

TÔN NỮ CẨM TÚ

Ngữ pháp & bài tập

Tiếng Anh

9

(Tái bản
lần thứ nhất)

**ĐH
QG**
Hà Nội

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

TÔN NỮ CẨM TÚ

NGỮ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

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- ★ Các điểm ngữ pháp cơ bản và nâng cao
- ★ Bài tập rèn luyện cho các kì thi tuyển sinh vào trường chuyên cấp III
- ★ Giới thiệu các đề thi học sinh giỏi
(Tái bản lần thứ nhất)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

PHẦN 1: MỘT SỐ ĐIỂM NGỮ PHÁP CƠ BẢN VÀ BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

TENSES

I. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

1. Form: Subject + Verb (simple form)

* **Chú ý:** Khi Subject (Chủ ngữ) là ngôi thứ 3 số ít (He / She / It, the man, the dog...) thì ta phải thêm "s" hoặc "es" sau động từ.

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả một chân lý

Eg: - Three and four are seven.
- The sun rises in the east.
- Oil floats on water.

b. Diễn tả một trạng thái ở hiện tại

Eg: - Today is very cool.
- She feels happy now.

c. Diễn tả một thói quen ở hiện tại

Eg: - She gets up early every morning.
- They always go out at weekends.

* Chú ý:

- Trong cách sử dụng này thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: every day, every morning, every afternoon... và các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: always, usually, often, sometimes, never... được sử dụng kèm.

- Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường đứng sau động từ TO BE, trợ động từ và thường đứng trước các động từ thường.

Eg: - She is never late for class.
- She never goes to class late.

d. Dùng để thay thế thì hiện tại tiếp diễn đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn.

Eg: I understand your problem now.

* Chú ý:

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn thường không được sử dụng với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn sau đây, trong trường hợp đó, ta phải dùng thì hiện tại đơn để thay thế.

- + Linking verbs (Các động từ liên kết): be, feel, taste, seem...
- + Sensation verbs (Động từ chỉ cảm giác): see, hear, smell ...

+ Verbs of conception (động từ chỉ nhận thức): know, understand, realise, perceive, conceive...

e. Cùng với thì hiện tại hoàn thành, thì hiện tại đơn còn được sử dụng để thay cho thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai khi mệnh đề chứa động từ đó được bắt đầu bằng một trong những liên từ chỉ thời gian sau đây: *after, before, as soon as, until, till, as, when, while, by the time...*

Eg: - As soon as the Prime Minister arrives, our Principal will make a speech tomorrow.

- Next week, I will tell you all the things after you return from the USA.

f. Được sử dụng trong mệnh đề IF (If clause) của câu điều kiện loại I.

Eg: If you study hard, you will pass the final exam.

3. Chú ý: Một số nguyên tắc thêm "ES":

Ở thì hiện tại đơn, khi chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ ba số ít, hầu hết các động từ thường đều được thêm "s" sau hình thức nguyên mẫu. Tuy nhiên, cần lưu ý các trường hợp thêm "es" sau:

a. Các động từ nguyên mẫu tận cùng bằng "y", đứng trước "y" là phụ âm thì ta biến "y" thành "i" trước khi thêm "es".

Eg: - study → studies

- carry → carries

- cry → cries

b. Các động từ nguyên mẫu tận cùng bằng: "o, sh, ch, s, x" đều được thêm "es" ở phía sau.

Eg: - do → does

- teach → teaches

- go → goes

- miss → misses

- wash → washes

- mix → mixes

- push → pushes

- watch → watches

* EXERCISES: Fill in the blanks with the Simple Present tense:

1. They (tell) _____ me about that news when they (get) _____ home every afternoon, they (have) _____ some food and then (change) _____ their clothes; they never (eat) _____ or (drink) anything at school.

2. She (get) _____ up at seven o'clock. She (open) _____ the window and (make) _____ her bed. She (do) _____ her morning exercises in front of the open window. Then she (wash) _____ her hands and face and (wash) _____ behind her ears, too.

3. Ba and Lan (go) _____ to school every morning. Lan (look) _____ for her friends on the way; when she (see) _____ them, she (run) _____ to them. Ba and Lan (play) _____ with them until they (hear) _____ the school bell.

II. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

1. Form: Subject + am / is / are + V-ing

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra vào thời điểm lúc nói ở hiện tại.

Eg: - We are learning English now.

- It isn't raining at the moment.

* Chú ý:

Trong cách dùng này thường có các từ hoặc cụm từ chỉ thời gian được sử dụng kèm như: now, at present, presently, currently, for the time being, at the moment.

b. Diễn tả một dự định hoặc kế hoạch sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần.

Eg: - They are visiting their grandparents next weekend.

- I am going to the movie tonight.

c. Diễn tả sự thay đổi, tiến triển.

Eg: - The number of cars on the road is increasing rapidly each year.

d. Diễn tả sự phàn nàn.

Eg: She is always talking in class.

3. Chú ý: Một số nguyên tắc cần lưu ý khi thêm "ing" để thành lập hình thức Verb-ing (Hiện tại phân từ hoặc Gerund).

- Hầu hết các động từ đều được thêm "-ing" sau hình thức nguyên mẫu để thành lập hình thức V-ing.

Eg: - play → playing

- sleep → sleeping

Tuy nhiên, cần lưu ý các trường hợp sau:

a. Các động từ nguyên mẫu tận cùng bằng **đều được bỏ "e" trước** khi thêm "-ing".

Eg: - write → writing

- smile → smiling

- smoke → smoking

- type → typing

* Nguyên tắc bỏ "e" thêm "ing" không được áp dụng cho các động từ tận cùng bằng "ee".

Eg: - agree → agreeing

- see → seeing

* Các động từ nguyên mẫu tận cùng bằng “ie” thì ta phải biến “ie” thành “y” trước khi thêm “ing”

Eg: - die → dying

- lie → lying

- tie → tying

b. Các động từ nguyên mẫu có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một phụ âm và đứng ngay trước phụ âm đó là một nguyên âm duy nhất thì ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ing”.

Eg: - run → running

- stop → stopping

- cut → cutting

* **Chú ý:**

Nguyên tắc gấp đôi phụ âm này không được áp dụng cho các động từ tận cùng bằng “w” và “x”.

Eg: - show → showing

- tow → towing

- slow → slowing

- mix → mixing

- fix → fixing

c. Đối với các động từ có hai âm tiết, có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, tận cùng bằng một phụ âm và đứng ngay trước phụ âm đó là nguyên âm thì ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ing”.

Eg: - occur → occurring

- begin → beginning

*EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the Present continuous tense:

come - get - happen - look - make - start - stay - try - work

1. “You _____ hard today.” “Yes, I have a lot to do.”
2. It _____ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
3. They haven’t got anywhere to live at the moment. They _____ with friends until they find somewhere.
4. “Are you ready, Ann?” “Yes, I _____.”
5. Have you got an umbrella? It _____ to rain.

6. Why are these people here? What _____?
7. You _____ a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I _____ to concentrate.
8. I _____ for Christine. Do you know where she is?

III. SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Thì quá khứ đơn)

1. Form: Subject + Verb (Simple past form)

* Chú ý:

- Thì quá khứ đơn của các động từ có quy tắc được tạo thành bằng cách thêm “ed” vào sau động từ nguyên mẫu.

Eg: played, talked, rained...

- Hình thức quá khứ đơn của các động từ bất quy tắc nằm ở cột thứ hai của bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Eg: see → saw

go → went

meet → met

buy → bought

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ vào một thời gian được xác định.

Eg: - I met her yesterday.

- We learned Japanese last month.

* Cách dùng này thường kết hợp với một phó từ chỉ rõ thời gian như: yesterday, ago, in September, last Saturday, last year...

Các phó từ như: today, this morning, this afternoon cũng có thể dùng với thì này khi chúng được xem như chỉ về một phần thời gian đã qua trong ngày.

Eg: - I received a letter from my friend this morning.

- Mary had breakfast rather late today.

b. Diễn tả một trạng thái ở quá khứ.

Eg: - It was very cold yesterday.

- She seemed sad last night.

c. Khi một hành động đang xảy ra ở quá khứ thì có hành động khác xen vào, ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn để diễn tả hành động xen vào đó.

Eg: - While she was going along the street, she came across her old friend.

- The phone rang when I was sleeping this morning.

d. Khi hai hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ, hành động xảy ra trước hành động kia, ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn để diễn tả hành động xảy ra sau.

Eg: - After I had done my homework, I listened to music.

- Before he began to work here three years ago, he had graduated from a famous university.

e. Diễn tả hành động theo thói quen trong quá khứ.

Eg: - Did he come to see you often?

- When I was a boy, I used to go swimming in this river.

f. Diễn tả một loạt hành động xảy ra kế tiếp nhau trong quá khứ

Eg: She drove into the car park, got out of the car, closed all the windows, locked the door, and walked towards the cinema.

g. Thì quá khứ đơn còn được sử dụng để thay cho thì quá khứ tiếp diễn đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn.

*** EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past tense:**

1. My friend (come) _____ to see me yesterday.
2. He (stop) _____ when the policeman told him.
3. We (see) _____ Rose in town a few days ago.
4. I work in a travel agency now. Before that I (work) _____ in a shop.
5. The film wasn't very good. I (not enjoy) _____ very much.
6. Mozart (write) _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
7. We went to Kate's house but she (not be) _____ at home.
8. It was a funny situation but nobody (laugh) _____.
9. I was in a hurry, so I (not have) _____ time to phone you.
10. I (go) _____ to the cinema last weekend.

IV. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

1. Form: Subject + was / were + Verb-ing

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm trong quá khứ, hoặc vào lúc một hành động quá khứ khác xảy đến.

Eg: - At 6.30, it was raining heavily.

- When the postman came, I was having breakfast.

b. Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra giữa hai điểm giới hạn về thời gian trong quá khứ. Các điểm giới hạn về thời gian thường được diễn tả bởi:

from (Wednesday) to (Saturday)

all (last month / last year)

the whole of (yesterday)

between...

Eg: - Yesterday, from seven to eleven o'clock, I was studying at my school.

- All last week, they were visiting Dalat.

c. Diễn tả hai hay nhiều hành động xảy ra song song trong quá khứ.

Eg: - Last night, we were watching TV while my mother was reading a book.

d. Diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại trong quá khứ. Cách dùng này thường được sử dụng với "always", hoặc "constantly".

Eg: - He was always ringing me up.

- She was constantly complaining all things to me.

e. Khi một hành động đang xảy ra ở quá khứ thì có hành động khác xen vào, ta sử dụng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn để diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra.

Eg: - Last night, I was sleeping when the phone rang.

- They were playing football when it rained heavily yesterday.

f. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn không được sử dụng đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn, trong trường hợp đó, ta sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn để thay thế.

* EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the Past continuous tense:

1. I (have) _____ a bath when the phone rang.

2. While I (work) _____ in the garden, I hurt my back.

3. When Karen arrived, we (have) _____ dinner.

4. At six o'clock yesterday, I (wait) _____ for you at the station.

5. I (talk) _____ about him when he suddenly came in.

6. I (walk) _____ along the road when I saw Dave, so I stopped and we had a chat.

7. "What (you / do) _____ this time yesterday?" "I was asleep."

8. Tom burnt his hand when he (cook) _____ the dinner.

9. This time last year, I (live) _____ in France.

10. As he (eat) _____, he could not answer clearly.

V. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

1. Form: Subject + have / has + Past participle

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng không xác định rõ thời gian.

Eg: - I have lost the bicycle.

- I have already seen the play before.

b. Diễn tả hành động vừa mới xảy ra ở quá khứ. Trong cách dùng này, thường có trạng từ "just" được dùng kèm.

Eg: - The train has just left the station.

- I have just done my homework.

c. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra ở quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp tục cho đến hiện tại.

- Eg: - I have lived in this city for ten years.
 - It hasn't rained since the beginning of July.
 - That child has slept for 3 hours.

*** Chú ý:** Trong cách dùng này thường có giới từ "For" hoặc "Since" được sử dụng kèm.

d. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra ở một điểm thời gian chưa trôi qua hết.

Eg: - I have received your letter this morning. (điểm thời gian lúc nói vẫn còn trong buổi sáng.)

- I have seen him many times today.
 - She has worked very hard this week.

e. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng hậu quả vẫn còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại.

- Eg: - The 1999 flood has destroyed our city.
 - He forgot his pen and he has used his pencil instead.

f. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường được sử dụng sau các cấu trúc so sánh bậc nhất trong trường hợp các cấu trúc đó được chia ở hiện tại đơn.

- Eg: - This is the most beautiful view I have ever seen.
 - He is one of the most intelligent boys we have ever met.

g. Được sử dụng sau các cụm từ như: the first time, the second time, the third time... khi các cụm từ đó được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn.

- Eg: - This is the first time I have ever seen such a lovely dog.
 - This is the second time he has broken a cup, he broke one yesterday.

h. Cùng với thì hiện tại đơn, thì hiện tại hoàn thành còn được sử dụng thay cho thì tương lai đơn để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai đơn khi mệnh đề chứa hoạt động đó được bắt đầu bằng một trong những liên từ chỉ thời gian sau đây: after, before, as soon as...

Eg: After I have read this book, I will tell its content.

3. Chú ý:

a. Phân biệt giữa **has / have been to** và **has / have gone to**:

Eg: - I have been to Hanoi.

Người nói không ở tại địa điểm đó (Hà Nội) vào thời điểm lúc nói.

- I have gone to Hanoi.

Vào thời điểm lúc nói, người nói đang ở Hà Nội.

b. Một số từ và cụm từ thường được sử dụng ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành

- **For** + a duration of time (một khoảng thời gian)
 - **Since** + a point of time (một điểm thời gian)

*** Already: rồi**

Được sử dụng trong câu khẳng định, và có thể dùng trong câu nghi vấn khi người hỏi biết chắc chắn câu trả lời là "Yes".

Eg: - Have you had your dinner already?
- Yes, I have.

*** Yet: thường được sử dụng trong câu phủ định và nghi vấn.**

Eg: - Have you seen this film yet?
- They haven't done their homework yet.

*** Recently = lately: gần, mới đây**

Eg: - He hasn't written to me lately.
- They have had to study hard recently.

*** Until now = till now = up to now = by far = so far: cho đến nay.**

Eg: Until now, she hasn't come back to her hometown.

*** Ever: đã từng**

*** Never: chưa bao giờ**

Eg: - Have you ever seen such a beautiful landscape?
- I have never talked to such a cute person.

*** EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect tense:**

1. Many people (never, see) _____ snow.
2. I can't find my bag. You (see) _____ it?
3. It (stop) _____ raining yet?
4. "Would you like something to eat?" "No, thank you. I (just, have) _____ lunch."
5. It's the first time she (drive) _____ a car.
6. I saw Tom yesterday, but I (not see) _____ him today.
7. You (visit) _____ this place before?
8. Tom (work) _____ very hard this term.
9. What a boring film! It's the most boring film I (ever, see) _____.
10. Linda (lose) _____ her passport again. It's the second time this (happen) _____.

VI. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

1. Form: Subject + has / have + been + Verb-ing

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả hành động đã bắt đầu trong quá khứ và kéo dài cho đến hiện tại.

Eg: - He has been living here for seven weeks.
- She has been working hard all afternoon.

*** Chú ý:**

Cách dùng này tương tự với cách dùng của thì Hiện tại hoàn thành. Tuy nhiên, cách dùng này phải có các cụm từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm để chỉ sự liên tục của hành động cho đến hiện tại. Người ta thường dùng thì này thay cho thì Hiện tại hoàn thành khi các động từ diễn tả trạng thái đứng yên như: sit, stand, rest, wait, sleep...

b. Diễn tả hành động kéo dài trong quá khứ vừa mới chấm dứt. Cách dùng này không kết hợp với các cụm từ chỉ thời gian.

Eg: - I'm cold because I've been swimming for an hour.

- I'm very tired. I've been working hard all day.

* Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường không được sử dụng đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn. Trong trường hợp đó, ta phải dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành đơn để thay thế.

***EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect continuous tense:**

1. You're out of breath. You (run) _____ ?
2. John (talk) _____ to his teacher for two hours.
3. I (study) _____ English for six years now.
4. At last you are here. I (wait) _____ for you for more than half an hour.
5. Why are your clothes so dirty? What you (do) _____ ?
6. Debbie is a very good tennis player. She (play) _____ since she was 8.
7. John looks sunburnt. He (sit) _____ in the sun?
8. George (not feel) _____ well recently.

VII. PAST PERFECT TENSE (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

1. Form: Subject + had + past participle

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

a. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và đã hoàn tất trước một hành động khác cũng đã kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Eg: - They had finished doing their homework before they went to the cafeteria for fun.

- Before he reached the station, the train had left.

b. Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một điểm thời gian ở quá khứ.

Eg: - She had done her homework before 7 p.m yesterday.

* **EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past or Past Perfect tense:**

1. She was late because she (have) _____ an accident.
2. She thanked me for what I (do) _____ for her.
3. When we (get) _____ home last night, we found that somebody (break) _____ into the flat.
4. He didn't take my remarks seriously. In fact, he thought I (joke) _____.
5. At first I thought I (do) _____ the right thing, but soon I realised that I (make) _____ a serious mistake.
6. When Tom arrived at the party, Paul (not be) _____ there, he (go) _____ home.
7. Last night, I (not go) _____ to the cinema because I (already see) _____ the film.
8. By December 12th last year, he (work) _____ in the bank for five years.

VIII. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

1. **Form:** Subject + had + been + Verb-ing

2. **Usage:** (Cách dùng)

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn có cách dùng giống thì quá khứ hoàn thành đơn nhưng thường nhấn mạnh đến tính liên tục của hành động hơn.

Eg: - She was tired because she had been jogging for 3 hours.

- They had been living in Hue before they moved to Hochiminh City.

* **Chú ý:** Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường không được sử dụng đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn.

* **EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the Past Simple, Past Perfect or Past Perfect continuous tense:**

1. Our game of tennis was interrupted. We (play) _____ for about half an hour when it (start) _____ to rain very heavily.
2. He (give up) _____ smoking two years ago. He (smoke) _____ for 30 years.
3. She was tired because she (work) _____ very hard.
4. We were good friends. We (know) _____ each other for years.
5. I asked her what she (do) _____ since she (arrive) _____ in England.

6. He said that he (live) _____ there since 2000.
 7. Yesterday, Mary (look) _____ very tired because she (do) _____ her homework for more than 5 hours.
 8. When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He (just, turn) _____ it off. He (watch) _____ TV for many hours.

IX. NEAR FUTURE (Thì tương lai gần)

1. **Form:** Subject + Be (simple present) + going to + bare- infinitive

2. **Usage** (Cách dùng)

a. *Diễn tả một dự định hoặc một kế hoạch sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần.*

Eg: - They are going to play football this afternoon.

- I am going to visit Dalat next weekend.

b. *Diễn tả một hành động chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai gần.*

Eg: - It is very cloudy now. It's going to rain tonight.

- She studies very hard. She's going to pass the next exam.

3. **Chú ý:**

a. Cấu trúc "be going to + bare infinitive" không được sử dụng với các động từ chỉ sự di chuyển như: **go, come** ... Trong trường hợp đó, ta phải dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để thay thế.

Eg: - We are going to the cinema tonight.

- I am coming to her house next week.

b. Tuy nhiên, cấu trúc này vẫn được sử dụng đối với cụm: **go + Verb-ing**

Eg: - I am going to go swimming with my sister tomorrow morning.

- We are going to go camping next weekend.

X. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (Thì tương lai đơn)

1. **Form:** Subject + shall / will + bare infinitive

* **Chú ý:**

a. Hình thức viết tắt của "shall not" là "shan't" và "will not" là "won't".

b. Theo ngữ pháp tiếng Anh truyền thống, trợ động từ "shall" thường được sử dụng cho các ngôi thứ 1 số ít và số nhiều (I và we), và trợ động từ "will" thường được sử dụng cho các ngôi còn lại (he, she, it, you, they). Tuy nhiên, trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh hiện đại, ta có thể sử dụng trợ động từ "will" cho tất cả các ngôi.

2. **Usage:** (Cách dùng)

a. *Thì tương lai đơn thường được sử dụng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.*

Eg: - I will be fifteen next November.

- She will work as a teacher in three years.

*** Chú ý:**

Ta có thể sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc thì hiện tại tiếp diễn để thay thế thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai khi mệnh đề đó được bắt đầu bằng một trong những liên từ chỉ thời gian sau đây: before, after, as soon as, till, ...

Eg: - I will work as a doctor when I graduate from university next year.

*** Chú ý:**

Thì tương lai đơn còn thường được sử dụng ở mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại I.

Eg: If you study hard, you will pass the final exam.

b. Thì tương lai đơn còn để diễn tả sự đề nghị, lời hứa, sự đe dọa...

Eg: Stop that or I'll call the police.

XI. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

1. Form: Subject + shall / will + be + Verb-ing

2. Usage: (Cách dùng)

Thì tương lai tiếp diễn thường được sử dụng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra và kéo dài tại một điểm thời gian hoặc trong một khoảng thời gian ở tương lai.

Eg: - We will be visiting many beautiful places in Dalat at this time tomorrow.

- He will be working in New York from 2006 to 2008.

*** Chú ý:** Thì tương lai tiếp diễn thường không được sử dụng đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn, trong trường hợp đó, ta sử dụng thì tương lai đơn để thay thế.

***EXERCISE:** Fill in the blanks with the Simple future, Near future or Future continuous tense:

1. "Why are you turning on the television?" "I (watch) _____ the news."

2. "I've got a headache." "Have you? Wait there and I (get) _____ an aspirin for you."

3. At this time next month, they (work) _____ in Hochiminh City.

4. Lie down for a while and you (feel) _____ better.

5 "The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?" "No, it looks as if it (fall) _____ down.

6 I think she (leave) _____ as soon as she knows the news.

7. In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes six I (wait) _____ for you here.
8. Don't eat any more ice cream or you (be) _____ sick.
9. Don't make so much noise. You (wake) _____ everybody up.
10. "I've decided to repaint this room." " Oh, have you? What colour you (paint) _____ it?"

XII. FUTURE IN THE PAST (Thì tương lai ở quá khứ)

1. **Form:** Subject + should / would + bare infinitive

2. **Usage:** (Cách dùng)

Thì tương lai trong quá khứ thường được sử dụng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai so với một hành động ở quá khứ.

Eg: He said that he would stop smoking.

* **Chú ý:** Cấu trúc của thì này thường hay gặp trong câu gián tiếp và ở mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại II.

XIII. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (Thì tương lai hoàn thành)

1. **Form:** Subject + shall / will + have + Past Participle

2. **Usage:** (Cách dùng)

a. *Diễn tả một sự việc hoặc hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một thời điểm xác định trong tương lai, thường đi với cụm từ "by + từ chỉ thời gian".*

Eg: - We will have finished our game of tennis by six o'clock.

- I will have been here for seven years by next October.

b. *Diễn tả một sự việc hoặc hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một sự việc khác trong tương lai.*

Eg: - When he retires from his work, he will have made a great fortune.

- Mary will have walked to school before you finish your breakfast.

XIV. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

1. **Form:** Subject + shall / will + have + been + Verb-ing

2. **Usage:** (Cách dùng)

Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn có cách dùng giống thì tương lai hoàn thành đơn, nhưng thường được dùng để nhấn mạnh đến tính liên tục của hành động.

Eg: They will have been living in that town for 10 years by next October.

* **Chú ý:** Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường không được sử dụng đối với các động từ không có hình thức tiếp diễn. Trong trường hợp đó, ta dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành đơn để thay thế.

XV. FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST (Thì tương lai hoàn thành trong quá khứ)

1. **Form:** Subject + should / would + have + Past Participle

2. **Usage:** (Cách dùng)

Cấu trúc của thì này thường xuất hiện ở câu gián tiếp và ở mệnh đề chính của câu điều kiện loại III.

Eg: - If I had had a map, I would have found the way to the the police station.

- If he had remembered her, he would have spoken to her more politely.

* **EXERCISE:** Use "will, would, could" + one of the suitable verbs in the box:

start – live – be – buy(x2) – give – finish (x2) – able - v.rite

1. We are late. The film already _____ by the time we get to the cinema.
2. I _____ my book before my next birthday.
3. By next Christmas, I _____ in London for two years.
4. I thought that he _____.
5. If you had asked me, I _____ you.
6. He wrote to say that he _____ back on Friday.
7. If she had money, she _____ a new car.
8. He promises he _____ the article by the end of this week.
9. If he won a scholarship next year, he _____ to study abroad.
10. If I had borrowed it, I _____ it back by now.

*GENERAL EXERCISES:

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Present continuous or Present simple:

1. I (go) _____ to the cinema this evening.
2. The film (begin) _____ at 3.30 or 4.30?
3. I (not go) _____ out this evening. I (stay) _____ at home.
4. We (go) _____ to the concert tonight. It (begin) _____ at 7.30.
5. The art exhibition (open) _____ on 3 May and (finish) _____ on 15 July.
6. Sue (come) _____ to see us tomorrow. She (travel) _____ by train and her train (arrive) _____ at 10.15. I (meet) _____ her at the station.

7. I (not use) _____ the car this evening, so you can have it.
8. I'm bored with this programme. When it (finish) _____ ?
9. When it rains, he (stay) _____ at home.
10. The Thames (flow) _____ through London.

ii. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Present perfect or Past simple:

1. Mary (go) _____ to Australia for a while but she's back again now.
2. They're still building the new road. They (not finish) _____ it.
3. I (study) _____ in the library last night.
4. What do you think of my English? Do you think I (improve) _____ ?
5. Ow! I (cut) _____ my finger. It's bleeding.
6. Do you know about Sue? She (give) _____ up her new job.
7. Look! There's an ambulance over there. There (be) _____ an accident.
8. He smiled at me in a friendly way when he (see) _____ me.
9. You (read) _____ any Shakespeare's plays?
10. I (have) _____ a headache earlier but I feel fine now.

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Present perfect tense or Present perfect continuous tense:

1. I (stay) _____ at this hotel since that March.
2. We (live) _____ here for the last six months, and just (decide) _____ to move.
3. I (wait) _____ here for her since seven o'clock and she (not come) _____ yet.
4. She (work) _____ so hard this week that she (not have) _____ time to go to the hairdresser's.
5. He (write) _____ a novel for the last two years but he (not finish) _____ it yet.
6. I (still, not find) _____ the stocking I lost last week.
7. You (finish) _____ with the book I lent you last week?
8. Ah, there you are! I hope you (not wait) _____ for me for a long time.
9. I (sleep) _____ badly recently, doctor. What can I do about it?
10. I (try) _____ to finish this exercise for the last hour.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Simple past tense or Past perfect:

1. After I (mix) _____ my colours, I (start) _____ to paint.
2. My father told me he (give) _____ up smoking.
3. When I (be) _____ a child, I (spend) _____ hours playing with a tin box.
4. I have loved this place ever since I (come) _____ here.
5. It's ages since I last (see) _____ a comedy film on television.
6. The meeting (start) _____ when I (enter) _____.
7. A man who (be attacked) _____ by bandits (lie) _____ bleeding in the road.
8. We (understand) _____ it after the teacher (explain) _____ it to us.
9. We were driving along the road when we (see) _____ a car which (break down) _____, so we (stop) _____ to see if we could help.
10. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) _____ straight to bed.

V. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, Future perfect tense or Future continuous tense:

1. Don't phone me between 7. and 8. We (have) _____ dinner then.
2. Do you think you (still do) _____ the same job in ten years' time?
3. "Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?" "Not in the afternoon. I (work) _____."
4. The meeting (finish) _____ by 9 a.m tomorrow morning.
5. I hope that by the end of the month, I (do) _____ all the decorating.
6. By the end of this century, it is likely that the oceans of the world (pollute) _____ by all rubbish poured into them.
7. At this time tomorrow, we (have) _____ an English test.
8. I (write) _____ the letter by the time you come back.
9. I (wait) _____ for you at the hotel at midday tomorrow.
10. You (write) _____ all your letters by 6 o'clock?

*** EXERCISE: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. This is my new car. What you (think) _____ of it?
2. "Who are you?" "What do you mean? I (live) _____ here".

3. Since I (pay) _____ for our lunch, I (try) _____ to attract the waitress.
4. As soon as I (have) _____ a good look at the designs, I (send) _____ them back to you.
5. Sally! I (not expect) _____ to see you here! What you (do) _____ in New York?
6. I (not understand) _____ what you (wait) _____ for.
7. When he (not arrive) _____ by 6.00, I (know) _____ he (miss) _____ the bus.
8. You (let) _____ me know the minute you (hear) _____ any news?
9. Do you understand what we (talk) _____ about?
10. Well, I don't think I ever (see) _____ you before.
11. I (go) _____ to meet him at the station but I didn't see him.
12. The old people often think of all the things they (do) _____ when they were young.
13. I (not see) _____ him since last Monday.
14. Look! It (rain) _____.
15. They (arrive) _____ in a few minutes.
16. They already (decide) _____ to get married.
17. He refused to admit that he (steal) _____ that bicycle.
18. He visited his friend yesterday and found that he (be) _____ out.
19. In the last six months, I (complete) _____ two English ccurses.
20. Before you (leave) _____, don't forget to shut the windows.
21. George (fall) _____ off the ladder while he was painting the ceiling.
22. The Perfum river (flow) _____ through Hue city.
23. Everybody (stop) _____ laughing when we came in.
24. I heard that you (buy) _____ that house and (move) _____ there before you got your promotion.
25. Do you remember the film we (see) _____ last week?
26. Sometimes I get up before the sun (rise) _____.
27. Since Robert was living in Rome, I (not have) _____ a word from him.
28. Everyone of these men (be) _____ looking for a job.
29. After she had been at the party, her heart (be) _____ full of strange emotion.
30. You (intend) _____ going to the cricket match tomorrow?

