

ĐẠI LỢI

BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI

TIẾNG ANH

LỚP 9

THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ



Dành cho học sinh lớp 9 bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
Tài liệu tham khảo cho giáo viên



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

ĐẠI LỢI

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi TIẾNG ANH



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LỚP 9

Theo chuyên đề

- Dành cho học sinh lớp 9 bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
- Tài liệu tham khảo cho giáo viên

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Bồi dưỡng, củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức cho học sinh giỏi là một trong những nhiệm vụ vô cùng quan trọng trong việc đào tạo các tài năng trẻ cho đất nước. Với mong muốn chung tay xây dựng một thế hệ trẻ tài năng, chúng tôi, những giáo viên có kinh nghiệm và những thủ khoa đến từ Đại học Sư phạm Hà Nội, Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Quốc Gia Hà Nội đã chung tay biên soạn cuốn sách **"BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9 THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ"**.

Cuốn sách được chia thành 3 phần:

- ▲ **Phần một:** bao gồm phần ôn tập, củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức.
- ▲ **Phần hai:** bao gồm các bộ đề thi dành cho học sinh giỏi.
- ▲ **Phần ba:** bao gồm các lời giải chi tiết cho phần bài tập củng cố và cho các bộ đề thi học sinh giỏi.

Chúng tôi tin rằng cuốn sách này sẽ là một tài liệu vô cùng hữu ích giúp các em ôn tập, củng cố, nâng cao kiến thức và đạt kết quả cao trong các kỳ thi học sinh giỏi quan trọng của các em.

Lời cuối cùng, chúng tôi mong muốn được gửi lời cảm ơn chân thành nhất tới độc giả, tới các em học sinh, các bậc phụ huynh và các quý thầy cô đã có những đóng góp quý báu để chúng tôi hoàn thành cuốn sách này. Chúng tôi cũng mong muốn được lắng nghe những ý kiến góp ý chân thành nhất của các bạn để lần xuất bản sau cuốn sách sẽ đầy đủ hơn, ý nghĩa hơn. Trân trọng!

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BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH GIỎI TIẾNG ANH 9

THEO CHUYÊN ĐỀ

PHẦN A. THEORY

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: CÁC THÌ CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ (TENSES OF VERB)

1. Thì hiện tại đơn (Present Simple)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Động từ thường	To be
(+) I/ you/ we/ they + V He/ she/ it + V(s/es)	(+) I + am ... You/ we/ they + are ...
(-) I /we /you /they + don't + V He /she /it + doesn't + V	He/ she/ it + is ... (-) I + am not ... You/ we/ they + aren't ...
(?) Do + I/ you/ we/ they + V? Does + he/ she/ it + V?	He/ she/ it + isn't ... (?) Am I ...? Are we/you/they ...? Is he/ she/ it ...?

➤ **Chú ý:** are not = aren't is not = isn't
do not = don't does not = doesn't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- **Diễn đạt một hành động mang tính thường xuyên, một thói quen, hoặc hành động lặp đi lặp lại có tính quy luật.**

Ví dụ: Linda goes to school every day.

My mother usually has breakfast at 7 a.m.

- **Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên**

Ví dụ: The earth goes around the sun.

Water boils at 100 degrees C.

- **Diễn tả một thời gian biểu hoặc một lịch trình**

Ví dụ: The plane arrives at 8 p.m. tonight.

The news programme starts at 7 p.m.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường dùng

Trong câu thường có các trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất như:

always (luôn luôn)

sometimes (thỉnh thoảng)

often (thường xuyên)

seldom (hiếm khi)

usually (thường xuyên)

never (không bao giờ)

Every: every day/ week/ month/ year (hàng ngày/ hàng tuần/ hàng tháng/ hàng năm)

In the morning/ afternoon/ evening (Vào buổi sáng/ chiều/ tối)

ch thêm đuôi *s/es*

u ngôi thứ 3 số ít, động từ được thêm đuôi “s” hoặc “es”

ông thường, ta thêm đuôi *s* vào sau hầu hết các động từ.

động từ có tận cùng bằng các âm: *o, ch, sh, ss, x* thì ta thêm đuôi *es*

goes, watches, finishes, misses

Chú ý: Những động từ có tận cùng bằng “y” và trước đó là 1 phụ âm, ta phải đổi “y” thành “i” trước khi thêm “es”

fly – flies; carry – carries

hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present Continuous)

ấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	Phủ định	Nghi vấn
Am + V-ing	I + am not + V-ing	Am + I + V-ing?
/ we/ they + are + V-ing	You/ we/ they + aren't + V-ing	Are + you/ we/ they + V-ing?
she/ it + is + V-ing	He/she/it + isn't + V-ing	Is + he/ she/ it + V-ing?

ách sử dụng (Usage)

hiện tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói (ví dụ a, b) hoặc hành động xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói (ví dụ c).

a. Please don't make so much noise. I'm studying.

b. Look at the sun, it is shining brightly.

c. We learn maths every Monday afternoon, but this afternoon we are learning English.

ác trạng ngữ thường dùng

ow, at present, at the moment, right now etc.

hoặc một số động từ như: look!, listen! Watch out! etc.

ác động từ thường không được dùng ở thời tiếp diễn

ác động từ trạng thái ở bảng sau không được chia ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn khi chúng là hành động từ tính diễn đạt trạng thái, giác quan hoặc tình cảm.

know (biết)	understand (hiểu)	have (có)
believe (tin tưởng)	hate (ghét)	need (cần)
hear (nghe)	love (yêu)	appear (xuất hiện)
see (nhìn)	like (thích)	seem (dường như)
smell (ngửi)	want (muốn)	taste (nếm)
wish (ước)	sound (nghe có vẻ)	own (sở hữu)

Thường khi chúng là động từ hành động thì chúng lại được phép dùng ở thể tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ: He has a lot of books. (KHÔNG DÙNG: He is having a lot of books)

Tuy nhiên, có thể:

Ví dụ: He is having his dinner. (Anh ấy ĐANG ăn tối - hành động ăn đang diễn ra)

ách thêm “ing” vào sau động từ

ông thường ta thêm “ing” trực tiếp vào ngay sau động từ:

Ví dụ: learn – learning; play – playing; study – studying.

– Khi động

Ví dụ: shin

Ngoại lệ

– Nếu động

kết thúc bằ

đôi phụ âm

Ví dụ: run

f. Chú ý: T

Khi chủ

Ví dụ:

A: Ann

B: Wha

A: At 1

B: Are

B: I can

3. Thì hi

a. Cấu tr

b. Cách s

– Diễn tả

hoặc còn

Ví dụ:

a. The

now the b

b. We

minutes a

c. We

are still le

d. I ha

in Ha No

c. Các tr

- just (v

- alread

- recent

- Khi động từ có tận cùng là “e”, ta bỏ “e” ở cuối từ và thêm “ing”

Ví dụ: shine – shining; live – living;

Ngoại lệ: see – seeing; agree – agreeing; dye – dyeing.

- Nếu động có một âm tiết hoặc động từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2 và kết thúc bằng một phụ âm nhưng đằng trước nó là một nguyên âm (e, o, i, u, a) thì phải nhân đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ing”

Ví dụ: run – running; sit – sitting; admit – admitting.

f. Chú ý: Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn đạt ý nghĩa trong tương lai

Khi chúng ta đang nói về những gì chúng ta đã thu xếp rồi, hãy sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

Ví dụ:

A: Ann is coming tomorrow morning?

B: What time is she arriving?

A: At 10.30

B: Are you meeting her at the station?

B: I can't. I'm working tomorrow morning.

3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (Present Perfect)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	I/ you/ we/ they + have + P _{II} He/ she/ it + has + P _{II}
Phủ định	I/ you/ we/ they + haven't + P _{II} He/ she/ it + hasn't + P _{II}
Nghi vấn	Have + I/ you/ we/ they + P _{II} ? Has + he/ she/ it + P _{II} ?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ, đã hoàn thành và có kết quả ở hiện tại (ví dụ a, b) hoặc còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại (ví dụ c, d).

Ví dụ:

a. The teacher has just cleaned the board. (He started cleaning it some minutes ago and now the board is clean.)

b. We have already corrected all the homework. (We started correcting the homework some minutes ago and now it is all corrected.)

c. We have learned English for a year. (We started learning English a year ago and now we are still learning it.)

d. I have lived in Ha Noi since 1990. (I started living in Hanoi and now we are still living in Ha Noi.)

c. Các trạng ngữ của thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

- just (vừa mới): thường được đặt giữa have/has và P_{II}.
- already (đã): thường được đặt giữa have/has và P_{II} và thường dùng trong câu phủ định
- recently = lately (gần đây): thường đặt cuối câu.

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- yet (chưa, vẫn chưa): thường được dùng trong câu phủ định
- yet (đã, từng): đặt ở cuối câu
- never (chưa bao giờ): thường được đặt giữa have/has và P_{II}.
- for + khoảng thời gian: for 2 years, for a month
- since + mốc thời gian: since 2 o'clock, since yesterday, since last week, since 1990, etc

d. Quá khứ phân từ

Đối với động từ có quy tắc, ta chỉ cần thêm "ed" vào sau động từ (nếu động từ kết thúc với "e", chỉ cần thêm "d" là đủ.)

Ví dụ: learn – learned; work – worked; live – lived.

Đối với động từ bất quy tắc: ta xem trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ví dụ: go – gone; see – seen; cut – cut; meet – met.

4. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (Present Perfect Progressive)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	I/ you/ we/ they + have + been + V-ing He/ she/ it + has + been + V-ing
Phủ định	I/ you/ we/ they + haven't + been + V-ing He/ she/ it + hasn't + been + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Have + I/ you/ we/ they + been + V-ing? Has + he/ she/ it + been + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Diễn tả hành động kéo dài bắt đầu từ quá khứ, đã hoàn thành ở hiện tại hoặc còn tiếp diễn ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ:

- The ground is wet. It has been raining.
- My friend has been teaching English since 1980.
- My hands are dirty. I have been working in the garage.
- You're out of breath. Have you been running?
- George hasn't been feeling well recently.

c. So sánh hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn và hiện tại hoàn thành

Present Perfect	Present Perfect Progressive
I am tired. I have written 10 letters. (Nhấn mạnh đến kết quả của hành động.)	I am tired. I have been writing letters for 5 hours. (Nhấn mạnh đến tính kéo dài của hành động.)

5. Thì quá khứ đơn (Past Simple)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Động từ thường	To be
(+) S + Ved/ V2. (-) S + didn't + V. (?) Did + S + V?	(+) You/ We/ they + were. I/ he/ she/ it + was. (-) We/you/they + weren't. I/ he/ she/ it + wasn't. (?) Were + you/ we/ they? Was + I/ he/ she/ it?

➤ Chú ý:

- Đa số động từ ở thì quá khứ tận cùng bằng -ed, nhưng một số động từ quan trọng lại là động từ bất quy tắc. (Ta xem trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc để hiểu rõ hơn)
- Dạng viết tắt: Was not = wasn't; were not = weren't; did not = didn't.

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- My brother learned English 10 years ago.
- I lived and worked in Hanoi in 1990.
- Their parents went to Ho Chi Minh city last summer.

- Diễn tả một loạt các hoạt động liên tiếp trong quá khứ.

When she went home, she ate a cake, drank a glass of water then she went to bed.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường gặp trong thì quá khứ đơn

- ago (trước đây)
- yesterday (hôm qua)
- last month, last week, last year (tháng trước, tuần trước, năm trước)
- in + thời gian: in 1980, in 2000

d. Cách thêm đuôi ed

- Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

Ví dụ: live → lived; love → loved; agree → agreed.

- Đối với các động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x) chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

Ví dụ: fit → fitted; stop → stopped; fix → fixed.

- Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

Trước y là một phụ âm, ta biến y thành i trước khi thêm -ed: study → studied

Trước y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play → played

Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed

Ví dụ: work → worked; learn → learned

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e. Đối với các động từ bất quy tắc. Ta xem thêm phụ lục bảng động từ bất quy tắc ở cuối sách.

Verb	Quá khứ đơn	Nghĩa
go	went	đi
do	did	làm
make	made	tạo ra
give	gave	đưa cho
have	had	có
come	came	đến
bring	brought	mang theo
get	got	được, lấy
be	was/ were	thì, là, được

6. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past Progressive)

a. Cấu trúc (form)

Khẳng định	I/ he/ she/ it + was + V-ing You/ We/ they + were + V-ing
Phủ định	I/ he/ she/ it + wasn't + V-ing You/ we/ they + weren't + V-ing
Nghi vấn	Was + I/ he/ she/ it + V-ing? Were + we/ you/ they + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

At 12 o'clock yesterday, we were having lunch.

At this time 2 days ago, I was travelling in America.

– Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. (Hành động đang xảy ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn.)

Ví dụ:

He was chatting with his friend when his mother came into the room.

They were working when we got there.

– Diễn tả hai hành động đồng thời xảy ra tại cùng một thời điểm trong quá khứ, trong câu thường có từ "while".

Ví dụ:

My mother was cooking lunch while my father was cleaning the floor at 10 am yesterday.

I was studying English while my brother was listening to music last night.

7. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Past Perfect)**a. Cấu trúc (form)**

Khẳng định	S + had + P _{II}
Phủ định	S + hadn't + P _{II}
Nghi vấn	Had + S + P _{II}

➤ **Chú ý:** had not = hadn't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

- Before I moved here in 1990, I had lived in Hanoi.
- After they had seen the film, they went home.
- When we arrived at the station, the train had left.

➤ **Chú ý:**

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường dùng kèm với thì quá khứ đơn để diễn tả hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước khi hành động khác bắt đầu.

9. Thì tương lai đơn (Future Simple)**a. Cấu trúc (form)**

Khẳng định	S + will + V
Phủ định	S + won't + V
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V?

➤ **Chú ý:** will not = won't

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Diễn tả hành động sẽ được thực hiện trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: I will go to work by bus tomorrow.

– Để diễn tả một quyết định ngay tại thời điểm nói.

A: It's hot.

B: Yes. I will turn on the air-conditioner.

– Diễn tả một lời hứa.

Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường gặp

- tomorrow (ngày mai)
- next week, next month, next year (tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới)
- later (sau này)
- in + mốc thời gian trong tương lai: in 2020
- Sau một vài cụm từ quen thuộc như
 - I'm sure ...
 - I think ...
 - I hope ...
 - I believe ...

Ví dụ: I think he will come next week.
I believe she will pass the exam.

10. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn (Future Progressive)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + be + V-ing.
Phủ định	S + won't + be + V-ing.
Nghi vấn	Will + S + be + V-ing?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

– Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: I will be working hard at 10 a.m tomorrow.

He will be reading a book this time tomorrow.

– Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra thì có một hành động khác xen vào trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: When I get back at eleven, they will be sleeping.

c. Các trạng ngữ thường gặp

- this time + thời gian trong tương lai
- at + giờ + danh từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai: at 5 p.m tomorrow....

11. Thì tương lai hoàn thành (Future Perfect)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + have + P _{II} .
Phủ định	S + won't + have + P _{II} .
Nghi vấn	Will + S + have + P _{II} .

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

-- Diễn tả một hành động sẽ kết thúc trước một thời điểm hoặc một hành động khác ở tương lai.

Ví dụ: He will have finished his work by 9 o'clock.

Taxi will have arrived by the time you finish dressing.

By next Sunday, you will have stayed with us for 3 weeks.

12. Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn (Future Perfect Continuous)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + have been + V-ing.
Phủ định	S + won't + have been + V-ing.
Nghi vấn	Will + S + have been + V-ing.

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ tiếp diễn liên tục đến một thời điểm cho trước trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: I will have been studying English for 10 year by the end of next month.

13. Thì tương lai gần (near future)

a. Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	I + am going to + V. You/ we/ they + are going to + V. He/ she/ it + is going to + V.
Phủ định	I + am not going to + V. You/ we/ they + are not going to + V. He/ she/ it + is not going to + V.
Nghi vấn	Am + I going to + V? Are + you/ we/ they going to + V? Is + he/ she/ it + going to + V?

b. Cách sử dụng (Usage)

- Dùng để diễn tả một dự định, kế hoạch trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: He is going to get married this year.

We are going to take a trip to HCM city this weekend.

- Dùng để diễn đạt một dự đoán có căn cứ, có dẫn chứng cụ thể.

Ví dụ: Look at those dark clouds! It is going to rain.

Are you going to cook dinner? I have seen a lot of vegetables on the table.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: CÁC CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ (PHRASES AND CLAUSES)

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1. Cụm từ và mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Phrase and clause of concession)

a. Cụm từ

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

✓ Cấu trúc:

In spite of/ Despite + Noun/ Noun phrase/ V-ing

Ví dụ:

Despite the bad weather, they enjoyed the picnic.

In spite of his old age, he leads an active life.

➤ Chú ý:

Cụm từ có 'Despite' hoặc 'In spite of' có thể được đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Nếu đứng trước mệnh đề chính, ta phải thêm dấu phẩy vào trước mệnh đề chính, nếu đứng sau mệnh đề chính, ta không cần thêm dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ:

She couldn't pass the exam despite studying hard.

Despite studying hard, she couldn't pass the exam.

b. Mệnh đề

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của 2 hành động trong câu. Mệnh đề này thường bắt đầu với những từ nối: *although, though, even though, no matter, whatever* (dù, cho dù)

❖ **Although, though, even though**

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

Although/ though/ even though + S + V

Ví dụ:

Although he is intelligent, he can't do this puzzle.

She couldn't win the beauty contest even though she was beautiful.

➤ **Chú ý:**

- Đằng sau 3 cụm từ này phải là một mệnh đề hoàn chỉnh (có cả chủ ngữ và động từ).
- Các mệnh đề này có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Nếu đứng trước mệnh đề chính, ta phải thêm dấu phẩy vào trước mệnh đề chính, nếu đứng sau mệnh đề chính, ta không cần thêm dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ:

Although the weather was cold, they enjoyed the picnic.

Jane will be admitted to the university even though she has bad grades.

Anna was fond of Jim though he often annoyed her.

❖ **No matter, whatever**

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

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

= Whoever/ Whatever (+N)/ whenever/ wherever/ whyever/ however (adj/ adv) + S + V,

Ví dụ:

No matter who you are, I love you.

= Whoever you are, I still love you.

Whatever he says, I don't believe him

= No matter what he say, I don't believe him.

➤ **Chú ý:**

Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng *No matter* hoặc *Whatever* thường được đặt trước mệnh đề chính, mang nghĩa 'dù ... đi nữa'

2. Phrase and clause of reason (Cụm từ và mệnh đề chỉ lý do)

a. Cụm từ

Cụm từ chỉ lý do thường được bắt đầu bằng: *because of, owing to, due to, as a result of, on account of, Because of*

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

because of owing to due to on account of as a result of	+	Noun/ Noun phrase/ V-ing
--	---	---------------------------------

➤ **Chú ý:**

- Cụm từ thường được sử dụng nhất là *because of*.
- Các cụm từ này có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính, mang nghĩa là 'vì, do'. Nếu đứng trước mệnh đề chính, ta phải thêm dấu phẩy vào trước mệnh đề chính, nếu đứng sau mệnh đề chính, ta không cần thêm dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ:

Jane was late **because of the rain**.

= Because of the rain, Jane was late.

Because of the traffic jam, the students arrived late.

The project has to be abandoned **due to a lack of government funding**.

Owing to his illness, he could not continue with his studies.

She dies **as a result of her injuries**.

b. Mệnh đề

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do là một mệnh đề phụ chỉ lý do hoặc nguyên nhân của hành động được nêu trong mệnh đề chính. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do thường được nối với mệnh đề chính nhờ các từ nối như: **because, since, as**.

➤ **Chú ý:**

- *since* và *as* thường đặt ở đầu câu khi người nghe đã biết rõ nguyên nhân hoặc nguyên nhân không quá quan trọng.
- *because* là từ nối được sử dụng phổ biến nhất.

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

Because/ Since/ As + S + V

Ví dụ:

He came ten minutes late **because he missed the first bus**.

As the weather was bad, they didn't take part in the trip.

3. Cụm từ và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả**a. Cụm từ chỉ kết quả**

❖ **too ... to V** (quá... không thể làm điều gì).

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S + be/ V + too + adj/ adv + to V

Ví dụ:

He is too short to play basketball.

Tom ran too slowly to become the winner of the race.

This book is too dull for you to read.

🔍 **Lưu ý:** Cấu trúc này thường dùng với nghĩa phủ định.

❖ **enough ... to V** (đủđể có thể làm điều gì đó)

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S + be/ V + adj/ adv + enough + to V

Ví dụ:

Marry isn't old enough to drive a car.

She speaks Spanish well enough to be an interpreter.

It is cold enough to wear a heavy jacket.

b. Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả

Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ kết quả do hành động của mệnh đề chính gây ra:

❖ **so ... that (quá ... đến nỗi)**

S + be/ V + so + adj/ adv + that + S + V

Ví dụ:

It was so dark that I couldn't see anything.

The student had behaved so badly that he was dismissed from the class.

➤ **Chú ý:** Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề chính là các động từ chỉ tri giác như look, appear, seem, feel, taste, smell, sound,... ta dùng công thức với động từ to be.

Ví dụ:

The little girl looks so unhappy that we all feel sorry for her.

The soup tastes so good that everyone will ask for more.

Nếu trong câu có *many, much, few, little* thì ta có cấu trúc:

Với danh từ đếm được số nhiều:

S + V + so + many/ few + plural countable noun + that + S + V

Ví dụ:

The Smiths had so many children that they formed their own base ball team.

I had so few job offers that it wasn't difficult to select one.

There are so many people in the room that I feel tired.

Với danh từ không đếm được:

S + V + so + much/ little + uncountable noun + that + S + V

Ví dụ:

He has invested so much money in the project that he can't abandon it now.

The grass received so little water that it turned brown in the heat.

➤ **Chú ý:** Một cấu trúc khác của *so ... that*

S + V + so + adj + a + singular countable noun + that ...

Ví dụ:

It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors.

It was so interesting a book that he couldn't put it down.

❖ **such ... that (quá ... đến nỗi)**

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

Ví dụ:

It was such a hot day that we decided to stay at home.

She has such exceptional abilities that everyone is jealous of her.

There are such beautiful pictures that everybody will want one.

It is such an intelligent boy that we all admire him.

This is such difficult homework that I will never finish it.

4. Cụm từ và mệnh đề chỉ mục đích**a. Cụm từ**

Khẳng định	S + V + to/ in order to/ so as to + V
Phủ định	S + V + in order not to/ so as not to + V

Ví dụ:He went to France **to study** French.He does morning exercises **in order to improve** his health.She is hurrying **so as not to miss** the bus.➤ **Chú ý:** Giới từ **for** cũng dùng để chỉ mục đích- **For + Noun:** cũng có thể được dùng để nói đến mục đích của ai khi làm việc gì đó.**Ví dụ:** I went to the store **for some bread**.- **For + O + to-inf.** dùng để nói đến mục đích liên quan hành động của người khác**Ví dụ:** I gave him my address. I wanted him to write to me.→ I gave him my address **for him to write** to me.**b. Mệnh đề**

Khẳng định	S + V + so that/ in order that + S + will/ can/ would/ could + V
Phủ định	S + V + so that/ in order that + S + will/ can/ would/ could + not + V

Ví dụ:I'll try my best to study English **so that I can find** a better job.I put the milk in the fridge **in order that it won't spoil**.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: CÁC DẠNG SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ (COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB)

1. So sánh bằng với tính từ và trạng từ✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S + V + as + adj/adv + as + ...
--

Ví dụ:- She is **as tall as** I am = She is as tall as me. (Cô ấy cao bằng tôi.)- He runs **as quickly as** I do = He runs as quickly as me. (Anh ấy chạy nhanh như tôi.)- Your dress is **as long as** my dress = Your dress is as long as mine. (Váy của bạn dài bằng váy của tôi.)**2. So sánh hơn với tính từ và trạng từ.****a. So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:**✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S + be/ V + adj/ adv-er + than + ...

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Ví dụ:

- This book is **thicker than** that one. (Cuốn sách này dày hơn cuốn sách kia.)
- They work **harder than** I do. = They work **harder than** me. (Họ làm việc chăm chỉ hơn tôi.)

b. So sánh hơn với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài:

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S1 + more + adj/ adv + than + ...

