

Chuyên đề VII THÌ VÀ SỰ PHỐI HỢP THÌ

TENSES AND SEQUENCE OF TENSES

LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

I. CÁC THÌ TRỌNG TÂM

1. Thì hiện tại đơn

a. Cách dùng

➤ Diễn tả thói quen, hành động thường xuyên xảy ra

Ví dụ: Lucy goes fishing every weekend. (*Lucy đi câu cá mỗi cuối tuần.*)

➤ Diễn tả chân lí, sự thật hiển nhiên

Ví dụ: The moon moves around the earth. (*Mặt trăng quay xung quanh Trái Đất.*)

➤ Nói về lịch trình, bảng biểu

Ví dụ: The train to Tokyo leaves at 10:30. (*Chuyến tàu tới Tokyo rời đi lúc 10:30.*)

➤ Lời chỉ dẫn, hướng dẫn

Ví dụ: You take the train into the city centre and then you take a number five bus. (*Bạn bắt xe buýt vào trung tâm thành phố và rồi đón xe buýt số 5.*)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ to be	Động từ thường
Cấu trúc	I + am (not) He/she/it + is (not) You/we/they + are (not) * is not = isn't are not = aren't	Khẳng định: S + V(inf/s/es) Phủ định S + don't/doesn't + V-inf Nghi vấn Do/Does + S + V-inf?
Ví dụ	He is a doctor (<i>Anh ấy là một bác sĩ.</i>)	Kylie doesn't play the piano. (<i>Kylie không chơi piano.</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➤ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, barely, seldom, never

➤ every day/week/month

➤ once/twice/ three times,... a week/month

2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn

a. Cách dùng

➤ Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói

Ví dụ: I am reading my new book. (*Tôi đang đọc quyển sách mới của mình.*)

➤ Nói về hành động xảy ra trong tương lai gần (có kế hoạch, lịch trình)

Ví dụ: We are going camping at Yen So park this weekend. (*Chúng tôi sẽ đi cắm trại ở công viên Yên Sở vào cuối tuần này.*)

➤ Dùng để phàn nàn về một hành động, hoặc sự việc lặp lại nhiều khiến người khác khó chịu (thường đi với always)

Ví dụ: My sister is always borrowing my pen without asking. (*Chị tôi lúc nào cũng mượn bút của tôi mà không xin phép.*)

➤ Diễn tả sự thay đổi thói quen

Ví dụ: Jane usually goes to school by bike, but today she is going to school by car. (*Jane hay đi học bằng xe đạp, nhưng hôm nay cô ấy đi xe hơi.*)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ
Cấu trúc	Khẳng định: S + am/is/are + V-ing Phủ định: S + am/is/are + not + V-ing Nghi vấn: Am/is/are + S + V-ing?
Ví dụ	I am studying Physics now. (<i>Tôi đang học Vật lí.</i>) We are not playing football. (<i>Chúng tôi đang không chơi đá bóng.</i>) Is he travelling to Da Lat? (<i>Anh ấy sẽ đi Đà Lạt chứ?</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➤ now, right now, at the moment, at present: ngay bây giờ, ngay hiện tại

➤ Câu mệnh lệnh ngắn (thường có dấu chấm than! ở cuối):

+ Look! (*nhìn kìa!*)

+ Watch out! = Look out! (*coi chừng!*)

+ Be careful! (*cẩn thận!*)

+ Listen! (*nghe này!*)

+ Keep silent! (*giữ im lặng!*)

3. Thì quá khứ đơn

a. Cách dùng

➤ Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và chấm dứt trong quá khứ, không liên quan tới hiện tại.

Ví dụ: They bought a brand-new car yesterday. (*Họ đã mua một cái xe mới toanh ngày hôm qua.*)

➤ Diễn tả các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: He opened the door, sat on the chair and turned on the TV. (*Anh ta mở cửa, ngồi xuống*

ghế và bật TV lên.)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ to be	Động từ thường
Cấu trúc	I/he/she/it + was (not) You/we/they + were (not) * was not = wasn't were not = weren't	- Khẳng định: S + V (ed/cột 2) - Phủ định S + didn't + V-inf - Nghi vấn Did + S + V-inf? *did not = didn't
Ví dụ	They were very rich. (Họ đã từng rất giàu có.)	The meal began with soup. (Bữa ăn bắt đầu với món súp.) She didn't phone me. (Cô ấy đã không gọi cho tôi.) Did you feel afraid? (Bạn có cảm thấy sợ không?)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- yesterday (ngày hôm qua), in the past (trong quá khứ) hoặc các khoảng thời gian đã qua (this morning, today, ...)
- last + weelòrmonth/year/summer, ...
- thời gian + ago (long time ago, 2 days ago, 3 years ago, ...)
- mốc thời gian trong quá khứ (in 2014, in 19th century, ...)

4. Thì tương lai đơn

Cách dùng

- Diễn tả sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai

Ví dụ: The new stadium will be the biggest in Asia. (Sân vận động mới sẽ là cái to nhất ở Châu Á.)

- Dự đoán

Ví dụ: I think it will rain this afternoon. (Tôi nghĩ sẽ có mưa chiều nay.)

- Quyết định tại thời điểm nói

Ví dụ: I'll go to Thailand this summer. (Tôi sẽ đến Thái Lan mùa hè này.)

- Lời đề nghị

Ví dụ: We will help you lift that heavy box. (Tôi sẽ giúp bạn nâng cái hộp nặng đó.)

➤ **Lưu ý:** Với lời đề nghị dạng câu hỏi, ta dùng ‘shall’ cho ngôi thứ nhất (we, I)

Ví dụ: Shall I drive you home? (*Tôi đưa bạn về nhà chứ?*)

b Cấu trúc

	Động từ to be	Động từ thường
Cấu trúc	S + will (not) be ... * will not = won't	- Khẳng định: S + will + V-inf - Phủ định: S + will (not) + V-inf - Nghi vấn: Will + S + V-inf?
Ví dụ	Vietnam will be a developed country. (<i>Việt Nam sẽ trở thành một quốc gia phát triển.</i>)	I will finish the project next week. (<i>Tôi sẽ hoàn thành dự án này vào tuần tới.</i>) Louis won't meet Liam again. (<i>Louis sẽ không gặp Liam nữa.</i>) Will you go to the party? (<i>Bạn sẽ đến bữa tiệc chứ?</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➤ tomorrow (*ngày mai*), in the future (*trong tương lai*)

➤ next day/week/month/year/summer,...

➤ in + thời gian (*in 5 minutes, in 2 days, ...*)

5. Thì tương lai gần

Tương lai gần được dùng để diễn tả dự định đã được lên kế hoạch và có tính toán trong tương lai và dự đoán về tương lai dựa trên căn cứ ở hiện tại.

a. Cấu trúc

be + going to + V-inf

Ví dụ:

+ We are going to go camping this weekend. (*Chúng ta sẽ đi cắm trại cuối tuần này - dự định đã lên kế hoạch*)

+ It's going to rain. The sky looks so dark. (*Trời sẽ mưa đấy. Trời trông âm u quá - dự đoán dựa trên căn cứ.*)

6. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

a. Cách dùng

➤ Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến thời điểm hiện tại, có thể tiếp diễn trong tương lai,

Ví dụ: Ms. White has been a teacher for 4 years. (*Cô White đã làm giáo viên được 4 năm rồi.*)

➤ Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ không đề cập đến thời gian xảy ra.

