**GRAMMAR PRACTICE**

**LESSON 1: ARTICLES**

**I. THEORY**

**1. Mạo từ bất định**

- Dùng trước N đếm được số ít khi N đó chưa xác định.

- “an” được dùng với N bắt đầu bởi nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, I ). Còn lại dùng “a”

Eg: a book, a pen, an apple

Chú ý:

+ Dùng a, hay an căn cứ vào cách phát âm chứ không căn cứ vào cách đánh vần

+ Không dùng a, an trước N không đếm được

**2. Mạo từ xác định “The**”

- Được dùng trước N chỉ người, vật đã xác định nghĩa là cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đến đối tượng được đề cập tới, hoặc N đó đã được nhắc ở câu trước

Eg: I bought a book. The book is written by Nguyen Du

- Dùng the trước N chỉ sự duy nhất

Eg: The earth, the sun….

- Dùng the trước 1 adj để tạo thành N tập hợp

Eg: the poor, the blind

- Dùng the trước tên riêng số nhiều để chỉ sự cả gia đình hay dòng họ

Eg: The Browns, the Johns…….

- Dùng the trước dân tộc.

Eg: The dutch……….

- Dùng the trước sông, dãy núi, đại dương,biển

Eg: The red river, the red sea…….

- Dùng the trước các quốc gia

Eg: the United State…… The phillippines, the Central Africal Republic…

- Dùng the trước các dụng cụ âm nhạc

Eg: the piano, the guitar

**II. Prepositions**

- in + lớp, khối, làng, xóm, huyện ,tỉnh,vùng quê, thành phố, ở 1 ngôi trường, ở trong ngăn bàn, tủ…

+ Vào tháng, năm, mùa

- on + trên bề mặt,trên phố,tầng nhà

On foot: đi bộ ( bằng chân)

-at + giờ, địa chỉ có số nhà.

-to live with: sống với…

-to stay with: ở với…

-to listen to: nghe ai/ cái gì

-to be late for shool: muộn học

-to get up: ngủ dậy.

**II. PRACTICE**

**Ex 1: Điền a hay an nếu cần**

1. There is …………………armchair, ………………… stool and ………………… table in his room.

2. What is this? It’s ………………… eraser.

3. Mr Hoang is ………………… doctor.

4. There is ………………… lamp on the table.

5. Is your father ………………… engineer? No, he isn’t. He’s ………………… teacher.

6. We live in ………………… house on Ngo Quyen street.

7. Is there ………………… clock in your classroom?

8. I have ………………… umbrella and ………………… raincoat.

9. That is ………………… Susan. She is ………………… student.

10. I live in ………………… house, but this isn’t my ………………… house.

11. This is ………………… eraser and that is ………………… ruler.

12. –These are ………………… couches. –Are they your ………………… couches?

13. –Is this ………………… book? –No, it’s ………………… notebook.

14. Hello, I’m ………………… David Clark. I’m ………………… doctor.

15. There is ………………… armchair in ………………… my living room.

16. There are ………………… three books on ………………… the desk.

17. –Is that ………………… your waste basket? –No, it’s ………………… her waste basket.

18. How many ………………… chairs are there in ………………… the house?

19. This is ………………… boy

20. It’s ………………… egg.

11. He drove the car at ninety miles………………… hour.

12. My brother wants to be ………………… engineer.

13. Milk comes from ………………… cow.

14. We make butter and cheese from ………………… milk.

15. ………………… window is made of glass.

**Ex 2: Điền vào chỗ trống với: a, an, some, any.**

1. There isn’t ………………… milk in the jar.

2. She’d like ………………… orange.

3. There are ………………… oranges and bananas.

4. Is there ………………… meat?

5. There aren’t ………………… noodles.

6. There is ………………… meat and ………………… rice for lunch.

7. Are there ………………… vegetables?

8. I have ………………… fruit for you.

9. He eats ………………… apple after his dinner.

10. Would you like ………………… water, please?

11. She wants to buy ………………… oranges for her mother.

12. Would you like ………………… egg for breakfast?

13. Can you bring me ………………… water, please?

14. I don’t want ………………… sugar in the tea.

15. She has ………………… sandwich for breakfast.

**LESSON 2: WH-QUESTIONS**

**I. THEORY**

**1. Các từ để hỏi**

- What: cái gì (hỏi cho sự vật)

- Who: ai (hỏi cho người)

- Whom: ai (hỏi tân ngữ)

- Whose: của ai (hỏi vật sở hữu của ai)

- Where: ở đâu (hỏi cho nơi chốn)

- When: khi nào (hỏi cho thời gian)

- What time: mấy giờ (hỏi cho giờ giấc)

- Why: tại sao (hỏi cho lý do) – Because

- Which: cái nào, người nào (hỏi lựa chọn)

- How: như thế nào (hỏi tính chất và phương tiện)

How + do/ does + S + come/ go/ get/ travel ...? hỏi cho phương tiện

- How often: bao lần (hỏi tần suất)

- How many/ How much: bao nhiêu (số lượng đếm được/ không đếm được)

- How long: bao lâu (khoảng thời gian)

- How far: Bao xa (hỏi khoảng cách)

- How + Adj (old, tall, weigh, high…)

*How tall: hỏi cho chiều cao của người*

*How high: hỏi cho chiều cao của vật*

*How thick: hỏi cho độ dày*

*How thin: hỏi cho độ mỏng*

*How big: hỏi cho độ lớn*

*How wide: hỏi cho độ rộng*

*How broad: hỏi cho bề rộng*

*How deep: hỏi cho độ sâu*

*How fast: hỏi cho tốc độ*

How heavy: *hỏi cho cân nặng*

- What’s the weather like? : Hỏi cho thời tiết

- What color: : Hỏi cho màu sắc

- What size: : Hỏi cho kích cỡ

**2. Cách đặt câu hỏi cho từ gạch chân**

**\* Các bước làm dạng từ để hỏi**

**B1**: Xác định từ gạch chân => thay bằng từ để hỏi tương ứng

***Chú ý: - Từ bị gạch chân không bao giờ xuất hiện trong câu hỏi.***

**B2**: Xác định động từ và chủ ngữ

+ Chủ ngữ là: **I, we =>**hỏi là **you**

**My/ our =>**hỏi là **your**

**me, us** => hỏi là **you**

**mine, ours** => hỏi là **yours**

**some** => hỏi là **any**

+ Động từ: **V/ Vs** => thêm trợ động từ **“do/ does”**

Eg: They play *football* everyday.=> What *do* they play everyday?

+ Các trường hợp còn lại ***be, khuyết thiếu: can, could, must, should***,….. =>đưa trợ động từ lên trước

Eg: *She is* planting trees now.=>Who is planting trees now?

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**II. PRACTICE**

**I. Fill in the blank with a suitable question words**

1. …………………do you do? \_ I am a student

2. …………………is this? \_ This is LAN

3…………………..is that? \_ It is a table

4…………………..is it? \_ 10 o’clock

5…………………..are you? \_ fine , thanks

6…………………..is your sister? \_ She is eleven

7…………………..does he have lunch? \_ at 11.30

8. …………………is Hoa in? \_ She is in class 6A2

9…………………..are they in? \_ They are in grade 6

10…………………books do you have? \_ I have two books

11…………………rice does he want? \_ He wants a kilo of rice

12…………………kilos of rice do you need? \_ I need two kilos of rice

13………………….is an ice –cream? \_ It is 2000 dong

14…………………is he going to stay in Ha Noi? \_ He is going to stay in HN for two weeks

15…………………people does your family have? \_ My family has four people

16…………………is your house? \_ My house is at 10 Ba Trieu Street

17…………………school does Nam go to? \_ He goes to Mao Dien School

18…………………do Ba and Nam live? \_ In the country

19…………………does your mother watch TV? \_ She watches TV three times a week

20…………………is his hair? \_ It is black

21…………………does he go to work? \_ He walks

22…………………is the weather like in Bac Ninh? \_ It is hot

23…………………do you like? \_ I like summer

24………………… do you play? \_ I play soccer

25…………………do you have English? \_ I have English on Monday

26…………………teaches you English? \_ Mr Trien

27…………………don’t we do our home works? \_ Yes.