Ví dụ:

- He is **more intelligent than** I am. = He is **more intelligent than** me. (Anh ấy thông minh hơn tôi.)
- My friend did **the test more carefully than** I did. = My friend did the test **more carefully than** me. (Bạn tôi làm bài kiểm tra cẩn thận hơn tôi.)

3. So sánh nhất với tính từ và trạng từ.

- + So sánh hơn nhất với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S + V + the + adj-est/ adv-est

Ví dụ:

- It is **the darkest** time in my life. (Đó là khoảng thời gian tăm tối nhất trong cuộc đời tôi.)
- He runs **the fastest** in my class. (Anh ấy chạy nhanh nhất lớp tôi.)

- + So sánh hơn nhất đối với tính từ dài và trạng từ dài:

✓ **Cấu trúc:**

S + V + the most + adj/ adv

Ví dụ:

- She is **the most beautiful** girl I've ever met. (Cô ấy là cô gái xinh nhất mà tôi từng gặp.)
- He drives **the most carelessly** among us. (Anh ấy lái xe ẩu nhất trong số chúng tôi.)

➤ **Chú ý:**

- + Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng có tận cùng là "y, le, ow, er" khi sử dụng ở so sánh hơn hay so sánh hơn nhất ta áp dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
happy	happier	the happiest
simple	simpler	the simplest
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
clever	cleverer	the cleverest

Ví dụ:

- Now they are **happier than** they were before. (Bây giờ họ hạnh phúc hơn trước kia.)
Ta thấy "happy" là một tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng khi sử dụng so sánh hơn, ta sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn của tính từ ngắn.
- + Một số tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc.

Tính từ/Trạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
good/well	better	the best
bad/ badly	worse	the worst
much/ many	more	the most
a little/ little	less	the least
far	farther/ further	the farthest/ furthest

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT (REPORTED SPEECH)

Câu tường thuật được dùng để tường thuật lại một lời nói của ai đó.

1. Một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

- Sự chuyển đổi về thì.

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
hiện tại đơn	quá khứ đơn
hiện tại tiếp diễn	quá khứ tiếp diễn
hiện tại hoàn thành	quá khứ hoàn thành
quá khứ đơn	quá khứ hoàn thành
quá khứ tiếp diễn	quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
quá khứ hoàn thành	quá khứ hoàn thành
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

- Sự chuyển đổi của các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
today	that day
tonight	that night
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
last week	the week before next week/ the week after
tomorrow	the day after
this	that
these	those
here	there

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➤ **Chú ý:** Đa phần các động từ tường thuật đều ở quá khứ. Tuy vậy, đôi khi động từ tường thuật có thể ở thì hiện tại. Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại thì ta không lùi thì. Ngoài ra ta phải chuyển đổi ngôi sao cho phù hợp với từng tình huống.

Ví dụ: Tom **said** "I will go to England tomorrow".

→ Tom **said** (that) he would go to England the next day.

Ví dụ: Mary **says** "I am from England".

Mary **says** (that) she is from England

2. Các dạng câu tường thuật.

a. Câu khẳng định và phủ định

Động từ tường thuật thường là **said/told**.

Ví dụ: He **said**, "I have seen her today."

→ He **said** (that) he had seen her that day.

Ví dụ: The teacher **said** to Peter, "The prize was not given to you."

→ The teacher **told** Peter (that) the prize had not been given to him.

➤ **Chú ý:** **said to** → **told**

b. Câu hỏi

Động từ tường thuật thường là **asked/ wondered/ wanted to know**

- Với dạng câu **Yes/ No question**.

Ví dụ: She **asked** me, "Do you like reading books?"

→ She **asked** me if I liked reading books.

Ví dụ: He **said**, "Can you speak English, Mary?"

→ He **asked** Mary whether she could speak English.

- Với dạng câu **Wh question**.

Ví dụ: He **said**, "What is her name?"

→ He **asked** what her name was.

Ví dụ: She **said** to him, "Where do you live?"

→ She **asked** him where he lived.

c. Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời khuyên

Động từ tường thuật thường là **told/ asked/ ordered/ commanded, requested**

Khẳng định:	S + asked/ told + O + to V-inf
Phủ định:	S + asked/ told + O + not to V-inf

Ví dụ: The teacher **said**, "Answer the question, Nam."

→ The teacher **told** Nam to answer the question.

Ví dụ: Nam **said** to his friend, "Don't shut the door."

→ Nam **asked** his friend not to shut the door.

d. Câu cảm thán (Exclamation)

Câu cảm thán bắt đầu bằng **What + (a/an) ...! hoặc How + ...!** thường được thuật lại bằng động từ **exclaim/ say** that.

Ví dụ: What a lovely garden!

→ She **exclaimed/ said** that it was a lovely garden.

Or She **exclaimed/ said** that the garden was lovely.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: CÂU AO ƯỚC (WISH AND IF ONLY)

Mệnh đề sau *wish* và *if only* diễn tả một điều không có thật. Cấu trúc của *wish* và *if only* như sau

1. Diễn tả điều ước không có thật ở tương lai.

S + wish + S + would/ could + V

Ví dụ: She wishes Tom would be here tomorrow.

If only Tom would be here tomorrow.

2. Diễn tả điều ước không có thật ở hiện tại.

S + wish + S + Ved/ V2
(be → were)

Ví dụ: I wish Mary were here now. (Mary isn't here now.)

If only I had more money. (I don't have money.)

3. Diễn tả điều ước không có thật ở quá khứ.

S + wish + S + had + P_{II}

Ví dụ: We wish he had passed her exam last year. (He didn't pass the exam last year)

If only you hadn't told her about our plan. (You told her about our plan)

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: USED TO; BE/ GET USED TO + V-ING

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1. Ôn tập lại cấu trúc Used to

1.1 Used to + Verb: Đã từng, từng Chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ và bây giờ không còn nữa.

Ví dụ:

I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.

(trước đây tôi hút 1 gói thuốc 1 ngày nhưng từ 2 năm trở lại đây tôi không hút thuốc nữa)

I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

(Trước đây tôi thường lái xe đi làm nhưng hiện nay tôi đi làm bằng xe buýt).

1.2 To be used to + V-ing/ Noun: Trở nên quen với..

Ví dụ:

I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.

(Tôi thường ở 1 mình, và tôi đã ở một mình được một khoảng thời gian khá lâu).

Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.

(Hans đã sống ở Anh hơn 1 năm rồi nên giờ anh ấy quen lái xe bên tay trái)

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1.3 to get used to + V-ing/ noun: Đang quen với việc gì.

Ví dụ:

She has started working nights and is still getting used to sleeping during the day.

(Cô ấy bắt đầu làm việc vào ban đêm và dần quen với việc ngủ suốt ngày).

I have always lived in the country but now I'm beginning to get used to living in the city.

(Tôi luôn sống ở miền quê nhưng giờ đây tôi bắt đầu dần quen với việc sống ở thành phố).

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: CÁC KIỂU CÂU ĐỀ NGHỊ (SUGGESTIONS)

Có nhiều cách để đưa ra một câu đề nghị trong tiếng Anh. Thông thường nhất là các mẫu câu sau:

Suggestions	Responses
- Let's + V ...	- Yes, let's.
- Shall we + V ...?	- Good idea.
- Why don't we/ you + V ...?	- That's a good idea.
- What about/ How about + V-ing/ Noun ...?	
- S + suggest + V-ing/ N...	
- S + suggest + S + should + V ...	

Ví dụ:

- Let's go fishing this weekend. (Ngày cuối tuần này chúng ta đi câu nhé.)
- Lets study together. (Chúng ta hãy cùng nhau học.)
- Let's help that old man. (Chúng ta hãy giúp ông ấy.)
- What about going to the library? (Chúng ta đến thư viện nhé.)
- What about practising speaking English? (Chúng ta tập nói tiếng Anh nhé.)
- Why don't we study together? (Chúng ta học chung với nhau nhé.)
- Why don't we go swimming, instead? (Thay vào đó chúng ta đi bơi nhé.)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: ADJ + TO V và ADJ + THAT + CLAUSE.

1. TÍNH TỪ + TO V:

+ Động từ nguyên mẫu (to-infinitive) thường được dùng:

- Sau các tính từ diễn tả phản ứng và cảm xúc như: *glad, sorry, sad, delighted, pleased, happy, afraid, anxious, surprised, shocked...*

Ví dụ:

- Tom was surprised to see you. (Tom ngạc nhiên khi thấy bạn.)
- He's afraid to stay home alone at night (Anh ấy sợ ở nhà một mình vào ban đêm.)
- I'm very pleased to see you here. (Tôi rất vui mừng được gặp anh ở đây.)
- I was sorry to hear that your father is ill. (Tôi lấy làm tiếc khi nghe rằng cha của anh bị ốm.)

- Sau một số tính từ thông dụng khác như: *right, wrong, easy, difficult, certain, welcome, careful, important, interesting, lovely, ready, lucky, likely, good, hard, dangerous, safe...*, và sau các tính từ trong cấu trúc *enough* và *too*.

Ví dụ:

- He is difficult to understand. (Anh ấy thật khó hiểu.)
- The apples are ripe enough to pick. (Những quả táo đã đủ chín để hái.)
- English is not difficult to learn. (Tiếng Anh thì không khó học.)
- Sau tính từ trong cấu trúc câu nhấn mạnh với chủ ngữ giả **It**: **It + be + adjective + to-infinitive**

Ví dụ:

- It's interesting to talk to you. (Nói chuyện với bạn thật là thú vị.)
- It's difficult to learn Japanese. (Học tiếng Nhật thì rất khó.)

2. ADJECTIVE + THAT-CLAUSE

+ Mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause) thường được dùng với các tính từ diễn tả xúc cảm, sự lo lắng, sự tin tưởng,... Ví dụ: *delighted, glad, pleased, relieved, sorry, afraid, anxious, worried, confident, certain, surprising...*

✓ Cấu trúc chung: **Subject + be + adjective + that-clause**

Ví dụ:

- I am delighted that you passed your exam. (Tôi rất vui vì anh đã vượt qua kỳ thi.)
- It was quite surprising that he passed the examination. (Thật đáng ngạc nhiên là anh ấy đã thi đậu.)
- I am afraid that I can't accept this assignment. (Tôi e rằng tôi không thể nhận nhiệm vụ này.)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: TỪ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG (QUANTIFIER)

- Từ định lượng là những từ dùng để đề cập đến số lượng
- Một số từ và cụm từ chỉ số lượng lớn và nhỏ là:

Quantitative words	Meaning
a lot of / lots of	nhiều
a great deal of	nhiều
a large amount of	nhiều
a few	một ít
few	ít
a little	một ít
little	ít
many	nhiều
much	nhiều

1. A lot of / lots of, many và much

Những từ này đề cập đến số lượng lớn:

- *A lot of* và *lots of* được dùng với danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được trong câu xác định.

Ví dụ:

- There are a lot of bananas in the fridge.
- Learning a foreign language needs lots of time.
- *Many* được dùng với danh từ số nhiều và *much* dùng trước danh từ không đếm được

Ví dụ:

- I do not have many French books.
- Schools leavers do not give much thought to the jobs of their choice.
- *Many* và *Much* cũng có thể được dùng sau các từ *very*, *so*, *too*, *as* và *how* trong câu xác định, câu phủ định và câu hỏi.
- She put too much salt in the soup.
- He made so many mistakes in his writing.
- How much of the roof needs repairing?
- How many students are there in your class?
- *A great deal of* / *a large amount of* được dùng với danh từ không đếm được

Ví dụ: A great deal of learners' attention should be paid to the uses of English tenses.

A large number of được dùng với danh từ số nhiều

Ví dụ: A large number of rare animals disappear nowadays.

2. A few, few, a little và little

A few và *a little* đề cập đến số lượng nhỏ. Những từ này được dùng chủ yếu trong câu xác định. *A few* được dùng trước danh từ số nhiều và *a little* dùng trước danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ:

- There are a few students in the room.
- There is a little sugar in the jar.
- *Few* và *little* mang nghĩa phủ định

Ví dụ:

- I feel sorry for her. She has few friends. (She has almost no friend)
(Tôi thấy đáng tiếc cho cô ấy. Cô ấy hầu như không có bạn bè.)
- I have little money. I don't even have enough money to buy food for dinner.
(I have almost no money)
(Tôi cạn túi rồi. Thậm chí tôi không còn đủ tiền để mua thức ăn tối nữa)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: CÁC LOẠI CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN (TYPES OF CONDITIONAL)

1. Bảng tóm tắt các loại câu điều kiện và cách sử dụng.

Type (Dạng câu)	Forms and examples (Cấu trúc và ví dụ)	Usage (Cách sử dụng)
0	If + S + V(s/es), S + V(s/es)/ câu mệnh lệnh Ví dụ: If you put water in the fridge, it turns into ice. (Nếu bạn cho nước vào tủ lạnh, nó hóa thành đá.) If you heat ice, it turns into water. (Nếu bạn đun nóng đá, nó hóa thành nước)	Diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên
1	If + S + V(s/es), S + will/ can/ shall ... + V Ví dụ: If I get good mark, my parents will be very happy. (Nếu tôi đạt điểm tốt, bố mẹ tôi sẽ rất vui) If you don't do your homework, your teacher will punish you. (Nếu bạn không làm bài tập, cô giáo của bạn sẽ phạt bạn)	Diễn tả điều có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai
2	If + S + V2/ Ved, S + would/ could/ should ... + V Ví dụ: If I were a billionaire, I would travel around the world. (I am not a billionaire.) (Nếu tôi là một tỉ phú, tôi sẽ đi du lịch khắp thế giới.) (tôi không phải là một tỉ phú.) If he had experience, he could join our group. (He doesn't have experience) (Nếu anh ấy có kinh nghiệm, anh ấy có thể tham gia nhóm của chúng tôi) (Anh ta không có kinh nghiệm.)	Diễn tả điều không có thật ở hiện tại
3	If + S + Had + V3/Ved, S + would/ could + have + V3/Ved Ví dụ: If she had passed the exam, she would have had a new computer. (She didn't pass the exam.)	Diễn tả điều không có thật trong quá khứ

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

	(Nếu cô ấy vượt qua kỳ thi, cô ấy sẽ có một chiếc máy tính mới.) (Cô ấy không vượt qua kỳ thi.) If Mary had finished her homework, she would have gone out with us. (Mary didn't finish her homework) (Nếu Mary đã hoàn thành bài tập về nhà, cô ấy sẽ đi chơi với chúng mình.) (Mary chưa hoàn thành bài tập về nhà)	
Hỗn hợp	If + S + had + V3/Ved, S + would + V Ví dụ: If you had sent the letter yesterday, I would receive it today. (You didn't sent the letter yesterday.) (Nếu bạn đã gửi thư ngày hôm qua, tôi sẽ nhận được nó hôm nay.) If she had told me her plan, I would give her money. (She didn't told me her plan.) (Nếu cô ấy bảo tôi về kế hoạch của cô ấy, tôi sẽ đưa tiền cho cô ấy.) (Cô ấy không bảo tôi về kế hoạch của cô ấy.)	Diễn tả điều không có thật trong quá khứ và điều không có thật ở hiện tại

2. Những điểm cần lưu ý.

- Trong câu điều kiện loại 1 "*If... not*" có thể được thay bằng "*unless*" (trừ phi):

Ví dụ: We will be late if we don't hurry.

→ We will be late unless we hurry.

Ví dụ: If I have time, I can help you.

→ Unless I have time, I can't help you.

- Bỏ *if* trong 3 loại câu điều kiện (phải có đảo ngữ)

Ví dụ: If it should be necessary, I will go.

→ Should it be necessary, I will go.

Ví dụ: If I were rich, I would buy a new car.

→ Were I rich, I would buy a new car.

Ví dụ: If you had asked me, I would have told you the answer.

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

- Một số từ/ cụm từ có thể thay cho *if* với nghĩa tương đương:

provided that/ so(as) long as (miễn là)/ in case (trong trường hợp)/ on condition that (với điều kiện)

Ví dụ: You can borrow my book provided that you promise to bring it back.

= You can borrow my book if you promise to bring it back.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: MẠO TỪ: A, AN, THE (ARTICLE: A, AN, THE)

1. Cách sử dụng mạo từ không xác định “A” và “An”

Dùng “a” hoặc “an” trước một danh từ đếm được số ít (singular nouns). Chúng có nghĩa là một. Chúng được dùng trong câu có tính khái quát hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể chưa được đề cập từ trước.

Ex: A ball is round. (Trái bóng tròn - nghĩa chung chung, khái quát, chỉ tất cả các quả bóng)

Mạo từ “a”	Mạo từ “an”
Dùng “an” với: Mạo từ “an” được dùng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (trong cách phát âm, chứ không phải trong cách viết). Bao gồm: - Các từ bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm a, e, i, o, u - Một số từ bắt đầu bằng u, y - Một số từ bắt đầu bằng h câm - Các từ mở đầu bằng một số chữ viết tắt Ex: an aircraft, an empty glass, an object Ex: an uncle, an umbrella Ex: an heir, haft an hour Ex: an S.O.S/ an M.P	Dùng “a” với: - Dùng “a” trước các từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm. Chúng bao gồm các chữ cái còn lại và một số trường hợp bắt đầu bằng u, y, h - Đứng trước một danh từ mở đầu bằng “uni”, “eu” phải dùng “a” Ex: a house, a university, a home party, a heavy load, a uniform, a union, a year income,... Ex: a university, a uniform, a universal, a union, Europe

2. Cách dùng mạo từ xác định “The”

- Dùng “the” trước một danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể về mặt tính chất, đặc điểm, vị trí hoặc đã được đề cập đến trước đó, hoặc những khái niệm phổ thông, ai cũng biết

Ex: The boy in the corner is my friend

(Cậu bé đứng ở góc đường là bạn tôi - Cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đó là “cậu bé” nào)

Sau đây là một số trường hợp sử dụng “the” và không sử dụng “the” thường gặp.

Có "The"	Không "The"
Dùng trước tên các đại dương, sông ngòi, biển, vịnh và các cụm hồ (số nhiều) <i>Ex: The Red Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Great Lakes</i> Trước tên các dãy núi <i>Ex: The Rocky Mountains, The Everest Mountains</i> Trước tên những vật thể duy nhất trong vũ trụ hoặc trên thế giới <i>Ex: The earth, the moon, the sun</i> The schools, colleges, universities + of + danh từ riêng <i>Ex: The University of Florida</i> The + số thứ tự + danh từ <i>Ex: The third chapter (chương thứ ba)</i> Trước tên các cuộc chiến tranh khu vực với điều kiện tên khu vực đó phải được tính từ hoá <i>Ex: The Korean War, The American Civil War (cuộc nội chiến Mỹ)</i> Trước tên các nước có hai từ trở lên (ngoại trừ Great Britain) <i>Ex: The United States, The Central African Republic (Cộng hòa Trung Phi)</i> Trước tên các nước được coi là một quần đảo hoặc một quần đảo <i>Ex: The Philipines, The Virgin Islands, The Hawaii</i> Trước tên các tài liệu hoặc sự kiện lịch sử <i>Ex: The Constitution (Hiến pháp)</i> Trước tên các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số <i>Ex: The Indians</i> Trước tên các nhạc cụ khi đề cập đến các nhạc cụ đó nói chung hoặc khi chơi các nhạc cụ đó. <i>Ex: The violin is difficult to play</i>	Trước tên một hồ <i>Ex: Lake Geneva, Xuan Huong lake</i> Trước tên một ngọn núi <i>Ex: Mount Vesuvius, Mount Langbiang</i> Trước tên các hành tinh hoặc các chòm sao <i>Ex: Venus (sao Kim), Mars (sao Hỏa)</i> Trước tên các trường này nếu trước nó là một tên riêng <i>Ex: Stetson University, Dalat University</i> Trước các danh từ đi cùng với một số đếm <i>Ex: Chapter three (chương ba)</i> <i>Word War One (Thế chiến thứ Nhất)</i> Trước tên các nước chỉ có một từ <i>Ex: China, France, Venezuela, Vietnam</i> Trước tên các nước mở đầu bằng New, một tính từ chỉ hướng: <i>Ex: New Zealand, North Korean, France</i> Trước tên các lục địa, tỉnh, tiểu bang, thành phố, quận, huyện: <i>Ex: Europe, Florida</i> Trước tên bất kì môn thể thao nào <i>Ex: baseball, basketball</i> Trước các danh từ trừu tượng (trừ một số trường hợp đặc biệt): <i>Ex: freedom, happiness</i> Trước tên các môn học nói chung <i>Ex: Mathematics (Toán học)</i> Trước tên các ngày lễ, tết <i>Ex: Christmas, Thanksgiving (Lễ Tạ Ơn)</i> Trước tên các loại hình nhạc cụ trong các hình thức âm nhạc cụ thể (Jazz, Rock, classical music..) <i>Ex: To perform jazz on trumpet and piano (Biểu diễn nhạc Jazz bằng kèn và đàn piano)</i>

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

❖ Mệnh đề quan hệ:

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề dùng để giải thích rõ hơn về danh từ đứng trước nó. Nó được nối bởi một đại từ quan hệ.

Ví dụ: The woman *who is talking to the teacher* is my mother.

Trong câu này phần được viết chữ nghiêng được gọi là một *relative clause*, nó đứng sau danh từ "the woman" và dùng để xác định danh từ đó. Mệnh đề quan hệ được sử dụng với một đại từ quan hệ.

1. Các đại từ quan hệ

Đại từ quan hệ	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
Who	Làm chủ ngữ và thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ người	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
Whom	Làm tân ngữ và thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ người	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
Which	Làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ và thay thế cho 1 danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật.	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? She gave me a book which I like very much.
Whose	Chỉ sở hữu; whose được dùng với cả người và vật	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
That	Có thể dùng thay thế cho who/whom/ which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.	The boy that (who) is the most intelligent in this class is my brother. The doctor that (whom) you met at the hospital is very talented. I like the dress that (which) she is wearing.

➤ Chú ý:

Có 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định và mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định.

Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định (Defining relative clause)	Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (Non-defining relative clause)
Đây là mệnh đề cần thiết. Mệnh đề này là một bộ phận của câu. Thiếu nó câu sẽ không đầy đủ ý nghĩa. Ví dụ: - I told you about the woman who lives next door. - I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.	Đây là loại mệnh đề không cần thiết vì tiền ngữ đã được xác định, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Trước danh từ thường có: <i>this, that, these, those, my, his...</i> hoặc tên riêng.

- Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof? She gave me a book which I like very much. - Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse? Lưu ý: Có thể dùng THAT trong mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định.	Ví dụ: - That man, whom you saw yesterday, is Mr Pike. - This is Mr Jones, who helped me last week. - Mary, whose sister I know, has won an Oscar. - Harry told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much. Lưu ý: Không được dùng THAT trong mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (non-defining relative clause).
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2. Relative adverb (Trạng từ quan hệ)

Trạng từ quan hệ có thể được sử dụng thay cho một đại từ quan hệ và giới từ. Cách nói này sẽ làm cho câu dễ hiểu hơn.

Ví dụ: This is the shop **in which** I bought my bike.

→ This is the shop **where** I bought my bike.

Trạng từ quan hệ	Nghĩa	Cách sử dụng	Ví dụ
when	in/on which	Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ cụm thời gian	I remember the day <i>when</i> we met him
where	in/at which	Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn	I remember the place <i>where</i> we met him
why	for which	Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lý do	I remember the reason <i>why</i> we met him

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: V-ING VÀ V INFINITIVE (GERUND AND INFINITIVE)

❖ GERUND (V-ING) (DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

1. Cách sử dụng

- Là chủ ngữ của câu: dancing bored him.
- Bỏ ngữ của động từ: her hobby is painting.
- Là bổ ngữ: Seeing is believing.
- Sau giới từ: He was accused of smuggling.
- Sau một vài động từ: avoid, mind, enjoy,...

2. Một số cách dùng khác

✓ V + V-ing

+ Những động từ sau được theo sau bởi V-ing:

admit, avoid, delay, enjoy, excuse, consider, deny, finish, imagine, forgive, keep, mind, miss, postpone, practise, resist, risk, propose, detest, dread, resent, pardon, try, fancy, etc.

