er hoặc –est.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
short	shorter	the shortest

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
long	longer	the longest
thick	thicker	the thickest
thin	thinner	the thinnest

2.2. Tính từ dài (có 2 âm tiết trở lên)

Đối với tính từ có 2 âm tiết, chúng ta chia thành 2 trường hợp:

- So sánh hơn thì thêm đuôi *-er*, so sánh nhất thì thêm đuôi *-est* với những từ có tận cùng là *-y*, *-le*, *-ow*. Những từ có đuôi tận cùng bằng *-y* thì phải đổi *"y"* thành *"i"* rồi sau đó mới thêm đuôi.
- So sánh hơn kém thì thêm *more/ less* trước tính từ, so sánh nhất thì thêm *the most/ the least* trước tính từ.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
busy	busier	the busiest
gentle	gentler	the gentlest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
serious	more serious	the most serious

2.3. Tính từ có từ 3 âm tiết trở lên

Tính từ với ba hoặc nhiều âm tiết tạo thành sự so sánh bằng cách thêm *more* phía trước tính từ, và đặt *most* trước tính từ so sánh hơn nhất.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
disappointing	more disappointing	the most disappointing

2.4. Trường hợp ngoại lệ

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further / farther	the furthest/ the farthest
little	less	the least

IV. Trạng từ

Trạng từ dùng để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ hoặc cả câu.

1. Trạng từ chỉ cách thức

Đây là loại trạng từ rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh. Trạng từ chỉ cách thức được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi “ly” đằng sau tính từ.

Ví dụ: *Exclusive – Exclusively; Recent – Recently; Beautiful – Beautifully,...*

Tuy nhiên có một trường hợp ngoại lệ:

Tính từ	Trạng từ
Fast	fast
Hard	hard
Late	late

Good	well
Fair	fair
Cheap	cheap
Early	early
Much	much
Little	little

2. Trạng từ chỉ thời gian

Trạng từ chỉ thời gian là những trạng từ thường trả lời cho câu hỏi “When”, chỉ thời gian xảy ra hành động.

Ví dụ: *yesterday, tomorrow, next year,...*

3. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất

Trạng từ tần suất	Nghĩa
Always	Luôn luôn
Usually	Thường xuyên
Normally Generally	Thông thường
Often	Thường thường
Sometimes	Thỉnh thoảng
Hardly	Hầu như không bao giờ
Rarely	Hiếm khi
Never	Không bao giờ

4. Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn

Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi “Where”.

Ví dụ: *here, there, out, away, everywhere, below, along, around, away,...*

5. Trạng từ chỉ mức độ

Ví dụ: *Extremely* (rất là), *absolutely* (rất là/ hoàn toàn), *completely* (hoàn toàn), *greatly* (rất là), *exactly* (quả thật), *extremely* (vô cùng), *perfectly* (hoàn toàn), *slightly* (hơi hơi).

V. Giới từ

1. Giới từ chỉ thời gian

- **IN** (*trong, vào ngày/ vào dịp*) được dùng để chỉ các buổi trong ngày, tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thế kỷ hoặc khoảng thời gian ở tương lai.

Ví dụ: **in** the afternoon, **in** October, **in** 2000, **in** the summer, **in** the 21st century, **in** the Middle Age, **in** two hours.

- **AT** (*vào lúc*) được dùng để chỉ giờ, thời điểm cố định hoặc các kỳ nghỉ.

Ví dụ: **at** 10 o'clock, **at** night, **at** bedtime, **at** dawn, **at** Christmas, **at** the moment, **at** present, **at** the same time, **at** that time, **at** first.

- **ON** (*vào*) được dùng để chỉ ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng trong năm, ngày trong kỳ nghỉ hoặc các buổi trong ngày cụ thể.

Ví dụ: **on** Sunday, **on** 12th February, **on** Christmas Day, **on** Tuesday morning, **on** my birthday

(On time: đúng giờ)

2. Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn

- **AT** (*tại*) được dùng để chỉ vị trí tại một điểm.

Ví dụ: **at** home, **at** school, **at** the airport, **at** the shop, **at** the beginning/ end, **at** the front/ back

- **IN** (*trong, ở trong*) được dùng để chỉ vị trí trong một diện tích, một không gian; dùng trước tên đường, tên thị trấn, thành phố, quốc gia, miền, phương hướng hoặc dùng với các phương tiện đi lại bằng xe hơi (car).

Ví dụ: **in** a hall, **in** the countryside, **in** the universe, **in** Vietnam, **in** Hanoi, **in** a bus

- **ON** (*trên, ở trên*) được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt, số tầng trong một tòa nhà hoặc dùng với một số phương tiện đi lại.

Ví dụ: **on** the board, **on** the ground, **on** the second floor, **on** foot

3. Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động

- **To** (đến)

Ví dụ: He goes **to** school by bus.

- **From ... To** (từ ... đến)

Ví dụ: How far is it **from** your school **to** your house?

- **Through** (xuyên qua)

Ví dụ: They walked **through** the forest.

- **Across** (ngang qua)

Ví dụ: The children ran straight across in front of our car.

- **Round/ Around** (xung quanh)

Ví dụ: The cat walks around the the large circle.

- **Along** (dọc theo)

Ví dụ: They walked along the riverside.

- **Up** (lên)/ **Down** (xuống)

Ví dụ: The price of petroleum has went up.

- **Toward (Towards)** (về phía)

Ví dụ: People have different opinions towards Tom's behavior.

UNIT 18: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (Relative Clause)

I. Lý thuyết

- **WHO**: Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

Ví dụ: The person I love the most in this world is my mom **who** is a dedicated teacher.

- **WHOM**: Làm tân ngữ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người.

Ví dụ: Do you know the man **who/ whom** my dad is talking to?

- **WHICH**: Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật.

Ví dụ: I really want to travel to Korea **which** has a lot of delicious street food.

- **THAT**: Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, thay cho cả danh từ chỉ người và danh từ chỉ vật.

Ví dụ: Sarah keeps talking about the film **which / that** she saw yesterday.

- **WHOSE**: Chỉ sự sở hữu của cả người và vật.

Ví dụ: Mr. Holland whose son has received a scholarship is very proud.

- **WHEN** (+ on / at / in which): Thay cho danh từ chỉ thời gian

Ví dụ: Tell me the time **when** (= at which) we can depart.

- **WHERE** (= at/ in/ from/ on which): Thay cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn

Ví dụ: Next month I will come back to the place **where** my mom was born.

- **WHY** (= for which): Dùng để chỉ lý do, thay cho *the reason*.

Ví dụ: That is the reason why (= for which) the flight was delayed.

II. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định

Đây là mệnh đề cung cấp những thông tin quan trọng cần thiết để xác định danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đứng trước và nếu bỏ mệnh đề này đi thì câu sẽ tối nghĩa.

Ví dụ: Do you remember the time **when we first met each other**?

The boy **who is wearing a blue T shirt** is my little brother.

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định

Đây là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin cho chủ ngữ và nếu bỏ mệnh đề này đi thì câu vẫn có nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định có dấu hiệu nhận biết là dấu phẩy “,”.

Ví dụ: Taylor Swift, **who is famous all round the world**, is a singer.

3. Mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn

3.1. Dạng chủ động

Nếu mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề chủ động thì rút thành cụm hiện tại phân từ (V-ing). Ví dụ:

- The man **who stands at the door** is my uncle. => The man **standing** at the door is my uncle.

3.2. Dạng bị động

Ta có thể dùng past participle (V3) để thay thế cho mệnh đề quan hệ khi nó mang nghĩa bị động. Ví dụ:

- The woman **who is / was injured** was my neighbor => The woman **injured** was my neighbor.

3. Rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu

Mệnh đề quan hệ được rút thành cụm động từ nguyên mẫu (To-infinitive) khi trước đại từ quan hệ có các cụm từ: the first, the second, the last, the only hoặc hình thức so sánh bậc nhất. Ví dụ

a. Chủ động: - The first student who comes to class has to clean the board.

The first student to come to class has to clean the board.

b. Bị động: - The only room which was painted yesterday was Mary's.

The only room to be painted yesterday was Mary's.

II. Mệnh đề quan hệ trong bài thi IELTS

Mệnh đề quan hệ được sử dụng linh hoạt trong IELTS Writing Task 1, 2 và IELTS Speaking Part 1, 2, 3 để tăng tính trang trọng cho câu nói và câu văn, đồng thời giúp cho câu nói và câu văn trở nên tối giản, không bị dài dòng.

- Speaking Part 1:

My favorite film is "The slumdog millionaire", **which received no fewer than 5 nominations for the Oscar**.

- Speaking Part 2: Ellen Degeneres, **who is famous host of "The Ellen Degeneres Show"**, is also an human rights activist.

- Speaking Part 3: In my opinion, we should avoid eating junk food, **which may do harm to our health**.

- Writing Task 1: The table describes the number of students **who dropped out of school** in a 3-year period, from 2015 to 2018.

- Writing Task 2: There are a wide range of methods **that can be taken by local authorities** to solve the problem of littering.

III. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi câu sau.

1. She is talking about the author _____ book is one of the best-sellers this year.
A. which B. whose C. that D. who
2. He bought all the books _____ are needed for the next exam.
A. which B. what C. those D. who
3. The children, _____ parents are famous teachers, are taught well.
A. that B. whom C. whose D. their
4. Do you know the boy _____ we met at the party last week?
A. which B. whose C. who is D. whom
5. The exercises which we are doing _____ very easy.
A. is B. has been C. are D. was
6. The man _____ next to me kept talking during the film, _____ really annoyed me.
A. having sat / that B. sitting / which
C. to sit / what D. sitting / who
7. Was Neil Armstrong the first person _____ foot on the moon?
A. set B. setting C. to set D. who was set
8. This is the village in _____ my family and I have lived for over 20 years.
A. which B. that C. whom D. where
9. My mother, _____ everyone admires, is a famous teacher.
A. where B. whom C. which D. whose
10. The old building _____ is in front of my house fell down.
A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom

Exercise 2: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa chúng.

1. She is the most beautiful girl whose I have ever met.

.....

2. She can't speak English, whom is a disadvantage.

.....

3. The policeman must try to catch those people whom drive dangerously.

.....

4. The person about who I told you yesterday is coming here tomorrow.

.....

5. Mother's Day is the day where children show their love to their mother.

.....

6. Do you know the reason when we should learn English?

.....

7. The woman who she told me the news was not a native citizen here.

.....

8. New Year Day is the day where my family members gather and enjoy it together.

.....

Exercise 3: Viết lại những câu sau có sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ.

1. The house has been built in the forest. It doesn't have electricity.

.....

2. Do you know the man? He is coming towards us.

.....

3. I sent my parents some postcards. They were not so expensive.

.....

4. I come from a city. The city is located by the sea.

.....

5. The soup was so delicious. I had it for lunch.

.....

Exercise 4: Viết lại những câu sau, sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ.

1. My sister works as shop manager. The shop sells woman clothing.

.....

2. The bridge connects two islands. The bridge was constructed five years ago.

.....

3. I studied Korean at a training center. Its equipment was innovative and modern.

.....

4. My best friend loves to go to Seoul. The street food here is very delicious.

.....

5. Stephen Hawking's scientific research has contributed a lot to humankind. Stephen Hawking is an English physicist.

.....

6. My most favorite item of clothing is the blue T-shirt. My mother bought it for me.

.....

7. Sydney is located by the sea. Sydney is a city in Australia.

.....

8. The 10-storey building is on Lavender Street. It is for rent.

.....

9. Greenhouse effect is on the rise. It has caused many consequences for the environment.

.....

10. Traffic congestion is still the concern of many authorities. It happens in many large cities in the world.

.....

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1B 2A 3C 4D 5C 6B 7C 8A 9B 10B

Exercise 2

1. whose => who/ whom/ that

2. whom => which
3. whom => who
4. about who => about whom
5. where => when
6. when => why
7. who she => who
8. where => when

Exercise 3

1. The house which has been built in the forest doesn't have electricity.
2. Do you know the man who is coming towards us?
3. I sent my parents some postcards which were not so expensive.
4. I come from a city which is located by the sea.
5. The soup that/ which I had for lunch was so delicious.