28…………………does Nga live with? \_ She lives with her parents

29…………………do you walk to school? \_ Because It is near my house

30…………………does she feel? \_ She is hungry

**II. Make questions for the underlined words: Đặt câu hỏi cho phần gạch chân.**

1. Mai lives in the city.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Nam’s father works in a factory.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I have two brothers and one sister.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. She goes to Le Loi school.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My house has a yard.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. They have literature on Tuesday.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I watch television every night.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Her brother and sister play sports after lunch.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. His mother does the housework every day.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Lan takes a shower every morning

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My brother and I watch television every evening.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. They go to school at a quarter to seven.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. There are four cups on the table.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My father is an engineer.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Lan’s sister is in the kitchen.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My sister is fifteen years old.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Nam and Lan are in grade six.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Thu’s school is big and beautiful.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. It’s eight o’clock.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. There are 20 girls in my class.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Our school is in the village.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My school has 25 classes.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Her brother is an engineer.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Quang gets up at quarter to six every morning.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. They listen to music.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Nam goes to his friend’s house in the evening.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My father goes to work by bus.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Her brother has breakfast at 6 o’clock every morning.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My mother works in a hospital.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Linh has three pencils.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My mother’s picture is on the wall.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

33. It is ten past eleven .

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

34. She is in class 6B.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

35. They have two children.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

36. Lan’s classroom is on the first floor.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

37. She has lunch at eleven thirty.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

38. There is one clock in the living room.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

39. Mr Quang lives in the country.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

40. We speak Japanese

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

41. My friends come from China

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

42. She is a doctor.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

43. My brother works in Paris France

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

44. Tom and his sister often walks to school

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

45. We aren't going to go camping because we don't have a tent.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

46. My mother needs some apples.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

47. My sister feels thirsty.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

48. Their house is next to a store.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

49. Lan has History on Tuesday.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

50. Ba watches TV in the evening.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**III. Fill in the blank with a suitable question word**

***How many, how much, how often, how high, how tall, how much, how old, how***

1. ………………is she? 1m45
2. ………………is a bottle of cooking old? 25,000 dong
3. ………………do you go to school? By bus.
4. ………………does Mr. Hung go to the cinema? Twice a week.
5. ………………apples do you want? Half a dozen.
6. ………………is this mountain? 30 meters height.
7. ………………is Ba? He is 12 years old.
8. ………………rice does Mr. Hai produce? He produdes a lot of rice.

**IV. Match the question in column A and the answer in column B**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** | **answer** |
| 1. Would you like a cup of tea?  2. What time will the film start?  3. What’s your school like?  4. Where will we meet?  5. What does Mrs Lan do?  6. This is my room, Hoa. | a. She is a teacher.  b. At the front gate of the movies.  c. Yes, I’d love to.  d. At 7.30 p.m.  e. It’s beautiful and big.  f. What a nice room! | **1-**  **2-**  **3-**  **4-**  **5-**  **6-** |

**V. Rewrite these sentences that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.**

1. Does Phong’s school have forty classrooms?

->Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. Does your father cycle to work?

->Does your father get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

3.How much does a box of chocolates cost?

->What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. How much is a bowl of noodles?

->How much does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

5. What is the height of that building?

->How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

6. What is the price of a cake and an orange?

->How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

7. What’s your age?

-> How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

8. How much butter do you want?

-> How many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

9. My father walks to work.

->My father goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

10. How much is that hat?

->How much does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

## LESSON 3: CONJUNCTION (LIÊN TỪ)

**I. THEORY**

**1. Định nghĩa:**

Liên từ (hay còn gọi là từ nối) dùng để kết hợp các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hoặc câu với nhau.

**2. Cách dùng**

**a)   And (và)**

- Chỉ sự thêm vào

Ex: The girl made the fire; the boys cooked the steaks.

-» The girl made the fire, and the boys cooked the steaks.

(Cô gái nhóm lửa, và các cậu con trai nấu món thịt).

- Để nối hai động từ hay tính từ hoặc danh từ (một bộ phận của câu).

Ex: She sat down and cried. (Cô ấy ngồi xuống và khóc).

She is pretty, humorous, intelligent and optimistic.

(Cô ấy xinh đẹp, hài hước, thông minh và yêu đời).

**b) But (nhưng)**

- Dùng để nối hai câu có ý nghĩa trái ngược nhau.

Ex: He has a lot of money, but he is not happy.

(Anh ấy có rất nhiều tiền nhưng anh ấy không hạnh phức).

**c)  so (vì, để, vì vậy)**

Có 3 cách dùng:

- Dùng để chỉ lý do.

Ex: I felt sleepy, **so** I went to bed.

(Tôi cảm thấy buồn ngủ, vì vậy tôi đi ngủ).

- Dùng để chỉ mục đích.

Ex: I will give you some money, so you don’t need to borrow him.

(Tôi sẽ cho bạn một số tiền, vì vậy bạn không cần phải mượn tiền anh ta).

- Dùng để chỉ kết quả.

Ex: He didn’t study hard, so he didn’t pass the examination.

(Anh ta đã không chăm học, vi vậy anh ta đã không vượt qua kỳ thi này).

**d) Because (vì, bởi vì) chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do**

- Because được sử dụng khi mà nguyên nhân được nêu ra là phần quan trọng nhất của câu nói hoặc viết. Mệnh đề có chứa because thường đứng ở cuối câu.

Ex: He came. He was interested in music.

He came because he was interested in music.

(Anh ấy đã đến vì anh ấy quan tâm đến âm nhạc).

**e)   Although (dù, mặc dù) chỉ sự tương phản**

- Sau although chúng ta sử dụng một chủ ngữ và một động từ.

Ex: They went for a bath. It had begun to rain.

They went for a bath although it had begun to rain.

(Họ đi tắm mặc dù trời đã bắt đầu đổ mưa).

***Lưu ý:***

- **Although và but** không thể đi cùng với nhau trong một câu tiếng Anh. Do vậy nếu bạn đã dùng **although** thì không dùng **but** và ngược lại

- Cũng tương tự như trên nếu trong một câu mà bạn đã dùng **because** thì không dùng **so** và ngược lại.

**F) or (hoặc) chỉ sự lựa chọn**

Ex: A: Is your school big or small?

B: It’s small but very nice.

**II. PRACTICE**

**Ex 1: Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank**

1. - A: Would you like to drink a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee? - B: Coffee, please.

A. and B. or C. although D. but

2. My brother plays volleyball well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I do not.

A. and B. but C. or D. although

3. Most people like watching comedy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it's very entertaining.

A. because B. so C. although D. but

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Minh likes sport programmes, he watches this animal programme with his family.

A. Because B. Although C. and D. but

5. The film is very interesting. It's both moving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funny.

A. and B. or C. although D. but

6. I have to go out, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I cannot watch television with my family tonight.