Ví dụ:

- He admitted taking the money. (Anh ta thừa nhận đã lấy tiền)
- Would you consider selling the property? (Bạn sẽ xem xét bán nhà chứ?)
- He kept complaining. (Anh ta vẫn tiếp tục phàn nàn)

✓ V + pre + V-ing

V-ing được dùng sau một động từ dùng kèm với giới từ

apologize for, accuse of, insist on, feel like, congratulate on, suspect of, look forward to, dream of, succeed in, object to, approve/disapprove of, etc.

V-ing cũng dùng sau những cụm từ như:

Các cụm từ	Ý nghĩa
- It's no use / it's no good/ there's no point (in) + V-ing	- vô ích khi làm gì
- It's (not) worth + V-ing	- không xứng đáng
- have difficult (in) + V-ing	- gặp khó khăn khi làm gì
- It's a waste of time/ money + V-ing	- lãng phí thời gian khi làm gì
- spend/ waste time/money + V-ing	- sử dụng/ lãng phí tiền/ thời gian cho việc gì
- be/ get used to + V-ing	- quen với việc làm gì
= be/ get accustomed to + V-ing	- bạn có phiền không nếu làm gì đó
- do/ would you mind + V-ing?	- bạn rón làm gì đó
- be busy with + V-ing	- làm việc này thì sao (dùng để đề xuất)
- what about + V-ing? how about + V-ing	- thực hiện việc gì đó với động từ go (đi mua sắm, đi bơi...)
- go + V-ing (go shopping, go swimming...)	

❖ V-INFINITIVE (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN THỂ)

✓ Verb + to V

Những động từ sau được theo sau trực tiếp bởi to-infinitive: agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, decide, determine, fail, endeavour, happen, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, prepare, promise, prove, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, try, volunteer, expect, want,...

Ví dụ:

- She agreed to pay \$50. (Cô ấy đã đồng ý trả 50 đô la)
- Two men failed to return from the expedition. (Hai người đàn ông thất bại trở về từ cuộc thám hiểm)
- The remnants refused to leave. (Những tàn dư còn lại không được xóa bỏ)
- She volunteered to help the disabled. (Cô ấy tình nguyện giúp đỡ người tàn tật)

✓ Verb + how/ what/ when/ where/ which/ why + to V

Những động từ sử dụng công thức này là: ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see, show, think, understand, want to know, wonder...

Ví dụ:

- He discovered how to open the safe. (Anh ấy phát hiện ra làm thế nào để mở một cách an toàn)
- I found out where to buy fruit cheaply. (Tôi đã tìm ra nơi mua hoa quả rẻ)
- She couldn't think what to say. (Cô ấy không thể nghĩ ra điều gì để nói)
- I showed her which button to press. (Tôi chỉ cho cô ấy phải ấn nút nào)

✓ **Verb + Object + to V**

Những động từ theo công thức này là: advise, allow, enable, encourage, forbid, force, hear, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, request, remind, train, urge, want, tempt...

Ví dụ:

- These glasses will enable you to see in the dark. (Cái kính này sẽ cho phép bạn nhìn trong bóng tối)
- She encouraged me to try again. (Cô ấy khuyến khích tôi thử lại lần nữa)
- They forbade her to leave the house. (Họ cấm cô ấy rời khỏi nhà)
- They persuaded us to go with them. (Họ đã thuyết phục chúng tôi đi với họ)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 14: CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU (MODAL VERBS)

❖ Đặc tính chung của động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verbs)

1. Động từ khuyết thiếu được theo sau bởi một động từ nguyên thể bare infinitive.

S + Modal Verbs + V(bare-infinitive)

Ví dụ: They can speak French and English.

2. Không biến đổi dạng thứ trong các ngôi.

Ví dụ: He can use our phone. (He use your phone)

I. CAN – COULD

A. Can

Can chỉ có 2 thì: Hiện tại và Quá khứ đơn. Những hình thức khác ta dùng động từ tương đương “be able to”. **Can** cũng có thể được dùng như một trợ động từ để hình thành một số cách nói riêng.

1. **Can** và **could** có nghĩa là “có thể”, diễn tả một khả năng (ability).

Ví dụ: Can you swim?

She could ride a bicycle when she was five years old.

2. **Can** cũng diễn tả một điều có thể xảy đến (possibility). Trong câu hỏi và câu cảm thán **can** có nghĩa là “Is it possible...?”

Ví dụ: Can it be true?

It surely can't be four o'clock already!

3. **Can not** được dùng để diễn tả một điều không thể xảy ra.

Ví dụ: He can't go to the zoo because of the rain.

B. Could

1. **Could** là thì quá khứ đơn của **can**.

Ví dụ: She could swim when she was five.

2. *Could* còn được dùng trong câu điều kiện.

Ví dụ: If you tried, you could do that work.

3. Trong cách nói thân mật, *Could* được xem như nhiều tính chất lịch sự hơn CAN.

Ví dụ: Can you change a 20-dollar note for me, please?

Could you tell me the right time, please?

4. *Could* được dùng để diễn tả một sự ngờ vực hay một lời phản kháng nhẹ nhàng.

Ví dụ: His story could be true, but I hardly think it is.

I could do the job today, but I'd rather put it off until tomorrow.

II. MAY – MIGHT

1. *May* và dạng quá khứ *Might* diễn tả sự xin phép, cho phép (permission).

Ví dụ: May I take this book? – Yes, you may.

She asked if she might go to the party.

2. *May/ Might* dùng để diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra hay không thể xảy ra.

Ví dụ: It may rain.

He admitted that the news might be true.

III. MUST

1. *Must* có nghĩa là “phải” diễn tả một mệnh lệnh hay một sự bắt buộc.

Ví dụ: You must drive on the left in London.

2. *Must* dùng trong câu suy luận logic.

Ví dụ: Are you going home at midnight? You must be mad!

You have worked hard all day; You must be tired.

3. *Must Not (Mustn't)* diễn tả một lệnh cấm.

Ví dụ: You mustn't walk on the grass.

➤ Chú ý:

– *Have to* dùng thay cho *must* trong những hình thức mà *must* không dùng được.

Ví dụ: We will have to hurry if we are going to catch the twelve o'clock train.

– *Have to* không thể thay thế *must* trong câu suy luận logic.

Ví dụ: He must be mad.

– *Must* và *have to* đều có thể dùng để diễn tả sự cưỡng bách, bắt buộc (compulsion). Tuy nhiên *must* thể hiện sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói trong khi *have to* diễn tả sự bắt buộc đến từ phía bên ngoài (ví dụ các quy định pháp luật).

Ví dụ: You must do what I tell you. (Bạn phải làm điều mà tớ bảo bạn.)

Passengers must cross the line by the bridge. (Lệnh của Cục Đường Sắt)

Passengers have to cross the line by the bridge. (Vì không còn đường nào khác)

IV. SHALL – SHOULD

A. Shall

Được dùng trong những trường hợp sau:

– Dùng trong câu trúc thì Tương lai (Simple Future) ở ngôi thứ nhất.

Ví dụ: I shall do what I like.

– Diễn tả một lời hứa (promise), một sự quả quyết (determination) hay một mối đe dọa (threat).

Ví dụ: If you work hard, you shall have a holiday on Saturday. (promise)

He shall suffer for this; he shall pay you what he owes you. (threat)

These people want to buy my house, but they shan't have it. (determination)

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B. Should

Được dùng để khuyên ai đó nên làm điều gì.

Ví dụ: You should do what the teacher tells you.

– Dùng thay cho **ought to, had better**.

V. Will – Would

1. Will

- Được dùng ở thì Tương lai (simple future), diễn tả một kế hoạch (plan), sự mong muốn (willingness), một lời hứa (promise) hay một sự quả quyết (determination).
- OK! I will pay you at the rate you ask. (willingness)
- I won't forget little Margaret's birthday. I will send her a present. (promise)

2. Would

- Dùng để hình thành thì Tương lai trong quá khứ (future in the past) hay các thì trong câu điều kiện.

Ví dụ: He said he would send it to me, but he didn't.

If she were here, she would help us.

He would have been very happy if he had known about it.

- Diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ. Với nghĩa này, *Would* có thể dùng thay cho *used to*.

Ví dụ: Every day he would get up at six o'clock and light the fire.

VI. Ought to

Ought to có nghĩa là “nên”, gần giống với *should*. Trong hầu hết các trường hợp *ought to* có thể được thay thế bằng *should*.

Ví dụ: They ought to (should) pay the money.

He ought to (should) be ashamed of himself.

VII. Used to

- *Used to* diễn tả một thói quen thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: He used to go fishing when he was small.

Chú ý dạng phủ định và nghi vấn:

Khẳng định	S + used + to V
Phủ định	S + didn't + V
Nghi vấn	Did + S + V?

Phân biệt *USED TO* và một số hình thức khác

- *Used to* + infinitive: hành động liên tục trong quá khứ
- (Be) *Used to* + V-ing: quen với một việc gì
- (Get) *Used to* + V-ing: làm quen với một việc gì.

Ví dụ: He used to work six days a week. (Now he doesn't)

It took my brother two weeks to get used to working at night. Now he's used to it.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 15: CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI (TAG QUESTION)

Trong câu hỏi đuôi, người đặt câu hỏi đưa ra một mệnh đề (mệnh đề chính) nhưng không hoàn toàn chắc chắn về tính đúng / sai của mệnh đề đó, do vậy họ dùng câu hỏi dạng này để kiểm chứng về mệnh đề đưa ra.

Ví dụ:

He should stay in bed, *shouldn't he*?

She has been studying English for two years, *hasn't she*?

There are only twenty-eight days in February, *aren't there*?

It's raining now, isn't it? (Trời vẫn còn mưa, phải không?)

You and I talked with the professor yesterday, *didn't we*?

You won't be leaving for now, will you?

Jill and Joe haven't been to America, *have they*?

Câu hỏi đuôi chia làm hai thành phần tách biệt nhau bởi dấu phẩy theo quy tắc sau:

- Sử dụng trợ động từ giống như ở mệnh đề chính để làm phần đuôi câu hỏi. Nếu không có trợ động từ thì dùng do, does, did để thay thế.
- Nếu mệnh đề chính ở thể khẳng định thì phần đuôi ở thể phủ định và ngược lại.
- Thời của động từ ở đuôi phải theo thời của động từ ở mệnh đề chính.
- Chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính và của phần đuôi là giống nhau. Đại từ ở phần đuôi luôn phải để ở dạng chủ ngữ (in subject form)
- Phần đuôi nếu ở dạng phủ định thì thường được rút gọn (n't). Nếu không rút gọn thì phải theo thứ tự: auxiliary + subject + not? (He saw it yesterday, did he not?)
- Động từ *have* có thể là động từ chính, cũng có thể là trợ động từ. Khi nó là động từ chính của mệnh đề trong tiếng Anh Mỹ thì phần đuôi phải dùng trợ động từ do, does hoặc did.
- *There is, there are* và *it is* là các chủ ngữ giả nên phần đuôi được phép dùng lại *there* hoặc *it*

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 16: TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ (ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB)

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1. Tính từ:

- Đứng trước danh từ: adj + N She is a good student.
- Sau động từ to be He is tall.
- Sau các động từ liên kết như: *become, get, feel, look, seem, taste, smell, sound,...*

Ví dụ: The coffee smells good.

She looks sad.

- Sau các đại từ bất định: *something, anything, everything, nothing, somebody, someone, anybody, anything,...*

Ví dụ: Is there anything new?

2. Trạng từ:

- Đứng sau động từ thường

Ví dụ: She drives carefully.

- be + adv + V3/-ed

The house was completely destroyed.

➤ **Note:** Trạng từ *well* đứng sau động từ "to be" để chỉ sức khỏe

Ví dụ: I'm not very well.

- **Cách thành lập trạng từ:** thêm -ly vào sau tính từ
- + careful → carefully
- + careless → carelessly
- + happy → happily
- + sad → sadly
- + slow → slowly
- Một số từ vừa là tính từ, vừa là trạng từ: *fast, hard, early, late*

Ví dụ: He drives very fast.

She works hard.

3. Tính từ + Mệnh đề

Một số tính từ chỉ cảm giác như: *glad, happy, pleased, delighted, excited, sorry, disappointed, amazed*, có thể có một mệnh đề theo sau

Ví dụ: We are glad that everyone came back home safely. (Chúng tôi vui mừng rằng mọi người về nhà an toàn.)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 17: CÁC TỪ NỐI (CONNECTIVES)

Các từ nối phổ biến nhất trong tiếng anh là: *and, but, or* (hoặc/ hay; “*or else*” nếu không), *so* (do đó, vì thế), *therefore* (do đó), *however* (tuy nhiên). Các từ nối này được dùng để nối hai từ, hai cụm từ hay hai mệnh đề cùng loại, chức năng hay cấu trúc.

1. And: dùng để bổ sung thông tin (additional information),

Ví dụ: This appliance is modern and economical. (Thiết bị này hiện đại và tiết kiệm.)

His father is a doctor and he works in a hospital. (Cha anh ấy là bác sĩ và ông ấy làm việc trong một bệnh viện.)

2. Or: diễn tả sự chọn lựa.

Ví dụ: Do you study Maths or Chemistry? (Bạn học toán hay vật lý?)

Does he live in the city centre or in the suburbs? (Anh ấy sống ở trung tâm thành phố hay ở ngoại ô?)

Or else (nếu không): diễn tả một điều kiện.

Ví dụ: You must hurry or (else) you'll be late for the bus. (Bạn phải nhanh lên nếu không bạn sẽ lỡ xe bus.)

3. But: nối hai ý tương phản nhau

Ví dụ: He's fat but his brother isn't. (Anh ấy mập nhưng bạn của anh ấy thì không.)

That man is famous but humble. (Người đàn ông đó nổi tiếng nhưng khiêm tốn.)

➤ **Chú ý:** *However* (tuy nhiên): diễn tả sự tương phản. Nó đồng nghĩa với *but* nhưng luôn luôn nối liền hai mệnh đề.

Ví dụ: He's over seventy; however, he's still active. (Ông ấy trên 70, tuy nhiên ông ấy vẫn năng động.)

It's raining hard; the game is, however, going on. (Trời đang mưa to; tuy nhiên trận đấu vẫn tiếp tục.)

4. So (vì thế, do đó): diễn tả hậu quả.

Ví dụ: He's busy, so he can't help you. (Anh ấy bận, do vậy anh ấy không thể giúp bạn.)

The test was easy, so most of the pupils could do it.

➤ **Chú ý:** *Therefore* (do đó, vì thế): đồng nghĩa với *so*. Nó dùng để chỉ hậu quả của một hành động.

Ví dụ: He's at the meeting now; therefore he can't answer your phone.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 18: CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (PHRASAL VERB)

1. Định nghĩa:

Cụm động từ (Phrasal Verb) là kết hợp của một động từ cơ bản đi kèm với một hoặc hai giới từ. Nghĩa của Phrasal Verb không phải luôn luôn là sự kết hợp nghĩa của các từ tạo nên nó. Do đó chúng ta cần lưu ý về mặt ý nghĩa của cụm động từ.

Ví dụ: Look after: trông nom, chăm sóc

Go on: tiếp tục

2. Một số cụm động từ phổ biến trong tiếng Anh.

Bear out = confirm Ví dụ: The other witnesses will bear out what I say	Xác nhận
Bring in = introduce Ví dụ: They want to bring in a bill to limit arms exports	Giới thiệu
Gear up for = prepare for Ví dụ: Cycle organizations are gearing up for National Bike Week.	Chuẩn bị
Pair up with = team up with Ví dụ: Sally decided to pair up with Jason for the dance contest.	Hợp tác
Cut down = reduce Ví dụ: We need to cut the article down to 1 000 words.	Cắt giảm
Look back on = remember Ví dụ: She usually looks back on her childhood.	Nhớ lại
Bring up = raise Ví dụ: He was brought up by his aunt.	Nuôi dưỡng
Hold on = wait Ví dụ: Hold on a minute while I get my breath back.	Chờ đợi
Turn down = refuse Ví dụ: He has been turned down for ten jobs so far.	Từ chối
Talk over = discuss Ví dụ: They talked over the proposal and decided to give it their approval.	Thảo luận

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

Leave out = not include, omit <i>Ví dụ:</i> If you are a student, you can omit questions 16 –18.	Bỏ qua
Break down <i>Ví dụ:</i> The telephone system has broken down.	Đổ vỡ, hư hỏng
Put forward = suggest <i>Ví dụ:</i> Can I put you forward for club secretary	Đề xuất, gợi ý
Dress up <i>Ví dụ:</i> There's no need to dress up. Come as you are.	Ăn vận (trang trọng)
Stand for <i>Ví dụ:</i> 'The book's by T.C. Smith.' 'What does the 'T.C.' stand for?'	Viết tắt cho
Keep up = continue <i>Ví dụ:</i> Well done! Keep up the good work/Keep it up	Tiếp tục
Look after = take care of <i>Ví dụ:</i> Who's going to look after the children while you're away?	Trông nom, chăm sóc
Work out = calculate <i>Ví dụ:</i> It'll work out cheaper to travel by bus.	Tính toán
Show up = arrive <i>Ví dụ:</i> It was getting late when she finally showed up	Tới, đến
Come about = happen <i>Ví dụ:</i> Can you tell me how the accident came about	Xảy ra
Hold up = stop, delay <i>Ví dụ:</i> An accident is holding up traffic	Dừng lại, hoãn lại
Call off = cancel <i>Ví dụ:</i> The game was called off because of bad weather	Hoãn, Hủy bỏ
Look for = expect, hope for <i>Ví dụ:</i> We shall be looking for an improvement in your work this term	Trông đợi
Fix up = arrange <i>Ví dụ:</i> I'll fix you up with a place to stay.	Sắp xếp
Get by = manage to live <i>Ví dụ:</i> How does she get by on such a small salary?	Sống bằng
Check in <i>Ví dụ:</i> Please check in at least an hour before departure.	Làm thủ tục vào cửa

Check out <i>Ví dụ:</i> Please check out at the reception area	Làm thủ tục ra
Drop by (drop in on) <i>Ví dụ:</i> I thought I'd drop in on you while I was passing.	Ghé qua
Come up with <i>Ví dụ:</i> She came up with a new idea for increasing sales.	Nghĩ ra
Call up = phone <i>Ví dụ:</i> She's out for lunch. Please call up later	Gọi điện
Call on = visit <i>Ví dụ:</i> My mother's friends call upon her every Wednesday	Thăm
Think over = consider <i>Ví dụ:</i> Let me think over your request for a day or so.	Xem xét, cân nhắc
Talk over = discuss <i>Ví dụ:</i> They talked over the proposal and decided to give it their approval	Thảo luận
Move on <i>Ví dụ:</i> Can we move on to the next item on the agenda?	Chuyển sang
Go over = examine <i>Ví dụ:</i> Go over your work before you hand it in.	Xem xét
Put sth down = write sth, make a note of sth <i>Ví dụ:</i> The meeting's on the 22nd. Put it down in your diary.	Ghi chép lại
Clear up = tidy <i>Ví dụ:</i> I'm fed up with clearing up after you!	Dọn dẹp
Carry out = execute <i>Ví dụ:</i> Extensive tests have been carried out on the patient.	Tiến hành
Break in <i>Ví dụ:</i> Burglars had broken in while we were away.	Đột nhập
Back up <i>Ví dụ:</i> I'll back you up if they don't believe you.	Ủng hộ
Turn away = turn down <i>Ví dụ:</i> They had nowhere to stay so I couldn't turn them away	Từ chối
Wake up = get up <i>Ví dụ:</i> Wake up and listen!	Thức dậy
Warm up <i>Ví dụ:</i> Let's warm up before entering the main part	Khởi động

Đôi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

Turn off <i>Ví dụ:</i> They've turned off the water while they repair a burst pipe.	Tắt
Turn on <i>Ví dụ:</i> I'll turn the television on.	Bật
Fall down <i>Ví dụ:</i> Many buildings in the old part of the city are falling down.	Xuống cấp
Find out <i>Ví dụ:</i> I haven't found anything out about him yet.	Tìm ra
Get off <i>Ví dụ:</i> We got off straight after breakfast.	Khởi hành
Give up <i>Ví dụ:</i> They gave up without a fight	Từ bỏ
Go up = increase <i>Ví dụ:</i> The price of cigarettes is going up	Tăng lên
Pick someone up <i>Ví dụ:</i> I'll pick you up at five	Đón ai đó
Take up <i>Ví dụ:</i> He takes up his duties next week	Bắt đầu một hoạt động mới
Speed up <i>Ví dụ:</i> Can you try and speed things up a bit?	Tăng tốc
Grow up <i>Ví dụ:</i> Their children have all grown up and left home now	Lớn lên
Catch up with <i>Ví dụ:</i> Go on ahead. I'll catch up with you	Theo kịp
Cut off <i>Ví dụ:</i> He had his finger cut off in an accident at work.	Cắt bỏ cái gì đó
Account for <i>Ví dụ:</i> How do you account for the show's success?	Giải thích
Belong to <i>Ví dụ:</i> Who does this watch belong to?	Thuộc về
Break away <i>Ví dụ:</i> The prisoner broke away from his guards.	Bỏ trốn
Delight in <i>Ví dụ:</i> She delights in walking	Thích thú về

Exercise

1. Where
2. Don't

3. Jean
4. Look
5. He (s)
6. Shh!
- nothing
7. Oh no
8. Mary
9. Sorry
10. I (th)

Exercise

1. I (liv)
- friend
2. I can
3. Where
4. He (r)
5. How
6. Norm
- week
7. What
8. I (w)
9. He
10. We

Exercise

1. What
2. He (s)
3. At t
4. It is
5. In th
- we (

PHẦN B: TEST**CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: CÁC THÌ CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ (TENSES OF VERB)****Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets: simple present or present continuous.**

- Where's John? He (listen) _____ to a new CD in his room.
- Don't forget to take your umbrella with you to London. You know it always (rain) _____ in England.
- Jean (work) _____ hard all day but she (not work) _____ at the moment.
- Look! That boy (run) _____ after the bus. He (want) _____ to catch it.
- He (speak) _____ German so well because he (come) _____ from Germany.
- Shh! The boss (come) _____. We (meet) _____ him in an hour and nothing is ready!
- Oh no! Look! It (snow) _____ again. It always (snow) _____ in this country.
- Mary (swim) _____ very well, but she (not run) _____ very fast.
- Sorry I can't help you. I (not know) _____ where she keeps her files.
- I (think) _____ your new hat (look) _____ nice on you.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets: simple present or present continuous.

- I (live) _____ with my parents but right now I (stay) _____ with some friends for a few days.
- I can't talk on the phone now. I (drive) _____ home.
- Where are the children? They (lie) _____ on the beach over there.
- He (not understand) _____ what you (talk) _____ about. He's foreign.
- How much your suitcase (weigh) _____? It (look) _____ really heavy.
- Normally I (start) _____ work at eight o'clock but I (start) _____ at 7 this week. We are busy just now.
- What's that smell? Something (burn) _____ in the kitchen.
- I (work) overtime this month because I (save up) _____ to buy a car.
- He (smoke) _____ thirty cigarettes a day but at the moment he (try) _____ very hard to cut down.
- We usually (read) _____ books, (listen) _____ to music or (watch) _____ TV.

Exercise 3: Put the verbs in brackets: simple present or present continuous.

- What (do) _____ now?
- He (water) _____ flowers in the garden.
- At the moment, my sisters (play) _____ volleyball and my brother (play) _____ soccer.
- It is 9.00; my family (watch) _____ TV.
- In the summer, I usually (go) _____ to the park with my friends, and in the spring, we (have) _____ Tet Holiday; I (be) _____ happy because I always (visit) _____ my grandparents.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

6. Her favourite subject (be) _____ English.
7. Keep silent! I (listen) _____ to the radio.
8. Every morning, I (watch) _____ TV at 10.00, but today I (listen) _____ to music at 10.00.
9. At the moment, I (read) _____ a book and my brother (watch) _____ TV.
10. They usually (get up) _____ at 6.00 in the morning.

Exercise 4: Put the verbs in brackets: past simple or present perfect.

1. I (receive) _____ a letter just a few minutes ago.
2. They (live) _____ in London since 1980.
3. Linda is working in this department. She (work) _____ here for two years.
4. Up to present, John (do) _____ good work in the class.
5. (they/ put) _____ their book on my desk last night?
6. He (study) _____ English at this school for six weeks up to now.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They (be) _____ empty for many years.
8. Cindy is in her office. She (be) _____ there since 7 o'clock.
9. My sister (come) _____ to see me last night.
10. My friend George is learning Japanese. He (learn) _____ it for six months.