Exercise 4:

1. My sister works as manager at a shop that/which sells woman clothing.
2. The bridge that/which connects two islands was constructed five years ago.
3. I studied Korean at a training center of which the equipment was innovative and modern.
4. My best friend loves to go to Seoul where the street food is very delicious.
5. The scientific research of Stephen Hawking who is an English physicist has contributed a lot to humankind.
6. My most favorite item of clothing is the blue T-shirt that/which my mother bought for me.
7. Sydney, which is a city in Australia, is located by the sea.
8. The 10-storey building that/which is on Lavender Street is for rent.
9. Greenhouse effect is on the rise, which has caused many consequences for the environment.
10. Traffic congestion, which happens in many large cities in the world, is still the concern of many authorities.

UNIT 19: CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN (Conditional Sentences)

I. LÝ THUYẾT TỔNG QUÁT

Câu điều kiện dùng để nêu lên một giả thiết về một sự việc, mà sự việc đó chỉ có thể xảy ra khi điều kiện được nói đến xảy ra. Câu điều kiện gồm có hai phần (hai mệnh đề):

- Mệnh đề nêu lên điều kiện (còn gọi là mệnh đề IF) là mệnh đề phụ hay mệnh đề điều kiện
- Mệnh đề nêu lên kết quả là mệnh đề chính. Ví dụ: If it rains - I will stay at home. Phân tích ví dụ này sẽ có mệnh đề điều kiện: If it rains (nếu trời mưa) - mệnh đề chính: I will stay at home (tôi sẽ ở nhà)

Loại	Công thức	Cách sử dụng
0	If + S + V(s,es), S + V(s,es)/câu mệnh lệnh	Điều kiện diễn tả thói quen, sự thật hiển nhiên
1	If + S + V(s,es), S + Will/Can/shall..... + V Ví dụ: If the weather is nice, I will go swimming tomorrow.	Điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại ở tương lai
2	If + S + V2/ Ved, S + would/ Could/ Should...+ V Ví dụ: If I were you, I would follow her advice.	Điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại
3	If + S + Had + V(pp)/Ved, S + would/ could...+ have + V(pp)/Ved Ví dụ: If I had studied the lessons, I could have answered the questions.	Điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ

4	If + S + had + V3/Ved, S + would + V Ví dụ: If she hadn't stayed up late last night, she wouldn't be so tired now.	
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Lưu ý: Hai mệnh đề trong câu điều kiện có thể đổi chỗ cho nhau được: nếu mệnh đề chính đứng trước thì giữa hai mệnh đề không cần dấu phẩy, ngược lại thì phải có dấu phẩy ở giữa.

Ví dụ: You will pass the exam if you work hard. (Bạn sẽ vượt qua kỳ thi nếu bạn học tập chăm chỉ)
=> If you work hard, you will pass the exam. (Nếu bạn học tập chăm chỉ, bạn sẽ vượt qua kỳ thi)

II. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1

1. Khái niệm câu điều kiện loại 1.

Câu điều kiện loại 1 được hiểu là câu điều kiện có thật hoặc có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại.

2. Cấu trúc – Công thức của câu điều kiện

If clause	Main clause
If + S + V s(es)...	S + will / can/ may + V1 (won't/can't + VI)

Hiểu cách khác trong câu điều kiện loại 1, mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn. Công thức như sau: **IF + Chủ ngữ 1 + Động từ chia ở thì hiện tại đơn + Bổ ngữ, Chủ ngữ 2 + WILL + Động từ nguyên mẫu + Bổ ngữ (nếu có).**

- Chủ ngữ 1 và chủ ngữ 2 có thể trùng nhau. Bổ ngữ có thể không có, tùy ý nghĩa của câu. Mệnh đề IF và mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.
- Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, động từ của mệnh đề điều kiện chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, còn động từ trong mệnh đề chính chia ở thì tương lai đơn.

3. Cách dùng câu điều kiện loại 1:

Ta sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 1 để đặt ra một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại và nêu kết quả có thể xảy ra.

Ví dụ:

- If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation. (Nếu tôi tìm được địa chỉ của cô ấy, tôi sẽ gửi lời mời tới cô ấy) => Đảo vị trí 2 mệnh đề quan hệ: I will send her an invitation if I find her address.)
- If John has the money, he will buy a Ferrari. (Nếu John có nhiều tiền, anh ấy sẽ mua chiếc Ferrari)

Các ví dụ khác cho câu điều kiện loại 1:

1. If Caroline and Sue **prepare** the salad, Phil **will decorate** the house.
2. If Sue **cuts** the onions for the salad, Caroline **will peel** the mushrooms.
3. Jane **will Hoover** the sitting room if Aaron and Tim **move** the furniture.
4. If Bob **tidies** up the kitchen, Anita **will clean** the toilet.
5. Elaine **will buy** the drinks if somebody **helps** her carry the bottles.

III. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2

1. Khái niệm:

Câu điều kiện loại 2 là câu đưa ra về giả thiết không có thật ở hiện tại. Trên thực tế, chuyện đó đã xảy ra theo hướng khác và người nói chỉ đang đặt ra vấn đề.

2. Công thức:

If clause	Main clause
If + S + V-ed / V2...	S + would / could / should + V1 (wouldn't / couldn't + V1)
To be: were / weren't	

Ví dụ: Trong câu điều kiện loại 2, động từ của mệnh đề điều kiện chia ở dạng thái cách (past subjunctive), động từ của mệnh đề chính chia ở thì điều kiện hiện tại (simple conditional). Chú ý: Dạng thái cách (Past subjunctive) là hình thức chia động từ giống hệt như thì quá khứ đơn, riêng động từ "to be" thì dùng "were" cho tất cả các ngôi.

- If I **had** a million USD, I **would buy** a Ferrari. (Nếu tôi có một triệu đô la, tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đó.) ⇨ hiện tại tôi không có

- If he **had** more time, he **would learn** karate (Nếu anh có nhiều thời gian, anh sẽ học karate.) ⇨ thời gian không có nhiều.
- She **would spend** a year in the USA if it **were** easier to get a green card. Cô ấy sẽ dành một năm ở Mỹ nếu dễ dàng có được thẻ xanh). ⇨ thực tế để lấy được thẻ xanh của Mỹ rất khó
- If I **lived** on a lonely island, I **would run** around naked all day. (Nếu tôi sống trên một hòn đảo cô đơn, tôi sẽ khỏa thân chạy quanh cả ngày.) ⇨ thực tế bạn không có hòn đảo nào!

IV. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 3

1. Khái niệm về câu điều kiện loại 3:

Câu điều kiện loại 3 là câu điều kiện đưa ra một giả thiết không có thực trong quá khứ.

2. Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3

If clause	Main clause
If + S + had + P.P	S + would / could / should + have + P.P

Ví dụ: Trong câu điều kiện loại 3, động từ của mệnh đề điều kiện chia ở quá khứ phân từ, còn động từ của mệnh đề chính chia ở điều kiện hoàn thành (perfect conditional).

- If the forwards **had run** faster, they **would have scored** more goals. (Nếu tiền đạo chạy nhanh hơn, họ sẽ ghi được nhiều bàn thắng hơn.)
- If it **had been** a home game, our team **would have won** the match. (Nếu đó là trận đấu sân nhà, đội của chúng tôi sẽ thắng.)
- If you **had spoken** English, she **would have** understood. (Nếu bạn nói tiếng Anh thì cô ấy đã hiểu)
- If they **had listened** to me, we **would have been** home earlier. (nếu họ đã nghe lời tôi, chúng ta đã về nhà sớm hơn)
- I **would have written** you a postcard if I **had had** your address. (Tôi đã viết cho bạn một tấm bưu thiếp nếu tôi có địa chỉ của bạn)

- If I **had not broken** my leg, I **would have taken** part in the contest. (Nếu tôi không bị gãy chân, tôi sẽ tham gia cuộc thi.)

V. NHỮNG CÁCH KHÁC ĐỂ DIỄN ĐẠT CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

1. Câu điều kiện diễn tả thói quen hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên (Câu điều kiện loại 0)

Câu điều kiện này diễn tả một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra nếu điều kiện được đáp ứng, hoặc diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một kết quả tất yếu xảy ra.

Cấu trúc: If + S + V (hiện tại), S + V (hiện tại)

Tất cả động từ trong câu (mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề điều kiện) đều được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn.

If + Mệnh đề 1 (thì hiện tại đơn giản), Mệnh đề 2 (thì hiện tại đơn giản) => Khi muốn nhấn nhủ ai đó:

- **Ví dụ:** If you see Nam, you tell him I'm in Vietnam (Nếu bạn gặp Nam, you hãy nhắn anh ấy rằng tôi đang ở Việt Nam nhé)

If + Mệnh đề 1 (thì hiện tại đơn giản), Mệnh đề 2 (mệnh lệnh thức) => Dùng khi muốn nhấn mạnh

- **Ví dụ:** If you have any trouble, please telephone me though 115 (Nếu bạn có bất kỳ rắc rối nào, xin hãy gọi cho tôi qua số điện thoại 115)

Nếu diễn tả thói quen, trong mệnh đề chính thường xuất hiện thêm: often, usually, or always.

Ví dụ:

- If water is frozen, it expands. (Nếu nước bị đông đặc nó nở ra.)
- I usually walk to school if I have enough time. (Tôi thường đi bộ đến trường nếu tôi có thời gian.)
- If you heat ice, it turns to water. (Nếu bạn làm nóng nước đá, nó sẽ chảy ra.)
- If we are cold, we shiver. (Nếu bị lạnh, chúng ta sẽ run lên.)

2. Câu điều kiện Hỗn hợp:

Ngoài công thức áp dụng cho câu điều kiện loại 1, 2 3 thì trong tiếng Anh có nhiều cách khác nhau được dùng diễn tả điều kiện trong mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện với "If". Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp là mix

của các loại câu điều kiện với nhau, ví dụ một số trường hợp được sử dụng trong giao tiếp và ngôn ngữ viết:

If she hadn't stayed up late last night, she wouldn't be so tired now. (*Nếu cô ấy không ở lại muộn vào đêm qua, bây giờ cô ấy sẽ không quá mệt mỏi*) ⇒ Thường có trạng từ đi theo (loại 3+ loại 2: giả thiết trái ngược với quá khứ, nhưng kết quả thì trái ngược với hiện tại)

If I were you, I would have learned English earlier. (*Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi đã học tiếng Anh sớm hơn*) ⇒ (loại 2 + loại 3: giả thiết trái ngược với hiện tại nhưng kết quả trái ngược với quá khứ)

3. Câu điều kiện ở dạng đảo:

Lưu ý trong tiếng Anh câu điều kiện Loại 2, loại 3 và loại 2/3 thường được dùng ở dạng đảo. Dùng should, were, had đảo lên trước chủ ngữ (should là dùng trong điều kiện loại 1; were dùng trong loại 2; had dùng trong loại 3)

Ví dụ: Were I the president, I would build more hospitals. Had I taken his advice, I would be rich now. Nếu tôi là tổng thống, tôi sẽ xây thêm nhiều bệnh viện hơn. Nếu tôi lấy lời khuyên của anh ấy, bây giờ tôi đã giàu có.

- **Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1: Should + S + Vo, S + Will + Vo**

Ví dụ: Should I meet him tomorrow, I will give him this letter = If I meet him tomorrow, I will give him this letter

- **Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 2: Were + S + to + Vo, S + Would + Vo**

Ví dụ: Were I you, I would buy this house = If I were you, I would buy this house.

- **Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3: Had + S + V3/Ved, S + Would have + V3/Ved**

Ví dụ: Had he driven carefully, the accident wouldn't have happened. = If he had driven carefully, the accident wouldn't have happened.

4. Những trường hợp khác trong câu điều kiện:

a. Unless = If...not (Trừ phi, nếu...không)

Ví dụ: If you don't study hard, you can't pass the exam. = Unless you work hard, you can't pass the exam.

b. Cụm từ đồng nghĩa: Suppose / Supposing (giả sử như), in case (trong trường hợp), even if

(ngay cả khi, cho dù), as long as, so long as, provided (that), on condition (that) (miễn là, với điều kiện là) có thể thay cho if trong câu điều kiện

Ví dụ: Supposing (that) you are wrong, what will you do then?

c. Without: không có

Ví dụ Without water, life wouldn't exist.

