

Số: 440/QĐ-ĐHCNQ

Quảng Ninh, ngày 14 tháng 8 năm 2023

## QUYẾT ĐỊNH

**Ban hành nội dung Bài giảng ôn tập chuẩn đầu ra ngoại ngữ tiếng anh bậc 3/6 cho sinh viên đại học của Trường Đại học Công nghiệp Quảng Ninh**

### HIỆU TRƯỞNG TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CÔNG NGHIỆP QUẢNG NINH

Căn cứ Luật số 34/2018/QH14 ngày 19 tháng 11 năm 2018 ban hành Luật sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của Luật Giáo dục đại học;

Căn cứ Nghị định số 99/2019/NĐ-CP ngày 30 tháng 12 năm 2019 của Chính phủ quy định chi tiết và hướng dẫn thi hành một số điều của Luật sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của Luật Giáo dục đại học;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 1982/QĐ-TTg ngày 18 tháng 10 năm 2016 về Phê duyệt Khung trình độ quốc gia Việt Nam của Thủ tướng Chính phủ;

Căn cứ Thông tư số 01/2014/TT-BGDĐT ngày 24/01/2014 về Ban hành Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo;

Căn cứ Thông tư số 08/2021/TT-BGDĐT ngày 18 tháng 03 năm 2021 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo ban hành Quy chế đào tạo trình độ đại học;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 221/QĐ-HĐT ngày 13/6/2022 của Hội đồng trường ban hành Quy chế tổ chức và hoạt động Trường Đại học Công nghiệp Quảng Ninh;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 521/QĐ-ĐHCNQ ngày 3/9/2015 ban hành Quy chế đào tạo đại học và cao đẳng hệ chính quy theo hệ thống tín chỉ; Quyết định số 300/QĐ-ĐHCNQ ngày 5/7/2021 ban hành Quy chế đào tạo trình độ đại học theo tín chỉ của Hiệu trưởng Trường Đại học Công nghiệp Quảng Ninh;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 400/QĐ-ĐHCNQ ngày 25 tháng 7 năm 2023 ban hành Quy định về chuẩn đầu ra ngoại ngữ và tin học cho sinh viên đại học của Hiệu trưởng Trường Đại học Công nghiệp Quảng Ninh.

Theo đề nghị của Trường phòng Đào tạo,

## QUYẾT ĐỊNH:

**Điều 1.** Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định này Bài giảng ôn tập chuẩn đầu ra ngoại ngữ bậc 3/6 cho sinh viên của Trường Đại học Công nghiệp Quảng Ninh.

**Điều 2.** Quyết định này có hiệu lực thi hành kể từ ngày ký. Các Quyết định trước đây trái với Quyết định này đều được bãi bỏ.

**Điều 3.** Các ông (bà) Trưởng/phụ trách các đơn vị trong toàn trường căn cứ Quyết định thi hành./.

### Nơi nhận:

- Giám hiệu;
- Các đơn vị trong trường;
- Lưu VT, BM Ngoại ngữ, ĐT (03).

HIỆU TRƯỞNG



TS. Hoàng Hùng Thắng

**BỘ CÔNG THƯƠNG  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CÔNG NGHIỆP QUẢNG NINH**

**BÀI GIẢNG  
ÔN TẬP CHUẨN ĐẦU RA NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH BẬC 3/6  
DÙNG CHO SINH VIÊN TRÌNH ĐỘ ĐẠI HỌC**

**QUẢNG NINH – 2023**

**BÀI GIẢNG**  
**ÔN TẬP CHUẨN ĐẦU RA NGOẠI NGỮ TIẾNG ANH BẬC 3/6 CHO SINH VIÊN**  
**ĐẠI HỌC CỦA TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CÔNG NGHIỆP QUẢNG NINH**

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**PART I : VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR**

**PART A. TENSES**

**I. THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (SIMPLE PRESENT):**

**1. Công thức thì hiện tại đơn**

**Công thức thì hiện tại đơn đối với động từ thường**

- Khẳng định: S + V\_S/ES + O
- Phủ định: S + DO/DOES + NOT + V(Infinitive) + O
- Nghi vấn: DO/DOES + S + V (Infinitive) + O ?

**Công thức thì hiện tại đơn đối với động từ To be**

- Khẳng định: S + AM/IS/ARE + (an/a/the) N(s)/ Adj
- Phủ định: S + AM/IS/ARE + NOT + (an/a/the) N (s)/ Adj
- Nghi vấn: AM/IS/ARE + S + (an/a/the) N (s)/ Adj

**Ví dụ:**

- I am a student.
- She is not beautiful.
- Are you a student?

**Cách sử dụng:**

- Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý. (E.g: The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.)
- Diễn tả 1 thói quen, một hành động thường xảy ra ở hiện tại. (E.g: I get up early every morning.)
- Nói lên khả năng của một người (E.g : He plays tennis very well.)

**Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại đơn:**

- Trong câu có xuất hiện từ sau: **every** (every day, every week, every month, ...)
- Các trạng từ tần suất xuất hiện trong thì hiện tại đơn: **Always , usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly, never.**

**Ví dụ:**

- I use the Internet just about every day.
- I always miss you.

**BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH**

**Bài 1: Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì Hiện Tại Đơn:**

1. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at school at the weekend.
2. She (not study) \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.
3. My students (be not) \_\_\_\_\_ hard working.
4. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a new haircut today.
5. I usually (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 7.00.
6. She (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in a house?
7. Where your children (be) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. My sister (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.
9. Dog (like) \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
10. She (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Florida.
11. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ almost every day in Manchester.
12. We (fly) \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain every summer.
13. My mother (fry) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for breakfast every morning.
14. The bank (close) \_\_\_\_\_ at four o'clock.
15. John (try) \_\_\_\_\_ hard in class, but I (not think) \_\_\_\_\_ he'll pass.
16. Jo is so smart that she (pass) \_\_\_\_\_ every exam without even trying.
17. My life (be) so boring. I just (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV every night.
18. My best friend (write) \_\_\_\_\_ to me every week.
19. You (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ English?
20. She (not live) \_\_\_\_\_ in HaiPhong city.

**Bài tập 2: Sử dụng những động từ cho dưới đây để điền vào chỗ trống thích hợp.**

cause(s) - connect(s) - drink(s) - live(s) - open(s) - speak(s) - take(s)

1. Tanya ..... German very well.
2. I don't often ..... coffee.
3. The swimming pool . . . . . at 7.30 every morning.
4. Bad driving ... . . . . many accidents.
5. My parents .. . . . in a very small flat.
6. The Olympic Games .. . . . place every four years.
7. The Panama Canal ..... the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

**Bài tập 3: Sử dụng các động từ sau để hoàn thành câu.**

believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate

1. The earth goes round the sun. 2. Rice ..... in Britain.
3. The sun ... . . . . in the east.
4. Bees ..... honey.
5. Vegetarians ..... meat.
6. An atheist ..... in God.
7. An interpreter .... from one language into another.
8. Liars are people who ..... the truth.
9. The River Amazon ..... into the Atlantic Ocean.

**Bài tập 4: Viết lại câu hoàn chỉnh**

E.g.: They / wear suits to work? => Do they wear suits to work?

she / not / sleep late at the weekends => \_\_\_\_\_

we / not / believe the Prime Minister => \_\_\_\_\_

you / understand the question? => \_\_\_\_\_

they / not / work late on Fridays => \_\_\_\_\_

David / want some coffee? => \_\_\_\_\_

she / have three daughters => \_\_\_\_\_

why / I / have to clean up? => \_\_\_\_\_ when / she / go to her Chinese class? => \_\_\_\_\_

**2. THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)**

**Công thức**

- Khẳng định: S + is/ am/ are + V\_ing + O ( E.g: They are studying English.)
- Phủ định: S + is/ am/ are + NOT + V\_ing + O (E.g: I'm not cooking now.)

- Nghi vấn: Is/ am/ are + S+ V\_ing + O ( Is she watching T.V at the moment?)

### Cách sử dụng

- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói (E.g: The children are playing football now.)
- Diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết xảy ra tại thời điểm nói. (E.g: I am looking for a job)
- Diễn tả 1 sự than phiền với hành động lặp đi lặp lại nhiều gây khó chịu, bức mình. Trong trường hợp này, câu thường có trạng từ tần suất "always". (E.g : He is always borrowing our books and then he doesn't remember.)
- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai theo kế hoạch đã định trước (E.g: I am flying to Thailand tomorrow.)

### Lưu ý quan trọng cần biết:

Không dùng thì liên tục tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ tri giác, nhận thức như : **be, see, hear, feel, realize, seem, remember, forget, understand, know, like, want, glance, smell, love, hate, ...**

### Ví dụ:

- I **am** tired now.
- He **wants** to go for a cinema at the moment.
- **Do you remember** me?

### Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu có những từ: Now, right now, at present, at the moment,

Trong các câu trước đó là một câu chỉ mệnh lệnh: Look!, Watch! Be quite!, ...

### BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

#### Bài 1: Hoàn thành các câu sử dụng động từ sau:

start - get - increase - change - rise

1. The population of the world .....very fast.
2. The world ..... . Things never stay the same.
3. The situation is already bad and it .. . . . worse.
4. The cost of living ..... . Every year things are more expensive.
5. The weather ..... to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.

#### Bài 2: Hoàn thành câu

1. I/ wash / my hair. => .....
2. It/ snow. => .....
3. They/ sit/ on the bench. => .....
4. It/ rain/ very hard. => .....
5. She/ learn/ English. => .....
6. He/ listen/ to the radio. => .....
7. We/ smoke/ in the class. => .....
8. I/ read/ a newspaper. . => .....
9. You/ watch/ T.V? => .....
10. What/ you/ do? => .....
11. What/ Sam and Anne/ do? => .....
12. It/ rain/ ? => .....
13. That clock/ work? => .....
14. You/ write/ a letter. => .....

15. Why/ you/ run ? => .....

**Bài 3: Chọn đáp án đúng:**

1. Have you got an umbrella? It ..... to rain.  
a. is starting      b. are starting      c. am starting      d. start
2. You ..... a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I ..... to concentrate.  
a. is makeing/am trying      b. are makeing/ am trying  
c. are making/ am trying      d. is making/ am trying
3. Why are all these people here? What ..... ?  
a. am happening      b. are happening      c. is happening      d. is happening
4. Your English ..... . How do you learn?  
a. is improving      b. are improving      c. improve      d. improving
5. Please don't make so much noise. I ..... to work.  
a. is trying      b. are trying      c. trying      d. am trying
6. Let's go out now. It ..... any more.  
a. am raining      b. is raining      c. are raining      d. raining
7. You can turn off the radio. I ..... to it.  
a. are not listening      b. isn't listening      c. am not listening      d. don't listening
8. Kate phoned me last night. She is on holiday in France. She ..... a great time and doesn't want to come back.  
a. is haveing      b. are having      c. am having      d. is having
9. I want to lose weight, so this week I ..... lunch.  
a. am not eating      b. isn't eating      c. aren't eating      d. amn't eating
10. Andrew has just started evening classes. He ..... German.  
a. are learning      b. is learning      c. am learning      d. learning
11. The workers ..... a new house right now.  
a. are building      b. am building      c. is building      d. build
12. Tom ..... two poems at the moment?  
a. are writing      b. are writeing      c. is writeing      d. is writing
13. The chief engineer ..... all the workers of the plant now.  
a. is instructing      b. are instructing      c. instructs      d. instruct
14. He ..... his pictures at the moment.  
a. isn't paint      b. isn't painting      c. aren't painting      d. don't painting
15. We ..... the herbs in the garden at present.  
a. don't plant      b. doesn't plant      c. isn't planting      d. aren't planting
16. They ..... the artificial flowers of silk now?  
a. are..... makeing      b. are..... making  
c. is..... makeing      d. is ..... making
17. Your father ..... your motorbike at the moment.  
a. is repairing      b. are repairing      c. don't repair      d. doesn't repair
18. Look! The man ..... the children to the cinema.  
a. is takeing      b. are taking      c. is taking      d. are takeing
19. Listen! The teacher ..... a new lesson to us.  
a. is explaining      b. are explaining      c. explain      d. explains
20. They ..... tomorrow.  
a. are coming      b. is coming      c. coming      d. comes

### 3. THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH - PRESENT PERFECT

#### Công thức

- Khẳng định: S + have/ has + Past participle (V3) + O. (E.g: She has studied English for 2 years.)
- Phủ định: S + have/ has + NOT + Past participle (V3) + O. (E.g: I haven't seen my close friend for a month.)
- Nghi vấn: Have/ has + S + Past participle (V3) + O? (E.g: Have you eaten dinner yet?)

#### Cách sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành trong tiếng Anh:

- **Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không nói rõ thời điểm, có kết quả liên quan đến hiện tại:**

**Ví dụ:** My car has been stolen./ Chiếc xe của tôi đã bị lấy cắp.

- **Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu ở quá khứ và đang tiếp tục ở hiện tại :**

**Ví dụ:** They've been married for nearly fifty years / Họ đã kết hôn được 50 năm rồi.

#### Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

Trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành thường có những từ sau: **Already, yet, just, ever, never, since, for, recently, ...**

- just, recently, lately: gần đây, vừa mới
- ever: đã từng
- already: rồi
- for + khoảng thời gian (for a year, for a long time, ...)
- since + mốc/điểm thời gian (since 1992, since June, ...)
- yet: chưa (dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi)
- so far = until now = up to now = up to the present: cho đến bây giờ

#### BÀI TẬP THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH

**Bài tập 1: Đọc các tình huống, sử dụng các động từ dưới đây và viết lại câu với thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

arrive - break - fall - go - up - grow - improve - lose

- 1. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.  
= Tom has lost his key.
- 2. Lisa can't walk and her leg is in plaster.  
Lisa .....
- 3. Last week the bus fare was £1.80. Now it is £2.  
The bus fare .....
- 4. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.  
Her English .....
- 5. Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.  
Dan .....
- 6. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.  
The letter .....
- 7. The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.  
The .....