Ví dụ: I have been to Paris. (*Tôi đã đi Paris rồi.*)

➤ Diễn tả hành động trong quá khứ để lại dấu hiệu hoặc kết quả ở hiện tại.

Ví dụ: Where have you been, Perry? Your clothes look dirty. (*Bạn đã đi đâu Perry, quần áo bạn trông bẩn quá.*)

➤ Diễn tả trải nghiệm (thường đi với ever, never)

Ví dụ: We have never eaten durian. (*Chúng tôi chưa ăn sầu riêng bao giờ.*)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ to be	Động từ thường
Cấu trúc	S + have/has (not) + been ... * have not = haven't has not = hasn't	- Khẳng định: S + have/has + V (ed/cột 3) - Phủ định: S + have/has (not) + V (ed/cột 3) - Nghi vấn: Have/has + S + V (ed/cột 3)?
Ví dụ	The postman hasn't been yet. (<i>Người đưa thư vẫn chưa tới.</i>)	She has posted a picture. (<i>Cô ấy đã đăng một tấm ảnh.</i>) Have you visited them? (<i>Bạn đã ghé thăm họ chưa?</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➤ For + khoảng thời gian (*for 7 years - được 7 năm*)

➤ Since + mốc thời gian (*since 2014 - từ năm 2014*)

➤ yet (câu phủ định, câu hỏi)

➤ just (vừa mới), already (xong rồi), lately, recently (gần đây), so far (cho đến nay)

➤ ever, never

7. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn

a. Cách dùng

Nói về hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại có thể tiếp tục trong tương lai

Ví dụ: Lily has been practising yoga for 2 hours. (*Lily đã tập yoga được 2 tiếng rồi.*)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ
Cấu trúc	- Khẳng định: S + have/has + been + V-ing - Phủ định: S + have/has (not) + been + V-ing S + have/has (not) + been + V-ing

	- Nghi vấn: Have/has + s + been V-ing? * have not = haven't has not = hasn't
Ví dụ	They have been studying all day. (<i>Họ đã học cả ngày rồi.</i>) How long has the cat been licking his fur? (<i>Con mèo đã liếm lông được bao lâu rồi?</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- all day/week (cả ngày/tuần)
- for, since

	Phân biệt thì hiện tại hoàn thành & hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn	
	Hiện tại hoàn thành	Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn
Giống nhau	➤ Nói về hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ kéo dài tới hiện tại	
Khác nhau	➤ Sự việc kéo dài mang tính ổn định ➤ Nhấn mạnh kết quả	➤ Sự việc tạm thời (thường với thời gian ngắn) ➤ Nhấn mạnh quá trình liên tục

8. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

a. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ tại một thời điểm cụ thể

Ví dụ: Chloe was having dinner at 8 yesterday. (*Chloe đã đang ăn cơm lúc 8 giờ hôm qua.*)

- Diễn tả các hành động xảy ra song song trong quá khứ (thường đi với liên từ while).

Ví dụ: While my mom was cooking, my dad was reading newspapers. (*Trong khi mẹ tôi đang nấu ăn, bố tôi đang đọc báo.*)

- Dùng để phàn nàn nói về một hành động, hoặc sự việc lặp lại nhiều trong quá khứ khiến người khác khó chịu, (thường đi với always).

Ví dụ: She was always coming late. (*Cô ấy đã từng lúc nào cũng đi muộn.*)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ
Cấu trúc	Khẳng định: S + was/were + V-ing Phủ định: S + was/were + not + V-ing Nghi vấn: Was/were + S + V-ing?
Ví dụ	It was eight o'clock. I was writing a letter. (<i>Đó là lúc tám giờ. Tôi đã đang viết thư.</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- giờ/thời điểm + thời gian trong quá khứ (*at 5 am yesterday*)
- at this/that time, at that moment + thời gian trong quá khứ (*at this time last week - vào tầm này*)

tuần trước)

9. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành

a. Cách dùng

➤ Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động hoặc một thời điểm khác trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: After we had finished the project, Linda submitted it to our teacher. (*Sau khi chúng tôi hoàn thành dự án, Linda đã nộp nó cho giáo viên.*)

b. Cấu trúc

	Động từ
Cấu trúc	Khẳng định: S + had + V (ed/cột 3) Phủ định: S + had (not) + V (ed/cột 3) Nghi vấn: Had + S + V (ed/cột 3)?
Ví dụ	I had gone out when my grandparents came. (<i>Tôi đã đi ra ngoài khi ông bà đến.</i>)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➤ before/after (*trước/sau*), when (*khi*), until (*cho đến khi*), as soon as (*ngay sau khi*)

➤ by the time + Quá khứ đơn (*vào lúc*)

II. CÁC THÌ CÒN LẠI (NÂNG CAO)

Thì	Cách dùng	Cấu trúc	Dấu hiệu nhận biết
10. Thì tương lai hoàn thành	Nói về một hành động hoàn thành trước một hành động hoặc một mốc thời gian trong tương lai	(+, -) S + will (not) + have + P2 (?) Will + S + have + P2?	by + thời gian trong tương lai by the time + hiện tại đơn
11. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn	Nói về một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ và đến thời điểm đó vẫn còn tiếp diễn	(+, -) S + had (not) been + V-ing (?) Had + S + been + V-ing?	by + thời gian quá khứ by the time + quá khứ đơn
12. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn	Nói về một hành động sẽ xảy ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong tương lai	(+, -) S + will (not) be + V-ing (?) Will + S + be V-ing?	giờ/thời điểm + thời gian trong tương lai at this/that time + thời gian trong tương lai
13. Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn	Nói về một hành động xảy ra và vẫn đang tiếp	(+, -) s + will (not) have	by then (đến lúc đó)

	diễn tại một thời điểm trong tương lai	been + V-ing (?) Will + s + have been + V-ing?	by the time by + thời gian
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BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Điền thì thích hợp của động từ vào các câu sau

Tra ID Đề [5097] - Tra ID Video [5098]

Question 1 [572875]: We _____ (not finish) our dinner yet.

Question 2 [572876]: They _____ (play) soccer in the garden at the moment.

Question 3 [572877]: Cats _____ (like) to chase mice.

Question 4 [572878]: I think he _____ (arrive) around 8 o'clock.

Question 5 [572879]: By the time I arrived, they _____ (leave) the party.

Question 6 [572880]: She _____ (call) me last night but I _____ (not answer).

Question 7 [572881]: They _____ (live) in that house for ten years before they moved.

Question 8 [572882]: Mia usually _____ (not cook) dinner for her family on Sundays.

Question 9 [572883]: Yesterday, they _____ (visit) the museum downtown.

Question 10 [572884]: The bus _____ (come) at 7:00 AM sharp every weekday.

Question 11 [572885]: We _____ (be) to Paris several times. It's so poetic.

Question 12 [572886]: At 9 PM last night, I _____ (watch) a live sport game on TV.

Question 13 [572887]: Harry and Karl _____ (be) friends since childhood.

Question 14 [572888]: We _____ (wait) for over an hour before the bus finally arrived.

Question 15 [572889]: The team _____ (practice) hard for the upcoming tournament.

Question 16 [572890]: In 2050, George _____ (build) his own house in Ho Chi Minh City.

Question 17 [572891]: At this time yesterday, I _____ (jog) in the schoolyard.