= If there were no water, life wouldn't exist.

VI. MỘT SỐ BIẾN THỂ KHÁC CỦA CÁC CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ TRONG CÁC VẾ CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN.

1. Câu điều kiện loại 1

- **Đối với trường hợp có thể xảy ra trong tương lai và nhấn mạnh trạng thái diễn ra/hoàn thành của sự việc.**

Công thức: If + present simple, future continuous/future perfect.

Ví dụ: If we leave Hanoi for Hue today, we shall be staying in Hue tomorrow. (Nếu chúng ta rời Hà Nội tới Huế hôm nay, chúng ta sẽ ở Huế vào ngày mai)

If you do your home work right now, you will have finished it in 2 hours' time. (Nếu bạn làm việc nhà ngay bây giờ, bạn sẽ hoàn thành nó trong 2 giờ)

- **Đối với trường hợp thể hiện sự đồng ý, cho phép, gợi ý**

Công thức: If + present simple, ... may/can + V-inf.

Ví dụ: If it stops raining, we can go out. (Nếu trời ngừng mưa, chúng tôi sẽ đi ra ngoài)

- **Đối với câu gợi ý, khuyên răn, đề nghị hoặc yêu cầu nhưng nhấn mạnh về hành động**

Công thức: If + present simple, ... would like to/must/have to/should... + V-inf.

Ví dụ: If you go to the library today, I would like to go with you. (Nếu bạn đi đến thư viện ngày hôm nay, tôi muốn đi với bạn.)

If you want to lose weight, you should do some exercise.

- **Đối với câu mệnh lệnh (chủ ngữ ẩn ở mệnh đề chính)**

Công thức: If + present simple, (do not) V-inf.

Ví dụ: If you are hungry, go to a restaurant. (Nếu bạn đói, hãy đi đến nhà hàng.) If you feel cold, don't open the door. (Nếu bạn cảm thấy lạnh, đừng mở cửa)

2. Câu điều kiện loại 2

a. Mệnh đề chính (main clause)

- **If + past simple, ... would/should/could/might/had to/ought to + be V-ing.**

Ex. If we left Hanoi for Hue this morning, we would be staying in Hue tomorrow. (Nếu chúng tôi rời Hà Nội vào Huế sáng nay, chúng tôi sẽ ở Huế vào ngày mai)

- **If + past simple, past simple.** (việc đã xảy ra)

Ex. If the goalkeeper didn't catch the ball, they lost. (Nếu thủ môn không bắt bóng, họ đã thua.)

- **If + past simple, ... would be + V-ing.**

Ex. If I were on holiday with him, I would/might be touring Italy now. (Nếu tôi đi nghỉ cùng anh ấy, tôi sẽ / có thể đi lưu diễn tại Ý bây giờ.)

- **If dùng như "as, since, because"** có thể kết hợp với động từ ở nhiều thì khác nhau trong mệnh đề chính và không thực sự là một câu điều kiện.

Ex. If you knew her troubles, why didn't you tell me? . (nếu bạn biết rắc rối của cô ấy, tại sao bạn không nói cho tôi)

b. Mệnh đề phụ (if-clause)

- **If + past continuous, ... would/could + V-inf.**

Ex. If we were studying English in London now, we could speak English much better. (Nếu bây giờ chúng ta học tiếng Anh ở London, chúng ta có thể nói tiếng Anh tốt hơn.)

- **If + past perfect, ... would/could + V-inf.**

Ex. If you had taken my advice, you would be a millionaire now. (Nếu bạn đã lấy lời khuyên của tôi, bây giờ bạn sẽ là một triệu phú)

3. Câu điều kiện loại 3 a. Mệnh đề chính (main clause)

- **If + past perfect, ... could/might + present perfect.**

Ex. If we had found him earlier, we could have saved his life. (Nếu chúng tôi đã tìm thấy anh ta trước đó, chúng tôi có thể đã cứu sống anh ta.)

- **If + past perfect, present perfect continuous.**

Ex. If you had left Hung Yen for Thanh Hoa last Saturday, you would have been swimming in SamSon last Sunday. (nếu bạn rời Hưng tới Thanh Hoá và chủ nhật tuần trước, có thể bạn sẽ bơi ở biển Sầm Sơn vào chủ nhật tuần trước)

- **If + past perfect, ... would + V-inf.**

Ex. If she had followed my advice, she would be richer now. (*Nếu cô ấy đã làm theo lời khuyên của tôi, bây giờ cô ấy sẽ giàu hơn.*)

b. Mệnh đề phụ (if-clause)

- **If + past perfect continuous, ... would + present perfect.**

Ex. If it hadn't been raining the whole week, I would have finished the laundry (nếu trời không mưa suốt cả tuần, tôi đã hoàn thành xong việc giặt quần áo)

VII. CÂU ƯỚC VỚI WISH / IF ONLY

Khi học về câu điều kiện, các bạn học thêm về câu ao ước thể hiện ước muốn trong tương lai, hiện tại và quá khứ.

1. Wish trong tương lai

Ý nghĩa:

Câu ước ở tương lai dùng để diễn tả những mong ước về một sự việc trong tương lai.

Cấu trúc:

S + wish (es) + S + would / could + V1

Ví dụ:

I wish I would be a teacher in the future.

2. WISH ở hiện tại

Ý nghĩa: Câu ước ở hiện tại dùng để diễn tả những mong ước về một sự việc không có thật ở hiện tại, hay giả định một điều ngược lại so với thực tế.

Cấu trúc:

S + wish (es) + S + V2/ed + ...

(to be: were / weren't)

- Động từ BE được sử dụng ở dạng giả định cách, tức là ta chia WERE với tất cả các chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: I wish I were rich. (But I am poor now).

3. Wish trong quá khứ

Ý nghĩa: Câu ước ở quá khứ dùng để diễn tả những mong ước về một sự việc không có thật ở quá khứ, hay giả định một điều ngược lại so với thực tại đã xảy ra ở quá khứ.

Ví dụ: She wishes she could have been there. (She couldn't be there.)

4. Các cách sử dụng khác của WISH

1. Wish + to V

Ví dụ: I wish to go out with you next Sunday.

2. Wish + N (đưa ra một lời chúc mừng, mong ước)

Ví dụ: I wish happiness and good health.

3. Wish + O + (not) to V...

Ví dụ: She wishes him not to play games any more.

VIII. LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc với câu điều kiện loại 1

1. If I (study), I (pass) the exams.
2. If the sun (shine), we (walk) into town.
3. If he (have) a temperature, he (see) the doctor.
4. If my friends (come), I (be) very happy.
5. If she (earn) a lot of money, she (fly) to New York.
6. If we (travel) to Hanoi, we (visit) the museums.
7. If you (wear) sandals in the mountains, you (slip) on the rocks.
8. If Giang (forget) her homework, the teacher (give) her a low mark.
9. If they (go) to the disco, they (listen) to loud music.
10. If you (wait) a minute, I (ask) my parents.

Exercise 2. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc với câu điều kiện loại 2

11. If I (come) home earlier, I (prepare) dinner.
12. If we (live) in HCMC, my boyfriend (visit) us.
13. If Tung and Thanh (be) older, they (play) in our football team.
14. If he (be) my friend, I (invite) him to my birthday party.
15. If Xuan (study) harder, she (be) better at school.
16. If they (have) enough money, they (buy) a new car.
17. If you (do) a paper round, you (earn) a little extra money.
18. If Minh (get) more pocket money, he (ask) Lam out for dinner.

-
19. If we (win) the lottery, we (fly) to London.
20. If I (meet) Brad Pitt, I (ask) for his autograph.

Exercise 3. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc với câu điều kiện loại 3

21. If the weather (be) nice, they (play) football.
22. If we (go) to a good restaurant, we (have) a better dinner.
23. If An (learn) more words, he (write) a good report.
24. If the boys (take) the bus to school, they (arrive) on time.
25. If the teacher (explain) the homework, I (do) it.
26. If they (wait) for another 10 minutes, they (see) the pop star.
27. If the police (come) earlier, they (arrest) the burglar.
28. If you (buy) fresh green vegetable, your salad (taste) better.
29. If Alex (ask) me, I (email) the documents.
30. If he (speak) more slowly, Peggy (understand) him.

Exercise 4. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc

31. If we meet at 9:30, we (have) plenty of time.
32. Lisa would find the milk if she (look) in the fridge.
33. The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she (feed) the animals.
34. If you spoke louder, your classmates (understand) you.
35. Dan (arrive) safe if he drove slowly.
36. You (have) no trouble at school if you had done your homework.
37. If you (swim) in this lake, you'll shiver from cold.
38. The door will unlock if you (press) the green button.
39. If Mel (ask) her teacher, he'd have answered her questions.
40. I (call) the office if I (be) you.
41. If they (listen) carefully, they might hear the woodpecker.
42. If I had lain down on the sofa, I (fall) asleep.
43. Ngoc could have worked as a model if she (be) taller.
44. The soil (not/dry out) if you water the plants regularly.
45. If you (give) the young boy this stick, he'd hurt himself.
46. We (not/take) the wrong tram if Dzung had asked the policewoman.

47. If the cat hides in the tree, the dog (not/find) it.
 48. The students would have solved the problem if they (use) their textbooks.
 49. If he washed his feet more often, his girlfriend (visit) him more often.
 50. Manh (read) the newspaper if he went by train.

ĐÁP ÁN

Phần 1	Phần 2	Phần 3	Phần 4
1. study/will pass 2. shines/will walk 3. has/must see 4. come/will be 5. earns/will fly 6. travel/will visit 7. wear/may slip 8. forgets/will give 9. go/have to 10. wait/will ask	11. came/would prepare 12. lived/would visit 13. were/would play 14. were/would invite 15. studied/would be 16. had/could buy 17. did/could earn 18. got/could ask 19. won/would fly 20. met/would ask	21. had been/could have played 22. had gone/would have had 23. had learnt/could have written 24. had taken/could have arrived 25. had explained/could have done 26. had waited/might have seen 27. had come/could have arrested 28. had bought/would have tasted 29. had asked/would have emailed 30. had asked/could have understood	31. will have 32. looked 33. had fed 34. could understand 35. would arrive 36. would have had 37. swim 38. press 39. had asked 40. would call/were 41. listened 42. could have fallen 43. had been 44. won't dry out 45. gave 46. wouldn't have taken 47. won't find 48. had used 49. would visit 50. would read

UNIT 20: CÂU TRẦN THUẬT (Reported Speech)

I. KHÁI NIỆM

Câu tường thuật là câu thuật lại lời nói trực tiếp.

- **Lời nói trực tiếp (direct speech):** là nói chính xác điều ai đó diễn đạt (còn gọi là trích dẫn).
Lời của người nói sẽ được đặt trong dấu ngoặc kép.

Ví dụ: She said, "The exam is difficult". "The exam is difficult" là lời nói trực tiếp hay câu trực tiếp

- **Lời nói gián tiếp – câu tường thuật (indirect speech):** Là thuật lại lời nói của một người khác dưới dạng gián tiếp, không dùng dấu ngoặc kép.

Ví dụ: Hoa said, "I want to go home" -> Hoa said she wanted to go home là câu gián tiếp (indirect speech)

II. CÁCH CHUYỂN CÂU TRỰC TIẾP SANG CÂU GIÁN TIẾP

Khi chuyển từ một lời nói trực tiếp sang gián tiếp khá đơn giản, chúng ta chỉ cần **ghép** nội dung tường thuật ở phía sau câu nói và **hạ** động từ của nó xuống một cấp quá khứ, đại từ được **chuyển** đổi cho phù hợp. Tuy nhiên, cần lưu ý một số vấn đề sau:

+ Nếu động từ tường thuật (reporting verb) chia ở các thì hiện tại chúng ta giữ nguyên thì (tense) của động từ chính, đại từ chỉ định và các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn cũng như trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong câu trực tiếp khi chuyển sang gián tiếp. Ví dụ: - He says: "I'm going to Ha Noi next week." ⇒ He says he is going to Ha Noi next week.