**Bài tập 2: Trả lời các câu hỏi dựa vào từ trong ngoặc**

- 1. Would you like something to eat?

- No, thanks. .... I have just had lunch... (I / just / have / lunch)
- **2. Do you know where Julia is?**
- Yes, ..... (I / just / see / her)
- **3. What time is David leaving?**
- .....(He / already / leave)
- **4. What's in the newspaper today?**
- I don't know. ... (I / not / read / it / yet)
- **5. Is Sue coming to the cinema with us?**
- No, ..... (She / already / see / the film)
- **6. Are your friends here yet?**
- Yes, .. (they / just / arrive)
- **7. What does Tim think about your plan?**
- .....(we / not / tell / him / yet)
- **Bài tập 3: Đọc tình huống và viết lại câu với các từ *just, already* hoặc *yet*.**
- 1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says, 'Would you like something to eat?'
- You say: No thank you. I've just had lunch. (have lunch)
- 2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says, 'Can I speak to Joe?'
- You say: I'm afraid .... (go out)
- 3. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and starts to take your plate away.
- You say: Wait a minute! ..... (not / finish)
- 4. You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phoned to reserve a table. Later your friend says, 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'
- You say: No, ..... (do it)
- 5. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her.
- You say: .. ? (find)
- 6. You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'Where are you going for your holiday?'
- You say: ..... (not / decide)
- 7. Linda went shopping, but a few minutes ago she returned. Somebody asks, 'Is Linda still out shopping?'
- You say: No, .... (come back)

#### **4. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN (PAST SIMPLE)**

##### **1. Công thức**

Với động từ thường:

- (Khẳng định): S + V(past) + O ( E.g: He worked as a policeman.)
- (Phủ định): S + DID + NOT + V (infinitive) + O ( She didn't eat bread for the breakfast.)
- (Nghi vấn): DID + S + V (infinitive) + O ? ( Did you call Zoey yesterday?)

Với động từ Tobe:

- (Khẳng định): S + WAS/WERE + (an/a/the) + N(s)/ Adj
- (Phủ định): S+ WAS/ WERE + NOT + (an/a/the) + N(s)/ Adj
- (Nghị vấn): WAS/WERE + S+ (an/a/the) + N(s)/ Adj?

## 2. Cách dùng thì quá khứ đơn:

Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

### Ví dụ:

- I went to the concert last week.
- A few weeks ago, a woman called to report a robbery.

## 3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Các từ thường xuất hiện trong thì quá khứ đơn: Yesterday ( hôm qua), last (night/ week/ month/ year), ago (cách đây), ...

### **BÀI TẬP THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN**

**Bài 1: Hoàn thành các câu bằng cách sử dụng các động từ sau ở dạng chính xác:**

(buy – catch – cost – fall – hurt – sell – spend – teach – throw – write)

1. Mozart ...wrote..... more than 600 pieces of music.
- 2 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father . .... me.'
- 3 We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we ..... it.
- 4 Dave ..... down the stairs this morning and ... .. his leg.
- 5 Joe ..... the ball to Sue, who .. .. it.
- 6 Ann ..... a lot of money yesterday. She . .... a dress which ..... £100.

**Bài 2: Hoàn thành các câu. Đặt động từ vào đúng dạng.**

1. It was warm, so I ..... off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I ..... it much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was busy, so I ..... her. (disturb)
4. We were very tired, so we ..... the party early. (leave)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ..... well. (sleep)
6. The window was open and a bird ..... into the room. (fly)
7. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It .. ..... much to stay there. (cost)
8. I was in a hurry, so I..... time to phone you. (have)
- 9 It was hard carrying the bags. They ..... very heavy. (be)

Bài 3: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ the bus yesterday.  
A. don't catch      B. weren't catch      C. didn't catch      D. not catch
2. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ home late last night.  
A. comes      B. come      C. came      D. was come
3. My father \_\_\_\_\_ tired when I \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. was – got      B. is – get      C. was – getted      D. were – got
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ two days ago?  
A. do – do      B. did – did      C. do – did      D. did – do
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your family \_\_\_\_\_ on the summer holiday last year?  
A. do – go      B. does – go      C. did – go      D. did – went

## 5. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN - PAST CONTINUOUS

### Công thức:

- Khẳng định: S + was/were + V-ing + O (E.g: She was watching the news at 7 o'clock yesterday.)
- Phủ định: S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing + O (E.g: The weren't watching the news at 7 o'clock yesterday.)
- Nghi vấn: Was/Were + S + V-ing + O? ( E.g: Were you watching the news at 7 o'clock yesterday?)

### Cách dùng:

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

**Ví dụ:** At 12 o'clock yesterday, we **were having** lunch. (Vào lúc 12h ngày hôm qua, chúng tôi đang ăn trưa.)

- Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động đang xảy ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động xen vào chia thì quá khứ đơn.  
Ex: He **was chatting** with his friend when his mother **came into** the room. (Cậu ta đang tán gẫu với bạn khi mẹ cậu ta vào phòng.)

### Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

Trong câu có những từ: While, when, as, at 10:00 (giờ) last night, ...

### Ví dụ:

- It happened at five the afternoon **while** she was watching the news on TV.
- He was doing his homework in his bedroom **when** the burglar came into the house.

### BÀI TẬP VỀ THÌ QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN

**Bài tập 1:** Biến đổi các câu sau sang phủ định, nghi vấn và trả lời các câu hỏi nghi vấn đó

1. He was planting trees in the garden at 4 pm yesterday.  
- .....  
- .....  
- .....
2. They were working when she came yesterday.  
- .....  
- .....  
- .....
3. She was painting a picture while her mother was making a cake.  
- .....  
- .....  
- .....
4. Anne was riding her bike to school when Peter saw her yesterday.  
- .....  
- .....  
- .....
5. He was typing a letter when his boss went into the room.  
- .....  
- .....

.....  
**Bài tập 2: Chia động từ ở dạng đúng để hoàn thành câu**

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

**6. THÌ QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH (PAST PERFECT)**

**Công thức**

- Khẳng định: S + had + V3/ED + O (Ex: They had gone to school before they went home.)
- Phủ định: S + had+ not + V3/ED + O ( They hadn't eaten breakfast before they went to school.)
- Nghi vấn: Had +S + V3/ED + O ? (Had they eaten breakfast before they went to school?)

**Cách dùng**

Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra, hoàn thành trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.

+ Khi hai hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ, ta dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành cho hành động xảy ra trước và quá khứ đơn cho hành động xảy ra sau.

+ Khi thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường được dùng kết hợp với thì quá khứ đơn, ta thường dùng kèm với các giới từ và liên từ như: by (có nghĩa như before), before, after, when, till, untill, as soon as, no sooner...than

Ex: Yesterday, I went out after I had finished my homework. (Hôm qua, tôi đi chơi sau khi tôi đã làm xong bài tập.)

**Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

**Dấu hiệu nhận biết thì quá khứ hoàn thành:**

- Từ nhận biết: until then, by the time, prior to that time, before, after, for, as soon as, by, ...
- Trong câu thường có các từ: before, after, when by, by the time, by the end of + time in the past

**Ví dụ:**

- The old tenant had vacated the property **by the time** we looked at it. There was no furniture left inside
- When I got up this morning, my father **had already left**.

Bài tập thực hành

**Bài 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.**

1. They (come) ..... back home after they (finish) ..... their work.
2. She said that she ( meet) ..... Mr. Bean before.

3. Before he (go) ..... to bed, he (read) ..... a novel.
4. He told me he (not/wear) ..... such kind of clothes before.
5. When I came to the stadium, the match (start) .....
6. Before she (listen) ..... to music, she (do)..... homework.
7. Last night, Peter (go) ..... to the supermarket before he (go) ..... home.

## **Bài 2: Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi sử dụng từ gợi ý cho sẵn.**

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

## **7. THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN (SIMPLE FUTURE)**

### **Công thức:**

- Khẳng định: S + shall/will + V(infinitive) + O (Ex: We' ll enjoy it)
- Phủ định: S + shall/will + not + V(infinitive) + O (He won't go to school.)
- Nghi vấn: Shall/will+S + V(infinitive) + O ? (Will they have dinner together?)

Ví dụ: The prime minister will open the debate in parliament tomorrow.

### **Cách dùng:**

- Diễn tả dự định nhất thời xảy ra ngay tại lúc nói. (EX: Are you going to the beach? I will go with you – Bạn muốn đi biển không? Mình sẽ đi cùng bạn.)
- Nói về một dự đoán dựa trên kinh nghiệm có được trong quá khứ. (EX: I think it'll be extremely hot there – Tôi nghĩ rằng nó sẽ rất nóng đó)
- Khi đưa ra ý kiến, đề nghị. (EX: Don't worry, I'll let everyone know - Đừng lo lắng, tôi sẽ cho tất cả mọi người biết)

### **Lưu ý:**

Thì tương lai đơn có thể sử dụng để diễn tả cả hành động có dự định và không có dự định từ trước. Tuy nhiên để phân biệt với thì tương lai gần có dự định, thì tương lai đơn thường được dùng cho các hành động mang tính bộc phát ngay tại thời điểm nói chứ không có dự định như thì tương lai gần. Ví dụ:

Mother: There is no sugar left. (Hết đường mất rồi.)

Son: Ok, I will go to market and buy it for you. (Con sẽ ra chợ mua cho mẹ.)

### **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

Trong câu thường có: tomorrow, Next day/ Next week/ next month/ next year, in + thời gian, probably, perhaps, ...

## **BÀI TẬP THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN**

### **I. Bài tập luyện tập**

#### **Bài tập 1: Viết các câu sau ở thì tương lai thể phủ định và nghi vấn**

(I / answer / the question)



(she / read / the book)



(they / drink / beer)



(we / send / the postcard)



(Vanessa / catch / the ball)



(James / open / the door) ?



(we / listen / to the radio)



(they / eat / fish)



(you / give / me / the apple) ?



(the computer / crash)



**Bài tập 2: Dùng từ gợi ý viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh**

1. She/ hope/ that/ Mary/ come/ party/ tonight.

.....

2. I/ finish/ my report/ 2 days.

.....

3. If/ you/ not/ study/ hard/,/ you/ not/ pass/ final/ exam.

.....

4. You/ look/ tired/, so/ I/ bring/ you/ something/ eat.

.....

5. you/ please/ give/ me/ lift/ station?

.....

**Bài tập 3: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc**

1. They (do) ..... it for you tomorrow.
2. My father (call) ..... you in 5 minutes.
3. We believe that she (recover) ..... from her illness soon.
4. I promise I (return) ..... school on time.
5. If it rains, he (stay) ..... at home.

**PART B. COMPARATIVES, SUPERLATIVES OF ADJ AND ADV:**

1. So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn và trạng từ ngắn:

Short adj (Tính từ ngắn)

- là tính từ có 1 âm tiết: long, short, tall,...

– tính từ có 2 âm tiết kết thúc bằng: y, et, ow, er, le, ure như: narrow, simple, quiet, polite. (ngoại lệ là guilty, eager dùng với most vì là tính từ dài).

Long adj (Tính từ dài)

- Là tính từ có nhiều hơn một âm tiết (trừ trường hợp 2 âm tiết của short adj) như: precious (quý báu), difficult (khó khăn), beautiful (xinh đẹp), important (quan trọng),...

Cấu trúc:

S1 + S-adj + er/ S-adv- er + than + S2 + Axiliary V

S1 + S-adj + er/ S-adv- er + than + O/ N/ Pronoun

Ví dụ:

- This book is thicker than that one.

- They work harder than I do. = They work harder than me.

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

Cấu trúc:

S1 + more + L-adj/ L-adv + than + S2 + Axiliary V

S1 + more + L-adj/ L-adv + than + O/ N/ Pronoun

Ví dụ:

- He is more intelligent than I am = He is more intelligent than me.

- My friend did the test more carefully than I did = My friend did the test more carefully than me.

Lưu ý:

So sánh hơn được nhấn mạnh bằng cách thêm much hoặc far trước hình thức so sánh

Ví dụ: My house is far more expensive than hers.

Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

	Tính từ	So sánh hơn
Good/ well		better
Bad		worse
Much / many		More
Little		less
Far		Further
Happy		happier
Simple		simpler
Narrow		narrower
Clever		cleverer

### III. BÀI TẬP VỀ SO SÁNH HƠN (Comparative)

**Exercise 1: Điền vào chỗ trống dạng đúng của so sánh hơn.**

1. Cats are ..... (intelligent) than rabbits.
2. Lana is..... (old) than John.
3. China is far ..... (large) than the UK.
4. My garden is a lot ..... (colourful) than this park.
5. Helen is ..... (quiet) than her sister.
6. My Geography class is ..... (boring) than my Math class.
7. My Class is ..... (big) than yours.
8. The weather this autumn is even ..... (bad) than last autumn.

9. This box is ..... (beautiful) than that one.  
 10. A holiday by the mountains is .....(good) than a holiday in the sea.

**Exercise 2: Chọn đáp án đúng**

1. I think New York is more expensive/expensiver than Pari.
2. Is the North Sea more big/bigger than the Mediterranean Sea?
3. Are you a better/good job than your sister?
4. My mom's funny/funnier than your mom!
5. Crocodiles are more dangerous than/as fish.
6. Math is badder/worse than chemistry.
7. Cars are much more safer/much safer than motorbikes.
8. Australia is far/further hotter than Ireland.
9. It is strange but often a coke is more expensive/ expensiver than a beer.
10. Non-smokers usually live more long/longer than smokers.