Question 18 [572892]: When she entered the shopping mall, the store _____ (already close).

Question 19 [572893]: Where _____ (you be) two days ago?

Question 20 [572894]: Look! That man _____ (try) to open the door of your car.

Question 21 [572895]: When police _____ (come) to the scene, the robber _____ (escape).

Question 22 [572896]: _____ (you/be) on business to New York next month?

Question 23 [572897]: _____ (Howard ever /post) anything on Instagram?

Question 24 [572898]: Everything _____ (go) well now. We _____ (have) any problems so far.

Question 25 [572899]: Lucy _____ (wash) her clothes five times a week.

Exercise 2. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5099] - **Tra ID Video** [5100]

Question 1 [572900]: They _____ this house last week.

A. paints B. paint C. painted D. was painted

Question 2 [572901]: He _____ with his friends in an apartment since 2006.

A. have live B. lived C. has lived D. is living

Question 3 [572902]: Mr. Nghia _____ English for 25 years.

A. has taught B. taught C. has taught D. was taught

Question 4 [572903]: She promises she _____ her exams next week.

A. will pass B. is going to pass C. passes D. passed

Question 5 [572904]: While she _____ her car, I was walking past.

A. washes B. washed C. was washing D. has washed

Question 6 [572905]: When I _____ the news last night, I _____ shocked.

A. hear/was B. heard/am C. hear/am D. heard/was

Question 7 [572906]: By the time I got home yesterday, everyone _____ to bed.

A. went B. has gone C. had gone D. goes

Question 8 [572907]: Sarah _____ in the pool every morning.

A. swims B. is swimming C. has swum D. swam

Question 9 [572908]: The sun _____ in the east.

A. rises B. rise C. rising D. rose

Question 10 [572909]: We _____ in this neighborhood for five years before we moved to the city.

A. had lived B. have lived C. lived D. were living

Question 11 [572910]: She _____ at the company since she graduated from college.

A. works B. is working C. worked D. has been working

Question 12 [572911]: Liam _____ to the costumes pally. He has been waiting for it for ages.

A. will attend B. attending
C. is going to attend D. has been attending

Question 13 [572912]: When I was a child, I _____ with my friends every day after school.

A. play B. played C. was playing D. have played

Question 14 [572913]: He in this city since he _____ a child.

A. lives/was B. has lived/was
C. lived/has been D. has been living/was

Question 15 [572914]: - We don't have any bread. - I know. I _____ some from the shop then.

Question 6 [572159]: She haven't finished (A) the project (B) although (C) she worked (D) all day.

Question 7 [572160]: Caroline has worn (A) her new yellow dress only once (B) since (C) she buys (D) it.

Question 8 [572161]: When he returned (A), he realized (B) that he left (C) his (D) key in the office.

Question 9 [572162]: When I lived (A) with my grandparents (B), I play (C) badminton every afternoon (D).

Question 10 [572163]: My nephew usually (A) ask (B) me for (C) help when he has (D) difficult homework.

Chuyên đề VII THÌ VÀ SỰ PHỐI HỢP THÌ (tiếp theo)

TENSES AND SEQUENCE OF TENSES (cont)

LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

III. CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP PHỐI THÌ CƠ BẢN

★ Lưu ý: Hầu hết các trường hợp có thể thay đổi thứ tự các vế mệnh đề của câu. Khi đổi vế có liên từ về phía sau, chúng ta bỏ dấu phẩy.

1. Hành động đang xảy ra thì hành động khác xen vào

When/while + QKĐ/QKTD, QKĐ/QKTD

Trong đó:

- Hành động đang xảy ra: quá khứ tiếp diễn

- Hành động xen vào: quá khứ đơn

Ví dụ: When my mom came home, I was playing video games. (*Khi mẹ về nhà, tôi đang chơi điện tử.*)

2. Các hành động xảy ra song song trong quá khứ

While + QKTD, QKTD

Tất cả các hành động đều chia ở thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Ví dụ: While Paula was eating snacks, her parents were watching TV. (*Trong khi Paula đang ăn đồ ăn vặt, bố mẹ cô ấy đang xem ti vi.*)

3. Hành động hoàn thành trước một hành động khác

Trong quá khứ:

After + QKHT, QKD

Before + QKD, QKHT

By the time + QKD, QKHT

Trong đó:

- Hành động hoàn thành trước: quá khứ hoàn thành

- Hành động xảy ra sau: quá khứ đơn

Ví dụ:

+ After Lola and Ann had entered the room, they started discussing the topic. (*Sau khi Lola và Ann đi vào phòng, họ bắt đầu thảo luận về chủ đề đó.*)

+ A suit had been sent to US before we came to the party. (*Trước khi chúng tôi đến bữa tiệc, một bộ vest đã được gửi đến.*)

+ By the time they arrived at the meeting, everyone had left. (*Vào lúc họ đến cuộc họp, mọi người đã rời đi rồi.*)

Trong tương lai:

By the time + Hiện tại đơn, Tương lai hoàn thành

Trong đó:

- Hành động hoàn thành trước: tương lai hoàn thành
- Hành động xảy ra sau: hiện tại đơn

Ví dụ:

By the time the police reach the scene, the killer will have already escaped. (*Vào lúc cảnh sát đến hiện trường, tên sát nhân sẽ rời đi rồi.*)

4. Kết hợp và chuyển đổi giữa thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Kết hợp:

Hiện tại hoàn thành + since + Quá khứ đơn

Ví dụ:

Ms. My has been an English teacher since she graduated from university. (*Cô My đã là một giáo viên tiếng Anh kể từ khi cô ấy tốt nghiệp đại học.*)

Chuyển đổi:

➤ Dạng 1:

This is the first time + S + Hiện tại hoàn thành (khẳng định)

⇔ S + have/has + never + P2 + before

Ví dụ:

This is the first time she has seen this movie. (*Đây là lần đầu tiên cô ấy xem bộ phim này.*)

⇔ She has never seen this movie before. (*Cô ấy chưa từng xem bộ phim này trước đây.*)

➤ Dạng 2:

S + last + Quá khứ đơn + thời gian + ago

⇔ S + Hiện tại hoàn thành (phủ định) + for + thời gian

⇔ The last time + S + Quá khứ đơn + was + thời gian + ago

⇔ It's / It has been + thời gian + since + S + last + Quá khứ đơn

Ví dụ:

I last came back to my hometown 3 years ago. (*Tôi lần cuối trở về quê là 3 năm trước.*)

⇔ I haven't come back to my hometown for 3 years. (*Tôi đã không về quê được 3 năm rồi.*)

⇔ The last time I came back to my hometown was 3 years ago. (*Lần cuối cùng tôi về quê là 3 năm trước.*)

⇔ It's been 3 years since I last came back to my hometown. (*Đã là 3 năm kể từ lần cuối tôi về quê.*)

➤ **Dạng 3:**

S + began/started + V-ing + thời gian + ago

⇔ S + have/has + P2 + for + thời gian

Ví dụ:

Vivian started playing piano a long time ago. (*Vivian đã bắt đầu chơi piano từ rất lâu rồi.*)

⇔ Vivian has played piano for a long time. (*Vivian đã chơi piano được một khoảng thời gian dài rồi.*)

Dạng 4:

When did + S + V-inf?

⇔ How long have/has + S + P2?