Exercise 5: Put the verbs in brackets: past simple or present perfect.

1. I (not/learn) _____ very much when I was at school.
2. I (have) _____ this bike since I was a teenager and I still use it.
3. John, I'm furious with you. I (wait) _____ in this rain for half an hour.
4. They (not eat) _____ meat since they (see) _____ that film about farm animals.
5. Up to now, we (write) _____ almost every lesson in the book.
6. Last year we (go) _____ to Finland for a holiday.
7. I (play) _____ tennis yesterday afternoon.
8. (you/ ever/ be) _____ to United State?
9. When I (be) _____ a child, I (not like) _____ sports.
10. Kathy loves travelling. She (visit) _____ many countries in Europe and Asia.

Exercise 6: Put the verbs in brackets: present perfect or present perfect continuous

1. I (buy) _____ a new pair of shoes.
2. (you/ finish) _____ reading that book yet?
I (read) _____ but I am still at chapter 10.
3. There is only a little cake left because your dad (eat) _____ it in the past 3 days.
4. I (not/ see) _____ you for ages, how have you been?
5. I (drive) _____ for over eight hours now. I am extremely tired.
6. Sarah (lose) _____ a lot of weight lately, I hope she doesn't get sick.
7. Bryan (write) _____ seven books and they are all published.
8. Bryan (write) _____ all night and he's got 30 pages so far.
9. George (find) _____ an amazing job at the local pharmacist.
10. We are out of money because your mother (spend) _____ it all.

Exercise 7: Put the verbs in brackets: past simple or past continuous.

1. I (go) _____ 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 roommate (have) _____ a party in the other room.
9. We (sit) _____ in the café when they saw us.
10. I (call) _____ Mr. Wilson at 9 last night, but he (not be) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.

Exercise 8: Put the verbs in brackets: past simple or past continuous.

1. I (not hear) _____ the thunder during the storm last night because I _____ (sleep).
2. It (be) _____ beautiful yesterday when we (go) _____ for a walk in the park. The sun (shine) _____. The birds (sing) _____.
3. My brother and sister (talk) _____ about something when I (walk) into the room.
4. Tom (go) _____ to his friend's house, but the boys (not be) _____ there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.
5. The little boy (fall) _____ asleep while his mother (read) _____ him a story.
6. I really (enjoy) _____ my holiday last January. While it (snow) _____ in Iowa, the sun (shine) _____ in Florida.
7. While Ted (shovel) _____ snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife (bring) _____ him a cup of hot chocolate.
8. John (have) _____ a car accident last week. He (drive) _____ down the street when suddenly a lorry (hit) _____ his car from behind.
9. Ten years ago, the government (decide) _____ to begin a food programme. At that time, many people in the rural area (starve) _____ due to several years of drought.
10. They (wait) _____ for me when I (arrive) _____ at the station.

Exercise 9: Put the verbs in brackets: present perfect or present perfect continuous or past perfect.

1. I never get up from the table before others (finish) _____.
2. It is already 9:30 pm and I (wait) _____ here for over an hour. If John does not get here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave.
3. Did you hear that Ben was fired last month? He (work) _____ for that import company for more than ten years and he (work) _____ in almost every department.
4. I (see) _____ many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt last summer. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

5. Sarah (climb) Mount Everest, (sail) _____ around the world, and (go) _____ on safari in Kenya. She is such an adventurous person.
6. Susan (climb) _____ Mount Everest, (sail) _____ around the world, and (go) on safari in Kenya by the time she was twenty-five. She _____ (experience) more by that age than most people do in their entire lives.
7. Before my trip to Paris two years ago, I (never be) _____ to France.
8. When we finally stopped him, the squirrel (already eat) _____ five cookies.
9. Ben (try) _____ to open his own restaurant for the last few years. He (just finish) _____ the painting, but he (not do) _____ the decorating yet.
10. You look tired. How long (run) _____?

Exercise 10: Put the verbs in brackets: past perfect or past perfect continuous.

1. By 9 o'clock, we (finish) _____ our homework.
2. By the end of the month I (live) _____ in this town for ten years.
3. By the end of this week we (work) _____ on the project for a month.
4. They (leave) _____ the classroom by the end of the hour.
5. By July the fifth they (study) _____ English for 3 years.
6. By 10 o'clock she (watch) _____ TV for 4 hours.
7. She (sleep) _____ for 10 hours by 11 o'clock.
8. We (go) _____ home by next week.
9. We (look for) _____ him for 40 days by next Saturday.
10. She (return) _____ from the excursion by 6 o'clock.
11. (buy/ he) _____ the new house by October?
12. They (wait) _____ for the president for 5 hours.
13. The sun (not/ rise) _____ by 4 o'clock.
14. (you/do) _____ the shopping by 3 o'clock?
15. By 2018 we (live) _____ in Madrid for 20 years.

Exercise 11: Put the verbs in brackets: present simple or future simple or future continuous.

1. Right now, I am watching TV. Tomorrow at this time, I (watch) _____ TV as well.
2. When you (get) _____ off the plane, I (wait) _____ for you.
3. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) _____ up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine) _____.
4. When I (get) _____ to the party, Sally and Doug (dance) _____, John (make) _____ drinks, and Sue and Frank (discuss) _____ something controversial.
5. Sandra: Where is Tim going to meet us?
Marcus: He (wait) _____ for us when our train arrives. I (be) _____ sure he (stand) _____ on the platform when we pull into the station.
6. Doug: If you (need) _____ to contact me next week, I (stay) _____ at the Hoffman Hotel.
Nancy: I (call) _____ you if there are any problems.
Doug: This is the first time I have ever been away from the kids.
Nancy: Don't worry, they (be) _____ be fine.

7. Samantha: Just think, next week at this time, I (lie) _____ on a tropical beach in Maui drinking Mai Tais and eating pineapple.
- Darren: While you are luxuriating on the beach, I (stress) _____ out over this marketing project. How are you going to enjoy yourself knowing that I am working so hard?
- Samantha: I'll manage somehow.
- Darren: You're terrible. Can't you take me with you?
- Samantha: No. But I (send) _____ you a postcard of a beautiful, white sand beach.
- Darren: Great, that (make) _____ me feel much better.

Exercise 12: Put the verbs in brackets: future simple or near future.

- A: I have got a terrible headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and I (get) _____ an aspirin for you.
- A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: I (wash) _____ the car.
- A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What color (paint) _____ paint it?
- A: Look! There is smoke coming out of the house. It's on fire!
B: Good Heavens! I (call) _____ the fire-brigade immediately.
- A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if it (fall) _____ down.
- A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, I (buy) _____ something for the dinner.
- A: I can't work out how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy. I (show) _____ show you.
- A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
B: I (have) _____ tea please.
- A: Has Greg decided on what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He (have) _____ a holiday for a few weeks and then he (start) _____ a computer programming course.
- A: Did you buy chicken?
B: Oh, no! I forgot to buy it. I (remember) _____ to buy some tomorrow.

Exercise 13: Put the verbs in brackets: future simple or near future.

- A: Why are you putting on your coat?
B: I (take) _____ my dog out for a walk.
- I bought a new book this morning. I (stay) _____ at home and start reading my favorite chapter.
- What (happen) _____ to Daniel's family if he still doesn't find a job?
- A: Why are you waking up at 2 a.m.?
B: I (watch) _____ the match between Liverpool and Manchester United.
- A: I can't hear the television!
B: I (turn) _____ it up so that you can hear it.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

6. A: Aw. I'm about to fall asleep. I had very little sleep last night.
B: Oh, dear? I (get) _____ you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.
7. They are going to deliver the sofas to my flat this afternoon. I just can't handle them on my own. (you/ come) _____ to give me a hand?
8. As soon as the weather's fine again, we (walk) _____ down to the beach and you can take a lot of photos there.
9. A: What do you want to study after graduation?
B: I (study) _____ Environmental Economics. I've always been interested since I read a book about it.
10. Her husband found a new job in Birmingham last month. They (go) _____ to the city next week.

Exercise 14: Put the verbs in brackets: future simple or near future.

1. I love London. I (probably/ go) _____ there next year.
2. What (wear/ you) _____ at the party tonight?
3. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I (find) _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe.
4. I completely forget about this. Give me a moment, I (do) _____ it now.
5. Tonight, I (stay) _____ home. I've rented a video.
6. I feel dreadful. I (be) _____ sick.
7. If you have any problem, I (help) _____ you.
8. The weather forecast says it (not/ snow) _____ tomorrow.
9. I promise that I (not/ come) _____ late.
10. Look at those clouds. It (rain) _____ now.

Exercise 15: Put the verbs in brackets: future perfect or future continuous.

1. The plane (land) _____ by the time we arrive at the airport in this slow traffic.
2. Don't worry. You and I (cover) _____ most of the distance by noon.
3. Hopefully we (finish) _____ the construction work before the end of this month.
4. Erine and Brooke are planning to set off in the afternoon. I hope the weather conditions (improve) _____ by then.
5. My parents are going to London, so I (stay) _____ with my grandma for the next 2 weeks.
6. I (play) _____ tennis all day long tomorrow.
7. The band (play) _____ when the President enters.
8. This time tomorrow Anna (fly) _____ to Japan. Her friends (wait) _____ for her at Tokyo airport.
9. At this time next year, I (study) _____ in Singapore.
10. I (go out) _____ with friend while my husband (watch) _____ the football match tomorrow.

Exercise 16: Put the verbs in brackets: future perfect or future perfect continuous.

1. By this time next week, my wife (fast) _____ for exactly 24 days.
2. By this time tomorrow, he (work) _____ at his job for one week.

3. I don't know what I (do) _____ when you come tomorrow, so give me a call if you cannot find me.
4. Dennis and I (be) _____ walking around a little later tonight.
5. (you/ drive) _____ to Canada tomorrow around 5 o'clock?
6. By the time they decide, I (be) _____ taking care of their kids for centuries.
7. This summer, Nadine (reside) _____ in Detroit for 25 years.
8. By the time you come back, Jenna (sing) _____ for commercials for the whole summer.
9. My mother (probably/ be) _____ cooking when we get home.
10. By next week, I (see) _____ my girlfriend for 1 year.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: CÁC CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ (PHRASES AND CLAUSES)

2.1: PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF CONCESSION

Exercise 1: Change from *in spite of/ despite* → *although/though/even though*.

1. Despite my warning, they went ahead with their plan.
→
2. They went swimming in spite of the coldness of the water.
→
3. In spite of being bad at pool, she beat him three times in a row.
→
4. She decided to go abroad for a year despite loving her boyfriend very much.
→
5. He went on holiday to Thailand in spite of the expensive airfare.
→
6. Socrates never had much money despite being very famous in his own day.
→
7. His career did not really take off despite his ambitions.
→
8. They managed to work together despite their differences of opinion.
→
9. Despite my headache I enjoyed the film.
→
10. Despite having enough money, he refused to buy a new car.
→

Exercise 2: Change from *although/ though/ even though* → *in spite of/ despite*, starting as available.

1. Although he was tired, he walked to the station.
Despite

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

2. Although it was noisy, the children slept well.
The children
3. Though Linda earned a low salary, she gave money to her parents.
In spite of
4. Tom went to work even though he didn't feel very well.
Tom
5. Their new product turned out to be a success though the market studies were pessimistic.
Their
6. Julie failed the exam though she worked very hard.
Julie
7. Although John got the highest result in the class, he still had problems with the teacher.
In spite of
8. Although it was difficult, they managed to climb to the top of the mountain.
In spite of
9. Even though he is a little overweight, he is actually quite fit.
Despite
10. Although politicians are necessary for democracy, they are still liars and thieves.
In spite of

Exercise 3: Circle the correct answers.

1. Valencia is a fantastic place **although/ despite** being too hot in July and August
2. Cars are very useful in the city **though/ in spite of** they are expensive.
3. She's a great person **in spite of/ even though** getting jealous over stupid things sometimes
4. **In spite of/ despite of** getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher
5. The best things in life **are free though/ even though** love is often very expensive
6. I phone my brother in Thailand using Skype nearly every day **despite/ though** the time difference.
7. **In spite/ In spite of** losing her way twice, she arrived safely.
8. **Although/ in spite of the fact** the sun was shining, the water was cold.
9. **Despite/ although he** being hard working, Kevin failed the examination.
10. We stayed up late, **in spite of/ although** we were tired.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answers.

1. Tom wakes his parents up _____ playing the guitar very softly.
A. because B. in spite of C. because of D. although
2. Many people believe him _____ he often tells a lie.
A. because B. in spite of C. although D. because of
3. _____ she was very hard working; she hardly earned enough to feed her family.
A. In spite of B. Because C. Because of D. Although
4. _____ her poorness, she feels happy.
A. Although B. Because C. If D. In spite of

5. I went to the club last Saturday _____ the heavy rain.
A. because of B. because C. in spite of D. though
6. In spite of his hard work, he could not finish the job.
A. As hard as he work B. Despite he worked hard
C. Though he worked hard D. Although hard work
7. Despite the fact that it rained, we enjoyed our trip.
A. Because of the rain B. Though it is raining
C. Despite of the heavy rain D. Though it rained
8. Tom went to work although he didn't feel very well.
A. that he did not feel very well B. despite of the fact not feeling well
C. because he did not feel very well D. despite not feeling very well
9. Although he is very old, he can walk to the station.
A. In spite of his old age B. Despite his old age
C. Despite the fact that he is old D. All are correct
10. I have tried hard but I can't earn enough money.
A. Although I have tried hard, but I can't earn enough money.
B. Although I have tried hard, I can't earn enough money.
C. In spite of I have tried hard, I can't earn enough money.
D. Despite I have tried hard, but I can't earn enough money.
11. She stayed at home because her mother was sick.
A. Despite her sick mother, she stayed at home.
B. Because of her sick mother, she stayed at home.
C. In spite of her sick mother, she stayed at home.
D. A & C are correct.
12. Although he took a taxi, Bill arrived late for the concert.
A. Bill arrived late for the concert because he takes a taxi.
B. Bill arrived late for the concert because of the taxi.
C. In spite of taking a taxi, Bill arrived late for the concert.
D. Although Bill took a taxi, he can't come to the concert in time.
13. In spite of his suffering from a bad cold, William went to school.
A. Although William suffers from a bad cold, he went to school.
B. Although William suffered from a bad cold, he went to school.
C. William went to school although he is suffering from a bad cold.
D. William went to school; he suffered from a bad cold although.
14. Despite the fact that it was snowing, I felt warm.
A. In spite snowing, I felt warm. B. In spite of feeling warm, it was snowing.
C. Although it was snowing, I felt warm. D. Although I felt warm, it was snowing.
15. Though he tried hard, he didn't succeed.
A. Despite he tried hard, he didn't succeed.
B. In spite of he tried hard, he didn't succeed.
C. In spite of trying hard, he didn't succeed.
D. Even though he tried hard, but he didn't succeed.

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. Although she didn't want to see The Lord of the Rings, she enjoyed it in the end.
→
2. They visited Madrid although they didn't have time to visit El Prado.
→
3. Although it was raining, we decided to go anyway.
→
4. The English actor Oliver Reed was often rude to people although he was always kind to animals.
→
5. Although he behaved badly, he wasn't punished.
→
6. Although he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job.
→
7. Although it was raining heavily, we played the match as planned.
→
8. Although my doctor had told me to stay in bed I went to work.
→
9. Although he takes a lot of exercises, he's fat.
→
10. Although I had practiced for hours on end, my first golf ball ended up in the trees.
→

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences with *no matter* + wh-question word or wh-question word + *ever*.

1. _____ makes you disappointed, please let it go.
2. _____ she is, he still loves her.
3. _____ you are tired, you can sleep immediately.
4. _____ you told lies, I still cannot forgive you.
5. _____ beautiful you are, I still consider you as my sister.
6. _____ you need, I will stand by you.
7. _____ you go, you must be home before 10.
8. _____ you have done, he still does not believe you.
9. _____ tired I was, I didn't sleep.
10. _____ you come from, I still consider you as my family.

2.2: PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF REASON
Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers.

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. Jill and Jolly were happy _____ it was their both birthday party that day.
A. because B. even though C. spite of D. Despite
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. We all feel sad _____ the bad news
A. because B. because of C. though D. despite
8. John lost his job _____ his laziness.
A. because of B. because C. in spite of D. though
9. We can't go to Julia's party _____ we're going away that weekend.
A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of
10. Nam was absent from class yesterday _____ he felt sick.
A. so B. because C. although D. but

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers.

1. The boy can't reach the shelf _____ he's not tall enough.
A. because B. although C. even though D. and
2. She couldn't unlock it _____ she had the wrong key.
A. while B. but C. though D. because
3. Nam failed the final exam _____ he was lazy.
A. while B. though C. because D. but
4. We watched TV the whole evening _____ we had nothing better to do.
A. because B. though C. so D. but
5. We didn't go for a walk _____ it was very cold.
A. though B. because C. but D. so
6. They decided not to go out for a meal _____ they were too tired.
A. so B. because C. but D. if
7. I'm learning English _____ I want to get a better job.
A. or B. because C. therefore D. but
8. Last night we came to the show late _____ the traffic was terrible.
A. although B. despite C. and D. because
9. Lan couldn't pass the exam _____ she is too lazy.
A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of
10. _____ his broken leg, he didn't come to class yesterday.
A. because B. because of C. despite D. so

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with *because/ because of*.

1. We delayed our trip _____ the bad weather.
2. Sue's eyes were red _____ she had been crying.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

3. My mother is always complaining _____ the untidiness of my room.
4. The water in most river is unsafe to drink _____ it's polluted.
5. The trees were bend over _____ the wind.
6. You can't enter this secure areas _____ you don't have an official permit.
7. It's unsafe to travel in that country _____ the ongoing civil war.
8. Several people in the crowd became ill and fainted _____ the extreme heat.
9. Mark didn't go to work yesterday _____ he didn't feel well.
10. We couldn't get into the disco _____ the enormous crowd.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with *because/ because of*.

1. I went home early _____ I was feeling unwell.
2. We decided not to go out for a meal _____ we were simply too tired.
3. I couldn't get to sleep _____ the noise.
4. He only accepted the job _____ the salary, which was very high.
5. Sarah can't climb up the tree _____ her fear of heights.
6. _____ his age, John was not hired _____ he had the necessary qualifications.
7. Mary came to class late _____ her motorbike had a puncture.
8. Sandy didn't go to school yesterday _____ she was sick.
9. She went to bed early _____ her tiredness.
10. I couldn't do the test _____ it was too difficult.

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences, using *because/because of*.

1. He didn't come because of his sickness.
→
2. The train was late because the fog was thick.
→
3. The plane couldn't take off because of the bad weather.
→
4. He left the school because his family was poor.
→
5. We couldn't study because of the noise.
→
6. I didn't go swimming because it was cold.
→
7. These students arrive late because of the bad traffic.
→
8. Mary can't sleep because she has drunk a cup of strong coffee.
→
9. Because of getting up early, he wasn't late for the first train.
→
10. He was accepted for the job because he had much experience.
→

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences, using *because/because of*.

1. Kevin has failed many times, so he disappointed.

→

2. I had not eaten for 24 hours. I was very hungry.

→

3. He ate all the fruits. The fruits were ripe.

→

4. He hadn't finished the letter. He didn't go to sleep.

→

5. He is dismissed. He was late for the work very often.

→

6. He drove too fast. He caused a serious accident.

→

7. The streets are narrow, so there are not many people driving cars in this city.

→

8. The test was so difficult that I couldn't do it.

→

9. I don't know Russian. I have to have my document translated into Russian.

→

10. The children had an accident. They went to school late.

→

2.3: PHRASE AND CLAUSE OF RESULT**2.3.1: ENOUGH AND TOO**

Exercise 1: Complete the second sentence with *(not) too/ enough + adj/adv* so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. The weather is fine. Mary and her little brother can go to school.

The weather is _____ for Mary and her little brother to go to school.

2. The sun is not warm. We can't live on it.

The sun is _____ for us to live on.

3. The water is quite warm. I can drink it.

The water is _____ for me to drink.

4. The weather is so bad that we can't go out.

The weather is _____ for us to go out.

5. The film was so boring that we couldn't go on seeing it.

The film was _____ for us to go on seeing it.

6. He was so old that he couldn't run fast.

He was _____ to run fast.

7. You speak so fast that I can't catch up with your words.

You speak _____ for us me to catch up with your words.

8. It is so early that we can't go out.

It is _____ for us to go out.

9. The film was very boring. We left before the end.

The film was _____ for us to leave before the end.

10. The water is so hot that I can't drink it.

The water is _____ for me to drink.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences using *too*.

1. This soup is very hot. We can't eat it.

→

2. This morning is very cold. We couldn't go swimming.

→

3. She can't carry the box; it's very heavy.

→

4. The room was very dirty. Nobody can learn it.

→

5. It was very late. She couldn't go home.

→

6. The class was very tired. The teacher couldn't explain the lesson.

→

7. She couldn't see the film because it was very boring.

→

8. You can't catch any taxi to the airport because it is very early.

→

9. It was very cold. They couldn't keep working in the field.

→

10. The fair was very noisy. We couldn't hear each other.

→

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences using *enough*.

1. These oranges are ripe. You can eat them.

→

2. They can't sleep. They aren't tired.

→

3. She is old, so she can drive a car.

→

4. All students had to stay at home because it rained heavily.

→

5. The truck can go through the gate because it is very wide.

→

6. Tom was very brave boy, so all his friends admired him.

→

7. The room was very comfortable. We all fell asleep easily.

→

8. He spoke slowly. We could understand him.

→

9. The soup is very excellent. We will have some.

→

10. They were very tired, so they stopped working.

→

Exercise 4: Tick ✓ to the correct sentences and correct the wrong sentences.

1. He studied so badly that he couldn't pass the exam.

→

2. It is very cold. We can't bathe.

→

3. Would you be very kind and answer this letter by return?

→

4. The story was very funny. We couldn't stop laughing.

→

5. The floor wasn't strong. We couldn't dance on it.

→

6. There were so many exercises that I couldn't finish them in a short time.

→

7. He spoke so fast that we couldn't understand him.

→

8. The restaurant is so expensive that we can't eat in that restaurant.

→

9. The price of the house is very high. We can't buy it.

→

10. I am very unhappy, so I cannot go out with him.

→

11. They sang very well. I could invite them to the party.

→

12. You are very young. You can't have a front-door key.

→

13. I am rather old. I can't wear that kind of hat.

→

14. The ladder wasn't very long. It didn't reach the window.

→

15. He hadn't much money. He couldn't live on it.

→

16. He was furious. He couldn't speak.

→

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

17. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle.

→

18. You are quite thin. You could slip between the bars.

→

19. He is very ill. He can't eat anything.

→

20. Our new car is very wide. It won't get through those gates.

→

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences using *too* or *enough*.

1. The question was very hard. We couldn't answer it.

→

2. You're very young. You can't drive that car.

→

3. She was tired. She didn't go anywhere.

→

4. These shoes are very small. I can't wear them.

→

5. He is so weak. He can't run.

→

6. The TV programmer is very exciting. The children won't miss it.

→

7. The coffee was very hot. I could drink it.

→

8. He has a lot of money. He can buy a car.

→

9. He is very intelligent. He can do it.

→

10. Tom is strong. He can lift the box.

→

2.3.2: SO THAT AND SUCH THAT

Exercise 1: Rewrite the sentences with *such ... that*.

1. The room is so untidy that it took us one hour to clean it.

→

2. The man is so fool that no one took any notice of him.

→

3. The film is so long that they can't broadcast it on one night.

→

4. The books are so interesting that we have read them many times.

→

5. The news was so bad that she burst into tears on hearing it.

→

6. The food was so hot that it turned my tongue.

→

7. The boy is so fat that everyone calls him Stuffy.

→

8. The milk is so excellent that all the children want some more.

→

9. The weather was so warm that they had a walk in the garden.

→

10. The match was so exciting that all the fans shouted loudly.

→

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences with *so ... that*.