**Exercise 3: Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau.**

1. He is ..... singer I've ever met.  
 A. worse                      B. bad                      C. the worst                      D. badly
2. Mary is ..... responsible as Peter.  
 A. more                      B. the most                      C. much                      D. as
3. It is ..... in the city than it is in the country.  
 A. noisily                      B. more noisier                      C. noisier                      D. noisy
4. He sings ..... among the singers I have known.  
 A. the most beautiful                      B. the more beautiful  
 C. the most beautifully                      D. the more beautifully
5. He is ..... student in my class.  
 A. most hard-working                      B. more hard-working  
 C. the most hard-working                      D. as hard-working
6. The English test was ..... than I thought it would be.  
 A. the easier                      B. more easy                      C. easiest                      D. easier
7. Physics is thought to be ..... than Math.  
 A. harder                      B. the more hard                      C. hardest                      D. the hardest
8. Jupiter is ..... planet in the solar system.  
 A. the biggest                      B. the bigger                      C. bigger                      D. biggest
9. She runs ..... in my class.  
 A. the slowest                      B. the most slow                      C. the slowly                      D. the most slowly
10. My house is ..... hers.  
 A. cheap than                      B. cheaper                      C. more cheap than                      D. cheaper than
11. My office is ..... away than mine.  
 A. father                      B. more far                      C. farther                      D. farer
12. Lana is ..... than David.  
 A. handsome                      B. the more handsome  
 C. more handsome                      D. the most handsome
13. She did the test ..... I did.  
 A. as bad as                      B. badder than  
 C. more badly than                      D. worse than
14. A boat is ..... than a plane.

- A. slower                      B. slowest                      C. more slow                      D. more slower
15. Her new house is ..... than the old one.  
 A. more comfortable                      B. comfortably  
 C. more comfortabler                      D. comfortable
16. Her sister dances ..... than me.  
 A. gooder                      B. weller                      C. better                      D. more good
17. Her bedroom is ..... room in her house.  
 A. tidier than                      B. the tidiest  
 C. the most tidy                      D. more tidier
18. This road is ..... than that road.  
 A. narrower                      B. narrow                      C. the most narrow                      D. more narrower
19. She drives ..... her brother.  
 A. more careful than                      B. more carefully  
 C. more carefully than                      D. as careful as
20. It was ..... day of the year.  
 A. the colder                      B. the coldest                      C. coldest                      D. colder

**Excercise 5: Điền vào chỗ trống dạng so sánh đúng của từ trong ngoặc.**

1. He is (clever) ..... student in my group.
2. She can't stay (long) .....than 30 minutes.
3. It's (good) ..... holiday I've had.
4. Well, the place looks (clean) .....now.
5. The red shirt is better but it's (expensive) ..... than the white one.
6. I'll try to finish the job (quick).....
7. Being a firefighter is (dangerous) ..... than being a builder.
8. Lan sings ( sweet ) .....than Hoa
9. This is (exciting) ..... film I've ever seen.
10. He runs ( fast ).....of all.
11. My Tam is one of (popular) ..... singers in my country.
12. Which planet is (close) ..... to the Sun?
13. Carol sings as (beautiful) .....as Mary, but Cindy sings the (beautiful) .....
14. The weather this summer is even (hot) ..... than last summer.
15. Your accent is ( bad ) .....than mine.
16. Hot dogs are (good) .....than hamburgers.
17. They live in a (big) ..... house, but Fred lives in a (big) ..... one.
18. French is considered to be (difficult) .....than English, but Chinese is the (difficult) .....language.
19. It's the (large)..... company in the country.

**2. Cấu trúc so sánh hơn nhất - Superlatives**

**a. Tính từ ngắn:**

- S + V + the + adj + EST ....

**Ex:**

- This shirt is the cheapest in the shop.
- Nam is the tallest in the class.

- She learns the best in her class.

#### b. Tính từ dài:

- S + V + the MOST + adj ....

Ex:

- This shirt is the most expensive in the shop.
- She is the most beautiful girl in the class.
- He is the most intelligent in his class.
- Trung is the most handsome boy in the neighborhood.

**Note:** Một số tính từ bất qui tắc:

	Tính từ	So sánh nhất
Good		The best
Bad		The worst
Much / many		The most
Little		The least
Far		Further
Happy		the happiest
Simple		the simplest
Narrow		the narrowest
Clever		the cleverest

## II. NHỮNG QUY TẮC KHI SO SÁNH HƠN NHẤT

### 1. Quy tắc đổi đuôi tính từ

Tính từ có hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng -y được xem là tính từ ngắn: happy, busy, lazy, easy .... Khi so sánh hơn thì đổi -y thành -i rồi thêm -er; khi so sánh nhất đổi -y thành -i rồi thêm -est

Ex:

- She is busier than me.
  - This is the easiest exercise in the test.
- Những tính từ ngắn kết thúc bằng một phụ âm mà ngay trước nó là nguyên âm duy nhất thì chúng ta nhân đôi phụ âm lên rồi thêm "er" trong so sánh hơn và "est" trong so sánh nhất.(ex:hot->hotter/hottest)
- Những tính từ có hai vần,kết thúc bằng chữ "y" thì đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "er" trong so sánh hơn và "est" trong so sánh nhất(ex:happy->happier/happiest)
- Những tính từ/trạng từ đọc từ hai âm trở lên gọi là tính từ dài,một âm gọi là tính từ ngắn.Tuy nhiên,một số tính từ có hai vần nhưng kết thúc bằng "le","et","ow","er" vẫn xem là tính từ ngắn (ví dụ: slow-> slower)

### 2. Quy tắc nhấn mạnh bằng bổ ngữ

So sánh nhất có thể được bổ nghĩa bằng "**much**" hoặc sử dụng cụm từ "**by far**"

- So sánh nhất có thể được nhấn mạnh bằng cách thêm **almost** (hầu như); **much** (nhiều); **quite** (tương đối); **by far/ far** (rất nhiều) vào trước hình thức so sánh
- **Most** khi được dùng với nghĩa **very** (rất) thì không có **the** đứng trước và không có ngữ ý so sánh

Ví dụ:

He is the smartest **by far**.

## III. BÀI TẬP SO SÁNH NHẤT

### Bài 1 Cho dạng đúng của từ

1. She is by far the **(rich)** woman in Vietnam
2. That was the **(funny)** thing to do in this weather
3. Thank you for the **(deliciou)** I have ever eaten
4. Susie is the **(prettiest)** girl in our team
5. I think that he is one of the **(boring)** people in the world
6. I have had the **(happy)** days in my life
7. What is the **(popular)** makeup look of young girls?
8. This is a really good place. It's one of the **(best)** destination in this city

### Bài 2: Hoàn thành các câu. Sử dụng (-est or most ...) + apreposition (of or in)

1. It's a very good room. It is the best room in the hotel
2. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's ..... the town
3. It was a very happy day. It was ..... my life
4. She's a very intelligent student. She ..... the class
5. It's a very valuable painting . It ..... the gallery
6. Spring is a very busy time for me. It ..... the year
7. It's a very good room. It is one of the best room in the hotel
8. He's a very rich man. He' s one ..... Britian
9. It's a very big castle. It ..... the team
10. She's a good player. She ..... the team
11. It was a very bad experience. It ..... my life
12. He's a very dangerous criminal. He ..... the country

### Bài 3: Hoàn thành các câu. Sử dụng so sánh nhất trong tiếng anh hoặc so sánh hơn

1. We stayed at the .... hotel in the town (cheap)
2. Our hotel was .... than all the others in the town (cheap)
3. The United States is very large, but Canada is .... . (large)
4. What's .... country in the world? (small)
5. I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit .... today (good)
6. It was an awful day. It was .... day of my life (bad)
7. What is .... sport in your country? (popular)
8. Everet is .... mount ain in the world. It is .... than any other mountain. (high)
9. We had a great holiday. It was one of .... holiday we've ever had (enjoyable)
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's .... . (comfortable)
11. What's .... way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
12. Kevin and Sue have got three daughters .... is 14 years old (old)

## PART C. GERUND and INFINITIVE

### I. Verb + Gerund:

Admit	- Consider
Advise	- Keep
Avoid	- Mind
Discuss	- Suggest
Dislike	- Enjoy
Practise :	- Can't help
Complete	= - Finish : hoàn thành

Delay	=	- Postpond : hoãn lại
Give up	=	- Quit : từ bỏ
Be used to	=	- Get used to
Be accustomed to	-	Look forward to

Ex: They discussed opening a new business.

He admitted stealing the money.

## II. Verb + Gerund or Infinitive:

Begin	- Like	- Hate
Start	- Love	- Can't stand
Continue	- Prefer	- Can't bear

Ex: It began to rain = It began raining.

## III. Verb + Gerund or Infinitive:

1. Stop + V-ing : dừng hẳn 1 việc gì  
Stop + to V : dừng 1 việc để làm 1 việc khác

Ex:- He stopped smoking.

- He stopped to smoke.

2. Remember + V-ing : Nhớ là đã làm gì  
Remember + to V : Nhớ phải làm việc gì

Ex: - I remember seeing the Everest for the first time. The sight was impressive.

- Before going to bed, she always remembers to lock the door.

3. Forget + V-ing : quên là đã làm gì  
Forget + to V : quên là phải làm gì

Ex:- I 'll never forget seeing the Everest for the first time.

- Don't forget to do homework before going to school.

4. Try + V-ing : Thử  
Try + to V : cố gắng

Ex: - The room was hot. I try opening the window, but it was still hot.

- I always try to learn English.

## IV. Expressions followed by gerund: những động từ theo sau bởi V-ing:

- It's no use                      - It's useless                      - It's no good: chẳng có ích gì khi làm việc gì

- Be used to                      = Get used to                      = Be accustomed to : quen với

- Look forward to                      - Be busy:                      - Be worth : xứng đáng

Ex: It's no use doing that.

I'm looking forward to meeting her.

## V. Prepositions ( in, at, on, of, for, with, without ...) + Gerund:

Ex:- She is interested in watching T.V.

We can't live without eating.

## VI. Verb + money, time + Gerund:

- Spend : He spends most of his time (on) studying.

- Waste : She wastes much money buying those clothes.

## IX. Verb + someone + Bare infinitive:

- Let - My father let me drive his car.

- Have - I'll have my brother repair my bicycle.

- Make: - Mrs Lee made her son clean his room.

X. Verb + something + Ved/ 3 (passive):

- Have : nhờ                      - I had my watch repaired.

- Get : nhờ                      - I got my watch repaired.

### BÀI TẬP GERUND AND INFINITIVE

#### Exercise 1:

1. My father usually helps me \_\_\_\_\_ English.

- a. to learn                      b. learn                      c. learning                      d. both a and b

2. He was heard \_\_\_\_\_ shout.

- a. to                      b. of                      c. by                      d. at

3. This student expected \_\_\_\_\_ the first winner of the Grand Prix.

- a. be                      b. being                      c. to be                      d. will be

4. I told her \_\_\_\_\_ about her wedding; everything will straighten out.

- a. Don't worry                      b. not to worry                      c. no worry                      d. not worry

5. May I suggest you let \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Mary doing so                      b. Mary do so                      c. Mary does to                      d. Mary to do so

6. She \_\_\_\_\_ him when he called her.

- a. pretended not hear                      b. pretended she heard not  
c. pretended not to hear                      d. did not pretend hear

7. The doctor advised \_\_\_\_\_ late.

- a. me not staying up                      b. me not stay up                      c. me not to stay up                      d. I did not stay up

8. The school superintendent told me \_\_\_\_\_

- a. hurrying up                      b. to hurry up                      c. hurry up                      d. hurried up

9. " \_\_\_\_\_ us face the enemies", shouted the soldiers.

- a. Make                      b. Let                      c. Leave                      d. Keep

10. Mr. Brown told the schoolgirls \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

- a. don't ear                      b. not to eat                      c. eat not                      d. not eat

11. I have heard Dang Thai Son \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. played                      b. plays                      c. play                      d. to play

12. The young teachers wanted a Foreign Language Teaching workshop \_\_\_\_\_ in Ho Chi Minh City.

- a. to be holding                      b. should hold                      c. to be held                      d. to hold

13. \_\_\_\_\_ able to take part in the international math contest two years from now, Son works very hard in his math class.

- a. In order to be                      b. Being                      c. Been                      d. So that he be

14. Try \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes.

- a. not to make                      b. not make                      c. to make not                      d. make not

15. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.

- a. to hear                      b. hear                      c. hearing                      d. heard

16. John is too stupid \_\_\_\_\_ understand this.

- a. to                      b. not to                      c. to not                      d. for

17. The wind is \_\_\_\_\_ to blow the roof off.

- a. strong enough                      b. too strong                      c. quiet strong                      d. very strong

18. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ to stay up late.