Ví dụ:

When did you start learning English? (*Bạn đã bắt đầu học tiếng Anh từ khi nào?*)

⇔ How long have you learned English? (*Bạn đã học tiếng Anh được bao lâu rồi?*)

5. Hành động xảy ra liên tiếp

Trong quá khứ:

When: khi; As soon as: ngay sau khi

When/As soon as + Quá khứ đơn, Quá khứ đơn

Ví dụ:

+ When Luna drank that bottle of water, I started to feel thirsty. (*Khi Luna uống chai nước đó, tôi bắt đầu cảm thấy khát.*)

+ He ran away as soon as he saw the cockroach. (*Anh ấy chạy mất tiêu ngay sau khi anh ta nhìn thấy con gián.*)

Trong tương lai:

When/As soon as + Hiện tại đơn, Tương lai đơn

Ví dụ:

+ I will give you my notebook when I meet you. (*Tôi sẽ đưa bạn quyển vở của tôi khi tôi gặp bạn.*)

+ As soon as they return home, they will turn on the AC immediately. (*Ngay sau khi họ trở về nhà, họ sẽ bật điều hòa ngay lập tức.*)

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, c or D) for each of following questions.

Tra ID Đề [5104] - Tra ID Video [5105]

Question 1 [572925]: By the time Sarah arrived, Markh _____ is presentation.

A. already finished **B.** has already finished

C. had already finished **D.** already had finished

Question 2 [572926]: John _____ to the party yesterday because he _____ an important

meeting early this morning.

A. didn't go / has B. hasn't gone / has C. didn't go / had D. hasn't gone / had

Question 3 [572927]: While her mom _____, she was cleaning her room.

A. was cooked B. cooked C. was cooking D. has cook

Question 4 [572928]: This is the first time Tina _____ *Bun bo Hue*.

A. has tried ever B. have ever tried C. has ever tried D. ever has tried

Question 5 [572929]: Justin _____ his job last month and since then he _____ out of work.

A. lost/was B. has lost/was C. lost/has been D. has lost/has been

Question 6 [572930]: I _____ here until you _____ back.

A. stay/come B. will stay/come C. stayed/came D. stayed/had come

Question 7 [572931]: The sun was shining when I _____ up this morning.

A. get B. got C. was getting D. gotten

Question 8 [572932]: By the age of 34, Jim _____ through 15 countries in Asia. Now he is 45 already.

A. have been B. had been C. was D. was being

Question 9 [572933]: When I last saw her, she _____ in Ho Chi Minh City.

A. lived B. was living C. lives D. live

Question 10 [572934]: Up to now, the CEO _____ any information about his secretary.

A. didn't know B. knows C. hadn't known D. hasn't know

Question 11 [572935]: Jimmy _____ the door and _____ down on the chair, thinking about what he to her.

A. opens/sits/did B. opened/sat/did

C. opened/sat/had done D. opened/sat/has done

Question 12 [572936]: Where is Adam? – He _____ books in his room.

A. is reading B. read C. reads D. has read

Question 13 [572937]: In the past, people _____ *com* (young sticky rice flakes) by hand, but now they _____ machines for some steps to shorten the process.

A. make/use B. made/used C. made/use D. make/used

Question 14 [572938]: She _____ for him for ages and finally, he _____ with a bouquet of flowers in his hand.

A. waited/ appeared B. has been waiting/appeared

C. had waited/appeared D. is waiting/appears

Question 15 [572939]: Since Kevin _____ out of school, he _____ for a part-time job.

A. drops/looks B. dropped/looked

A. lend B. lent C. lends D. will lend

Question 30 [572954]: While she _____, a thief _____ into the house.

A. was sleeping/broke B. slept/broke
C. was sleeping/was breaking D. slept/was breaking

Rewrite these sentences using the past simple and the present perfect.

Tra ID Đè [5106] - **Tra ID Video** [5107]

Question 1 [572184]: Peter last wrote to her in February.

→ Peter has

Question 2 [572185]: He began playing volleyball 2 months ago.

→ He has

Question 3 [572186]: The last time I talked to her elder sister was yesterday

→ It was

Question 4 [572187]: It is two years since we last went on a picnic together.

→ The last

Question 5 [572188]: This is the first time Max has drunk this kind of soft drink.

→ Max has

Question 6 [572189]: How long have they travelled around the city?

→ When

Question 7 [572190]: I haven't seen him since last month.

→ The last

Question 8 [572191]: I started living in France when I was 8.

→ I have

Question 9 [572192]: Riley last ate tofu 3 days ago.

→ It's

Question 10 [572193]: She hasn't played badminton for five years.

→ The last

Chuyên đề VIII CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

PASSIVE VOICE

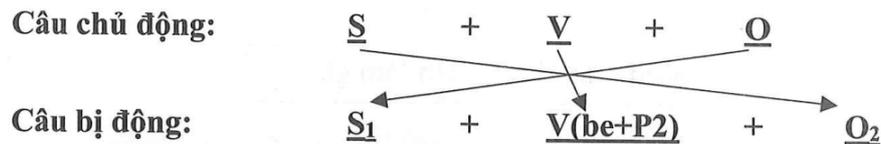
LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

I. CHUYỂN ĐỔI GIỮA CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG - CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

Câu chủ động là khi chủ ngữ thực hiện hành động

Câu bị động là khi chủ ngữ tiếp nhận hành động (bị, được)

Cấu trúc chung của câu bị động: **be + P2**



Ví dụ:

Câu chủ động: I planted a tree yesterday.

Câu bị động: A tree was planted by me yesterday.

Dưới đây là dạng bị động của các thì:

Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
Hiện tại đơn	S + V(inf/s,es)	S + am/is/are + P2
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + am/is/are + V-ing	S + am/is/are + being + P2
Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/has + P2	S + have/has + been + P2
Quá khứ đơn	S + V(ed/Pl)	S + was/were + P2
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	S + was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + being P2
Quá khứ hoàn thành	S + had + P2	S + had + been + P2
Tương lai đơn	S + will + V-inf	S + will + be + P2
Tương lai gần	S + am/is/are + going to + V-inf	S + am/is/are + going to + be + P2
Động từ khuyết thiếu	S + modal verb + V-inf	S + modal verb + be + P2

★ Lưu ý:

- Có thể bỏ by + O khi O là đại từ tân ngữ (me/him/her/it/them/us/you)
- Bắt buộc bỏ by + O khi O là people hoặc đại từ bất định như everyone, everybody, no one, nobody
- by + O đứng sau trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn và đứng trước trạng từ chỉ thời gian.

II. CÁC LOẠI CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG ĐẶC BIỆT

1. Thể nhờ bảo, sai khiến với get và have

Dạng chủ động:

have sb V_inf } có ai làm việc gì cho
get sb to V_inf }

Ví dụ:

Alice has the nail stylist do the nails for her. (Alice có người thợ làm móng làm móng cho cô ấy.)

→ Alice has her nails done by the nail stylist. (Alice có bộ móng được làm bởi người thợ móng.)

2. Bị động với need

Dạng chủ động:

need + to V: cần làm gì

Dạng bị động:

need + V_ing } cần được làm gì
need + to be P2 }

Ví dụ:

You need to water the flowers in the garden. (Bạn cần phải tưới hoa trong vườn.)

→ The flowers in the garden need watering. (Hoa trong vườn cần được tưới.)

→ The flowers in the garden need to be watered.