+ Nếu động từ tường thuật (reporting verb) của câu ở thì quá khứ thì phải lùi động từ chính về quá khứ một bậc khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp (direct speech) sang lời nói gián tiếp (indirect / reported speech) theo quy tắc sau:

- **Biến đổi thì của động từ và động từ khuyết thiếu theo bảng sau:**

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous

Present perfect	Past perfect
Past simple	Past perfect
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Will	would
Can	could
must/ have to	had to
May	might

- **Biến đổi đại từ và các từ hạn định theo bảng sau:**

	Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Chủ ngữ	I	he/ she
	You	I/ We/ They
	We	We/ They
Tân ngữ	Me	him/ her
	You	me/ us/ them
	Us	us/ them
Đại từ sở hữu	My	his/ her

	your	my/ our/ their
	Our	our/ their
Đại từ sở hữu	mine	his/ hers
	yours	mine/ ours/ theirs
	Ours	ours/ theirs
Đại từ chỉ định	This	the/ that
	these	the/ those

- Biến đổi trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn theo bảng sau:

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
here	There
now	then/ at that moment
today/ tonight	that day/ that night
tomorrow	the next day
next week	the following week
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last week	the week before

ago

Before

NOTE: Khi chuyển động từ các bạn chỉ cần nhớ lấy động từ gần chủ ngữ nhất giảm xuống 1 cột tức là:

- Động từ ở cột 1 thì giảm xuống cột 2, (nhớ thêm ed khi không phải là động từ bất quy tắc)
- Động từ cột 2 thì giảm thành cột 3
- Động từ cột 3 thêm had phía trước

Tuy nhiên, cần chú ý một số trường hợp sau đây không giảm thì động từ:

- Nói về chân lý, sự thật.
- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành.
- Trong câu có năm xác định.
- Các câu có cấu trúc sau: if only, as if, as though, wish, would rather, it's high time, IF loại 2, 3 .

III. CÁC LOẠI CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT

1. Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu kể

S + say(s)/said + (that) + S + V

- says/say to + O -> tells/tell + O
- said to + O -> told + O

Eg: He said to me "I haven't finished my work" -> He told me he hadn't finished his work.

2. Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu hỏi

a. Yes/No questions:

S+asked/wanted to know/wondered+if/wether+S+V

Ex: "Are you angry?" he asked -> He asked if/whether I was angry.

b. Wh-questions:

S + asked(+O)/wanted to know/wondered + Wh-words + S + V.

* says/say to + O -> asks/ask + O

* said to + O -> asked + O.

Ex: "What are you talking about?" said the teacher. -> The teacher asked us what we were talking

about.

3. Câu tường thuật ở dạng câu mệnh lệnh

***Khẳng định: S + told + O + to-infinitive.**

Ex: "Please wait for me here, Mary.

"Tom said -> Tom told Mary to wait for him there.

***Phủ định: S + told + O + not to-infinitive.**

Ex: "Don't talk in class", the teacher said to us. -> The teacher told us not to talk in class.

• III. MỘT SỐ DẠNG CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT ĐẶC BIỆT

-> **SHALL/ WOULD** dùng để diễn tả đề nghị, lời mời:

Tom asked: 'Shall I bring you some tea?'

-> Tom offered to bring me some tea.

Tom asked: 'Shall we meet at the theatre?'

-> Tom suggested meeting at the theatre.

-> **WILL/ WOULD/ CAN/ COULD** dùng để diễn tả sự yêu cầu:

Tom asked: 'Will you help me, please?'

-> Tom asked me to help him.

Jane asked Tom: 'Can you open the door for me, Tom?'

-> Jane asked Tom to open the door for her.

IV. LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Chuyển các câu sau về dạng câu trần thuật

1. "If the weather is fine, I will go on a picnic with my friends," she said.

.....

2. "What would you do if you had three days off?" I asked him.

.....

3. "I would have come to see you if I had known your address, Jim" she said.

.....

4. "I'm sure she will help you if you ask her." , he told me.

.....
5. "If Today were Sunday, we wouldn't go to school." They said to me.

.....
6. She said to me, "If I were you, I wouldn't tell her about this."

.....
7. "There would not be enough seats if a lot of guests came."

.....
8. "You will be surprised if you meet him." , Peter said to Linda.

.....
9. The boy said : "I won't be strong if I don't swim everyday."

.....
10. "What would you do if you saw a snake ?" Nam asked Nga.

.....
11. "We'll have lunch outside in the garden if it's not cold." , Mr John said.

.....
12. "Tom would win more races if he trained hard." , The man said.

.....
13. "If you feel like a chat, phone me tonight." David said to me.

.....
14. "If you isn't eating so much junk food, you would be a lot fitter." Mother said.

.....
15. "I will be surprised if Mary doesn't pass the exam." , our teacher said.

16. "If I knew her hobbies, I could let you know." He said to me.

.....

17. "If I won the lottery, I would buy a new car." , the man said.

.....

18. "If you had listened to my advice, you wouldn't have made such a big mistakes."

Julia said to LiLi.

.....

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất.

1. Jack asked me _____.
A. where do you come from? B. where I came from
C. where I came from D. where did I come from?
2. She asked me _____ I liked pop music.
A. when B. what C. if D. x
3. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
4. I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will D. when she would
5. Claire told me that her father _____ a race horse.
A. owns B. owned C. owning D. A and B
6. What did that man say _____?
A. at you B. for you C. to you D. you
7. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
A. is B. were C. has been D. was
8. The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
A. promised B. promise C. promises D. promising
9. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.

-
- A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
10. The last time I saw Linda, she looked very relaxed. She explained she'd been on holiday the _____ week.
- A. ago B. following C. next D. previous
11. Yesterday, Laura _____ him to put some shelves up.
- A. asked B. is asking C. ask D. was asked
12. Tom has _____ this story wasn't completely true.
- A. admitting that B. was admitted that C. admitted that D. admit that
13. When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy _____ that day.
- A. that B. the C. then D. this
14. I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet.
- A. what B. when C. where D. whether
15. Mathew _____ Emma that her train was about to leave.
- A. has reminded B. has reminded that C. reminded D. reminded that
16. Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Sophie said you _____ ill.
- A. are B. were C. was D. should be
17. Ann _____ and left.
- A. said goodbye to me B. says goodbye to me C. tell me goodbye D. told me goodbye
18. I told you _____ to switch off the computer, didn't I ?
- A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not
19. Bill was slow, so I _____ hurry up.
- A. tell him B. told him for C. told to D. told him to
20. Sarah was driving too fast, so I _____ to slow down.
- A. asked her B. asked C. ask D. have asked her
21. Someone _____ me there's been an accident on the motorway.
- A. asked B. said C. spoke D. told
22. Sue was very pessimistic about the situation. I advised her _____.
- A. no worry B. not worry C. no to worry D. not to worry
-

-
23. I couldn't move the piano alone, so I asked Tom _____.
A. giving a hand B. gave a hand C. to give a hand D. give a hand
24. Tom said that New York _____ more lively than London.
A. is B. be C. was D. were
25. When he was at Oliver's plat yesterday, Martin asked if he _____ use the phone.
A. can B. could C. may D. must
26. George couldn't help me. He _____ me to ask Kate.
A. tell B. said C. told D. say
27. Judy _____ going for a walk, but no one else wanted to.
A. admitted B. offered C. promised D. suggested
28. I said that I had met her _____.
A. yesterday B. the previous day C. the day D. the before day.
29. The man asked the boys _____.
A. why did they fight B. why they were fighting
C. why they fight D. why were they fighting
30. "_____ the door", he said.
A. please open B. open pleased C. please to open D. please, opening
31. I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will D. when she would
32. The woman wonders _____ doing well at school.
A. whether her children are B. if her children were
C. whether her children were D. her children are if
33. Peter said he was leaving for Paris _____.
A. next week B. the week previous C. following week D. the following week
34. "I don't usually drink milk when _____" Mrs. Pike said.
A. she was hungry B. I was hungry C. I am hungry D. I will be
35. They said that their house had been broken into _____.
A. the two days before B. two days ago C. two days before D. since two days
-

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1:

1. She said if the weather was fine, she would go on a picnic with her friends.
2. I asked him what he would do if he had (had) three days off.
3. She told Jim that she would have come if she had known his address.
4. He told me that he was sure she would help if I asked her.
5. They told me that if that day had been Sunday, they would have gone to school.
6. She told me that if she were me, she would have told her about that.
7. If a lot of guest had come, there would have been not enough seats.
8. Peter told Linda that she would be surprised if she met him.
9. The boy said that he would not be strong if he did not swim everyday.
10. Nam asked Nga what she would do if she had seen a snake?
11. Mr John said that they would have lunch outside in the garden if it was not cold.
12. The man said that Tom would have won more races if he had trained.
13. David told me to phone him that night if I felt like a chat.
14. My mother told me that I would be a lot fitter if I had not been eating so much junk food.
15. Our teacher said that she would be surprised of Mary did not pass the exam.
16. He told me that he could have let me known if he had known her hobbies.
17. The man said that he would have bought a new car if he had won the lottery.
18. Julia told LiLi that she would not have made such a big mistake if she had listened to Julia's advice.

Exercise 2:

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. D | 9. A | 13. C |
| 2. C | 6. C | 10. D | 14. D |
| 3. A | 7. D | 11. A | 15. D |
| 4. D | 8. A | 12. C | 16. B |

17. A	22. D	27. D	32. B
18. C	23. C	28. B	33. D
19. D	24. C	29. B	34. C
20. A	25. B	30. A	35. C
21. D	26. C	31. D	

UNIT 21: LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Nối hai câu riêng lẻ dưới đây thành một câu sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ.

1. He worked for a woman. She used to be an artist.
2. They called a doctor. He lived nearby.
3. I wrote an email to my sister. She lives in Italy.
4. Linh liked the waiter. He was very friendly.
5. We broke a car. It belonged to my uncle.
6. Ba dropped a cup. It was new.
7. Nam loves books. They have happy endings.
8. I live in a city. It is in the north of Vietnam.
9. The man is in the class. He is wearing a blue hat.
10. The woman works in a hospital. She is from India.
11. My sister has four sons. She lives in Japan.
12. The man was rude. He was wearing a red shirt.
13. The phone is on the table. It belongs to An.
14. The TV got broken. It was my grandfather's.
15. The radio was stolen. It was bought 35 years ago.
16. The girl gave Binh his phone. She is his daughter.
17. This is the laptop. My mother has just bought it.
18. That's the man. His car is a Ferrari.
19. I know the woman. She lives upstairs.
20. It's the dog. I always talk to him at night.
21. She opened the cupboard. She kept her best glasses in there.
22. This is the house. General Giap lived here.
23. The flight was canceled. We were going to take it.
24. I saw the lady in the shop. She was Vicki Zhao.
25. The man is a director. His dog is sick.

Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng điền vào chỗ trống.