- a. too tired                      b. enough tired                      c. tired enough                      d. so tired

19. John wanted me \_\_\_\_\_ him.

a. to be helping      b. help      c. to help      d. I help

20. I want \_\_\_\_\_ early tomorrow morning.

a. to leave      b. leaving      c. me leave      d. me leaving

**Exercise 2:**

1. I hope \_\_\_\_\_

a. to see you there      b. seeing you there      c. you to see there      d. see you there

2. I taught \_\_\_\_\_

a. how mending a shirt      b. him how to mend a shirt  
c. how mend a shirt      d. him how mend a shirt

3. I told \_\_\_\_\_

a. Nam to come      b. to come Nam      c. to Nam come      d. Nam come

4. My father has decided \_\_\_\_\_ a new house.

a. find      b. to find      c. finding      d. him find

5. Mother warned \_\_\_\_\_ the electric plug

a. her not to touch      b. her touching not      c. her not touch      d. not touch

6. Don't tell Tan because I don't want \_\_\_\_\_

a. him to know      b. know      c. him know      d. knowing

7. She explained \_\_\_\_\_

a. how to make it      b. me how to make it      c. me to make it      d. me make it

8. Miss Brown told Mary \_\_\_\_\_ down.

a. sit      b. to sit      c. sitting      d. sat

9. She told Mary \_\_\_\_\_ up hope.

a. not give      b. do not give      c. not to give      d. to give not

10. Michael Faraday wrote a letter to Sir Humphry Davy \_\_\_\_\_ for work.

a. asked      b. to ask      c. so to ask      d. in order to asking

11. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ to play that game now?

a. way      b. what      c. if      d. how

12. She is very glad \_\_\_\_\_ see you again.

a. in      b. with      c. to      d. for

13. He noticed two thieves \_\_\_\_\_ out of a shop.

a. to come      b. are coming      c. in coming      d. come

14. When will he be allowed to go home? When will they \_\_\_\_\_?

a. let him go      b. let to go      c. leave him to go      d. leave him

15. The guide encouraged the tourists \_\_\_\_\_ the Prado Museum Madrid

a. visit      b. to visit      c. visiting      d. to visiting

16. Now that were finished painting the house, there's nothing left \_\_\_\_\_

a. done      b. did      c. to do      d. for doing

17. The superintendent promised to tear down and \_\_\_\_\_ the fire damaged school building.

a. rebuild      b. to rebuild      c. rebuilding      d. to rebuilding

18. The mechanic needs \_\_\_\_\_ a new muffler on your car.

a. to put      b. putting      c. to be put      d. to putting

19. Our house needs \_\_\_\_\_

a. to paint      b. to be painting      c. to be paint      d. painting

20. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ by the doctor?

- a. to examine      b. to be examined      c. being examined      d. being to examine

**Exercise 4:**

1. It's obvious he's only interested in (make) \_\_\_\_\_ money.
2. Anne couldn't find a taxi so I offered (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ her to the station.
3. I managed (book) \_\_\_\_\_ two seats on the morning flight
4. I promise (send) \_\_\_\_\_ you our new brochure as soon as it's available.
5. Peter was delighted (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ a former colleague at the conference.
6. I avoid (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the car whenever possible, especially in big cities.
7. We finished the job by (work) \_\_\_\_\_ 12 hours a day.
8. Bob sent a report to the Chairman instead of (attend) \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
9. A lot of people dislike (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
10. I intend (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ to my boss about your complaint

**PART D. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

**1. Conditional Sentence Type I :**

LOẠI	IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)	MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)
1	Present simple S + V(s,es) S + <b>don't/ doesn't</b> + V S + <b>am/ is/are</b>	S + <b>will/can</b> + V S + <b>won't/ can't</b> + V <b>Will/ can</b> + S + V?

**Bài tập 1:**

1. If he (study) \_\_\_\_\_ harder, he can pass an exam.
2. She may be late if she (not hurry) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tell him to ring me, if you (see) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
4. If you are kind to me, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ good to you.
5. If he (give) \_\_\_\_\_ up smoking, as his doctor orders, he will be soon well again.
7. You (not pass) \_\_\_\_\_ your driving test unless you drive more carefully.
8. He'll be ill if he (not stop) \_\_\_\_\_ worrying so much.
9. We'll go to the beach tomorrow if it ( be) \_\_\_\_\_ nice.
10. Jane never( get) \_\_\_\_\_ there on time if the train leaves soon.
11. I (send)..... you some information if you (tell)..... me your address.
12. If Kate (be)..... late again, she (lose) .....her job.
13. You (be)..... sick if you (eat) .....all that ice-cream.
14. There (not be)..... enough room if everyone (come).....

15. If we (go)..... out tomorrow, we (miss)..... that new program on TV.

## 2. Conditional Sentence Type II :

LOẠI	IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If)	MAIN CLAUSE (Mệnh đề chính)
2	Simple Past (Be → were) S + V-ed/2 S + didn't + V(inf)	<i>S + would/ could + V</i> S + <b>wouldn't/ couldn't</b> + V <b>Would/ Could + S + V ?</b>

## Bài tập 1:

1. He (come) \_\_\_\_\_ if you waited.
2. If you (ring) \_\_\_\_\_ the bell, the servant would come.
3. If it (not, rain) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot, the rice crop wouldn't grow.
4. If today (be) \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday, we wouldn't have to work
5. You would have to stay in bed unless your health (improve) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a typewriter, I could type it myself.
7. What (you do) \_\_\_\_\_ if you got fat?
8. Mark & Carol are expecting us. They (be).....disappointed if we (not come).....
9. Would Tim mind if I (borrow) .....his bike without asking him.
10. If somebody (walk) .....in here with a gun, I (be) .....very frightened.
11. I am sure Sue (understand) .....if I explained the situation to her.
12. A: Is Ken going to take the exam? B. No. If he took the exam, he (fail).....
13. If you took more exercise, you (feel).....better.
14. If I was offered the job, I think I (take) .....it.
15. I am sure Amy will lend you the money. I would be very surprised if she (refuse) .....  
.....
16. If I sold my car, I (not get).....much for it.
17. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory (close) .....down.
18. What (happen)..... if I pressed that red button?
19. Kate gave me this ring. She (be) .....very upset if I lost it.
20. What (you/ do) ..... If you (see) .....a ghost?

## Bài tập 2:

Choose the best option

1. If I .....a lot of money now, I .....a new car.  
a. have /will buy                                      b. have / would buy  
c. had/ will buy                                        d. had/ would buy.
2. If I .....you, I .....do that.  
a. am/ will                      b. were /would                      c. were/ will                      d. had been/ would.
3. if I were offered the job, I think I ..... it.

- a. take      b. will take      c. would take      d. would have taken.
4. I would be very surprised if he.....
- a. refuses      b. refused      c. had refused      d. would refuse.
5. Many people would be out of work if that factory.....down.
- a. closes      b. had closed      c. closed      d. would close.
6. If she sold her car, she ..... much money.
- a. gets      b. would get      c. will get      d. would have got.
7. They would be disappointed if we.....
- a. hadn't come      b. wouldn't come      c. don't come      d. didn't come.
8. Would John be angry if I .....his bicycle without asking?
- a. take      b. took      c. had taken      d. would take.
9. She .....terrible upset if I lost this ring.
- a. will be      b. would be      c. were      d. had been.
10. If someone.....in here with a gun, I would be very frightened.
- a. would walk      b. walks      c. had walked      d. walked.
11. What would happen if you .....to work tomorrow?
- a. don't go      b. didn't go      c. won't go      d. wouldn't go.
12. We 'll get wet if we .....out.
- a. go      b. did go      c. went      d. had gone.
13. If I go shopping, I .....some food.
- a. buy      b. will buy      c. would buy      d. would have bought.
14. If I find it, I .....you.
- a. will tell      b. would tell      c. had told      d. told.
15. What would you do if you.....a million dollars?
- a. would win      b. win      c. had won      d. won.
16. They 'd be hurt if I .....
- a. don't go      b. didn't go      c. hadn't gone      d. wouldn't go.
17. If we took the 6:30 train, we.....too early.
- a. would have arrived      b. arrived      c. will arrived      d. would arrive.
18. You won't pass the examination.....you study more.
- a. as long as      b. unless      c. if      d. whether.
19. If I were to leave my country, I .....disappointed.
- a. probably be      b. would have been      c. will be      d. would be.
20. If I were in your place, I .....a trip to England.
- a. will make      b. had made      c. made.      d. would make.
21. If I ..... you, I'd save some of your lottery winning.
- a. be      b. were      c. am      d. was
22. If I had enough money, I ..... abroad to improve my English.
- a. will go      b. should go      c. would go      d. should have go to
23. If it ..... convenient, let's go out for a drink tonight.
- a. be      b. was      c. were      d. is
24. If you ..... time, please write to me.
- a. have      b. have had      c. had      d. has
25. If you had the chance, ..... you go finishing?
- a. did      b. would      c. may      d. do

26. Trees won't grow ..... there is enough water.

a. if    b. when    c. unless    d. as

### 3. Types of Relative clauses.

#### a. Mệnh đề xác định (Defining relative clauses)

- Là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó, cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu; không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa. Tất cả các đại từ quan hệ được sử dụng trong mệnh đề xác định.

*Ví dụ:*

- Do you know the name of the man *who came here yesterday*?
- The man (*whom / that*) *you met yesterday* is coming to my house for dinner.

⇒ Mệnh đề xác định không có dấu phẩy

#### b. Mệnh đề không xác định (Non – defining clauses)

- Là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về người hoặc vật, không có nó thì câu vẫn đủ nghĩa.

*Ví dụ:* Miss Hoa, *who taught me English*, has just got married.

⇒ Mệnh đề không xác định có dấu phẩy và Mệnh đề này không được dùng “*That*”

## PART E. RELATIVE CLAUSE: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

### 1. WHO:

- Làm chủ từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

- Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người

- ..... N (person) + WHO + V + O

*Ví dụ:* The woman *who lives next door* is a doctor.

### 2. WHICH:

- làm chủ từ hoặc túc từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ

- thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật

- ....N (thing) + WHICH + V + O
- ....N (thing) + WHICH + S + V

The machine *which broke down* is working again now

### 3. WHERE:

Trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho các từ/cụm từ chỉ địa điểm, nơi chốn.

....N (place) + WHERE + S + V .... (WHERE = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

*Ví dụ 1:* a/ The hotel wasn't very clean. We stayed t that hotel. → The hotel *where* we stayed wasn't very clean.

*Ví dụ 2:* This is my hometown. I was born and grew up here. => This is my hometown *where* I was born and grew up.

*Ví dụ 3:* The restaurant *where* we had Lunch was near the airport.

### 4. WHEN:

Là trạng từ quan hệ để thay thế cho cụm từ/từ chỉ thời gian.

....N (time) + WHEN + S + V ... (WHEN = ON / IN / AT + WHICH)

*Ví dụ 1:* Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.

⇒ Do you still remember the day *when* we first met?

⇒ Do you still remember the day *on which* we first met?

*Ví dụ 2:* I don't know the time. She will come back then. ➔ I don't know the time when she will come back.

That was the day. I met my wife on this day. ➔ That was the day when I met my wife.

**Bài tập: Fill in the blank with the correct relative pronoun.**

- 1. Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ sits next to me, is good at maths.
- 2. That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ Nelly gave the money to.
- 3. Is this the ring \_\_\_\_\_ you were looking for?
- 4. An orphan is a child \_\_\_\_\_ parents are dead.
- 5. Colin told me about his new job, \_\_\_\_\_ he enjoys very much.
- 6. This morning I met somebody \_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't seen for ages.
- 7. My office, \_\_\_\_\_ is on the second floor of the building, is very small.
- 8. The people \_\_\_\_\_ we met at the party were very friendly.
- 9. Amy, \_\_\_\_\_ car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
- 10. The man \_\_\_\_\_ repaired my car is a real expert.
- 11. The detective lost sight of the man \_\_\_\_\_ he was following.
- 12. The car \_\_\_\_\_ won the race looked very futuristic.
- 13. Is this the article \_\_\_\_\_ you were interested in?
- 14. That's Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door.
- 15. I thought I recognized the assistant \_\_\_\_\_ served us.
- 16. There are eighteen different kinds of penguins \_\_\_\_\_ live south of the equator.
- 17. Thank you very much for the present \_\_\_\_\_ you sent me.
- 18. This is Mrs. Jones, \_\_\_\_\_ son won the championship last year.
- 19. His girlfriend, \_\_\_\_\_ he trusted absolutely, turned out to be an enemy spy.
- 20. The bus crashed into a queue of people, four of \_\_\_\_\_ were killed.
- 21. A man brought in a little girl, \_\_\_\_\_ hand was cut by flying glass.
- 22. Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ boyfriend didn't turn up, ended by having lunch with Peter.
- 23. He paid me \$5 for cleaning ten windows, most of \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.
- 24. In prison they fed us on dry bread, most of \_\_\_\_\_ was moldy.
- 25. The chair in \_\_\_\_\_ I was sitting suddenly collapsed.
- 26. The bed \_\_\_\_\_ I slept on has no mattress.
- 27. The man \_\_\_\_\_ I was waiting for didn't turn up.
- 28. The student with \_\_\_\_\_ she was dancing had a slight limb.

## PART F: PASSIVE VOICE

### A. Lý thuyết chung:

\* Sơ đồ cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang bị động:

Sơ đồ chung									
Active	S	+	V	+	O	+	(place)	+	(time)
			thì		hình thức				
Passive	S	+	be	+	V <sub>cột 3 /ed</sub>	+	(place)	+	by O +
	(time)								

Muốn đổi một câu chủ động sang câu bị động thì phải xác định được chủ từ (S), động từ và túc từ (O) trong câu song làm như sơ đồ. Chú ý động từ chính trong câu chủ động ở thì nào thì "be" ở câu bị động chia theo thì đó.

**le present**                      S       +       V       +       O  
S + (is, am, are) + VpII    by     O

**2.The Present progressive:** S + (is, am, are) + V-ing + O  
S + (is, am, are) being PP by O

**3. The Present perfect.**

S	+	have, has	been	VpII	+	O
S	+	have, has		VpII	+	O

**4. The Simple past.** S + were, was + VpII by O

The room was cleaned (by her yesterday).

S + had + VpII + O

Ex: I had met him before 4 p.m yesterday. → He had been met (by me) 4 p.m yesterday.