3. Bị động với câu có 2 tân ngữ

Có một số động từ sẽ được theo sau bởi 2 tân ngữ ví dụ như: give, buy, get, pay,...

Khi ở câu bị động, lần lượt các tân ngữ có thể được chuyển lên làm chủ ngữ. Vậy nên chúng ta có thể chuyển được thành 2 dạng.

Ví dụ:

He gave me the phone. (Anh ta đã đưa cho tôi cái điện thoại.)

S V O1 O2

→ The phone was given to me by him. (Cái điện thoại được đưa cho tôi bởi anh ta.)

→ I was given the phone call by him. (Tôi được đưa cho cái điện thoại bởi anh ta.)

Ở cách chuyển thứ 2, chúng ta có những động từ đi với 'to' và có những động từ đi với 'for':

+ Động từ đi với to: give, lend, send, show, pay, read,...

+ Động từ đi với for: buy, get, leave, make, save ...

Ví dụ:

I will buy you that dress. (Tôi mua cho bạn cái váy đó.)

→ That dress will be bought for you (by me). (Cái váy đó sẽ được mua cho bạn.)

4. Câu mệnh lệnh

Dạng chủ động:

V + O

Dạng bị động:

S1 + should/must + be + P2

Ví dụ:

Turn off the light, please! (*Vui lòng tắt đèn đi!*)

→ The light should be turned off. (*Đèn nên được tắt đi.*)

4. Bị động với động từ tường thuật

Các động từ tường thuật thường gặp: say, think, believe, expect, report, claim, consider, rumour,...

S1 + V_{tường thuật} + (that) + S2 + V2

Cách 1: **It + bị động của V_{tường thuật} + that + S2 + V2**

Cách 2:

+ Trường hợp 1: Khi V_{tường thuật} và V cùng thì

→ **S2+ bị động của V_{tường thuật} + to V2-inf**

+ Trường hợp 2: Khi V_{tường thuật} và V khác thì

→ **S2+ bị động của V_{tường thuật} + to have P2v2**

Ví dụ 1:

+ People think that he is an excellent artist. (Mọi người nghĩ rằng anh ta là một nghệ sĩ xuất sắc.)

Cách 1: It is thought that he is an excellent artist.

Cách 2: Vì 'think' và 'is' cùng thì nên ta dùng trường hợp 1

He is thought to be an excellent artist.

Ví dụ 2:

+ People believe that those pictures were burnt in the fire. (Mọi người nghĩ rằng những bức tranh đó đã bị cháy trong ngọn lửa.)

Cách 1: It is believed that those pictures were burnt in the fire.

Cách 2: Vì 'believe' và 'were burnt' khác thì nên ta dùng trường hợp 2

Those pictures are believed to have been burnt in the fire.

Ở ví dụ này, V2 - were burnt ở dạng bị động nên ở vế sau ta phải dùng 'have been burnt' để giữ nguyên ý nghĩa của câu.

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Rewrite these sentences into passive voice.

Tra ID Đề [5109] - Tra BD Video [5110]

Question 1 [572373]: The storm damaged the roof of the house yesterday.

→ The roof

Question 2 [572374]: The farmer harvested the crops.

→ The crops

Question 3 [572375]: A waiter is serving dinner to the guests.

→ Dinner

Question 4 [572376]: The doctor will prescribe medication to the patient.

→ Medication

Question 5 [572377]: The scientist discovered a new species of plant.

→ A new species

Question 6 [572378]: Teachers should explain the lesson to students.

→ The lesson

Question 7 [572379]: My parents were playing volleyball at 5 pm yesterday.

→ Volleyball

Question 8 [572380]: Linda had left her car here by Monday.

→ Linda's

Question 9 [572381]: We need to love our planet.

→ Our planet

Question 10 [572382]: Peter had Paul paint the front gate.

→ Peter

Question 11 [572383]: The artist is going to create a masterpiece.

→ A masterpiece

Question 12 [572384]: I got the technician to repair the computer system.

→ I

Question 13 [572385]: The children didn't carry the boxes to the ballroom.

→ The boxes

Question 14 [572386]: The CEO was discussing the quarterly report with the board members.

→ The quarterly report

Question 15 [572387]: Will they finish the assignment?

→ Will

Question 16 [572388]: The manager scheduled a meeting for next Monday.

→ A meeting

Question 17 [572389]: A receptionist will give you the form to fill in.

→ The form

→ You

Question 18 [572390]: You need to close the door before going to sleep.

→ The door

Question 19 [572391]: Marvin could collect a lot of litter on the seashore today.

→ A lot of litter

Question 20 [572392]: Everyone had prevented the thief from shoplifting some golden rings.

→ The thief

Question 21 [572393]: What did you bring to the party?

→ What

Question 22 [572394]: Linda gets the shoemaker to fix her high heels.

→ Linda

Question 23 [572395]: Governments of countries in the world should prohibit smoking.

→ Smoking

Question 24 [572396]: People think that the driver reported the case to insurance companies.

→ It

→ The driver

Question 25 [572397]: My mom bought me breakfast before going to work.

→ Breakfast

Exercise 2. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions.

Tra ID Đè[5111] - Tra ID Video [5112]

Question 1 [572956]: The novel "Harry Potter" _____ by millions of readers worldwide.

A. are read B. was read C. reading D. has read

Question 2 [572957]: The new bridge _____ next month.

A. constructed B. is constructing C. built D. will be constructed

Question 3 [572958]: The concert of the famous singer _____ due to bad weather.

A. canceled B. has canceled C. was canceling D. was canceled

Question 4 [572959]: An infamous gang _____ the bank last month.

A. robbed B. was robbed C. has robbed D. is robbed

Question 5 [572960]: The assignment _____ by the teacher tomorrow.

A. will be graded B. will grade C. is grading D. has graded

Question 6 [572961]: The cake that _____ at the party was baked by Mary earlier today.

A. is being served B. will serve C. is serving D. have been served

Question 7 [572962]: The meeting _____ by the manager at the B2 building every Monday.

A. conducts B. has conducted C. conducting D. is conducted

Question 8 [572963]: The government _____ new policies last year.

A. will be announced B. was announced
C. announced D. was announced

Question 9 [572964]: A new building _____ by the architect at present.

A. is built B. is building C. is being built D. was built

Question 39 [572994]: My brother _____ his phone repaired 3 days ago.

A. has B. got C. made D. let

Question 40 [572995]: The Statue of Liberty _____ to the United States from France to celebrate 100 years of America's independence.

A. was gifted B. is gifted C. will be gift D. has been gifted

Exercise 3. Rewrite these sentences into active voice.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5113] - **Tra ID Video** [5114]

Question 1 [572996]: Was your finger bitten by a fierce dog?

→ Did

Question 2 [572997]: The exhibition has already been seen by two million people.

→ Two million people

Question 3 [572998]: Dangerous chemicals must be kept in a safe place.

→ You

Question 4 [572999]: We are having our house painted by a local painter.

→ We

Question 5 [573000]: The new concert hall is being designed by a Greek architect.

→ A Greek architect

Question 6 [573001]: He is thought to have been a wonderful engineer in the past.

→ People think

Question 7 [573002]: Has the decision been made by the committee?

→ Has

Question 8 [573003]: The problem is going to be solved by the experts.

→ The experts

Question 9 [573004]: The annual conference was attended by over five hundred delegates.

→ Over five hundred delegates

Question 10 [573005]: The letter must be sent by the secretary.