31. In a minute I (wait) _____ here for three hours.
32. By the time you (arrive) _____ home, I (sleep) _____
- I hope - for several hours, so please don't make a noise when you come in.
33. We (live) _____ here for last 6 months, and (just decide) _____ to move.
34. Who (discover) _____ America?
35. At six o'clock yesterday, I (wait) _____ for you at the station.
36. It (show) _____ so we must stay indoors.
37. That cigar (smell) _____ dreadful!
38. I (write) _____ letters since 9 o'clock in the morning.
39. I (listen) _____ to what you say.
40. She (never, be) _____ to London.
41. Someone (steal) _____ my pen.
42. She (go) _____ shopping yesterday.
43. The search (give) _____ up by now.
44. You (leave) _____ any food for the other members of the party?
45. - Why you (buy) _____ this paint?
- I (be) _____ paint my bedroom tomorrow.
46. I only wish I (not misunderstand) _____ him, but I'm sure I heard him correctly.
47. What a beautiful day! I wish I (lie) _____ in the sun by swimming pool instead of sitting in a classroom.
48. "The phone is ringing." "I (answer) _____ it."
49. Can you remember what you (do) _____ ten years ago today?
50. This is the first pop concert I (be) _____ to.
51. Penny (look) _____ forward to going on holiday, but she ended up very disappointed.
52. We (sit) _____ in the car outside the house when inspector called.
53. What's the matter? You (start) _____ yet?
54. By the time we get to the theatre, the play (start) _____.
55. During the last few weeks I (be) _____ very busy.
56. Harry (work) _____ for the city since last summer.
57. We (eat) _____ all the bread last night.
58. I (listen) _____ to music when the phone (ring) _____.
59. That man (catch) _____ any fish yet?
60. Sheila and Ken (not talk) _____ to each other since their quarrel last week.

61. The new school (open) _____ next week.
62. The trouble with you is that you (often complain) _____.
63. You must take an umbrella. It (rain) _____.
64. What you (do) _____ when you grow up, boy?
65. Where you (be) _____ all this morning? It's nearly midday now.
66. "Where you (be) _____? " "I am upstairs. I (have) _____ a bath.
67. He (have) _____ something to say to you.
68. Mary (go) _____ to bed after she (do) _____ her homework last night.
69. I want to become a doctor, so that I (be) _____ able to take care of sick people.
70. What you (do) _____ on Sunday?
71. I (hope) _____ to meet you ever since I (read) _____ your first novel.
72. I (find) _____ it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I (lose) _____ my ticket.
73. I don't know what time we (eat) _____. It (depend) _____ when Helen gets here.
74. I can't find my car keys. What you (do) _____ with them?
75. So far we (not manage) _____ to find what we are looking for.
76. It's half past ten. It's time the children (go) _____ to bed.
77. Mary often (help) _____ her mother with the housework.
78. The weather in Southern states (get) _____ very hot during the summer.
79. My family (go) _____ to the beach next weekend.
80. I (finish) _____ writing this book by my next birthday.
81. Don't worry! All we have to do is to wait here until someone (find) _____ us.
82. Almost every part of the world (experience) _____ an earthquake in recent years.
83. What (cause) _____ floods?
84. Next week, when there (be) _____ a full moon, the ocean tides (be) _____ higher.
85. While I (watch) _____ TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor.
86. I don't feel good. I (stay) _____ home from work tomorrow.
87. The phone (constantly ring) _____ since Jack announced his candidacy for president this morning.
88. Fish (exist) _____ on earth for ages and ages.

89. He (study) _____ English since he was a little boy.
90. My sister (take) _____ part in social activities when she was 11 years old.
91. It (be) _____ hours since Tom left.
92. They (already decide) _____ to get married.
93. She (play) _____ the guitar when I (come) _____ yesterday.
94. If we (have) _____ enough money, we (go) _____ abroad.
95. It (not rain) _____ this week.
96. it (be) _____ cold last week.
97. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He (not fly) _____ before.
98. Your car looks very clean. You (wash) _____ it?
99. I (buy) _____ a new car. You (want) _____ to see it?
100. They (catch) _____ all prisoners again by tonight.

SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

* Động từ trong tiếng Anh phải hợp với chủ ngữ. Nếu chủ ngữ ở hình thức số nhiều, động từ ở số nhiều. Nếu chủ ngữ ở hình thức số ít, động từ ở số ít.

Phần lớn động từ ở thì hiện tại đơn đều được thêm "s" phía sau khi đi với chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ ba số ít. Danh từ không đếm được, danh động từ và mệnh đề làm chủ ngữ đều là các chủ ngữ số ít.

- Eg: - Rice is grown in Vietnam. (rice là danh từ không đếm được.)
 - Cattle are grazing beside the river. (cattle là danh từ số nhiều.)
 - Jogging is my favourite sport. (jogging là động danh từ.)
 - What you've told me is interesting. (What you've told me là mệnh đề.)

* Chú ý:

1. Nếu một danh từ được theo sau bởi together with, along with, accompanied by, as well as..., động từ được chia với danh từ đi trước đó.

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

- Her parents, as well as her brother, are coming to the party tonight.

2. Nếu một cụm danh từ được kết hợp bởi hai danh từ, động từ chia với danh từ đi trước.

Eg: - The study of languages is very interesting. (the study: chủ ngữ số ít.)

- Several theories on this subject have been proposed. (several theories: chủ ngữ số nhiều.)

3. None / No: có thể đi với động từ số ít hoặc số nhiều, phụ thuộc vào danh từ theo sau nó.

Eg: - None of the students have / has finihsed the exam yet.

- No example is relevant to this case.

- No examples are relevant to this case.

4. Either / Neither:

Khi **either** và **neither** theo sau bởi **or** và **nor** thì động từ chia theo chủ ngữ gần nó nhất.

Eg: - Either John or his friends are going to the beach today. (his friends: chủ ngữ số nhiều.)

- Neither the boys nor Jane has seen this movie before. (Jane: chủ ngữ số ít.)

5. A number of / The number of:

a number of + plural noun + plural verb

the number of + plural noun + singular verb

Eg: - A number of students are going to the class picnic.

- The number of days in a week is seven.

6. a. **Collective nouns:** danh từ tập hợp chỉ thời gian, tiền bạc, sự đo lường được dùng ở dạng số ít.

Eg: - Twenty years is a long period of time.

- Twenty - five dollars is too much to pay for that.

- Two miles is too much to run in one day.

b. Các danh từ sau có thể dùng ở động từ số ít hoặc số nhiều tùy theo ý của người nói: **family, government, club, class, committee, team, firm, etc.**

Eg: - Almost every family in the country owns a television.

- All my family enjoy skiing.

- The team is / are not playing very well this season.

* EXERCISE: Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Advertisements on television (is / are) becoming more competitive than ever before.

2. Living expenses in this country, as well as in many others, (is / are) at an all-time high.

3. No problem (is / are) harder to solve than this one.

4. Nobody (study / studies) better than him in his class.

5. Neither Jane nor Peter (is / are) going to the cinema tonight.

6. The jury (is / are) trying to reach a decision.

7. There (has / have) been too many interruptions in this class.

8. We students (is / are) going to have a party tonight.

9. This pair of scissors (is / are) dull.

10. A number of teachers (has / have) already gone abroad.

11. His glasses (was / were) broken yesterday.

12. Anything (is / are) better than going to another movie tonight.

13. The girl, along with her dog, (is / are) going along this street at the moment.

14. The effects of cigarette smoking (has / have) been proved to be harmful.
15. If either of you (do / does) the homework now, we will be able to finish it soon.
16. Everybody (is / are) going to have a celebration tomorrow.
17. Neither Jane nor her friends are going shopping today.
18. No students (is / are) allowed to talk in class.
19. Neither of my parents (is / are) English. They are both Vietnamese.
20. I don't think either of them (is / are) at home.
21. 500 kilometers (is / are) not far in Australia.
22. My parents both (work / works) at the university.
23. Both of us (speak / speaks) Chinese.
24. Experience (develop / develops) talent.
25. That he has angered his boss (please / pleases) the workers.
26. The children (is / are) playing football now.
27. A hungry pack of wolves (has / have) come back from the forest.
28. Cheese (is / are) an excellent source of calcium.
29. Having time to listen to music (mean / means) having a good time.
30. Trusting people (require / requires) faith.
31. Everything she likes (is / are) not available in this shop.
32. Pieces of glass (fly / flies) through the air.
33. One of my favourite subjects (is / are) English.
34. The television news (is / are) at 7 p.m.
35. The number of reporters (was / were) at the conference yesterday.
36. Either John or his wife (make / makes) breakfast each morning.
37. The quality of these CDs (is / are) not very good.
38. Every room (has / have) a number.
39. All of us (agree / agrees) with that decision.
40. One of my students (think / thinks) she is wrong.
41. A thousand dollars (is / are) a large sum of money.
42. Either of the children (is / are) able to play the piano.
43. Either you or your friend (have / has) a good idea.
44. Nowhere I have known (is / are) more beautiful than this place.
45. Cattle (is / are) allowed to graze on the village.
46. That you get high marks (make / makes) your parents happy.
47. Whoever (knock / knocks) at the door, don't open it.
48. There (is / are) different ways to solve this math exercise.
49. Very few people (know / knows) what has happened to him.
50. The poor (has / have) to be treated fairly.

VERBS THAT REQUIRE THE INFINITIVE OR THE GERUND TO FOLLOW

A. LIST OF VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS:

VERBS	EXAMPLES
1. admit: thừa nhận	- He admitted stealing the money.
2. advise: khuyên	- She advised waiting until tomorrow.
3. anticipate: mong đợi, hy vọng	- I anticipated having a good time on vacation.
4. appreciate: đánh giá	- I appreciated hearing from them.
5. avoid: tránh	- He avoided answering my question.
6. complete: hoàn	- I finally completed writing the letter.
7. consider: xem xét	- I will consider going with you.
8. delay: hoãn	- He delayed leaving for school.
9. deny: phủ nhận	- He denied committing the crime.
10. dislike: không thích	- I dislike driving long distances.
11. discuss: thảo luận	- They discussed opening a new business.
12. enjoy: thích	- We enjoy visiting them.
13. finish: hoàn tất, xong	- She finished studying about ten o'clock.
14. forget: quên	- I'll never forget visiting Hue.
15. can't help: không thể không	- I can't help worrying about it.
16. keep: tiếp tục	- I keep hoping he will come.
17. mention: đề cập	- She mentioned going to a movie.
18. mind: lầy làm phiền, bận tâm	- Would you mind helping me with this?
19. miss: nhớ	- I miss being with my family.
20. postpone: hoãn	- Let's postpone leaving until tomorrow.
21. practice: luyện tập	- The athlete practiced throwing the ball.
22. quit: bỏ, ngưng	- He quit trying to solve the problem.
23. recall: nhớ, hồi tưởng	- I don't recall meeting him before.
24. recollect: nhớ, hồi tưởng	- I don't recollect meeting her before.
25. recommend: đề nghị	- She recommended seeing the show.
26. regret: hối tiếc	- I regret telling him my secret.
27. remember: nhớ	- I can remember meeting him yesterday.
28. resent: giận, phật ý	- I resent her interfering in my business.
29. resist: chống cự, kháng cự	- I couldn't resist eating the dessert.
30. risk: liều	- She risks losing all of her money.
31. stop: ngừng	- She stopped going to classes when she's ill.
32. suggest: đề nghị	- She suggests going to the cinema.
33. tolerate: tha thứ	- He won't tolerate cheating during exams.
34. understand: hiểu	- I don't understand his leaving school.

B. LIST OF VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES:

VERBS	EXAMPLES
1. afford: có đủ (tiền, thời gian)	- I can't afford to buy it.
2. agree: đồng ý	- They agreed to help us.
3. appear: dường như	- She appears to be tired.
4. arrange: sắp xếp	- I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.
5. ask: bảo, yêu cầu	- He was asked to come with us.
6. attempt: cố gắng	- The president will attempt to reduce inflation in the next four years.
7. beg: nài nỉ	- He begged to come with us.
8. care: để ý, lưu tâm	- I don't care to see that show.
9. claim: nói, tuyên bố	- She claims to know a famous movie star.
10. consent: đồng ý	- She finally consented to marry him.
11. decide: quyết định	- I have decided to leave on Monday.
12. demand: yêu cầu, đòi hỏi	- I demand to know who is responsible.
13. deserve: xứng đáng	- She deserves to win the prize.
14. expect: mong, trông	- She is expecting to go on a picnic.
15. fail: quên	- She failed to return the book on time.
16. forget: quên	- I forgot to mail the letter.
17. hesitate: lưỡng lự	- Don't hesitate to ask for my help.
18. hope: hy vọng	- Jack hopes to arrive next week.
19. manage: xoay sở	- She managed to finish her work early.
20. mean: dự định	- I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.
21. learn: học	- He learns to play the piano.
22. intend: dự định	- She intended to buy a new bike.
23. need: cần	- I need to have your opinion.
24. offer: đề nghị	- They offered to help us.
25. plan: đặt kế hoạch	- I am planning to have a party.
26. prepare: chuẩn bị	- We prepared to welcome them.
27. pretend: giả vờ	- He pretends not to understand.
28. promise: hứa	- I promise not to be late.
29. refuse: từ chối	- I refuse to believe his story.
30. regret: hối tiếc	- I regret to tell you that you failed.
31. remember: nhớ	- Remember to wake me up at 5 am.
32. seem: dường như	- That cat seems to be friendly.
33. strive: cố gắng phấn đấu	- I strove to pass that exam.
34. struggle: đấu tranh, cố gắng	- I struggle to stay awake.
35. swear: thề	- She swore to tell the truth.
36. threaten: đe dọa	- He threatened to tell my parents.
37. tend: có khuynh hướng	- People tend to dress like famous stars.
38. volunteer: tình nguyện	- He volunteered to help me.
39. wait: chờ	- I will wait to hear from you.
40. want: muốn	- I want to tell you something.
41. wish: mong ước	- She wishes to come with us.

*** EXERCISES: (A+B)**

I. Put the verbs in the correct form, Gerunds or Infinitives:

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy _____ television. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided _____ for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy _____ for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind _____. (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford _____ out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop _____. It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened _____ the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested _____ dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk _____ the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope _____ something soon. (find)

II. Make a new sentence using the verb in brackets:

1. He has lost weight. (seem)
→
2. Tom is worried about something. (appear)
→
3. You know a lot of people. (seem)
→
4. My English is getting better. (seem)
→
5. That car has broken down. (appear)
→
6. David forgets things. (tend)
→
7. They have solved the problem. (claim)
→

III. Fill the blanks with suitable verbs, Gerunds or Infinitives:

Yuri was in his first year at university, studying History. He was rather a lazy student, and he tended to avoid (1.work) _____ whenever he could. In the middle of the semester, his history professor gave out an assignment, due in two weeks. Yuri intended (2.do) _____ the assignment, but he postponed (3.write) _____ it for a week.

The following week, he forgot (4.do) _____ it. The night before the assignment was due, he suddenly remembered it, and rushed to the library. He tried (5.read) _____ as much as possible on the topic, but there wasn't enough time. Yuri considered (6.ask) _____ for more time to do his paper, but the History professor was known to be very tough on students, so finally he decided (7.cheat) _____ and copy his paper from somewhere else. He found an old article on the same topic, and quickly typed it out. The next day, he submitted the paper.

The following week, he was alarmed (8.see) _____ the professor approaching him, looking angry: "Is this your own work, or did you copy it?" asked the professor. Yuri denied (9.copy) _____ the paper. "if you expect me (10.believe) _____ that, you must be very stupid," said the professor. "Every word is taken from an article I wrote myself five years ago. Did you really think I would forget (11. write) _____ it?"

C. LIST OF VERBS FOLLOWED BY EITHER THE INFINITIVE OR THE GERUND WITH NO CHANGE IN MEANING:

begin - can't stand - continue - dread - hate - intend - like -
bother - love - prefer - start

- Eg: * He started to study after dinner.
= He started studying after dinner.
- * She hates to ride her bike to school.
= She hates riding her bike to school.

D. LIST OF VERBS FOLLOWED BY A (PRO)NOUN + AN INFINITIVE

VERBS	EXAMPLES
1. advise: khuyên	- She advised me to wait until tomorrow.
2. allow: cho phép	- She allowed me to use her car.
3. ask: yêu cầu, bảo	- I asked John to help us.
4. beg: năn nỉ	- They begged us to come.
5. cause: gây ra, khiến	- Her laziness caused her to fail.
6. challenge: thách thức	- She challenged me to race her to the corner.
7. convince: thuyết phục	- I couldn't convince him to accept our help.
8. dare: dám, thách	- I have never dared to ask him.
9. enable: làm cho có khả năng	- These glasses will enable you to see in the dark.

10. encourage: động viên	- He encouraged me to try again.
11. expect: mong	- I expect you to be on time.
12. forbid: cấm, ngăn cấm	- I forbid you to tell him.
13. force: buộc, bắt buộc	- They forced him to tell the truth.
14. hire: thuê mướn	- She hired a boy to mow the lawn.
15. instruct: dạy, chỉ dẫn	- He instructed them to be careful.
16. invite: mời	- Harry invited the Johnsons to come to his party.
17. need: cần	- We need Chris to help us to figure out the solution.
18. order: ra lệnh	- The judge ordered me to pay a fine.
19. permit: cho phép	- He permits the children to stay up late.
20. persuade: thuyết phục	- I persuaded him to come for a visit.
21. remind: nhắc nhở	- She reminded me to lock the door.
22. require: yêu cầu, đòi hỏi	- Our teacher requires us to be on time.
23. teach: dạy	- My brother taught me to swim.
24. tell: bảo	- The doctor told me to take pills.
25. urge: thúc giục	- I urged her to apply for the job.
26. want: muốn	- I want you to be happy.
27. warn: cảnh cáo	- I warned you not to drive too fast.

*** EXERCISE (C + D)** [Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online](#)

I. Rewrite the sentences so that they mean almost the same as those printed before them:

- My father said I could use his car.
→ My father allowed
- I was surprised that it rained.
→ I didn't expect
- Don't stop him doing what he wants.
→ Let
- He looks older when he wears glasses.
→ Glasses make
- I think you should know the truth.
→ I want
- Don't let me forget to phone my sister.
→ Remind
- At first, I didn't want to apply for the job but he persuaded me.
→ He persuaded
- My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police.
→ My lawyer advised

9. I was told that I shouldn't believe everything he says.

→ I was warned

10. If you've got a car, you are able to travel round more easily.

→ Having a car enables

E. SOME SPECIAL VERBS (SOME VERBS CAN BE FOLLOWED BY-ING OR TO-INFINITIVE WITH A DIFFERENCE OF MEANING)

I. REMEMBER:

Eg: - He could remember driving along the road just before the accident happened, but he couldn't remember the accident itself.

- Please remember to post the letter.

→ I REMEMBER DOING something = I **did it** and **now I remember** this.

→ I REMEMBERED TO DO something = I **remembered** that I **had to do it**.

You remember doing something after you have done it: + I'm absolutely sure I locked the door, I clearly remember locking it. (= I locked it, and now I remember this.)	You remember to do something before you do it: + I remember to lock the door when I left but forgot to shut the windows. (= I remember that I had to lock the door and so I locked it.)
--	---

II. REGRET:

- I regret doing something = I **did it** and **now I am sorry about it**.

- I regret to say / to tell / to inform you = I'm sorry that I **have to say** (etc.)

Eg: + I now regret saying what I said. I should not have said it.

+ We regret to inform you that we are unable to offer you the job.

III. FORGET: the same use as "remember".

IV. GO ON:

- go on doing something = **continue doing** the same thing.

- go on to do something = do or say something **new**.

Eg: + We must change our ways. We can't go on living like this.

+ After discussing the economy, the minister went on to talk about foreign policy.

V. STOP: the same use as "go on"

VI. NEED:

- need to do something: **active** meaning

- need doing something: **passive** meaning

Eg: + I need to buy a new car.

+ The grass needs cutting = The grass needs to be cut.

VII. LIKE

- "I like to do something" means "I think it is good to do it."

- "I like doing something" means "I enjoy doing it."

Eg: + I like to clean the kitchen as often as possible. (This doesn't mean that I enjoy it, it means that I think it is a good thing to do.)

+ Do you like cooking? (= Do you enjoy it?)

* CONCLUSION

* Often we use **-ing** for an action that happens before the first verb or at the same time:

+ They denied stealing the money.

+ I enjoy going out.

* Often we use **to-infinitive** for an action that first verb follows:

+ They decided to steal the money.

+ I want to go out.

EXERCISES (E)

I. Supply the correct form of the verbs:

1. It's too hot and my hair needs (cut) _____.
2. James needs (see) _____ a doctor soon.
3. I don't enjoy (drive) _____ very much.
4. I don't want (go) _____ out tonight. I'm too tired.
5. I can't afford (go) _____ out tonight. I haven't got enough money.
6. Has it stopped (rain) _____ yet?
7. Can you remind me (buy) _____ some coffee when we go out?
8. One of the boys admitted (break) _____ the window.
9. The boy's father promised (pay) _____ for the window (repair) _____.
10. - How did the thief get into the house?
- I forgot (shut) _____ the window.

II. Correct the one that would not be acceptable in standard written English:

1. Rita enjoyed to be able to meet several Congress members during her vacation.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. After being indicted for his part in a bank robbery, the reputed mobster
(A) (B) (C)
decided find another lawyer.
(D)

3. Harry's advisor persuaded his taking several courses which did not involve
 (A) (B) (C)
much knowledge of maths.
 (D)
4. The policeman ordered the suspect to don't remove his hands from the
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 hood of the car.
5. The government has decided voting on the resolution now rather than
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 next month.

III. Complete the sentences with a right phrase:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| - change the batteries | - solve mysteries |
| - turn it the other way | - take risks |
| - move the aerial | - phone him at work |

- I can't contact Fred. He's not at home. What shall I do?
 → Why don't you try phoning him at work?
- The radio isn't working. I wonder what's wrong with it?
 → Have you tried?
- I can't open the door. The key won't turn.
 → Try
- George is a detective. He enjoys his work.
 → He likes
- Jennifer is a very cautious person.
 → She doesn't like
- The TV picture isn't very good.
 → Why don't you try?

REPORTED SPEECH

Câu tường thuật thường được sử dụng để tường thuật một câu nói trực tiếp của một người nào đó. Câu trực tiếp để tường thuật thường xuất hiện ở 3 hình thức:

- Câu mệnh lệnh (Imperatives)
- Câu trần thuật (Statements)
- Câu hỏi (Questions)

I. IMPERATIVES

Câu mệnh lệnh thường có hai dạng: Mệnh lệnh khẳng định và mệnh lệnh phủ định.

1. Affirmative Imperatives: (Mệnh lệnh khẳng định)

Eg: - She asks him: "Lend me the books!"

→ She asks him to lend her the books.

- They told us: "Be careful!"

→ They told us to be careful.

2. Negative Imperatives: (Mệnh lệnh phủ định)

Eg: - Mai asks her friends: "Don't wait for me!"

→ Mai asks her friends not to wait for her.

- He told me: "Don't lend her my books."

→ He told me not to lend her his books.

* **Chú ý:** Khi đổi câu mệnh lệnh sang gián tiếp, ta cần thực hiện như sau:

+ Bỏ các dấu " " và "please" (nếu có).

+ Nếu câu trực tiếp là câu mệnh lệnh khẳng định thì ta phải thêm "to" trước động từ nguyên mẫu.

+ Nếu câu trực tiếp là câu mệnh lệnh phủ định thì ta đổi "Don't" thành "not to".

+ Tiến hành thay đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ sở hữu, tính từ sở hữu ... và các từ hoặc cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn và thời gian (nếu có) cho thích hợp với ngữ cảnh mới về mặt ngữ nghĩa.

II. STATEMENTS

1. Khi động từ chính ở các thì hiện tại và tương lai:

Eg: - She says: "I am very tired."

→ She says (that) she is very tired.

- They say to me: "We will invite you to our house."

→ They tell me (that) they will invite me to their house.

2. Khi động từ chính ở thì quá khứ:

Eg: - They said: "We will see you at the cinema."

→ They said they would see me at the cinema.

- She said to him: "I will visit Dalat tomorrow."

→ She told him that she would visit Dalat the next day / following day.

- Mary said to me: "I have studied the guitar for 3 years."

→ Mary told me (that) she had studied the guitar for 3 years.

- The man said: "I saw your mother yesterday, Jane."

→ The man told Jane (that) he had seen her mother the day before.

*** Chú ý:**

Khi đổi câu nói thường từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp, ta cần thực hiện như sau:

+ Nếu động từ chính ở các thì hiện tại và tương lai, khi đổi sang gián tiếp, thì của câu trực tiếp vẫn được giữ nguyên.

+ Nếu động từ chính ở các thì quá khứ khi đổi sang gián tiếp, thì của câu trực tiếp sẽ được đổi lùi về quá khứ một bậc.

+ Tiến hành thay đổi các đại từ (nhân xưng, sở hữu, phản thân...), các tính từ sở hữu, các từ hoặc cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn cho phù hợp với ngữ cảnh mới về mặt ngữ nghĩa.

*** Chú ý 1:**

Khi động từ chính ở các thì quá khứ, thì của câu trực tiếp sẽ được biến đổi theo bảng sau: (bảng này được áp dụng trong trường hợp câu trực tiếp là câu nói thường hoặc câu hỏi.)

Direct Speech		Indirect Speech
- Simple Present	}	- Simple Past
- Present continuous (am / is / are + Verb-ing)		- Past continuous (was / were + Verb-ing)
- Simple Past	}	- Past Perfect
- Present Perfect		
- Present Perfect continuous	}	- Past Perfect continuous
- Past continuous		
- Simple Future (will / shall + bare-infinitive)	}	- Future in the past (would / should + bare-inf.)
- Future continuous (will / shall + be + V-ing)		- Future continuous in the past (would / should + be + V-ing)
- Future perfect (will / shall + have + PP)	}	- Future Perfect in the past
- Future Perfect continuous (will / shall + have + been + PP)		- Future perfect continuous in the past

*** Chú ý 2:** Các từ và cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn cần được thay đổi khi đổi sang gián tiếp.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1. This	That
2. These	Those
3. Here	There
4. Now	Then
5. Today	That day
6. Ago	Before
7. Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
8. The day after tomorrow	In two days'time
9. Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
10. The day before yesterday	Two days before
11. Next week	The following week
12. Next year	The following year
13. Last week	The previous week / the week before
14. Last year	The previous year / the year before

III. QUESTIONS

Câu hỏi xuất hiện ở câu trực tiếp thường ở hai dạng:

- Yes / No questions
- Wh - questions

1. Yes / No questions: downloadsachmienphi.com

Eg: + She asks me: "Are you hungry?"

→ She asks me if / whether I am hungry.

+ He asked them: "Are you free today?"

→ He asked them if / whether they were free that day.

+ The man asked: "Have you seen my dog, Mary?"

→ The man asked Mary if / whether she had seen his dog.

2. Wh-questions:

Eg: + She asks us: "When did you go on holiday?"

→ She asks us when we went on holiday.

+ He asked me: "Where does she live?"

→ He asked me where she lived.

+ The man asked us: "What will you do when you grow up?"

→ The man asked us what we would do when we grew up.

3. Chú ý:

1. Khi câu trực tiếp là câu nói thường, nếu động từ chính là "say to", ta đổi thành "tell"; "said to" ta đổi thành "told".

2. Thì của câu trực tiếp (câu nói thường hoặc câu hỏi) vẫn không đổi cho dù động từ chính ở các thì quá khứ, trong các trường hợp sau:

a. Khi câu trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý:

Eg: + They said to me: "Oil floats on water."

→ They told me oil floats on water.

+ She said: "Washington is the capital of the USA."

→ She said that Washinton is the capital of the USA.

b. Khi câu trực tiếp ở các thì quá khứ hoàn thành, quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn, tương lai trong quá khứ, tương lai tiếp diễn trong quá khứ, tương lai hoàn thành trong quá khứ.

Eg: + She said: "I had done my homework before 8 p.m yesterday."

→ She said (that) she had done her homework before 8 p.m yesterday.

c. Khi câu trực tiếp có chứa một trong những cấu trúc sau:

Had better + bare inf.

Should + bare inf.

Ought to + bare inf.

Would rather }
Would sooner } + bare inf.

Would }
Used to } + bare inf.

Would { like
prefer } + to-inf.
love

Could / Might... + bare inf.

Eg: + He said: "I'd rather stay at home than go out tonight."

→ He said (that) he'd rather stay at home than go out that night.

+ They said to us: "We used to live here 4 years ago."

→ They told us they used to live there 4 years before.

d. Khi câu điều kiện loại II và loại III.

Eg: + He said: "If I had enough money, I would buy this shirt."

→ He said that if he had enough money, he would buy that shirt.

4. Khi câu trực tiếp có chứa động từ "must" và có động từ chính ở các thì quá khứ, khi chuyển sang gián tiếp, "must" được chuyển thành "had to".

5. Khi câu trực tiếp có chứa hai mệnh đề thuộc về hai dạng câu khác nhau (câu nói thường và câu hỏi), khi chuyển sang gián tiếp, mỗi mệnh đề phải được bắt đầu bằng một động từ giới thiệu khác nhau cho phù hợp với nghĩa của câu gián tiếp.

Eg: + Peter said: "You must walk faster. Are you tired, Mary?"

→ Peter told Mary (that) she had to walk faster and asked if she was tired.

6. Khi câu trực tiếp là câu nói thường, ở dạng câu kép (compound sentence), khi chuyển sang gián tiếp, mỗi mệnh đề phải được bắt đầu bằng "that".

Eg: + She said to her son: "You are tired. You must go to bed for a rest."

→ She told her son that he was tired, and that he had to go to bed for a rest.

* EXERCISES:

I. Turn these sentences into indirect speech, using the verbs provided:

1. "Don't tell anyone or you'll be sorry," Mary warned her friend. (warned)

.....

2. Carol said, "Don't make so much noise, Peter." (told)

.....

3. Peter said to Nick: "Would you like to stay for lunch?" (invited)

.....

4. "Would you please sign the certificate for me?" Pat said to me. (asked)

.....

5. "I have been learning English for seven years now." He said to me. (told)

.....

6. "We moved here three years ago." My neighbours said. (said)

.....

7. "Why do you want the job?" She said to him. (asked)

.....

8. "Are you coming to the party tonight, Joanna?" He said. (asked)

.....

9. "Will it be safe to stay in the mountains for the night if the weather doesn't change for the better?" We asked the guide. (asked)

.....

10. John said to me: "Come and spend a week with us." (told)

.....

II. Turn these sentences into reported speech:

1. "Lunch will not be served after 2 p.m" said the notice.

→ The notice said that

2. "Tell him that I will come to his house at 7 o'clock tonight." She said to me.

→ She told me

3. "You should do lots of morning exercises so that your health will be better, Tim". The doctor said.
→ The doctor advised.....
4. "I am sorry I broke your vase", said Tom to Mary.
→ Tom apologised
5. "Why don't you go to Nha Trang in the summer, Lan?" said Mai.
→ Mai suggested
6. "How long have you studied Japanese, Jack?" I asked.
→ I asked
7. "What's your favourite subject at the university, Nga?" the interviewer asked.
→ The interviewer asked
8. "You were cheating" said Michael to Simpson.
→ Michael accused
9. "When will you start your new job?" said Ba to Lan.
→ Ba asked
10. "Can I borrow your notebook, Susan?" said Nick.
→ Nick asked

PASSIVE VOICE

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Động từ trong Tiếng Anh có hai dạng:

- Chủ động: Chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động.
Eg: The cat eats a mouse.
- Bị động: Chủ ngữ chịu tác động của hành động.
Eg: A mouse is eaten by the cat.