S + modal verb + V (bare) + O  
S + Modal verb be VpII by O

Ex: 1. She can do the exercises → The exercises can be done by her.

T- <u>ng lai</u> ®-n vµ ®éng tĩ khuyÖt thiÖu	Will Can S+Shall + V Ought to Should...	Will Can S+ Shall + be + Ved/3+by+O Ought to Should...
---	---	--

**Exercises1: Rewrite the sentences, use the verbs in present passive form:**

-> .....

-> .....

25

- > .....
4. Weeds cover the river bank.
- > .....
5. People speak English all over the world.
- > .....
6. They don't use this house very often.
- > .....
7. Do they teach French in this school?
- > .....
8. They make a lot of beautiful toys from recycled plastic.
- > .....
9. The workers are cleaning the streets now.
- > .....
10. Do they usually hold the concerts at the university?
- > .....
11. They started a dancing class last week
- .....
12. MrSmith saw the accident
- .....
13. Mary is taking my briefcase
- .....
14. The teacher had returned our written work to us
- .....
15. She has finished the report by noon
- .....
16. The mad dog bit the little boy
- .....
17. The police had arrested five suspects
- .....
18. The doctor ordered him to take a long rest
- .....
19. They started a dancing class last week
- .....
20. MrSmith saw the accident
- .....

**II/ Rewrite these sentences, using the verbs in passive form with**

"/ can/ need/ must + be + past participle."

1. Some body can clean the room later.
- > .....
2. You mustn't open this parcel until Christmas Day.
- > .....
3. They can't make tea with cold water.
- > .....
4. The students will hold a meeting before the Teacher's Day.
- > .....

5. People can recycle tires to make pipes or floor coverings.

-> .....

6. They need send applications before December.

-> .....

7. The manage must sign the contract today.

-> .....

8. They will build the new bridge by the end of the year.

-> .....

9. We should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags.

-> .....

10. We need use the garbage to make fertilizer.

-> .....

## PART G: REPORTED SPEECH

### Các bước tiến hành

- Đổi ngôi, thì, từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

Ex: "I was here last night" → Tom said *he had been there the night before*.

a.

Ex: "I (ngôi 1) want to meet *you* (2) and *your* (2)sister at the meeting"

→ Jack (chủ từ) told *me*(tân ngữ) *he* wanted to meet *me* and *my* sister.

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective
I (1)	me	my
You (2)	you	your
He (3)	him	his
She (3)	her	her
It (3)	it	its
We (1)	us	our
You (2)	you	your
They (3)	them	their

### b. Đổi thì

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1. Present Simple: $V_1$	1. Past Simple: $V_2/ed$
2. Present Progressive: $am/ is/ are + V_{-ing}$	2. Past Progressive: $was/ were + V_{-ing}$
3. Present Perfect: $has/have + V_3/ed$	3. Past Perfect: $had + V_3/ed$
4. Past Simple: $V_2/ed$	4. Past Perfect: $had + V_3/ed$
5. Past Progressive: $was/were + V_{-ing}$	5. Past perfect progressive $had + been + V_{-ing}$
6. Past Perfect: $had + V_3/ed$	6. Past Perfect: $had + V_3/ed$
7. Future Simple: $will/shall + V_o$	7. $would/should + V_o$
8. <i>can</i>	8. <i>could</i>
9. <i>may</i>	9. <i>might</i>
10. <i>must</i>	10. <i>had to</i>

**c. Đổi trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn**

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Reported Speech</i>
1. today/tonight	1. that day/ that night
2. yesterday	2. the day before
3. last week	3. the week before/ the previous week
4. ago	4. before
5. now	5. then
6. tomorrow	6. the following day
7. next week	7. the following week
8. this	8. that
9. these	9. those
10. here	10. there

**Forms of reported speech : Các dạng câu tường thuật**

**1. Statements** : ( câu trần thuật, câu kể)

Ex: She said, "I don't know what happened." → She said she didn't know what had happened.

**S + said / told + O + that S + V (one tense back)**

**Change these sentences into Reported Speech:**

1. Thu said "All the students will have a meeting next week"  
→ Thu said that all the students would have a meeting the next week.
2. Phong said "My parents are very proud of my good marks"  
→ Phong said that his parents were very proud of his good marks.
3. Her father said to her "You can go to the movie with your friend"  
→ Her father told her that she could go to the movie with her friend"
4. Hoa said "I may visit my parents in the summer"  
→ Hoa said that she might visit her parents in the summer .
5. She said "She doesn't buy this book"  
→ She said that she didn't buy that book
6. The boys said "We have to try our best to win the match"  
→ The boys said that they had to try their best to win the match"

**2. Yes- No questions** ( Câu hỏi Yes- No)

Ex: He said to me, "Will you go with her father next week?"

→ He asked me if/whether I would go with her father the following week.

**S + asked + O/ wondered, wanted to know + if/whether + S + V ( one tense back)**

**Change these questions into Reported Speech:**

1. "Do you enjoy reading?" Phong asked Peter  
→ Phong asked Peter if he enjoyed reading.
2. "Are there some oranges in the fridge?" She asked her mom  
→ She asked her mom if there were some oranges in the fridge.
3. "Will it rain tomorrow morning?" He asked his friend  
→ He asked his friend if it would rain the next morning.
4. "Did you go to Hue three years ago?" Tam asked Peter

→ Tam asked Peter if he had gone to Hue three previous years.

5. She said to me "Can you speak Chinese?"

→ She asked if I could speak Chinese.

### 3. *Wh- questions* ( Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi)

Ex: He said to me. "Why did you go with her father last week?"

→ He asked me why I had gone with her father the week before.

**S + asked + O/ wondered, wanted to know + wh - word + S + V (one tense back)**

#### **Change these questions into Reported Speech:**

1. "Where does your father work?" The teacher asked me

→ The teacher asked me where my father worked.

2. "How many people are there in your family?" She asked Lan

→ She asked Lan how many people there was in her family.

3. Tam's friend asked him "How long will you stay in England?"

→ Tam's friend asked him how long he would stay in England.

4. Tuan asked Ba "Why did you go to the bank yesterday?"

→ Tuan asked Ba why he had gone to the bank the day before.

5. "How long have you used this card?" Nga asked Hoa

→ Nga asked Hoa how long she had used that card.

### 3. *Imperative* ( Câu mệnh lệnh)

Ex: "Hurry up, Lan", said he.

→ He told Lan to hurry up.

"Don't eat too much," Mary said to me.

→ Mary told me not to eat

too much

**S + told/ asked/ ordered/ requested... + O + to V<sub>o</sub> ( mệnh lệnh khẳng định)  
+ not to V<sub>o</sub> ( mệnh lệnh phủ định)**

#### **Change these questions into Reported Speech:**

1. Henry said to his mother "Come and spend a week with us."

→ Henry told his mother to come and spend a week with them.

2. The mother said to her son: "Don't move, please."

→ The mother told her son not to move.

3. Mike said to Henry, "Give me my book back, please."

→ Mike asked Henry to give him his book back.

4. "Don't play on the grass, boys," said she.

→ She asked boys not to play on the grass.

5. "Keep a seat for me in the lecture hall," he said to me.

→ He told me to keep a seat for him in the lecture hall.

6. "Don't make so much noise," said he.

→ He told me not to make so much noise.

#### **Choose the best option that best completes each sentence:**

1. Ba said he \_\_\_\_\_ some good marks last semester.

A. gets

B. got

C. getting

D. have got

2. They asked me how many children \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I had

B. had I

C. I have

D. have I

3. Thu said she had been \_\_\_\_\_ the day before.

A. here

B. there

C. in this place

D. where

4. The student said that the English test \_\_\_\_\_ the most difficult.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. will be                      D. have been
5. They told their parents that they \_\_\_\_\_ their best to do the test.  
A. try                      B. will try                      C. are trying                      D. would try
6. She asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_ from.  
A. come                      B. coming                      C. to come                      D. came
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ me whether I liked classical music or not.  
A. ask                      B. asks                      C. asked                      D. asking
8. He asked me who the editor of that book \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was                      B. were                      C. is                      D. has been
9. He wants to know whether I \_\_\_\_\_ back tomorrow.  
A. come                      B. came                      C. will come                      D. would come
10. I wonder why he \_\_\_\_\_ love his family.  
A. doesn't                      B. don't                      C. didn't                      D. hasn't
11. He asked her ----- if someone stepped on her feet .  
A. what she would say                      B. what would she say  
C. what will she say                      D. she would say what
12. Jack asked his sister.....  
A. where she would go the following day                      B. where you will go tomorrow  
C. where you have gone tomorrow                      D. where would she go the following day
13. She said she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was very tired last night                      B. was very tired the night before  
C. had been very tired last night                      D. had been very tired the night before
14. Emily said that her teacher \_\_\_\_\_ to London \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will go / tomorrow                      B. went / tomorrow  
C. would go / the next day                      D. had gone / the next day
15. She asked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where was her umbrella                      B. if who has given her umbrella  
C. who had given her umbrella                      D. that who had given her umbrella
16. Robert said that his father \_\_\_\_\_ to Dallas the year before.  
A. goes                      B. went                      C. has gone                      D. had gone
17. The mother asked her son \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where he has been                      B. where he had been                      C. where has he been                      D. where had he been
18. Martin asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how is my father                      B. how my father is  
C. how was my father                      D. how my father was
19. The host asked Peter \_\_\_\_\_ tea or coffee.  
A. whether he preferred                      B. that he preferred                      C. did he prefer                      D. if he prefers
20. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ my holidays \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where I spent / the previous year                      B. where I had spent / the previous year  
C. where I spent / last year                      D. where did I spend / last year
21. The guest told the host that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I must go now B. he must go now C. he had to go now D. he had to go then

## II. Change these statements into reported speech

1. Sally said, "I don't like chocolate".  
.....
2. Mary said, "I am planning to take a trip".  
.....
3. Tom said, "I have already eaten lunch".  
.....
4. Kate said, "I called my doctor".  
.....
5. Mr. Rice said, "I'm going to Chicago".  
.....
6. Eric said, "I'll come to the meeting".  
.....
7. Jean said, "I can't afford to buy a new car".  
.....
8. Jessica said, "I may go to the library".  
.....
9. Ted said, "I have to finish my work".  
.....
10. Miss Young said, "I must talk to Professor Reed".  
.....

## PART H: Adverb clauses of result

(so, so that, so...that, such...that, too...to, enough ... to)

### I – so...that, such...that

**S + be/v + So + Adj / Adv + that + S + V + O**

**S + be + Such + (a/an) + Adj + N + that + S + V + O**

The coffee was so awful that I had another cup

→ It was such awful coffee that I had another cup

He ran very very fast so nobody could catch him.

→ He was such a fast runner that nobody could catch him.

### II. Too ...to : quá .. không thể.

- Được dùng để chỉ một nguyên nhân đưa tới một kết quả phủ định.

\* Form: **Too + adj/adv + to –inf**

\* Eg: - He *is too young to go* to school.

- She *ran too slowly to catch* the train.

- Nếu động từ theo sau diễn tả một sự việc được thực hiện bởi một chủ ngữ khác với chủ ngữ của động từ đi trước thì ta dùng:

\* Form: **Too + adj/adv + for + somebody + to –inf**

\* Eg: - The questions *are too difficult for us to answer*.

- The box *was too heavy for the children to carry*.

### III. Enough to ...: đủ ...để có thể.

- Được dùng để chỉ một nguyên nhân đưa tới một kết quả tất nhiên.

\* Form: **adj/adv + enough + to – inf**

\* Eg: - He *is sick enough to need* a doctor.

- The policeman *ran fast enough to catch* the thief.
- Nếu động từ theo sau diễn tả một sự việc được thực hiện bởi chủ ngữ khác với chủ ngữ của động từ đi trước thì ta dùng :

\* Form: **adj/ adv + enough + for + somebody + to – inf**

\* Eg: - The exercises *are easy enough for you to do*.

- He *spoke English slowly enough for us to understand*.

### **B. Bài tập.**

**I Combine these pairs of sentences, using “ so...that ” or “ such...that ”**

**( Kết hợp mỗi cặp câu sau, dùng “ so ...that” hoặc “ such ...that”)**

1. My friend is too sick. He can't go to school.
2. The food was very good. We finished it up just a few minutes.
3. New York was a very big city. Jane was lost in it.
4. My neighbours are very bad persons. They made noise all day.
5. She bought too many things. She couldn't bring them home at a time.
6. She is quite poor. She can't buy bicycle.
7. He gave us very good advice. All of us are thankful to him.
8. There is too much furniture in the room. We don't have enough space for the meeting.
9. Lan was very busy. She couldn't go to the movies with us.
10. Mr Green drank too much wine. He got sick.

**II. Combine these sentences, using “ too... to ” or “ enough... to ”, ( Kết hợp các câu sau dùng “too ... to” hoặc “enough to...”)**

1. These oranges are ripe. You can eat them.
2. He is strong. He can carry this table.
3. The house is large. My family can live in it.
4. It was very late. They didn't go to the party.
5. The dress is so dirty. She can't wear it.
6. She is tall. She can reach the top shelf.
7. Mr Brown isn't rich. He can't buy car.
8. My grandmother is very weak. She can't lift the box.
9. The film is very good. The children won't miss it.
10. Those shoes are large. You can wear them.

**I II. Combine these sentences, using “ ...too + adj + for + ...+ to-inf ”. ( Kết hợp câu dùng “ ... too + adj + for + ...+ to-inf”)**

1. The child can't drink this milk. It's too hot.
2. We can't lift this weight. It's too heavy.
3. They can't push the piano through that door, it's too narrow.
4. You can't hang the picture on that wall. It's too small.
5. She can't watch this programme. It's too boring.