A. but B. so C. although D. or

7. We decide to go out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it's raining heavily.

A. though B. so C. because D. but

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she knows that watching too much TV is a bad habit, she watches less TV than she did before.

A. Because B. Although C. or D. but  
**Ex 2: Fill in each blank with one of the conjunctions "and/ or/ but/ so/ because/ although" to complete the sentences.**

1. Is her child a boy ……………a girl?

2. I forgot to bring the map, ……………….I got lost.

3. He failed the examination …………………..he didn't study hard.

4. Lien won the match ………………………. she was injured.

5. My new classmate is quite friendly …………………… sociable.

6. I don't like watching films on TV …………………….. I like watching them at the cinema.

7. She likes watching cartoons ………………………….they are colorful and funny.

8. He helps his friends a lot …………………. he is very busy.

9. Lan sings very well …………………..she cannot sing in front of many people.

10. The movie was very boring ……………….. we went out to go shopping.

**Ex 3: Fill in each blank with a suitable clause to complete the compound sentences.**

A. because it is bad for your health

B. and this programme is on VTV3

C. so you will be fat; because the old one is broken;

D. though it's not good for your health;

E. but it is broadcast too late

1. You should eat less junk food ..................................................................................................................................

2. I want to watch this programme ............................................................................................................................

3. My father will buy a new television ………………………………………………………………………………….

**Ex 4: Fill in each blank with a suitable clause to complete the compound sentences.**

A. Though his clothes are old

B. and don't enter this room

C. so TV is a good way to entertain

D. Although he is young

E. or you can do more exercise

F. because it's not good for your eyes

1. …………………………………………………………………….…..…… they look very clean and of good quality.

2. Don't spend too much time watching TV……………………………………………………………………….………

3. You can eat less, ……………………………………………………………………………………….……………………….…

**Ex 5: Rewrite the sentence, using given words below**

1. My sister can swim well. She can't play badminton. **(but)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Hanh goes to that French restaurant every week. She loves French food. (**so)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. He was tired last night. He stayed up late to watch a football match. (**although)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. I don't like this TV programme. It's so boring. (**because)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. My mum went to Hue last month. His mum went to Hue last month, too**.(and)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. He was lazy, so he got a bad mark. (**“because”)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. It rained hard yesterday. I went to school on time. **(“although***”)*

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. Lan is more beautiful than all girls in her class.**(most** *)*

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Daisy has to do her homework. She is very tired . **( “Although”)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

10. I am interested in the history of television, so I’ve read a lot of books about it.

**- Because**………………………………………………………………….……………………………………………………………

11. Hien is a careful driver.

- **Hien drives**..........................................................................................................................................................................

12. Nga likes badminton most.

- **Nga’s favorite**.....................................................................................................................................................................

13. No planet in the Solar System is as big as Jupiter.

-**Jupiter is**……………………………………………………………………….………………………………………………………

14. The children look so healthy.

-> **What** …………………………………………………………………………...……………………………………………………!

15. We tried our best to play well. We didn’t win the match.

-………………………………………...................…although…………..…………………………….….…...........……………….

16. Susan likes swimming most.

- **Susan’s favourite**……………………………………………………………………………...………………………………….

**LESSON 4: THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE**

**I. THEORY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A. Form**  **Công thức** | **a. Tobe -> was/ were**  (+) S + was / were …..  (-) S + was not / were not ..  (?) Was / Were + S + …..?  **c. Ordinary verbs**  (+) S + Ved/ V bất quy tắc …  (-) S + did not / didn’t + V  (?) Did + S + V (nguyên thể)…?  **Wh + did + S + V** (nguyên thể)..? | I was at home yesterday.  They weren’t at school yesterday.  Was he at home yesterday? |
| **B. Uses**  **Cách dung** | - Một hành động đã xảy ra và đã hoàn tất ở thời gian xác định trong quá khứ. | We bought this car two years ago |
| - Diễn đạt các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ | She turned on her computer, read the message on Facebook and answered it. |
| - Diễn đạt một hành động xen vào một hành động đang diễn ra trong quá khứ | When I was cooking, my parents came. |
| - Dùng để nói về 1 thói quen thường làm trong quá khứ nhưng hiện tại không còn làm nữa ( thường dùng với “ used to | Whe I was a child, I used to cry. |
| **C. Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ đơn trong tiếng anh :** | - Yesterday  - Yesterday + N: yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening  - Ago: (two days, three weeks) ago  - last + N : (year, month, week)  - in (2002, June)  - from (March) to (June)  - in the (2000s, 1980s…)  - in the last century  - in the past  - at : at 5 AM, at 12 o’clock | |
| **D. Quy tắc thêm ED** | + Kết thúc bằng “e” + “d”: hate => hated  + Kết thúc bằng phụ âm + “y” => bỏ “y” => “ied”: study => studied  \* Chú ý : nếu trước Y là nguyên ta thêm « ed » bình thường  + Có 1 âm tiết, kết thúc bằng **1 nguyên âm + (1 phụ âm)** x 2 phụ âm + ed:  stop => stopped | |

**II. PRACTICE**

**Ex 1: Fill in the blank with suitable form of past verb of TO BE:**

1. Yesterday was Monday. I was at school.

2. Mom and Dad ………………..at home yesterday. They were at the hospital.

3. The weather……………… nice. It was windy and rainy.

4. ……… he free all day yesterday?

5. She…………….tired last night.

6. I…………… in London last month.

7. ………you at Nina’s house yesterday?

8. I…………with him yesterday.

9. …………..they happy last week?

10. He………… at school. He was at home.

11. Were you busy yesterday? - Yes, I……………

12. ………. it cold last night? - No, it……………. It was hot.

13. Where…………… they on Sunday? - They…………. at the store.

14. …………Nina and Sam strong this morning? - No, they………………

15. ………….Sam ill last night? - Yes, …………………

**Ex 2: Complete the sentences with did, was, or were.**

1. The 2012 Olympic Games \_\_\_\_ held in London.

2. - Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first man on the Moon?

– Neil Armstrong.

3. - I \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym last Sunday, but I  \_\_\_\_\_\_ not see you there.

– No, I \_\_\_\_\_ at my aunt’s house.

4. - \_\_\_\_\_ you climb Mount Fansipan when you \_\_\_\_\_ in Sapa?

– Yes, I \_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_ tiring, but very interesting.

**Ex 3: Read the sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.**

1. Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning …………
2. Tom usually walks for work. Yesterday ………….
3. Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday ………….
4. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday ………….
5. Tom usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening ………….

Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night ………………………………………………………………………………..

**Ex 4: Write negative and interrogative sentences of the following sentences**

1. I watched TV last night

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

2. She had a good vacation

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

3. My parents got up early this morning

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

4. We listened to music last night

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

5. I drank a lot of coffee

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

6. He missed them so much

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

7. I went to the cinema last Sunday

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

8. I slept well last night

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

9. They sat and talked about their schooldays.

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

10. They were at the hospital.

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

→……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….……………………..

**Ex 5: Write the past form of in the following sentence**

1. Yesterday, I (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant with a client.  
2. We (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the parking lot for 20 minutes to find a parking space.  
3. When we (arrive)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the restaurant, the place (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_ full.  
4. The waitress (ask)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ us if we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reservations.  
5. I (say)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, "No, my secretary forgets to make them."  
6. The waitress (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to come back in two hours.  
7. My client and I slowly (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to the car.  
8. Then we (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a small grocery store.  
9. We (stop) in the grocery store and (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches.  
10. That (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better than waiting for two hours.  
11. I (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school last Sunday.  
12. She (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married last year?  
13. What you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night?  
- I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
14. I (love) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him but no more.  
15. Yesterday, I (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up at 6 and (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 6.30.