* Hình thức động từ của câu bị động có dạng:

BE + past participle

1. **Present simple tense:** am / is / are + PP
Eg: I drink coffee every day.
→ Coffee is drunk every day.
2. **Simple past tense:** was / were + PP
Eg: They stole a lot of money in that bank two years ago.
→ A lot of money was stolen in that bank two years ago.
3. **Present continuous:** am / is / are + being + PP
Eg: Lan is listening to music at the moment.
→ Music is being listened to by Lan at the moment.

4. Past continuous: was / were + being + PP

Eg: At this time yesterday, she was playing the piano at her school.

→ The piano was being played at her school by her at this time yesterday.

5. Present perfect: have / has + been + PP

Eg: We have hired this car since yesterday.

→ This car has been hired since yesterday.

6. Past perfect: had + been + PP

Eg: I had had dinner before I did my homework yesterday.

→ Dinner had been had before my homework was done yesterday.

7. Simple future: will / shall + be + PP

Eg: My father will paint our house white tomorrow.

→ Our house will be painted white by my father tomorrow.

8. Future perfect: will / shall + have + been + PP

Eg: They will have sold their car by next Christmas.

→ Their car will have been sold by next Christmas.

9. Infinitive: (to) + be + PP

Eg: I have to finish my homework now.

→ My homework has to be finished now.

10. Gerund: being + PP

Eg: I remember my mother taking me to the cinema when I was a little girl.

→ I remember being taken to the cinema by my mother when I was a little girl.

*** Notes:**

Để đổi một câu từ chủ động sang bị động, ta cần thực hiện như sau:

+ Biến tân ngữ của câu chủ động thành chủ ngữ của câu bị động.

+ Đặt cấu trúc của bị động (Be + PP) vào sau chủ ngữ mới, trong đó "be" phải được chia theo thì của câu chủ động và quá khứ phân từ là quá khứ phân từ của động từ chính trong câu chủ động.

+ Biến chủ ngữ của câu chủ động thành tác nhân (agent) có hình thức giống tân ngữ, đứng sau giới từ "by".

+ Nếu câu chủ động có chủ ngữ mờ hồ như: someone, no one, everyone, anyone, something, nothing, anything, people, they, all ..., trong trường hợp này, câu bị động sẽ không có cụm: "by + agent".

+ Trong câu bị động, thứ tự được sắp xếp như sau:

Subject + be + adv. of manner + PP + adv. of place

+ (by agent) + adv. of time

Eg: Nam did the test carefully at school this morning.

→ The test was carefully done at school by Nam this morning.

* SOME SPECIAL CASES:

1. Imperative sentences: (câu mệnh lệnh)

Form: Verb + Object + adjunct (bổ ngữ)

→ Let + O + be + PP + adjunct

Eg: Pay the money here.

→ Let the money be paid here.

2. Causative form: (câu truyền khiến)

Form: S +

have + O1 +	bare inf. + O2
get	to-inf

→ S + have / get + O2 + PP

Eg: I had him cut my hair yesterday.

= I got him to cut my hair yesterday.

→ I had / got my hair cut yesterday.

3. Verbs of perception: (động từ chỉ sự nhận thức)

Form: S + V + O + bare -inf. / Verb-ing

→ S + passive form + to-inf.

Eg: He saw her come in / coming in.

→ She was seen to come in (by him).

→ She was seen coming in (by him).

4. Verbs of opinion: (động từ chỉ quan điểm, ý kiến): say, believe, report

Form: S1 + V + (that) + Clause (S2 + V + O2)

→ It + passive + that clause

→ People say that he was a thief.

→ S2 + passive + to-inf. / to have + PP

→ He's said to have been a thief.

Eg: + People said that he was a thief.

→ It was said that he was a thief.

→ He was said to have been a thief.

+ People said that she had gone to Hochiminh City.

→ It was said that she had gone to Hochiminh City.

→ She was said to have gone to Hochiminh City.

5. need / want / require + to-inf.

→ It + need / want / require + V-ing / to be + PP

Eg: + Someone ought to plant the trees.

→ The trees need planting.

→ The trees need to be planted.

*EXERCISES:

I. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stay the same:

1. No one has signed the cheque.
→ This cheque
2. They gave the job to Amy and Bob.
→ The job
3. People think that someone murdered Mr. Smith.
→ It is
4. Someone repaired her car yesterday.
→ She
5. Ann can't use her office at the moment.
→ Ann's office
6. They have built a new hospital near my school.
→ A new hospital
7. They had to make plans for extra places in schools in the 1970s.
→ Plans
8. They said that Napoleon died from poison.
→ It
→ Napoleon
9. They haven't decided the exact time of the concert yet.
→ The exact time
10. Do they make those tractors in this country, or do they import them?
→ Are?

II. Use the words in brackets in the passive voice:

1. He (think) _____ to have attacked a young boy in the park.
2. Jack has a right to know. He ought to (tell) _____ the news immediately.
3. Gunpowder (invent) _____ by the Chinese several centuries ago.
4. I (not tell) _____ that Jim (discharge) _____ from the hospital yesterday.
5. You (see) _____ to come in my house 2 days ago?
6. As my car (repair) _____ last Thursday, I (give) _____ a lift to work by a colleague.
7. You (give) _____ a big surprise by all the members in your family.
8. We (give) _____ a warm welcome when we came to his village.
9. I hate (stare) _____ at by other people.
10. So far, he (not see) _____ anywhere.

III. Turn these sentences into the opposite voice:

1. He objects to people laughing at his appearance.
.....
2. All the prisoners will be caught again by tonight.
.....
3. My father should have signed my report card.
.....
4. English is widely spoken in the world.
.....
5. Someone will tell you the truth.
.....
6. I was given a big scholarship by my school last year.
.....
7. I don't believe that this play was written by Shakespeare.
.....
8. When will we be told about that news?
.....
9. They don't let children play with matches.
.....
10. We have had some problems at the university recently.
.....

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề thường bắt đầu bằng một trong những đại từ quan hệ hoặc trạng từ quan hệ sau đây:

- Relative pronouns: **who, whom, which, that, whose**
- Relative adverbs: **when, where, why**

I. WHO

Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người thường được dùng để làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Tuy nhiên, trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh hiện đại, đại từ quan hệ "who" có thể được dùng để làm tân ngữ.

Eg: - He is the boy. The boy played football very well.

→ He is the boy who played football very well.

Main clause

Relative clause

* **Chú ý:** Mệnh đề tính ngữ bổ nghĩa cho tiền tố nào thì phải đứng ngay sau tiền tố đó.

Eg: The girl who is standing in front of the shop is my sister.

II. WHOM

Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người thường được dùng để làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Eg: + He is the boy. They are talking about the boy.

→ He is the boy **(whom)** they are talking about.
about whom they are talking.

+ I know those girls. My brother are inviting those girls to my house.

→ I know those girls whom my brother are inviting to my house.

* **Chú ý:** Đại từ quan hệ khi làm tân ngữ có thể được lược bỏ trong mệnh đề tính ngữ.

Eg: I know those girls my brother are inviting to my house.

III. WHICH

Là đại từ quan hệ thường được sử dụng để chỉ vật và có thể vừa làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

Eg: + This is the novel. This novel is very interesting.

→ This is the novel **which** is very interesting.

+ That is the film. I am excited about that film.

→ That is the film **which** I am excited about.
about which I am excited.

* **Chú ý:**

Đại từ quan hệ "which" còn được sử dụng để thay cho toàn bộ mệnh đề đứng trước nó.

Eg: + His father is a bank manager, which helps him to find a good job easily.

+ She enjoys reading books, which makes her widen her mind.

IV. WHOSE

Là đại từ quan hệ được sử dụng để diễn tả quan hệ sở hữu cho cả người và vật.

Eg: + She is the girl. Her dog had an accident yesterday.

→ She is the girl **whose** dog had an accident yesterday.

+ What's the name of the man? You borrowed his car 2 days ago.

→ What's the name of the man **whose** car you borrowed 2 days ago?

V. THAT

Là đại từ quan hệ mà trong một số trường hợp có thể được dùng để thay thế cho các đại từ quan hệ: who, whom, which.

Eg: + That man lives next door. He is very friendly.

→ That man **who / that** lives next door is very friendly.

*** Chú ý:**

1. Đại từ quan hệ **“that”** thường được sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

a. Khi tiền tố là các danh từ vừa chỉ người vừa chỉ vật thì ta dùng đại từ quan hệ **“that”**.

Eg: The men and the animals **that** are walking along the street belong to a famous circus.

b. Khi tiền tố ở cấu trúc so sánh nhất:

Eg: He is the most intelligent boy **that** I have ever met.

c. Khi tiền tố là các đại từ bất định như: someone, no one, everyone, something, nothing, everything, anything, all, none...

Eg: That is all **that** he can do for you.

d. Khi tiền tố là các từ: the first, the last, the very (chính), the only (duy nhất)...

Eg: John was the only student **that** passed the exam.

2. Đại từ quan hệ **“that”** không được sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

a. Không được sử dụng sau giới từ.

Eg: She is the girl | that my teacher talked to yesterday.

who

whom

to whom my teacher talked yesterday.

~~to that~~

b. Đại từ quan hệ **“that”** không được sử dụng trong các mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

Eg: Hue, | which is very nice, is my hometown.

~~that~~

3. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ:

a. Mệnh đề xác định: (identifying clause / defining clause)

Là mệnh đề giúp người đọc hoặc người nghe xác định được tiền tố mà chúng bỏ nghĩa. Mệnh đề xác định có một vai trò quan trọng về mặt ngữ nghĩa trong câu.

Eg: The girl whom I met yesterday is very nice.

b. Mệnh đề không xác định: (non-identifying clause/non-defining clause)

Khi tiền tố đã được xác định rõ (thường là các danh từ riêng) thì mệnh đề quan hệ đứng sau đó trở nên không cần thiết về mặt ngữ nghĩa, mệnh đề đó có thể được bỏ đi mà không ảnh hưởng đến nghĩa của câu. Trong trường hợp đó, nó được gọi là mệnh đề không xác định. Xét về mặt

hình thức, mệnh đề không xác định thường được bắt đầu bằng dấu phẩy và kết thúc bằng dấu chấm nếu đứng cuối câu hoặc bằng dấu phẩy nếu đứng giữa câu.

Eg: I have just come across Tom, who is a close friend of mine.

4. Chú ý:

Khi đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ trong các mệnh đề xác định thì ta có thể bỏ chúng đi mà không ảnh hưởng đến nghĩa của câu. Tuy nhiên, đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ vẫn không được bỏ đi trong các mệnh đề không xác định.

Eg: Hue, which is my hometown, is very ancient.

5. Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

all of	} + whom / which
most of	
none of	
neither of	
half of	
both of ...	

Eg: + I have ten friends, some of whom are boys.

+ I have five friends, none of whom are girls.

* Một số trạng từ quan hệ:

a. When:

Là trạng từ quan hệ dùng để chỉ thời gian.

Eg: I still remember the day when I graduated from my high school.

b. Where:

Là trạng từ quan hệ dùng để chỉ nơi chốn.

Eg: Hue is the place where I was born.

c. Why:

Là trạng từ quan hệ dùng để chỉ lý do.

Eg: I don't know the reason why he left school.

* EXERCISES:

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns or relative adverbs:

1. What's the name of the singer _____ record is number one just now?
2. Everyone _____ knew him said that he was a hard-working student.
3. Mary has three brothers, all of _____ are married.
4. We climbed to the top of Ngu Binh mountain, _____ we could see the whole city.
5. A car _____ was stolen was found at the airport.
6. The day _____ we left for Hanoi was November 11th.

7. That's the reason _____ he went to school late this morning.
8. Peter comes from Witney, _____ is near Oxford.
9. I don't know anyone _____ clothes would fit you.
10. The meal, _____ wasn't very tasty, was quite expensive.

II. Make one new sentence from each pair of sentences, beginning as shown, and using the word given:

1. I told you about a person. He lives next door to me. (WHO)
The person.....
2. Can you move the chair? You are sitting on that chair. (WHICH)
Can?
3. This is Brenda. She lives upstairs. (WHO)
This is
4. We went to a beach on our holiday. It was very beautiful. (WHICH)
The beach.....
5. Can you tell me the place? You had lots of good memories at that place. (WHERE)
Can you?
6. This is her dictionary. The cover of her dictionary has come off. (WHICH)
This is
downloadsachmienphi.com
[Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online](https://DownloadSachHay.com)
7. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it. (WHICH)
Thank you
8. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised other guests. (WHICH)
Tom
9. This is my friend Hoa. Her parents are working in the same company. (WHOSE)
This is
10. She still remembers her childhood. She had lots of good memories in her childhood. (WHEN)
She still

III. Put one suitable word in each space, or leave the space blank wherever possible:

Murder At The Station by Lorraine Small. Episode 5. Trouble on the 6.15. The story so far: Jane Platt, (1) _____ is traveling to London because of a mysterious letter, is the only person (2) _____

witnesses a murder at Victoria Station. The detective to (3) _____ she gives her statement then disappears. Jane goes to an office in Soho to answer the letter (4) _____ she had received. There she discovers that her uncle Gordon, (5) _____ lives in South America, has sent her a small box (6) _____ she is only to open if in trouble. Jane, (7) _____ parents have never mentioned an Uncle Gordon, is suspicious of the box, (8) _____ she gives to her friend Tony. They go to Scotland Yard and see Inspector Groves, (9) _____ has not heard of the Victoria Station murder, (10) _____ was not reported to the police. Jane gives Inspector Groves the murdered man's ticket (11) _____ she found beside his body. Then Jane and Tony decide to go to Redhill, (12) _____ was the town (13) _____ the murdered man had come from. On the train they meet a man, (14) _____ face is somehow familiar to Jane, (15) _____ says he knows her Uncle Gordon. Now read on.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Câu điều kiện được dùng để xác định điều kiện hành động của mệnh đề chính xảy ra. Mệnh đề này thường được bắt đầu bằng một trong những liên từ chỉ điều kiện sau đây: If, unless, or, otherwise (nếu không), in case (phòng khi), supposed / supposing that (giả sử rằng), on condition that (với điều kiện rằng)...

*** Câu điều kiện được phân thành 3 loại chính sau:**

1. Type I: thường được dùng để diễn tả một giả thiết có thể xảy ra trong thực tế ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Eg: Adverbial clause of condition

Main clause

If it rains,

I'll stay at home.

If you study hard,

you can pass the final exam.

If you are right,

I am wrong.

If you are free

Come to see me.

*** Chú ý:**

- Ở câu điều kiện, mệnh đề IF có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính mà không ảnh hưởng đến ngữ nghĩa của câu.

- Ở câu điều kiện loại I, mệnh đề IF thường được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn và mệnh đề chính thường được chia ở thì tương lai đơn, hiện tại đơn hoặc động từ đặc biệt (hiện tại).

2. **Type II:** thường được dùng để diễn tả một giả thiết trái với thực tế ở hiện tại.

- Eg: - If I had enough money, I would buy this shirt.
 - If I were a bird, I would be a white pigeon.
 - If I were you, I wouldn't do that.

* **Chú ý:**

- Ở câu điều kiện loại II, mệnh đề IF thường được chia ở quá khứ bằg thái cách (Past subjunctive), mệnh đề chính thường được chia ở cấu trúc:

would / should + bare- infinitive

3. **Type III:** thường được sử dụng để diễn tả một giả thiết trái với thực tế ở quá khứ.

- Eg: - If I had had a map, I wouldn't have got lost yesterday.
 - If they hadn't stayed up late last night, they wouldn't have been so tired.

* **Chú ý:**

Ở câu điều kiện loại III, mệnh đề IF thường được chia ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành (had + Past participle) và mệnh đề chính thường được chia ở cấu trúc:

would

should

could

might

}

have + Past participle

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* **Chú ý:**

a. Bảng tổng kết các thì thường gặp của hai mệnh đề của các loại câu điều kiện.

Type	If-clause	Main clause
I	Simple Present	Simple Future / S.Present / Modals / Imperatives
II	Past Subjunctive (Simple Past - "Be" → were for all persons)	would should could might } + bare -inf.
III	Past perfect (had + Past participle)	would should could might } + have + PP

b. Khi hai mệnh đề này của cùng một câu điều kiện diễn tả hai giả thiết trái với thực tế ở hai điểm thời gian khác nhau (ví dụ: hiện tại và quá khứ) thì hai mệnh đề đó sẽ được chia theo thì của hai loại câu điều kiện khác nhau.

Eg: - If I hadn't stayed up so late last night, I wouldn't be tired now.

(Because I stayed up so late last night, I am tired now.)

c. Các hình thức đảo ngữ để nhấn mạnh nghĩa của 3 loại câu điều kiện:

*** Type I:**

Eg: - If you do morning exercises, your health will be better.

→ **Should** you do morning exercises, your health will be better.

- I'll tell you if I find it.

→ I'll tell you **should** I find it.

*** Type II:**

Eg: - If I found a wallet in the street, I would take it to the police.

→ **Did** I find a wallet in the street, I would take it to the police.

- If I were you, I would tell him about that.

→ **Were** I you, I would tell him about that.

*** Type III:**

Eg: - If I had known your telephone number, I would have phoned you.

→ **Had** I known your telephone number, I would have phoned you.

- If she had gone to their party, they wouldn't have been offended.

→ **Had** she gone to their party, they wouldn't have been offended.

4. Một số liên từ chỉ điều kiện, (ngoài liên từ IF) được sử dụng để bắt đầu các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ điều kiện:

*** Unless = if ... not**

Eg: - Unless it rains, we'll go on a picnic.

= If it doesn't rain, we'll go on a picnic.

= Should it not rain, we'll go on a picnic.

*** Or / otherwise = if not**

Eg: - Hurry up or you'll be late for school.

= Should you not hurry up, you'll be late for school.

= If you don't hurry up, you'll be late for school.

*** In case:**

Eg: - You should take an umbrella in case it rains.

*** Supposed** } : giả sử rằng
Supposing (that)

Eg: Supposed / Supposing (that) you had been that girl, what would you have done in that situation?

* **Provided**
Providing (that)
So long as
On condition that } miễn là

Eg: - Provided that you fill the car up with petrol, I'll lend it to you.

5. Những cụm từ dùng với IF:

* **Even if** (ngay cả nếu): được dùng để chỉ sự tương phản (contrast) hoặc để nhấn mạnh:

Eg: - Even if he drinks coffee to keep him awake, he still feels sleepy.

* **But for + noun / verb-ing** (= without: nếu không nhờ, nếu không vì): thường được sử dụng ở câu điều kiện loại II và III.

Eg: - But for your help, we wouldn't have finished our math homework.

= Had you not helped us, we wouldn't have finished our math homework.

= If it hadn't been for your help, we wouldn't have finished our math homework.

= Had it not been for your help, we wouldn't have finished our math homework.

It + be + for + noun: vì, nhờ cái gì

* **If only:** (ước gì) downloadsachmienphi.com

- If only + thì hiện tại đơn hoặc tương lai đơn dùng để diễn tả sự hy vọng:

Eg: + If only you follow her advice.

- If only + thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả mong ước không thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại hoặc trong tương lai.

Eg: If only it didn't rain heavily.

- If only + thì quá khứ hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả mong ước không thể thực hiện được trong quá khứ.

Eg: If only you had told me about that before, I would not have let you do that.

* EXERCISES:

I. Complete these sentences with the appropriate form of verbs in brackets:

1. If I finish my research before Friday, I (send) _____ it to my teacher.

2. What you (do) _____ if you (be) _____ in my situation?

3. If I (understand) _____ my problem, I wouldn't have asked for your help.

4. I don't have money now. If I (have) _____ money, I (lend) _____ you some.
5. If she (study) _____ harder, she (not fail) _____ her exam like that.
6. If I (can) _____ speak Japanese, I (go) _____ to Japan next year.
7. If you (continue) _____ to interrupt me, I (not say) _____ any more.
8. She could have gone abroad if her parents (let) _____ her study what she liked.
9. If you have lost your key, you (have) _____ to buy another one.
10. If the medicine (be) _____ good, she (be) _____ well soon.

II. Rewrite these sentences:

1. I'm having a lot of troubles now because I lost my passport last week.
If I
2. I would love to be rich and famous.
If only
3. I'll only help you if you promise to try harder.
Unless
4. The flat is very noisy but they enjoy living there.
Even
5. I was drowning, but he saved me.
If he
6. If it doesn't rain soon, millions of pounds' worth of crops will be lost.
Unless
7. When you press this button, this machine will start.
If
8. We got lost because we didn't have a map.
If we
9. Unless someone has a key, we can't get into the house.
We can only get
10. Today is an awful day. So we can't go to the beach.
If

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in brackets:

Dear Mary,

Thank you for your letter, it was pleased to hear from you. And yes, I would like to come and see you in France. If I (1. save up) _____ enough money when the summer holiday starts, I (2. try) _____ and come then - if that (3. be) _____ ok. Otherwise, I'll come over in the autumn because I'm sure I (4. save up) _____ enough by September - if I (5. not lose) _____ my job by then!

Unfortunately, a lot of people in our company are being made redundant and it could be me next. If I (6. have) _____ any sense, I (7. leave) _____ this job ages ago. Still it could be worse I suppose.

I was delighted to hear about your promotion - it's great news. If you (8. keep) _____ on getting promoted, you (9. run) _____ the whole school soon.

And it sounds like the weather has been really good over there. It's been terrible here. I don't think it's been dry once this month. If it (10. be) _____ dry, I (11. not notice) _____. Oh well, we're hoping it'll get better soon. If it (12. still rain) _____ at the weekend, we (13. decide) _____ we'll try and emigrate.

Have you heard from Carol by the way? She said she was going to phone you to tell you that she's pregnant. If she (14. not phone you up yet) _____, (15. not tell) _____ her that I've already told you her news, will you?

All the best,

Jane

SUBJUNCTIVE

Bảng thái cách trong tiếng Anh là hình thức nguyên mẫu của động từ khi được dùng sau một số động từ chỉ định rằng một người nào đó muốn người khác làm gì. Từ "that" phải luôn luôn xuất hiện trong bảng thái cách. Nếu nó được lược bỏ, hầu hết các động từ đều được theo sau bởi một động từ nguyên mẫu (infinitive)

Eg: We urge that you leave now.

We urge you to leave now.

Mệnh đề danh từ được chia ở dạng nguyên mẫu (hoặc should + bare infinitive):

1. Khi đứng sau các động từ:

- suggest, recommend, propose: đề nghị
- demand, require, request, ask : đòi hỏi, yêu cầu
- command : ra lệnh, chỉ huy
- beg: năn nỉ
- insist: khẳng khẳng
- urge: thúc giục
- stipulate: qui định
- advise: khuyên
- prefer: thích
- order: ra lệnh

Eg: - The university requires that all the students be / should be on time.

- We proposed that he take / should take a vacation.

Form: **Subject + Verb(any tense) + that + Subject + Verb(simple form)**

2. Khi đứng sau các tính từ:

- important: quan trọng
- necessary, essential: cần thiết
- urgent: gấp rút, khẩn cấp
- insistent: cố chấp, nài nỉ
- imperative, obligatory: bắt buộc



Eg: - It is necessary that he find / should find the books.

- It is important that you remember this question.

Form: **It + be (any tense) + Adjective + that + Subject + Verb(simple form)**

3. Khi đứng sau các danh từ:

Suggestion, recommendation, request, requirement, demand, insistence, stipulation, importance, necessity, essential, imperative.

Eg: - It is the man's requirement that she finish / should finish her work on time.

- It is our importance that they not be / should not be late for school.

EXERCISES:

I. Correct the errors in the following sentences. If there are no errors, write correct.

1. The teacher demanded that the students left the room.

.....

2. It was urgent that he called her immediately.

.....

3. It was very important that we delay the discussion.

.....

4. It has been suggested that he has forgotten the election.
.....
5. The King decreed that the new law took effect the following month.
.....
6. It was recommended that we were waiting for the authorities.
.....
7. The university requires that all its students take this course.
.....
8. I advise you take the prerequisites before registering for this course.
.....
9. She urged that we found another alternative.
.....
10. It's the man's suggestion that we should finish our work on time.
.....

II. Make complete sentences with the cues given:

1. He / suggest / all / poor people / help.
.....
2. Government / going / stipulate / all / citizen / not smoke / public places.
.....
3. It / our wish / he / do / what / he / please.
.....
4. It / requested / answers / write / legible.
.....
5. They / insist / we / dinner / them.
.....
6. Doctor / recommend / I / see / specialist.
.....
7. She / demand / I / apologize / her / break / favorite vase.
.....
8. It / essential / you / not late / meeting / tomorrow.
.....
9. It / necessary / us / meet / together / twice / month.
.....
10. It / important / him / attend / course / regular.
.....

PREPOSITIONS

I. NOUNS + PREPOSITIONS:

Trong tiếng Anh, rất nhiều danh từ có giới từ đi theo, vì nó không có quy tắc nhất định nên học sinh phải nhớ các nhóm cơ bản sau:

1. reason for: lý do cho

Một số danh từ đi với for:

- demand for: yêu cầu, đề nghị cho
- need for: cần cho
- evidence for: chứng cứ cho

Eg: - The train was late but nobody knew the reason for the delay.

2. advantage of : thuận lợi của

Một số danh từ đi với of:

- disadvantage of: bất lợi của
- cause of: nguyên nhân của
- photograph of: bức ảnh của
- plan of: kế hoạch của
- map of: bản đồ của

Eg: Nobody knows what the cause of the explosion was.

3. increase in: sự gia tăng

Một số danh từ đi với in:

- decrease in / fall in: sự giảm bớt, giảm sút, thất bại
- rise in: sự tăng giá, tăng lương.

Eg: There has been an increase in the number of the road accidents recently.

4. answer to: sự trả lời cho

Một số danh từ đi với to:

- damage to: sự hư hại, tổn thất đến
- solution to: sự giải quyết, cách giải đáp cho
- invitation to: lời mời
- key / answer / reply to: trả lời cho
- attitude to: thái độ đối với
- reaction to: sự phản ứng với

Eg: Did you get an invitation to the party?

5. relationship with: mối liên hệ với

Một số danh từ đi với with:

- connection with: sự liên kết, ràng buộc với
- contact with: sự liên lạc, giao thiệp với.

Eg: I have established a good working relationship with my boss.

II. PREPOSITIONS + NOUNS:

1. **by mistake:** vì lầm, vì nhầm

Một số danh từ đi với by:

- by chance / by accident: tình cờ
- by night / by day: vào ban đêm, ban ngày
- a play by Shakespeare: kịch của Shakespeare
- a novel by Tolstoy: tiểu thuyết của Tolstoy

Eg: Do you prefer to travel by night or by day?

2. **on fire:** đang cháy

Một số danh từ đi với on:

- on the telephone / on television / on the radio: qua điện thoại, tivi, đài
- on a diet: ăn kiêng
- on holiday: đang nghỉ
- on business: công tác, mắc buôn bán
- on a trip / a tour / an excursion: đang du lịch, đang tham quan

Eg: One day I'd like to go on a world tour.

3. **for a walk:** đi dạo bộ, tản bộ

Một số danh từ đi với for:

- for a swim / a drink / lunch: đi tắm, đi uống, đi ăn trưa
- (leave somewhere) for somewhere: rời nơi nào, đi nơi nào
- (ask somebody) for something: xin ai cái gì
- (cry) for help: kêu cứu
- (apply) for a post: xin một chỗ làm

Eg: She always goes for a walk with her dog in the morning.

III. ADJECTIVES + PREPOSITIONS:

1. **It's nice of you + to-infinitive:** bạn thật tốt khi

Một số tính từ đi với of:

- silly / stupid / foolish of: ngốc, dại dột
- generous of: hào phóng
- polite of: lịch sự

Eg: It's foolish of him to tell lies to the police.

2. **(be) nice to somebody:** tốt, tử tế với

Một số tính từ đi với to:

- friendly / unfriendly to: thân thiện / không thân thiện với
- cruel to: độc ác với
- kind / good to: tốt với

Eg: They have always been nice to me.

3. (be) afraid of somebody / something: sợ ai, sợ cái gì

Một số tính từ đi với of:

- frightened / scared / terrified of: sợ, hoảng sợ
- fond of: thích
- ashamed of: xấu hổ
- suspicious of: nghi ngờ về
- critical of: chỉ trích, xoi mói
- aware / conscious of: ý thức, nhận thức về
- typical of: điển hình, tiêu biểu

Eg: He didn't trust me. He's suspicious of my intentions.

4. (be) good at: giỏi về

Một số tính từ đi với at:

- clever / excellent / brilliant at: giỏi, xuất sắc về
- bad / hopeless at: không giỏi, không có năng khiếu về
- surprised / amazed / astonished at: ngạc nhiên, sững sốt

Eg: I am hopeless at science.

5. (be) excited about something: thích thú, phấn khởi về

Một tính từ đi với about:

- worried / nervous about: lo lắng về
- upset / annoyed about something: buồn phiền, bực mình về
- angry / furious about something: giận dữ về điều gì

Eg: There's no point getting upset about it.

6. (be) angry with somebody: giận dữ với ai

Một số tính từ đi với with:

- annoyed / furious with somebody: bực mình, giận ai
- delighted / pleased / satisfied with: hài lòng, thỏa mãn với
- fed up with / bored with: chán, ngấy
- disappointed with: thất vọng với

Eg: I'm fed up with waiting for her.

* Một số giới từ đứng sau tính từ thường gặp:

1. be similar to: tương tự, giống

Eg: My teaching style is similar to that of most other teachers.

2. be different from / to: khác với

Eg: English is different from French.

3. be concerned about: lo lắng về

Eg: The President is deeply concerned about this issue.

4. be interested in: quan tâm, thích

Eg: My daughter is interested in English.

5. be absent from: vắng mặt

Eg: Lan was absent from class yesterday.

6. be keen on: thích

Eg: She is not keen on being told what to do.

7. be famous for: nổi tiếng về

Eg: She is more famous as a writer than as a singer.

8. be responsible for: chịu trách nhiệm về

Eg: Who was responsible for all that noise last night?

9. be married to: kết hôn với

Eg: She is married to John.

10. be dependent on: phụ thuộc

Eg: You can't be dependent on your parents all your life.

11. be independent of: độc lập, không phụ thuộc

Eg: It was important to me to be financially independent of my parents.

12. be accustomed to: quen với

Eg: Her eyes slowly grew accustomed to the dark.