→ The secretary

Question 11 [573006]: This charity event needs to be organized by a group of enthusiastic volunteers.

→ A group of enthusiastic volunteers

Question 12 [573007]: A cake will be made for me on my birthday.

→ My mom

Question 13 [573008]: Your complaint is being dealt with by our manager.

→ Our manager

Question 14 [573009]: Excellent research on climate change was conducted by a team of scientists.

→ A team of scientists

Question 15 [573010]: I was given two apples by Carter.

→ Carter

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps in the passages below with either active or passive voice.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5115] - Tra ID Video [5116]

Passage 1

The new software _____ (1. develop) by our team for over a year now. With meticulous attention to detail, every line of code _____ (2. write) to ensure maximum efficiency. We also _____ (3. conduct) several rounds of testing to guarantee output quality. Our clients _____ (4. inform) about the upcoming release last month. Since then, their feedback _____ (5. carefully consider) in further innovation. The CEO _____ (6. schedule) the final version for launch next week. Once deployed, it _____ (7. expect) to revolutionize the industry. Our team is so excited about the impact it will make.

Passage 2

Welcome to our summer camp, where adventure and learning _____ (1. take place) in equal measure! Our campers _____ (2. encourage) to embrace the great outdoors, where they _____ (3. discover) new skills and create memories that will last a lifetime. Each day, activities _____ (4. schedule) to cater to all interests and abilities. Safety is our top priority, with experienced counselors ensuring that every camper _____ (5. take care of) throughout their time here. Our aim is for every camper to leave feeling inspired, confident, and eager to return next summer. So, what are you waiting for? Join us for a summer filled with fun, growth, and endless possibilities!

Exercise 5. Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5117] - Tra ID Video [5118]

Question 1 [573011]: *They oughtn't to give children sweets.*

- A. Children oughtn't to give them sweets.
- B. Children oughtn't to be given sweets.
- C. Sweets oughtn't to be given children.
- D. Sweets oughtn't be given to children.

Question 2 [573012]: *Someone used to send me anonymous letters.*

- A. I was used to be sent anonymous letters.
- B. Anonymous letters used to be sent for me.
- C. I used to be sent anonymous letters.
- D. Anonymous letters used to send to me.

Question 3 [573013]: *People think that reading can improve imagination and creativity.*

- A. Reading is thought that can improve imagination and creativity.
- B. Reading is thought improving imagination and creativity.
- C. It is thought that reading can improve imagination and creativity.
- D. It is thought that reading to improve imagination and creativity.

Question 4 [573014]: *She has just found her dog in the garden.*

- A. Her dog has just found by her in the garden.
- B. Her dog has just been found by her in the garden.
- C. Her dog has just been found in the garden by her.
- D. Her dog have just been found by her in the garden.

Question 5 [573015]: *His friends gave him this football.*

- A. This football is given to him by his friends.
- B. This football has been given to him by his friends.
- C. This football was given to him by his friends.
- D. This football will be given to him by his friends.

Question 6 [573016]: *They got the company to sponsor their event.*

- A. The company was got to sponsor their event by them.
- B. Their event was got sponsored by the company by them.
- C. The company was got by them to sponsor their event.
- D. They got their event sponsored by the company.

Question 7 [573017]: *The company is launching a new product next month.*

- A. A new product was launched by the company next month.
- B. A new product is launching by the company next month.
- C. A new product is being launched by the company next month.
- D. A new product had been launched by the company next month.

Question 8 [573018]: *The house needs renovating because it has been neglected for years.*

- A. Renovating is needed for the house because it has been neglected for years.
- B. Because of neglect for years, the house needs renovating.
- C. The house needs to renovate because of years of neglect.
- D. The house needs to have been renovated due to years of neglect.

Question 9 [573019]: *The mechanic fixed my car yesterday.*

- A. My car was being fixed by the mechanic yesterday.
- B. My car got fixed yesterday by the mechanic.
- C. My car was fixed yesterday by the mechanic.
- D. I had my car fixed by the mechanic yesterday.

Question 10 [573020]: *They believe that technology will solve many of our problems.*

- A. It is believed that many of our problems will be solved by technology.
- B. Many of our problems was believed to be solved by technology.
- C. Technology is believed to solve many of our problems by them.
- D. Many of our problems are believed to solve by technology.

Question 11 [573021]: *The news reported that a new discovery has been made.*

- A. It was reported that a new discovery has been made by the news.
- B. A new discovery was reported to have been made by the news.
- C. The news is reported to make a new discovery.
- D. A new discovery is reported by the news.

Question 12 [573022]: *The parents had their children vaccinated against measles.*

- A. The children had to be vaccinated against measles by the parents.
- B. The children had vaccinated against measles by the parents.
- C. The children had been vaccinated against measles by the parents.
- D. The children had measles vaccinated against by the parents.

Question 13 [573023]: *Everyone needs to finish the project by Friday.*

- A. The project needs to be finished by Friday.
- B. It is needed to finish the project by Friday by everyone.
- C. The project needs to be finished by everyone by Friday.
- D. By Friday, the project needs to finishing.

Question 14. [583468] *Did Alexander G. Bell invent the telephone?*

- A. Did the telephone be invented by Alexander G. Bell?
- B. Was the telephone invented by Alexander G. Bell?
- C. Did the telephone invent by Alexander G. Bell?
- D. Was the telephone been invented by Alexander G. Bell ?

Question 15. [583469] *The teacher explained the rule to the students.*

- A. The rule was explained to the students.
- B. The students were explained the rule.
- C. The students were explained the rules.

D. Both A and B are correct

Topic 4

ENGLISH AROUND THE WORLD

1. TỔNG HỢP TỪ VỰNG CẦN NHỚ

STT	Từ	Từ loại	Nghĩa
1	ability	n	<i>khả năng</i>
2	abroad	adv	<i>ở nước ngoài</i>
3	accent	n	<i>kiểu giọng</i>
4	access	v	<i>truy cập</i>
5	accurate	adj	<i>chính xác</i>
	accuracy	n	<i>sự chính xác</i>
6	acquire	v	<i>đạt được, tiếp nhận</i>
7	authentic	adj	<i>thật</i>
8	barrier	n	<i>rào cản</i>
	benefit	n	<i>lợi ích có</i>
9	beneficial	adj	<i>lợi</i>
10	bilingual	adj	<i>thông thạo 2 thứ tiếng</i>
11	borrow >< lend	v	<i>mượn</i>
		v	<i>cho mượn</i>
12	career	n	<i>sự nghiệp</i>
13	common	adj	<i>phổ biến, thường thấy</i>
	communicate	v	<i>giao tiếp</i>
14	communication	n	<i>việc giao tiếp</i>
15	complicated	adj	<i>phức tạp</i>
16	compulsory	adj	<i>bắt buộc</i>
17	confident	adj	<i>tự tin</i>
	confidence	n	<i>sự tự tin</i>
18	content	n	<i>nội dung</i>
19	convenient	adj	<i>thuận tiện</i>
20	develop	v	<i>phát triển</i>
	development	n	<i>sự phát triển</i>
21	dialect	n	<i>tiếng địa phương</i>
22	dictionary	n	<i>từ điển</i>