**IV. Combine these sentences, using “ adj + enough + (for) + to-inf ”. (Nối câu dùng “adj + enough + (for) + to-inf”.)**

1. You shouldn't wear this coat in winter. It's not warm enough.
2. Don't stand on that chair. It's not strong enough.
3. You can't sleep in this bed. It's not wide enough for you two.
4. I couldn't make coffee for everyone. There weren't enough cups.
5. He didn't finish the examination. He didn't have enough time.

### **V. Rewrite sentences so that the meaning stay the same**

1. The book is too interesting. I have read it many times.  
-> The book is \_\_\_\_\_
2. She is a very beautiful girl. We all like her.  
-> She is \_\_\_\_\_
3. The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it.  
-> The coffee was such \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is such a low bridge that car can't go under it.  
-> The bridge is so \_\_\_\_\_
5. The pupul is so intelligent that he can answer all my questions.  
-> He is such \_\_\_\_\_
6. She has such wide knowledge that we can't help admiring her.  
-> Her knowledge is so \_\_\_\_\_
7. These people are kind. We love them.  
-> They are such \_\_\_\_\_
8. He is such a lazy boy that he can't make progress in his study.  
-> The boy is so \_\_\_\_\_
9. She is very old. She can't walk far.  
-> she is too \_\_\_\_\_
10. The wall is so high. They don't climb over it.  
-> The wall is too \_\_\_\_\_
11. She is too young to see that film.  
-> She isn't old \_\_\_\_\_
12. It was so cold that we don't go out.  
-> It was too \_\_\_\_\_
13. This store is too small for us to take notice of it.  
-> This store isn't \_\_\_\_\_
14. These goods are too expensive to be sold quickly.  
-> These goods are so \_\_\_\_\_
15. The ground was so hard that he couldn't dig it.  
-> The ground was too \_\_\_\_\_

### **PART I. SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT**

#### **A. neither/ either.....nor/or, as well as, (both).....and**

##### **1. Neither/ either ..... nor/ or:**

- Khi 2 chủ ngữ được nối với nhau bởi "Neither/ either ..... nor/ or" thì động từ hòa hợp với chủ ngữ gần nó nhất.

E.g.: Neither she, I, nor my friends are going to the festival.

He or you are the best student in this class.

##### **2. As well as:**

- Khi 2 chủ ngữ được nối với nhau bởi "As well as" thì động từ hòa hợp với chủ ngữ thứ nhất.

E.g.: John, as well as you, is responsible for this act.

##### **3. (both) ... and:**

- Khi 2 chủ ngữ được nối với nhau bởi “(both) ... and” thì động từ chia theo chủ ngữ số nhiều

E.g.: My father and my mother have lived happily together since they got married.

II. Determiner: each, every, many, few/a few, little/ a little, several, one of..., a number of/ the number of

### 1. Each, every

- Chủ ngữ bắt đầu bằng “each (of)”, everyone, everybody, everything, someone, somebody, something, every + N thì động từ luôn chia theo chủ ngữ số ít.

E.g.: Everyone in my class is very intelligent.

### 2. Many

- Many + danh từ số nhiều: động từ chia theo chủ ngữ số nhiều.

E.g.: Many students like playing games nowadays.

### 3. Few / a few

- Few / a few + danh từ số nhiều: động từ chia theo chủ ngữ số nhiều

E.g.: A few students are often late for class.

### 4. Little / a little

- Little / a little + danh từ không đếm được: động từ chia theo chủ ngữ số ít

E.g.: A little coffee is in the cup.

### 5. Several

- Several + danh từ số nhiều; Several of + the/ these/ those + danh từ số nhiều: động từ chia theo chủ ngữ số nhiều

E.g.: Several of the students are absent.

### 6. One of ....

- One of + danh từ

### 7. A number of/ The number of

- A number of + danh từ: Động từ luôn chia theo chủ ngữ số nhiều.

E.g.: A number of good students in my class have decreased this year.

- The number of + danh từ: Động từ luôn chia theo chủ ngữ số ít.

E.g.: The number of addicted people has increased recently.

## B. Bài tập

### I. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D:

1. A large number of students in this school..... English quite fluently.

a. speaks      b. is speaking      c. has spoken      d. speak

2. A series of lectures.....being presented at the Central Hall this week.

a. are      b. will be      c. has become      d. is

3. Beauty as well as health ..... failed her this term.

a. has      b. have      c. is      d. are

4. Bread and butter ..... what she asks for.

a. is      b. are      c. will be      d. have been

5. Each student..... answered the first three questions.

a. has      b. have      c. have to      d. must

6. Either John or his wife .....breakfast each morning.

a. make      b. is making      c. makes      d. made

7. Everybody who ..... a fever must go home at once.

a. has      b. have      c. is having      d. are having

8. Five dollars .....all I have on me.  
a. are            b. is                      c. will be                      d. have
9. John, along with twenty friends, ..... planning a party.  
a. are            b. is                      c. has been                      d. have been
10. Mathematics..... the science of quantity.  
a. was            b. are                      c. is                      d. were
11. Measles.....cured without much difficulty nowadays.  
a. is            b. are                      c. will be                      d. have
12. Neither Mary nor her brothers.....a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.  
a. need            b. needs                      c. is needing                      d. has need
13. Peter, together with his uncle, .....fishing.  
a. have gone    b. has gone                      c. go                      d. goes
14. The army..... eliminated this section of the training test.  
a. has            b. is having                      c. are                      d. have
15. The number of the months in a year .....twelve.  
a. was            b. were                      c. are                      d. is
16. The picture of the soldiers..... back many memories.  
a. will bring    b. brings                      c. bring                      d. have brought
17. These pictures, as well as the photograph..... the room.  
a. brightens    b. brightening                      c. brighten                      d. being brightened
18. The quality of the recordings ..... not very good.  
a. is            b. are                      c. is being                      d. has been
19. This house as well as that one..... for sale, which will you have?  
a. are            b. is                      c. have                      d. has
20. To what place .....either the man or his son wish to go?  
a. is            b. does                      c. do                      d. are
21. Twenty miles..... a long way to walk.  
a. are            b. was                      c. is                      d. were
22. What he told you..... to be of no importance.  
a. seems            b. seem                      c. must seem                      d. have seemed
23. Mathematics..... not always an exact science.  
a. was            b. are                      c. is                      d. were
24. Mr. John, accompanied by several members of the committee,..... proposed some changes of the rules.  
a. have            b. has                      c. are                      d. is
25. The flock of birds..... circling overhead.  
a. gets            b. are                      c. is                      d. get
26. The levels of intoxication..... from subject to subject.  
a. has been varied    b. have been varied    c. varies                      d. vary
27. The majority of the students..... him to be innocent.  
a. was made    b. believe                      c. makes                      d. make
28. The pair of the pliers..... on the table.  
a. was            b. were                      c. put                      d. puts
29. The use of credit cards in place of cash..... increased rapidly in recent years.  
a. have been    b. has been                      c. has                      d. have

30. Advertisements on television..... becoming more competitive than ever before.

a. has                      b. have                      c. are                      d. is

**II. Supply the correct tenses and form of the verbs in parentheses**

1. The English (be) ..... famous for their calmness.
2. The money that (spend) ..... on education every year (be) .....not enough.
3. The number of employees who (not, finish) ..... their work yet (have) ..... to work on the weekend.
4. The office (close) .....on the weekend.
5. The office (try) .....a lot to win the boss's heart recently.
6. Five kilos of gold (steal) ..... from the bank yesterday.
7. Physics (cause) .....you any trouble at school.
8. Yesterday, neither you nor I (choose) ..... to deliver the speech. So who (choose) ..... ?- Daisy and Ann (be) .....
9. That you enjoy the food I cook (encourage) ..... me a lot.
10. When I (see) .....you yesterday, the boy in black trousers (try) ..... to steal your wallet.
11. The contracts signed by the company (have) .....been voided because some stipulations were not met.
12. Ten miles (be) ..... a very long distance for us to walk.
13. Each package that is not properly wrapped (have) ..... to be returned to the sender.
14. The keys of the house (have) ..... been lost.
15. The plan as well as the proposals (be) ..... to be presented in the coming Monday meeting.
16. The box of ribbons for the electric typewriter (have) ..... been misplaced.
17. It is disconcerting to believe that every possible candidate (have) ..... been rejected for one reason or another.
18. There (have) ..... been more excitement in this city about a sporting event.
19. To me, Mathematics (be) .....something very easy to master.
20. If nobody (have) ..... bought that car from the dealer, then you should return and make another offer.

**III. Correct the sentences if necessary. Check (✓) s any that are already correct**

1. The Chinese has an interesting history.
2. English is one of the most popular language in the world.
3. The scissors on the table is my sister's.
4. Linguistics is my major field of study.
5. There are good furniture in this showroom.
6. The cattle is grazing in the meadow.
7. The interrogation, conducted by the police officers, have lasted for several hours.
8. The tenants in the apartment next to mine is giving a party this evening.
9. The president, surrounded by secret service agents, is trying to make his way to the podium.
10. The buildings destroyed during the fire are being rebuilt at the taxpayers' expense.
11. 20 percent of the forest have been destroyed lately.

12. The witnesses saw that most of the fire in the hills was extinguished.
13. Some of the animals from the zoo was released into the animals preserve.
14. All of the students in the class taught by Professor Roberts is required to turn in their term papers next Monday.
15. Half of the food that we are serving to the guests are still in the refrigerator.
16. We believe that some of the employees is going to be devoted to quality control.
17. It is impossible to believe that somebody actually admire that man.
18. Each of the doctors in the building needs to have a separate reception area.
19. The president felt that no one were better suited for the position of chief staff advisor.
20. Everybody participating in the fund-raiser are to turn in the tickets by 8. 00.

**IV. Complete the sentences with is / are, has / have or dose /do**

1. Either John or you ..... to be responsible for the unfinished work.
2. David, as well as his friends, .....collecting waste paper to recycle.
3. John and Helen ..... not admit to have broken the window.
4. Neither Tom nor his friends..... lost the keys.
5. Both Peter and his girlfriend..... working for a bank.
6. Neither the library nor the bookstore.....the book I need.
7. Tom as well as his two close friends .....not in class today.
8. Both Ron and Bob .....passed the exam successfully.
9. One of the staffs..... to report the problem to the manager.
10. Either the girl or her parents.....going to be present at the party.

**V. In each of the following sentences, put the verb in brackets into the correct form:**

1. Two weeks (go) fast when you are on vacation.
2. Many of the girls in my school (wear) white shirts.
3. Three kilos of potatoes (make) the basket heavier.
4. Some of the tables in the classroom (be) broken.
5. Bacteria of the harmful kind (cause) diseases.
6. What we need most (be) books.
7. The English (be) proud and independent people.
8. The United States (have) a population of 250 million.
9. There (be, not) any letters in the mail for you today.
10. Everyone in both cars (be) injured in the accident last night.
11. The books borrowed from the library (be) on my desk.
12. The boy who won the two medals (be) a friend of mine.
13. Bread and butter (be) our daily food.
14. The quality of the candies (be) poor.
15. Gold, as well as platinum, (have) recently risen in price.
16. His courage and endurance (be) tried to the utmost.
17. No news (be) good news.
18. A good man and useful citizen (have) passed away.
19. The jury (be) divided in their opinions.
20. The cost of all these articles (have) risen.

## PART K: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION/ CONTRAST AND REASON

### A. Adverbial clauses of Concession/ Contrast and Reason

1. Adverbial clauses of Concession/ contrast: although, though, even though, in spite of, despite

- Although, Though and Even though + mệnh đề

E.g.: Though/ although he has plenty of money, he doesn't spend much.

We enjoyed our camping holiday though/ although it rained every day.

We decided to buy the house even though we didn't really have enough money.

Even though the exam was easy, I failed.

- In spite of and Despite + NP

E.g.: We enjoyed our camping holiday in spite of the rain.

Despite the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.

Despite having all the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer me the job.

Despite/ in spite of his best efforts, they just could not succeed.

2. Adverbial clauses of Reason: because, since, as, because of, due to, owing to

- Because, since, as + mệnh đề

E.g.: Because he is rich, he thinks he can buy all of us juices.

I did not buy it because I did not like the look of it.

Since he has apologized we will take no further action against him.

As he was not there I left a message with his mother.

- Because of, due to, owing to + NP

E.g.: The flight was delayed because of/ due to/ owing to the bad weather.

### B. Bài tập

#### I. Complete the sentences with Because / Because of

1. We stopped playing tennis ..... the rain.

2. It was all ..... her that we got into trouble.

3. We had to hurry indoors ..... it was raining.

4. I am late ..... the traffic.

5. We didn't arrive until seven o'clock ..... the traffic was terrible.

6. She found the exam easy ..... she had worked hard during the course.

7. He can't drive ..... his illness.

8. The restaurant closed down ..... the recession.

9. He found working in Japan very difficult ..... the language problem.

10. He's very difficult to understand ..... his accent.

#### II. Rewrite these sentences

1. He was late for school because his bike was broken.

.....because of .....

2. Although he runs very fast, he isn't tired.

Despite .....

3. Most people think jogging is a good exercise, so they begin to jog.

Because .....

4. The air in the country is polluted, but people like to live there.

..... though .....