13. be harmful to: có hại cho

Eg: Smoking is harmful to our health.

14. be successful in: thành công về, thành công trong

Eg: They were successful in winning the contract.

15. be sorry for: xin lỗi vì

Eg: I am sorry for shouting at you yesterday.

IV. VERBS + PREPOSITIONS:

1. look at: nhìn

Một số động từ đi với at:

- laugh at somebody: chế nhạo ai
- shout at somebody: mắng ai
- smile at: mỉm cười với ai
- stare at: trừng nhìn, nhìn chăm chăm
- glance at: liếc qua

Eg: She got very angry and started shouting at me.

2. speak to somebody: nói với ai

Một số động từ đi với to:

- talk to somebody: nói với ai
- listen to somebody / something: nghe ai, nghe cái gì
- write to somebody: viết cho ai

- shout to somebody: kêu ai
- happen to somebody: xảy ra, xảy đến với ai
- belong to somebody: sở hữu, của (người nào)

Eg: - A strange thing happened to me yesterday.

3. **complain about:** than phiền về

Một số động từ đi với about:

- talk about somebody / something: nói về ai / cái gì
- wonder about something: tự hỏi về điều gì
- write about something / somebody: viết về cái gì / về ai
- go about (the town, country, world): đi khắp (thành phố, đất nước, thế giới)

Eg: She is going to complain to the manager about this.

4. **look for somebody / something:** tìm kiếm ai / cái gì

Một số động từ đi với for:

- apply for (a job): xin việc
- wait for somebody / something: chờ đợi ai / chờ điều gì
- care for somebody / something: thích, chăm sóc ai
- search for something: tìm kiếm cái gì

Eg: She searched in vain for her passport.

* Một số động từ đi với danh từ / giới từ thường gặp:

1. spend (money / time) on something: tiêu, xài tiền, dành thời gian cho.

Eg: How much money do you spend on food each week?

2. thank somebody for: cảm ơn ai về

Eg: I thanked her for what she had done for me.

3. apologize (to somebody) for something: xin lỗi ai về

Eg: When I realized I was wrong, I apologized to them for my mistake.

4. congratulate somebody on something: chúc mừng ai về

Eg: I congratulate her on her success in the exam.

5. protect somebody / something from (or against): bảo vệ ai khỏi

Eg: Sun oil can protect the skin from the sun.

6. succeed in something: thành công trong...

Eg: I hope you will succeed in finding the job you want.

7. divide something into (two or more parts): phân thành, chia thành

Eg: The book is divided into three parts.

8. translate ... into: dịch ... sang

Eg: Shakespeare's plays have been translated into many languages.

9. concentrate on something: tập trung

Eg: She decided to concentrate all her efforts on finding somewhere to live.

10. break into: đột nhập vào, xông vào

Eg: Our house was broken into a few days ago but nothing was stolen.

11. look forward to: trông, mong

Eg: Are you looking forward to your holiday?

12. fill something in / out: điền mẫu đơn

Eg: They gave me a form and told me to fill it in.

13. make use of: dùng, sử dụng

Eg: We could make better use of our natural resources.

14. be in fashion: hợp thời, đúng mốt

Eg: Jeans are still in fashion.

15. be out of fashion: lỗi thời, lạc hậu

Eg: Long skirts are out of fashion nowadays.

16. pay attention to: chú ý đến

Eg: Please pay attention to what I am saying!

17. apart from: ngoài, ngoại trừ

Eg: I have finished apart from the last question.

18. take care of: chăm sóc

Eg: Nurses take care of sick people in the hospital.

19. be / get / keep in touch with: giữ liên lạc với

Eg: Are you still in touch with your friends from university?

20. account for something: chiếm, giải thích lý do

Eg: His illness accounts for his absence.

21. receive something from somebody: nhận cái gì từ ai

Eg: He received an award for bravery from the police service.

22. consist of: gồm, bao gồm

Eg: Their diet consists largely of vegetables.

23. get access to something: vào, tiếp cận với

Eg: You need a password to get access to computer system.

24. prevent somebody from something : ngăn cản ai khỏi...

Eg: His illness prevented him from going to school.

25. distinguish something from something: phân biệt vật nọ với vật kia

Eg: It's not easy to distinguish real diamond from imitation ones.

26. believe in: tin tưởng, tin cậy vào...

Eg: I don't believe in that man.

27. come across: tình cờ gặp

Eg: This morning, I came across my old friend on the way to school.

* EXERCISES:

I. Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is needed, leave the space empty.

1. You are always asking memoney. Ask somebody else.....a change.
2. I've searched everywhere John but I haven't able to find him.
3. I don't want to discuss.....what happened last night. Let's forget it.
4. The roof of the house isvery bad condition. I think we ought to do somethingit.
5. If you want a job at a factory, who do you apply.....?
6. Are you hungry? Would you caresomething to eat?
7. I want to have a good holiday. I don't carehow much it costs.
8. Why do you spend all your time arguing.....your sister?
9. I wish you wouldn't showand boast your success as much.
10. We thought we should be safethe storm if we sheltereda tree.

II. Put one suitable word in each space:

1. David was of what he had done, and he blushed.
2. I'm not veryon the idea of going climbing.
3. Mary is alwaysabout all the famous people she has met.
4. Jim was oftenfor work, and lost his job as a result.
5. There were no empty seats on the train, which was of soldiers.
6. Bill decided not toBob with his secrets.
7. The two boys wereof stealing a sports car.
8. Wein persuading Carol to lend us her boat.
9. You have worked very hard! I am verywith you!
10. I can't remember her name, but itwith 'J'.

III. Make complete sentences with the cues given:

1. Your story / remind / me / somebody / know / long time / ago.

.....

2. I / try / learn / English / but / not / satisfied / progress.

.....

3. Advantage / live / alone / that / you / do / what / like.

.....

4. There / sharp rise / cost / living / past / few years.

.....

5. It / bit careless / you / leave / door / unlock / when / go out.

.....

6. I / thank / everybody / all / help / they / give / me.

.....

7. Police / search / man / escape / prison.

.....

8. I / not used / study / all night.

.....

9. I / understand / problem / after / it / explain / me.

.....

10. Helen / excited / go / work / Germany.

.....

15. Nobody was injured in the accident, _____ ?
 A. was there B. was he C. were they D. wasn't it
16. By the time you return here next year, the city _____ lots of changes.
 A. will have B. has had C. will have had D. will be having
17. Would you mind _____ me a hand with this bag?
 A. give B. giving C. to give D. to have given
18. I have been saving money because I _____ buy a computer.
 A. shall B. will C. am going to D. would
19. He thanked me for what I _____ the previous week.
 A. have done B. had done C. was doing D. did
20. This is the oldest building _____ in the village.
 A. of B. by C. in D. to

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

- "You (know) the way to the Globe Theatre?" "No." "Then I (show) you."
- My parents (arrive) home while I (write) a letter yesterday.
- A. Jack didn't come to the party.
 B. What a pity! I'm sure he (enjoy) it.
- Mrs. Watson (go) for a walk every morning before her death.
- They (build) this house long before the end of October.
- They (finish) their homework before they (go) swimming.
- She (work) for the same company for thirty years.
- She (break) her leg, so she can't play tennis.
- A. What you (do) tonight?
 B. I (go) to the cinema with my father tonight.
- She (not feel) the same after her cat (die).

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

- I'll be back (in/on/at) an hour.
- They've been learning English (in/for/at) 5 years.
- I was in the army (during/for/since) the war.
- He lives (in/beside/at) the corner of Green Street and Link Road.
- She usually reads a newspaper (in/on/at) the evening.
- We stayed (at/on/over) a nice hotel last year.
- He lives (in/at/on) the second floor.
- What do you often eat (in/on/at) Christmas Day?
- We don't usually embrace friends (in/behind/at) the street.
- I hope to see him (in/on/at) 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. The of people prefer TV to radio. (major)
2. Lucy got quickly and went for work. (dress)
3. Some young people today want to have a strange (appear)
4. Do you want to go to the areas to know more about the region? (near)
5. That has composed a lot of beautiful songs. (music)
6. If the industry doesn't, it will not survive. (modern)
7. This blouse is lovely and very (fashion)
8. Mathematics and literature are for children in this country. (compel)
9. She was the only visitor into the sick room. (admission)
10. His health was seriously affected and he suffered from constant (sleep)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. It would be nice to be able to fly a plane.
→ I wish
2. I have been given 2 tickets to the concert.
→ Someone
3. He started painting the house 2 hours ago.
→ He has
4. "You've broken my radio, Frank!" said Jane.
→ Jane accused
5. I can't possibly work in all this noise!
→ It
6. "Why didn't I get a computer before?" thought the office manager.
→ The office manager wondered
7. Please check for damage before signing the delivery note.
→ Don't
8. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes.
→ The fox tried in
9. People say that he beats his wife.
→ It is
10. Mrs Smith is the wisest member of the family.
→ No

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. Since the time this meeting is over, the board will have made several important decisions.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. We are reluctant to order more equipment from that firm because the last shipment was received so lately.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. Before about 1980, most businesses have used carbon paper to make multiple copies of typed documents..
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. Because they had spent too many time considering the new contract, the students lost the opportunity to lease the apartment.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. These televisions are all too expensive for we to buy at this time, but perhaps we will return later.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. Because Sam and Michelle had done all of the work themselves, they were unwilling to give the results to Joan.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. After John eaten dinner, he wrote several letters and went to bed.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. After to take the medication, the patient became drowsy and more manageable.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. Henry objects to our buying this house without the approval of our attorney, and John does so.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. Harry's advisor persuaded his taking several courses which did not involve much knowledge of mathematics.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCE FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED.

1. I / not think / he'll / able / get the job.

.....

2. What / you / think / go to evening classes?

.....

3. Why don't / you / live / dormitory / campus?

.....

4. When / you begin / study English?

.....

5. How many / language / you / speak?

.....

6. You / have / difficulty / studying / foreign language?

.....

7. How / you / learn / English / country?

.....

8. If you / want / attend / course / must pass / written exam.

.....

9. We / save / natural resources / use / solar energy.

.....

10. I hear / Tet / traditional holiday / your country.

.....

VIII. READ THE TEXT BELOW AND DECIDE WHICH WORD A, B, C OR D BEST FITS EACH SPACE:

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signalling engineer. It was installed (1) the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It (2) like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. (3), it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident (4) further development until cars became common.

(5) traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green (6) were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-colour signals, operated (7) from a tower in the (8) of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The (9) lights of this

type to (10) in Britain were in London on the junction between St. Jame's Street and Piccadily in 1925. Automatic signals were installed (11)..... year later.

In the past, traffic lights were (12)..... . In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just '(13)silently, but would ring bells to (14)..... the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been (15)..... by standard models which are universally adopted.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. outside | B. out | C. out of | D. outdoors. |
| 2. A. resembled | B. looked | C. showed | D. seemed |
| 3. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Although | D. Despite |
| 4. A. forbade | B. disappointed | C. avoided | D. discouraged |
| 5. A. New | B. Recent | C. Modern | D. Late |
| 6. A. methods | B. ways | C. systems | D. means |
| 7. A. by | B. with | C. through | D. in |
| 8. A. middle | B. heart | C. focus | D. halfway |
| 9. A. original | B. primary | C. first | D. early |
| 10. A. show | B. appear | C. happen | D. become |
| 11. A. a | B. in the | C. in a | D. the |
| 12. A. various | B. particular | C. rare | D. special |
| 13. A. change | B. alter | C. wake | D. get up |
| 14. A. rise | B. raise | C. wake | D. get up |
| 15. A. reproduced | B. replaced | C. removed | D. remained |

--- The end ---

TEST 2

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS:

1. Nguyen Du was one of the most brilliant poets in Vietnamese _____.
A. history B. literature C. independence D. culture
2. Nam's class kept _____ on the book report all week last week.
A. work B. working C. to work D. being worked
3. I'm tired. I'd rather _____ out this evening, if you don't mind.
A. not going B. not to go C. don't go D. not go
4. We are all _____ by the football match.
A. disappointing B. disappointed C. disappoint D. to disappoint
5. If you _____ him, what would you do?
A. seen B. had seen C. see D. saw
6. After he had broken his leg, Henry could only go up and down stairs _____.
A. hardly B. in difficulties C. with difficulty D. hard
7. She was engaged _____ him for ten months before they got married.
A. to B. with C. by D. in
8. Our holiday was _____ by the weather.
A. spoilt B. damaged C. overcome D. wasted
9. Would you _____ my turning the television on now?
A. mind B. disapprove C. do D. want
10. Jim writes reports and articles for a newspaper. He is a(an) _____.
A. competitor B. correspondent C. athlete D. playwright
11. She acted as if she _____ the most beautiful girl in the group.
A. is B. were C. was D. be
12. You should take regular exercise _____ sitting in front of the television all day.
A. in spite of B. instead of C. without D. even
13. I don't want to go out tonight _____ Anna phones.
A. so that B. even though C. when D. in case
14. There was no news: _____, she went on hoping.
A. moreover B. in other words C. nevertheless D. otherwise
15. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be.
A. reaction B. feelings C. opinion D. capital
16. I don't think we have much _____, we are very different people.
A. together B. in common C. the same D. similar
17. We'll never give in _____ they may do or say.
A. although that B. no matter how C. despite D. whatever

18. I object to _____ like this.

- A. be treating B. treating C. being treated D. have been treated

19. Amelia Earharr, _____ woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean, was born in 1898.

- A. was the first B. she was the first C. the first D. the first who was the

20. _____ wants to enter the building should apply for a permit.

- A. Who B. Those who C. One D. Whoever

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE VERB FORM FROM THE BOX BELOW:

become	have	start	go	get
die	leave	study	win	see
fall	meet	walk	be	

Martin Luther King (1) _____ born on 15th January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1951, he (2) _____ to Boston University, where he (3) _____ for four years. In 1952, he (4) _____ Coretta Scott, and as soon as he (5) _____ her, he (6) _____ in love with her. They (7) _____ married in 1953, and they (8) _____ four children. In 1954, the Kings (9) _____ Boston and Martin (10) _____ minister at a Baptist Church in Montgornery, Alabarna. Then he (11) _____ working for the back freedom movement.

Thousands of people (12) _____ to Washington to listen to his famous speech at the Lincoln Mernorial in 1963, and he (13) _____ the Nobel Peace prize in 1964. He (14) _____ on 4th April 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee, from a gun shot wound.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

- The burglar got in the window.
- They saw the girl walk the street.
- Flowers grow the side of the wall.
- The rain ran the roof of the house.
- Her hair hang her back to her waist.
- He climbed the wall into the garden.

7. Mike jumped bed as the telephone rang.
8. The little boy dived the swimming pool.
9. I went the mountain to have some fresh air.
10. The passengers stepped out of the train the platform.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

WHO DOES THE HOUSEWORK?

It is fairly common belief in Britain that men these days do more housework than they did in previous (generate)..... But is this really so? A recent survey has made some interesting discoveries.

(Appear)....., when men do help out, they enjoy cooking and shopping but most are (willing)..... to do the washing. A quarter of men think that women are better (suit)..... to looking after the home than men and 19% admit to making no (contribute)..... to housework. The average man says that he does a (three)..... of the housework, while the average woman says she does three-quarters of it, so someone isn't telling the (true).....! It was impossible to find any men who shared housework (equal)..... with their partners. Perhaps it is not so (surprise)....., therefore, that there are some (politics)..... who want a new law forcing men to do their share.

V. REWRITE EACH SENTENCE SO THAT IT CONTAINS THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITALS, AND SO THAT THE MEANING STAYS THE SAME. THE WORD CAN NOT BE CHANGED ANY WAY.

1. You must listen to it carefully or you won't know what to do.
→ (UNLESS)
2. I thought this film would be better.
→ (AS)
3. Your car was cheaper than mine.
→ (COST)
4. When you eat a lot, you get fat.
→ (MORE)
5. The top shelf was so high that the children couldn't reach it.
→ (TOO)
6. There is no ice-cream left.
→ (RUN)

7. George said he couldn't do any better.

→ (COULD)

8. Cyclists are not allowed to ride on the station platform.

→ (MUST)

9. I'd prefer you to start work next week.

→ (RATHER)

10. You needn't lock that door.

→ (LOCKED)

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. Today it is unusual for any company to introduce a product without first
(A) (B)
making extensive market research.

(C) (D)

2. Before she moved here, Arlene had been president of the organization since
(A) (B) (C) (D)
four years.

3. People respected George Washington because he was a honest man, and
(A) (B) (C)
he turned out to be one of their greatest military leaders.
(D)

4. There are ten childs playing in the yard near her house, but your child is
(A) (B) (C)
not among them.
(D)

5. The use of the paper money is believed to have begun in China about
(A) (B) (C)
twelve hundred years ago.
(D)

6. It was him who came running into the classroom with the news.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

7. If Rudy would have studied German in college, he would not have found the
(A) (B) (C)
scientific terminology so difficult to understand.
(D)

8. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will have some
 (A) (B) (C)
questions on it on our test tomorrow.
 (D)
9. Despite of the time of the year, yesterday's temperature was hot enough
 (A) (B)
 to turn on the air conditioning.
 (C) (D)
10. I have to depositing this money in my checking account or else the
 (A) (B)
 check I just wrote will bounce.
 (C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCE FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED:

1. She / earn / living / by / sell / fruit.

2. The teams / play / an hour.

3. How long / you / study / English / ? / - Six months

4. I / contact / you / as soon as / they / phone me.

5. This fence / paint / by Tom / 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

6. The man / just / catch / by the police / be / a dangerous thief.

7. If / I / be not / tired / tonight / I / go / movie / you.

8. Please / tell / us / the film / you / see / last week.

9. The driver / fall asleep / the wheel / before / he / have / an accident / last night.

10. The country air / be / fresh / moreover / not / polluted.

VIII. READ THE TEXT BELOW AND DECIDE WHICH WORD A, B, C OR D BEST FITS EACH SPACE:

I know that it is my job to make sure that everything goes well for the tourists and I feel I work hard for the company. I cannot be blamed for last week. I met the group at the airport and took them to the coach. The coach driver was a bit annoyed because the flight was late. But it wasn't far to the hotel and everyone was looking forward to their dinner. We hadn't used the Hotel Riviera before but our arrival at the reception desk, they said they were full. I had booked rooms for the group but the manager said they were cancelled by phone a few days before. He insisted that he recognised my voice and that I had made the phone call. We had a bit of an argument but they obviously didn't have enough rooms. In the end, the manager phoned hotels in the town and found rooms for everyone but in four different hotels. By this time, the coach had gone, so we had to get taxis and some of the tourists started to get angry with me. I still don't know who made that phone call but it definitely wasn't me...

- What is the writer trying to do?
A. argue B. apologise C. explain D. complain
- Who was the text written to?
A. one of the tourists B. the writer's employer
C. the hotel manager D. the coach company
- Why weren't any rooms available at the Hotel Riviera?
A. A conference was taking place there.
B. There were more people in the group than expected
C. Someone had forgotten to book them.
D. Someone had said they were not needed.
- What happened in the end?
A. The tourists got angry with the hotel manager.
B. The tourists couldn't stay together.
C. The writer found other hotels with rooms.
D. The writer called the coach driver back.
- Which of the following diaries was written by one of the tourists?
A. Someone had made a mistake with our hotel booking and the hotel had given our rooms to other people.
B. The hotel we were taken to wasn't good enough so we asked to change to a different one.
C. We got to the airport and had to wait for the coach. So it was really late when we got to the hotel.
D. The coach driver took us to the wrong hotel and they knew nothing about us.

THE END

TEST 3

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS:

1. At this time tomorrow, I _____ in class.
A. will sit B. will be sitting C. am sitting D. sit
2. It was raining _____ so we couldn't go out.
A. every days B. all day C. all the days D. all days
3. _____ you get to the Red Lion pub, you will have to stop and ask for directions.
A. While B. Where C. There D. When
4. He _____ to drive in the bus lane even though he knew it was illegal.
A. risked B. decided C. avoided D. kept
5. She _____ her husband's job for his ill health.
A. accused B. blamed C. caused D. claimed
6. Don't forget to _____ the alarm clock for six o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. set B. put C. ring D. wind
7. Do you _____ in any sporting activities?
A. do B. make C. take part D. play
8. She tried to prevent the dog _____ running into the road.
A. from B. to C. against D. for
9. We all _____ a day of rest after a week of work.
A. realise B. acknowledge C. appreciate D. confirm
10. Can you deliver this letter _____ hand?
A. with B. to C. in D. by
11. This ring is only made of plastic so it's quite _____.
A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless
12. On the _____ to the town there is a beautiful wood.
A. direction B. way C. street D. entrance
13. I am happy to _____ your invitation.
A. take B. agree C. accept D. consent
14. Come _____ children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.
A. to B. across C. along D. over
15. _____ flowers are made by hand and by machine.
A. Natural B. Artificial C. Tropical D. Beautiful
16. The train will be leaving in five minutes so you _____ better hurry up.
A. had B. should C. will D. would

17. The Department is also deeply _____ in various improvement schemes.
 A. connected B. entailed C. involved D. implied
18. Hardly ever _____ get a good job these days without a good education.
 A. people might B. do people C. people can D. have people
19. "I have never seen anything more _____ than this."
 A. embarrass B. embarrassing C. embarrassed D. to embarrass
20. "I am sorry, I opened your handbag but I _____ it for mine."
 A. recognized B. confused C. imagined D. mistook

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

1. It is essential that you (arrive) _____ here before 6 am tomorrow.
2. Up to the present, we (do) _____ every exercise in this book.
3. We (can) _____ go to that concert tomorrow if the tickets haven't been sold out.
4. By the end of this century, it is likely that the oceans of the world (pollute) _____ by all the rubbish poured into them.
5. He (live) _____ in Paris for 10 years, but now he is living in Rome.
6. What a terrible thing to have happened. You (be) _____ terrified.
7. The police (look) _____ for the criminal for 2 years before they caught him.
8. If you (smoke) _____ less, you (have) _____ much more money. But I don't think you will.
9. New equipment (order) _____ for the office when the budget is approved.
10. If I (have) _____ my camera with me yesterday, I (take) _____ a picture of Alex standing on his head.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

John arrived (1)..... London (2) May 10th (3) eight o'clock (4) the evening. He decided to call on his uncle, who lived (5) Regent Street. He got (6) a bus. It was crowded with passengers, so he had to stand all the way. When John reached Regent Street, he got (7) the bus and walked a short distance (8) the apartment building (9) which his uncle lived.

He knocked (10) the door, and waited (11) a few minutes, but no one came (12) the door. He saw a bench (13) the end (14) the hall, and sat down (15) it. He was disappointed to find no one (16) home.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. She divorced him because of his to the children. (KIND)
2. He has few friends because he is so (SOCIETY)
3. In to doing the cleaning, I make the coffee. (ADD)
4. Can we meet that at the party? (MAGIC)
5. Please our letter of the 10th. We have not had a reply. (KNOW)
6. We are waiting for the of his plane. (ARRIVE)
7. It was a complete due to poor planning. (FAIL)
8. People who live in cities spend their lives in an atmosphere of noise. (CONTINUE)
9. At night we close our windows only to be kept by our neighbour's radio or television. (WAKE)
10. Doctors and have reported on how we are all affected by the noise around us. (SCIENCE)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs three miles before breakfast.
→ Although
2. If you want to save your eyesight, we must operate immediately.
→ Only by
Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online
3. I'm more interested in the people than the job.
→ It's not the
4. If you run a lot, you will get fitter.
→ The more
5. That's the best meal I've ever eaten.
→ I've never eaten a.....
6. "I am sorry I gave you the wrong number," said Paul to Susan.
→ Paul apologised
7. "Would you mind waiting for a few minutes?"
→ We were asked
8. I can't describe people as well as you can.
→ You are
9. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.
→ If
10. People say that prevention is better than cure.
→ Prevention

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. With its strong claws and its many protruding tooth a gopher is an excellent digger.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. The influence of the nation's literature, art and science have captured widespread attention.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. I certainly appreciate him telling us about the delay in delivering the materials because we had planned to begin work tomorrow.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. The girl whom my cousin married was used to be a chorus girl for the Rockettes in Radio City Music Hall in New York.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. When Cliff was sick with the flu, his mother made him to eat chicken soup and rest in bed.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. The Nobel Prize winner, accompanied by her husband and children, are staying in Sweeden until after the presentation.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh was the first to fly solo nonstop from New York to Paris in such shorttime.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. George is not enough intelligent to pass this economics class without help.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. There were so much people trying to leave the burning building that the police had a great deal of trouble controlling them.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. Because there are less members present tonight than there were last night, we must wait until the next meeting to vote.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCE FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED:

Dear Bill,

1. I / expect / you be surprise / get / letter / me.
.....
2. As / can see / address above / I be / hospital.
.....
3. Last Wednesday / I have / accident / when I drive / work.
.....
4. Child / run out / front / my car / and I / have / stop / sudden / that / car behind / crash / me.
.....
5. Luckily / I wear / seatbelt / so I / not injure badly / although / have / stay / here / next Friday.
.....
6. It / be / very boring / I be pleased / see / if you / have / spare time.
.....
7. Visiting hours / be / 7.00 to 9.00 / evening.
.....
8. I hope / able / come.
.....

VIII. READ THE PARAGRAPH BELOW AND THE SUMMARY WHICH FOLLOWS. COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BY WRITING THE CORRECT WORD IN EACH BLANK:

Air pollution is a cause of ill-health in human beings. In a lot of countries there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Although there isn't enough information on the effects of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases.

The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisonous gas which often collects in busy streets surrounded by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quickly as other children and are clumsy when they use their hands.

There are other long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continue to increase, the earth's climate may become warmer. A lot of the ice near the Poles may melt and may cause serious floods.

Air pollution can make people (1) Consequently, some countries pass (2) to control the quantity of (3) in the air. (4) causes particular damage to the body by harming the (5) (6) should not be used in petrol because it is bad for children's (7) and makes them clumsy in using their hands. Poisonous gas from (8) collects in those parts of cities where there are tall buildings. Pollution can also have an influence on the earth's (9) The ice may melt near the North and South Poles, resulting in very bad (10)

THE END

TEST 4

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS:

1. Watching television, _____ is said to be an unhealthy pastime, is Tom's favorite hobby.
A. that B. who C. which D. whose
2. Letters _____ out at the post office before they are delivered.
A. are sorted B. were sorted
C. are being sorted D. will be sorted
3. The environmentalists are happy _____ the battle against dynamite fishing.
A. win B. winning C. won D. to win
4. This knife is really _____. I'll have to sharpen it.
A. blunt B. dull C. flat D. frank
5. They're both good _____ because they type carefully.
A. typists B. typewriters C. typers D. typemen
6. I came _____ my aunt when I was walking along the street.
A. into B. across C. on D. back
7. I don't like to ask people for help as a rule but I wonder if you could _____ me a favour.
A. make B. pick C. do D. find
8. If my cheque comes, I _____ us all a meal.
A. to buy B. will buy C. bought D. had bought
9. He has adopted three orphans _____ his own six children so that, all together, he has nine children to provide for.
A. besides B. except C. beside D. in place of

10. I chose these curtains because they are my _____ shade of red.
A. favourite B. popular C. fancy D. loveable
11. He was wearing a heavy overcoat to _____ himself against the cold.
A. conceal B. wrap C. cover D. protect
12. This exercise will give you _____ practise.
A. farther B. much more C. as better D. a lot
13. Tuan decided to _____ all his work at the end of every week.
A. revise B. do C. study D. tell
14. What are the main _____ of this illness?
A. traces B. symptoms C. emblems D. tokens
15. If Jane _____ to go on the trip, would you have gone?
A. hadn't agreed B. doesn't agree
C. didn't agree D. wouldn't agree
16. "Do you have the book _____ the teacher?"
A. that it belongs to B. to which belongs to
C. to which belongs D. that belongs to
17. People who exercise frequently have greater physical endurance than the se _____.
A. who doesn't B. who don't
C. that doesn't D. which don't
18. While I _____ TV last night, Tom telephoned me.
A. watch B. watched C. was watching D. am watching
19. It was _____ a difficult question that we couldn't answer it.
A. so B. such C. very D. too
20. I'm sorry to _____ you, but could I make a phone call?
A. trouble B. upset C. worry D. mind

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

THE AUSTRALIAN SALUTE

Before I visited Australia, an Australian friend in London (tell) 1 _____ me I'd learn "the Australian salute". "What's that?" I asked "You (find) 2 _____ out when you get there", he said. I arrived in Perth last week. Since then, I (stay) 3 _____ at a nice hotel near a beautiful beach. I (never visit) 4 _____ Australia before and I am enjoying my stay. I (swim) 5 _____ every day from the time I arrived. Yesterday, an Australian friend suggested a tour into "the bush". I

(agree) 6 _____ at once. The first thing I noticed when we were in the bush (be) 7 _____ the flies. After a while, I (remember) 8 _____ the conversation I had had in London before I (come) 9 _____ here. "What's the 'Australian salute'?" I asked suddenly, as I waved my right arm to keep the flies away. "That's it!" my friend said as he (wave) 10 _____ back!

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. The profits were divided the two partners.
2. What memorable sights did you see your holidays?
3. He smiled me and then spokemea foreign language.
4. You should be good your aged parents.
5. I haven't met the manager a very long time.
6. The train will not arrive another hour.
7. I will have finished my work seven o'clock.
8. I can't do it your help.
9. The house the big garden is Mr Brown's.
10. I was angry what he said.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM: GENIUS

We all know stories about people with exceptional memories who have the (able) _____ to remember hundreds of numbers after hearing them only once. Now experts are saying that such feats can be taught.

For example, most people can (repetition) _____ about nine numbers if they are read out one a second. In one experiment, ten hours' training (product) _____ only a small (improve) _____, but the results after practising for a thousand hours were (amaze) _____: some people remembered 80 or even 100 numbers. Similarly, most adults can (identity) _____ only about five out of a set of 21 colours that are only (slight) _____ different. But after 80 training hours one person could recognise 18 of them. Studies of 76 major (compose) _____ show that it took at least ten years of (music) _____ training before any of them wrote a major work. Psychologists are therefore raising the (possible) _____ that genius is the product of teaching.