1. The coffee is extremely hot. The children can't drink it.

→

2. My brother is very strong. He can lift this heavy table.

→

3. That play is very interesting. You should see it.

→

4. The suitcase is very heavy. Nobody can carry it upstairs.

→

5. My brother is very intelligent. He can do this difficult exercise.

→

6. The man is extremely poor. He can't buy a new bike for his wife.

→

7. This coat is very short. He can't wear it.

→

8. The tests were quite difficult. We couldn't do them.

→

9. The boy is very lazy. Everybody hates him.

→

10. The girl is very intelligent. She can do this difficult exercise.

→

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences, beginning as available.

1. The woman was so poor that she needs everyone's help.

It

2. Mary is a good swimmer. She has won two gold medals.

Mary

3. He drank strong coffee. He couldn't go to sleep.

He

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

4. It was a long walk. The children got tired.
It.....
5. He had a difficult exercise. He couldn't do it.
It.....
6. The speaker gave a long talk. Most of the audience felt sleepy.
The talk.....
7. We watched an exciting competition. We didn't want to go home.
The competition.....
8. It was an excellent show. We all enjoyed it.
The show.....
9. His letter was rude. I didn't know what to think.
His letter.....
10. The train was so slow. It would have been faster to walk.
It.....

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with *so/ such/ such a*.

1. It's difficult to understand him because he speaks _____ quietly.
2. I like Liz and Joe. They're _____ nice people.
3. It was a great holiday. We had _____ good time.
4. I was surprised that he looked _____ well after his recent illness.
5. Everything is _____ expensive these days, isn't it?
6. The weather is beautiful, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be _____ nice day.
7. I have to go. I didn't realise it was _____ late.
8. He always looks good. He wears _____ nice clothes.
9. It was _____ boring film that I felt asleep while I was watching it.
10. I couldn't believe the news. It was _____ shock.
11. I think she works too hard. She looks _____ tired all the time.
12. The food at the hotel was _____ awful. I've never eaten _____ awful food.
13. They've got _____ much money they don't know what to do with it.
14. I didn't realise you lived _____ long way from the city centre.
15. The party was really great. It was _____ pity you couldn't come.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answer.

1. He was **so/such** shy that he didn't want to go to the party.
2. The dress was **so/such** small that I couldn't wear it.
3. It was **so/such** a lovely night that we stayed outside until late.
4. It was **so/such** a long journey that we feel asleep.
5. She was **so/such** busy that she couldn't have lunch.
6. The cat is **so/such** fat that it can't walk.
7. She is **so/such** a good teacher that all the students like her.
8. I had **so/such** a terrible headache that I spent the whole day in bed.

9. It was **so/such** a boring book that I couldn't finish reading it.
10. The weather was **so/such** hot that we couldn't sleep at night.

Exercise 6: Tick ✓ to the correct sentences and Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. I didn't know you had so a big house.
2. I've never met such a kind people as your family.
3. It's been such terrible weather that the farmers haven't been able to grow anything.
4. If you weren't such impatient, things would be better for you.
5. He always makes so fool of himself as nobody wants to make friends with him.
6. He always makes such a stupid mistakes.
7. He had such a fast car that he travelled everywhere in no time.
8. It's so late and I won't be able to catch my usual train.
9. He speaks so fast that I can understand nothing he says.
10. I have such much work that I can't go out.
11. Why are you making so many noise?
12. He works so a hard that he looks exhausted most of the time.
13. There were so many people on the bus that I couldn't find an empty seat.
14. If you keep on practicing so much, you'll make a lot of progress.
15. He is so an idiot that everybody ignores him.

2.4: PHASE AND CLAUSE OF PURPOSE

Exercise 1: Match the sentences, using *in order to/ so as to/ to*.

1. The boys stood on the desks. They wanted to get a better view.
→
2. We learn English. We want to have better communication with other people.
→
3. We lower the volume. We don't want to bother our neighbors.
→
4. I will write to you. I want you to know my decision soon.
→
5. These girls were talking whispers. They didn't want anyone to hear their conversation.
→
6. I spoke loudly. I wanted everybody could hear me clearly.
→
7. You must take your umbrella. You won't get wet.
→
8. Tom gets up early. He doesn't want to be late for school.
→
9. I'm studying hard. I want to keep pace with my classmates.
→

10. Alice prepares her lessons carefully. She wants to get high marks in class.

→

Exercise 2: Match the sentences, using *so that/ in order that*.

1. Mary often goes home as soon as the class is over. She doesn't want her mother to wait for her.

→

2. I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos.

→

3. He studied really hard. He wanted to get better marks.

→

4. Jason learns Chinese. His aim is to work in China.

→

5. I've collected money. I will buy a new car.

→

6. Many people left Turkey in 1960s. They wanted to find jobs in Germany.

→

7. She attends to a course. She wants to learn chess.

→

8. Linda turned on the lights. She wanted to see better.

→

9. I will come with you. I want to help you.

→

10. We are going to cinema. We will watch a horror film.

→

Exercise 3: Change from phrase into clause.

1. We hurried to school so as not to be late.

→

2. He climbed the tree in order to get a better view.

→

3. Some young people like to earn their own living in order to be independent of their parents.

→

4. We should do morning exercises so as to improve our health.

→

5. We should take advantage of the scientific achievements of the world so as to develop our national economy.

→

6. Every people in the world must unite their efforts to maintain and protect peace.

→

7. She put on warm clothes so as not to catch the cold.

→

8. He hurried to the station so as not to miss the train.

→

9. She locked the door in order not to be disturbed.

→

10. I tried to be on time so as not to make our teacher said.

→

Exercise 4: Change from clause into phrase, suing phrase in the parentheses.

1. People use money so that they can buy things they need. (in order to)

→

2. Banks are developed so that they can keep people's money safe. (in order to)

→

3. I need to buy some laundry detergent so that I will wash my clothes. (in order to)

→

4. I came to this school so that I could learn English. (in order to)

→

5. Tom was playing very softly so that he wouldn't disturb anyone. (in order not to)

→

6. They rushed into the burning house so that they could save the child. (in order to)

→

7. Lan often attends English speaking club so that she can practice speaking English. (so as to)

→

8. He stood on the chair so that she can see better. (in order to)

→

9. Please shut the gate so that the cows can't get out of the cowshed. (in order to)

→

10. The boy tiptoed into the room because he didn't want to wake up everybody up. (so as not to)

→

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answers.

1. I moved to the front of the room _____ I could see better.

A. so as to B. in order to C. to D. so that

2. He opened the window _____ let fresh air in.

A. for B. to C. in order for D. so as

3. He turned out the light _____ waste electricity.

A. not B. without C. so that not D. in order not to

4. I am lighting the fire so that the house _____ be warm when they return.

A. would B. wouldn't C. will D. won't

5. Mary worked hard _____ pass the examination.

A. as so to B. so as to C. so that to D. in order not to

6. She is taking science course at school _____ order to choose science for her profession.

A. so B. on C. in D. at

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

7. She weighed herself _____ know the pull of the earth exerting on her.
A. for B. so that C. in order D. to
8. He hurried so that he _____ miss the train.
A. won't B. doesn't C. didn't D. wouldn't
9. He does morning exercises regularly _____ to improve his health.
A. not B. without C. so that not D. in order
10. Mary took her brother to school for him _____ English.
A. to learn B. learning C. learns D. learned

Exercise 6: Choose the correct answers.

1. We have to start early _____ we won't be late.
A. so that B. so as to C. because D. although
2. The school boys are in hurry _____ they will not be late for school.
A. so as to B. to C. in order that D. for
3. We set off early _____ we wouldn't get stuck in the traffic.
A. although B. so that C. because D. in case
4. My mother went to London _____ see my aunt's family.
A. in order to B. so that C. not to D. not
5. Julie saves money _____ buy a new motorbike.
A. not in order to B. as so to C. so that D. so that she can
6. Sarah went to the photocopy shop _____ print out her research report.
A. so that B. for C. to D. in order for
7. He studies very hard _____
A. in order to fail the examination B. so that to get knowledge
C. so as not to pass examination D. in order that he could be illiterate
8. "I spoke slowly. The foreigner could understand me." Means:
A. I spoke slowly so that the foreigner could understand me.
B. I spoke slowly in order to the foreigner could understand me.
C. I spoke slowly that the foreigner could understand me.
D. I spoke slowly to make the foreigner could understand me.
9. He had to explain the lesson very clearly _____.
A. in order that his students to understand it B. so that his students could understand it
C. so as his students to understand it D. so that his students to understand it.
10. He hurried to the station. He didn't want to miss the train.
A. He hurried to the station so that he couldn't miss the train.
B. He hurried to the station in order that he couldn't miss the train.
C. He hurried to the station not to miss the train.
D. All are correct.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: CÁC DẠNG SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ (COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB)

Exercise 1: Give the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

1. This chair is (comfortable) _____ than that one.
2. Your flat is (large) _____ than mine.
3. The weather today is (hot) _____ than it was yesterday.
4. The Nile is (long) _____ river in the world.
5. Chinese bicycles are (bad) _____ than Japanese ones.
6. Mathematics is (difficult) _____ than English.
7. Ho Chi Minh is (big) _____ city in Vietnam.
8. He drives (carefully) _____ than his friend.
9. She sings (beautifully) _____ in this school.
10. I read (slow) _____ than my sister.

Exercise 2: Give the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

1. Grace is (old) _____ girl in our class.
2. This exercise is (easy) _____ than that one.
3. He is twice (fat) _____ you.
4. Nam is (noisy) _____ student of all.
5. My cold is (good) _____ today than it was yesterday.
6. A new house is (expensive) _____ than an old one.
7. Of the four ties, I like the red one (well) _____.
8. Nobody is (happy) _____ than Miss Snow.
9. Today English is (international) _____ of languages.
10. John is (strong) _____ as I thought.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answers.

1. Hotels have developed _____ restaurants.
A. as rapidly as B. so rapidly as C. as rapid as D. more rapid
2. Can Tho bridge is the _____ one in the South of Vietnam.
A. long B. shortest C. longest D. longer
3. Albert Einstein's contributions to scientific theory were _____ those of Galileo and Newton.
A. important than B. more important C. the most important D. as important as
4. Impalas cannot move as _____ cheetahs but they are more efficient runners.
A. faster than B. fast as C. fast D. are fast as
5. Of the two shirts, this one is _____.
A. the prettiest B. the most pretty C. prettier D. the prettier

6. The test is not _____.
A. as difficult as it was last month
B. so difficult as it was last month
C. more difficult as it was last month
D. Both A and B are correct.
7. Peter cannot earn _____ his wife.
A. as many money as
B. as much money as
C. as many more than
D. as much money than
8. Of the five students, Mary is _____.
A. more intelligent
B. the more intelligent
C. most intelligent
D. the most intelligent
9. Steel is _____ than wood.
A. more heavy
B. as heavy
C. heavier
D. more heavier
10. A supermarket is _____ a shopping center.
A. less convenient as
B. less convenient than
C. not so convenient than
D. the most convenient as

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answers.

1. Tim's grades are _____ than John.
A. worse
B. worst
C. as bad
D. so bad
2. Ms. Jones isn't as nice _____ Ms. Smith.
A. as
B. for
C. like
D. to
3. The rooms in Graduate Towers are _____ Patterson Hall.
A. larger than
B. larger than that of
C. larger than those in
D. larger than in
4. Tuition at an American university runs _____ six thousand dollars a semester.
A. so high as
B. as high to
C. as high as
D. as high than
5. Everyone looks much _____ today than they did yesterday.
A. happy
B. happily
C. more happily
D. happier
6. Mr. Brown receives a _____ salary than anyone else in the company.
A. big
B. more bigger
C. bigger
D. the bigger
7. The Boeing 747 is twice _____ the Boeing 707.
A. bigger than
B. as bigger as
C. as big as
D. more bigger than
8. "Do you know that beautiful lady over there?" "Yes, that's Maria. She's _____ in her group."
A. more beautiful than any girl
B. more beautiful than any other girl
C. so beautiful as other girl
D. beautiful more than another girl
9. My young brother grew very quickly and soon he was _____ my mother.
A. more big than
B. so big than
C. as big as
D. too big than
10. Dianna is the _____ of the three sisters.
A. more short
B. shorter
C. shortest
D. more short

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning, beginning as available.

1. My kitchen is smaller than yours.
Your kitchen
2. No one in the class is taller than Dave.
Dave is
3. Mum doesn't speak English as well as Dad.
Dad
4. Lan is better cook than Hoa.
Hoa can't
5. No restaurant in the city is better than that one.
That restaurant is
6. This watch is worse than that one.
That watch
7. My sister writes more carefully than she did.
My sister
8. This story is more interesting than any other story that I have ever read.
This is the
9. She is the most beautiful girl I have ever known.
I've never
10. Peter does not drive so carefully as Tom.
Tom

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning, beginning as available.

1. Yesterday the temperature was nine degrees. Today it's only six degrees.
It is
2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.
It takes
3. We were very busy at work today. We are not as busy as that every day.
We
4. Jane cooks better than her sister.
Jane's
5. Tom is the best football player in this team.
Nobody in this team
6. They understand more than we do.
We
7. It is much more difficult to speak English than to speak French.
To speak

8. My interview lasted longer than yours.

Your interview

9. When I was younger, I used to go climbing more than I do now.

Now

10. Your coffee is not as good as mine.

My coffee

Exercise 7: Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. Richard feels good than several days ago.
2. Mary and Daisy are both intelligent students. Mary is so intelligent as Daisy.
3. I found the conversation as most interesting and I was glad to practice my English.
4. The Caspian Sea, a salt lake, is largest than any other lakes in the world.
5. He drives the car more dangerous than his brother does.
6. It was the most biggest building that I had ever seen.
7. I wish my house were so large as John's.
8. The Mekong is one of the longer rivers in the world.
9. She can play the piano more good than her sister.
10. Many people believe that New York is the most great city in America.

Exercise 8: Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. Jessica is only an amateur, but she sings well than most professionals.
2. This house is more spacious as that white house I bought in Rapid City, South Dakota last year.
3. Lan is the more capable of the three girls who have tried out for the part in the play.
4. This telephone isn't as cheap so the other one, but it work much better.
5. Stories are the most good way of teaching moral lessons to young people.
6. This exercise is much more easier than the others.
7. London is much more exciting as I expected.
8. That brown chair is most comfortable than this one.
9. Lan is the most pretty of all the girls.
10. Does your country have worse weather as this?

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT (REPORTED SPEECH)

Exercise 1: Change into reported speech: normal type.

1. Nam said, "I was at school after 7 o'clock last night."

→

2. Thu said, "All the students will have a meeting next week."

→

3. Phong said, "My parents are very proud of my good marks"

→

4. The teacher said, "All the homework must be done carefully"

→

5. Her brother said to her "You can go to the movie with your friend"

→

6. Hoa said, "I may visit my parents in the summer"

→

7. The teacher said, "We can collect old books for the poor students"

→

8. She said, "My mother doesn't buy this book"

→

9. The boys said, "We have to try our best to win the match"

→

10. Her classmate said "Lan is the most intelligent girl in our class"

→

Exercise 2: Change into reported speech: normal type.

1. They told us "Our friends will get the award for their highest scores"

→

2. He said "I will go to school by bus tomorrow"

→

3. Phong said "I need to learn more vocabulary"

→

4. His brother told him "You can use my computer today"

→

5. Mai said "I cannot go to the movies with you, Nam"

→

6. Tom said "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry"

→

7. I said to Nick "You don't have to do it right now. You can do it tomorrow"

→

8. He said to them "Your supervisor will be here in five minutes."

→

9. She said to me "I want to lend you my bike, but my brother has broken it yesterday. I'm so sorry."

→

10. Mother said to me "The sun rises in the East."

→

Exercise 3: Change into reported speech: question: yes/no question.

1. "Do you enjoy reading?" Phong asked Peter

→

2. "Does she like sports?" Hoa asked Lan

→

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

3. "Do your sister and brother go to the same school?" She asked Nam
→
4. "Are there some oranges in the fridge?" She asked her mom
→
5. "Will it rain tomorrow morning?" He asked his friend
→
6. "Did you go to Hue three years ago?" Tam asked Peter
→
7. "Are Tam and Hoa late for class?" Tuan asked Lan
→
8. She said to me, "Can you speak Chinese?"
→
9. "Will she be here for five days?" Tam asked Thu
→
10. "Were you reading this book at 8 o'clock last Sunday?" She asked Ba
→

Exercise 4: Change into reported speech: question: wh-question.

1. "Where does your father work?" The teacher asked me
→
2. "How many people are there in your family?" She asked Lan
→
3. Tam's friend asked him "How long will you stay in England?"
→
4. "How many oranges are there in the fridge?" Tam asked Lien
→
5. The teacher said to Lien, "What is your hobby?"
→
6. "How do you go to the airport?" His friend asked him
→
7. "How much does this dress cost?" Lan asked Mai
→
8. Ba asked Tam, "How often do you wash your clothes?"
→
9. "When will your father leave Vietnam for USA?" Phong asked Thu
→
10. "How many books do the students need?" The librarian asked my teacher
→

Exercise 5: Change into reported speech: request.

1. Teacher to John "Write that exercise carefully"
Teachers requested

2. Mrs. Green said "Please sing at our party, Mary"
Mrs. Green invited
3. Teacher to John "Be careful. Think before you answer"
Teachers requested.....
4. Tom "Read my exercise, John, and tell me if it is correct"
Tom requested.....
5. She said to him, "Give me another glass of wine"
She requested
6. "It is cold here, is the window open?" He asked me.
He requested
7. The pupil said "Teacher, give us better marks, please"
The pupil requested.....
8. "What a dirty face you have!" Ann said to her son.
Ann requested
9. "Don't come back before one o'clock" advised my brother
My brother advised
10. "Can you tell me where the bus station is" she said to me
She asked

Exercise 6: Change into reported speech: request.

1. "It is a very nice evening. Why don't we go out for a walk?" Mrs. Brown suggested
→
2. "Why don't we come to visit our teacher today?" he said (suggest)
→
3. "My advice to you is to do morning exercises" she said (advise)
→
4. "Be modest if you are a good pupil" said my father
→
5. "Don't forget to send your parents my regards" she said to me.
→
6. "Have you got shampoo, Alice? I must wash my hair." Johnny asked
→
7. "Do as I tell you or you will be punished. I will teach you who the master in this house is,"
he said.
→
8. "I shouldn't do that if I were you. Isn't it very dangerous" he said
→
9. Mary said, "I cannot go to the movie with you, John"
→
10. "Shut the door but don't lock it" she said to us.
→

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: CÂU AO ƯỚC (WISH AND IF ONLY)

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. I wish I (live) _____ near my school.
2. If only I (know) _____ her address.
3. I wish I (be) _____ taller.
4. I wish I (meet) _____ her now.
5. If only he (not leave) _____ here.
6. She wishes she (finish) _____ her homework last night.
7. I wish they (come) _____ here last Sunday.
8. I wish they (visit) _____ us last week.
9. She wishes she (spend) _____ her holiday at the seaside last weekend.
10. I wish the weather (be not) _____ hot yesterday.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. I wish I (be) _____ a doctor when I grow up.
2. They wish it (not rain) _____ tomorrow.
3. If only we (not have) _____ a test next Tuesday.
4. I wish it (be) _____ fine on the party next week.
5. I wish tomorrow (be) _____ a beautiful day.
6. I wish I (have) _____ a lot of interesting book.
7. I wish I (meet) _____ her tomorrow.
8. She wishes she (come) _____ here to visit us next month.
9. I am too busy. I wish I (have) _____ more time to take care of my family.
10. If only Miss Hoa (come) _____ here and stay with us next week.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning, beginning as available.

1. I have to study.
I
2. We had a lot of homework yesterday.
If
3. It was very cold last night.
I
4. They work slowly.
If
5. She doesn't join in the trip.
She
6. I am not good at English.
If

7. He doesn't like playing sports.

He

8. I don't have a computer.

If

9. Today isn't a holiday.

I

10. I can't sing this song.

If

Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences with *wish* or *if only*.

1. He was punished by his mother.

→

2. They won't come here again.

→

3. I may not go on a camping trip.

→

4. I can't play basketball.

→

5. I would like to have a bigger house.

→

6. I would like them to keep quiet.

→

7. You have to clean the floor after meals.

→

8. I'm sorry that I didn't do homework last night.

→

9. It's a pity that you didn't tell me about that.

→

10. I regret staying up late last night.

→

Exercise 5: Correct the incorrect part of each sentence.

1. She wish she could speak English well.

→

2. If only it didn't rained.

→

3. I wish I was a doctor to save people.

→

4. I wish I have more time to work.

→

5. He wishes it didn't rain two days ago.

→

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6. If only my father gives up smoking.

→

7. I wish I studied very well last year.

→

8. I wish you will come to my party next week.

→

9. I wish it stops raining now.

→

10. She wishes she is the most beautiful girl in the world.

→

Exercise 6: Correct the incorrect part of each sentence.

1. I wish I am at home with my family now.

→

2. If only I could been there with you in those days.

→

3. She wishes she could go home now.

→

4. I wish I take more care of my skin when I was younger.

→

5. If only I have more money for plastic surgery, I could do so much.

→

6. The doctor wishes he didn't work so many shifts last week.

→

7. The doctor wishes the patient stops complaining.

→

8. I have never permitted to stay outside after 10 p.m. If only I have more freedom.

→

9. Look at those children. If only you don't have that many children.

→

10. I wish I will be famous one day.

→

Exercise 7: Choose the correct answers.

1. She wishes her father _____ here now to help her.

A. are B. were C. was D. would be

2. I wish they _____ us when they were in town.

A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. had visited

3. I wish someone _____ me a job next month.

A. would give B. would be given C. will give D. give

4. If only I _____ the trip to Hanoi with her next summer.

A. will take B. takes C. could take D. took

5. I wish they _____ the truth yesterday.
A. had know B. had known C. knew D. known
6. I wish I _____ that film on TV again.
A. saw B. seen C. had seen D. would see
7. We wish she _____ our teacher of English.
A. was B. were C. be D. would be
8. My brother wishes he _____ time when he was young.
A. does not waste B. do not waste C. wasted D. had not wasted
9. They wish they _____ to class on time yesterday morning.
A. had come B. had came C. have came D. came
10. I wish I _____ my last summer vacation in the mountains.
A. will spend B. would spend C. had spent D. spent

Exercise 8: Choose the correct answer.

1. A: Could you lend me some money?
B: I wish I _____ you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.
A. can lend B. would lend C. could lend D. will lend
2. A: Are we lost?
B: I think so. I wish we _____ a map with us today.
A. were bringing B. brought C. had brought D. would bring
3. A: What were you doing at three p.m. this afternoon?
B: I wish I _____ the answer of that question. I can't remember anything.
A. knew B. know C. could know D. would know
4. A: I told your mother that you had left your job.
B: Well, I wish you _____ her. It's none of your business.
A. wouldn't tell B. didn't tell C. hadn't told D. doesn't tell
5. A: I wish you _____ making that noise. It's bothering me.
B: Sorry, I'll stop it right now.
A. would stop B. are going to stop C. stop D. can stop
6. A: These figures are too complicated to work out in your head.
B: Yes, _____ a calculator.
A. I wish we would have B. if only we had
C. if only we had had D. I wish we have
7. A: You look so tired.
B: Yes, I'm really sleepy today. I wish I _____ Bob to the airport late last night.
A. didn't have to take B. weren't taking.
C. hadn't had to take D. didn't take
8. A: It's raining. I wish it _____
B: Me too. If only the sun _____ so that we could go swimming.
A. stopped/ shined B. would stop/ were shining.
C. had stopped/ had shined D. would stop/ would shine

9. A: Did you study for that test?

B: No, but now I wish I _____ because I flunked it.

A. had studied B. studied C. would study D. have studied

10. A: My feet are killing me! I wish I _____ more comfortable shoes.

B: Yeah, me too. I wish I _____ that we were going to have to walk this much.

A. had worn/ knew B. am wearing/ had known

C. were wearing/ would know D. wore/ had known

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6: USED TO; BE/ GET USED TO + V-ING

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets into the forms.