5. Computers can be used for various purposes, so they become very popular today.  
Because of .....
6. If you passed the exam, your parents would be very happy.  
..... because .....
7. Because of the hot weather, we go to the beach.  
If .....
8. Tom understands the lesson. However, he couldn't apply in the exercises.  
..... although .....
9. They played very well. Therefore, they won the game.  
Because .....
10. The suitcase is too heavy for Tom to bring.  
..... because .....
11. Although Nam is not an intelligent student, he can learn very fast.  
Despite/ In spite of .....
12. Because Hoa was rich, she could buy that house.  
Because of .....
13. Because the rain was so heavy, I couldn't go to school.  
Because of .....
14. His father asked him to go stay at home because he was sick.  
Because of .....
15. Because there was an accident, I was late.  
Because of .....
16. She failed the University entrance exam because her grades were bad.  
Because of .....
17. Although he has a physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.  
Despite .....
18. Because of the cheap price, my wife insists on buying the Tivi.  
Because .....
19. Although it was raining heavily, we still went to school.  
Despite/ In spite of .....
20. Because I studied hard, I passed the exam.  
Because of .....

## PART 2: READING AND WRITING

### 1. READING

*PART A: Section 1.*

*Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Circle the letter next to the correct explanation (A, B or C).*

1. Students who do not sign up before Friday lunchtime...

A. will not be able to do afternoon activities next week.

#### Activity School Notice Board

Please sign up for next week's afternoon activities before Friday lunchtime. If you don't do this, we will select activities for you.

- B. won't be able to choose their afternoon activities next week.
- C. will have to work in the afternoons next week.
- D. won't have to work in the afternoons next week.

2.

- A. A pizza costs 4 pounds.
- B. Everybody has to pay at least 4 pounds between 12.30p.m and 2p.m.
- C. No pizzas are served between 12.30p.m and 2p.m.
- D. Everybody only needs to pay 4 pounds for a pizza.

## PIZZA PALACE

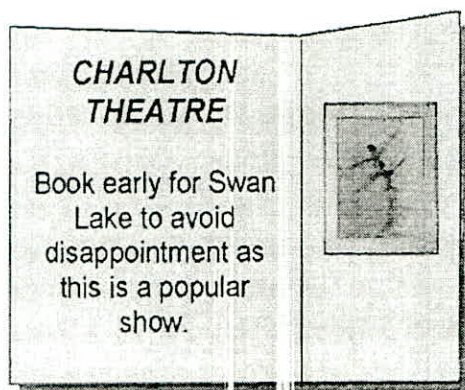
THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF  
£ 4.00 BETWEEN 12:30 AND 2 PM

- 3. A. All City Bus journeys cost the same.
- B. You can get the change when you pay for your ticket.
- C. Your ticket could be checked.
- D. You need the correct money for the bus.

## CITY BUS SERVICE

PLEASE HAVE THE EXACT FARE  
READY FOR YOUR JOURNEY AS  
THE DRIVER IS UNABLE TO GIVE  
ANY CHANGE

4.



- A We regret that there are no tickets left for the early performance of Swan Lake.
- B If you want to see Swan Lake, buy your tickets as soon as possible.
- C Swan Lake is unfortunately cancelled due to disappointing ticket sales.

5.

- A. This month, you can go to Water Fitness Classes and use the swimming pool ten times without paying.
- B. The swimming pool is free to people who go to the Water Fitness Classes.
- C. The water fitness classes are free to people who swim ten times in a month.
- D. You cannot go to Water Fitness Classes ten times.

• • • • •  
 • SPECIAL OFFER! •  
 • If you use the swimming •  
 • pool ten times in one •  
 • month, you can attend •  
 • one Water Fitness Class •  
 • free of charge! •  
 • • • • •

- 6.
- A. Only members can visit the Private Rooms from 10a.m to 2p.m.
  - B. You can get your membership cards from the Private Rooms between 10am and 2pm.
  - C. Anyone can visit the private rooms from 10am to 2pm.
  - D. Anyone can visit the Private Rooms.

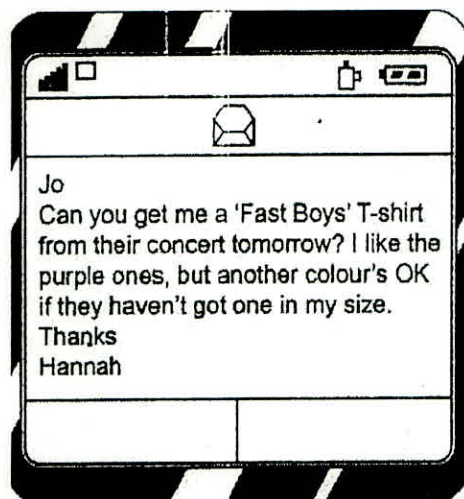
*The Private Rooms  
 are open from 10am  
 to 2pm to people  
 with membership  
 cards.*

7

**STUDENTS!**  
 YOUR 6€ DEPOSIT FOR  
 LOCKER KEYS WON'T BE REFUND  
 IF KEYS ARE LOST.

- A Lost locker keys can be replaced for a charge of 6€.
- B You cannot collect your locker key until you have paid a 6€ deposit.
- C We cannot return your 6€ deposit if you lose your locker key.

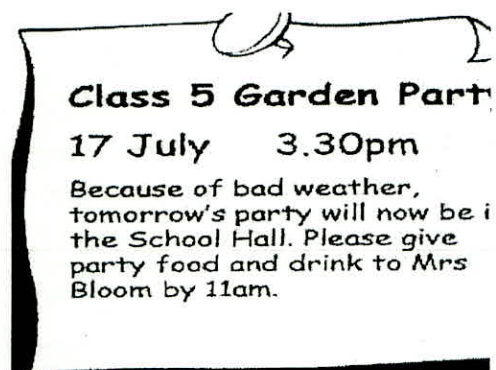
8



What has changed about Class 5's party?

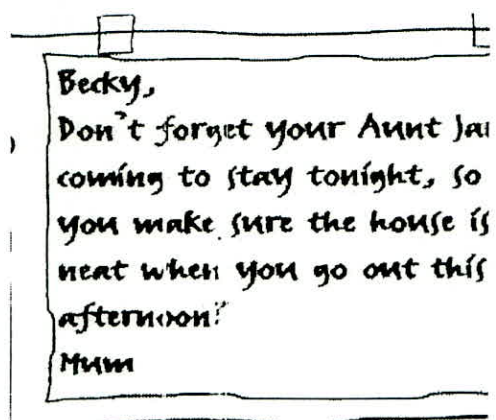
- A the time
- B the place
- C the refreshments

9



- A Hannah has got a purple 'Fast Boys' T-shirt and wants one in another colour.
- B Hannah would rather have a purple 'Fast Boys' T-shirt if possible.
- C Hannah only wants a 'Fast Boys' T-shirt if it's a purple one.

10



Mum is writing to

- A tell Becky to stay at home to see her aunt.
- B ask Becky to tidy the house before she leaves.
- C remind Becky to go to her aunt's house.

11

# **School Fitness Centre**



From the end of August, the fitness centre will be closed during the weekends and evenings.

( The school fitness centre will

- A change its opening hours at the end of August.
- B have shorter opening hours until the end of August.
- C open again to students at the end of August.

12 What does it say?

• • • • •  
• **SPECIAL OFFER!** •  
•  
• If you use the swimming  
• pool ten times in one  
• month, you can attend  
• one Water Fitness Class  
• free of charge!  
•  
• • • • •

- A. The water fitness classes are free to people who swim ten times in a month.
- B. The swimming pool is free to people who go to the Water Fitness Classes.
- C. This month, you can go to Water Fitness Classes and use the swimming pool ten times without paying.

13 What should people at the restaurant do first?

**No table service.**

**Please choose a table number before ordering your food at the bar.**

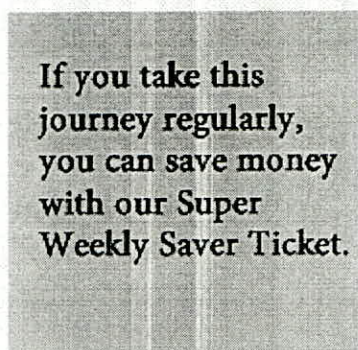
**Pay for your food when you order.**

- A. Go to the bar
- B. Find a table
- C. Pay for their food

14 What is the message of the letter?

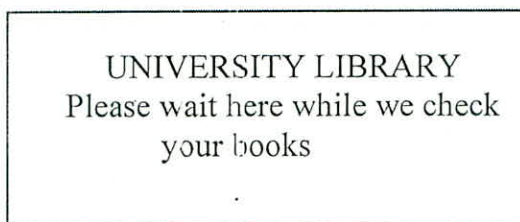
- A. The trip to London will take place on a different day.
- B. The group leader cannot go on the trip of Saturday.
- C. Miriam will not be able to visit London at the weekend

15 What does it say?



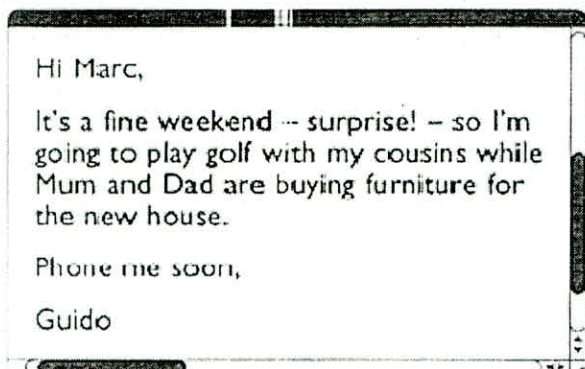
- A. You need a special type of ticket if you travel regularly.
- B. Cheaper tickets are available for people who travel often.
- C. The Super Weekly Saver ticket can help all travellers to save money.

16



- A. Do not go away until we have checked your books.
- B. Check you have all your books before you leave the library.
- C. Do not leave books here for checking without telling us.

17.



- A. Some of Guido's relatives are playing golf with him this weekend.
- B. Guido is preparing a surprise for his parents at their new home.
- C. As the weather has improved, Guido wants Marc to play golf with him.

18.

Louise,  
Suzie rang. The photo shop  
has lost all her photos of  
your trip to Vienna and she'd  
like copies of yours.

Mum

What should Louise do?

- A take some new photos of Suzie
- B give Suzie some photos
- C help Suzie find her photos

19. Ed,  
Dennis rang: DON'T take the main road to  
Madingley-there's been an accident and you  
won't get to the match on time. Go through  
Drayton instead.

Lynn

- A. To arrive punctually, Ed should use  
a different route.
- B. Dennis suggests that it's quicker to  
go on the main road.
- C. If there's enough time, Lynn would  
like to see the match.

20.

We're staying at the  
Plaza Hotel. It's not  
the hotel we wanted  
but it doesn't matter  
because this one is  
nearer the beach and  
I'm spending all my  
time there.

Sabrina

How does Sabrina feel about the Plaza  
Hotel?

- A She's disappointed with it.
- B She wishes it was nearer the beach.
- C She thinks it has an advantage.

21.

Mum,

Could you pick up my skirt from the dry  
cleaner's when you collect your jacket? I'll  
pay you back this evening.

Thanks

Sonja

What will Sonja's mother do?

- A. Receive money for the dry cleaning  
from Sonja tonight.
- B. Fetch Sonja's jacket from the dry  
cleaner's for her.
- C. Deliver her own clothes to the dry  
cleaner's.

22.



It is essential

- A to wait six hours before having more of this medicine.
- B to take this medicine straight after meals.
- C to use this medicine more than three times a day.

23.

<b>From:</b>	Gabi
<b>To:</b>	Jo
I'll be in town on business on Wednesday, so could we meet for dinner then, instead of on Thursday as usual?	

Gabi wants Jo to

- A. Change an arrangement.
- B. Cancel a regular event
- C. Come to a business meeting

24.

***Basketball Training***

Professional coach  
available for pre-booked  
groups – 48 hours' notice  
required

- A Basketball players are only allowed to practise here if accompanied by a professional coach.
- B Basketball training for groups is cancelled until further notice.
- C A basketball coach is available if a booking is made far enough in advance.

PART B: Section 2.

1. Read the text below and fill each of the blanks with **ONE** suitable word from the box.

Example:

0    A made                      B turned                      C done                      D put

Answer:    0    

A	B	C	D
<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

## THE SKYWALK

The Grand Canyon in the United States is created by the River Colorado. People visit the Grand Canyon Park to go walking and running but (1) ..... to look at the view. It is a wonderful view made (2) ..... better by the Skywalk. The distance (3) ..... the Skywalk to the bottom of the Grand Canyon is 1219 metres. It is a platform (4) ..... walls and floor are built of glass (5)

..... that you can see the beautiful rocks of the canyon. Up to 120 people are allowed to stand on it at the same (6) ..... . It opened in 2007 and since (7) ..... thousands of people have used it. You have to (8) ..... special covers over your shoes to (9) ..... scratching the glass beneath your feet. Walking onto the Skywalk makes you (10) ..... like a bird floating high up in the air.

- |                 |             |             |               |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. hugely    | B. mainly   | C. greatly  | D. completely |
| 2. A. already   | B. such     | C. more     | D. even       |
| 3. A. from      | B. through  | C. by       | D. for        |
| 4. A. who       | B. where    | C. whose    | D. which      |
| 5. A. therefore | B. although | C. so       | D. because    |
| 6. A. day       | B. period   | C. hour     | D. time       |
| 7. A. then      | B. there    | C. that     | D. this       |
| 8. A. take      | B. wear     | C. dress    | D. change     |
| 9. A. avoid     | B. keep     | C. hold     | D. let        |
| 10. A. believe  | B. wish     | C. consider | D. feel       |

2. Read the text below and fill each of the blanks with **ONE** suitable word from the box.

**Example:**

0    A made                      B turned                      C done                      D put

**Answer:**

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

### HONEY

Honey is a sweet liquid made by bees. It.....(1).....of water and sugar. Bees may travel as.....(2).....as seventy-five thousand kilometres and visit over two million flowers to produce just half a kilo of honey. The color and flavour of honey depend ... (3) ... the type of flower visited. In....(4)...., there are more than three hundred....(5)....of honey.