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. They will catch all the prisoners again by tonight.
→ All the prisoners
2. The mechanic serviced my car last week.
→ I
3. People believe that someone murdered Mr Stone.
→ Mr Stone
4. I thought that learning to drive would be difficult, but it isn't.
→ Learning to drive is
5. He can't get the job because he isn't good at English.
→ If he
6. "I'm sorry I was late," he said.
→ He apologized
7. The blue curtain was risen. Then the tragedy began.
→ After
8. She can't have any more children because of her age.
→ She is too
9. John began playing the piano ten years ago.
→ John
10. They prepared the birthday party all afternoon.
→ It took

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. Before becoming successful, Charles Kettering, former vice president of General Motors, was so poor that he has to use the hayloft of a barn as a laboratory.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Benjamin Franklin's ability to learn from observation and experience contributed greatly to him success in public life.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. Hoa is studying Maths at an university, and so is Ba.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. He'll never pass his driving test because he takes more lessons.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

5. John spent such enjoyable vacation in Vietnam this summer that he plans
(A) (B)
to return as soon as he saves enough money.
(C) (D)
6. Mr and Mrs Black Robinson were delighted when they managed to
(A) (B)
selling their house so fast.
(C) (D)
7. The children's television program called Sasame Street was seeing in 84
(A) (B) (C)
countries in 1989.
(D)
8. She wishes that we didn't send her the candy yesterday because she is on
(A) (B) (C) (D)
a diet.
9. Because of unemployment is unlikely to go down this year, the
(A) (B)
government has to make new rules.
(C) (D)
10. While I was driving, I realized that the car wasn't working proper.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCE FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED:

1. When Jane / be / young / she / want / be / nurse.
.....
2. She / tell / everyone / she / be / nurse / when / she / grow / up.
.....
3. School / she / do / everything possible / help / achieve / ambition.
.....
4. When she / be / eighteen / she / accept / for / train.
.....
5. During her / train / she / suspect / she / make / mistake.
.....
6. But she / pass / all / examinations / and qualify / nurse.
.....
7. Year / later / she / leave / profession.
.....
8. Poor Jane! She / hate / sight / blood.
.....

VIII. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW:

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already widely used in industry and in universities and the time may come when it will be possible for ordinary people to use them as well. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents, or they can count the number of times the word "and" has been used in the Bible. Because they work accurately and at high speeds, they save research workers years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called automation. In the future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy far more leisure than they do today.

A. Find the synonyms of these words or phrases with the words in the passage:

1. highly developed, advanced =
2. broadly, commonly =
3. normal, usual =
4. know how to, be able to =
5. different, various =
6. isolated, not linked =
7. calculate, add up =
8. precisely, correctly =
9. mankind =
10. avert, avoid =

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Where are computers widely used?
.....
2. Tell the capacities of the computers?
.....
3. Why can computers save research workers years of hard work?
.....
4. What is called automation?
.....
5. What may automation help human beings in the future?
.....

THE END

TEST 5

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. We are all sorry Jane. She lost all her money.
A. with B. for C. to D. towards
2. "Do you have any pets?"
"Yes, I have kittens."
A. two small black B. small two black
C. two black small D. black small two
3. Fred came to the meeting but Charles
A. isn't B. hasn't C. didn't D. wasn't
4. The train will arrive Hanoi 8.30 pm
A. on ... on B. at ... at C. in ... in D. in ... at
5. When the two women met, they stopped and kissed
A. each other B. each another
C. the other each D. each one
6. He was only nine, but he ate his father did.
A. much than B. more that C. as much as D. as much than
7. It's an hour since he, so he must be at the office now.
A. is leaving B. was leaving C. has left D. left
8. It's a small shop, and you may have some difficulties it.
A. to find B. of finding C. in finding D. to be finding
9. The police have already found the jewels.
A. steal B. stealing C. stole D. stolen
10. Mary hasn't up her mind yet.
A. found B. made C. gone D. stood
11. Joe go fishing with her father when she was young.
A. used to B. is used to C. has used to D. was used to
12. We haven't seen each other lately. We three months ago.
A. last meet B. last met C. have last D. have last met
13. He asked me
A. what day it was B. what day was it
C. it was what day D. what was the day
14. it is getting dark, we will not wait for him any longer.
A. Unless B. Since C. While D. Although
15. The students refused to school in the afternoon.
A. returning B. to return C. to be returned D. return

16. We must find out the train leaves.
 A. when B. as C. whenever D. so that
17. You look you were tired.
 A. like B. although C. until D. as if
18. We couldn't sleep last night the noise next door.
 A. although B. since C. because D. because of
19. They wasted valuable time searching the car keys.
 A. in B. with C. for D. to
20. Could you tell me you don't like living in a big city?
 A. how B. when C. where D. why

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

1. When the police arrived, their car (go) _____.
2. They (send) _____ the money before they leave.
3. I wish my family (be) _____ at the seaside last summer holidays.
4. What you (do) _____ if I hadn't lent you the money?
5. Someone (make) _____ coffee when I walked into the kitchen.
6. A football match (divide) _____ into two equal parts of forty-five minutes each.
7. If only I (have) _____ money, I (lend) _____ you some.
8. Although we (be) _____ in this village for a year so far, we (not know) _____ many people yet, but my next door neighbours (be) _____ very helpful when we first (move) _____ in.
9. I'm sorry, I forgot (post) _____ your letter. It is still here, in my pocket.
10. He is going to have his house (rebuild) _____.

III. FILL IN BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. We were amazed _____ seeing such terrible things.
2. Sometimes when it rains, we go to school _____ bus.
3. She learns a lot _____ sister, a well-known writer.
4. She was very proud _____ her son. He did his best to win the school yesterday.
5. Do you think I made a good impression _____ your parents?
6. Yesterday, my grandfather gave me a puppy, I was very keen _____ it.

7. The life in the city is completely different _____ that in the country.
8. We were so excited _____ the dynamic atmosphere of the football match.
9. They are fond _____ the marvelous scenery of the sunset.
10. We are looking forward _____ hearing from you soon.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. Do you need a _____ English class? (competitor)
2. We all looked _____ after the summer holiday. (health)
3. Young children think that animals are _____. (fascinate)
4. Mary gets lots of flowers because of her good _____. (perform)
5. The children are more _____ in cartoons. (interest)
6. _____ activities should be promoted widely in our country. (culture)
7. To my _____, he passed the exam so easily. (amaze)
8. _____, the weather was so bad that we couldn't go out. (fortune)
9. The old hotel we used to stay at has now been _____. (modern)
10. We like this car because it is very _____. (economy)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. It is waste of time unless one doesn't fall asleep during the performance.
→ It's a waste of time if
2. To make friends in a new school is not easy.
→ It's difficult
3. We couldn't drive because of the fog.
→ The fog prevented
4. Tom doesn't play football any more.
→ Tom used
5. In spite of the weather, we went out for a walk.
→ Although
6. People say that this monument is over 2000 years old.
→ This monument.
7. It is a class, which is two hours long.
→ It is
8. We can't go swimming today because it is very cold.
→ It is too.....

9. Everybody felt happy because of the news.

→ The news

10. They don't have garden so they don't grow vegetables.

→ If

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. After read the advertisement on the newspaper, the child asked his

(A) (B) (C)

mother to buy that new product for him.

(D)

2. Neither the teacher nor his students enjoys the new policy of the government.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

3. Peter found it hard to focus on his book because of they made so much noise

(A) (B) (C) (D)

last night.

4. Amy is considered to be one of the best student in her school.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

5. Why are you so late? I am waiting for you for more than an hour.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

6. She asked me ring her boss and tell him she wouldn't be back the day after.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

7. When Vietnam joins in the World Trade Organization, the economic

(A) (B)

environment would be more competitive.

(C) (D)

8. I wish my friends were with me when I was on holiday last summer vacation.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

9. Please let me to know what you have done all this morning.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

10. Some of the plants in this store require very little care, but this one

(A) (B)

needs much more sunlight than the others ones.

(C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCES FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED:

1. The baby / begin / cry / the middle of the night.
.....
2. My pronunciation / much better / and / I / understand / almost everything.
.....
3. I / have / great time / here / Tokyo.
.....
4. You / pass / examination / if / work / harder.
.....
5. Would you mind / not / smoke / in here?
.....
6. Millions / cards / send / every year.
.....
7. That / be / river / I / used to / go swimming / childhood.
.....
8. What / lead / disappearance / some species of fish?
.....
9. I / interested / be / receptionist / because / like / meet / people.
.....
10. It / fast / convenient / way / information / which / very updated.
.....

VIII. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

Every child in Britain must by-law receive full time education from the age of five to sixteen. Many parents send their children to state school where the tuition and the equipment including textbooks and exercise books are free. Only about 5% of children go to private fee-paying school; first, preparatory school for children up to thirteen, and then public schools – very expensive secondary school such as Harrow, Rugby and Winchester.

Some children, before going to school, go to kindergartens, officially called nursery schools. Boys and girls are educated together there. There are also some single – schools, particularly among independent (non – state) ones.

Under the old system children attended primary school (from five to eleven), which was followed by a secondary school course (from eleven to fifteen or over). At eleven every child had to sit for the eleven-plus examination. It consisted of tests in English, arithmetic and intelligence test. Those with the highest marks (about 20% of the children) went to grammar school. The others went to technical school.

A. Find the words or phrases in the text with the following meanings:

1. Teaching =
2. Especially =
3. The books that you don't have to pay money for =
4. To take an examination =
5. costly =
6. formally, publicly =
7. grade, point =
8. comprise =
9. nursery school =
10. cleverness, aptitude =



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B. Which statement is true (T) or false (F)

1. English children start school at six and finish at sixteen.
2. Tuition and equipment, including textbooks and exercise books in every school are free.
3. Kindergartens are officially called nursery schools.
4. The children with the highest marks went to grammar school and the others went to technical school.

THE END

TEST 6

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. This question is easy that all of the pupils can answer it.
A. for B. too C. so D. enough
2. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can look it
in a dictionary.
A. up B. for C. after D. at
3. They have made a lot of progress the country became
independent.
A. for B. since C. before D. until
4. You need a little help, ?
A. need you B. needn't you C. did you D. don't you
- 5 you say would undertake the task?
A. Who B. What C. Whom D. Whose
6. My passport last month, so I will have to get a new one.
A. elapsed B. expired C. ended D. collapse
7. She is one of those who money.
A. enjoys to spend B. enjoys spending
C. enjoy to spend D. enjoy spend
8. We found the trip to Europe
A. excited B. exciting C. was excited D. was exciting
9. You'd better insure your house fire.
A. in case of B. in addition for C. as a result of D. but for
10. He speaks good English that it is a pleasure to talk
with him.
A. so B. such C. such a D. very
11. How since we school?
A. are you / left B. have you been / have left
C. were you / left D. have you been / left
12. She is no longer to enter a beauty contest.
A. enough young B. young enough C. as young as D. so young
13. It is imperative that this letter immediately.
A. was sent B. sent C. be sent D. send
14. The sign said that unauthorized persons were prohibited
A. entering B. not to enter C. from entering D. to enter
15. Did they tell you how much ?
A. the book costs B. does the book cost
C. the book cost D. did the book cost

16. My uncle, you met yesterday, is a lawyer.
 A. whose B. that
 C. whom D. both B and C are correct
17. After many experiments, he the project.
 A. gave up B. gave in C. gave away D. gave out
18. Only when you grow up the truth.
 A. will you know B. you will know C. do you know D. you know
19. People know they should save energy, they still waste it.
 A. and B. then C. so D. but
20. You might get there on time if you now.
 A. would leave B. are leaving C. leave D. will leave

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

1. Lan (visit) Sai Gon Water Park if she (live) in Hochiminh City.
2. A: Your new dress (look) very nice.
 B: Thank you. The trouble is it (not fit) properly. I (not know) why I bought them really.
3. When Miss Brown (look) out, she (see) the children (play) near the pool.
4. If you (not smoke) so much, you wouldn't have such a bad enough.
5. A lot of people (kill) by AIDS recently. And I wish nobody (die) any more.
6. Mary wishes she (not punish) yesterday.
7. They (listen) to some music since 7.30.
8. It (take) me thirty minutes (walk) to school every day last year.
9. Yesterday he (go) to the cinema after he (finish) his homework.
10. It (be) such a difficult question that they (not answer) it yesterday.

III. FILL IN BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. The children have learned English great pleasure.
2. She speaks two foreign languages in addition English.
3. His room is rather small compared mine.
4. They were amused the TV program last night.

5. I often pay a visit _____ my grandparents in the countryside.
6. I would like to present a request _____ a contribution.
7. All the students are eager to participate _____ Hue festival.
8. They are always proud _____ being students of this famous school.
9. The concert was watched by millions of people _____ the world.
10. She is really interested _____ listening to foreign music.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. She said "Good morning" in a most _____ way. (FRIEND)
2. Each athlete takes part in the Olympic Games in the true spirit of _____ . (SPORTS)
3. They work hard in order to _____ good crops from poor soil. (PRODUCT)
4. They caught him by the wrist and led him away; he went without _____. (RESIST)
5. I'm afraid you aren't suitably _____ for this job. (QUALIFICATION)
6. I hope there won't be too much _____ in getting a work permit. (DIFFICULT)
7. In parts of the country, the _____ situation is terrible. As many as 20% of working population is without a job. (EMPLOY)
8. Thousands of people are living in _____ after the earthquake. (MISERABLE)
9. He felt very _____ when he saw he had failed the exam again. (COURAGE)
10. He owes his _____ largely to his sense of humor. (POPULAR)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. We knew each other when we were students.
→ We have
2. Lan dislikes traveling by plane.
→ Lan isn't
3. It's common knowledge that he has been in prison several times.
→ He is known
4. I still feel tired but I feel more tired yesterday.
→ I don't
5. He suggested that the house might be painted green.
→ "How?" He suggested.

6. I am too poor to buy a country house.
→ I am not
7. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.
→ If
8. The house is very beautiful. It was built last month.
→ The house
9. We took up a map, so that we wouldn't get lost.
→ So as
10. We have a six o'clock deadline for this work.
→ This work

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. The Presidential visiting attracted such an enormous crowd that all traffic came to a standstill.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
2. You should take regular exercise instead of sitting in front the television all day.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)
3. Our science correspondent sees this new invention as the answer to many of our problem.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
4. A number of policemen was among the dead and wounded.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. People all over the world know William Shakespeare as one of the greatest poet and dramatists.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
6. Edwin Hubble was an American astronomer who research led to discoveries about galaxies.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. When life was rugged and simple, man's needs were few and he could supply it all.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

8. In a remote mountain village in the East, there are always one wise woman who's both feared and respected by her people.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
9. John Speke didn't succeed to find the source of the River Nile.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. They gave him a last chance before expel him from the school.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE ALL THE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE FROM THE FOLLOWING SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES THAT TOGETHER MAKE A COMPLETE LETTER:

Dear Mary,

1. Thank you / much / your letter / arrive few days ago.
.....
2. It / be lovely / hear / you.
.....
3. I / be sorry / I not write / such / long time / but I / be very busy.
.....
4. As you know / we buy / new house / September.
.....
5. It / be / very bad condition / and it need / a lot / work.
.....
6. We finish / most / it now / and it look / very nice.
.....
7. Peter and I / decide / give / house-warming party / May 3rd.
.....
8. you think / you / able / come?
.....
9. Please give me / ring / let / know / you / make it.
.....
10. I / really / look forward / see you again.
.....

Yours ever,
Jenny

VIII. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AMONG A, B, C AND D:

FIRE

Man discovered fire many thousands of years ago. The first time he saw fire was probably when a tree was struck by lightning. He soon learned how to make fire for himself. However, man probably made his first fire by rubbing two sticks together.

Fire was very important to man. He needed fire to keep warm at night. He used fire to cook his food. He used fire to frighten away enemies and wild animals. In some parts of the world he used fire to signal messages. Red Indians, for examples, used fire to make smoke signals. In some other countries people lit fires to warn their friends of danger.

Fire was also used to give light. Before the invention of the oil lamp, men used burning sticks as torches. Anh before men discovered gas and electricity, he hung small fires in wire baskets from posts to light the streets.

One man even used fire to tell the time. He invented a candle clock. He made a candle that took exactly twelve hours to burn. Then he marked this candle in twelve equal parts. He lit the candle and could tell the time by counting the number of parts left of the burning candle. But the candle clock did not always work well. If there was a wind blowing on the candle, the flame burned too quickly.

* Find the synonyms of the following words or phrases:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a. scare, terrify | = | b. communication | = |
| c. on fire, flaming | = | d. to brighten | = |
| e. rapidly, fast | = | | |

- Man probably first made fire
 - from a tree struck by lightning.
 - by rubbing two sticks together
 - from wire baskets hung on posts
 - from a candle
- Man probably first used fire
 - to tell the time
 - to send signal
 - to light the street
 - to keep warm at night
- Fire was used by Red Indians
 - to make gas and electricity
 - to burn down trees
 - to frighten away enemies
 - to send messages
- The first street lights were
 - large bonfires
 - candles
 - burning trees
 - small fires in hanging baskets.
- The candle clock burned for
 - one hour
 - twelve hours
 - a day
 - twelve days

THE END

1. For centuries, poets, writers as well as musicians the
ao dai in novels, poems and songs.

- A. mentioned B. have mentioned
C. have been mentioned D. are mentioning

2. The materials, called jean, was named Sailors from Genoa in Italy.

- A. because of B. by C. with D. after

3. Maryam promised they would keep in with each other.

- A. contact B. touch C. writing D. phoning

4. Do you find Internet

- A. uselessly B. usely C. useful D. usefully

5. Ba is tired now because he stayed up late TV last night.

- A. seeing B. watching C. to see D. to watch

6. Easter is a(n) Festival which is celebrated in many countries.

- A. enjoyable B. joyful C. enjoyment D. enjoyably

7. These innovations will save money conserve the Earth's resources.

- A. although B. because C. and D. as well as

8. The bank which we borrowed money is the B.A.R.D.

- A. from B. to C. at D. in

9. driving too fast, he caused a serious accident.

- A. Because of B. Although C. In spite of D. Despite

10. It was a boring play we left in the interval.

- A. so / that B. too / to C. such / that D. so / to

11. Nowadays, many Vietnamese women prefer
modern clothing at work, because it is more convenient.

- A. to wear B. to wearing C. to be worn D. wear

12. Internet is very time consuming and

- A. costful B. costly C. cost D. costing

13. Nam is poor now. If he rich, he
travel around the world.

- A. were / would B. became / would C. is / can D. is / will

14. we get to theatre, the play will have started.
A. As soon as B. Whenever C. By the time D. Until
15. Terry will his illness. Then his work will improve.
A. get on B. get up C. get in D. get over
16. Nathaly broke the school rules so many times that the headmistress finally had no alternative but to her.
A. export B. expel C. eject D. deport
17. By the time he had finished work and returned home, he was absolutely
A. exhausted B. tired C. weary D. weak
18. We had lunch and dinner Lan's uncle's house.
A. in B. from C. at D. on
19. I let my friend my bicycle yesterday.
A. borrows B. borrow C. to borrow D. borrowed
20. It's half past ten. It's time the children to bed.
A. go B. goes C. to go D. went

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

1. I (not come) to this school if I had known what it was like.
2. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
3. Mrs. Baker always (talk) to her children as if they (be) adults.
4. He wishes he (live) nearer the school.
5. I didn't feel like (talk) to him after what (happen)
6. I (never hear) you talking like this about him.
7. By the time you (finish) work, I (be) at the cinema for hours.
8. That is one of the city churches that (destroy) by bombing during the war.
9. He (have) an English test tomorrow from 9 to 11 am.
10. Some of the movie about the creatures from outer space (be) surprisingly funny.

III. FILL IN BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. There will be a lot of scientific achievements _____ the 21st century.
2. "Can I do something to you?"
"Yes, drop this off _____ the way to the post office."
3. The hall was full _____ people waiting _____ popular authors, writers and poets.
4. You can see books _____ art, science and picture books _____ the exhibition.
5. "Sandra is a miserable person."
"Of course she is. She is jealous _____ everyone."
6. He looked _____ me _____ astonishment when I said that I was _____ Alaska.
7. Her taste _____ clothes is admirable, she's very particular _____ what she wears.
8. I'd like to have a word _____ you _____ connection _____ their offer.
9. He insisted _____ going _____ the details _____ the accident.
10. He was prepared to get rid _____ the old things _____ any price.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. There has been a _____ of 10% in the amount of money available for buying new books. (REDUCE)
2. I was kept _____ last night by the noise from the party in the flat above. (WAKE)
3. I think it is not easy to find out the _____ to this problem. (SOLVE)
4. His sudden _____ must be a shock to her and her family. (DIE)
5. The cost of _____ must be paid by the buyer. (CARRY)
6. We would have a lot of _____ if we went there. (FUNNY)
7. Robin Hood is a _____ hero who lived in Sherwood Forest, in Nottingham. (LEGEND)
8. I had a marvelous holiday and our trip to Da Lat was _____. (FORGET)
9. Unfortunately, you'll be at a _____ if you can't drive. (ADVANTAGE)
10. The (pure) _____ of the water will be tested. (PURE)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. I don't have money, that's why I can't lend you.
→ If
2. There's usually plenty of sunshine in southern countries.
→ It's
3. Jane regrets buying that cheap television.
→ Jane wishes
4. That regulation hasn't been changed by the government yet.
→ The government
5. This coat is not warm. I can't wear it in winter.
→ This coat
6. The day was so cold that we stayed indoors.
→ It was
7. She sells many goods. She'll make many profits.
→ The more.....
8. Mai's family was glad to go to Britain. The trip was expensive.
→ Although
9. He was lazy. He didn't pass the examination.
→ If
10. Mr. Smith has taught English at the University of Tokyo since 1988.
→ English

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. By use electrodes, scientists are able to study what goes on in people's heads while they sleep.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Malnutrition can be cause by a low intake of specific nutrients.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returns from his walk.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. When I found my purse, someone took the money out of it.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. The more he tried to help her, the lesser she seemed to appreciate it.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

6. Either of the children are quite capable of looking after the baby.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. Mr. Brown, along with his children, are coming to the party tonight.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. That boring film began two hours ago but it didn't finish yet.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. I would have spoken to Jane if I saw her yesterday afternoon.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. The number of students attending this English course at Hue university are increasing.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCES FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED:

1. We / be / very tired / last night / because / we / play / football / afternoon.
.....
2. That match / be / great fun / if / it / not rain / yesterday.
.....
3. That / be / the play / perform / the stage / by / the famous actors / actresses / last night.
.....
4. The stands / being / fill / by / spectators / when / we / arrive.
.....
5. The football fans / gathering / the stadium / since / I / arrive.
.....
6. This is / powerful / machine / our fields.
.....
7. Oliver Twist / such an unhappy boy / he / ran / London.
.....
8. I / saw / Mary / walk / her mother / the concert hall.
.....
9. Lan / had / him / check / her ticket / before / she / got / the train.
.....
10. The story / enough / short / us / read / one hour.
.....

VIII. COMPLETE THE TEXT BELOW USING THE CORRECT WORD OR EXPRESSION FROM THE FRAME ON THE RIGHT

I do not think it possible for many people at the age of six to be able to predict their future with (1)_____ accuracy. However, at that age I felt confident enough to inform my mother that I intended (2)_____ my own zoo and moreover, I added, I would give her a cottage in the grounds to live (3)_____. If my mother had been an American parent, she (4)_____ me to the nearest psychiatrist; however, being fairly phlegmatic, she merely said she thought that it (5)_____ lovely and promptly forgot (6)_____. She should have been warned since, from the age of two, I (7)_____ matchboxes and my pockets with a wide variety of the smaller fauna that came (8)_____ my way, so the progress from a matchbox to a zoo (9)_____ predicted. It is nice to record though that, before she died, I had fulfilled my promise and (10)_____ her to live in my zoo, not in a cottage but in a manor house.

(Gerald Durrell)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. an | B. any | C. the | D. no |
| 2. A. on having | B. that I'd have | C. to have | D. having |
| 3. A. x | B. in | C. at | D. by |
| 4. A. must have rushed | B. would have rushed probably | C. should probably have rushed | D. would probably have rushed |
| 5. A. would be | B. was to be | C. had been | D. was going to be |
| 6. A. x | B. all about | C. all about it | D. about |
| 7. A. was filling | B. have filled | C. filled | D. had been filling |
| 8. A. on | B. by | C. x | D. at |
| 9. A. could be | B. could have | C. may have been | D. could have been |
| 10. A. taking | B. have taken | C. taken | D. take |

THE END

TEST 8

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. He is not very sensible as far as moneyare concerned.
A. things B. points C. aspects D. objects
2. The passwas fifty-five percent of the candidates.
A. number B. amount C. sum D. rate
3. I wanted some coffee but there wasin the pot.
A. any B. no C. none D. nothing
4. We both decided to do different things: he wrote a letter I listened to the radio.
A. if B. because C. while D. since
5. Only in Japanthe high levels of western countries.
A. industrialization has reached B. industrialization is reached
C. has industrialization reached D. is industrialization reached
6. Ancient civilizations were not aware that the eartha sphere.
A. is B. was C. had been D. has been
7. They areto be married next year.
A. planned B. engaged C. prepared D. intended
8. The Minister listened to arguments for andthe planned airport.
A. from B. away from C. down D. against
9. In some countries more and more young people now needteeth.
A. false B. spare C. untrue D. unnatural
10. Your grandfather is rather tired so do notyour visit.
A. prolong B. lengthen C. delay D. shorten
11. I remember Alison as a spotty young girl but she's turneda beautiful woman.
A. to B. into C. out D. on
12. The train will be leaving in five minutes so youbetter hurry up.
A. should B. will C. had D. would
13. After a lot of difficulty, heto open the door.
A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained D. realized

14. Some people enjoy training; for others it is only a
to an end.
A. means B. method C. way D. tool.
15. Have you taken outon your new flat?
A. safety B. insurance C. assurance D. protection
16. If we want toup with them we'd better hurry.
A. come B. arrive C. approach D. catch
17. You promised her a letter; you ought todays ago.
A. write B. be writing C. have written D. be written
18. Upon returning from class,
A. she found a letter in the mailbox.
B. a letter was in the mailbox.
C. a letter was found in the mailbox.
D. letter was found in the mailbox.
19. I'm not sure if the new tax is a good idea after all.
A. much B. as C. such D. so
20. The bicycle he lent me needed
A. to be cleaning B. clean C. cleaning D. to clean



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II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

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1. I enjoy (go) _____ to the park on summer evenings.
2. I might have enough time tonight.
If I (have) _____ enough time, I (write) _____
a letter to my parents.
3. She (visit) _____ you in the hospital if she (know)
_____ you were there last night.
4. He (break) _____ his leg, so he cannot play football.
5. This house (finish) _____ by next Christmas.
6. Mona Lisa (paint) _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.
7. If you (not leave) _____ me alone, I (call) _____
the police.
8. I (not know) _____ the man who (talk) _____
to Mary.
9. Smoking (not allow) _____ in here.
10. The government (not change) _____ that regulation yet.

III. FILL IN BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. I have lived in Hue _____ 1999.
2. She came _____ her old friend yesterday while she was going along Nguyen Hue Street.
3. Trains _____ Hanoi may be up to twenty minutes late _____ account _____ repairs to the track.
4. We will have finished our game _____ tennis _____ six o'clock.
5. Jane will have been here _____ nine years next December.
6. He could not have acted differently _____ the circumstances.
7. There is a computer _____ the middle _____ the room.
8. She was proud that she was independent _____ her parents.
9. I will go _____ a picnic _____ the weekend.
10. John didn't like the film, so he didn't stay _____ the end.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. I have never known such a _____ person (QUARREL)
2. Please _____ our letter of the 10th. We have not had a reply. (KNOW)
3. Jack's _____ has turned him into a confident person. (SUCCESSFUL)
4. Barter, however, was a very _____ system. (SATISFY)
5. Some people claim to be able to _____ the future. (TELL)
6. Although Alice was not _____ about helping with the washing up, she did so all the time. (ENTHUSIASM)
7. It is said that Hue is a _____ city. (PEACE)
8. The manager handed in his _____ after being accused of dishonesty. (RESIGN)
9. We can't depend on him, he is a very _____ person. (RELY)
10. You'd better _____ this letter because you wrote it too quickly and carelessly. (WRITE)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. The text was very long. I couldn't finish it in half an hour.
→ The text was.....

2. Eventually, he managed to make her answer the question.
→ Eventually, he succeeded
3. They don't clean the window, so the room looks rather dark.
→ If
4. Don't call him that insulting name.
→ She told me
5. I'm sorry that I didn't go to the English class last night.
→ I wish
6. Listening to music in the free time is really interesting.
→ It is
7. She didn't have any interest in technology.
→ She was not
8. Please don't take photos in this building.
→ I'd rather
9. Thank you very much for your help yesterday, I could finish my assignment in time.
→ If you downloadsachmienphi.com
10. "Think carefully before you decide anything." My teacher said:
→ My teacher told

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. He dressed so quick that he put his boots on the wrong feet.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. I was so shock when I got the news that I didn't know what to say.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. It is very unusual for a military campaign to have been fought with so little lost of life.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. He was offer a job in the bank but couldn't accept because he was ill.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. My family often go to the seaside on Sundays so I get used to enjoy.
(A) (B) (C)

pure air there.

(D)

6. In the first Sunday of May, they usually took a tree back from the forest
(A) (B) (C)
with them and put it in the center of the village.

(D)

7. At the correspondent, he could come everywhere very fastly.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

8. I can't put up to her another day, she never stops complaining.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

9. We have met several fascinating people at the conference last week.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

10. Each of her children wishes he did not ignore the advice that she gave him.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE SENTENCES FROM THE SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES PROVIDED:

1. I / have / a lot / trouble / now / because / I / lose / passport / last week.

.....

2. It / believe / that / man / escape / stolen car.

.....

3. I / apply / the job / but / turn down.

.....

4. Although / her leg / break / she / manage / get out / the car.

.....

5. Cyclists / not allow / ride / station platform.

.....

6. My motorbike / really / need / repair / soon.

.....

7. The thief / suddenly / realize / police / watch / him.

.....

8. I'd like / express / thanks / everything / you / do / for me.

.....

9. The authorities / improve / public transport system / here / recently.

.....

10. I / surprised / discover / my school / a long way / the city center.

.....

VIII. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW:

TWO SISTERS AND THE CAT

Mrs Wilson and Mrs Smith are sisters. Mrs Wilson lives in a house in Duncan and Mrs Smith lives in a condominium in Victoria. One day Mrs Wilson visited her sister. When her sister answered the door Mrs Wilson saw tears in her eyes. "What's the matter?" she asked. Mrs Smith said "My cat Sammy died last night and I have no place to bury him."

She began to cry again. Mrs Wilson was very sad because she knew her sister loved the cat very much. Suddenly Mrs. Wilson said "I can bury your cat in my garden in Duncan and you can come and visit him sometimes. Mrs. Smith stopped crying and the two sisters had tea together and a nice visit.