- When I was a child, I (dream) _____ of being an astronaut.
- I'm terribly nervous. I (not speak) _____ to a large audience.
- It took us ages to (live) _____ in an apartment house.
- Lots of trains (stop) _____ here, but not many do now.
- (Nick/ not/ work) on a building site when he was a child?
- I'll have an orange juice, please. I (not drink) _____ alcohol.
- David doesn't seem to mind being in hospital. I suppose he's (be) _____ there.
- When Laura was at college, she (have) _____ a picture of Elvis Presley on her bedroom wall.
- There (be) _____ a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.
- When she arrived in Britain, she (not drive) _____ on the left, but she soon got used to it.

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Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the forms.

- (work) _____ on a building site when he was young?
- I will have an orange juice, please. I (not drink) _____ alcohol.
- When Laura was at college, she (have) _____ a picture of Elvis Presley on her bedroom wall.
- There (be) _____ a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.
- When she arrived in Britain, she (not/drive) _____ on the left, but she soon got used to it.
- I (live) _____ in Finland, but now I live in France.
- I (sit) _____ at this desk. I sit here every day.
- People (believe) _____ the earth was flat.
- Trains (be) _____ the main means of cross-continental travel. Today, most people take airplanes for long-distance travel.
- Ms. Stanton's job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She (travel) _____ by plane.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. I had a lot of money but I lost it all when my business failed.
→
2. I quite like classical music now, although I wasn't keen on it when I was younger.
→
3. I seem have lost interest in my work.
→
4. My brother had his hair cut short when he joined the army.
→
5. Dennis gave up smoking three years ago.
→
6. My parents lived in the USA when they were young.
→
7. Jim was my best friend, but we aren't friends any more.
→
8. When he was younger, my uncle was a national swimming champion.
→
9. I eat ice-cream now, but I disliked eating it when I was a child.
→
10. I worked in London three years ago. Now I stay at home.
→

Exercise 4: Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. He used to being fat but now he's thin
2. He isn't used to work in these bad conditions.
3. How did you getting used to working in the middle of this mess.
4. Did you used to write poems when you were young?
5. I need some time to be get used to living in this town.
6. Sting was used to be a teacher before he became a famous singer.
7. I'm not used to wash linen by hand.
8. She'll get used to be living in the extremely cold winter of Siberia.
9. My mother didn't use to drinking much coffee. But now she has become addicted to it.
10. There did used to be a lot of trees in this court yard. They have all been cut down.

Exercise 5: Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. When I started to work here I needed a lot of help, but now I am used to do all the work on my own.
2. He used to reading several books a month, but he doesn't have time any more.
3. We were surprised to see her driving – she didn't use to drive when we first met her.
4. Don't worry, it's a simple program to use. You got used to it in no time, I'm sure.
5. When I have to commute to work every day I used to get up very early.

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6. I'm afraid I'll never get use to living in this place. I simply don't like it and never will.
7. Whenever we came to Coventry we used always to stay in the Central Hotel. We loved it.
8. When Peter Smith was the head of our office everything was used to be well organized. Now it's total chaos here.
9. Mr. Lazy was shocked when he joined our busy company because he wasn't getting used to doing much work every day.
10. At first the employees didn't liked the new open-space office, but in the end they got used to it.

Exercise 6: Choose the correct answers.

1. When I was a child, I _____ like ice-cream, but I don't like it now.
A. am used to B. used to C. use D. am used for
2. Shampoo _____ washing your hair.
A. is used to B. gets used to C. is used for D. uses
3. I _____ wearing glasses.
A. am used to B. used to C. use D. am used for
4. We live in the capital now but we _____ live in a small village.
A. used to B. are used to C. use D. get used to
5. Gold _____ making jewelries.
A. gets used to B. uses C. used to D. is used for
6. Cheques and credit cards _____ storing wealth.
A. used to B. don't get used to C. is not used to D. is used for
7. The baby _____ getting up early.
A. used to B. don't get used to C. is not used to D. is used for
8. Jack doesn't smoke anymore but he _____ smoke 20 cigarettes a day.
A. uses B. is used to C. is used for D. used to
9. Money _____ buy food, furniture and other things.
A. is used for B. used to C. uses D. is used to
10. She usually _____ dictionary to find the meaning of difficult words.
A. is used to B. is used for C. used to D. uses

Exercise 7: Match each part in column A with each part in column B.

	A		B
1	I used to eat a lot of chocolate but	A	I often used to go to the theater.
2	Paul used to work in London but	B	now I find him a bit boring.
3	He used to take the train to work but	C	now I'm on a diet.
4	When I was younger, I didn't use to eat each cheese but	D	now he drives.
5	When I lived in the city,	E	now he drives a very boring family car.
6	They used to go to a very traditional school	F	where they wore a uniform.

7	I used to really enjoy his company but	G	when we were children.
8	She used to play the piano but	H	now he works in Seattle.
9	We used to go to the beach for our holidays	I	now she plays the guitar.
10	He used to have a motorbike but	J	now I eat a lot.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: CÁC KIỂU CÂU ĐỀ NGHỊ (SUGGESTIONS)

Exercise 1: Choose the best option to complete the following sentences.

- Why don't we _____ a hiking trip tomorrow?
A. take B. taking C. to take
- It's boring. Let's _____ some sports.
A. playing B. to play C. play
- I want to buy some clothes. How about _____ shopping tonight?
A. go B. going C. to go
- I've bought a new pair of rackets. _____ playing badminton?
A. Shall we B. What about C. Let's
- There is a new interesting film on TV tonight. _____ you come and see with me?
A. Why don't B. Shall C. Should
- What should we do this weekend? _____ we go camping?
A. Why don't you B. How about C. Shall
- It's nice today. _____ go roller-skating.
A. How about B. Let's C. Shall
- It's so cold! _____ go to the café over there and get a hot drink.
A. Would you like B. What about C. Let's
- I'm so tired.
- ... going sailing this weekend?
A. How about B. Let's C. Shall we
- There is a new swimming pool near our school. _____ go swimming tomorrow?
A. Why don't we B. Shall C. What about
- Why _____ go to a museum?
A. don't we B. don't we to C. don't
- Let's _____ for a meal.
A. to go out B. going out C. go out
- How about _____ this weekend?
A. to visit B. visit C. visiting friends

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

14. Why _____ to the movies tonight?
 A. don't go B. don't you go C. not you go
15. _____ to the travel agent's this afternoon to book our ticket.
 A. Let's going B. Let's to go C. Let's go

Exercise 2: Match each sentence in column A with each sentence in column B.

	A		B
1	Shall we go fishing?	A	That's very kind of you, but I really have to get back now.
2	Let's go for a walk.	B	What about taking part in a guitar class?
3	Why don't you stay here tonight?	C	How about staying at home and watching a romantic movie.
4	How about going to the movie?	D	It sounds great. I like movies.
5	Let's go bowling tonight.	E	That's a good idea.
6	I'm hungry.	F	Why don't you give her a doll?
7	It's raining now.	G	Sorry, I can't. I'm meeting a friend for dinner.
8	It's my friend's birthday next week.	H	Let's have a picnic.
9	The weather is nice.	I	Why don't you eat some cupcakes?
10	I'm interested in playing the guitar.	J	Sorry, I don't think that is a good idea. It's too hot.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with one word.

- Hi, Alex. _____ you like to go to the cinema with me?
- _____ can we do this evening?
- We all love Chinese food so _____ about the restaurant in Oxford Street.
- It's warm and sunny; _____ go to the beach.
- I would like to go running. _____ you don't come with me?
- _____ meet at the gym at 5 o'clock.
- _____ celebrating your birthday at the pub?
- I have some free days; we _____ go to visit Amsterdam.
- I'm bored. _____ go to the bowling alley.
- Diana, I _____ that you tidy your bedroom.

Exercise 4: Complete the conversation with given words/ phrase.

Shall	How about	How about	How about	Let's
Let's	would you like to	Why don't you	Let's	How about

1. Hey Jim, _____ go to the movies with us?
2. So, we all want Italian, right? _____ that restaurant near the beach?
3. What can we do this evening? _____ we watch the game in a bar?
4. A: It's so hot in here! _____ open the window?
5. Helen called and said she's going for a walk. _____ going with her?
6. I'd like to do something different this weekend _____ go sailing!
7. A: What shall we do?
B: I don't know... It's not very warm and it looks as if it's going to start raining _____ a play? I think there's a new one in the auditorium.
8. A: Next month we have some days off. Is there anything special you want to do?
B: Yes!! _____ go to Madrid! The Cirque du Soleil's new show will be there that week!
9. It's warm and sunny, _____ go roller-skating!
10. A: Would you like to go shopping on Saturday?
B: I can't, I don't have much money right now. _____ hiking? The weather is really nice... and it's cheaper!

Exercise 5: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. I suggest (play) _____ football in the schoolyard.
2. His father suggests that he (go) _____ to Ha Long Bay this summer vacation.
3. Tom suggested that we (help) _____ our mom make cakes.
4. When we went out yesterday, my mom suggested (bring) _____ umbrella in case it rained.
5. My sister suggests I (clean) _____ my room before my mother comes back.
6. My teacher suggests that all students (finish) _____ all homework before class.
7. His friends suggest he (take) _____ this opportunity to enhance his skills.
8. "(be) _____ more careful", my mom suggested.
9. Her boyfriend suggests (go) _____ to the cinema to relax at the weekend.
10. It's warm, so I suggest (go) _____ swimming.
11. It's snowing outside. My brother suggests (make) _____ a snowman.
12. To prepare for the test, she suggests (study) _____ in the library.
13. Tim suggested I (be) _____ creative and flexible in dealing with this problem.
14. His teacher suggests that he (keep) _____ quiet in the class.
15. Her friend suggested (look) _____ after the child more carefully.

Exercise 6: Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. Let's doing something nice at weekend.
2. Why don't we to go to a movie this evening?
3. Let's go not to the movie at weekend. It is always so crowded at that time.
4. What don't we meet at the restaurant in front of the park?
5. I don't think we should not be going to enjoy Chinese food.
6. Let's go gets some coffee. I'm so sleepy.
7. I thinked your idea is fantastic.

8. She suggests me not to enroll in Harvard University.
9. Why don't me come with you tonight? It will be safer then.
10. How for having a supper? I'm hungry.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: ADJ + TO V và ADJ + THAT + CLAUSE.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with available words.

see	explain	call	feel	learn
go	play	eat	invest	complete

1. It is normal to _____ tired after a long trip.
2. It is difficult to _____ the piano well.
3. It is impossible to _____ this project in 24 hours.
4. It is not unusual to _____ traffic jams in Hanoi.
5. It would be awkward to _____ him again.
6. It is not easy to _____ Japanese.
7. It is difficult to _____ some grammatical rules.
8. It was important to _____ clean and healthy food.
9. It is dangerous to _____ out after midnight.
10. It is risky to _____ too much money on lottery.

Exercise 2: Match each pair of sentences below, using structure S1 + be + adjective + that + S2 + V. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. He was shocked. He'd failed his exam.
He was shocked that he'd failed his exam.
1. They were excited. Their friend had given birth to a beautiful baby.
→
2. I'm quite pleased. You keep your promise.
→
3. We're happy. She had a successful surgery.
→
4. I was shocked. She married a shorter man than her.
→
5. She was upset. He had left without saying goodbye.
→
6. She was quite confident. Everything would go as planned.
→
7. He is proud. His daughter has so much talent.
→
8. I'm sorry. I can't join with you.
→
9. I'm afraid. The tickets have been sold out.
→

10. He was surprised. She pretended not to recognize him.

→

Exercise 3: Match each pair of sentences below, using structure S1 + be + adjective + that + S2 + V.

1. We are delighted. Everyone enjoys our homemade cakes.

→

2. He is so pleased. His parents are waiting at the school gate to take him home.

→

3. I am so happy. My brother got a safe flight.

→

4. We are afraid. We can't join the party with you.

→

5. I'm so sorry. I lost your favorite pen on my way home.

→

6. Thu was anxious. She has lost her identity card.

→

7. She is certain. Her son will be accepted to a high school for the gifted.

→

8. My father is upset. My brother wants to drop out of high school.

→

9. He is amazed. His colleagues celebrate his birthday in a fun way.

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10. She was worried. Her father's surgery would be unsuccessful.

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Exercise 4: Circle the correct answers.

1. I am **grateful**/ **afraid** that my teacher helps me improve my English quickly.

2. She was very **helpful**/ **disappointed** that he didn't keep his promise.

3. Tuan is **angry**/ **glad** that his parents live happily together.

4. They are not **happy**/ **unhappy** that they have to pay much money to buy food.

5. My sister was **angry**/ **delighted** that her boyfriend was too late to pick her up.

6. Everyone is **amazed**/ **unlucky** that we won the first prize.

7. I am **important**/ **proud** that I am Vietnamese.

8. He is **pleased**/ **sad** that his child waters the tree every morning.

9. We were **thankful**/ **worried** that we missed the last bus.

10. I am **wrong**/ **interesting** that I sincerely believe in what people say.

11. He was **grateful**/ **true** that she didn't tell his parents about the accident.

12. The teacher is very **delighted**/ **afraid** that her students are very hard-working.

13. I'm not **unhappy**/ **surprised** that a robber can do everything to rob money or properties.

14. She is **relieved**/ **disappointed** that her English result is not bad.

15. He was **frightened**/ **lucky** that he didn't suffer any side effects of drug overuse.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

Exercise 5: Match each part in column A with each part in column B.

	A		B
1	The Smiths are delighted that	A	Our neighbor always makes loud noise at night.
2	We are very angry that	B	Their salaries are paid on time.
3	She was worried that	C	Her motorbike is going to run out of gas.
4	He is amazed that	D	She couldn't meet the deadline.
5	The policeman is happy that	E	I have a bought a bad mobile phone.
6	She is afraid that	F	They are blessed with excellent health and five lovely children.
7	My little son is sorry that	G	My younger brother returned safely after being kidnapped.
8	I'm thankful that	H	He finally arrested the murderer.
9	The employees are glad that	I	He has broken the vase.
10	I am disappointed that	J	His ex-girlfriend still remembers his birthday.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Exercise 6: Write sentences using available words.

1. difficult/ I/guess what will happen

→

2. impossible/ we/do this project in 24 hours

→

3. important/take a break twice a day

→

4. exciting/ we/take part in this party

→

5. likely/ it/get cold in the library

→

6. hard/know when a rat will get loose

→

7. good idea/put on your lab coat

→

8. pleasure/ we/have you here

→

9. honor/ we/work in this lab

→

10. pity/ your sister/not to participate in the competition

→

Exercise 7: Match each pair of sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

0. He's very scared. He can't move.

He's too scared to move.

1. The pie is very hot. You can't eat it.

→

2. He's very sick. He can't leave the hospital.

→

3. The ice is dangerously thin. You can't walk on it.

→

4. He's very busy. He can't take a break.

→

5. The grass is extremely high. I can't mow it.

→

6. It's early. He can't go to bed yet.

→

7. The chair is very heavy. He can't lift it.

→

8. He's so tired. He can't do his homework.

→

9. These tomatoes are still green. You can't pick them yet.

→

10. He's very old. He can't go to elementary school.

→

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: TỪ ĐỊNH LƯỢNG (QUANTIFIER)

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. We didn't buy _____ flowers.

2. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.

3. I didn't have _____ money, so I had to borrow

4. Can I have _____ milk on my coffee, please?

5. I was too tired to do _____ work.

6. Have you seen _____ good films recently?

7. Can you give me _____ information about places of interest in the town?

8. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on _____ train you like.

9. If there are _____ words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

10. She went out without _____ money.

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Exercise 2: Complete the conversation. Put in *many* or *much*.

- Matthew: There are (1) _____ athletes taking part in the International Games in London. There's been (2) _____ coverage in the papers.
- Daniel: Our runners haven't won (3) _____ medals, have they?
- Matthew: No, not as (4) _____ as last time. But there is plenty of time. There are still (5) _____ events to come. I'd like to go and see some of the track events, but I haven't got (6) _____ time at the moment.
- Daniel: No, not with exams coming up. We're having so (7) _____ lessons to study. There is still having so (8) _____ work to prioritize.
- Matthew: I'm hoping to go at the weekend if I can get a ticket. Apparently there aren't (9) _____ seats left.
- Daniel: I've heard the cheapest tickets are \$25, I think that's too (10) _____

Exercise 3: Put in *a few*, *few*, *a little* or *little*.

- I don't think I can lift this box on my own. I need _____ help.
- _____ tourists visited Northern Ireland in the 1980s because of the terrorism there.
- The postman doesn't often come here. We receive _____ letters.
- The snow was quite deep. There seemed _____ hope of completing our journey.
- Trevor doesn't find it easy to fix the shelves. He's having _____ trouble.
- Very _____ people knew about it, just you and me.
- The forces were unequal, they were many, we were _____
- Much heard about the book, but _____ read it.
- He is a man of _____ words
- I could speak _____ Swedish, but I wasn't very fluent.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answers.

- We didn't take _____ photographs when we were on holiday.
A. much B. a lot of C. many of D. a great deal of
- _____ the students in my class enjoy taking part in social activities.
A. Most of B. Most C. Many D. The number of
- He's always busy. He has _____ time to relax.
A. much B. little C. a little D. plenty of
- She put so _____ salt in the soup that she couldn't have it. It was too salty.
A. many B. little C. much D. a little
- We had a boring holiday. _____ the time we lay on the beach.
A. Most B. Much C. Most of D. Many of
- How _____ students are there in your class?
A. little B. few C. much D. many
- I feel sorry for her. She has _____ friends.
A. many B. a few C. few D. a great deal of

8. I spent _____ my spare time gardening last year.
A. most of B. most C. many of D. a large number of
9. He doesn't have so _____ friends as I think.
A. much B. a great deal of C. many D. a large number of
10. With only _____ hope, Harry didn't know how to keep going another day.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answers.

1. How _____ money have you got?
A. many B. much C. a lot of D. a great deal of
2. I think _____ you are very tired after your long journey.
A. many B. much C. many of D. much of
3. There isn't _____ shampoo in the bathroom.
A. any B. some C. little D. few
4. Would you like _____ tea?
A. many B. some C. a few D. any
5. The mixture looks rather dry. Maybe you should add _____ water.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
6. We're having a big party. We've invited _____ friends.
A. a lot of B. much C. many of D. no
7. Could I try _____ wine?
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
8. Don't drink _____ wine. It's bad for your health.
A. so much B. a few C. so many D. many
9. Is there _____ water in the glass?
A. lots of B. some C. many D. any
10. Can you speak French? – Yes, _____.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with suitable quantifiers.

1. I have _____ money, not enough to buy groceries.
2. She has _____, enough to buy a ticket.
3. There is too _____ traffic on the street at rush hours.
4. There were too _____ people in the hall last night.
5. Do you know _____ people in this neighborhood?
6. Let's go and have a drink, we have _____ time left, enough for a cup of coffee.
7. My village has been modernized, _____ the house has a telephone.
8. There are four books on the table. _____ of them has a different color.
9. 29/30 students in my class is male. In other words, _____ of the students in my class is male.
10. You should strive _____ more to get progress in study.

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Exercise 7: Decide if each quantifier is correct or incorrect.

1. She has a few books, not enough for conferences.	☐
2. He bought much furniture for her new apartment which she has bought recently.	☐
3. Any of the people I work with are very friendly.	☐
4. It is so sad that no of these money is mine.	☐
5. Would you like something to it?	☐
6. The audience clapped their hands so much times that the singer had to sing again.	☐
7. We must be quick. There is few time left.	☐
8. You should reach every sentence carefully.	☐
9. I have got so many news to tell you today.	☐
10. I don't have any friends in Hanoi.	☐
11. We didn't buy a flowers yesterday.	☐
12. There is somebody at the door. Let's go and see who it is.	☐
13. Let me know if you need two help.	☐
14. I have a large number of money, but I am not happy.	☐
15. Most the house in this village are built of bricks.	☐

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10:

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CÁC LOẠI CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

(TYPES OF CONDITIONAL)

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

- If I (know) _____ that you were ill, I (go) _____ to see you.
- I (see) _____ him if I (go) _____ to the party last night.
- What _____ (you/ do) if you _____ (be) him?
- If I (make) _____ that mistake again, my teacher _____ (get) angry with me.
- If he (go) _____ to London yesterday, he (meet) _____ his old friend.
- My dog (bark) _____ if it (hear) _____ any strange sound.
- If you (not go) _____ away, I (send) _____ the police.
- If I (be) _____ in your police. I (accept) _____ Mr. Anderson's invitation.
- I was busy. If I (have) _____ free time. I (go) _____ to the cinema with you.
- Why didn't you attend the meeting?

Oh, I didn't know. If I (know) _____, I (come) _____ there.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

- It is too bad Helen isn't here. If she (be) _____ here, she (know) _____ what to do.

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2. If I (not eat) _____ breakfast tomorrow morning, I (get) _____ hungry during class.
3. If you (put) _____ this red button, the TV will (turn off) _____.
4. I (let) _____ you know if I (find) _____ out what's happening.
5. He didn't listen to the teacher. If he (listen) _____ carefully, he (perform) _____ well in the examination.
6. He's waiting for his mother to come back from Chicago. If his mother (come) _____ home, he (have) _____ a lot of presents.
7. He wanted to buy some Christmas presents but he couldn't. If he (afford) _____ to buy, his children (be) _____ very happy to greet a new year.
8. It (be) _____ quicker if you (use) _____ a computer.
9. (bring) _____ him another cake if he (not/like) _____ this one.
10. She (be) _____ angry if she (bear) _____ this tomorrow.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. He can't go out because he has to study for his exam.
→
2. She is lazy so she can't pass the exam.
→
3. He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a car.
→
4. He smokes too much; that's why he can't get rid of his cough.
→
5. She is very shy; so she doesn't enjoy the party.
→
6. I will get a work permit. I will stay for another month.
→
7. He doesn't take any exercises. He is so unhealthy.
→
8. We can't get the ticket because I don't have the right change.
→
9. Study hard or you won't pass the exam.
→
10. Don't be impatient or you will make mistakes.
→

Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. I didn't eat lunch, I feel hungry now.
→
2. I only come if they invite me.
→
3. He didn't revise all his lessons, he failed the exam.
→
4. I did not know you were coming, so I did not meet you at the airport.
→

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5. I live too far from my office. I am not in time for work.

→

6. The children don't go to school in the snowy weather.

→

7. He died when he was so young, otherwise, he would be a famous musician by now.

→

8. You must tell me the whole truth or I won't help you.

→

9. The car breaks down so often because you don't take good care of it.

→

10. She got married at such an early age; otherwise, she would be at university now.

→

Exercise 5: Use UNLESS instead of IF.

1. If you do not study hard, you will fail the exam.

→

2. If you do not like this one, I will bring you another.

→

3. If she does not hurry, she will be late.

→

4. If you are not careful, you will cut yourself.

→

5. If you had not sneezed, he would not have known that we were there.

→

6. If you do not work harder, you will be sacked because of your laziness.

→

7. If there had not been the heavy storm, the climbers will not have died.

→

8. She has found that nobody can help her if she did not try her best to do it herself.

→

9. If you don't know how to spell a word, you should look it up in the dictionary.

→

10. The campfire would have been cancelled if it hadn't rained last night.

→

Exercise 6: Choose the correct answers.

1. If that hat costs much, I _____ a small one.

A. would have bought

B. will buy

C. bought

D. would buy

2. If you _____ more carefully, you would not have had so many accident.

A. drive

B. drove

C. had driven

D. has driven

3. "Tom _____ more races if he trained hard." The man said.

A. would win

B. wins

C. would have won

D. would be winning

4. If I spoke English, my job _____ a lot easier.
A. was B. were C. will be D. would be
5. "If you feel like a chat, _____." David said to me.
A. phone to me tonight B. will you phone me tonight
C. phoned me tonight D. phone me tonight
6. I will lend them some money if they _____ me.
A. ask B. will ask C. asked D. had asked
7. If we had known who he was, we _____ him to speak at our meeting.
A. would have invited B. have invited
C. will invite D. would invite
8. "If you _____ too much junk food, you would be a lot fitter." Mother said.
A. ate B. didn't eat C. didn't ate D. had eaten
9. If I _____ enough money, I would buy a house.
A. had B. had had C. will have D. have
10. They _____ you in if you come late.
A. won't let B. not let C. wouldn't let D. hadn't let

Exercise 7: Choose the correct answers.