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ at home all weekend. (stay)

17. Angela \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night. (go)

18. My friends \_\_\_\_\_\_ a great time in Nha Trang last year. (have)

19. My vacation in Hue \_\_\_\_\_\_ wonderful. (be)

20. Last summer I \_\_\_\_\_ Ngoc Son Temple in Ha Noi. (visit)

21. My parents \_\_\_\_ very tired after the trip. (be)

22. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of gifts for my little sister. (buy)

23. Lan and Mai \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sharks, dolphins and turtles at Tri Nguyen aquarium. (see)

24. Trung \_\_\_\_\_ chicken and rice for dinner. (eat)

25. They \_\_\_\_ about their holiday in Hoi An. (talk)

26. Phuong \_\_\_\_\_ to Hanoi yesterday. (return)

27. We \_\_\_\_\_ the food was delicious.(think)

28. They (buy) ................ that house last year.

29. She (not go) ............. to school yesterday.

30. That boy (have) ............... some eggs last night.

31. She (spend) \_\_\_\_ all her money last week.

32. Mum (not spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any money on herself.

33. I (lend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my penknife to someone, but I can't remember who it was now.

34. John and his father (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cabin themselves last year.

35. My parents (sell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the stereo at a garage sale.

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_You (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone about this yesterday?

37. He often (wear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glasses for reading.

38. Mum (pay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my driving lessons.

39. He (lay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his hand on my shoulder.

40. He (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the biscuit in half and handed one piece to me.

41. He (choose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his words carefully as he (speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

42. He .....................to the zoo last Sunday (go)

43. She (not/ watch)....................................TV last night

44. They (meet)..............................their friends at the movie theater last week

45. What...............you (do).....................last night

46. ........................... they (buy).....................a new car two days ago?

47. We (have)……………… a lot of homework yesterday.

**Ex 6: Write the past form of the verbs in the bracket:**

Snow White was the daughter of a beautiful queen, who died when the girl (be) (1)................. young. Her father (marry) (2).......................again, but the girl’s stepmother was very jealous of her because she was so beautiful. The evil queen (order) (3)..........................a hunter to kill Snow White but he couldn’t do it because she was so lovely. He (chase) (4)......................her away instead and she (take) (5).............refuge with seven dwarfs in their house in the forest. She (live) (6)....................with the dwarfs and took care of them and they (love) (7)....................her dearly. Then one day the talking mirror (tell) (8)......................the evil queen that Snow White was still alive. She (change) (9)........................herself into a witch and (make) (10) ............................a poisoned apple. She (go) (11)..........................to the dwarfs’ house disguised as an old woman and tempted Snow White to eat the poisoned apple, which (put) (12).............................her into an everlasting sleep. Finally, a prince (find) (13)...........................her in the glass coffin where the dwarfs had put her and woke her up with a kiss. Snow White and the prince (be) (14).............................married and lived happily ever after.

**Ex 4: Write the sentence, using past tense of the verb**

1. It/ be/ cloudy/ yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. In 1990/ we/ move/ to another city.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. When/ you/ get/ the first gift?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. She/ not/ go/ to the church/ five days ago.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. How/ be/ he/ yesterday?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

6. Mrs. James/ come back home/ and/ have/ dinner/ late/ last night? -->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. They/ happy/ last holiday?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. How/ you/ get there?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. I/ play/ football/ last/ Sunday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. My/ mother/ make/ two/ cake/ four/ day/ ago.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. Tyler/ visit/ his/ grandmother/ last/ month.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. Joni/ go/ zoo/ five/ day/ ago.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

1. We/ have/ fun/ yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

14. My/ father/ not/ at the office/ the day/ before yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

**Ex 5: Choose the best fit of the verb and write the correct form to fill in the blank**

***Teach cook want spend ring be sleep study go write***

1. She..............................out with her boyfriend last night.
2. Laura.............................a meal yesterday afternoon.
3. Mozart.............................more than 600 pieces of music.
4. I.................................tired when I came home.
5. The bed was very comfortable so they...............................................very well.
6. Jamie passed the exam because he.............................................very hard.
7. My father........................................the teenagers to drive when he was alive.
8. Dave....................................to make a fire but there was no wood.
9. The little boy....................................hours in his room making his toys.
10. The telephone.......................................several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

**Ex 6: Put one of these verbs in each sentence.**

**hurt teach spend sell throw fall catch buy cost**

1. Tom’s father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him how to drive when he was 17.
2. Don \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs this morning and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his leg.
3. We needed some money so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our car.
4. Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a dress which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ₤50.
5. Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ball to Sue who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**Ex 7: Write questions. A friend has just come back from holiday and you are asking him about it.**

1. how long/stay there?
2. stay in a hotel?
3. go alone?
4. how/ travel?
5. the weather/fine?
6. what/ do in the evening?
7. meet any interesting people?

**Ex 8: Write complete sentences. Use the past simple of the verbs.**

1. I/ go swimming/ yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

2. Mrs. Nhung/ wash/ the dishes.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

3. my mother/ go shopping/ with/ friends/ in/ park.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

4. Lan/ cook/ chicken noodles/ dinner.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

5. Nam/ I/ study/ hard/ last weekend.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

6. my father/ play/ golf/ yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

7. last night/ Phong/listen/ music/ for two hours.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

8. they/ have/ nice/ weekend.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

9. she/ go/ supermarket yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

10. We/ not go/ school last week.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

**Ex 9: Make questions for the underlined words or phrases**

1. She went to school by bus yesterday

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

2. He bought this hat at the shop over there.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

3. It took me three hours to finish my homework.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

4. I need a phone card to phone my parents.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

5. I saw her last night.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

6. Her neighbor gave her a nice dress.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

7. They returned to America two weeks ago.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

8. Mrs. Robinson bought a poster.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

9. My father was in Ha Noi last month.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

10. He traveled to Nha Trang by train.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

11. She went to the doctor because she was sick.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

12 Nam left home at 7 o’clock yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

13. He taught English in the high school.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

14. The homework was very difficult yesterday.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

15. There are many roses in the garden.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

16. Liz will send these letters to her friends.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

17. My favorite subject is Math.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

18. I go to the movie once a week.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

19. Yes, he is. (He is good at drawing)

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

20. Jonh went to Viet Nam in 2000.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

21. My mother is cooking in the kitchen at the moment.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

22. Yes, She does (Lan likes playing table tennis.)

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

23. My father is 60 kilos.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

24. They stay in a hotel.

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

25. That is her pen

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

26. It takes him 20 minutes to go to school by bike

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

**Ex 10: Use the correct form of the verbs**

Yesterday (be).......... Sunday, Nam (get)...............up at six. He (do) ........... his morning exercises. He (take) ...............a shower, (comb).............. hair, and then he (have) .............. breakfast with his parents. Nam (eat)............ a bowl of noodles and (drink) a glass of milk for his breakfast. After breakfast, he (help) .............. Mom clean the table. After that, he (brush).......... his teeth, (put).......... on clean clothes, and (go)............ to his grandparents' house. He (have) .............. lunch with his grandparents. He (return) to his house at three o'lock. He (do).............. his homework. He (eat).......... dinner at 6. 30. After dinner, his parents (take).......... him to the movie theater. It (be)...............a very interesting film. They (come) .............. back home at 9. 30. Nam (go)................... to bed at ten o'clock.