1. Mr. Huynh, _____ is living behind my house, is a cook.
A. that B. who C. whom D. what
2. Her phone _____ was my friend's got broke.
A. which B. whom C. who D. that
3. The man _____ she wanted to see her parents.
A. which B. where C. whom D. who
4. Her grandfather, _____ is 80, often takes exercise.
A. what B. who C. where D. which
5. The woman _____ came here yesterday is her teacher.
A. who B. that C. whom D. what
6. Freedom is something for _____ millions have given their lives.
A. which B. where C. whom D. who
7. The really happy people are thoseenjoy their daily work.
A. what B. who C. which D. where
8. My mother loves tokbokki, _____ is a Korea food.
A. which B. where C. whom D. who
9. Gin has passed the exam yesterday, _____ is great news.
A. who B. that C. which D. whom
10. The book _____ is on the table is his teacher's.
A. who B. that C. which D. whom

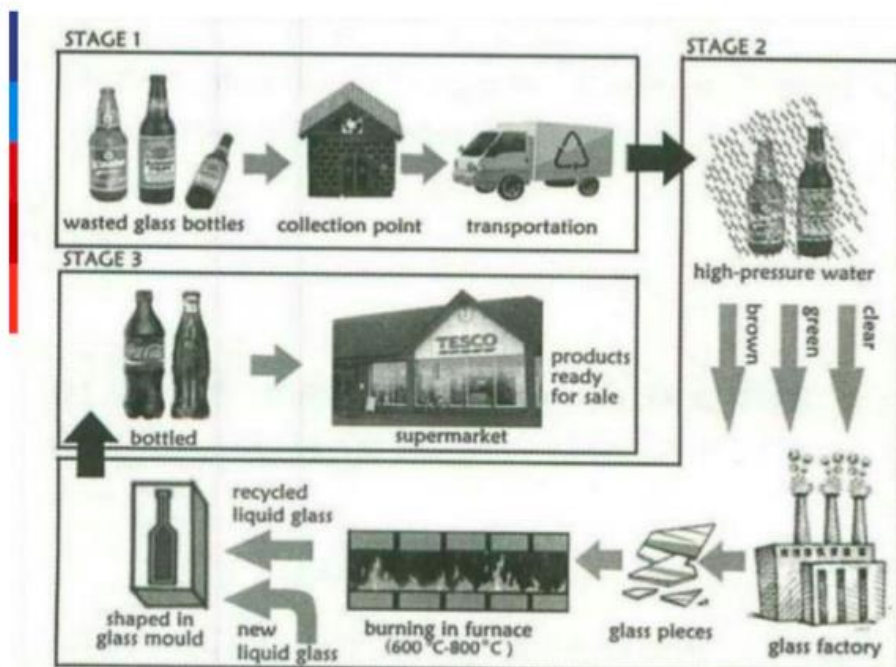
Exercise 3: Tìm và sửa lỗi sai.

1. The film who I watched yesterday was interesting.
2. I like that dress whom is really beautiful.
3. The only house to be paint last week was Oanh's.
4. Do you get on with the person which lives behind?
5. A dictionary is a book whom gives her the meaning of words.

Exercise 4: Chia đúng thì của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành bài Writing dưới đây.

IELTS Writing Task 1 – Process.

The picture below shows the recycling process of wasted glass bottles. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



The diagram illustrates the procedure of how to recycle worn-out glass bottles.

Overall, it can (1) (observe) that there are three phases in recycling used glass bottles, beginning with the collection of wasted bottles and ending with the delivery of newly created bottles.

First, wasted glass bottles (2) (gather) and (3) (put) into a collection point and then these bottles will (4) (transfer) to a facility where they (5) (place) into high-pressure water tanks to wash out dirt and impurities. Next, the bottles will (6) (arrange) and (7) (categorize) into three colours (brown, green and clear). In the subsequent stage, the bottles (8) (deliver) to a glass factory where they will (9) (smash) into small pieces. Then, the process (10) (continue) by putting them into a burning furnace with temperatures ranging from 6000C up to 8000C and then a liquid (11) (produce). Afterwards, the recycled liquid glass and new liquid glass will

(12) (combine) and (13) (shape) in a glass mould. Finally, newly formed glasses (14) (fill) with products and (15) (deliver) to different supermarkets.

Exercise 5: Chuyển các câu sau từ thể chủ động sang thể bị động.

1. Among the presents I have received, I really like the Converse Classic that my mom gave me on my 16th birthday.

.....
.....

2. When I was in high school, teachers taught us Literature and that has still been my most favorite subject so far.

.....
.....

3. Some people prepare weather forecast and then broadcast it on TV for the public.

.....
.....

4. I can buy that shirt for half the original price because I see people advertised it on an online shopping application.

.....
.....

5. Steve Jobs founded Apple and Apple is one of the biggest technological companies in the world.

.....
.....

6. When I was a student at a local secondary school, my classmates appointed me to be their monitor.

.....
.....

7. Some people say that parents should not encourage children to be in showbiz.

.....
.....

8. People add sugar to the mixture and then cool the mixture before putting it in different kinds of mould.

.....
.....

9. My parents often take me to the bookstore. I really like that feeling.

.....
.....

10. After people collect potatoes from the farm, they will rinse them to remove dirt.

.....
.....

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1. He worked for a woman *who* used to be an artist.
2. They called a doctor *who* lived nearby.
3. I wrote an email to my sister *who* lives in Italy.
4. Linh liked the waiter *who* was very friendly.
5. We broke a car *that* belonged to my uncle.
6. Ba dropped a cup *which* was new.
7. Nam loves books *that* have happy endings.
8. I live in a city *that* is in the north of Vietnam.
9. The man *who* is wearing a blue hat is in the class.
10. The woman *who* is from India works in a hospital.
11. My sister *who* lives in Japan has four sons.
12. The man *who* was wearing a red shirt was rude.
13. The phone *that* belongs to An is on the table.
14. The TV *that* was my grandfather's got broken.
15. The radio *that* was bought 35 years ago was stolen.

16. The girl *who* gave Binh his phone is his daughter.
17. This is the laptop *which* my mother has just bought.
18. That's the man *whose* car is a Ferrari.
19. I know the woman *who* lives upstairs.
20. It's the dog *that* I always talk to at night.
21. She opened the cupboard *where* she kept her best glasses.
22. This is the house *where* General Giap lived.
23. The flight *that* we were going to take was canceled.
24. The lady *that* I saw in the shop was Vicki Zhao.
25. The man *whose* dog is sick is a director.

Exercise 2

1. Chọn B (Who thay thế cho Mr.Huynh)
2. Chọn D (That thay thế cho her phone – mệnh đề xác định)
3. Chọn C (thiếu tân ngữ – whom thay thế cho the man)
4. Chọn B (Who thay thế cho her grandfather)
5. Chọn A (Who thay thế cho the woman)
6. Chọn A (Which thay thế cho freedom)
7. Chọn B (Who thay thế cho people)
8. Chọn A (Which thay thế cho tokbokki)
9. Chọn C (Which thay thế cho việc Gin đã vượt qua bài kiểm tra)
10. Chọn C (Which thay thế cho the book)

Exercise 3

1. who → which (thay thế cho the film phải dùng which chứ không dùng who)
2. whom → which (thay thế cho that dress dùng which)
3. to be paint → to be painted (sai về chia thời động từ)
4. which → who (thay thế cho the person phải dùng who)
5. whom → which (thay thế a book phải dùng which)

Exercise 4:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. be observed | 6. be arranged | 11. is produced |
| 2. are gathered | 7. categorized | 12. be combined |
| 3. put | 8. are delivered | 13. shaped |
| 4. be transferred | 9. be smashed | 14. are filled |
| 5. are placed | 10. continues | 15. delivered |

Exercise 5:

1. Among the presents I have received, I really like the Converse Classic given by my mom on my 16th birthday.
2. When I was at high school, I was taught Literature and that has still been my most favorite subject so far.
3. Weather forecast is prepared and then broadcast on TV for the public.
4. That shirt can be bought for half the original price because I see it being advertised on an online shopping application.
5. Apple is founded by Steve Job and is one of the biggest technological companies in the world.
6. When I was a student at a local secondary school, I was appointed to be the monitor.
7. It is said that parents should not encourage children to be in showbiz.
8. The mixture is added sugar and then cooled before being put in different kinds of mould.
9. I am often taken to the bookstore by my parents. I really like that feeling.
10. After potatoes are collected from the farm, they will be rinsed to remove dirt.

UNIT 22: LIÊN TỪ (Conjunction)

I. Lý thuyết

1. Khái niệm

Liên từ là từ vựng sử dụng để liên kết 2 từ, cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề lại với nhau.

Danh sách các liên từ trong tiếng Anh:

- for (vì, cho)	- either...or (hoặc cái này hoặc cái kia)	- after (sau khi)	- in order that (để)
- and (và)		- before (trước khi)	- so (bởi vậy)
- nor (không)	- neither...nor (không cái này cũng không cái kia)	- although (mặc dù)	- if (nếu)
- but (nhưng)	- not only...but also (không những...mà còn)	- though (mặc dù)	- even if (kể cả nếu)
- or (hoặc)	- both...and (cả cái này và cái kia)	- even though (kể cả khi)	- unless (trừ khi)
- yet (nhưng)		- because (bởi vì)	- until (cho đến khi)
- so (vì vậy)	- no sooner ... than (ngay khi...thì...)	- since/ as (bởi vì)	- when (khi)
	- as long as (miễn là)	- so that (vì thế)	- where (ở đâu)
	- as soon as (ngay khi)	- in case (phòng khi)	- whether (có khi)
		- despite/ in spite of (mặc dù) (dùng với cụm từ, không dùng mệnh đề)	- while (trong khi)

2. Phân loại

2.1 Liên từ tương hợp

Liên từ tương hợp được tạo thành bởi sự kết hợp giữa liên từ và các từ khác, dùng để liên kết các cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề có chức năng tương đương nhau về mặt ngữ pháp.

both A and B	cả A và B	Động từ chia số nhiều
not only A but also B	không những A mà còn B	Động từ chia theo B
either A or B	hoặc A hoặc B	
neither A nor B	không A và cũng không B	
A as well as B	A cũng như B	Động từ chia theo A

VD: **Not only** the computers **but also** the Internet connection was malfunctioning.

2.2 Liên từ phụ thuộc

Liên từ phụ thuộc dùng để nối mệnh đề độc lập với mệnh đề phụ thuộc. Do đặc trưng luôn đứng trước mệnh đề phụ thuộc, Liên từ phụ thuộc được phân loại dựa vào các mệnh đề phụ thuộc như sau:

- Liên từ phụ thuộc nối mệnh đề chỉ thời gian.

before	trước khi
as	đến khi trong lúc vào lúc
as soon as	
while	
when	
until	
after	sau khi

VD: Gold value hit its lowest in a year in November **as** the US dollar strengthened.

- Liên từ phụ thuộc nối mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân.

as	because	now	that	since
----	---------	-----	------	-------

VD: You need to practice your listening skills at least 1 hour per day **because** 'practice makes perfect'.

- Liên từ phụ thuộc nối mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện.

if	provided/providing that	in case	unless	so long as
----	-------------------------	---------	--------	------------

VD: **Provided that** the employees follow safety regulations, supervision will be kept at minimum level.

- Liên từ phụ thuộc nối mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

so that	in order that
---------	---------------

VD: The travel agent changed my reservation **in order that** I could take a later flight.

- Liên từ phụ thuộc nối mệnh đề chỉ kết quả.

so + adj + that + clause	such + noun + that + clause
--------------------------	-----------------------------

VD: Abortion is **such a heated topic that** numerous debates have been carried out.

- Liên từ phụ thuộc nối mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản.

although	though	even though	while	despite
----------	--------	-------------	-------	---------

VD: **Although** my applications were submitted late, the admission board decided to give me a chance.

II. Liên từ trong bài thi IELTS

Trong bài thi IELTS Writing, thí sinh tránh tuyệt đối không đặt các liên từ đẳng lập ở đầu câu vì đó là cấu trúc không trang trọng. Thay vào đó, ta có thể dùng từ/cụm từ đồng nghĩa để câu văn tự nhiên hơn. Chúng ta sẽ thấy các liên từ luôn được sử dụng nhuần nhuyễn trong các câu văn thuộc phần thi Speaking và Writing.

- Speaking Part 3:

Giám khảo: What do people learn from parents and teachers respectively?

Thí sinh: Well, **since** your parents are with you literally for your whole life, they have a huge influence on you. I think parents teach you how to treat others, whether they're friends or other family members. They help shape your outlook on the world. But teachers mainly teach

knowledge related to academic subjects, like language and science. They also teach you about the world and give you new perspectives.

Giám khảo: In general, what skills do adults need to have?

Thí sinh: Well, from my perspective, adults should have good communication and interpersonal skills. They need to know how to express themselves and explain what they want and expect from others. **If** they don't know how to communicate properly, they could end up stepping on someone else's toes or cause confusion. They should also know how to get along with others, whether they're colleagues or coworkers. That's an important skill you need for life.