1. I'm sure he would mind if we _____ early.
A. arrive B. arriving C. arrived D. had arrived
2. We _____ you if we have time.
A. will phone B. would phone C. phoned D. had phoned
3. If I won the lottery, I _____ you half the money.
A. gave B. had given C. will give D. would give
4. It _____ be a pity if she married Fred.
A. will B. would C. can D. may
5. If I am free on Saturday, I _____ to the mountains.
A. to go B. could go C. went D. can go
6. She _____ a nervous breakdown if she goes on like this.
A. will has B. had C. will have D. have
7. I know I'll feel better if I _____ smoking.
A. will stop B. stop C. stopped D. had stopped
8. I could have understood him if he _____ more slowly.
A. speaks B. spoke C. had spoken D. would speak
9. He didn't listen to the teacher. If he _____ carefully, he _____ will in the examination.
A. had listened/ would have performed B. listened/ would perform
C. listens/ will performed D. had listened/ had performed
10. If I knew his address, I _____ round and see him.
A. go B. will go C. went D. would go

Exercise 8: Underline the incorrect part in each sentence.

1. If we will reduce the speed of population growth, there will be less pressure on the earth.
2. Unless we leave a bowl of water under the sun, it will evaporate.
3. If we continue to use fuels at the current rate, we would soon have to face a fuel crisis.
4. If I am 10 centimeters taller, I would play basketball.
5. If the doctors could find in the remedy, a lot of people would be saved.
6. If she bought that house now, she ran out of money.
7. What you would do if you could speak French well?
8. If I had known he is not at home. I wouldn't have gone all the way to his house.
9. If I had known that the road were flooded, I would never have taken that way.
10. If I were you, I will go to the dentist's and have the tooth checked.

Exercise 9: Underline the incorrect part in each sentence.

1. If Lucia had been here now, she would find out the truth about her uncle's accident.
2. If a student takes a course on Computer Science, it will take him four years doing the course.
3. Unless it did not rain, Peter would pay us a visit.
4. If I had I known you were in financial difficulty, I would have helped you.
5. If I had knew the time when the match started, I would have told you.
6. If she had finished the work, she can go home.
7. If I had spoken more confident at the interview, they would have offered me the job.
8. If we had had a map, we would not be lost yesterday.
9. Had I known Alice's address, I would write to her.
10. If I had realized that the traffic lights were red, I would stop.

Exercise 10: Use conversion to rewrite the sentences.

1. If I were in your place, I would make a trip to England.
→
2. If he hadn't wasted too much time, he wouldn't have failed in his examination last year.
→
3. If the car we saw yesterday had been larger, we would have bought it.
→
4. If I were you, I would save some of your lottery winning.
→
5. If I had taken the English course you offered, I would have made much progress.
→
6. If my grandmother were five years younger, she would play games with us.
→
7. If you had not been so busy lately, I would have shown you how to play bowling.
→
8. Look at those red curtains. Your room would look better if those curtains were blue.
→

9. If we had chosen to live in a town instead of a city in 2010, we would not have had that many health problems.
→
10. If I were thinner, I would look more attractive.
→

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11: MẠO TỪ: A, AN, THE (ARTICLE: A, AN, THE)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers.

- We are looking for _____ place to spend _____ night.
A. the/the B. a/the C. a/a D. the/a
- Please turn off _____ lights when you leave _____ room.
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the
- We are looking for people with _____ experience.
A. the B. a C. an D. Ø
- Would you pass me _____ salt, please?
A. a B. the C. an D. Ø
- Can you show me _____ way to _____ station?
A. the/the B. a/a C. the/a D. a/the
- She has read _____ interesting book.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
- You'll get _____ shock if you touch _____ live wire with that screwdriver.
A. an/the B. Ø/the C. a/a D. an/the
- Mr. Smith is _____ old customer and _____ honest man.
A. an/the B. the/an C. an/an D. the/the
- _____ youngest boy has just started going to _____ school.
A. a/Ø B. x/the C. an/Ø D. the/Ø
- Do you go to _____ prison to visit him?
A. the B. a C. Ø D. an

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers.

- _____ eldest boy is at _____ college.
A. a/the B. the/Ø C. Ø/a D. an/Ø
- Are you going away next week? No, _____ week after next.
A. an B. a C. the D. Ø
- Would you like to hear _____ story about _____ English scientist?
A. an/the B. the/the C. a/the D. a/ an
- There'll always be a conflict between _____ old and _____ young.
A. the/the B. an/a C. an/the D. the/a
- There was _____ collision at _____ corner.
A. the/a B. an/the C. a/the D. the/the

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6. My mother thinks that this is _____ expensive shop.
A. the B. an C. a D. Ø
7. Like many women, she loves _____ parties and _____ gifts.
A. the/ a B. a/the C. a/a D. Ø/Ø
8. She works seven days _____ week.
A. a B. the C. an D. Ø
9. My mother goes to work in _____ morning.
A. a B. Ø C. the D. an
10. I am on night duty. When you go to _____ bed, I go to _____ work.
A. a/Ø B. a/the C. the/Ø D. Ø/Ø

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with suitable articles.

1. My birthday is _____ Sunday afternoon.
2. It doesn't often snow here at _____ Christmas. We haven't had _____ White Christmas for many years.
3. We came here in _____ summer of _____ 1969.
4. Are you doing anything at _____ weekend?
5. Rita plays _____ violin and her sister plays _____ piano.
6. On our trip to _____ Spain, we crossed _____ Atlantic Ocean.
7. David attended _____ Princeton University.
8. _____ Florida State University is smaller than _____ University of Florida.
9. _____ chair that you are sitting in is broken.
10. _____ Civil War was fought in _____ US between 1861 and 1865.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with suitable articles.

1. Jack has got _____ very long legs, so he's _____ fast runner.
2. You need _____ visa to visit _____ foreign countries, but not all of them.
3. I'm going to _____ supermarket to do some shopping.
4. Jane is _____ teacher. Her parents were _____ teachers too.
5. John is _____ teacher. Every morning, he gets up at 7 o'clock, has _____ breakfast and _____ cup of _____ coffee.
6. Jimmy has _____ sister in Oxford and _____ brother in _____ London.
7. Can you think _____ rich should pay more taxes to help _____.
8. When we reached _____ city centre, some shops were still open but most of them were already closed.
9. How much are those potatoes? 1.20 _____ kilo.
10. My father went out to _____ sea when he was 14.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answers.

1. The British Prime Minister live in **Downing Street/ the Downing Street**.
2. One of the nicest parks in London is **St. James's Park/ the St. James's Park**, which is very near **Buckingham Palace/ the Buckingham Palace**.

3. Frank is a student at **Liverpool University/ the Liverpool University**.
4. Mr. Jenkins reads **Daily Telegraph/ the Daily Telegraph** but his wife reads **Times/ the Times**.
5. We flew from London to **Orly Airport/ the Orly Airport** in Paris.
6. Mary and Peter got married in **St. Matthew's Church/ the Matthew's Church**.
7. In Britain **coffee/ the coffee** is more expensive than tea/ the tea.
8. After leaving **school/ the school**, Nora worked as a cleaner **in hospital/ at the hospital**.
9. All over the world, people are in **prison/ the prison** because of their political beliefs.
10. The other day the fire-brigade had to go to **prison/ the prison** to put out a fire.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with *a/ an/ one*.

1. It weights over _____ hundred kilos.
2. I only asked for _____ pizza – I didn't want three of them.
3. I wouldn't allow _____ child of mine to be treated in that way.
4. It only took us _____ week to drive to Greece.
5. I've always wanted to own _____ silver-coloured car.
6. _____ sandwich isn't enough. I usually eat four or five.
7. Policies differ from _____ state to another.
8. Less than three quarters of _____ hour later, she was home.
9. All of the competitors completed the race, with just _____ exception.
10. The best way to learn _____ musical instrument is to find _____ enthusiastic teacher.

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Exercise 7: Complete the paragraph with *the* or *Ø*.

(1) _____ Danube is Austria's longest river. Our uncle lives on (2) _____ Philippines. (3) _____ Jamaica belongs to the Caribbean islands. (4) _____ Statue of Liberty was dedicated in 1886. (5) _____ Taj Mahal is one of India's most popular attractions. (6) _____ Dead Sea lies below sea level. (7) _____ Everglades National Park is in Florida. Aconcagua is the highest mountain outside Asia. (8) _____ Mount Fuji is one of Japan's Three Holy Mountains. (9) _____ Lake Superior is the largest of (10) _____ Great Lakes.

Exercise 8: Complete the paragraph with suitable articles.

I arrived in (1) _____ USA last Monday. We left (2) _____ Rome, flew over the Alps and made a quick stop in (3) _____ London. There we went shopping at (4) _____ Harrods, visited (5) _____ Tower and enjoyed a sunny afternoon in (6) _____ Hyde Park. On the following day we left for (7) _____ New York. The time on board wasn't boring as there were two films to watch on the monitor. The people on the plane were all (8) _____ Italian. Before we landed at (9) _____ JFK airport, we saw

(10) _____ Statue of Liberty, (11) _____ Ellis Island and (12) _____ Empire State Building. The hotel I stayed in was on the corner of (13) _____ 42nd Street and (14) _____ 5th Avenue. I don't like hotels very much, but I didn't have time to rent an apartment.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers: relative pronouns.

- The book _____ I bought at the bookstore yesterday is expensive.
A. who B. whose C. that D. B and C are correct
- What is the name of the blonde girl _____ just came in?
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A and B are correct
- I don't like people _____ lose their tempers easily.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct
- Mexico City, _____ has a population of over 10 million, is probably the fastest growing city in the world.
A. which B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct
- This is Henry _____ sister works for my father.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct
- The girl _____ design had been chosen stepped to the platform to receive the award.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
- Could you iron the trousers _____ are hanging up behind the door?
A. who B. which C. that D. B and C are correct
- Where is the girl _____ sell tickets?
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A and C are correct
- The man _____ we consider our leader had much experience in climbing mountains.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A and C are correct
- The artist _____ name I couldn't remember was one of the best I had ever seen.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A and C are correct

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers: relative adverbs.

- A café is a small restaurant _____ people can get a light meal.
A. where B. which C. that D. All are correct
- Alaska, _____ my brother lives, is the largest state in the US.
A. which B. where C. who D. All are correct
- This is the house _____ we often stay in the summer.
A. where B. which C. that D. All are correct
- Do you remember the clock tower _____ I first met you?
A. where B. which C. that D. All are correct

5. Tell me the reason _____ you were absent yesterday.
A. where B. when C. why D. that
6. There was a time _____ dinosaurs dominated the earth.
A. which B. when C. that D. why
7. The house in _____ I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake ten years ago.
A. which B. where C. that D. All are correct
8. Summer is the time of the year _____ the weather is the hottest.
A. that B. which C. when D. B and C are correct
9. The reason _____ Jim has just lost his job is that he didn't work hard enough.
A. that B. which C. why D. B and C are correct
10. They hid me the money in a place _____ it was safe from robbers.
A. which B. where C. that D. All are correct

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun: *who, whom, that, which*.

1. Have you got the money _____ I lent you yesterday?
2. Peter, _____ I had seen earlier, wasn't at the party.
3. This is the machine _____ cost half a million pounds.
4. Mary, _____ had been listening to the conversation, looked angry.
5. Have you read the book _____ I gave you?
6. The house, _____ they bought three months ago, looks lovely.
7. Mrs. Jackson, _____ had been very ill, died yesterday.
8. She is the woman _____ sister looks after the baby for us.
9. The dog, _____ had been very quiet, suddenly started barking.
10. I didn't receive the letters _____ she sent me.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun or adverb.

1. Please tell me the reason _____ I should let you go
2. Tell me the countries _____ the traffic moves on the left-hand side.
3. We keep our bread in the fridge _____ it doesn't go bad
4. I used to enjoy the summer _____ we had a big family picnic.
5. Did you remember the day _____ I first met you?
6. Thank you very much for the present _____ you sent me.
7. This is Mrs. Jones, _____ son won the championship last year.
8. All of the people are looking at the man _____ son has been kidnapped.
9. The student with _____ she was dancing had a slight limb.
10. The man for _____ I was waiting didn't turn up.

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with relative pronoun: *who, whom, that, which*.

1. Tom made a number of suggestions, most of _____ were very helpful.
2. Mart has three brothers, all of _____ are married.

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3. We were given a lot of information, most of _____ was useless.
4. There were a lot of people at the party, only a few of _____ I had met before.
5. I sent her two letters, neither of _____ she has received.
6. I have two sisters, both of _____ are doctors.
7. He lent me many picture-books, most of _____ I had read.
8. The bus crashed into a queue of people. Four of _____ were killed.
9. He paid me \$5 for cleaning ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.
10. In prison they fed us on dry bread, most of _____ was moldy.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with relative adverb.

1. We visited the school _____ my father taught.
2. I met her last month, _____ she came to our house.
3. We all looked at the place _____ the fire had started.
4. Did they tell you the reason _____ they were late?
5. We must find a time _____ we can meet and a place _____ we can talk.
6. They arrived in the evening, at a time _____ we were all out.
7. I couldn't understand the reason _____ they were so rude.
8. I met him in the café _____ he was working as a waiter.
9. I listen to music late at night, _____ the children have gone to bed.
10. I bought them in August, _____ I was in France.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with preposition + relative pronoun.

1. The house _____ I was born is for sale.
2. It is the chair _____ he used to sit for meals.
3. In the middle of the village, there is a well _____ the villagers take water to drink.
4. I must thank the people _____ I got the present.
5. Do you know the doctor _____ I send?
6. The man _____ I was telling you is standing over there.
7. This is the man _____ I gave some money this morning.
8. Ms. Young, _____ many of her students are writing, is living happily and peacefully in Canada.
9. I like the teacher _____ I learnt English in high school.
10. I'm doing a group work. Mr. John _____ I was working is so generous and kind.

Exercise 8: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative pronoun.

1. This is the man. I met him in Paris.
→
2. I wanted the painting. You bought it.
→
3. This is the chair. My parents gave it to me.
→

4. She's the woman. She telephoned the police.

→

5. He's the person. He wanted to buy your house.

→

6. We threw out the computer. It never worked properly.

→

7. This is the lion. It's been ill recently.

→

8. The man was badly injured. He was driving the car.

→

9. The children broke the window. They live in the next street.

→

10. That's the woman. I was telling you about her.

→

Exercise 9: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative adverb.

1. Last week I went to see the house. I used to live in it.

→

2. He used to go to work late. That's why he was sacked.

→

3. I never forget the park. We met each other for the first time at this park.

→

4. The report was prepared yesterday. There was a heavy rain outside yesterday.

→

5. Her husband was abroad in September. She bought this house at that time.

→

6. This is my beloved school. I studied here when I was young.

→

7. They came home very late last night. Most of the family member had gone to sleep at that time.

→

8. I bought these pencils at the shop over there.

→

9. John was absent from class yesterday. She knew the reason for this but she didn't tell the teacher.

→

10. Everybody is off on Sunday. The children often go swimming on Sunday

→

Exercise 10: Match each pair of sentences with suitable relative adverb or relative pronoun.

1. These children are orphans. She is taking care of these children.

→

2. You were out three hours ago. You had a missed call at that time.
→
3. He never forgets the year 1982. His own company went bankrupt in 1982
→
4. My father goes swimming every day. You met him this morning.
→
5. There are a lot of fruit in summer. The weather is hot in summer.
→
6. The man is my father. I respect this man most.
→
7. I can have a good sleep on Saturday night. It is the best time of a week.
→
8. The man is my father. I respect his opinion most.
→
9. Mary and Margaret are twins. You met them yesterday.
→
10. The students will be awarded tomorrow. It is forecasted to have a rain tomorrow.
→

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: V-ING VÀ V INFINITIVE
(GERUND AND INFINITIVE)

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with V-ing or to V-inf.

1. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait) _____ for you.
2. I always try to avoid (borrow) _____ money from friends.
3. The traffic was very heavy this morning, but I managed (get) _____ to school on time.
4. Could you please stop (make) _____ so much noise?
5. Would you mind (keep) _____ silent? I am trying (study) _____.
6. They don't have much money. They can't afford (go) _____ out very often.
7. My mother can't stand (stay) _____ at home without doing anything.
8. You must promise (not/be) _____ late again.
9. When I saw her in that funny hat, I couldn't help (laugh) _____.
10. They refused (lend) _____ him the money although he needed it badly.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with V-ing or to V-inf.

1. I arranged (meet) _____ them here.
2. He urged us (work) _____ faster.
3. It is no use (wait) _____.
4. He warned her _____ (not touch) the wire.
5. However, she did not plan (be) _____ a secretary all her life.

6. She couldn't imagine (do) _____ the same job for years and years.
7. My mother told me (not speak) _____ to anyone about it.
8. He tried (explain) _____ but she refused (listen) _____.
9. You are expected (know) _____ the safety regulations of the college.
10. That was a very strange question (ask) _____.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with V-ing or to V-inf.

1. My father gave up (smoke) _____ three years ago.
2. I have put off (write) _____ the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
3. Sarah gave up (try) _____ to find a job in this country and decided (go) _____ abroad.
4. You can't stop me (do) _____ what I want.
5. How long have you been able (swim) _____ John?
6. Please, don't forget (post) _____ the letter for me today! It is urgent.
7. The only thing that prevented her from (study) _____ law was a lack of time and money.
8. She often remembered (talk) _____ to her father before he became ill.
9. You must remember (buy) _____ some sugar. We haven't got any now.
10. Don't forget (wake) _____ me up before six o'clock tomorrow.

Exercise 4: Complete each sentence with one of these verbs, remember to put them in correct form.

1. He tried to avoid _____ my question.
2. Could you please stop _____ so much noise.
3. I enjoy _____ to music.
4. I considered _____ for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished _____ your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk _____ knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on _____.
8. I don't mind you _____ the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy _____ you here! What a surprise!
10. I have put off _____ the letter so many times. I really must do it today.

Exercise 5: Underline the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. I couldn't make my car to start this morning.
→
2. I'm sure he isn't incapable of run a mile in four minutes.
→
3. Good friendship should be based on mutual understand.
→
4. I'm delighted hearing that you have made much progress in your study.
→

5. There is a lot of work doing here.

→

6. He was terribly excited to ask to play for Manchester.

→

7. He could not decide whether to get a job or studying.

→

8. I dislike being talk about everywhere.

→

9. He says that speak a foreign language always makes him nervous.

→

10. We're looking forward to see you again.

→

Exercise 6: Underline the mistake in each sentence.

1. I'd like buying some earrings like yours.

2. She smelt something burning and saw smoke rise.

3. I warned them not climb the mountain in such bad weather.

4. They voluntarily spent their vacations to teach illiterate people to read and write.

5. You can congratulate yourself about having done an excellent job.

6. Peter apologized for break the vase.

7. He insisted on seeing the manager tomorrow.

8. Some high school students take part in help the handicapped.

9. Shy people find it difficult taking part in group discussion.

10. I am unable come to the meeting on Monday evening, please apologize for my absence.

Exercise 7: Rewrite the sentence in reported speech form.

1. "Don't believe everything you hear" he said to me (advise)

→

2. "Lend me your pen for a moment" I said to Mary (ask)

→

3. "Would you like to have lunch with me on Sunday?" Danny said to Sarah (invite)

→

4. "Will you help me, please?" she said to me (ask)

→

5. "You had better apologize for being late" my mother said to me (advise)

→

6. "We will come back again" they said (promise)

→

7. "You should join the football team, Eric" said the teacher (encourage)

→

8. "I'll give it to him tomorrow" John said (promise)

→

9. "I'd like Lan to become a doctor" my mum said (want)
→
10. "Remember to lock the door before going to school" my sister said to me (remind)
→

Exercise 8: Rewrite the sentence in reported speech form.

1. "You should go home and take a rest" the boss said (advise)
→
2. "Come and see me when you want" he said to us (invite)
→
3. "Please don't smoke in my room" she said to them (ask)
→
4. "Let's have a party this weekend" he said (suggest)
→
5. "I am sorry, I didn't phone you earlier" Mary said to me (apologize)
→
6. "It is nice of you to help me, thank you Mike" Bob said (thank)
→
7. "Yes, okay. I'll lend you my car" Peter said to Ann (agree)
→
8. "You told a lie, Tom" she said (accuse)
→
9. "I won't help you with your homework" Jane said to me (refuse)
→
10. "You wear a suit when you come to my party" Susan said to me (insist)
→

Exercise 9: Choose the correct answers.

1. _____ it several times, he didn't want to read it once again.
A. Reading B. To read C. To have read D. Having read
2. _____ that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.
A. Knowing B. Known C. Knew D. Having knew
3. I hate _____ a child _____.
A. see/ crying B. see/ cry C. seeing/ to cry D. seeing/ cry
4. The old man accused the boys _____ 2 glasses of his.
A. break B. of breaking C. to break D. breaking
5. He insisted _____ me to the zoo next Sunday
A. on take B. to take C. taking D. on taking
6. She offered _____ the flowers every morning if I like.
A. watering B. to water C. being watered D. having watered
7. The police accused him of _____ fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

- A. setting/ being
C. set/ be
B. setting/ having been
D. having set/ having been
8. Someone told us _____ sit on the stairs.
A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not
9. The mother accused her son _____ what he said.
A. of not do B. of not to do
C. of not doing D. of not to doing
10. The doctor advised him _____ and to take up some sport.
A. stop smoke B. stop smoking C. to stop smoking D. to stop to smoke

Exercise 10: Choose the correct answers.

1. Professional people expect _____ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.
A. you to call them B. that you would call them
C. you calling them D. that you are calling them
2. Jack admitted _____ the money
A. steal B. to steal C. stealing D. stolen
3. Don't _____ him to arrive early. He's always late.
A. think B. judge C. hope D. expect
4. I wouldn't _____ of going to the party I hadn't been invited to.
A. dream B. intend C. depend D. rely
5. The instructor warned the students _____ sailing alone on the lake.
A. on B. for C. of D. against
6. Her mother prevented her _____ going out tonight.
A. against B. from C. about D. at
7. I apologized _____ the book at home.
A. for leaving B. to leaving C. leaving D. to leave
8. Mary thanked me _____ her last night.
A. for helping B. to help C. for help D. for my help
9. John insisted on driving me to the airport.
A. to drive B. driving C. on driving D. of driving
10. I warned Jack against playing with matches.
A. against player B. against to play C. against play D. against playing

**CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU
(MODAL VERBS)**

Exercise 1: Complete each sentence with *can/ could/ be able to (not)*.

1. _____ you swim when you were 10?

2. We _____ get to the meeting on time yesterday because the train was delayed by one hour.
3. He _____ arrive at the party on time, even after missing the train, so he was very pleased.
4. He's amazing, he _____ speak 5 languages including Chinese.
5. I _____ drive a car until I was 34, then I moved to the countryside so I had to learn.
6. I looked everywhere for my glasses but I _____ find them anywhere.
7. I searched for your house for ages, luckily I _____ find it in the end.
8. She's 7 years old but she _____ read yet – her parents are getting her extra lessons.
9. I read the book three times but I _____ understand it.
10. James _____ speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he's forgotten most of it now.

Exercise 2: Complete each sentence with *can/ could/ be able to (not)*.

1. I _____ understand the chapter we had to read for homework. It was so difficult.
2. I _____ lift this box – it's too heavy! Would you help me?
3. Lucy _____ make it to our meeting after all. She's stuck in traffic at the moment.
4. John _____ play tennis really well. He's champion of his club.
5. Unfortunately, I really _____ sing at all! No-one in my family is musical either.
6. When the car broke down I was really pleased because I _____ solve the problem.
7. Julian _____ play excellent golf when he was only ten.
8. My grandmother _____ use a computer until last month. Since then, she's been taking lessons at the library.
9. I _____ open this window. I think it's stuck!
10. Julia _____ play the piano. She's never studied it.

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with *might/ must/ should (not)*.