1. What day was yesterday?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

2. What time did Nam get up?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

3. What did he do after breakfast?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

4. Who did he have lunch with?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

5. What time did he have dinner?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

6. What time did Nam go to bed?

->…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………….

**LESSON 5: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

**(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)**

**I. THEORY**

**1. Công thức**

|  |
| --- |
| **(+) S + have / has + V3/-ed**  **(-) S + haven’t / hasn’t + V3/-ed**  **(?) (Wh)- + have / has + S + V3/-ed…?** |

**2. Cách dùng:** Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả:

- Hành động vừa mới xảy ra, vừa mới kết thúc, thường đi với trạng từ “just”

ex. We ***have just bought*** a new car.

- Hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ, còn kéo dài đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục ở tương lai.

ex. You ***have studied*** English for five years.

- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ mà không biết rõ thời gian.

ex. I ***have gone*** to Hanoi.

- Hành động được lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần ở quá khứ.

ex. We ***have seen*** Titanic three times.

**3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

- Never: chưa bao giờ

Eg: I have never eaten this food.

- ever: từng….

Eg I have ever eaten this food.

- since: kể từ khi (mốc thời gian)

Eg: I have learnt English since 2015

- for: khoảng … (khoảng thời gian)

Eg: I have learnt English for 5 years.

- recently = lately: gần đây

Eg: I have read an interesting book recently.

- just: chỉ

Eg: I have just had breakfast.

- already: vừa mới …rồi

Eg: I have already done homework,

- so far = up to now = up to the present =until now: cho tới bây giờ

Eg: So far I have learnt English for 5 years.

- before (trước đây), yet : chưa, (dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi),

Eg: I haven’t had breakfast yet.

- many times: nhiều lần

Eg: I have gone to the cinema many times.

- several times: vài lần

Eg: I have played tennis several times.

- how long

Eg: How long have you learnt English?

- this is the first time / the second time, four times , five times…

Eg: This is the first time I have played football.

**II. PRACTICE**

**Ex 1. Viết dạng quá khứ đơn và dạng quá khứ phân từ của các động từ sau:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Past** | **Past participle** | **Verb** | **Past** | **Past participle** |
| Do |  |  | See |  |  |
| Go |  |  | Meet |  |  |
| Drive |  |  | Have |  |  |
| Hit |  |  | Drink |  |  |
| Break |  |  | Lose |  |  |
| Eat |  |  | Put |  |  |
| Be |  |  | Spend |  |  |
| Find |  |  | Get |  |  |
| Fight |  |  | Work |  |  |
| Watch |  |  | Swim |  |  |
| Close |  |  | Cut |  |  |

**Ex 2. Khoanh tròn từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác so với các từ còn lại:**

1. A. kill***ed***  b. listen***ed***  c. perfect***ed***  d. preferr***ed***

2. A. open***s***  b. book***s*** c. mistake***s*** d. note***s***

3. A. orang***es***  b. chang***es*** c. danc***es***  d. not***es***

4. A. go***es*** b. appl***es***  c. cloth***es***  d. lik***es***

5. A. decid***ed***  b. post***ed***  c. stopp***ed***  d. need***ed***

**Ex 3: Chia động từ thì hiện tại hoàn thành**

**\* Thể khảng định**

1. We (buy)…………………………a new light.
2. He (write)……………………….five letters.
3. John (be) ………………………to Paris, London and New York.
4. The family (be)………………… to the beaches in Nha Trang many times.
5. Tom (visit)……………………. London twice.
6. His brother (be)………………..to Ho Chi Minh city.
7. There is no more cheese. I (eat)……………. ……….it all, I’m afraid.
8. The bill isn’t right. They (make)……………………….. a mistake.
9. Don’t you want to see this programme. It ………………………..(start).
10. It’ll soon get warm in here. I (turn)……………………………. the heating on.

**\* Thể phủ định**

1. She (not / see)………………………..him for a long time.
2. We (not / plan)………………………our holiday yet.
3. School (not / start)……………………………..yet.
4. She (not/come)…………… here for a long time.
5. You (not/do) ………….for project yet, I suppose.
6. She (not/have) ……………any fun a long time.
7. My father (not/ play)……….. any sport since last year.
8. I’d better have a shower. I (not/have)………. one since Thursday.
9. I don’t live with my family now and we (not/see)…………. each other for five years.
10. (She/ not eat)………………. at the Royal Hotel yet.

**\* Thể nghi vấn và câu hỏi có từ để hỏi**

1. Where (be / you)……………………………?
2. (be / you)…………………………..at school?
3. (speak / he)………………………to his boss? No, he (have / not)……………….the time yet.
4. …………..you (see) ……………….High School Musical?
5. ………They (pay)…….. money for your mother?
6. ………You ever (eat)………….. Sushi?
7. you (work…………..) here for three years?
8. ………… You ever …………..(be) to New York?
9. How long…….. (you/know)………. each other?
10. ……….(You/ take)………… many photographs?

**Ex 4. Điền “For” hoặc “Since” vào chỗ trống thích hợp:**

1. It has been raining ................................... lunchtime.

2. My boss will go away ................................... the next ten days.

3. I’m staying in England ................................... a year.

4. She has lived in London ................................... 1985.

5. Please hurry up! We have been waiting ................................... an hour.

6. I have known her ................................... January.

7. Nam’s father has worked in this company ................................... 20 years.

8. Have you learned English ................................... a long time?

9. I haven’t seen Tom ................................... we left school.

10. The house is very dirty. We haven’t cleaned it ................................... years.

11. My sister has been a student ................................... two years.

12. We’ve lived here ................................... 1990.

13. I haven’t seen Linh ................................... my birthday party.

14. She has been away ................................... a year.

15. We’ve already waited ................................... five days.

16. They haven’t had any rain ................................... very long time.

17. That buildings has been there ................................... the 19th century.

18. I have known them ................................... many years.

19. They have only been there ................................... a few minutes.

20. My brother works for a company called FPT. He has worked for them ................................... he graduated from university.

**Ex 5: Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect**

Nhung:   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever (1. eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Philadelphia cheese steak?

Nora: Yes, I have.

Nhung:  Really? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you  (2. be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Philadelphia?

Nora:  Yes, I (3. be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there twice. I (4. be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  to many famous places in the city.

Nhung:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (5. visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution Centre?

Nora:  No, I haven’t, but I (6. see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Liberty Bell. Look at this postcard

**Ex 6. Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi:**

1. The last time we saw her was on Christmas day.

We haven’t

2. I haven’t eaten this kind of food before.

This is

3. It started raining an hour ago.

It has

4. We haven’t visited my grandfather for two months.

The last time

5. I have studied English for three years.

I began

6. My brother hasn’t seen his best friend for nearly five years.

It’s

7. When did you start learning English?

How long

8. We started living here fifteen years ago.

We have

9. The last time she visited me was five years ago.

She hasn’t

10. I last wrote to my uncle in July.

I haven’t

11. It’s long time since we became close friend.

We have

12. Minh began to collect stamps in 2000.

Minh has

**VI. Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Anh:**

1. Gia đình tôi đã sống ở đây từ năm 1990.

.....................................................................................................................

2. Lan đã làm bài tập được 2 tiếng đồng hồ rồi.

.....................................................................................................................

3. Chúng tôi là bạn thân của nhau từ rất lâu rồi.

.....................................................................................................................

4. Anh trai tôi dạy môn toán ở trường này từ năm 2000.

.....................................................................................................................

5. Bố tôi làm cho xí nghiệp đó được 20 năm rồi.

.....................................................................................................................