- Writing Task 2:

In some countries children have very strict rules of behavior, in other countries they are allowed to do almost anything they want. To what extent should children have to follow rules?

The extent to which children have to follow rules is in itself a very complex issue, **since** children across the world grow up in different cultures. I believe that following strict rules has both advantages as well as serious drawbacks as discussed below.

Firstly, strict rules of behavior create responsible and respectful children who in turn mature into respectful adults. This forms a stable society which is virtually free from vices such as prostitution and drug abuse. Secondly, **if** children do not follow strict rules of behavior, they will get out of hand and become shy and indolent. This will then create a burden on society since the government has to find ways to cater for these social ills. ...

Most of the urgent problems can only be solved with international cooperation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Over the course of history, we have witnessed numerous global issues successfully addressed thanks to cross-border cooperation. Therefore, a number of individuals are of fervent conviction that this is the core to ensure the resolution of urgent problems. **Although** it cannot be denied that this holds true to some extent, I personally believe that international cooperation is not the only way.

Some people think that the development of technology makes our lives more complex, so we should make life simpler without using it. Do you agree or disagree?

For example, it is known that the information posted on the Internet is usually unsupervised, which means this can be false or misleading. Cyber crimes such as online scams and identity theft are also posing a serious threat to Internet users. Also, our lifestyle is changing **because of** it. That many people nowadays are overly focusing themselves on computers and mobile phones has brought about undesirable outcomes.

III. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất điền vào chỗ trống ở mỗi câu sau.

1. He got wet _____ he forgot his umbrella.
A. because of B. because C. but D. and
2. He stops working _____ heavy raining.
A. in spite of B. although C. despite D. because of
3. They have a lot of difficulties in their life _____ their poverty.
A. in spite of B. although C. because D. because of
4. Tom wakes his parents up _____ playing the guitar very softly.
A. because B. in spite of C. because of D. although
5. Nobody could hear her _____ she spoke too quietly.
A. although B. because C. because of D. in spite of
6. We decided to leave early _____ the party was boring.
A. although B. despite C. because D. because of
7. Many people believe him _____ he often tells a lie.
A. because B. in spite of C. although D. because of

8. _____ she was very hard working; she hardly earned enough to feed her family.

A. In spite of B. Because C. Because of D. Although

9. _____ her absence from class yesterday, she couldn't understand the lesson.

A. Although B. In spite of C. Because of D. Because

10. _____ her poorness, she feels happy.

A. Although B. Because C. If D. In spite of

Exercise 2: Điền một liên từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống để tạo thành một bài IELTS Speaking Part 2 hoàn chỉnh.

The person that I gave it to was a very good friend of mine at the time. His name was Kaliya (1)_____ he came from India. I knew him (2)_____ we studied together at a language school in Cambridge. (3)_____ we were from different backgrounds and cultures, we got on really well and we had the same sense of humor (4)_____ we became very good friends.

The present was a picture that had been painted of the River Cam in Cambridge. It was not so big - maybe around 10 inches by 14 inches, but it was very beautiful. It came in a gold plated frame and the picture had been drawn by a particularly well-known Cambridge artist. It had been signed by this person as well.

It's the first time I have given this person a present, and I guess **it's quite different from presents** (5)_____ **I have given to other people before** – I don't recall ever giving someone a picture actually. If I'm buying for family then I'll usually buy clothes or maybe some jewelry if it is a special occasion. Normally when I've bought something for friends it's something more jokey so we can have a laugh about it, nothing that serious.

The reason (6)_____ I decided to give this particular gift is because we had spent a lot of time together in Cambridge and we had had some really fun times punting on the River Cam – that's obviously why I thought this was an appropriate present. We used to go punting at least once a week, sometimes a couple of times. On one occasion there was a group of about ten of

us that went down there, and we spent the whole day sitting by the river in the sun (7)_____ as usual we went on a boat trip together. We all have a lot of photos to remind us of this great day.

So my friend, Kaaliya, is the person that I gave a present to and this was because I felt it would always remind him of the fun times that we had and also of Cambridge.

Exercise 3: Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai, hãy tìm và sửa chúng.

1. Because of feeling very tired, John couldn't sleep.
2. Though Tom was ill, he couldn't take part in his little sister's birthday party.
3. Before she was washing the dishes, her parents came home.
4. "Bring an umbrella with you although it rains", my mom told me.
5. I had to wait for him in front of his house because of 9 p.m.
6. That was the reason when they didn't want to come back to their hometown.
7. I am sure they are going to succeed so their difficulties.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1B 2D 3D 4B 5B 6C 7C 8D 9C 10D

Exercise 2

1. and
2. because/ as/ since
3. Though/ Although
4. so
5. that
6. why
7. and

Exercise 3

1. Because of => In spite of
2. Though => Because

- 3. Before => While
- 4. although => in case
- 5. because of => until
- 6. when => why
- 7. so => despite/ in spite of

UNIT 23: ÔN TẬP: SỰ HÒA HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ (Subject – Verb Agreement)

I. Lý thuyết

1. Động từ hành động

Chủ ngữ số ít	Chủ ngữ số nhiều
I sing. He / She / It sings.	You/We/They sing.
I was playing badminton. He/She/It was playing badminton.	You/We/They were playing badminton.
I ate. He/ She/ It ate.	You/ We/ They ate.

Ví dụ: The number of movie goers this year **increases** to 20%.

2. Động từ nối

- “To be”

Đại từ “I” + am/was

Đại từ số nhiều (“You”, “We”, “They”) + are/were

Đại từ số ít (“He”, “She”, “It”) + is/was

Ví dụ: Some people think that **it is really important** for children to go to universities.

- Các động từ nối khác: “Feel”, “Taste”, “Appear”, “Smell”, “Seem”, “Sound”,...

Ví dụ:

- The dish **tastes so good** that I really want to try it again.
- This problem **seems** difficult to be solved.
- I **felt extremely happy**.

3. THERE IS, THERE ARE

There is + singular (N)
There are + plural (N)

Ví dụ: **There is one** important reason why we should not stay up late.

There are several factors that influence a child's development.

4. EITHER...OR and NEITHER...NOR

Với cụm “either...or” hoặc “neither...nor” thì động từ sẽ chia theo danh từ đứng gần nó nhất.

Ví dụ:

- *Neither Tom nor his friends are at school.*
- *Either vegetables or milk is good for our health.*

5. ĐẠI TỪ BẤT ĐỊNH

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

Động từ đi kèm đại từ bất định sẽ chia ở dạng số ít.

Ví dụ:

Everyone seems to be sure about their answer.

According to the news, nobody is directly responsible for the problems.

6. ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU

Động từ sẽ ở dạng nguyên thể khi đi sau động từ khuyết thiếu

Ví dụ:

*He **will take** the bus to work.*

*It **would seem** that she is unwell.*

7. TỪ CHỈ SỐ LƯỢNG

Từ chỉ số lượng đi với danh từ số ít, động từ theo sau sẽ chia số ít.

Ví dụ: A lot of meat **has been consumed**.

Từ chỉ số lượng đi với danh từ số nhiều, động từ theo sau sẽ chia số nhiều.

Ví dụ: Many people **attend** the party.

8. BOTH...AND, AS WELL AS

Động từ đi với cụm Both...and sẽ chia ở dạng số nhiều còn với cụm “as well as” thì động từ sẽ chia theo chủ ngữ chính.

Ví dụ:

Both me and my close friend are chosen for the scholarship.

Kim, as well as her parents is coming to the party.

II. Luyện tập

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống ở mỗi câu sau đây.

1. Each student..... answered the first three questions.

- a. has b. have c. have to d. must

2. Either John or his wifebreakfast each morning.

- a. make b. is making c. makes d. made

3. Everybody who a fever must go home at once.

- a. has b. have c. is having d. are having

4. Five dollarsall I have on me.

- a. are b. is c. will be d. have

5. John, along with twenty friends, planning a party.

- a. are b. is c. has been d. have been

6. Mathematics..... the science of quantity.

- a. was b. are c. is d. were

7. Measles.....cured without much difficulty nowadays.

- a. is b. are c. will be d. have

8. Neither Mary nor her brothers.....a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.

- a. need b. needs c. is needing d. has need

9. Peter, together with his uncle,fishing.

- a. have gone b. has gone c. go d. goes

10. The army..... eliminated this section of the training test.

- a. has b. is having c. are d. have

Exercise 2: Chia động từ để các câu dưới đây có nghĩa.

1. What we need most (be) _____ books.
2. The English (be) _____ proud and independent people.
3. The United States (have) _____ a population of 250 million.
4. There (be, not) _____ any letters in the mail for you today.
5. Everyone in both cars (be) _____ injured in the accident last night.
6. The books borrowed from the library (be) _____ on my desk now.
7. The boy who won the two medals (be) _____ a friend of mine.
8. Bread and butter (be) _____ our daily food.
9. The quality of the candies (be) _____ poor.
10. Gold, as well as platinum, (have) _____ recently risen in price.

Exercise 3: Trong số những câu sau đây, có những câu chứa một lỗi sai và có những câu chính xác. Nếu câu đó đúng, đánh dấu ✓ bên cạnh, nếu câu đó sai, hãy tìm và sửa lỗi sai.

1. The president, surrounded by secret service agents, is trying to make his way to the podium.
2. The buildings is destroyed during the fire are being rebuilt at the taxpayers' expense.
3. 20 percent of the forest has been destroyed lately.

-
4. The witnesses saw that most of the fire in the hills was extinguished.
 5. Some of the animals from the zoo was released into the animals preserve.
 6. All of the students in the class taught by Professor Roberts is required to turn in their term papers next Monday.
 7. Half of the food that we are serving to the guests is still in the refrigerator.
 8. We believe that some of the employees is going to get promoted soon.
 9. The people in the apartment next to mine are giving a party this evening.
 10. Each of the doctors in the building need to have a separate reception area.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

1A 2C 3A 4B 5B 6C 7A 8A 9B 10A

Exercise 2

1. is 2. are 3. has 4. aren't 5. was
6. are 7. is 8. is 9. is 10. has

Exercise 3

1. ✓
2. is destroyed => destroyed
3. ✓
4. ✓
5. was => were
6. is => are
7. ✓
8. is => are
9. ✓

10. need => needs

UNIT 24: LUYỆN TẬP TỔNG HỢP (PHẦN 1)

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. The sky was gray and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Even though D. In spite of
2. I turned on the fan _____ the room was hot.
A. due to B. despite C. even though D. because
3. Sam and I will meet you at the restaurant tonight _____ we can find a baby-sitter.
A. although B. unless C. otherwise D. only if
4. Carol showed up for the meeting _____ I asked her not to be there.
A. even though B. despite C. provided that D. because
5. You must lend me the money for the trip. _____, I won't be able to go.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
6. The road will remain safe _____ the flood washes out the bridge.
A. as long as B. unless C. providing that D. since
7. The roles of men and women were not the same in ancient Greece. For example, men were both participants and spectators in the ancient Olympics. Women, _____ were forbidden to attend or participate.
A. nevertheless B. on the other hand
C. therefore D. otherwise
8. The windows were all left open. _____, the room was a real mess after the windstorm.
A. Nevertheless B. However C. Consequently D. Otherwise
9. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
A. despite B. because of C. even though D. yet
10. _____ Marge is an honest person, I still wonder whether she's telling the truth about the incident.
A. In spite of B. Since C. Though D. In the event that
11. The professor told me that I was doing well, _____ my final grade was awful!