It was now five o'clock and Mrs Wilson said it was time for her to go home. She put on her hat, coat and gloves and Mrs Smith put the dead Sammy into a shopping bag. Mrs Wilson took the shopping bag and walked to the bus stop. She waited a long time for the bus so she bought a newspaper. When the bus arrived she got on the bus, sat down and put the shopping bag on the floor beside her feet. She then began to read the newspaper. When the bus arrived at her bus stop she got off the bus and walked for about two minutes. Suddenly she remembered she left the shopping bag on the bus.

[Story by Laurie Buchanan]

* Find in the passage the synonyms of the following words or phrases:

1. put something in the ground; conceal =
2. immediately, at once =
3. lifeless =
4. from time to time =
5. recall, recollect =

*** Choose the best answers:**

1. Where does Mrs. Smith live?

- A. in a condominium in Duncan
- B. in a condominium in Victoria
- C. in a house in Duncan
- D. in a house in Victoria

2. Why is Mrs. Smith upset?

- A. because her sister came to see her cat
- B. because her cat died
- C. because Mrs. Wilson was sad
- D. because the cat of Mrs. Smith was stolen.

3. What did Mrs. Wilson do?

- A. take the cat with her on the bus
- B. put her gloves in the shopping bag.
- C. prepare dinner for her sister.
- D. stay with her sister.

4. Who did the cat live with?

- A. Mrs. Wilson
- B. Mrs. Smith
- C. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith
- D. No one

5. What time did Mrs. Wilson go home?

- A. when the bus arrived
- B. at 5 p.m
- C. after she walked for two minutes.
- D. after she visited her sister.

6. How did Mrs. Wilson go home?

- A. walked for two minutes before she caught the bus.
- B. read a newspaper on the bus
- C. took a bus
- D. took a taxi

7. What did Mrs. Wilson forget?

- A. the newspaper
- B. her handbag
- C. the shopping bag
- D. her gloves

8. Where did Sammy die?

- A. in Mrs. Smith's house
- B. in Mrs. Wilson's garden
- C. in Victoria
- D. in Duncan

THE END

TEST 9

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. A computer can gather lots of for many different
 A. informations / purpose B. informations / purposes
 C. information / purposes D. information / purpose
2. I have spent today.
 A. money ten dollars B. ten dollars money
 C. ten dollars of money D. ten dollars
3. Please listen: I'm not talking just for sake.
 A. talking B. talk C. talking's D. talked
4. The child was told to for being rude to his uncle.
 A. excuse B. apologize C. punish D. confess
5. When you return to your country, don't forget to
 A. keep in touch B. keep time C. keep in hand D. keep in step
6. Could you please an appointment for me to see Mr. Smith?
 A. manage B. arrange C. do D. have
7. Seldom such a beautiful scene!
 A. I saw B. have I seen
 C. I have ever seen D. was I seen
8. No one is going to the cinema,?
 A. is one B. are they C. isn't one D. is he
9. Do you mind if I with my work while you are getting tea ready?
 A. get through B. turn on C. carry on D. come on
10. Would you be so kindlend me your new pen?
 A. to B. as C. enough to D. as to
11. You ought to do some work, sitting there reading the paper.
 A. in spite of B. in addition to
 C. instead of D. in accordance with
12. is missing from the shelf. Who has taken it?
 A. One of book B. One of a book
 C. One of books D. One of the books
13. "Did you enjoy the party?"
 "Yes, we well by our hosts."
 A. treated B. were treated C. were treating D. treating

14. I don't like using the Internet because it has some
A. benefits B. advantages C. limitations D. disadvantage
15. Email can be sent and received at any hour of the day,?
A. can they B. can it C. can't it D. can't they
16. They for Japan tomorrow.
A. have left B. will have left C. are left D. will be leaving
17. people in Thailand earn enough for a comfortable life.
A. Most of B. The most C. Most of the D. Most of all
18. I have two horses. of them run very fast.
A. All B. Each C. Both D. One
19. In hot weather fresh milk quickly turns
A. bitter B. foul C. sour D. rotten
20. Most people were no longer listening to his long story.
A. irritable B. boring C. tiring D. annoying

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

1. I didn't know you were asleep. Otherwise, I (not make) _____ so much noise when I came in.
2. If he (fail) _____ the final examination, he (not able) _____ to graduate.
3. I really miss (play) _____ tennis like I used to.
4. Hardly I (finish) _____ speaking when the door (open) _____.
5. If she wins the prize, it (be) _____ because she (write) _____ very well.
6. He now (study) _____ in the USA as an exchange student.
7. Energy (can collect) _____ by solar panels on cloudy days.
8. You needn't (write) _____ to them because I sent them a telegram.
9. He (return) _____ to his hometown since he left in 2000.
10. Let me (introduce) _____ our company's latest fashion for the summer.

III. FILL IN BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. They are complaining _____ the infrequency _____ public transport service.
2. The price of electricity is going up _____ December.
3. Henry is 63. He'll be retiring _____ his job _____ two years' time.

4. There is something wrong. _____ the car. We'd better stop _____ the next garage.
5. If you want to make sure _____ a seat _____ the bus, you had better go to the bus station.
6. Tom will be punished _____ coming late.
7. Farmers must take good care _____ all of their buffaloes _____ winter.
8. Maryam is now living _____ the north _____ America.
9. There has run out _____ sugar in the kitchen.
10. He ought to be ashamed _____ his behavior.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. I have been informed about the _____ of the new guest of my company. (ARRIVE)
2. She understands _____ what you are saying. (PERFECT)
3. He is always _____ of his rich family. (PRIDE)
4. _____ Vietnam is often affected by droughts. (CENTRE)
5. Nowadays, people cannot live without _____ equipments. (MORDERNIZATION)
6. He smiles at me in a _____ way. (FRIENDSHIP)
7. The crowd showed its _____ by shouting insults at the players. (APPROVE)
8. She felt a sense of _____ when her friends went to live abroad. (LOSE)
9. The judge told him it was _____ to drink and drive, and banned him for a year. (RESPONSIBILITY)
10. Sorry about the mistakes, I _____ the instructions you gave me. (UNDERSTAND)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. Anne felt ill, but insisted on going to work.
→ Despite
2. We can't eat now because there isn't enough time.
→ There is too.....
3. I started working for this company five years ago.
→ I've

4. It was a cold night. We stayed indoors.
→ It was
5. It is ages since I last saw a ghost film.
→ I haven't
6. Perhaps Pam and Tim decided not to come.
→ Perhaps Pam and Tim made
7. "Don't leave until I come back." She said to me
→ She told me
8. I don't have a dictionary, so I can't look the words up.
→ If
9. In 1899, the first of May was finally chosen the Day of International Solidarity of the working people.
→ They
10. My friend Helen couldn't come to my birthday party.
→ I wish

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VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. I saw a frightening look on his face at he was wheeled into the operating room.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. He didn't seem to know what was happening at all; he looked complete bewildered.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. He gave me some very valuable advices on buying a new house.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. I wish that I was earning more money and working less time.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. They might be soon making a profit if all will go according to plan.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. Either John or his brother do the housework everyday.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. They don't allow people smoke in their house.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. This year's prices will certainly be much higher as last year's.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

9. Burglars stole a thousand pounds' worth of electrical goods, and left the flat in a awful mess.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. The plane had only just taken off when smoke began appear in the cabin.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

VII. MAKE ALL THE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE FROM THE FOLLOWING SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES THAT TOGETHER MAKE A COMPLETE LETTER:

Dear Brenda,

1. Thanks / reply / quickly / my last letter.
.....
2. I / be / glad / you / able / put up / when / I / come / London.
.....
3. You / must / surprised / receive / letter / me.
.....
4. I / really / look forward / see / again / after so long.
.....
5. I / meet / someone / recently / tell / you / take / job.
.....
6. You / work / Brooks Bank / long?
.....
7. I / think / should / go / university / instead.
.....
8. Why / you decide / take / job?
.....
9. This time next year I / finish / university.
.....
10. Soon / I / have to / start / write / thesis!
.....

Best wishes,
Sheila

VIII. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW:

Thomas Alva Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1,200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.

Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his first patent in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he sold another invention, a stock-ticker, for \$40,000. A stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to build his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other, but thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, so that he could have more time for work. He called himself a "two-shift man" because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

* Find in the passage the synonyms of the following words or phrases:

1. creation, discovery

=

2. astonishingly, amazingly

=

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 3. inquisitiveness, interest | = |
| 4. mechanically, robotically | = |
| 5. powerfully, extremely | = |
| 6. many, plentiful | = |
| 7. a person selling newspapers | = |
| 8. completely, entirely | = |
| 9. good thing, lucky thing | = |
| 10. establish | = |

*** Choose the best answers:**

1. Thomas Edison did things in this order:
 - A. He became a telegraph operator, a newsboy, and then got his first patent.
 - E. He became a newsboy, got his patent, and then became a telegraph operator.
 - C. He got a patent, became a telegraph operator, and then became a newsboy.
 - D. He became a newsboy, a telegraph operator, and then got a patent.
2. Edison considered his deafness:
 - A. a disadvantage
 - B. a blessing
 - C. something from a priest
 - D. a necessity.
3. Of all the inventions, _____ was probably the most important for civilization.
 - A. the vote recorder
 - B. the stock ticker
 - C. the light bulb
 - D. the motion picture camera.
4. The main idea of this passage is:
 - A. Thomas Edison was always interested in science and inventions, and he invented many important things.
 - B. Thomas Edison could not keep a job
 - C. Thomas Edison worked day and night on his experiments
 - D. Deaf people make good inventors because they can focus without the distraction of spoken conversation.

TEST 10

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

1. The World Cup soccer games are being all over the world.
A. broadcasted B. broadcasting C. broadcast D. to broadcast
2. My teachers have given many talks on May Day celebrations.
A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interests
3. Mr. Tom has been living here twenty years.
A. since B. for C. when D. until
4. Greater efforts to increase production must be made if bread short-ages avoided.
A. will be B. can be C. are to be D. were to be
5. My mother had someone the house on Christmas day.
A. decorated B. to decorate C. decorating D. decorate
6. and you will succeed.
A. Work hard B. If only you work hard
C. Working hard D. If you work hard
7. The worst earthquake to recently was the Tangshan earthquake in 1976.
A. cause B. occur C. result D. turn out
8. Mr. Johnson is to need a doctor.
A. so ill B. as ill as C. ill enough D. that ill
9. Sweets are harmful because they make our teeth
A. black B. ache C. bad D. cracked
10. Since they came, we able to work on the project.
A. are B. have been C. have to be D. were
11. There was a very noise in the old house, it sounded like a child crying.
A. sad B. strange C. quiet D. frightening
12. In addition the news, television provides us with variety of programmes that can satisfy taste.
A. to / every B. to / each C. for / every D. for / all
13. When the British people go abroad, it takes them several days to get used to on the right hand side of the road.
A. drive B. driven C. driving D. drove

14. If you need to find some information in a non-fiction book, look it up in the
 A. atlas B. catalogue C. diary D. index
15. When I was small, my mother always made me..... to bed early.
 A. to go B. going C. gone D. go
16. We should use paper as as we can.
 A. economic B. economical C. economically D. economics
17. The trip was short, we enjoyed it very much.
 A. although B. besides C. however D. moreover
18. The more a car costs, it goes.
 A. faster B. the fastest C. the faster D. the more fastly
19. Many countries have also started fluoride to drinking water.
 A. add B. with adding C. they add D. to add
20. There is a severe in Ethiopia, and thousands of people are dying from hunger.
 A. starvation B. lacking C. famine D. disease

II. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS PROVIDED:

1. I (not sleep) very well lately because of the noisy traffic.
2. She (tell) you about it if she (be) here.
3. I (realize) that I (overwork) so I decided to take two days off work.
4. Marianna (clean) the flat tomorrow. She always (do) it on Sundays.
5. The last time I (go) to London, I (not have) time to visit some places I (want) to see.
6. When Tom (arrive) at the party, Paul (go) home.
7. You look very thoughtful. What you (think) about?
8. Please don't make so much noise. We (discuss) an important matter.
9. When we came, the film (show) for 20 minutes.
10. Now she (sit) in class and (learn) English. This time tomorrow she (sit) and (learn) English, too.

III. FILL IN BLANKS WITH THE SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS:

1. It was announced _____ the company president that large profits had been made.
2. I'm surprised _____ the amount of traffic today. I didn't think it would be so busy.
3. I've been trying to learn Math but I'm not very satisfied _____ my progress.
4. She broke the eggs carefully _____ the bowl.
5. Whenever I meet new words, I always look them _____ in a dictionary.
6. If anything urgent comes _____, you can contact me _____ this number.
7. You shouldn't stay at home so much. Get _____ and make new friends.
8. Please help yourself _____ whatever you like.
9. The inventor found a solution _____ the problem _____ a dream.
10. The traffic was held _____ because _____ the accident.

IV. USE THE CORRECT WORD FORM:

1. It's _____ to drink the water because it hasn't been _____ yet. (POSSIBLE / PURE)
2. 7 a.m on Saturday is a rather _____ time for an appointment. (CONVINIENCE)
3. There's a _____ difference between the two. (SLIGHT)
4. A holiday in America can be _____ cheap. (SURPRISE)
5. Some parents worry about their children's _____ to computer games. (ADDICT)
6. _____ is not enough for itself; you must work hard too. (INSPIRE)
7. It was extremely _____ of you to leave your library books on the bus. (CARE)
8. Mary's _____ was so great that she broke a glass. (ANXIOUS)
9. It's becoming _____ difficult to find a job nowadays. (INCREASE)
10. As she is so _____ with her present job, she has decided to leave. (SATISFACTION)

V. FINISH THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE FIRST:

1. The town was nearer than we thought it would be.
→ The town wasn't
2. We can't sit on the grass because it is too wet.
→ The grass isn't
3. It is said that he is one hundred years old.
→ He is said
4. I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.
→ It's
5. If you work hard, you will find it easy to get good marks.
→ The harder.....
6. I'm really sorry I didn't invite her to my birthday party.
→ I really wish.....
7. Unfortunately, Nick was too short to be a good basketball player.
→ Unfortunately, Nick wasn't.....
8. In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs eight miles before breakfast.
→ Though.....
9. She speaks such a strong accent that some people can't understand her.
→ Her accent.....
10. Paul said he was going to visit China the following year.
→ " " Paul said.

VI. FROM THE FOUR UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES (A), (B), (C) OR (D), IDENTIFY THE ONE THAT IS NOT CORRECT:

1. My younger brother is three years senior than her.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Why are you so unfriendly to Tessa? Have you had an argument about her?
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is fewer expensive.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. I'd rather writing this plan than print it because I don't print well.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. Peter couldn't attend the English course yesterday because his illness.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

6. I am having my house paint. That is why there is all this mess.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. Despite of the roadblock, the police allowed us to enter the restricted area
(A) (B) (C)
to search for our friends.
(D)
8. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the
(A) (B) (C)
newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
(D)
9. That manufacturer is not only rising his prices but also decreasing the
(A) (B) (C)
production of his product.
(D)
10. Jason's professor had him to rewrite his thesis many times before
(A) (B)
allowing him to present it to the committee.
(C) (D)

VII. MAKE ALL THE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE FROM THE FOLLOWING SETS OF WORDS AND PHRASES THAT TOGETHER MAKE A COMPLETE LETTER:

Dear Jan,

- Not seen you / long time.
.....
- We / pleased / move to country / , / fed up / London.
.....
- In city / traffic / noise / no time relax.
.....
- In country / life / slower / more peaceful.
.....
- example / walk / with dog / across fields / before breakfast.
.....
- Children / enjoy fresh air / make new friends.
.....
- People / helpful / kind / friendly.
.....

8. But we miss / friends in London – especially you.
.....

9. Come / see us soon.
.....

10. We all / look forward / see you again.
.....

Love,

Milly, Bob, Tim and Teresa

VIII. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Which was the way most students at Gallaudet communicated, and Dr. Stokoe was ____1____.

Dr. Stokoe decided to propose a study of sign language. Many other teachers were not interested, though, and thought Dr. Stokoe was ____2____ to think about studying sign language. Even deaf teachers were not very interested in the project. Dr. Stokoe did not give up when other people were indifferent. Instead, he ____3____ the Linguistics Research Program in 1957. Stokoe and two assistants worked on this project during the summer and after school.

Carl Croneberg and Dorothy Casterline, both deaf, were Dr. Stokoe's assistants. The three researchers made films of deaf people signing. The deaf people in the films did not understand what the research was about and were just trying to be nice to Dr. Stokoe. Many people thought the whole project was ____4____, but humored Dr. Stokoe anyway.

Stokoe and his team studied the films of signing. They analyzed the films and tried to see patterns in the signs. The results of the research were ____5____. They found that the signs followed specific rules. They found that the rules were used by all of the signers and were linguistic rules.

Dr. Stokoe was the first linguist to test American Sign Language as a real language. It passed all of the tests! Dr. Stokoe published the results in 1960, but not many people paid attention to the study. Dr. Stokoe was still ____6____-he was the only linguist who ____7____ that sign language was more than gestures. He knew it was a language of its own and not just another form of English.

1. Sign language was the way most students at Gallaudet communicated, and Dr. Stokoe was _____.
A. experienced B. fascinated C. upset D. bored
2. Many other teachers were not interested, though, and thought Dr. Stokoe was _____ to think about studying sign language.
A. right B. unable C. crazy D. smart
3. Dr. Stokoe did not give up when other people were indifferent. Instead, he _____ the Linguistics Research Program in 1957.
A. left B. started C. blamed D. angered
4. Many people thought the whole project was _____, but humoured Dr. Stokoe anyway.
A. enjoyable B. serious C. dangerous D. silly
5. The results of the research were _____.
A. confusing B. secret C. surprising D. costly
6. Dr. Stokoe published the results in 1960, but not many people paid attention to the study. Dr. Stokoe was still _____.
A. alone B. unsure C. pretending D. silent
7. Dr. Stokoe was the only linguist who _____ that sign language was more than gestures.
A. wished B. denied C. regretted D. believed

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THE END

PHẦN III: CÁC ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO

UBND TỈNH THỪA THIÊN HUẾ
SỞ GIÁO DỤC - ĐÀO TẠO
ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH
LỚP 9 THCS NĂM HỌC 2005-2006
MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (VÒNG 1)
THỜI GIAN LÀM BÀI: 120 phút

I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: (40 points)

Part 1: Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D (15 points)

1. Tam go fishing with his brother when he was young.
A. used to B. is used to C. has used to D. was used to
2. I don't know what to do this evening. What about to the movies?
A. go B. to go C. going D. goes
3. I don't like doing the, especially cleaning the windows.
A. homework B. housework C. job D. occupation
4. My favorite is Literature.
A. play B. game C. subject D. activity
5. My mother is very at cooking.
A. well B. good C. popular D. famous
6. She a letter when the telephone rang.
A. writes B. wrote C. has written D. was writing.
7. He has just got an interesting in a textile company.
A. work B. job C. occupation D. employment
8. William suggested at home for a change.
A. staying B. to stay C. stay D. stayed
9. The of waste paper can save a great amount of wood pulp.
A. recycle B. recyclable C. recyclement D. recycling
10. Mrs. Nga forgot to the faucet when she left for work.
A. turn off B. turn on C. turn up D. turn down
11. This book is different the one I had.
A. with B. to C. from D. at
12. What will happen if the pollution on?
A. puts B. goes C. keeps D. takes
13. I'm afraid this article is date.
A. over B. pass C. behind D. out of

14. I had to get up early. I would miss the train.

- A. otherwise B. if not C. but D. so that

15. Most young people want to more about environment problems.

- A. look up B. find out C. deal with D. make out

Part 2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (10 points)

THE HOLIDAY OF A LIFETIME

If you want a truly (1) _____ holiday, book with us now! We
(MEMORY)

can offer you a (2) _____ service that no other company can.
(PERSON)

Our expert staff will provide you with useful (3) _____ about
all (INFORM)

of the (4) _____ buildings and areas that you can visit. On some
(HISTORY)

excursions, for a small (5) _____ change, we can even provide
(ADD)

you with your own individual guide. A trip with us will give you an insight
into the (6) _____ of the region. We try to make sure
(CULTURAL)

that nothing is (7) _____ in order to make your trip a (MISS)

(8) _____ one that you will talk about for ages. We have
(MARVEL)

something to offer both those (9) _____ for a peaceful time
(LOOK)

taking it easy, and more (10) _____ people looking for the
adventure of a lifetime. (ENERGY)

Part 3: Complete the gaps in the newspaper article below with a suitable form of the verb in brackets. Choose from the following active or passive forms: present simple, present continuous, past simple, present perfect, past perfect and modals. (15 points)

VOLUNTEERING

Two and a half years ago, Anita Kapur (0) left (leave) university with high hopes and a degree in the History of Art. She then (1)

_____ (spend) the next two years applying in vain for jobs. “I soon (2) _____ (realize) that I (3) _____ (study) something more practical, like computing or accountancy”, admits Anita. “I (4) _____ (have) no work experience, and there (5) _____ (always be) a lot of competition for jobs in the art world.” Last summer, Anita (6) _____ (see) an advertisement for volunteers to help organize an arts festival in her hometown. She (7) _____ (apply) and (8) _____ (accept). Since then, Anita (9) _____ (find) a job as an administrator in a London gallery. “ I definitely (10) _____ (not get) this job, if I (11) _____ (not gain) such useful experience doing the voluntary job at the arts festival”, she says. Anita’s experience is far from unique, but it is not only job- seekers who (12) _____ (benefit) from volunteering. If businesses (13) _____ (see) to be doing something for the community, it (14) _____ (enhance) their public image. For this reason, more and more companies nowadays (15) _____ (encourage) their employees to volunteer, either partly or wholly in the company’s time.

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II. READING: (35 points)

Part 1: Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Choose the correct explanation – A, B or C (10 points.)

1.

Ticket office open 10 am –5 pm, and one hour before live performances, 30 minutes before films.

A. You can buy a film ticket one hour before the film begins.

B. You can buy tickets for live performances half an hour before the show starts.

C. You must buy your tickets half an hour before the film begins.

2.

Ravi,
There's a meeting about the summer volunteer programme tonight. Please go and take notes for me. I'll talk to you about it tomorrow.

What does Helga want Ravi to do?

- A. Go to a meeting tonight and make notes to tell her tomorrow.
- B. Take her notes to the meeting tonight and talk about them.
- C. Make some notes to take to a meeting tomorrow.

3.

Join the History Club now and enjoy free entrance to the town museum.

A. If you want to go to the town museum you must join the History Club.

B. Entrance is free to the History Club if you go to the town museum.

C. By joining the History Club, you can get in free to the town museum.

4.

Travelers must send copies of personal travel insurance documents with the booking

A. When you book your holiday you must take out travel insurance.

B. Travel insurance documents will be sent to all travelers with their booking form.

C. When you book your holiday you must prove you have your own travel insurance.

5.

To: Leonie
From: Jean-Paul
I can't meet you for supper before the theatre. I've got my ticket, so I'll see you there.
Sorry!

What is Jean-Paul going to do this evening?

- A. Meet Leonie at the theatre.
- B. Have supper with Leonie before the theatre.
- C. See Leonie before he goes to the theatre.

6.

WE NO LONGER ACCEPT
PLASTIC BOTTLES
ONLY GLASS ONES CAN BE
RECYCLED BY US

- A. Both glass and plastic bottles are welcome for recycling here.
- B. In the past, it was possible to leave plastic as well as glass bottles.
- C. It is acceptable to exchange your glass bottles for plastic ones.

7.

SAILING BOATS
VISITING THIS PORT
MUST BE REGISTERED
AT THE HARBOUR
OFFICE ON ARRIVAL.

- A. If you have visited this port before, you don't have to register again.
- B. As soon as you enter this port, you must visit the harbour office.
- C. Before you sail out of this port, you must revisit the harbour office.

8.

This product is suitable for
vegetarians – for details of
ingredients used, see below

- A. Information is given about what this meat-free product contains.
- B. You will find suggested recipes for this vegetable product below.
- C. Vegetarians should read the ingredients before cooking this product.

9. Staff are requested not to boil
water in kettles, but use the hot
drinks machine provided.

- A. You can get a hot drink from the machine or boil a kettle.
- B. A kettle is provided for making hot drinks.
- C. Use the hot drinks machine rather than boiling a kettle.

10.

*Mark,
See you at the conservation
talk on Saturday. Can you
give Sue a ring and arrange
to give her a lift there?
Thanks, Tina*

- Tina wants Mark to:
- A. phone her on Saturday to arrange to see him.
 - B. phone Sue and take her to the talk.
 - C. take her to the talk on Saturday.

Part 2: Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

(10 points)

George Holmes has (1) _____ a lottery ticket once a week for as long as he can (2) _____ but he won't be doing that any more. He (3) _____ to dream about what he would do if he ever (4) _____ a big prize but he never really (5) _____ this to happen. However, on Saturday George (6) _____ the news that would change his life forever – he had become a millionaire! In (7) _____, his lucky ticket had rewarded him with \$3.7 million. The first thing he did was to (8) _____ some flowers delivered for his wife – one thousand red roses, to be exact. George (9) _____ that the money won't change his life completely but he has (10) _____ his wife to fly to the Caribbean with him, on their first holiday abroad for more than ten years.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. paid | B. spent | C. earned | D. bought |
| 2. A. remind | B. know | C. remember | D. believe |
| 3. A. had | B. used | C. needed | D. must |
| 4. A. won | B. put | C. ordered | D. kept |
| 5. A. thought | B. felt | C. expected | D. imagined |
| 6. A. replied | B. sent | C. handled | D. received |
| 7. A. turn | B. fact | C. case | D. time |
| 8. A. set | B. book | C. get | D. make |
| 9. A. tells | B. insists | C. speaks | D. refuses |
| 10. A. argued | B. blamed | C. offered | D. persuaded |

Part 3: Put one suitable word in each space (15 points)

Louis Armstrong

Louis Armstrong, who (1) _____ born in 1890 and (2) _____ in 1971, was a very famous jazz musician. He used to be known as "Satchmo" and this nickname stayed with him all his (3) _____. As a child in New Orleans, he learnt to (4) _____ the trumpet while he was living in a special home for children who (5) _____ got into trouble with the police. When he had finished his stay in the home, he (6) _____ various bands and then he formed his own. Between 1925 (7) _____ 1928 he

made about 60 records. These records made him one (8) _____.
 the first solo stars in the history of pop (9) _____. When he died,
 he had (10) _____ making records and he had been touring all
 over the (11) _____ for more than forty years, and he (12)
 _____ just as popular (13) _____ he had been before.
 He even (14) _____ a number one pop record – What A
 Wonderful World – (15) _____ the 1960s.

III. WRITING (25 points)

Part 1: Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown, so that the meaning remains the same. (10 points)

Example: He wrote the letter in two hours.

It took him two hours to write the letter.

1. I am sorry I don't have time to come and help you with your homework.

I wish

2. Let's visit the museum this afternoon.

Why don't?

3. The school keeper cleans the classrooms every day.

The classrooms

4. "Why don't we go out for a while?"

He suggested

5. He forgot his umbrella, so he got wet.

He got

6. At the weekend I get up later than during the week.

During the week I

7. The college where I study is quite near my apartment.

The college

8. Yesterday morning my friend Marco arrived before I finished breakfast.

Yesterday morning I was

9. Marco told me not to forget my tennis racket.

Marco said: “.....”

10. We play tennis every Wednesday afternoon.

We play tennis once

Part 2: Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If the line has a word which should not be there, write the word. (15 points)

I'm really a keen on going to the cinema, so I've got lots of favorite 1. _____
 films. But the best one as I've seen lately is called Pressure. In some 2. _____
 ways, I suppose that you could regard it as a detective film but it's 3. _____
 different from most films of that one kind because the characters are 4. _____
 they such unusual people. The detective in it, for example, is a computer 5. _____
 expert who solves crimes on her computer using information given to 6. _____
 her by her assistants, who go out and interview to people. The case in 7. _____
 he film concerns about the wife of a millionaire, who has gone missing. 8. _____
 Sometimes the plots gets a bit complicated but it isn't too hard to keep 9. _____
 up with it. There are a lot of strange characters in it, such as a man 10. _____
 who always wears two hats on, and some of the scenes really made me 11. _____
 laugh. Also there is a big surprise at the end but I won't say you what 12. _____
 that is in the case you go to see it. It's very well acted and I also like 13. _____
 the music in it. But what do I really like about the film is that it's so 14. _____
 original – I've never seen another film quite like that. 15. _____

- THE END -

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

MÔN THI: TIẾNG ANH (VÒNG 2)
THỜI GIAN: 120 PHÚT

I. LISTENING: (20 points)

Part 1: Listen to the interview with Saul Robbins about his daily life and choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording three times: (6 points)

1. Saul lives in
A. Paris B. London C. New York
2. He is a
A. director B. reporter C. producer
3. He works for
A. a newspaper B. a radio station C. a TV station
4. He goes to work at in the afternoon.
A. two B. four C. five
5. When he gets up he first.
A. brushes his teeth B. has a shower C. gets dressed
6. He has for breakfast.
A. some toast C. some ice-cream C. a cup of coffee
7. He goes to work
A. on foot B. by car C. by train
8. He finishes work at in the morning.
A. two B. four C. five
9. After work he goes for a with his friends.
A. walk B. drink C. meal
10. He travels to other countries.
A. sometimes B. usually C. never
11. He his job.
A. likes B. doesn't like C. hates
12. In his free time, he plays
A. tennis B. football C. badminton

Part 2: Listen and write down the times in works. You will hear the recording three times.(9 points)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | |

Part 3: Listen to the interview and answer the questions. You will hear the recording three times. (5 points)

- Where did Julia go for her holiday?.....
- How did she go there?.....
- How long did the journey take?
- Where did she stay?
- What things did she do?

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (33 points)

Part 1: Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D. (10 points)

- When the party was we helped them clear up the house.
A. up B. off C. out D. over
- Jack can't remember the telephone number down.
A. write B. to write C. writing D. written
- Has Sue finished yet?
A. washing up B. to wash up
C. wash up D. wash upping
- Jane stopped the car a newspaper.
A. buying B. to buy C. buy D. bought
- I your name. Could you tell me again?
A. am forgetting B. 've been forgetting
C. 've forgotten D. was forgetting
- There you are! I for two hours. Where've you been?
A. am waiting B. wait
C. waited D. have been waiting
- This job working very long hours.
A. involves B. consists C. includes D. contains
- "Have they arrested the thieves yet?" "It's only a of time."
A. period B. matter C. length D. waste

9. Just think, two years' time, we'll be 18!

A. under B. over B. after D. in

10. I'll give you ten minutes to come with a better idea.

A. out B. in C. through D. up

Part 2: Complete the interview using the past simple, present perfect simple, or present perfect continuous. More than one tense may be possible. (15 points)

James: Dave, I *haven't seen* you for a long time.