6. Đây là lần đầu tiên tôi ăn món ăn Trung Quốc.

.....................................................................................................................

7. Trước đây cô ấy chưa từng đến Nhật Bản.

.....................................................................................................................

8. Bạn đã học tiếng Anh được bao lâu rồi?

.....................................................................................................................

9. Nga vừa ra ngoài đúng không?

.....................................................................................................................

10. Lâu lắm rồi tôi không đến thăm ông bà tôi.

.....................................................................................................................

**LESSON 12: ENDING SOUND /S/, /ES/, /ED/**

**1.** **Phát âm đuôi số nhiều /s/; /es/**

**a. Khi nào thêm s, es**

- Khi chuyển từ danh từ số ít sang danh từ số nhiều.

- Động từ thường khi chia với ngôi 3 số ít ( she, he, it) ở hiện tại đơn.

**b. Cách đọc âm**

*Trong trường hợp danh từ số nhiều hoặc động từ số ít được phát âm thành 3 trường hợp sau:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***/ s /*** | Khi đi sau các phụ âm vô thanh (voiceless consonants): **/t/, /k/, /f/, /p/ ,/θ/**  Ex: lau**ghs**, wal**ks**, cu**p**s, ca**t**s, ten**th**s; boo**k**s ... |
| ***/ iz*** */* | Khi đi sau một phụ âm rít : **/z/, /s/, /dz/, /** t∫**/, /** ∫ **/, /z/.** *Hoặc các chữ cái:* ***s, x, ch, sh, ce, ge, z*** Ex: wa**sh**es , ki**ss**es , oran**ge**s….. |
| ***/ z /*** | Không thuộc hai loại trên. Ex: ba**g**s , ki**d**s , da**y**s … |

***Ngọai lệ****:* Bình thường chữ s phát âm /s/, nhưng có những ngoại lệ cần nhớ*:*

*- Chữ s đọc /z / trong các từ :busy, please, easy, present, desire, music, pleasant, desert, choose, reason, preserve, poison...*

*- Chữ s đọc /*∫*/ trong các từ sugar,sure*

**2. Phát âm đuôi –ed:**

*Đây là hình thức Past tense (động từ quá khứ) và Past participle (động từ hoàn thành):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***/id /*** | sau chữ **/t, d**/: Ex: wanted; decided |
| ***/ t*** */* | sau **/ k, f, p, s, ∫, t∫, h ,θ/** hoặc chữ***p, k, f, th, s, sh, ch*** :  Ex: asked; stopped; laughed... |
| ***/ d /*** | Sau các phụ âm còn lại: **b, g, v, m, n, l, r, w, j**, ... Ex: moved; played; rais**ed.** |

**3. Mẹo ghi nhớ động từ bất quy tắc trong Tiếng Anh**

- Bảng động từ bất quy tắc thường có 3 cột. Ta ký hiệu V1 (V-nguyên thể), V2 (dạng quá khứ), V3 (dạng quá khứ phân từ).

**a. Động từ có V1 tận cùng là “eed” thì V2, V3 là “ed”**

Eg: feed (V1) → fed (V2) → fed (V3) : nuôi dạy

bleed (V1) → bled (V2) → bled (V3):  (làm) chảy máu

**b. Động từ có V1 tận cùng là “ay” thì V2, V3 là “aid”**

Eg: say (V1) → said (V2) → said (V3): nói

lay (V1) → laid (V2) → laid (V3)  : đặt để

**c. Động từ V1 có tận cùng là “d” thì là “t”**

Eg: bend (V1) → bent (V2) → bent (V3) uốn cong

Send (V1) → sent (V2) → sent (V3) gởi

**d. Động từ V1 có tận cùng là “ow” thì V2 là “ew”, V3 là “own”.**

Eg: Blow (V1) → blew (V2) → blown (V3) thổi

Know (V1) → knew (V2) → known (V3) hiểu biết

Grow (V1) → grew (V2) → grown (V3) mọc, trồng

Throw (V1) → threw (V2) → thrown (V3) liệng, ném, quăng

**e. Động từ V1 có tận cùng là “ear” thì V2 là “ore”, V3 là “orn” (động từ hear ngoại lệ)**

Eg: bear (V1) → bore (V2) → borne (V3) mang, chịu (sanh đẻ)

forbear (V1) → forbore (V2) → forborne (V3) cử kiêng

swear (V1) → swore (V2) → sworne (V3) thề thốt

tear (V1) → tore (V2) → torne (V3) xé rách

**f. Động từ V1 có nguyên âm “i” thì V2 là “a”, V3 là “u”**

Eg: begin (V1) → began (V2) → begun (V3) bắt đầu

drink (V1) → drank (V2) → drunk (V3) uống

sing (V1) → sang (or sung) (V2) → sung (V3) hát

sink (V1) → sank (V2) → sunk (V3) chuồn, lõi đi

spring (V1) → sprang (V2) → sprung (V3) vùng

stink (V1) → stank (or stunk) (V2) → stunk (V3) bay mù trời

ring (V1) → rang (V2) → rung (V3) rung (chuông)

**g. Động từ có V1 tận cùng là “m” hoặc “n” thì V2,V3 giống nhau và thêm “t”**

Eg: Burn (V1) → burnt (V2) → burnt (V3) đốt cháy

Dream (V1) → dreamt (V2) → dreamt (V3) mơ, mơ mộng

Lean (V1) → leant (V2) → leant (V3) dựa vào

Learn (V1) → learnt (V2) → learnt (V3) học

Mean (V1) → meant (V2) → meant (V3) ý nghĩa, ý muốn nói

**PRACTICE : SOUND OF S, ES AND ED**

**Exercise 1:**

1. A. proofs B. books C. points D. days

2. A. asks B. breathes C. breaths D. hopes

3. A. sees B. sports C. pools D. trains

4. A. tombs B. lamps C. brakes D. invites

5. A. books B. floors C. combs D. drums

6. A. cats B. tapes C. rides D. cooks

7. A. walks B. begins C. helps D. cuts

8. A. shoots B. grounds C. concentrates D. forests

9. A. helps B. laughs C. cooks D. finds

10. A. hours B. fathers C. dreams D. thinks

11. A. beds B. doors C. plays D. students

12. A. arms B. suits C. chairs D. boards

13. A. boxes B. classes C. potatoes D. finishes

14. A. relieves B. invents C. buys D. deals

15. A. dreams B. heals C. kills D. tasks

16. A. resources B. stages C. preserves D. focuses

17. A. carriages B. whistles C. assures D. costumes

18. A. offers B. mounts C. pollens D. swords

19. A. miles B. words C. accidents D. names

20. A. sports B. households C. minds D. Plays

**Exercise 2:**

1. A. worked B. stopped C. forced D. wanted

2. A. kissed B. helped C. forced D. raised

3. A. confused B. faced C. cried D. defined

4. A. devoted B. suggested C. provided D. wished

5. A. catched B. crashed C. occupied D. coughed

6. A. agreed B. missed C. liked D. watched

7. A. measured B. pleased C. missed D. managed

8. A. wounded B. routed C. wasted D. risked

9. A. imprisoned B. pointed C. shouted D. surrounded

10. A. failed B. reached C. absored D. solved

11. A. invited B. attended C. celebrated D. displayed

12. A removed B. washed C. hoped D. missed

13. A. looked B. laughed C. moved D.stepped

14. A. wanted B.parked C. stopped D.watched

15. A. laughed B. passed C. suggested D. placed

16. A. believed B. prepared C. involved D. liked

17. A. lifted B. lasted C. happened D. decided

18. A. collected B. changed C. formed D. viewed

19. A. walked B. entertained C. reached D. looked

20. A. admired B. looked C. missed D. Hoped

**LESSON 16: MODAL VERBS (Động từ khuyết thiếu)**

- Các động từ khiếm khuyết trong tiếng Anh gồm có: can, could, may, might, will, would, must, shall, should, ought to.  
- Sau động từ khiếm khuyến sẽ là động từ nguyên thể