-
- A. so B. therefore C. in spite of D. yet
12. _____ Beth has a new car, she no longer takes the commuter train to work. She drives to work every day.
- A. Now that B. While C. Although D. In case
13. You'd better give me your answer quickly, _____ I'll withdraw the invitation.
- A. although B. nevertheless C. even though D. or else
14. What time do you expect Ted to be home? I must talk to him. I usually go to bed around ten, but tell him to call me tonight _____ it's past midnight.
- A. however B. in case C. even if D. as long as
15. _____ you're going to the fruit market, would you please pick up a few apples for me?
- A. Even if B. Although C. So D. As long as
16. I guess I'm a soft touch. I just lent Jan some money for lunch _____ she never paid me back my last loan.
- A. even though B. unless C. or else D. only if
17. I think I did okay in my speech last night _____ I'd had almost no sleep for 24 hours.
- A. even B. in spite of C. unless D. despite the fact that
18. I asked Angela to run the office while I'm gone _____ I know I can depend on her.
- A. unless B. since C. although D. therefore
19. _____ I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.
- A. Because B. Only if C. Even though D. Provided that
20. _____ the salary meets my expectations. I will accept the job offer.
- A. Due to B. Even if C. Provided that D. Unless
21. To power their inventions, people have made use of natural energy sources, _____ coal, oil, water, and steam.
- A. in addition to B. as C. and they use D. such as
22. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous baler company.
- A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to

23. Alex cannot express himself clearly and correctly in writing. He will never advance in his job _____ he improves his language skills.
- A. otherwise B. if C. only if D. unless
24. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
- A. Unless B. Even though C. Even D. Only if
25. A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. _____ it will stop burning.
- A. Consequently B. Furthermore C. Otherwise D. However
26. I studied Spanish for four years in high school. _____, I had trouble talking with people when I was traveling in Spain.
- A. Therefore B. On the other hand
C. Moreover D. Nevertheless
27. I am afraid that the company is in deep trouble. _____, we are going to make some people redundant.
- A. Therefore B. However C. But D. And
28. I like to keep the windows open at night no matter how cold it gets. My wife, _____, prefers a warm bedroom with all windows tightly shut.
- A. nevertheless B. consequently C. on the other hand D. moreover
29. Some fish can survive only in salt water, _____ other species can live only in fresh water.
- A. whereas B. unless C. if D. since
30. _____ Jason become famous, he has ignored his old friends. He shouldn't do that.
- A. If B. Ever since C. Even though D. Due to
31. We're going to lose this game _____ the team doesn't start playing better soon.
- A. if B. unless C. although D. whereas
32. Jack insisted that he didn't need any help, _____ I helped him anyway.
- A. and B. so C. besides D. but
33. Florida is famous for its tourist attractions. Its coastline offers excellent white sand beaches. _____, it has warm, sunny weather.
- A. Otherwise B. Furthermore

C. Nevertheless

D. On the other hand

34. The flowers will soon start to bloom _____ winter is gone and the weather is beginning to get warmer.

A. even if

B. now that

C. so

D. even though

35. Only if you promise to study hard _____ to tutor you.

A. will I agree

B. agree I

C. I agree

D. I will agree

Exercise 2: Chọn từ bị dùng sai trong câu

36. I was such nervous that I didn't think I would pass the exam.

A

B

C

D

37. Many teachers have devoted all their lives to teaching so teaching is not a well paid job.

A

B

C

D

38. They can speak English and use a computer so as to they can easily get a good job.

A

B

C

D

39. Despite she was in her middle age, she looked very graceful and charming.

A

B

C

D

40. The prices of accommodation are as big that many people cannot afford to buy a house.

A B

C

D

Exercise 3: Viết lại câu, sử dụng gợi ý cho sẵn.

41. He couldn't sleep although he was very tired. (in spite of)

→

42. Although he's got a Vietnamese name, he's in fact a Cambodian. (despite)

→

43. In spite of her injured feet, she managed to get home before dark. (although)

→

44. In spite of not having eaten for three days, he didn't feel hungry. (even though)

→

45. He decided to get the job although the salary was low. (in spite of)

→

46. They lost the match, although they were a better team. (despite)

→

47. We didn't go fishing because the water was rough. (because of)

→

48. She stayed at home because of her mother's sickness. (because)

→

49. Although Mr. David is rich, he couldn't afford to buy such a villa. (in spite of)

→

50. Despite my like for black coffee, I cannot drink it in the evening. (although)

→

Exercise 4: Sử dụng đúng dạng của động từ để hoàn thành bài Speaking Part 2 sau.

Speaking Part 2: Describe a public place that you think needs improvements.

I would like to (talk) about a public place that I think (need) improvement. Among the most popular public places where people can (socialise) and (hang out) with each other (be) Dam Sen, an amusement park in Ho Chi Minh city, considered a green oasis located in District 11.

Last month, I (decide) to take my nieces and nephews there. The park (be) comprised of many areas including a roller coaster which, to my surprise, the children eagerly (ride). Time just (fly) by with the kids.

We (like) everything about the park except the fact that people (throw) empty water bottles here and there. I (feel) there should be more bins. Well, to tell the truth, the park (be) rather old. Sometimes my parents used to take me there in my childhood. However, the park (be) a lot different from what I could remember. Some facilities at its far end (be) covered in moss and overgrown weeds. The crumbling walls (give) the impression that the area had been abandoned

for ages. One day, to our terror, we (find) some used needles laying amidst the shabby greenery, invisible and able to pierce the common lightweight shoes the children wear.

I would say that the city authority should (encourage) local people or voluntary groups to tidy up the park and hire more care-takers to make it a safer and more attractive playground for children. Also, a certain amount of money (be) needed to install new restrooms and other safety-oriented upgrades like street lighting or warning signs.

Exercise 5: Điền giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau.

Now, some people seem to think it's just a matter (1) locking all the doors and windows, which is fine as long as there are no nasty storms while you are (2)..... If you're going to be (3) during a storms or windy season, then you also need (4) take a good look outside your home. Perhaps you live an area where there are a lot of tall trees, in which case you will need to cut (5)..... any dead branches that overhang your property.

Do you have a garden or, if you live in a block of flats, perhaps you have a balcony or veranda? If so, make sure you store (6)..... any objects that could become damaging missiles if picked (7)..... by strong wind, things like outdoor furniture or even plants, for example. These can be especially dangerous if you live (8) a flat which is a large high-rise building.

Once you've taken care (9) the outdoors you have to consider what could go wrong inside. Remember this isn't just a house or a flat; this is your home, the place where you keep your most treasured possessions. What would happen to them (10)..... a flood, for instance? If you're leaving (11) an extended period of time, the best idea is to find someone that can check (12) your home while you're away. Perhaps you have a family member who lives close by, or you may have a neighbor that you can rely (13)

Another possible problem is having your home burgled while you are away. Now, there are often very good reasons why one house is burgled and another is not. In the evening, a home that's very dark can really stand out. So why not install lights which have a timer when you would normally be home? Also, make sure you find someone who can collect your mail (14) you. You'll be amazed how quickly a letterbox can become crammed full (15) uncollected letters and papers, which is a great help to a burglar looking (16) homes that are empty!

Exercise 6: Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống.**TATTOOING: AN ANCIENT TRADITION**

Tattooing is an old art. In ancient Greece, people who had tattoos were regarded as members of the (1) _____ classes. On the other hand, tattooing was (2) _____ in Europe by the early Christians, who thought that it was a sinful thing to (3) _____. It was not until the late 18th century, when Captain Cook saw South Sea Islander decorating their bodies with tattoos that attitudes began to change. Sailors came back from these islands with pictures of Christ on their backs and from then on, tattooing (4) _____ popularity. A survey by the French army in 1881 (5) _____ that among the 387 men (6) _____ there were 1,333 designs. Nowadays, not everybody finds tattoos acceptable. Some people think that getting one is silly because tattoos are more or less permanent. There is also some (7) _____ about (8) _____ a blood disease from unsterilized needles. Even for those who do want a tattoo, the (9) _____ of getting one is not painless, but the final result, in their eyes, is (10) _____ the pain.

Question 1:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. upper | C. high |
| B. greater | D. extreme |

Question 2:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. blamed | C. banned |
| B. exported | D. finished |

Question 3:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A. be | C. do |
| B. create | D. make |

Question 4:

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| A. gained | B. won |
|-----------|--------|

C. earned

D. made

Question 5:

A. declared

C. explained

B. showed

D. said

Question 6:

A. questioned

C. demanded

B. inquired

D. spoken

Question 7:

A. danger

C. trouble

B. concern

D. threat

Question 8:

A. gaining

C. having

B. infecting

D. catching

Question 9:

A. progress

C. pace

B. system

D. process

Question 10:

A. worth

C. owed

B. due

D. deserved

Exercise 7: Hoàn thành các câu trả lời sau bằng cách điền giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

IELTS Speaking Part 1: Save Money.

1. Did you save money when you were young?

Yes, ever since I was a child, my parents have taught me the value of money. Back then, my only source income was the lucky money I received during Tet festivals. I established my own piggy bank and fed it with every dollar I got. So far, the pig is quite big, you know.

2. Have you ever given money to other children?

Yes, but not a direct way. A few years ago, my school started a fund raising campaign support the underprivileged students the North of Vietnam. I remember donating the majority my allowance and some my discarded clothes to the fund.

3. Do you think parents should teach children to save money?

Yes, I'm convinced that parents should instill some financial literacy their kids. They should be aware how to spend, save, or even donate money an appropriate way. Money management is definitely one of the must-learn skills for everybody who wishes to live independently.

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 13. D | 25. C |
| 2. D | 14. C | 26. D |
| 3. D | 15. D | 27. A |
| 4. A | 16. A | 28. C |
| 5. C | 17. A | 29. A |
| 6. B | 18. B | 30. B |
| 7. B | 19. C | 31. A |
| 8. C | 20. C | 32. D |
| 9. A | 21. D | 33. B |
| 10. C | 22. D | 34. A |
| 11. D | 23. B | 35. A |
| 12. A | 24. B | |

Exercise 2

36. A

37. C

38. C

39. A

40. B

Exercise 3

41. In spite of the fact that he was very tired, he couldn't sleep.

42. Despite having a Vietnamese name, he is in fact a Cambodian.

43. Although her feet were injured, she managed to get home before dark.

44. Even though he hadn't eaten for three days, he didn't feel hungry.

45. In spite of the low salary, he decided to get the job.

46. Despite being the better team, they lost the match.

47. Because of the rough water, we didn't go fishing.

48. Because her mother was sick, she stayed at home.

49. In spite of the fact that Mr David is rich, he couldn't afford to buy such a villa.

50. Although I like black coffee, I cannot drink it in the evening.

Exercise 4

I would like to **talk** about a public place that I think **needs** improvement. Among the most popular public places where people can **socialise** and **hang out** with each other **is** Dam Sen, an amusement park in Ho Chi Minh city, considered a green oasis located in District 11.

Last month, I **decided** to take my nieces and nephews there. The park **is** comprised of many areas including a roller coaster which, to my surprise, the children eagerly **rode**. Time just **flew** by with the kids.

We **liked** everything about the park except the fact that people **were throwing** empty water bottles here and there. I **felt** there should be more bins. Well, to tell the truth, the park **is** rather old. Sometimes my parents used to take me there in my childhood. However, the park **was** a lot different from what I could remember. Some facilities at its far end **were** covered in moss and overgrown weeds. The crumbling walls **gave** the impression that the area had been abandoned

for ages. One day, to our terror, we **found** some used needles laying amidst the shabby greenery, invisible and able to pierce the common lightweight shoes the children wear.

I would say that the city authority should **encourage** local people or voluntary groups to tidy up the park and hire more care-takers to make it a safer and more attractive playground for children. Also, a certain amount of money **is** needed to install new restrooms and other safety-oriented upgrades like street lighting or warning signs.

Exercise 5:

Now, some people seem to think it's just a matter **of** locking all the doors and windows, which is fine as long as there are no nasty storms while you are **away**. If you're going to be **away** during a storms or windy season, then you also need **to** take a good look outside your home. Perhaps you live in an area where there are a lot of tall trees, in which case you will need to cut **off** any dead branches that overhang your property.

Do you have a garden or, if you live **in** a block of flats, perhaps you have a balcony or veranda? If so, make sure you store **away** any objects that could become damaging missiles if picked **up** by strong wind, things like outdoor furniture or even plants, for example. These can be especially dangerous if you live **in** a flat which is a large high-rise building.

Once you've taken care **of** the outdoors you have to consider what could go wrong inside. Remember this isn't just a house or a flat; this is your home, the place where you keep your most treasured possessions. What would happen to them **in** a flood, for instance? If you're leaving **for** an extended period of time, the best idea is to find someone that can check **on** your home while you're away. Perhaps you have a family member who lives close by, or you may have a neighbor that you can rely **on**.