Dave: No well, I (1. live) in West London for the last few years.

James: Right! So what you (2. do)?

Dave: Well, I (3. work) for a film company for the last two years.

James: Wow! A film company. That's glamorous!

Dave: No, not really. It's hard work. I'm an assistant director.

James: you (4. meet) anyone famous?

Dave: Well yes! I (5. work) with some famous people in the time I've been there. Last year we (6. make) a film with Jack Anderson.

James: Wow! I (7. see) him in a film last week. He's really brilliant!

Dave: And I (8. film) with Belinda Barker a couple of months ago.

James: You lucky thing!

Dave: Oh, yeah, and I also (9. become) friends with Matt Harper. We (10. meet) on the last film I worked on.

James: What you (11. do) this year?

Dave: Well, I (12. finish) work on a comedy, and for the past couple of weeks I (13. help) the director to cast a new romantic comedy.

James: What you (14. work) on today?

Dave: I'm afraid I can't tell you. It's a secret! Anyway, enough about me! What you (15. do) lately?

Part 3: Use the words in capital to form a word that fits in the spaces 1 - 8 in the text. (8 points)

(0. ORIGIN) Original Olympic Games began in Ancient Greece in BC 776 in Olympia. The Games were very popular and were held (1. REGULAR) every four years until AD 393 when they were stopped by the Roman Emperor. The modern games were started again in Athens in 1896.

The Games have become the World's most important international athletics (2. COMPETE), in which the best athletes spend years training in (3. PREPARE) for this great event. Sports range from basketball to horse riding. Perhaps the most (4. CHALLENGE) track and field event is the decathlon. Athletes take part in ten different running, jumping and throwing events.

Almost every nation sends a team to the Olympic Games and one of the ideas is that the Games encourage (5. FRIEND) between countries. (6. DEDICATE) sports lovers travel thousands of miles to watch the Games and most (7. AMBITION) athletes want the chance of winning an Olympic medal. Such an (8. ACHIEVE) can make them known throughout the world.

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III. READING: (22 points)

Part 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer. (10 points)

It's always worth preparing well for an interview. Don't just hope (1) the best. Here are a (2) tips. Practise how you say things, as well as what you (3) to say. If you don't own a video camera, perhaps a friend of (4) does. Borrow it and make a video tape of yourself. Find (5) to watch it with you and give you a (6) of advice on how you appear and behave. Before the interview, plan what to wear. Find out how the company expects its (7) to dress. At the interview, believe (8) yourself and be honest, open and friendly. (9) attention and keep your answers to the point. The interviewer doesn't want to waste time and (10) do you.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------|--------|
| 1. A. against | B. for | C. to | D. at |
| 2. A. little | B. several | C. few | D. lot |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3. A. intend | B. consider | C. imagine | D. think |
| 4. A. his | B. yours | C. mine | D. ours |
| 5. A. anybody | B. nobody | C. everybody | D. somebody |
| 6. A. number | B. slice | C. plenty | D. bit |
| 7. A. colleagues | B. employees | C. customers | D. employers |
| 8. A. in | B. of | C. with | D. by |
| 9. A. Attract | B. Give | C. Turn | D. Pay |
| 10. A. so | B. either | C. neither | D. or |

Part 2: Choose from sentences A-H the one which fits each gap 1-6.
There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. (12 points)

- A. Industries have polluted the water; fishing has destroyed sea life and divers have damaged large parts of the coral.
- B. The crew were helpful and pleasant and the price was also very reasonable.
- C. Altogether, it was a wonderful trip.
- D. I'm not sure I would go again.
- E. It stretches for 2000 kilometres and is up to 800 metres wide.
- F. However, I didn't think I could take part in a dive cruise and not dive.
- G. At no point were we permitted to swim away on our own.
- H. I was right it was an incredible sight.

A Natural Wonder

When I was asked to visit and write about the Great Barrier Reef, I was thrilled. I had heard reports of damage done by tourism and other industries, but felt that the Reef would still be a wonderful place to see. (0 - H)

From the air, the Great Barrier Reef seems huge. (1 -). I wasn't sure how best to explore such a giant place, so after I had landed, I made enquiries and was told the best way to see the Reef is to take a dive cruise. I booked a place on a three-day cruise, and, despite warnings about the state of some of these boats, the boat I was on was comfortable and clean. (2 -). I was entitled to eight dives plus use of wet suit, flippers and other equipment, three meals a day and two nights' accommodation.

Although I have been diving before, I am not an experienced diver. (3 -). I was nervous to begin with, but soon felt completely safe. We were divided into groups according to our ability and each group was given an instructor. They had very strict rules (4 -).

With our guides, we saw some amazing sea life including small sharks, crabs and thousands of colorful tropical fish swimming around in the coral. The other divers were friendly and the evenings on board were very pleasant. (5 -)

While I was at the Great Barrier Reef, it became perfectly clear from the conservation programmes I came across, that the damage I had heard about had been done. (6 -). Environmental groups have done much to stop this damage, but sadly it continues.

Despite this, the Great Barrier Reef is a wonderful place to go. For me at least it is one of the most significant natural wonders our earth has to offer.

IV. WRITING: (25 points)

Part 1: Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. (10 points)

*EX. The programme only finished a minute ago
The programme has just finished.*

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1. It's a pity I can't go to the game next Saturday.
→ **I wish**
2. Do I have to fill in any forms?
→ Is **necessary**
3. I only found out the truth because I heard the two of them talking.
→ If I **found**
4. It is necessary that I post this letter tonight.
→ I **need**
5. This food is so good that I'm going to have some more.
→ This **such**
6. Could you give me some advice?
→ I **like**
7. "Please don't smoke in the house." She said to us.
→ She **to**
8. "Why didn't you mention the problem before?" I asked them.
→ I asked them **had**
9. You are unfit because you don't do enough exercise.
→ If **would**

10. I bought myself some good new clothes. I need them for my new job.

→ I bought **which**

Part 2: In about 200 words, write about advantages and disadvantages of television.(15 points)



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THE END

SỞ GIÁO DỤC ĐÀO TẠO
THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN

NĂM HỌC: 2005 - 2006

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh

Thời gian: 150 phút

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR (45points)

Part 1: Identify a mistake in the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences. Circle the letter A, B, C or D for your choice. (15 points)

- California has (A) more land under (B) irrigation than (C) any another (D) state.
- Beside (A) the ages of nine and fifteen, almost (B) all young (C) people undergo a rapid (D) series of physiological changes.
- In (A) the 1920's cinema became (B) an important art form and (C) one of the ten largest industry (D) in the United States.
- To improve (A) effectively, a musician must through (B) understand the conventions of (C) a given (D) musical style.
- Some (A) hangars, buildings used to hold large aircraft, are very (B) tall that rain occasionally falls from (C) clouds that form along (D) the ceilings.
- According to (A) most psychological (B) studies, body language expresses (C) a speaker's emotions and attitudes and it also tends to affect the emotions and attitudes of the listen (D).
- Chocolate is prepared by a complexity (A) process of cleaning, blending (B), and roasting cocoa beans, which must be (C) ground and mixed (D) with sugar.
- Antique collecting became (A) a significant pastime in the 1980s when (B) old object (C) began to be appreciated for (D) their beauty as well as for their historical importance.
- American painter, Georgia O'Keeffe is well known as (A) her large paintings of flowers in which (B) single blossoms (C) are presented (D) as if in close up.
- Despite (A) television is the dominant entertainment medium for United States households, Garrison Keillor's Saturday night radio show (B) of folk songs and stories is (C) heard by millions (D) of people.
- Ripe (A) fruit is often stored (B) in a place who (C) contains much carbon dioxide so that the fruit will not decay too rapidly (D).
- Mathew C. Perry, a United States naval (A) commander, gained (B) fame not in war and (C) through diplomacy (D).

13. One of the most impressive collections (A) of nineteenth-century European paintings (B) in the United States can (C) be found to (D) the Philadelphia Museum of Art.
14. In the (A) nineteenth century, women (B) used quilts to inscribe their responses to (C) social, economic, and politics (D) issues.
15. Hot (A) at the equator causes the air (B) to expand, rise (C), and flow toward (D) the poles.

Part 2: Fill in the gaps with the most suitable prepositions to complete the letter.

Dear Mr. Markham,

Thank you very much for your letter (1) 14th March. Naturally I am delighted, and very excited at the prospect of my holiday (2) Britain.

I would like to take my holiday (3) 15th June (4) 5th July, which I believe is the time (5) the Wimbledon tennis championships, and I would be very grateful if you could arrange (6) me to see some of the matches. I would also like to see some test cricket. There will be no football then, but perhaps I could spend a day (7) the races at Ascot, too.

The places I would like to visit are the university towns (8) Oxford and Cambridge, where I would like to see one of Shakespeare's plays, and if possible I would really love to visit an old English village (9) a typical country pub.

I am very grateful to you and the company (10) giving me this opportunity of a lifetime.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph Degama

Part 3: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, active or passive.

1. The robbers (catch) as they (leave) the bank.
2. Mr. Taylor was angry with the newspaper agent because his Sunday newspaper (not deliver).
3. Don't worry. When you (arrive) in New York, you (pick up) by one of our drivers and (take) to the conference centre.
4. After my operation, all my hair (fall out). It's growing back now though.
5. Our dustbins (empty) every Monday.

6. When I woke up this morning, the world looked like a wonderland. It (snow) all night.

7. Ten people (kill) in a train crash in Sweden two days ago.

Part 4: Fill in the gap with the correct form of the word in capital letters.

Apart from television, the cinema is the most popular form of (0) entertainment (ENTERTAIN) for most people because it is still relatively (1) (EXPENSE) Hollywood is, of course, the capital of the (2) (NATION) cinema industry. Hollywood movies make up (3) (ROUGH) 75% of all the films we watch at our local cinemas. Although we may find it difficult to remember the names of (4) (ITALY) and French film stars, Hollywood stars, such as Sylvester Stallone and Meryl Streep are (5) (HOUSE) names all around the world. Moreover, only Hollywood seems to make certain kind of films (6) (SUCCESS).

(7) (MUSIC) are one example but we can also include westerns although for a time "spaghetti westerns" were quite (8) (FASHION) with cinema goers. But cowboys and Indians are really a Hollywood (9) (SPECIAL) and they are still going strong after all these years. Such films, however, have not remained (10) (TOUCH) by time and changes in attitudes, the cowboys are no longer always the goodies as they were in the 1940s.

II. READING (30 points)

Part 1: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

Who are the best drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the (1)? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an (2) Older drivers are more careful. Gender makes a difference, too. Young men have (3) worst accidents records of all. They are (4) aggressive than older (5) They also choose faster (6) with bigger engines. One of the most interesting facts in the survey (7) the passengers have an effect on the (8) When young male drivers have their friends in their car, their driving becomes worse. When their wife or their girlfriend is in the car, however, their driving is (9) But the opposite is true for women. Their driving is more (10) when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

Part 2: Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

WALT DISNEY

There is no one who has not heard of Walt Disney; he is without (0) B one of the most famous figures in the twentieth century and (1) most people know hardly anything about him.

(2) he became one of the most successful men in history, he (3) school at the age of sixteen and then studied art for a short time. By the (4) years of this century, he had (5) started to produce cartoons in Hollywood in (6) with his brother Roy, who is for some reason, never (7) to become as famous as Walt. Disney is perhaps most well known on (8) of his lovable cartoon character, Mickey mouse, who first (9) in 1928 in a film called *Steamboat Willie*. One of the most (10) cartoon films of all time is *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, which when it was (11) in 1937, was the first full-length cartoon in the history of the cinema.

(12) the 1950s, Walt Disney had become one of the world's major (13) of films for cinema and television. As Disney Productions (14) its founder retained complete artistic control of the films and he also (15) on to publish books for children and cartoon strips in newspapers, featuring such characters as Donald duck and Pluto the dog.

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 0. A. comparison | B. doubt | C. disagreement | D. explanation |
| 1. A. yet | B. then | C. already | D. however |
| 2. A. Despite | B. In spite of | C. Although | D. Even |
| 3. A. graduated | B. completed | C. left | D. failed |
| 4. A. primary | B. early | C. beginning | D. initial |
| 5. A. still | B. soon | C. yet | D. already |
| 6. A. partnership | B. friendship | C. relationship | D. membership |
| 7. A. achieved | B. reached | C. succeeded | D. managed |
| 8. A. case | B. account | C. view | D. regard |
| 9. A. appeared | B. performed | C. starred | D. began |
| 10. A. common | B. excited | C. popular | D. known |
| 11. A. seen | B. released | C. circulated | D. advertised |
| 12. A. Until | B. Since | C. By | D. To |

13. A. businessmen

B. owners

C. publishers

D. producers
14. A. grew

B. enlarged

C. increased

D. succeeded
15. A. took

B. put

C. pushed

D. went

Part 3: Read the text below and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) or if the text doesn't say (DS). Put a tick (✓) in right box. The first one has been done as an example.

Many countries around the world have no caves. This is not because there are no hills or mountains in those places. Some of the world's biggest mountains have no caves because they are not made of the right sort of stone. But the low, limestone hills of the north of England and the south of France are full of interesting caves.

For hundreds of years, people have enjoyed finding caves and going inside them. This sport is called “caving”, and the people who do it are called “cavers”. Cave exploration began in Europe and even today most cavers come home there. That is why we know so much about European cavers. But in many other parts of the world there are hundreds of caves which few people have ever visited. For example, there are many caves in Russia and Afghanistan, in Albania and China, but not many cavers in those countries and it is often very difficult for foreign cavers to get permission to visit.

		T	F	DS
0	Every country in the world has caves		✓	
1	Caves are found in limestone hills and mountains.			
2	The south of England has very few hills or mountains.			
3	Most cavers are European.			
4	There are still many unexplored caves in the world.			
5	Many foreigners visit the caves in Russia.			

III. WRITING: (25 points)

Part 1: Put these sentences in the right order to complete the text.

Number 1 has been done for you as an example.

- A. is also an international city where you can eat food from
- B. wonderful beaches! When they think of Sydney, many people think
- C. opened in 1973 for music, theatre and dance. Near

- D. building looks like sails on Sydney Harbour. It was
- E. the Opera House is one of the longest
- F. all over the world, or just visit some of the thirty
- G. Sydney is the oldest and biggest city, with 3,7 million
- H. buildings are the centre for much of Australian business. It
- I. people. It is a busy modern city and its high rise
- J. of the Sydney Opera House. The roof of this beautiful
- K. bridges in the world - the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Your answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
G										

Part 2: Use the words in the brackets to combine the following sentence..
(5 points)

1. He said, "Arrive on time for the interview tomorrow." (reminded)

.....

2. I didn't know I had to write my name in block capitals. (wish)

.....

3. This man used to smoke. Now he stops smoking. (no longer)

.....

4. You will meet her later. You will have an opportunity of it. (meeting)

.....

5. I have forgotten the tickets. I'm sorry for it. (having)

.....

Part 3: Describe your childhood and say how it has affected your life.
(About 200 words) (10 points)

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THE END

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
THỪA THIÊN HUẾ**

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỶ THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT QUỐC HỌC

KHÓA NGÀY: 19/06/2006

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH

THỜI GIAN: 150 phút

I. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: (45 points)

Part 1: Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

1. This summer resort is absolutely wonderful and I'd it to anyone.
A. recommend B. talk C. accommodate D. praise
2. We had to walk since we couldn'tto take a bus.
A. afford B. be wealthy C. supply D. furnish
3. Our life would be very difficult without
A. luxury furniture B. electricity
C. water D. saving-labor machines
4. After retiring, my aunt spent heron an expensive holiday.
A. dollars B. accounts C. savings D. cheques
5. A lot of people left school at 16 and they now leaving so early.
A. sorry B. regret C. confuse D. worry
6. Rememberthe door before going to bed.
A. locking B. to lock C. locked D. not locking
7. Nancy talks as if sheeverything.
A. knows B. had known C. knew D. not know
8. Many things which we can do now couldn'tyears ago.
A. do B. done C. being done D. be done
9. When I first visited Moscow, I couldn't get usedthe cold weather.
A. with B. to C. for D. in
10. They insisted shethe party.
A. attended B. attends C. to attend D. attend
11. We can't go wrong if wethe instructions.
A. follow B. take C. guide D. keep
12. Some of my friends are taking extra classes in Englishbecome tourist guides.
A. so that B. so as C. in order that D. so as to

13. Michael and his friend were badly injured in the last match, so can play today.
 A. both of them B. either one of them
 C. neither of them D. not any of them
14. Mary put a on the letter.
 A. five-cents stamp B. five-cent stamp
 C. stamp of five cents D. five-cent stamps
15. We quarreled the choice of a house.
 A. on B. over C. for D. to
16. There are a lot of people at my friend's wedding party, only a few of I had met before.
 A. who B. whose C. whom D. which
17. You should have known that An could not keep a secret. Never again her anything.
 A. will tell B. will I tell C. I tell D. I will tell

Choose a word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

18. If I had known that Wendy didn't have an appointment with the dentist,
 (A) (B) (C)
 I would have asked her to come with myself.
 (D)
19. Our schedule consists of three hours of history lectures, I followed by
 (A) (B) (C)
 the afternoon in the football's stadium.
 (D)
20. Now don't forget that on Monday you fly to Denver and from here you
 (A) (B) (C)
 have to go on to Houston.
 (D)
21. The price of coffee is low last month, but everyone knows that it is
 (A) (B) (D)
going to go up this month.
 (C)
22. The governor, with his wife and children, are at home watching the
 (A) (B) (C)
 election returns on TV.
 (D)

23. I'm not often traveling by air because the cost of flying is very high.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. Time runs out and you will have to make a decision in the next few days.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. He never allows us smoking in this room.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Part 2: Read this advertisement and fill the gaps by forming a word from the word given in capitals. (10 points)

THE COMPUTER USER'S FRIEND

It's a common situation: much to your (1).....
 (ANNOY), you can't work out how to do something (2)
 (SIMPLIFY) on your computer and after hours of frustration, you still can't do it. Your computer manual only causes more (3)
 (CONFUSE) and you get the (4) (IMPRESS) that it was written for experts only. If all this sounds familiar, the Computer User's Friend will be of enormous (5) (INTERESTED) to you. With its simple solutions to common problems and (6)
 (ATTRACT) presentation, it will give you a lot more (7)
 (CONFIDENT) when using your computer and show you how you can never get a lot of (8) (PLEASE) out of it. The Computer User's Friend is always being used by many thousands of (9)
 (SATISFY) customers and, as they will tell you, it takes the (10)
 (WORRIED) out of using your computer.

Part 3: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense or form. (10 points)

- His sister (give) a car for her twentieth birthday next year.
- I (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.
- He (elect) president of the football club at their last meeting.
- My room (not clean) yet.
- The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- Many books (write) about the Second World War.

7. The name of the new town(choose) by the committee tomorrow.
8. Present day problems demand that we(be) ready for any emergency.
9. You(not go) there because he did not expect you.
10. You(walk) too fast. That's why you are tired.

II. READING COMPREHENSION: (25 points)

Part 1: Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only ONE word in each space. The first one has been done for you (0). (10 points)

Everyone is becoming aware that the environment is a (0) **serious** issue. However, we have not done (1)to deal with this problem because we seem to wait for governments to (2) actions. In my opinion, individuals can do many things to help (3)the problem. To begin (4), we can be more responsible in the (5) we dispose of waste. We should not throw rubbish into lakes and (6) Moreover, we also need to (7)the water we use. Fresh water (8)drinking is running out in many (9) of the world. Finally, I think that if we use (10) transport more we can reduce air pollution in cities.

Part 2: Read the passage below and choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D. (5 points)

"Students should be allowed to study without worrying about and grades. Fortunately, most educators are becoming aware of the fact that students have different interests and abilities. However, the regimentation resulting from grades still exists. Grades often stifle creativity. Competing for better grades causes many students to turn down opportunities to pursue music, dramatics and sports. Grades impose an arbitrary standard of success on everyone. I do not demand as some extremists do, that grades be abolished immediately. However, I do believe that less emphasis should be placed on grades. I hope that some day grades will become optional at Village High School."

Written by Magdalena Smith

1. Magdalena Smith thinks it is important for
 - A. students to get good jobs.
 - B. students to participate in music, dramatics, and sports.
 - C. students to complete more for grades.
 - D. educators to have more control over grades.
2. Which of the following states a fact about grades at Village High School?
 - A. They are not useful.
 - B. They foster unnecessary competition.
 - C. They should be optional.
 - D. They are currently in use.
3. Grades
 - A. promote creativity
 - B. enhance competition.
 - C. limit creativity.
 - D. limit success.
4. Which of the following is not an opinion expressed by Magdalena Smith?
 - A. Grades should be abolished.
 - B. Grades impose arbitrary standards of success.
 - C. Students should be able to learn without worrying about grades.
 - D. Competition may discourage students from pursuing subjects such as drama and art.
5. Magdalena Smith thinks that there should be
 - A. more emphasis on grades.
 - B. less emphasis on grades.
 - C. less emphasis on music, dramatics and sports
 - D. less emphasis on an arbitrary standard of success.

Part 3: read the passage below and choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D (10 points)

TRAFFIC IN OUR CITIES

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This causes many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk of accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to (1)people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible approach is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by (2)charges of parking and bringing in tougher fines for anyone who (3)the law. In addition,

drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, (4)as "road pricing", is already being introduced in a (5)of cities, using a special electronic card fixed to the windscreen of the car.

Another way of (6)with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the (7)of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the center. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the (8)stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important thing is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to (9)the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares (10)at an acceptable level.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. make | B. arrange | C. suggest | D. persuade |
| 2. A. enlarging | B. increasing | C. growing | D. developing |
| 3. A. crosses | B. refuses | C. breaks | D. cracks |
| 4. A. named | B. seen | C. called | D. known |
| 5. A. quantity | B. number | C. total | D. sum |
| 6. A. doing | B. handling | C. dealing | D. solving |
| 7. A. outskirts | B. border | C. outside | D. limit |
| 8. A. late | B. end | C. complete | D. final |
| 9. A. pass on | B. throw away | C. give up | D. leave out |
| 10. A. taken | B. kept | C. given | D. stood |

III. WRITING: (30 points)

Part 1: Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown, so that the meaning remains the same. (10 points)

- "If I were you, I wouldn't trust Mary" she told Sam.
→ She advised
- We arrived too late to see the first film.
→ We didn't
- She usually stays up so late.
→ She's not used
- It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.
→ The man

5. Since we had nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.

→ Having

6. No one has lived in that house for years.

→ That house

7. "Would you mind not smoking in here?"

→ I'd rather

8. Sue is excited about going to Spain on holiday.

→ Sue is looking

9. I only made that terrible mistake because i wasn't thinking.

→ If

10. I've never read a more romantic story.

→ It is

Part 2: Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. (10 points)

1. There is no sugar left in our kitchen. (run)

.....

2. It would be difficult for me to finish the work by the weekend. (difficulty)

.....

3. I'd rather not spend another day at the beach. (feel)

.....

4. Sally might not bring her camera to the party, so I'll take mine. (in)

.....

5. When he walked out of the meeting, he didn't say goodbye to everyone. (without)

.....

6. Tan looks nothing like his father. (take)

.....

7. My parents were always telling me what to do when I was small. (being)

.....

8. I can't describe people as well as you can. (better)

.....

9. If I don't leave now, I'll miss the train. (unless)

.....

10. They left early because they didn't want to get caught in the traffic.
(avoid)

.....

Part 3: In about 150 words, write about the "AO DAI" show at Hue Festival 2006. (10 points)

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THE END

PHẦN 4: ĐÁP ÁN

PHẦN 1: MỘT SỐ ĐIỂM NGŨ PHÁP CƠ BẢN VÀ BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

TENSES

- I. 1. tell – get – have – change – eat – drink.
 2. gets – opens – makes – does – washes – washes
 3. go – looks – sees – runs – play – hear
- II. 1. are working 2. is getting 3. are staying 4. am coming
 5. is starting 6. is happening 7. are making / am trying 8. am looking
- III. 1. came 2. stopped 3. saw 4. worked
 5. didn't enjoy 6. wrote 7. wasn't 8. laughed
 9. didn't have 10. went
- IV. 1. was having 2. was working 3. were having 4. was waiting
 5. was talking 6. was walking 7. were...doing 8. was cooking
 9. was living 10. was eating
- V. 1. have never seen 2. Have...seen 3. Has...stopped 4. have just had
 5. has driven 6. haven't seen 7. Have...visited 8. has worked
 9. have ever seen 10. has lost / has happened
- VI. 1. Have ... been running 2. has been talking
 3. have been studying 4. have been waiting
 5. have ... been doing 6. has been playing
 7. Has... been sitting 8. hasn't been feeling
- VII. 1. had had 2. had done
 3. got / had broken 4. had joked
 5. had done / had made 6. wasn't / had gone
 7. didn't go / had already seen 8. had worked
- VIII. 1. had been playing / started 2. gave up / had been smoking
 3. had been working 4. had known
 5. had been doing / arrived 6. had been living
 7. looked / had been doing 8. had just turned / had been watching
- IX + X + XI:
 1. am going to watch 2. will get 3. will be working 4. will feel
 5. is going to fall 6. will leave 7. will be waiting 8. will be
 9. will wake (are going to wake) 10. are ... going to paint

XII + XIII + XIV + XV:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. will have already started | 2. will have finished | |
| 3. will have lived (will have been living) | | 4. would write |
| 5. could have helped | 6. would be | 7. would buy |
| 8. will have finished | 9. would be able | 10. would have given |

GENERAL EXERCISES:

- I. 1. am going 2. Does ... begin 3. am not going / am staying
 4. are going / begins 5. opens / finishes
 6. is coming / is traveling / arrives / am meeting 7. am not using
 8. does ... finish 9. is staying 10. flows
- II. 1. went 2. haven't finished 3. studied 4. have improved
 5. have cut 6. has given 7. has been 8. saw
 9. Have ... read 10. had
- III. 1. have been staying (have stayed) 2. have lived / have decided
 3. have been waiting / hasn't come 4. has been working / hasn't had
 5. has been writing / haven't finished 6. still haven't found
 7. Have ... finished 8. haven't been waiting
 9. have been sleeping (have slept) 10. have been trying
- IV. 1. had mixed / started 2. had given 3. was / spent
 4. came 5. saw 6. had started / entered
 7. had been attacked / lay 8. understood / had explained
 9. saw / had broken / stopped 10. had gone
- V. 1. will be having 2. will still be doing 3. will be working
 4. will have finished 5. will have done 6. will have been polluted.
 7. will be having 8. will have written
 9. will be waiting 10. Will ... have written

EXERCISE:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. do you think | 2. am living (have been living) | 3. pay / try |
| 4. have (have had) / will send | 5. don't expect / are you doing | |
| 6. don't understand / are waiting | 7. hadn't arrived / knew / had missed | |
| 8. Will... let / hear | 9. are talking | 10. have ever seen |
| 11. went | 12. did | 13. haven't seen |
| 14. is raining | | |
| 15. will arrive | 16. have already decided | 17. had stolen |
| 18. had been | 19. have completed | 20. leave |
| 21. fell | | |
| 22. flows | 23. stopped | 24. had bought / had moved |
| 25. saw | 26. rises | 27. haven't had |
| 28. is | | |
| 29. was | 30. Do ... intend | 31. will have been waiting |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 32. arrive will have been sleeping | 33. have lived / have decided |
| 34. discovered | 35. was waiting |
| 37. smells | 36. is snowing |
| 40. has never been | 38. have been writing |
| 43. will have been given | 39. am listening |
| 45. did ... buy / am going to | 42. went |
| 47. would lie | 41. has stolen |
| 50. have been | 44. Have ... left |
| 53. Have ... started | 46. hadn't misunderstood |
| 56. has worked | 48. will answer |
| 59. Has ... caught | 49. were ... doing |
| 62. are often complaining | 51. had looked |
| 65. have ... been | 52. were sitting |
| 68. went / had done | 54. will have started |
| 71. have hoped / read | 55. have been |
| 73. will eat / depends | 57. ate |
| 76. went | 58. was listening / rang |
| 77. helps | 60. haven't talked |
| 80. will have finished | 61. opens |
| 82. has experienced | 63. is raining |
| 85. was watching | 64. will ... do |
| 88. have existed | 67. has |
| 91. has been is | 70. do ... do |
| 93. was playing / came | 72. found / had lost |
| 96. was | 74. have ... done |
| 97. hadn't flown | 75. haven't managed |
| 99. have bought / Do ... want | 78. gets |
| | 79. are going |
| | 81. finds (has found) |
| | 83. causes |
| | 84. is / will be |
| | 86. am staying |
| | 87. has been ringing |
| | 89. has studied |
| | 90. took |
| | 92. have already decided |
| | 94. had / could go |
| | 95. hasn't rained |
| | 98. Have ... washed |
| | 100. will have caught |

SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. are | 2. are | 3. is | 4. studies | 5. is | 6. is | 7. have |
| 8. are | 9. is | 10. have | 11. were | 12. is | 13. is | |
| 14. have | 15. does | 16. is | 17. are | 18. are | 19. is | 20. is |
| 21. is | 22. work | 23. speak | 24. developes | 25. pleases | 26. are | |
| 27. has | 28. is | 29. means | 30. require | 31. is | 32. fly | 33. is |
| 34. is | 35. was | 36. makes | 37. is | 38. has | 39. agree | |
| 40. thinks | | 41. is | 42. is | 43. has | 44. is | 45. are |
| 46. makes | | 47. knocks | 48. are | 49. know | 50. have | |

VERBS THAT REQUIRE THE INFINITIVE OR THE GERUND TO FOLLOW

EXERCISES (A + B)

- I. 1. watching 2. to go 3. going 4. waiting 5. to go
6. barking 7. to call 8. having 9. missing 10. to find.

- II. 1. He seems to have lost weight.
2. Tom appears to be worried about something.
3. You seem to know a lot of people.
4. My English seems to be getting better.
5. That car appears to have broken down.
6. David tends to forget things.
7. They claim to have solved the problem.

- III. 1. working 2. to do 3. writing 4. to do 5. to read
6. asking 7. to cheat 8. to see 9. copying 10. to believe
11. writing.

EXERCISE (C + D):

- 1.... me to use his car.
2.... it to rain.
3.... him do what he wants.
4.... him look older.
5.... you to know the truth.
6.... me to phone my sister.
7.... me to apply for the job.
8.... me not to say anything to the police.
9.... not to believe everything he says.
10. ... you to travel round more easily.