**S + CAN, COULD, … + V nguyên thể  
1. Cách dùng Can**  
- Động từ khiếm khuyến “can” thường dùng để diễn tả về một khả năng  
Ex: I can speak 4 languages: english, spanish, russia and french  
- Thể phủ định “can’t” diễn tả một điều không thể, không có khả năng thực hiện  
Ex: I can’t love him even he gave me all his money  
- Thể nghi vấn dùng để xin phép hoặc một sự yêu cầu  
Ex: Can I use your cell phone?  
Can you help me, sir?  
**2. Cách dùng Could**  
- “Could” có thể được dùng để xin phép  
Ex: Could I borrow your motobike for 2 hours?  
- Đưa ra một yêu cầu  
Ex: Could you turn the light off?  
- Đưa ra một lời đề nghị  
Ex: We could go out for dinner tonight  
- Một khả năng trong tương lai  
Ex: I think we could have another house in future  
- Một khả năng trong quá khứ  
Ex: I broke up with Daina so I could have a new love

**3. Cách dùng May**  
- “May” dùng để đưa ra sự xin phép  
Ex: May I have another glass of orange juice?  
- Diễn tả khả năng trong tương lai  
Ex: China may become a major economic power  
- Đưa ra một yêu cầu giúp đỡ  
Ex: May I help you something, madam?

**4. Cách dùng Might**  
- “Might” được dùng để diễn tả một khả năng trong hiện tại  
Ex: We'd better phone tomorrow, they might asleep now  
- Ngoài ra nó còn có thể diễn đạt một khả năng trong tương lai  
Ex: I might be a winner in the next match

**5. Cách dùng Must**  
- “Must” dùng để diễn tả sự cần thiết hoặc một nghĩa vụ phải thực hiện  
Ex: I must pick up my mom at 5PM  
- Phủ định của “must” là “mustn’t” có nghĩa là CẤM  
Ex: The boy musn’t play baseball in that garden

**6. Cách dùng Ought to**  
- “Ought to” cũng có nghĩa là “phải”, “nên” nhưng nó hàm ý một sự việc mang tính đúng đắn hay sai trái   
Ex: We ought to love and help each other  
We ought not to sleep more than 8 hours a day  
**7. Cách dùng Shall**  
(thường được sử dụng trong tiếng Anh-Mỹ hơn là tiếng Anh-Anh)  
- Dùng “shall” khi muốn đưa ra một lời đề nghị giúp đỡ  
Ex: Shall I help you with your luggage?  
- Đưa ra những gợi ý  
Ex: Shall we say “hello” then?  
- Dùng để hỏi những việc cần phải làm  
Ex: Shall I do all my homework?

**8. Cách dùng Should**  
- “Should” có nghĩa là “nên”, bởi vậy nó cũng hàm hàm ý một sự việc mang tính đúng đắn hay sai trái   
Ex: We should sort out this problem at once  
- Đưa ra lời khuyến cáo, không nên làm một việc, một hành động nào đó  
Ex: I think we should call him again  
- Đưa ra một sự dự đoán về tương lai nhưng không hoàn toàn chắc chắn nó sẽ xảy ra  
Ex: Price should decrease next year 

**9. Cách dùng Will**  
- “Will” dùng khi đưa ra một quyết định tức thì, không có kế hoạch trước  
Ex: I will go to see him and say “I love you”  
- Khi muốn đưa ra một sự giúp đỡ hay phục vụ, người ta cũng thường dùng “will”  
Ex: Whatever you like, I will give it to you  
- Một lời hứa (thực hiện được hay không thì không chắc chắn!)  
Ex: I will love you until I die  
- Một dự đoán chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai  
Ex: Price will decrease next year

**10. Cách dùng Would (thường dùng trong câu nghi vấn)**- Khi chúng ta muốn hỏi xin làm một điều gì đó thì sử dụng “would” cũng khá hợp lý  
Ex: Would you mind if I open the windows?  
- Đưa ra một yêu cầu  
Ex: Would you take me to 255 Vick Street, please?  
Would you mind sending me allour picture through facebook?  
- Lên lịch trình, sắp xếp một việc gì đó  
Ex: Would 10 AM suit you? Yes. That’s ok!  
- Một lời mời  
Ex: Would you come to our wedding?  
Would you like to go to shopping this Sunday?  
- Đưa ra câu hỏi để người khác lựa chọn  
Ex: Would you prefer pizza or chicken soup? Yes. I’d like pizza please

**LESSON 17: CONDITIONAL SENTENCE – Câu điều kiện loại 1**

Một câu điều kiện luôn có hai mệnh đề :

- Mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện = mệnh đề có if (**If-clause**)

- Mệnh đề chỉ kết quả còn được gọi là mệnh đề chính (**main clause).**

Eg:He works harder, he will succeed in his examination.

-> If he works harder, he will succeed in his examination.

- 2 mệnh đề có thể đổ vị trí cho nhau mà không làm ảnh hưởng nghĩa của câu.

- He will succeed in his examination if he works harder.

**\* Type I:** **ĐIỀU KIỆN CÓ THỂ XẢY RA ĐƯỢC** (**probable condition**)

**1/ Ý nghĩa :** diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra hoặc không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

**2/ Thì của động từ :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If- clause | **Main clause** |
| Simple present | Simple future  (shall / will + verb) |

Eg: - If the rain **stops**, we **shall go** for a walk. 1- He **will come** if you **call him**.

\* Ngoài ra chúng ta còn có thể dùng các động từ khuyết thiếu như : **CAN,** **MUST**, **MAY** … để thay cho **shall** hoặc **will** ở mệnh đề chính.

Eg: - If you ask me, I **can** help you.

- You **must** study harder if you want to pass the coming exam.

\* Mệnh đề chính có thể là một mệnh lệnh hoặc thỉnh cầu :

Eg: - Come to me if you need help.

- If you have time, perfect your English.

**PRACTICE**

**Put the verb in the brackets in the correct form:**

*Example:* *If it (rain) \_\_\_\_****rains****\_\_\_\_, we (not go) \_\_\_****will not go*** *\_\_\_\_\_to the cinema.*

* + - 1. If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nice tomorrow, we (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to our farm.
      2. If we (send) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this message now, they (receive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in time.
      3. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angry if you (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late again.
      4. If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enough time, I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this homework.
      5. I (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a photo of this beach if I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a camera.
      6. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_punished if you (fail) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the exam.
      7. If it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this weekend, we (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home.
      8. She (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it if she (promise) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you.
      9. What\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if you (not have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_money?

10. The kitchen (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better if we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_red curtains.

11. If\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(the weather/be) beautiful tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(we/drive) to the beach.

12. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she/send) the letter now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they/receive) it tomorrow.

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Fred/be) angry if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Jack/arrive) late again.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I/come) to your house if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(I/have) enough time.

15. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she/not/pass) this exam, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she/not/get) the job that she wants.

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/learn) a lot if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/take) this course.

17. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I/get) a ticket, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(I/go) to the cinema.

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I/buy) that machine if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(it/not/cost) too much.