Another possible problem is having your home burgled while you are away. Now, there are often very good reasons why one house is burgled and another is not. In the evening, a home that's very dark can really stand out. So why not install lights which have a timer when you would normally be home? Also, make sure you find someone who can collect your mail **for** you. You'll be amazed how quickly a letterbox can become crammed full **of** uncollected letters and papers, which is a great help to a burglar looking **for** homes that are empty!

Exercise 6:

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. A

Exercise 7:

1. Did you save money when you were young?

Yes, ever since I was a child, my parents have taught me **about** the value of money. Back then, my only source **of** income was the lucky money I received during Tet festivals. I established my own piggy bank and fed it with every dollar I got. So far, the pig is quite big, you know.

2. Have you ever given money to other children?

Yes, but not **in** a direct way. A few years ago, my school started a fund raising campaign **to** support the underprivileged students **in** the North of Vietnam. I remember donating the majority **of** my allowance and some **of** my discarded clothes to the fund.

3. Do you think parents should teach children to save money?

Yes, I'm convinced that parents should instill some financial literacy **in** their kids. They should be aware **of** how to spend, save, or even donate money **in** an appropriate way. Money management is definitely one of the must-learn skills for everybody who wishes to live independently.

UNIT 25: LUYỆN TẬP TỔNG HỢP (PHẦN 2)

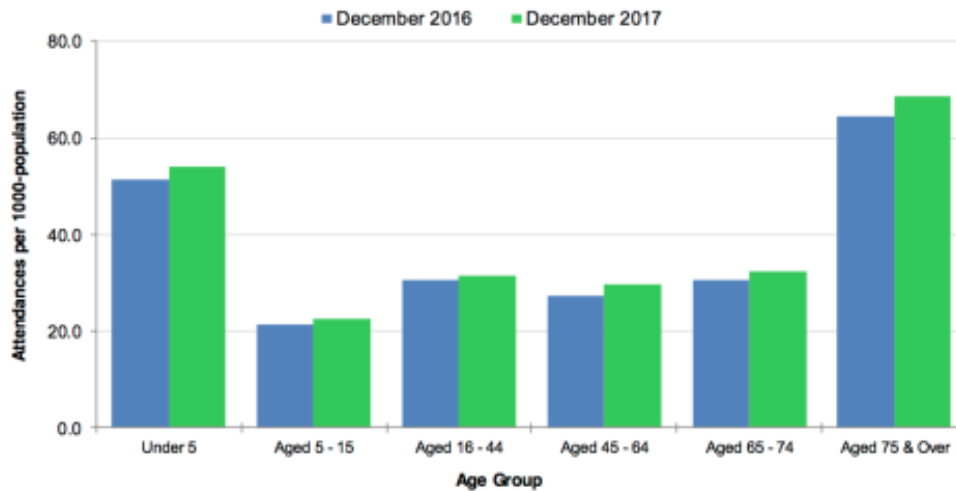
Exercise 1: Cho dạng đúng của những từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh

1. He seems to be very proud of his..... (achieve)
2. I don't really like.....cold weather because it will be hard for me to wake up early.
(freeze)
3. It was extremely of you to leave your library books on the bus. (care)
4. Mary's beginning to grow out of his jeans. I'd better them for him this weekend.
(long)
5. Jimmy is a verystudent in his class. (energy)
6. Thousands of people turned up for the Pop Festival where the mainwas Bob Dylan.
(attract)
7. I spent my in the country. (child)
8. Many people still refuse to believe that smoking is (harm)
9. He is probably the most tennis player of all time. (success)
10. If you are when you write your composition, you will probably get a good grade.
(care)

Exercise 2: Cho dạng đúng của những động từ sau để tạo thành một bài IELTS Writing Task 1 hoàn chỉnh.

The chart below shows figures for attendances at hospital emergency care departments in Northern Ireland by age group in December 2016 and December 2017.

Attendances at emergency care departments per 1000-population



The bar chart (1-compare)_____ the number of visits (2-make)_____ by people in six age categories to hospital emergency wards in Northern Ireland in the December of 2016 and 2017.

It is clear that elderly people and the youngest children (3-be)_____ the most frequent visitors to A&E (accident and emergency) departments. Also, there (4-be)_____ a slight increase in the rate of emergency care attendances among all six age groups from December 2016 to December 2017.

Looking first at the older age groups, roughly 65 out of every 1000 people (5-age)_____ 75 and over attended A&E wards in December 2016, and this rose to almost 70 attendances per 1000-population one year later. Interestingly, those aged 65 to 74 (6-be)_____ less than half as likely to require emergency treatment, with around 30 attendances per 1000-population in both months.

At the other end of the age scale, the figures for A&E visits by under-5s (7-rise)_____ marginally from around 50 to approximately 52 per 1000-population over the one-year period. Children aged 5 to 15 (8-make)_____ the fewest visits, at just over 20 per 1000-population in both months. Finally, there was almost no difference in the figures for emergency care attendances among people aged 16 to 44, 45 to 64 and 65 to 74.

Exercise 3: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

In the home a dad is very important. He is the (1) _____ who provides us with money to feed and clothe ourselves. He can decorate your bedroom, mend your radio, make cages for your pets, repair a puncture in your bicycle tyre and help you with maths homework. A dad can be very useful for (2) _____ you in the car to and from parties, music and dancing lessons.

A dad is the person whom you ask for pocket money. He is the one who (3) _____ about the time you spend talking on the phone, as he has to pay for the bills. Dad is someone who will support you in a(n) (4) _____, if he believes you to be right. He is someone who reads your school (5) _____ and treats it if it is good. A dad likes to come into a nice happy home evening, and settle back in his chair with a newspaper.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. man | B. someone | C. person | D. anyone |
| 2. A. bringing | B. taking | C. picking | D. carrying |
| 3. A. explains | B. shouts | C. complains | D. groans |
| 4. A. talk | B. discussion | C. disagreement | D. argument |
| 5. A. report | B. result | C. record | D. review |

Exercise 4: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để điền vào mỗi câu sau.

- I suggest to the movies.
A. go B. going C. to go D. went
- I have sent you a lot of letters but you have never been
A. respond B. response C. responsive D. responsively
- The cost of is very high in big cities.
A. life B. live C. living D. lived
- The next stage in the development of television isTV.
A. interact B. interaction C. interactive D. interactively
- By learning English, you can get access to the world's
A. develop B. development C. developed D. developing
- Hurry up, or you won't the last bus.
A. miss B. take C. catch D. go
- He can swim and can I.

- A. to B. too C. so D. such
8. Let's wait the rain stops.
- A. until B. after C. before D. when
9. this street, you will see my school on the left.
- A. Reach B. Take C. Arrive D. Come
10. What have fashion designers to modernise the Ao dai?
- A. do B. did C. done D. doing

Exercise 5: Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. Reading scientific books is one of my interests.
I'm
2. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.
If
3. The garage is going to repair the car for us next week.
We are going to
4. The news was so wonderful that she decided to have a celebration.
It was
5. It's very difficult to leave here after such a long time.
It isn't
6. I'm always nervous when I face a lot of people.
Facing
7. How long is it since they bought the house?
When
8. My best friend is a very excellent student. His name is Minh.
My best friend
9. John gave his mother a special present on her birthday.
A special present
10. The owners of companies are usually very rich.
The people

Exercise 6: Trần thuật lại các câu sau

1. "Open the safe," the robber said to the bank clerk. -> The robber ordered....
2. "Leave this space clear," the notice said.-> The noticed told.....
3. "Mr.Brown, this is Miss White," he said.-> He introduced
4. "Shall I open the window for you?" he said.-> He told....
5. "I'll wait for you. I promise," he said to me.-> He promised
6. "Would you like to come with me?" John said.-> He invited.....
7. "Don't worry. Of course you can take a holiday," John said.-> John reassured me that....
8. "Don't forget to take the holiday," John said. -> John reminded
9. "You should take a holiday," John said.-> John advised
10. "Are you going to take a holiday?" John said.-> John asked whether.....
11. "It's all right by me if you take a holiday," John said. John agreed that
12. "Actually, I'd rather you took a holiday," John said. -> John preferred that.....
13. "I thought you were going to take a holiday" John said-. -> John expected
14. "Taking a holiday would be a good idea" John said-->John proposed that....
15. "You really must take a holiday," John said.->John insisted that.....
16. "Don't touch that switch, Peter." I said -> I warned....
17. "Read it before you sign it" he said to his client. ->. He advised...
18. "Will you help me, please?" he said, "I can't reach the top shelf" ->She asked...
19. "Please do as I say," he said to me. -> He begged
20. "Don't forget to prune the roses" said my aunt.-> My aunt reminded...
21. "Would you like me to help you with the cooking, Tom?" Laura said. -> Laura offered...
22. "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill the boy" said the kidnapper.-> The kidnapper threatened
23. "I won't answer any questions" Paul said -> Paul agreed..
24. "Would you like to go camping with us next weekend?" said Minh to Phong.-> Minh invited
25. "Don't forget to join in the contest tomorrow morning" Lan said.-> Lan reminded....

26. "Would you like me to clean the room for you" she said -> She offered....

27. "If I were you, I would join the voluntary team tomorrow, Tom." said Mike. -> Mike advised....

ĐÁP ÁN

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. achievements | 6. attraction |
| 2. freezing | 7. childhood |
| 3. careless | 8. harmful |
| 4. lengthen | 9. successful |
| 5. energetic | 10. careful |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. compares | 5. aged |
| 2. made | 6. were |
| 3. were | 7. rose |
| 4. was | 8. made |

Exercise 3

1C 2B 3D 4D 5A

Exercise 4

1B 2C 3C 4C 5B 6C 7C 8A 9B 10C

Exercise 5

1. I'm interested in reading scientific books.
2. If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information.
3. We are going to have the car repaired by the garage next week.
4. It was such wonderful news that she decided to have a celebration.
5. It isn't easy to leave here after such a long time.
6. Facing a lot of people always makes me nervous.
7. When did they buy the house?
8. My best friend is a very excellent student. His name is Minh.

My best friend, whose name is Minh, is a very excellent student.

9. John gave his mother a special present on her birthday.

A special present was given to John's mother by him on her birthday.

10. The people who own companies are usually very rich.

Exercise 6

1. The robber ordered the bank clerk to open the safe.

2. The notice told everybody to leave that space clear.

3. He introduced Miss White to Mr Brown.

4. He told me that he was going to open the window for him.

5. He promised that he would wait for me.

6. He invited me to come with him.

7. John reassured me that I could absolutely take a holiday.

8. John reminded me to take the holiday.

9. John advised me to take a holiday.

10. John asked whether I was going to take the holiday.

11. John agreed that I took a holiday.

12. John preferred that I took a holiday.

13. John expected that I was going to take a holiday.

14. John proposed that taking a holiday would be a good idea.

15. John insisted that I took a holiday.

16. I warned Peter not to touch that switch.

17. He advised his client to read it before he signed it.

18. He asked her to help him. She told him that she couldn't reach the top shelf.

19. He begged me to do as he said.

20. My aunt reminded me to prune the roses.

21. Laura offered to help Tom with the cooking.

22. The kidnapper threatened to kill the boy if he did not pay the ransom.

23. Paul agreed not to answer any questions.

- 24. Minh invited Phong to go camping with them the following weekend.
- 25. Lan reminded me to join the contest the next morning.
- 26. She offered to clean the room for me.
- 27. Mike advised Tom to join the voluntary team the next day.

LỜI KẾT

Vậy là chúng ta đã kết thúc 25 bài học về ngữ pháp căn bản trong tiếng Anh, IELTS Fighter mong rằng các bạn đã nắm vững những kiến thức này thật chắc chắn để chúng ta cùng sớm bước vào con đường chinh phục tấm bằng IELTS nhé.

IELTS Fighter xin chúc bạn luôn học tập hiệu quả. Nếu bạn muốn được nhận thêm tài liệu hoặc bài tập, hãy liên lạc với chúng tôi nhé.

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