EXERCISES (E)

- I. 1. cutting 2. to see 3. driving 4. to go 5. to go 6. raining
7. to buy 8. breaking 9. to pay / to be repaired 10. to shut
- II. 1. A → being 2. D → to find 3. A → him to take
4. B → not to remove 5. B → to vote
- III. 2. ... changing the batteries?
3. ... turning it the other way.
4. ... solving mysteries.
5. ... taking / to take risks.
6. ... moving the aerial?

REPORTED SPEECH

- I. 1. Mary warned her friend not to tell anyone or she would be sorry.
 2. Carol told Peter not to make so much noise.
 3. Peter invited Nick to stay for lunch.
 4. Pat asked me to sign the certificate for him.
 5. He told me he had been learning English for seven years then.
 6. My neighbours said that they had moved there 3 years before.
 7. She asked him why he wanted the job.
 8. He asked Joanna if she was coming to the party that night.
 9. We asked the guide if it would be safe to stay in the mountains for the night if the weather didn't change for the better.
 10. John told me to come and spend a week with them.
- II. 1. ... lunch would not be served after 2 p.m.
 2. ... to tell him that she would come to his house at 7 o'clock that night.
 3. ... Tim to do lots of morning exercises so that his health would be better.
 4. ... to Mary for breaking (having broken) her vase.
 5. ... that Lan should go to Nha Trang in the summer.
 6. ... Jack how long he had studied Japanese.
 7. ... Nga what her favourite subject at the university was.
 8. ... Simpson of cheating (having been cheating).
 9. ... Lan when she would start her new job.
 10. ... Susan if he could borrow her notebook.

PASSIVE VOICE

- I. 1. ... hasn't been signed.
 2. ... was given to Amy and Bob.
 3. ... thought that Mr. Smith was murdered.
 4. ... had her car repaired yesterday.
 5. ... can't be used at the moment.
 6. ... has been built near my school.
 7. ... for extra places in schools had to be made in the 1970s.
 8. ... was said that Napoleon died from poison. / was said to die from poison.
 9. ... of the concert hasn't been decided yet.
 10. ... those tractors made in this country or are they imported?
- II. 1. is thought 2. be told 3. was invented
 4. wasn't told / has been discharged 5. Were ... seen
 6. was repaired / was given 7. are going to be given
 8. were given 9. being started 10. hasn't been seen

- III. 1. He objects to his appearance being laughed at.
 2. They will catch all the prisoners again by tonight.
 3. My report card should have been signed by my father.
 4. People speak English widely in the world.
 5. You will be told the truth.
 6. My school gave me a big scholarship last year.
 7. I don't believe that Shakespeare wrote this play.
 8. When will they tell us about that news?
 9. Children aren't allowed / permitted to play with matches.
 11. Some problems have been had at the university recently.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- I. 1. whose 2. who / that 3. whom 4. where
 5. which / that 6. when 7. why 8. which
 9. whose 10. which
- II. 1. ... whom / who I told you about lives next door to me.
 2. ... you move the chair on which you are sitting?
 3. ... Brenda, who lives upstairs.
 4. ... we went to on our holiday was very beautiful.
 5. ... tell me the place where you had lots of good memories?
 6. ... her dictionary, the cover of which has come off.
 7. ... very much for the present which you sent me.
 8. ... came to the party in patched jeans, which surprised other guests.
 9. ... my friend Hoa, whose parents are working in the same company.
 10. ... remembers her childhood, when she had lots of good memories.
- III. 1. who 2. who / that 3. whom 4. which / x
 5. who 6. which / x 7. whose 8. which
 9. who 10. which 11. which / x 12. which
 13. which / x 14. whose 15. who

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

- I. 1. will send 2. would ... do / were 3. had understood
 4. had / would lend 5. had studied / wouldn't have failed
 6. could speak / would go 7. continue / will not say
 8. had let 9. will have 10. is / will be

- II. 1. ... hadn't lost my passport last week, I wouldn't be having a lot of troubles now.
 2. ... I were rich and famous.
 3. ... you promise to try harder, I won't help you.
 4. ... if / though the flat is very noisy, they enjoy living there.
 5. ... hadn't saved me, I would have been drowned.
 6. ... it rains / starts raining, millions of pounds' worth of crops will be lost.
 7. ... you press this button, this machine will start.
 8. ... had had a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
 9. ... into the house if someone has a key.
 10. ... today weren't an awful day, we could / would go to the beach.

- III. 1. have saved up 2. will try 3. is 4. will have saved up
 5. haven't lost 6. had 7. would have left
 8. keep 9. will be running 10. has been
 11. haven't noticed 12. is still raining 13. have decided
 14. hasn't phoned you up yet 15. don't tell

SUBJUNCTIVE

- I. 1. left → leave 2. called → call 3. correct
 4. has forgotten → forget 5. took → take
 6. were waiting → wait 7. correct
 8. I advise that you (should) 9. found → find 10. correct

- II. 1. He suggests that all the poor people be / should be helped.
 2. The government are going to stipulate that all citizens not smoke / should not smoke in public places.
 3. It is our wish that he do what he pleases.
 4. It is requested that answers be / should be written legibly.
 5. They insisted that we have / should have dinner with them.
 6. The doctor recommended that we see / should see a specialist.
 7. She demanded that I apologize to her for breaking her favorite vase.
 8. It is essential that you not be / should not be late for the meeting tomorrow.
 9. It is necessary for us to meet together twice a month.
 10. It is important for him to attend the course regularly.

PREPOSITIONS

- i. 1. for / for 2. for 3. x 4. in / about 5. to 6. for
 7. x 8. with 9. off / about 10. from / under
- ii. 1. ashamed 2. keen 3. talking / boasting 4. late 5. full
 6. trust 7. accused 8. succeeded 9. pleased 10. begins
- iii. 1. Your story reminds me of somebody I knew a long time ago.
 2. I have been trying to learn English but I am not very satisfied with my progress.
 3. The advantage of living alone is that you can do what you like.
 4. There has been a sharp rise in the cost of living in the past few years.
 5. It was a bit careless of you to leave the door unlocked when you went out.
 6. I thanked everybody for all the help they had given me.
 7. Police are searching for the man who escaped from prison.
 8. I am not used to studying all night.
 9. I understood the problem after it had been explained to me.
 10. Helen is very excited about going to work in Germany.

PHẦN 2: BÀI TẬP RÈN LUYỆN

TEST 1

- I. 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. B
 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. A
 15. C 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. C
- II. 1. Do you know / will show 2. arrived / was writing
 3. would have enjoyed 4. went
 5. will have built 6. had finished / went
 7. has been working 8. has broken
 9. are you doing / are going 10. didn't feel / had died
- III. 1. in 2. for 3. during 4. at 5. in
 6. at 7. on 8. on 9. in 10. at
- IV. 1. majority 2. dressed 3. appearance 4. nearby
 5. musician 6. modernize 7. fashionable 8. compulsory
 9. admitted 10. sleeplessness
- V. 1. I could fly a plane.
 2. has given me 2 tickets to the concert.
 3. been painting / painted the house for 2 hours.
 4. Frank of breaking her radio.

- VII. 1. I don't think he'll be able to get the job.
2. What do you think of going to evening classes?
3. Why don't you live in the dormitory on campus?
4. When did you begin to study / studying English?
5. How many languages can you speak?
6. Do you have any difficulty in studying a foreign language?
7. How do you learn English in your country?
8. If you want to attend the course, you must pass the written exam.
9. We can save natural resources by using solar energy.
10. I hear that Tet is a traditional holiday in your country.

- ## TEST 2

- II. 1. was 2. went 3. studied 4. met 5. saw
6. fell 7. got 8. had 9. left 10. became
11. started 12. walked 13. won 14. died

- IV. - generations
- apparently
- unwilling
- suited
- contribution
- third
- truth
- equally
- surprising
- politicians

- V. 1. You won't know what to do unless you listen to it carefully.
 2. This film wasn't as good as I thought it would be.
 3. Your car cost less than mine.
 4. The more you eat, the fatter you get.
 5. The top shelf was too high for the children to reach.
 6. We have run out of ice-cream.
 7. George said it was the best he could do.
 8. Bicycles must not be ridden on the station platform.
 9. I'd rather you started work next week.
 10. That door needn't be locked.

- VI. 1. C → doing
 2. D → for
 3. C → an honest man
 4. B → children
 5. A → of
 6. A → he
 7. A → had studied
 8. A → review
 9. A → Despite
 10. A → deposit

- VII. 1. She earns her living by selling fruit.
 2. The teams have been playing for an hour.
 3. How long have you been studying English? - Six months.
 4. I shall contact you as soon as they phone me.
 5. This fence was being painted by Tom at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
 6. The man who has just been caught by the police is a dangerous thief.
 7. If I weren't tired tonight, I would go to the movie with you.
 8. Please tell us about the film which you saw last week.
 9. The driver had fallen asleep at the wheel before he had an accident last night.
 10. The country air is fresh, moreover, it is not polluted.

- VIII. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A

TEST 3

- I. 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A
 9. C 10. D 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. B 16. A
 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. D

- II. 1. arrive
 2. have done
 3. can go
 4. will have been polluted
 5. lived
 6. must have been
 7. had been looking
 8. smoked / would have
 9. will be ordered
 10. had had / would have taken

- III. 1. in 2. on 3. at 4. in 5. on / at
 6. on 7. off 8. to 9. in 10. at / on
 11. for 12. to 13. at 14. of 15. on 16. at

- IV. 1. unkindness 6. arrival
 2. unsociable 7. failure
 3. addition 8. continual
 4. magician 9. awake
 5. acknowledge 10. scientists

- V. 1. Mr Benson is old, he runs 3 miles before breakfast.
 2. operating immediately can you save your eyesight.
 3. job I'm interested in, it's the people.
 4. you run, the fitter you get.
 5. better meal (before)
 6. to Susan for giving / for having given her the wrong number.
 7. to wait for a few minutes.
 8. better at describing people than I am.
 9. I had known you were coming, I would have waited for you.
 10. is said to be better than cure.

- VI. 1. C → teeth 6. B → is
 2. C → has 7. D → such a short /
 3. B → his 8. A → intelligent en
 4. C → used 9. B → many
 5. C → eat 10. A → fewer

- VII. 1. I expect that you'll be surprised to get the letter from me.
 2. As you can see the address above, I am in hospital.
 3. Last Wednesday, I had an accident when I was driving from work.
 4. A child ran out in front of my car and I had to stop so suddenly that a car behind crashed me.
 5. Luckily, I was wearing my seatbelt, so I wasn't injured badly although I have to stay here until next Friday.
 6. It's very boring and I will be pleased to see if you have any spare time.
 7. Visiting hours are from 7.00 to 9.00 every / in the evening.
 8. I hope you'll be able to come.

- VIII. 1. ill 6. Lead
 2. laws 7. brains / health
 3. smoke 8. lead / exhausts
 4. Air pollution 9. climate
 5. lungs 10. floods

TEST 4

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C
8. B 9. A 10. A 11. D 12. B 13. A 14. B
15. A 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. A

- II. 1. told 6. agreed
2. will find 7. was
3. have been staying 8. remembered
4. have never visited 9. came
5. have been swimming 10. waved

- III. 1. between 6. for
2. during 7. before / by / at
3. at / to / in 8. without
4. to 9. with
5. for 10. at

- IV. - ability
- repeat
- produced
- improvement
- amazing
- identify
- slightly
- composers
- musical
- possibility

- V. 1. will be caught again by tonight.
2. had my car serviced by the mechanic last week.
3. is believed to have been murdered.
4. not as difficult as I thought it would be.
5. were good at English, he would / could get the job.
6. for being / having been late.
7. the blue curtain had been risen, the tragedy began.
8. old to have any more children.
9. has been playing the piano for 10 years.
10. them all afternoon to prepare the birthday party.

- VI. 1. C → had to 6. C → sell
2. C → his 7. C → seen
3. B → at a university 8. B → hadn't sent
4. C → unless 9. A → Because
5. A → such an enjoyable 10. D → properly

- VII. 1. When Jane was young, she wanted to be a nurse.
2. She told everyone she would be a nurse when she grew up.
3. At school she did everything possible to help (to) achieve her ambition.

4. When she was eighteen, she was accepted for training.
5. During her training, she suspected she had made a mistake.
6. But she passed all her examinations and qualified as a nurse.
7. A year later, she left the profession.
8. Poor Jane! She hated / hates the sight of blood.

VIII. A. 1. morde~~rn~~

2. widely

3. ordinary

4. are capable of

5. varied

6. unrelated

7. count

8. accurately

9. human beings

10. prevent

B. 1. Computers are widely used in industry and in universities.

2. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order.

3. Because they can work accurately and at high speeds.

4. The whole process by which machines can be used to work for us is called automation.

5. In the future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy far more leisure than they do today.

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TEST 5

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C
 9. D 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. A
 17. D 18. D 19. C 20. D

II. 1. had gone

2. will send

3. had been

6. is divided

7. had / would lend

8. have been / don't know

(haven't known) / were / moved

4. would you have done

5. was making

9. to post

10. rebuilt

III. 1. at 2. by 3. from 4. of

6. on 7. from 8. about 9. of

5. on

10. to

IV. 1. competitive

2. healthy

3. fascinating

4. performance

5. interested

6. Cultural

7. amazement

8. Unfortunately

9. modernized

10. economical

- V. 1. one falls asleep during the performance.
 2. to make friends in a new school.
 3. us from driving.
 4. to play football before.
 5. the weather was bad, we went out for a walk.
 6. is said to be over 2000 years old.
 7. a two-hour class.
 8. cold for us to go swimming today.
 9. made everybody feel happy.
 10. they had a garden, they would grow vegetables.

- VI. 1. A → reading
 2. C → enjoy
 3. C → because
 4. C → students
 5. B → have been waiting
 6. B → to ring
 7. C → will
 8. B → had been
 9. B → know
 10. D → the others / other ones.

- VII. 1. The baby began to cry / crying in the middle of the night.
 2. My pronunciation is much better and I can understand almost everything.
 3. I am having a great time here in Tokyo.
 4. You can / will pass the examination if you work harder.
 5. Would you mind not smoking in here?
 6. Millions of cards are sent every year.
 7. That is the river where I used to go swimming during / in my childhood.
 8. What has led to the disappearance of some species of fish?
 9. I'm interested in being a receptionist because I like meeting people.
 10. It's a fast and convenient way to get information which is very updated.

- VIII. A. 1. tuition
 2. particularly
 3. free books
 4. to sit (for) an exam
 5. expensive
 6. officially
 7. mad
 8. consist of
 9. kindergarten
 10. intelligence
 B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

TEST 6

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| I. 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. C | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. A | 18. A | 19. D | 20. C |

- III. 1. would visit / lived
 2. looks / doesn't fit / don't know
 3. looked / saw / playing
 4. didn't smoke
 5. have been killed / would die
 6. hadn't been punished
 7. have been listening
 8. took / to walk
 9. went / had finished
 10. was / couldn't answer

- III. 1. with 2. to 3. with 4. at 5. to
 6. for 7. in 8. of 9. all over 10. in

- IV. 1. friendly 6. difficulty
 2. sportsmanship 7. unemployment
 3. produce 8. misery
 4. resistance 9. discouraged
 5. qualified 10. popularity

- V. 1. known each other since we were students.
 2. interested in / fond of / keen on traveling by plane.
 3. to have been in prison several times.
 4. feel as tired as I did yesterday.
 5. about painting the house green.
 6. rich enough to buy a country house
 7. I had known you were coming, I would have waited for you.
 8. built last month is very beautiful.
 9. not to get lost, we took up a map.
 10. must be finished by six o'clock.

- VI. 1. P → visit 6. B → whose
 2. C → in front of 7. D → them
 3. D → problems 8. B → is
 4. B → were 9. C → in finding
 5. C → poets 10. C → expelling

- VIII. 1. Thank you very much for your letter which arrived a few days ago.
 2. It was lovely to hear from you.
 3. I'm sorry that I haven't written for such a long time but I've been very busy.
 4. As you know, we bought a new house in September.
 5. It was in very bad condition and it needed a lot of work.
 6. We have finished most of it now and it looks very nice.
 7. Peter and I have decided to give a house-warming party on May 3rd.
 8. Do you think you will be able to come?
 9. Please give me a ring and let me know if you can make it.
 10. I am really looking forward to seeing you again.

VIII. a - frighten
b - message

1. B

2. D

c - burning
d - to light

3. D

4. D

e - quickly

5. B

TEST 7

- I. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. A
9. A 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B
17. A 18. C 19. B 20. D

II. 1. wouldn't have come

2. would you do

3. talks / were

4. lived

5. talking / had happened

6. have never heard

7. finish / will have been

8. was destroyed

9. will be having

10. was

III. 1. in 2. on 3. of / for

4. on / at

5. of

6. at / with (in) / from

7. in / about

8. with / in / with

9. on / into / of 10. of / at

IV. 1. reduction

2. awake

3. solution

4. death

5. carriage

6. fun

7. legendary

8. unforgettable

9. disadvantage

10. purity

V. 1. I had enough money, I could lend you.

2. usually very sunny in southern countries.

3. she hadn't bought that cheap television.

4. haven't changed the regulation yet.

5. is not warm enough for me to wear in winter.

6. such a cold day that we stayed indoors.

7. goods she sells, the more profit she'll make.

8. the trip was expensive, Mai's family was glad to go to Britain.

9. he hadn't been lazy, he would have passed the examination.

10. has been taught at the university of Tokyo by Mr Smith since 1988.

VI. 1. A → using

2. B → caused

3. C → returned

4. B → had taken

5. B → less

6. C → is

7. B → is

8. D → hasn't finished

9. C → had seen

10. D → is

VII. 1. We were very tired last night because we had played football in the afternoon.

2. That match would have been great fun if it had not rained yesterday.

3. That was the play performed on the stage by the famous actors and actresses last night.

4. The stands were being filled by spectators when we arrived.

5. The football fans have been gathering into the stadium since I arrived.

6. This is the most powerful machine in our fields.

7. Oliver Twist was such an unhappy boy that he ran away to London.

8. I saw Mary walking with her mother into the concert hall.

9. Lan had him check her ticket before she got on the train.

10. The story is short enough for us to read in one hour.

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

TEST 8

I. 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B
8. D 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. C 13. A 14. A
15. B 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. C

II. 1. going 6. was painted
2. have / will write 7. don't leave / 'll call
3. would have visited / had known 8. don't know / is talking
4. has broken 9. is not allowed
5. will have been finished 10. has not changed

III. 1. since 6. under
2. across 7. in / of
3. from / to...on...of 8. of
4. of...by 9. on / at
5. for 10. till

IV. 1. quarrelsome 6. enthusiastic
2. acknowledge 7. peaceful
3. success 8. resignation
4. unsatisfactory 9. unreliable
5. foretell 10. rewrite

V. 1. was too long for me to finish in half an hour.

2. in making her answer the question.

3. they cleaned the windows, the rooms would look lighter / wouldn't look dark.

4. not to call him that insulting name.
5. I had gone to the English class last night.
6. really interesting to listen to music in the free time.
7. interested in technology.
8. you didn't take photos in this building.
9. hadn't helped me yesterday, I couldn't have finished my assignment in time.
10. me to think carefully before I decided anything.

- VI.**
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. B → quickly | 6. A → on |
| 2. A → shocked | 7. D → fast |
| 3. D → loss | 8. A → put up with |
| 4. A → offered | 9. A → met |
| 5. C → enjoying | 10. C → hadn't ignored |

- VII.**
1. I'm having a lot of trouble now because I lost my passport last week.
 2. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.
 3. I applied for the job but was turned down.
 4. Although her leg was broken, she managed to get out of the car.
 5. Cyclists are not allowed to ride on the station platform.
 6. My motorbike really needs to be repaired soon.
 7. The thief suddenly realised that the police were watching him.
 8. I would like to express my thanks for everything you have done for me.
 9. The authorities have improved the public transport system here recently.
 10. I was surprised to discover that my school was a long way from the city center.

- VIII. ***
1. bury
 2. suddenly
 3. dead
 4. sometimes
 5. remember

- | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------|
| * 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. B | 6. C | 7. C | 8. C |

TEST 9

- I.**
- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A | 6. B | 7. B |
| 8. B | 9. C | 10. D | 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C |
| 15. C | 16. D | 17. C | 18. C | 19. C | 20. B | |

- II. 1. wouldn't have made
2. fails / won't be able
3. playing
4. had...finished / opened
5. will be / writes (has written)

- III. 1. about / of
2. in
3. from / in
4. with / at
5. of / on

- IV. 1. arrival
2. perfectly
3. proud
4. Central
5. modern

6. is now studying
7. can be collected
8. have written
9. has returned
10. introduce

6. for
7. of / in
8. to / of
9. of
10. of

6. friendly
7. disapproval
8. loss
9. irresponsible
10. misunderstood

V. 1. Anne's illness she insisted on going to work.

2. little time for us to eat now.

3. been working for this company for 5 years.

4. such a cold night that we stayed indoors.

5. seen a ghost film for ages.

6. up their minds not to come.

7. not to come until she came back.

8. I had a dictionary, I could look the words up.

9. They finally chose the first of May the Day of International Solidarity of the working people in 1899.

10. my friend Helen had been able to come / had come to my birthday party.

VI. 1. A → frightened

2. D → completely

3. C → advice

4. A → were

5. C → goes

6. C → does

7. B → to smoke

8. C → higher than

9. D → an

10. D → to appear

VII. 1. Thanks for replying so quickly to my last letter.

2. I am glad you are / will be able to put me up when I come to London.

3. You must have been surprised to receive a letter from me.

4. I am really looking forward to seeing you again after so long.

5. I met someone recently who told me you had taken a job.

6. Have you been working at Brooks Bank for long?

2. surprisingly
3. curiosity
4. automatically
5. intensely

6. numerous
7. newsboy
8. totally
9. blessing
10. set up

* 1. D

2. B

3. C

4. A

I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. B
8. C 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B
15. D 16. C 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. C

- II. 1. haven't been sleeping
2. would tell / were
3. realized / had been overworking
4. will be cleaning / does
5. went / didn't have / wanted
6. arrived / had gone
7. are you thinking
8. are discussing
9. had been shown
10. is sitting / learning / will be /
sitting/ learning

- III.**
- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. by | 2. at (by) | 3. with | 4. into | 5. up |
| 6. up / at | 7. out | 8. to | 9. to / in | 10. up / of |

- IV. 1. impossible / purified
2. inconvenient
3. slight
4. surprisingly
5. addiction
6. Inspiration
7. careless
8. anxiety
9. increasingly
10. dissatisfied

- V. 1. as far as we thought it would be.
2. dry enough for us to sit on.
3. to be one hundred years old.
4. years since I enjoyed myself so much.
5. you work, the easier you will find it to get good marks.
6. I had invited her to my birthday party.
7. tall enough to be a good basketball player.
8. Mr Benson is old, he runs eight miles before breakfast.
9. is so strong that some people can't understand her.
10. I am going to visit China next year.

VI. 1. C → to

2. D → with

3. D → less

4. A → write

5. C → because of

6. B → painted

7. A → Despite

8. C → advertised

9. A → raising

10. A → rewrite

VII. 1. We haven't seen you for such a long time.

2. We're really pleased that we moved to the country because we were getting so fed up with living in London.

3. In the city there was so much traffic and noise and there was no time to relax.

4. Here in the country, life is slower and much more peaceful.

5. Now, for example, we're able to go for a walk with the dog across the fields before breakfast.

6. The children are enjoying the fresh air and have made a lot of new friends.

7. The people here are helpful, kind and ever so friendly.

8. But we do miss all our friends in London, especially you, Jan.

9. Do come and see us soon.

10. We're all looking forward to seeing you again.

VIII. 1B 2C 3B 4D 5C 6A 7D

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PHẦN III: CÁC ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH

LỚP 9 THCS NĂM HỌC 2005-2006 (Vòng 1)

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (40 points)

Part 1: (15 points)

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Key	A	C	B	C	B	D	B	A	D	A	C	C	D	A	B

Part 2: (10 points)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. memorial | 2. personal | 3. information | 4. historic |
| 5. additional | 6. culture | 7. missing | 8. marvellous |
| 9. looking | 10. energetic | | |

Part 3: (15 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 1. spent | 2. realised | 3. should have studied | 4. had |
| 5. is always / has always been | 6. saw | 7. applied | |
| 8. was accepted | 9. has found | 10. wouldn't have got | |
| 11. hadn't gained | 12. benefit | 13. are seen | |
| 14. enhances | 15. are encouraging | | |

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II. READING: (35 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

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

Part 2: (10 points)

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

Part 3: (15 points)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. was | 2. died | 3. life | 4. play | 5. had |
| 6. joined | 7. and | 8. of | 9. music | 10. been |
| 11. world | 12. was | 13. as | 14. had | 15. in |

III. WRITING: (25 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

- I wish I had time to come and help you with your homework.
- Why don't we visit the museum this afternoon?

3. The classrooms are cleaned every day.
4. He suggested going out for a while. / we should go out for a while.
5. He got wet because he forgot his umbrella.
6. During the week I get up earlier than at the weekend.
7. The college where I study is not far from my apartment.
8. Yesterday morning I was eating / having breakfast when my friend Marco arrived.
9. Marco said: " Don't forget your tennis racket."
10. We play tennis once a week every Wednesday afternoon.

Part 2: (15 points)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. a | 2. as | 3. ✓ | 4. one | 5. they |
| 6. ✓ | 7. to | 8. about | 9. ✓ | 10. ✓ |
| 11. on | 12. you | 13. the | 14. do | 15. ✓ |

*** Total score of Paper 1: 100 points**

ĐỀ THI HỌC SINH GIỎI TỈNH
LỚP 9 THCS NĂM HỌC 2005-2006 (Vòng 2)

I. LISTENING: (20 points)

Part 1: (6 points)

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Key	C	B	A	C	B	C	A	A	B	C	A	A

Part 2: (9 points)

1. Five past one.
2. Ten o'clock.
3. Twenty past nine.
4. Twenty - three minutes past two.
5. Eighteen minutes past three.
6. Quarter to eight.
7. Half past seven.
8. Twenty - five past eleven.
9. Ten to twelve.

Part 3: (5 points)

1. Scotland.
2. By train.

3. About five hours.
4. At her friends' flat.
5. She visited the castles and did a lot of shopping.

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (33 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

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

Part 2: (15 points)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 've been living | 6. made | 11. have...done/ have...been doing |
| 2. have been doing | 7. saw | 12. finished / 've finished |
| 3. 've worked / 've been working | 8. filmed | 13. 've been helping |
| 4. Have ... met | 9. 've become | 14. have been working |
| 5. 've worked | 10. met | 15. have ... been doing |

Part 3: (8 points)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. regularly | 2. competition | 3. preparation | 4. challenging |
| 5. friendship | 6. Dedicated | 7. ambitious | 8. achievement |

III. READING: (22 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

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

Part 2: (12 points)

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6
Key	E	B	F	G	C	A

IV. WRITING: (25 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

1. I wish I could go to the game next Saturday.
2. Is it necessary for me to fill in any forms?
3. If I hadn't heard the two of them talking, I wouldn't have found out the truth.
4. I need to post this letter tonight.
5. This is such good food that I'm going to have some more.
6. I'd like you to give me some advice.
7. She told us not to smoke in the house.

8. I asked them why they had not mentioned the problem before.
9. If you did enough exercise you would be fit.
10. I bought myself some good new clothes which I need for my new job.

Part 2: (15 points)

Total score: 100 points

KỶ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 CHUYÊN TỈNH THỪA THIÊN HUẾ NĂM HỌC: 2005 - 2006

I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: (45 points)

Part 1: (15 points)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	A	D	B	B	D	A	C	A	A	C	C	D	D	A

Part 2: (10 points)

1. of 2. in 3. from 4. to / till 5. of
6. for 7. at 8. of 9. with 10. for

Part 3: (10 points)

1. were caught / were leaving 5. are emptied
2. hadn't been delivered 6. had been snowing
3. arrive / will be picked up / taken 7. were killed
4. fell out

Part 4: (10 points)

1. inexpensive 2. international 3. roughly 4. Italian
5. household 6. successfully 7. Musicals 8. fashionable
9. speciality 10. untouched

II. READING COMPREHENSION: (30 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

1. roads 2. accident 3. the 4. more
5. drivers / men 6. cars 7. is 8. driver
9. better 10. dangerous

Part 2: (15 points)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	C	C	B	D	A	D	B	A	C	B	C	D	A	D

Part 3: (5 points)

- 1.T
2. DS
3. T
4. T
5. F

III. WRITING (25 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	H	A	F	B	J	D	C	E	K

Part 2: (5 points)

1. He reminded me to arrive on time for the interview the following day.
2. I wish I had known I had to write my name in block capitals.
3. This man no longer smokes.
4. You will have an opportunity of meeting her later.
5. I'm sorry for having forgotten the tickets.

Part 3: (10 points)

Total: 100 points



KỶ THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT QUỐC HỌC

THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

KHÓA NGÀY: 19/06/2006

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I.GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: (45 points)

Part 1: (25 points)

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Key	A	A	D	C	B	B	C	D	B	D	A	D	C
Q	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Key	B	B	C	B	D	D	C	A	B	A	A	C	

Part 2: (10 points)

1. annoyance
2. simple
3. confusing
4. impression
5. interest
6. attractive
7. confidence
8. pleasure
9. satisfied
10. worry

Part 3: (10 points)

1. will be given
2. have read
3. was elected
4. hasn't been cleaned
5. had gone
6. were written
7. will be chosen
8. be / should be
9. shouldn't have gone
10. have been walking

II. READING COMPREHENSION (25 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

1. much

2. take

3. solve

4. with

5. way
6. rivers

7. save

8. for

9. parts

10. public

Part 2: (5 points)

1. B

2. D

3. C

4. A

5. B

Part 3: (10 points)

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

III. WRITING: (30 points)

Part 1: (10 points)

- She advised Sam not to trust Mary.
- We didn't arrive in time / early enough to see the first film.
- She's not used to going to bed early.
- The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car.
- Having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
- That house has been empty for years.
- I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.
- Sue is looking forward to going to Spain on holiday.
- If I had been thinking, I wouldn't have made that terrible mistake.
- It is the most romantic story I've ever read.

Part 2: (10 points)

- We have run out of sugar.
- I would have difficulty in finishing the work by the weekend.
- I don't feel like spending another day at the beach.
- I'll take my camera in case Sally doesn't bring hers to the party.
- He left the meeting without saying goodbye to everyone.
- Tan doesn't take after his father at all.
- I was always being told what to do by my parents when I was small.
- You're better at describing people than I am.
- I'll miss the train unless I leave now.
- They left early in order to avoid getting caught in the traffic.

Part 3: (10 points)

Total: 100 points

MỤC LỤC

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