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/run) very fast, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/catch) the taxi.

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(I/go) to the doctor's if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I/not/feel) better tomorrow.

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they/win) this match, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they/be) the champions.

**LESSON 18:** [**WORD FORM**](http://www.truonghoanggia.edu.vn/)**ATION**

**1, Từ loại**

- Có 4 dạng từ cơ bản trong tiếng Anh: Adj – N, V – Adv (tính – danh, động – trạng)

Adj = Adjective: tính từ, N= noun: danh từ, V = verb; Adv = Adverb: trạng từ

**2, Chức năng từ loại**

+ Bổ sung cho N là Adj đứng trước N

+ Bổ sung cho V và Adj là Adv (V + Adv và Adv + Adj)

+ Ngoài ra chú ý tình huống với prep (giới từ): N + prep + N (trước sau prep đều là N) (trừ trường hợp V + prep hoặc Adj + prep)

**a. Danh từ (Noun)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vị trí của danh từ** | **Ví dụ** |
| **Sau tính từ (adj + N)** | They are interesting *books***.** |
| **Sau từ hạn định gồm:**  - Mạo từ: **a /an / the**  - Từ chỉ định: **this, that, these, those, every, each, …**  - Từ chỉ số lượng: **many, some, few, little, several,** ...  - Tính từ sở hữu: **my, his, her, your, our, their, its, …** | He is a *student.*  These *flowers* are beautiful.  She needs some *water.* |
| **Sau ngoại động từ (V** cần **O)** | She buys *books*.  She meets a lot of *people*. |
| **Sau giới từ (prep. + N)** | He talkedabout*the story*yesterday.  He is interested in *music*. |
| **Trước V** chia thì (N làm chủ từ) | *The main* has just arrived. |
| **Sau enough (enough + N)** | I don’t have enough *money* to buy that house. |

**b. Tính từ (Adj)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trước N (Adj + N)** | This is an *interesting* books. |
| **Sau TO BE** | I am *tired*. |
| **Sau: become, get, look, feel, taste, smell, seem …** | It becomes *hot.*  She feels *sad.* |
| **Sau trạng từ (adv + adj)** | It is extremely *cold*.  I’m terribly *sorry*.  She is very *beautiful.* |
| **Sau keep / make** | The news made me *happy.* |
| **Sau too ( be + too + adj)** | That house is too *small.* |
| **Trước enough (be + adj + enough)** | The house isn’t *large* enough. |
| **Trong cấu trúc: be + so + adj + that** | She was so *angry* that she can’t speak. |
| **A, an, the, this, that, his, her, their, my, …** + (**Adj**) + **Noun** | My *new* car is blue. |
| **Trong câu cảm thán:**  **- How + adj + S + V**  **- Wht + (a / an) + adj + N** | How *beautiful* the girl is!  What an *interesting* film! |

**c. Trạng từ (Adv)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sau V thường** | He drove *carefully.* |
| **Trước Adj** | I meet an *extremely* handsome man. |
| **Giữa cụm V** | She **has** *already* **finished** the job. |
| **Đầu câu** hoặc **trước** dấu phẩy | *Unfortunately***,** I couldn’t come to the party. |
| **Sau too V + too + adv** | They walked too *slowly* to catch the bus. |
| **Trong cấu trúc V + so + adv + that** | Jack drove so *fast* that he caused an accident. |
| **Trước enough V + adv + enough** | You should write *clearly* enough for every body to read. |

**\* Cách thành lập tính từ đơn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Noun + suffix** | **Adjectives** |
| -**ful** | Harmful, useful, successful, hopeful, helpful, peaceful… |
| -**less** | Childless, odourless, careless, hopeless, harmless, useless… |
| **-ly** | Manly, worldly, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly,friendly… |
| -**like** | Childlike, godlike, lifelike, ladylike, manlike… |
| **-y** | Healthy, dirty, dusty, snowy, windy, rainy, cloudy, sunny, sandy… |
| **-ish** | Childish, boyish, girlish, mannish, selfish… |
| **-al** | Natural, national, industrial, agricultural, cultural, magical… |
| -**ous** | Dangerous, courageous, poisonous, mountainous… |
| -**ic** | Artistic, electric, electronic, alcoholic, economic… |
| **N - able** | Reasonable, knowledgeable, |
| Verb-**able** | Respectable, … comfortable, enjoyable, |
| N / V + **ive** | active,effective, attractive, expensive, protective |
| **V +ED** | disappointed, satisfied, surprised, bored |
| **V + ING** | disappointing, satisfing, surprised, boring |

**PRACTICE – WORD FORMATION**

**Give the correct form of the word in bracket:**

1. That's the ……………………….. thing I've ever heard. (fun)
2. He laughed at their ……………………….. (stupid)
3. This is a romantic ……………………………. (comedian)
4. Xuan Bac is a famous ……………………… in Vietnam. (comedy)
5. How much does it cost to ……………………… a child privately? (educational)
6. Watching television can be very ……………………… (educate)
7. The aim of the series is both to ………………………… and inform. (entertain)
8. ‘Friends’ an ………………………… film. (entertainment)
9. Dan Le is my favorite ………………………… (weather)
10. The game show ‘Who’s a millionaire’ is very …………………. (famous)
11. He said “Good morning” in most ………………. (friend)
12. How many……………….are there in a year in Vietnam? (celebrate)
13. I watch the news every day because it’s very ………………... (inform)
14. ……………….…………..is a problem in many countries. (pollute)
15. She doesn't have many …………… in Hanoi. (relate)
16. We should have a shower insted of ........................... a bath. (use)
17. We should buy a(n) ………………… washing machine. (automation)
18. To protect the environment, we should use……………………bag. (reuse)
19. The air……………………….. causes breathing problems. (POLLUTE)
20. Big Ben is the most ……………….. tower in England. (FAME)
21. My father is careful. He drives car .......................... (CAREFUL)
22. I have ............................ ! My mother said to me. (HAPPY)
23. My father is careful. He drives car ................................... (CAREFUL)
24. I have ................................ friends than my brother does. (FEW)
25. Live ................................ ! My mother said to me. (HAPPY)
26. Adjective of danger is ................................. . (DANGER)
27. What is his ................................... ? (NATION)
28. Every nation needs ............................... . (FREE)
29. Is this information ................................. for you? (USE)
30. Drinking wine much is ................................... to our health. (HARM)
31. All ...................................... people came on time. (INVITE)
32. 10. We always swim in the ...................................... pool in Summer. (SWIM)
33. Susie is so ................................ . She is always breaking things. (care )
34. Laura is a good friend of ................................ (we)
35. Do you know what the ............................... of this like is? (deep)
36. Air ............................... is a serious problem in many cities in the world now. (pollute)
37. I’d like a bottle of ............................... , please. (lemon)
38. The eighth of March is a special day for................................ all over the world. (woman)
39. Lionel Messi is a very famous football ................................ (play )
40. My mom enjoys cooking on a gas................................ (cook)
41. There is a lot of food and drink on the ............................... table. (Dine)
42. Her father is a................................ (FARM)
43. His ……………….are small and long. (FOOT)
44. Near my house there is a market. It’s very …………………… (NOISE)
45. Her ………………..are in the yard. They are playing soccer. (CHILD)
46. There are many………………………….on the street. (TREE)
47. In the ……………..... , there is a museum, a factory and a stadium. (NEIGHBOR)
48. The photocopy is between the ……………….and the drugstore. (BAKE)
49. Minh is ..... ........................... at English than I am. (good )