1. Nancy said you didn't need to buy her anything for her birthday, but I really think you _____ at least get her some flowers or a nice bottle of wine.
2. Debbie said she was really busy this week, but I think she _____ show up at the party if she doesn't have to work overtime on Friday.
3. Nina said she would come over right after work, so she _____ be here by 6:00.
4. Oh my God, he's unconscious. Don't move him - he _____ have internal injuries.
5. Dan: Where's the remote control? I want to change the channel.
Fiona: I don't know. It _____ be under the couch.
6. Experts agree that to master a foreign language, you _____ practice the language regularly.
7. New research suggests that exercise can reduce the chance of heart disease as well as cancer. That's why I told my father that he _____ start walking once a day.
8. We _____ invite Sally and her husband to come to the picnic on Saturday. We haven't seen them in weeks.
9. We had better call Tony to see if he's at home before we go over to his house. He _____ be there and we don't want to drive all the way over there for nothing.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

10. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But I told my boss that he _____ take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.
11. You _____ worry so much. If you don't get this job, just apply for another one.
12. I would love to go on the cruise with Michelle. But such a luxurious trip _____ cost a fortune. I doubt I could afford something like that.
13. As some people _____ be allergic to chemicals in artificial plant foods, gardeners _____ use an organic brand to avoid skin irritations.
14. I know Eve wants to go to the ballet with us, but we _____ call her before we get her ticket as she might be busy that night.
15. It _____ be a bad idea to take some snacks along while we're hiking. Last time, we got so hungry we had to come back early without finishing the hike.

Exercise 4: Complete each sentence with *must/ or have to (not)*.

1. You _____ be kidding! That can't be true.
2. I _____ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably _____ take a taxi if I want to be on time.
3. You _____ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.
4. You _____ be so rude! Why don't you try saying "please" once in a while.
5. If you are over 18 in California, you _____ take a driver training course to get a driver's license. You can have a friend or a family member teach you instead.
6. You _____ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
7. Ed: My car broke down in Death Valley last week. I _____ have it towed more than a hundred miles to the nearest mechanic.
8. While hiking in Alaska, you _____ keep an eye out for bears. If you see one, you _____ approach it. They are beautiful animals; however, they are wild and unpredictable in nature.
9. I _____ go to work tomorrow because it is Memorial Day. The best thing about a day off from work is that I _____ get up at 6:00.
10. Yesterday, I _____ cram all day for my French final. I didn't get to sleep until after midnight.
11. Emily: Oh no! I completely forgot we were supposed to pick Jenny up at the airport.
Barbara: She _____ still be sitting there waiting for us.
12. Ingrid received a scholarship which will cover 100% of the tuition. She _____ worry at all about the increasing cost of education.
13. When I was a child my grandmother was continually correcting our manners. She always used to say, "One _____ eat with one's mouth open."
14. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book _____ wrong!

15. You _____ submit the application if it has not been completely filled out. If the form is not accurate and complete, you will be rejected and you will _____ reapply at a later date.

Exercise 5: Complete each sentence with *could/ might (not)*.

1. Unfortunately, James and Michelle had already made plans, so they _____ come with us to the exhibition.
2. You _____ do the job if you didn't speak Arabic fluently.
3. In order to win the pie eating contest, he would have to eat sixteen pies in ten minutes. He _____ possibly eat that many pies - he would explode!
4. Susan _____ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.
5. It _____ be a bad idea to take some snacks along while we're hiking.
6. They have had several major snow storms in the mountains during the last month. The road to Smithsville _____ be passable.
7. Jerry _____ be angry at me. I've never done anything to upset him.
8. The lamp _____ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.
9. When you were a child, you _____ swim from here to the little island in the middle of the river, couldn't you?
10. She _____ possibly be the winner of the talent show! The other acts were much better than hers.
11. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He must be exhausted after such a long flight. He _____ prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.
12. I heard that band is really popular, and tickets sell out quickly. You _____ get tickets if you wait too long.
13. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they _____ die.
14. It _____ be a bad idea to get a car alarm for your new sports car. New cars tend to attract thieves.
15. That _____ possibly be Mr. Jones. He's lost so much weight that he looks like a completely different person.

Exercise 6: Complete each sentence with *can/ could/ have to/ must/ might/ should (not)*.

1. That concert has been sold out for weeks. You _____ get tickets even if you knew the band personally. It's impossible!
2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you _____ walk downtown and explore the waterfront.
3. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You _____ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
4. When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects might be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave: _____ you hold your breath for more than a minute?
Nathan: No, I can't.
6. Frank and Sarah get tickets to the concert. The concert was sold out a little over an hour after tickets went on sale.
7. Danny: _____ I borrow your lighter for a minute?
Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, you _____ keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.
8. I _____ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt.
9. Leo: Where is the spatula? It _____ be in this drawer but it's not here.
Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It _____ be in there. That's the only other place it _____ be.
10. You _____ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it might rain later on this afternoon.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 15: CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI (TAG QUESTION)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers.

1. No one is better cook than his mother, _____?
A. is she B. isn't she C. are they D. aren't they
2. Do it right now, _____?
A. will you B. shall you C. do you D. don't you
3. There are no easy ways to learn a foreign language, _____?
A. are they B. are there C. aren't they D. aren't there
4. He seldom goes to the library, _____?
A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he
5. Let's go for a long walk, _____?
A. will we B. shall we C. don't you D. do you
6. I think he will join us, _____?
A. doesn't he B. won't he C. will he D. don't I
7. The film is good, _____?
A. is it B. are they C. isn't it D. aren't they
8. You are going to the party, _____?
A. is you B. are you C. aren't you D. were you
9. He can speak English, _____?
A. can he B. can't he C. can't him D. could he
10. You don't know him, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. are you D. aren't you

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers.

1. Lan speaks Chinese very well, _____?
A. does she B. doesn't she C. is she D. was she

2. John has worked hard, _____?
A. does he B. did he C. has he D. hasn't he
3. They invited him to the party, _____?
A. do they B. don't they C. did they D. didn't they
4. They are leaving here tomorrow, _____?
A. do they B. are they C. aren't they D. did they
5. I am a bit late, _____?
A. am not I B. aren't you C. are you D. aren't I
6. No one is different to praise, _____?
A. is one B. isn't one C. is he D. are they
7. Somebody has left these socks on the bathroom floor, _____?
A. have they B. haven't they C. has he D. hasn't he
8. James owns a restaurant, _____?
A. does he B. is he C. doesn't he D. didn't he
9. You aren't too busy to talk, _____?
A. are you B. have you C. aren't D. do you
10. The ticket to London doesn't cost a lot, _____?
A. do they B. does it C. is it D. isn't it

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with tag questions.

1. Thu's father reads a morning newspaper everyday, _____?
2. The teacher is going to explain a new grammar lesson, _____?
3. Their classmates were so excited about the games yesterday, _____?
4. Lan enjoys sewing clothes for her doll, _____?
5. Hoa did a lot of homework last night, _____?
6. Schools may be closed if it snows heavily, _____?
7. She has visited the citadel in Hue twice, _____?
8. People have to rebuild the building after fire, _____?
9. Their children enjoy playing computer games, _____?
10. You will have a cable TV soon, _____?

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with tag questions.

1. I am making a big mistake, _____?
2. Let's go shopping at Saigon Coop Mart, _____?
3. Children should drink a lot of milk and fruit juice, _____?
4. Bring your camera with you to the party, _____?
5. These shoes need to be fixed, _____?
6. You must ask for your parents' permission to join the trip, _____?
7. Ba likes healthy food, _____?
8. Thu didn't take part in the competition, _____?
9. Phong hasn't been to Hanoi before, _____?
10. She can ride to school by herself, _____?

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with tag questions.

1. We should follow the traffic rules strictly, _____?
2. He seldom visits you, _____?
3. You have never been in Italy, _____?
4. No one died in the accident, _____?
5. Nothing is wrong, _____?
6. Nobody called the phone, _____?
7. Everything is okay, _____?
8. Everyone took a rest, _____?
9. Going swimming in the summer is never boring, _____?
10. Let's dance together, _____?

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with tag questions.

1. Don't talk in class, _____?
2. Sit down, _____?
3. Hoa never comes to school late, _____?
4. He hardly ever makes a mistake, _____?
5. We must communicate with you by means of email or chatting, _____?
6. She has got a great sense of humor, _____?
7. Neither of them offered to help you, _____?
8. He ought to have made a note of it, _____?
9. There will be plenty for everyone, _____?
10. Let's go out for dinner tonight, _____?

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with tag questions.

1. We often watch TV in the afternoon, _____?
2. John and Max don't like Maths, _____?
3. He could have bought a new car, _____?
4. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial Park is in Keystone, _____?
5. She must come to the party, _____?
6. Kathy and YoYo will go to the swimming pool tomorrow, _____?
7. No one can help you, _____?
8. You have never been to Peking, _____?
9. Let's have a drink, _____?
10. He could have bought a new car, _____?

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with tag questions.

1. Come and see me tomorrow, _____?
2. I'm never called "Scholar", _____?
3. Everybody can learn how to swim, _____?
4. His family often has tea for breakfast, _____?
5. That job is hardly suitable for her, _____?

6. No one died in the accident, _____?
7. Speaking of kids, you have some of your own, _____?
8. That depends on what you mean by a long time, _____?
9. Everyone took the rest, _____?
10. Let's go to the cinema tonight, _____?

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 16: TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ (ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB)

Exercise 1: Underline the adverb in each sentence.

1. They worked fast to cover the distance before the breakfast hour.
2. He wanted to go there immediately.
3. He walked farther than I did.
4. They got up very early.
5. Are you quite sure of this?
6. I didn't know it so well as him.
7. Today I feel somewhat better.
8. He does his work quite differently from his brother.
9. I wish he could write more plainly, so that I could read his letters easily.
10. They usually begin to work at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Exercise 2: Find a place in each sentence to put the adverb in bracket.

1. He has read that book. (already).
→
2. This book is interesting (extremely).
→
3. I haven't been there (before).
→
4. He is on time (seldom).
→
5. He has a bad pain in his chest today (very).
→
6. The elevator operates (automatically).
→
7. He arrives at the meeting on time (never).
→
8. They stayed there all day quietly. (quietly).
→
9. I will be there by 2 o'clock (certainly).
→

10. He left the office this afternoon (early).

→

Exercise 3: Circle the correct answers.

1. They dance the Tango **beautiful/ beautifully**
2. She planned their trip to Greece very **careful/ carefully**
3. Jim painted the kitchen very **bad/ badly**
4. She speaks very **quiet/ quietly**
5. Turn the stereo down. It's too **loud/ loudly**
6. He skipped **happy/ happily** down the road to school.
7. He drives too **fast/ well**
8. She knows the road **good/ well**
9. He plays the guitar **terrible/ terribly**
10. We're going camping tomorrow so we have to get up **early/ soon**.

Exercise 4: Circle the correct answers.

1. She straightened up and looked out the window **direct/ directly** at him.
2. All goes **good/ well**, and after some time he feels relaxed enough to go for a walk.
3. Your trigger **happy/ happily** friend isn't in the house.
4. The gulf between the 'rich' and the 'poor' has narrowed, to the point that the word 'poor' is **hard/ hardly** applicable.
5. **Interesting/ Interestingly**, the changes the adapter has made seem designed to make the story even more frightening.
6. He joined dozens of others that sailed **lazy/ lazily** toward the surface.
7. He swore so **loud/ loudly** at the top of his voice, that she didn't get any sleep all the next night.
8. Frankly, it is very **clever/ cleverly** done.
9. Such **nice/ nicely** balances of economic integration are hard to sustain for more than a single generation.
10. There are already rumours that publishers are feeling **nervous/ nervously**.

Exercise 5: Complete each sentence with one of the adverbs available.

perfectly	suddenly	late	quietly	carefully
hard	heavily	dangerously	slowly	early

1. The train stopped _____
2. I opened the door _____
3. Please listen _____
4. I understand you _____
5. It's raining _____
6. Sue speaks very _____
7. The bus was _____
8. I went to bed _____
9. He was driving _____
10. Jane's studying _____ for her examinations.

Exercise 6: Complete each sentence with one of the adjectives available.

fast	bad	bad	anxious	slow
hot	quiet	nice	careful	intelligent

- Sue is very _____
- Be _____
- It was a _____ game.
- Ben is a _____ runner.
- Why are you always so _____?
- Those oranges look very _____
- I'm so disappointed. My exam results were so _____
- She seemed _____ about her coming interview. She couldn't sleep last night.
- He wants his coffee _____
- I consider him _____ as he can answer all the questions without thinking.

Exercise 7: Decide if each adverb is true or false and correct the false ones.

- Maria learns languages (1) **incredibly** (2) **quick**.
- The meeting was very (3) **badly** organized.
- She appeared (4) **sleepily**.
- He wants the property (5) **badly**.
- Bill gets (6) **angrily** (7) **easy**.
- I consider the case (8) **carefully**.
- I found this case (9) **unusually**.
- I found the money (10) **quickly**.
- The examination was (11) **surprising** easy.
- We became (12) **thirstily**.

Exercise 8: Decide if each adverb is true or false and correct the false ones.

- I was (1) **bitter** (2) **disappointed** about my job.
- The driver of the car was (3) **badly** injured in the accident.
- It's a (4) **reasonable** (5) **cheap** restaurant and the food is extremely (6) **well**.
- I felt the surface of the table (7) **carefully**. It felt (8) **smoothly**.
- Would you please have those things (9) **readily** for us?
- Have the members suggested anything (10) **different** (11) **recently**.
- The party was very (12) **well**.
- I didn't sleep (13) **well** last night.
- He doesn't explain things (14) **clear**.
- I didn't go out because of the (15) **heavily** rain.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 17: CÁC TỪ NỐI (CONNECTIVES)

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with *and/ but/ or/ so*.

1. I would like to come, _____ I do not have time.
2. I invited him _____ his friends.
3. The door was open, _____ we could hear everything.
4. We must hurry, _____ we will be late.
5. She is kind. _____, she is rather forgetful.
6. The work was new to me. _____, it did not seem difficult.
7. We looked everywhere. _____, we could not find the keys.
8. He is old. _____, his mind is still active.
9. It was very hot. _____, we decided to go swimming.
10. It was very hot, _____ we decided to go swimming.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with *and/ but/ or/ so*.

1. I have invited him _____ his sister.
2. He walked up to the door _____ knocked.
3. I would rather travel by train, _____ the bus leaves earlier.
4. We were born in this village; _____ we know everyone here.
5. The sun was warm, _____ a cool breeze blew in from the sea.
6. I have read this book before; _____, I do not remember the plot.
7. They were hot _____ tired.
8. The door was locked, _____ we had to wait inside.
9. I have known her for many years _____ I understand her character well.
10. They visited many stores, _____, they could not find what they were looking for.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with *and/ but/ or/ so*.

1. I haven't really studied for this exam, _____ I feel a little nervous.
2. I told him not to come, _____ he came anyway.
3. He has always done well on exams, _____ this time he failed.
4. In the living room there is a TV _____ a recorder.
5. I live in a flat at the top floor; I don't have a garden, _____ I have a balcony.
6. She likes Japanese food _____ her grandson doesn't like it at all.
7. My mother is severe _____ my father is nice.
8. New York is very exciting _____ too expensive.
9. We both like sailing _____ we live near the sea.
10. There is a bed, a wardrobe _____ an armchair in my bedroom.

Exercise 4: Rewrite the sentences using *and/but/or/so*.

1. The train proceeded quickly. The train proceeded smoothly.

→

2. They may leave today. They also may leave tomorrow.
→
3. The child hates getting up in the morning. He also dislikes going to bed at night.
→
4. He is talented. He also has a charm.
→
5. The street is lined with oak trees. It is also lined with elm trees.
→
6. The lecture was long. In addition, it was also a boring lecture.
→
7. You should choose: One, eat less; two, do more exercises.
→
8. I am proud to be here. I am also happy to meet you here.
→
9. The town is historical. It is picturesque too.
→
10. We know him. We don't know his friends.
→

Exercise 5: Correct the incorrect part in each sentence.

1. We walked out of the door, down the steps and went across the street.
→
2. She loves singing, dancing, and to play the piano.
→
3. The wind moaned, shrieked and was howling.
→
4. The music was fast, brilliant and sounded exciting.
→
5. He proposes to borrow money, open a store and going into business.
→
6. The town boasts four libraries, two theaters and there are many schools.
→
7. The clouds were thick, black and looked threatening.
→
8. He likes running, jumping and to ride a bicycle.
→
9. They worked carefully, quickly and were quiet.
→
10. The vegetables were fresh, tender and tasted delicious.
→

Exercise 6: Match each part in column A with each part in column B.

	A		B
1	My sister's hand-writing is always so neat,	A	so unless someone disturbs them, an astronaut's footprints will last forever!
2	Reading is an excellent way to increase your vocabulary	B	or you'll fail the speaking test.
3	The student's essay was badly written	C	and appearance.
4	Alcohol can delay your reaction times;	D	and grammar.
5	In March of 1999, more than 130 nations signed a United Nations Treaty banning land mines;	E	therefore, you should never drink and drive.
6	Eating well is important for good health	F	but mine is a total mess.
7	The apartment is very pretty	G	and its rent is quite low.
8	You'd better work on improving your pronunciation	H	and short.
9	I'm not really interested in history,	I	but this lecture was quite interesting.
10	There is no wind on the moon.	J	However, the United States, Russia and China did not sign.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Exercise 7: Rewrite the sentences, using available words.

- It was raining. We still went to the park. (However)
→
- She put on a warm coat before going to work. The weather is cold. (Therefore)
→
- The students easily got high score in the last examination. They were well-prepared. (so)
→
- He produces things quite slowly. His products are really good. (but)
→
- She was thinking of buying a new car. Her friend convinced her to buy an used car. (but)
→
- She is loved by everybody in her factory. She is a very hard worker. (so)
→
- I felt really sick last night. I couldn't come to your party. (so)
→
- You don't do your homework. You will get a bad mark. You will be kicked out of school. (if, and)
→
- The young boy was sent home. He refused to obey the teacher. (Therefore)
→

10. It cost a fortune to renovate our house. It was worth it. (However)

→

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 18: CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (PHRASAL VERB)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers.

- Brian asked Judy _____ to dinner and a movie.
A. out B. on C. for D. of
- My wife backed me _____ over my decision to quit my job.
A. down B. up C. of D. for
- Our car _____ at the side of the highway in the snowstorm.
A. broke into B. broke away C. broke in D. broke down
- Somebody _____ last night and stole our stereo.
A. broke off B. broke in C. broke out D. broke up
- The firemen had to break _____ the room to rescue the children.
A. off B. up C. out D. into
- The bomb _____ when he rang the bell.
A. went over B. went on C. went out D. went off
- Does this jacket _____ my trousers?
A. go with B. go through with C. go ahead D. go off
- He _____ about his new car all the time.
A. goes over B. goes on C. goes out D. goes off
- Do you think you could _____ this work with me some time, Peter?
A. go over B. go on C. go out D. go off
- It is generally accepted that in today's society women have access _____ education and can promote themselves much more easily than years ago.
A. to B. up C. on D. for

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answers.

- It took women a long time to struggle _____ the right to vote.
A. for B. with C. against D. upon
- I think women are suited _____ many important things, besides childbearing and homemaking.
A. of B. on C. for D. about
- Women are increasingly involved _____ the public life.
A. of B. in C. with D. from
- If you have an old blanket, _____ it along so that we have something to sit on at the beach.
A. bring B. go C. put D. keep
- Although the team was both mentally and physically exhausted, they _____ on walking.
A. stopped B. kept C. took D. put

6. Before the plane _____ off, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
A. woke B. brought C. kept D. took
7. Don't forget to _____ your gloves on. It is cold outside.
A. let B. make C. put D. fix
8. Everything is _____ you. I cannot make _____ my mind yet.
A. out off/ on B. up to/ up C. away from/ for D. on for/ off
9. There is no food left. Someone must have eaten it _____.
A. out B. up C. off D. along
10. If something urgent has _____ up, phone me immediately and I will help you.
A. picked B. come C. kept D. brought

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answers: synonym.

1. If you don't pay your rent, your landlord is going to kick you out!
A. lend you some money B. play football with you
C. give you a kick D. force you to leave
2. Yesterday I ran into Sam at the grocery store. I had not seen him for years.
A. met B. visited C. said goodbye to D. made friends with
3. Let's go over that report again before we submit it.
A. dictate B. print C. read carefully D. type
4. I will not stand for your bad attitude any longer.
A. like B. tolerate C. mean D. care
5. Be careful! The tree is going to fall.
A. Look out B. Look up C. Look on D. Look after
6. The organization was established in 950 in the USA.
A. come around B. set up C. made out D. put on
7. Within their home country, National Red Cross and Red Crescent societies assume the duties and responsibilities of a national relief society.
A. take on B. get off C. go about D. put in
8. The bomb exploded in the garage; fortunately no one hurt.
A. put on B. went off C. got out D. kept up
9. They had to delay their trip because of the bad weather.
A. get through B. put off C. keep up with D. go over
10. He did not particularly want to play any competitive sport.
A. use up B. do with C. take up D. go on

Exercise 4: Choose the correct answers: synonym.

1. It took me a very long time to recover from the shock of her death.
A. turn off B. take on C. get over D. keep up with
2. I am tired because I went to bed late last night.
A. stayed up B. kept off C. put out D. brought up
3. Did your son pass the university entrance examination?
A. make up B. get along C. go up D. get through

4. What may happen if John will not arrive in time?
A. go along B. count on C. keep away D. turn up
5. They decided to postpone their journey till the end of the month because of the epidemic.
A. take up B. turn round C. put off D. do with
6. The small white flowers are my favorite. They give off a wonderful honey smell that scents the entire garden.
A. release B. stop C. end D. melt
7. Johnny has not smoked since 2000.
A. given up smoking B. given off smoking
C. take off smoking D. take up smoking
8. I couldn't make out what he had talked about because I was not used to his accent.
A. stand B. understand C. write D. interrupt
9. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you. Please, go on and finish what you were saying.
A. talk B. quit C. continue D. stop
10. The firefighters fought the blaze while the crowd was looking on it.
A. blowing B. watering C. preventing D. watching

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with available word phrase.

broke down	put away	came up to	got off
pick up	cleaning up	took off	resulted in
depending on	getting on	broke up	cut off

1. The passengers had to wait because the plane _____ one hour late.
2. She _____ her car to _____ some wild flowers.
3. Boy! _____ all your toys and go to bed right now.
4. The water supply of the building was _____ because the pipes burst.
5. How are you _____ with your work? - It is OK.
6. The stranger _____ me and asked, "Is there a post office near here?"
7. The efforts for the advancement of women have _____ several respectively achievement in women's life and work.
8. I cannot believe Peter and Mary _____ last week. They have been married for almost fifteen years. I hope they get back together.
9. They were late for work because their car _____.
10. My husband and I take turns _____ the kitchen _____ who gets home from work earlier.

Exercise 6: Complete each sentence with a suitable preposition.

1. The customer had tried _____ some blouses but none of them suited her.
2. My husband spends far more time helping our three kids _____ homework and studying for tests than I do.
3. What does "www" stand _____? Is it short for "world wide web?"
4. I always run out _____ money before the end of the month.
5. I've just spent two weeks looking _____ an aunt of mine who's been ill.

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh lớp 9 theo chuyên đề - Đại Lợi

6. It's very cold in here. Do you mind if I turn _____ the heating?
7. Stephen always wanted to be an actor when he grow _____.
8. The bus only stops here to pick _____ passengers.
9. We had to turn _____ their invitation to lunch as we had a previous engagement.
10. He died _____ heart disease.

Exercise 7: Complete each sentence with a suitable verb.

1. They gave me a form and told me to _____ it in.
2. I'm going to bed now. Can you _____ me up at 6:30?
3. I have got something in my eye and I can't _____ it out.
4. A cat tried to catch the bird, but it _____ away just in time.
5. My shoes are dirty. I had better _____ them off before going into the house.
6. You are walking too fast. I can't _____ up with you.
7. I can't hear you very well. Can you _____ up a little?
8. We _____ forward to the top floor of the building to admire the view.
9. I love to _____ up at the stars in the sky at night.
10. I have been standing for the last two hours. I am going to _____ down for a bit.

Exercise 8: Complete each sentence with available phrases.

invited to

related to

prevented me from

provide you with

spend much money on

takes good care of

get off

devoted all his life to

insists on

accused of

1. William _____ getting up early, even on weekends.
2. Jane doesn't _____ clothes.
3. She always _____ her children.
4. House cats are distantly _____ lions and tigers.
5. Pasteur _____ science.
6. We are here to _____ the best service possible.
7. Mrs. Liz was _____ having stolen the car.
8. Last night I was _____ a formal get-together and I enjoyed myself a great deal.
9. They _____ talking to that woman.
10. Take the number 7 bus and _____ at Forest Road.