23	direction	n	<i>hướng</i>
	discuss	v	<i>bàn luận</i>
24	discussion	n	<i>cuộc thảo luận</i>
25	essential	adj	<i>thiết yếu</i>
26	exchange student	np	<i>sinh viên trao đổi</i>
27	express	v	<i>bày tỏ</i>
28	flexible	adj	<i>linh hoạt</i>
29	fluent	adj	<i>trôi chảy</i>
	foreign	adj	<i>(thuộc về) nước ngoài người</i>
30	foreigner	n	<i>nước ngoài</i>
31	function	n	<i>chức năng</i>
32	global	adj	<i>toàn cầu</i>
33	guide	v	<i>hướng dẫn</i>
34	immigrant	n	<i>dân nhập cư</i>
35	improve	v	<i>cải thiện</i>
36	international	adj	<i>(thuộc) quốc tế</i>
37	knowledge	n	<i>kiến thức, tri thức</i>
38	linguist	n	<i>nhà ngôn ngữ học</i>
39	lyric	n	<i>lời bài hát</i>
40	material	n	<i>chất liệu, vật liệu</i>
41	mean	v	<i>có nghĩa là</i>
42	message	n	<i>thông điệp, lời nhắn</i>
43	method	n	<i>phương pháp</i>
44	mistake	n	<i>lỗi</i>
45	mother tongue = first language	np	<i>tiếng mẹ đẻ</i>
46	native speaker	np	<i>người bản xứ</i>
47	official language	np	<i>ngôn ngữ chính thống</i>
48	organize	v	<i>tổ chức</i>
49	partner	n	<i>bạn đồng hành</i>
50	population	n	<i>dân số</i>
51	present	v	<i>trình bày</i>
	presentation	n	<i>bài thuyết trình</i>

52	proficient	adj	<i>thành thạo</i>
53	recommend	v	<i>đề xuất</i>
54	revise revision	v n	<i>xem lại, ôn lại</i> <i>việc xem lại</i>
55	spread	v	<i>lan ra</i>
56	subtitle	n	<i>phụ đề</i>
57	trade	v	<i>giao thương</i>
58	translate	v	<i>dịch</i>
59	variety various	n adj	<i>sự đa dạng</i> <i>đa dạng</i>
60	widen	v	<i>mở rộng</i>

2. TỔNG HỢP CẤU TRÚC CẦN NHỚ

STT	Cụm	Nghĩa
1	be good at sth/V-ing >< be bad at sth/V-ing	<i>giỏi về cái gì/ làm gì tệ về cái gì/ làm gì</i>
2	come across	<i>tình cờ thấy</i>
3	figure out	<i>tìm ra</i>
4	go over sth	<i>xem lại, rà soát lại</i>
5	hand in	<i>nộp</i>
6	intend + to V = have an intention of + V-ing	<i>có dự định làm gì</i>
7	look up	<i>tra cứu</i>
8	look for	<i>tìm kiếm</i>
9	note sth down	<i>ghi chép lại</i>
10	pay attention to sth	<i>chú ý đến điều gì</i>
11	pick up sth	<i>học được một kiến thức/ kĩ năng</i>
12	sign up (for) sth	<i>đăng kí (tài khoản, lớp học)</i>
13	turn on	<i>bật</i>

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions

Tra ID Đề [5122] - Tra ID Video [5123]

Question 1 [574086]: When studying _____, students often get valuable views from different cultures in the world.

A. locally **B.** abroad **C.** nationally **D.** internationally

Question 2 [574087]: For viewers who don't speak the primary language of a film, _____ can

greatly improve their understanding and enjoyment.

A. content B. message C. soundtrack D. subtitle

Question 3 [574088]: For many people, being proficient in their _____ language provides a strong foundation for learning additional languages later in life.

A. native B. foreign C. global D. father

Question 4 [574089]: The singer poured her heart into the _____, conveying emotion through her music.

A. step B. lyrics C. word D. accent

Question 5 [574090]: Before the final exam, students should manage time for _____ to ensure thorough understanding of the lessons.

A. reading B. revision C. translating D. research

Question 6 [574091]: Reading books from various genres can help _____ knowledge.

A. widen B. narrow C. deepen D. limit

Question 7 [574092]: One's _____ is usually the first language they learn as a child.

A. nation tongue B. foreign language
C. mother tongue D. international language

Question 8 [574093]: Learning a _____ language can open new career opportunities for travel and communication.

A. native B. familiar C. foreign D. regional

Question 9 [574094]: Regular exercise can help _____ overall health and well-being.

A. widen B. decrease C. worsen D. improve

Question 10 [574095]: Students need a valid username and password to gain _____ to the online learning platform.

A. entry B. approach C. access D. admission

Question 11 [574096]: A _____ is someone who acquires a language naturally in childhood and uses it as their primary means of communication.

A. multilingual B. bilingual C. native speaker D. linguist

Question 12 [574097]: Language differences can often act as a _____ to effective communication between people from different cultures.

A. bridge B. barrier C. path D. translator

Question 13 [574098]: To improve your driving skills, it's essential to pay _____ to road signs and follow traffic laws.

A. ignore B. overlook C. attention D. money

Question 14 [574099]: Students are encouraged to review the learning _____ before the exam to

acquire all the course content.

A. textbook B. homework C. material D. syllabus

Question 15 [574100]: The English teacher provided extra support for _____ speakers to improve their language skills.

A. native B. fluent C. non-native D. bilingual

Question 16 [574101]: The experienced teacher will _____ the students through the process of conducting scientific experiments in the laboratory.

A. watch B. follow C. guide D. observe

Question 17 [574102]: When coming across strange words, students are encouraged to use a dictionary to _____ their meanings.

A. look into B. look up C. look for D. look after

Question 18 [574103]: To improve the essay, the student decided to _____ it carefully, making changes to increase clarity and coherence.

A. reduce B. revise C. translate D. organize

Question 19 [574104]: Understanding the _____ of a word is essential for effective communication.

A. spelling B. grammar C. letters D. meaning

Question 20 [574105]: In international settings, people who originate from a different country and are not citizens of the host nation are commonly known as _____.

A. residents B. locals C. immigrants D. foreigners

Question 21 [574106]: The swimming pool is a _____ area where all residents of the apartment complex can relax and cool off during hot days.

A. private B. personal C. common D. banned

Question 22 [574107]: Students are required to _____ their assignments by the deadline to avoid late penalties.

A. throw away B. hand in C. give up D. come across

Question 23 [574108]: During a team-building exercise, each participant is assigned a _____ to complete various tasks together.

A. partner B. linguist C. competitor D. opponent

Question 24 [574109]: Before finalizing the project report, the team decided to _____ it one more time to check for typing errors.

A. turn on B. go over C. sign up D. hand in

Question 25 [574110]: In order to have meaningful conversations with native speakers, it's advantageous to be _____ in their language.

A. fluent B. confident C. skilful D. skilled

Question 26 [574111]: In many schools, wearing a uniform is _____ for all students on Monday.

- A. optional B. voluntary C. compulsory D. free

Question 27 [574112]: In different regions of a country, people may speak with a different _____.

- A. language B. dialect C. words D. pronunciation

Question 28 [574113]: A(n) _____ student is a student who studies abroad as part of a program that allows them to experience life in a different country.

- A. immigrant B. exchange C. resident D. tourist

Question 29 [574114]: Being _____ opens up many opportunities for international careers and cultural experiences.

- A. monolingual B. linguist C. non-language D. multilingual

Question 30 [574115]: Clear and effective _____ is crucial for teams to work together and achieve their goals.

- A. population B. communication
C. recommendation D. pronunciation

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable given words.

Tra ID Đè [5124] - Tra ID Video [5125]

Paragraph 1:

spread	various	complicated
official	fluency	abroad

English is widely spoken around the world, both as a(n) (1) _____ language and as a second language by people living (2) _____. It serves as an official language in many countries, making it an important tool for international communication. Its use has (3) _____ to almost every corner of the globe. Learning English can greatly improve one's (4) _____ and open new opportunities for personal growth. While English grammar and vocabulary can be (5) _____, especially for beginners, there are plenty of resources available to help learners improve their skills. Overall, English plays a vital role in communicating and understanding among people from (6) _____ cultures and backgrounds.

Paragraph 2:

express	confident	bilingual
mother tongue	foreign	international

English has become an (1) _____ language, spoken by millions of people worldwide. While many people grow up speaking their (2) _____, there is a growing trend on becoming (3) _____ due to its global importance. Being fluent in English enables people to feel more (4) _____ when communicating in a (5) _____ language context,

whether for travel, work, or education. Moreover, English is used as the primary language for communication in various fields such as business, science,... Proficiency in English helps people (6) _____ themselves on a global scale, connecting cultures across borders. Therefore, becoming proficient in English is increasingly seen as a valuable skill in today's interconnected world.

Paragraph 3:

mistakes	vocabulary	come across
practice	acquiring	practice

When learning English, there are some simple yet effective tips to help you succeed.

- (1) _____ regularly by spending a few minutes each day to study English.
- Immerse yourself in the language by listening to English music, watching movies or TV shows with (2) _____, and reading English books or articles. This helps improve comprehension and (3) _____.
- Don't be afraid to make (4) _____. They are a natural part of learning, so take them as opportunities to improve.
- Try to use English in your daily life whenever possible, whether it's writing emails, chatting with friends, or ordering food.
- Whenever you (5) _____ new words, note them down for further revision. Don't forget to look up the (6) _____.
- Be patient and don't get discouraged. (7) _____ a new language takes time, so celebrate your progress along the way and stay motivated.

By following these tips, you'll find that learning English can be both enjoyable and rewarding.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the following sentences by using the word in the brackets.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5126] - Tra ID Video [5127]

Question 1 [574116]: The coach told the players to watch their opponents closely. **(ATTENTION)**

→

Question 2 [574117]: Lisa is proficient in speaking Spanish. **(GOOD)**

→

Question 3 [574118]: Please review the notes carefully before starting the experiment. **(OVER)**

→

Question 4 [574119]: I plan to visit my grandparents next weekend. **(INTENTION)**

→

Question 5 [574120]: Students must submit their completed projects by the end of the week. **(HAND)**

→

Question 6 [574121]: I found an interesting article while browsing the internet by chance.
(ACROSS)

→

Question 7 [574122]: She quickly learned how to play the guitar. (UP)

→

Question 8 [574123]: He understood the complicated instructions after reading them multiple times. (FIGURE)

→

Question 9 [574124]: She sought her favorite book in the library for hours. (LOOK)

→

Question 10 [574125]: Sarah plans to travel to Europe next summer. (INTEND)

→

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Tra ID ĐỂ [5128] - Tra ID Video [SI 29]

Question 1 [574126]: Peter decided to study abroad to experience different cultures and languages.

A. locally B. overseas C. internationally D. distantly

Question 2 [574127]: Maria is proficient in playing the piano, but she struggles with the guitar.

A. skilled B. incompetent C. capable D. excellent

Question 3 [574128]: The location of the new grocery store is very inconvenient for residents, as it's too far from their homes.

A. flexible B. beautiful C. approachable D. magnificent

Question 4 [574129]: My mother tongue, which is Bengali, connects me to my cultural heritage."

A. first language B. second language C. official language D. dialect

Question 5 [574130]: The course includes compulsory readings that all students must complete.

A. mandatory B. optional C. necessary D. required

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5130] - Tra ID Video [5131]

Question 1 [574131]: The department store sells various types of fruits, including apples, oranges, and bananas.

A. diverse B. abundant C. single D. limited

Question 2 [574132]: The restaurant is known for its **authentic** Italian cuisine.

- A. genuine B. artificial C. imitation D. fake

Question 3 [574133]: Regular exercise has many **beneficial** effects on both physical and mental health.

- A. flexible B. confident C. advantageous D. harmful

Question 4 [574134]: Language **differences** can sometimes make communication between people from different countries more difficult.

- A. trade B. barriers C. translation D. similarities

Question 5 [574135]: The map provided **accurate** directions to the destination so Anna could easily go to the station.

- A. correct B. similar C. wrong D. large

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter for the following questions.

Tra ID Đè [5132] - Tra ID Video [5133]

Question 1 [581949]:

- a. Next, find language exchange partners so that you can speak English as much as possible.
- b. There are some effective tips for learning English.
- c. Finally, set specific, achievable goals to stay motivated and track your progress.
- d. First, make English a part of your daily routine.
- e. To sum up, be patient because language learning takes time and find yourself a suitable method.
- f. Let's try to surround yourself with English through music, movies, and books every day.

- A. b-d-f-a-c-e B. b-d-a-f-c-e C. b-d-a-c-f-e D. b-f-d-c-a-e

Question! [581950]:

- a. I'd love to hear about what's new with you! Warm regards, Sarah.
- b. I wanted to share a little about my journey learning English.
- c. Dear Chloe, I hope this letter finds you well!
- d. I'm excited to continue improving and exploring more of the language.
- e. I've been practicing daily, using language apps, and immersing myself in English through movies and books.
- f. Also, speaking with native speakers has really boosted my confidence, and I've noticed my vocabulary expanding.

- A. c-e-f-d-b-a B. c-d-f-b-e-a C. c-b-e-f-d-a D. c-b-e-d-f-a

Question 3 [581951]:

- a. English is very popular around the world.
- b. However, other languages, like Mandarin and Hindi, are also developing strongly.
- c. Besides, its wide use in media and travel makes it a key language for connecting with people everywhere.
- d. Many people also learn it to communicate with others from different countries and to access global opportunities.
- e. It's used in business, movies, and the internet.

A. a-d-e-b-c **B.** a-e-d-c-b **C.** a-c-d-e-b **D.** a-e-c-b-d

Question 4 [581952]:

- a. Reading books is an effective way to learn new words.
- b. Flashcards can help you remember new vocabulary faster.
- c. Then, trying to use new words in sentences helps you practice and remember them better.
- d. When you have a wide range of vocabulary, your writing skill will be improved.
- e. They help us to make a habit of learning new words through images and sometimes audio.

A. a-d-b-c-e **B.** d-a-b-c-e **C.** a-b-e-c-d **D.** a-e-b-c-d

Question 5 [581953]:

- a. By following these methods, you'll see significant improvements in your grammar.
- b. Another effective method is to write regularly and seek feedback on your writing to identify and correct any grammatical mistakes.
- c. Practicing grammar regularly by reading can help you understand grammar rules better.
- d. One of the best ways to enhance your grammar is to regularly read books and articles.
- e. Best wishes.
- f. Dear Student, I hope this message finds you well! I wanted to offer you some advice on improving your grammar skills.

A. f-c-a-d-b-e **B.** f-d-c-b-a-e **C.** f-d-b-a-c-e **D.** f-a-d-b-c-e