The lighter-colored ones are generally milder in flavour than darker honey.

In ancient....(6)...., honey was the main sweet food, as sugar was very.....(7)..... .

Honey was of great....(8)....to the ancient Egyptians, who used it as payment.

Today, honey is produced and eaten in ....(9).....part of the world. Research suggests that it prevents tiredness and improves athletic performance. However, honey is not just food – it.....(10)....be taken for sore throats and is used in many skin and hair-care products.

- |                 |                |             |                |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. involves  | B. contains    | C. includes | D. consists    |
| 2. A. well      | B. long        | C. soon     | D. far         |
| 3. A. to        | B. on          | C. for      | D. with        |
| 4. A. case      | B. order       | C. fact     | D. place       |
| 5. A. varieties | B. collections | C. sets     | D. differences |
| 6. A. seasons   | B. times       | C. years    | D. dates       |

- |               |          |          |           |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 7. A. distant | B. rare  | C. small | D. slim   |
| 8. A. cost    | B. price | C. value | D. charge |
| 9. A. all     | B. some  | C. most  | D. every  |
| 10. A. shall  | B. need  | C. can   | D. ought  |

3. Read the text below and fill each of the blanks with **ONE** suitable word from the box.

Example:

- |   |         |          |           |          |
|---|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 0 | A agree | B decide | C approve | D inform |
|---|---------|----------|-----------|----------|

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### FINDING GOLD

Most people would (0).....that finding the perfect ring for your partner is difficult. However, John Greenwood, a Scottish engineer, (21) .....himself an extra challenge. (22) .....of taking a trip to the jeweller's, John (23) .....much of last year standing up to his knees in freezing water. He was looking for tinny pieces of gold (24) .....the stones on the river beds in the Scottish Highlands.

Using very (25) .....equipment, John worked hard to (26).....enough gold to make not just an engagement ring for his girlfriend, Morag, (27) .....also their two wedding rings. "I was out there (28) .....weekend and in the evenings before it got dark, in freezing water", he said.

Experts think that John was amazingly lucky to find so much gold in such a (29) .....time. Many people (30).....for 30 years without getting anything

- |               |            |              |            |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 21. A. did    | B. made    | C. gave      | D. had     |
| 22. A. Rather | B. Besides | C. Along     | D. Instead |
| 23. A. took   | B. paid    | C. spent     | D. held    |
| 24. A. among  | B. towards | C. against   | D. through |
| 25. A. easy   | B. plain   | C. necessary | D. basic   |
| 26. A. choose | B. collect | C. pick      | D. select  |
| 27. A. or     | B. and     | C. but       | D. even    |
| 28. A. every  | B. some    | C. most      | D. any     |
| 29. A. little | B. short   | C. quick     | D. small   |
| 30. A. reach  | B. follow  | C. search    | D. keep    |

4. Read the text below and fill each of the blanks with **ONE** suitable word from the box.

<i>stop</i>	<i>find</i>	<i>attend</i>	<i>increasing</i>	<i>all</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>any</i>	<i>would</i>

## New opportunities with an Open University degree

Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (1)\_\_\_\_\_ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (2) \_\_\_\_\_ interests.

If you have (3)\_\_\_\_\_ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ your knowledge. You will make friends of (5)\_\_\_\_\_ kinds. You may also (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually (7)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio and computer software. You can (8)\_\_\_\_\_ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ university.

If you (10)\_\_\_\_\_ like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

5. Read the text below and fill each of the blanks with **ONE** suitable word from the box.

more	for	there	so	in
is	from	which	the	where

The country is (1) ... beautiful than a town and pleasanter to live in . Many people think so, and go to the country (2) ... the summer holidays though they can not live (3) ... all the year round. Some have a cottage built in a village (4) ... that they can go there whenever they can find the time.

English villages are not all alike, but (5) ... some ways they are not very different (6) ... each other. Almost every village has a church, the round or square tower of (7) ... can be seen from many miles around. Surrounding (8) ... church is the churchyard, (9) ... people are buried.

The village green (10) ... a wide stretch of grass, and houses or cottages are built round it. Country life is now fairly comfortable and many villages get water brought through pipes into each home.

## PART D: SECTION READING COMPREHENSION

### The Postage stamp

The postage stamp has been around for only a relatively short period of time. The use of stamps for postage was first proposed in England in 1837, when Sir Rowland Hill published a pamphlet entitled "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability" to put forth the ideas that postal rates should not be based on the distance that a letter or package travels but should instead be based on the weight of the letter or package and that fees for postal Services should be collected in advance of the delivery, rather than after, through the use of postage stamps.

The ideas proposed by Hill went into effect in England almost immediately, and other countries soon followed suit. The first English stamp, which featured a portrait of then

Queen Victoria, was printed in 1840. This stamp, the “penny black”, came in sheets that needed to be separated with scissors and provided enough postage for a letter weighing 14 grams or less to any destination. In 1843, Brazil was the next nation to produce national postage stamps, and various areas in what is today Switzerland also produced postage stamps later in the same year. Postage stamps in five- and ten-cent denominations were first approved by the U.S. Congress in 1847, and by 1860 postage stamps were being issued in more than 90 governmental jurisdictions worldwide.

Trang 5/31 – Mã đề thi 247

**Câu 1.** It is mentioned in paragraph 2 that in 1847 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it cost fifteen cents to mail a letter in the United States
- B. the U.S. Congress introduced the “penny black” stamp
- C. two different denominations of postage stamps were introduced in the United States
- D. postage stamps were in use in 90 different countries

**Câu 2.** According to paragraph 2, Brazil introduced postage stamps \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. before Switzerland
- B. after the United States
- C. after Switzerland
- D. before England

**Câu 3.** According to paragraph 1, postage stamps were first suggested \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the second half of the nineteenth century
- B. in the first half of the eighteenth century
- C. in the first half of the nineteenth century
- D. in the second half of the eighteenth century

**Câu 4.** What is stated in paragraph 2 about the first English postage stamp?

- A. It contained a drawing of a black penny.
- B. It was produced in sheets of 14 stamps.
- C. It was designed by Queen Victoria.
- D. It could be used to send a lightweight letter.

**Câu 5.** It is indicated in paragraph 1 that Sir Rowland Hill believed that postage fees \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should have nothing to do with how heavy a package is
- B. should be collected after the package is delivered
- C. should be related to distance
- D. should be paid by the sender

### ***2. James Waltham – Chocolate Taster***

Whenever I tell people what I do for a living, they can hardly believe that job exists. But I am not joking! I spend my days at work eating chocolate! Tasting chocolate is an essential part of making sure that customers get perfect bars of high- quality chocolate from the company I work for.

Every week I receive samples, small amounts that show what the chocolate is like, from our factory and I have to check them for taste, texture and smell. I also have to taste the raw materials we usually use- the nuts, fruit and so on. I spend days choosing the most suitable ones to go into the chocolate.

Trang 6/31 – Mã đề thi 247

Just beside my company office I have a kitchen where I can test and taste products I make and I keep my colleagues happy by giving them samples! My kitchen is full of machines and ingredients to play with. It's wonderful to have a private space I can go off to during the day.

No two days are the same in this job. Sometimes I am at our food lab and others I am out of the country buying our raw materials and as I have got a young family that can be difficult. But that kind of variety, and lack of routine, is something I love about the job, although I think it still comes second to the chocolate itself! The question I get asked most is whether I get bored of chocolate. I have worked with it for a long time, and I have never felt I did not want to eat it. In fact, I often go home and eat some more in the evening!

**Câu 1. Which one would be an advert for the chocolate company Jame worked for?**

- A. All our ingredients are bought from local businesses.
- B. We choose the best ingredients- just chocolate, beans, sugar and milk.
- C. We check everything that goes into our chocolate.
- D. Every single bar of chocolate that leaves our factory is tested for its taste.

**Câu 2. What does Jame think is a disadvantage of his job?**

- A. He sometimes feels he has eaten too much chocolate.
- B. He needs to travel abroad some of the time.
- C. He finds it difficult to have a routine with his work.
- D. He has worked with the same product too long.

**Câu 3. What is James Waltham trying to do in the text?**

- A. recommend the best ways to test chocolate
- B. suggest different methods of making chocolate.
- C. tell readers what makes his job worth doing for him.
- D. describe what personal qualities are needed to do his job.

**Câu 4. James says that when he tells people about his work, they**

- A. say they would like to do the same thing.
- B. doubt whether he is serious.
- C. wonder why he chose it as a career.
- D. think it must be very easy.

**Câu 5. James says that working in his kitchen involves**

- A. trying various different preparation methods.
- B. checking the quantities of ingredients in each bar.
- C. making sure the best chocolate- making equipment is used.
- D. discussing his opinions with other members of staffs.

3. Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes.

It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with

the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly after birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment.

One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and the socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instruments is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

**Câu 1.** When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid \_\_\_\_\_

- A. pushing their children too hard.
- B. permitting them to follow their own interests
- C. letting them play their own way.
- D. starting their education at an early age

**Câu 2.** The remark: "To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel." in the passage means that in order to become a genius \_\_\_\_\_

- A. you need intelligence and you need to develop it
- B. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard
- C. you should try to move quickly and efficiently
- D. you need to have good health and good nourishment

**Câu 3.** The word "**favorable**" in the passage mostly means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. "good for someone and making him/her likely to be successful"
- B. "helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to other people"
- C. "of high quality or an acceptable standard"
- D. "under the control or in the power of somebody else"

**Câu 4.** The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires \_\_\_\_\_

- A. parental support and encouragement
- B. good musical instruments
- C. an expensive education
- D. wealthy and loving parents

**Câu 5.** All of the following statements are true **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. educational development depends completely on economic well-being
- B. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/ her parents
- C. studying different twins is a useful scientific procedure
- D. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development

#### **4. Fruitibix**

Do you want to be slim?

Do you worry about your family's health?

Then you should try Fruitibix, the new healthy fruit and nut biscuit. Fruitibix tastes wonderful, but it contains less sugar than most other biscuits. Each biscuit contains dried fruit and nuts, including apples, coconut and banana. Sometimes you feel like eating something between meals. Now, instead of having a chocolate bar, bite into a Fruitibix. It won't make you fat and it will keep you healthy.

At lunch time, instead of chips or hamburgers, have a Fruitibix. It contains all the essential foods for a balanced meal. And if you are in a hurry, and you don't have time for a proper meal, Fruitibix will give you energy to keep on going.

So whenever your children ask for something sweet, give them Fruitibix instead of cake or chocolate they will love the taste and it won't harm their teeth.

Discover Fruitibix. It's on your supermarket shelves now!

Trang 9/31 – Mã đề thi 247

**Câu 1.** Why, in the writer's opinion, should people eat Fruitibix instead of chocolate?

- A. Fruitibix contains more fat than chocolate
- B. Fruitibix tastes better than chocolate
- C. Fruitibix is healthier and less fattening than chocolate.
- D. Fruitibix is cheaper and easier to eat than chocolate

**Câu 2.** Why does the writer say that Fruitibix is useful when you are in a hurry?

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. it is as good as a proper meal | B. You can buy Fruitibix everywhere  |
| B. you don't need to cook it      | D. it won't be harmful to your teeth |

**Câu 3.** This is from

- A. a student's notebook.
- B. a magazine article.
- C. a letter
- D. an advertisement.

**Câu 4.** Which of these people ought to buy Fruitibix?

- A. Mrs. Booth's baby daughter was ill yesterday. She is getting better now, but the doctor has advised Mrs. Booth to give her liquid food without any sugar or salt in it.
- B. Mr. Green wants something to take with him to the office he is going to be very busy tomorrow and he thinks he might not have time for lunch.

C. Mr. Taylor is going on a fishing trip and he wants to take something to eat with him. Some kinds of fruit like banana makes him feel sick, but he enjoys salty food.

D. Mrs. Brown is looking for something special to serve for dessert at a dinner party she is giving for her boss and his wife.

**Câu 5. The writer wants to**

A. explain why people use this product.

B. persuade people to buy the product.

C. give advice about healthy living

D. compare this with other source of food.

**5.The Clovis Culture**

Archeologists have found sites all over North America that contain similar tools dating from a period about 12,000 years ago. The culture that developed these tools has been named Clovis after the site near Clovis, New Mexico, where the first tools of this sort were discovered in 1932. The tools are quite sophisticated and are unlike any tools that have been found in the Old World.

Trang 10/31 – Mã đề thi 247

In the years since the first tools of this sort were discovered in New Mexico, archeologists have discovered Clovis tools in areas ranging from Mexico to Montana in the United States and Nova Scotia in Canada. All of the Clovis finds date from approximately the same period, a fact which suggests that the Clovis spread rapidly throughout the North American continent.

From the evidence that has been discovered, archeologists have concluded that the Clovis were a mobile culture. They traveled in groups of 40 to 50 individuals, migrating seasonally and returning to the same hunting camps each year. Their population increased rapidly as they spread out over the continent, and they were quite possibly motivated to develop their sophisticated hunting tools to feed their rapidly expanding populace.

**Câu 1.** According to paragraph 1, the town of Clovis \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is where all members of the Clovis culture lived

B. is in Mexico

C. was founded in 1932

D. is where the first remnants of an ancient culture were found

**Câu 2.** What is stated in paragraph 1 about Clovis tools?

A. They date from around 10,000 B.C.

B. They were discovered by archeologists hundreds of years ago.

C. They have been found at only one location.

D. They have been in use for 12,000 years.

**Câu 3.** It is indicated in paragraph 1 that the tools found near Clovis, New Mexico, were \_\_\_\_\_.

A. similar to some found in Africa and Europe

B. similar to others found prior to 1932

C. very rudimentary

D. rather advanced

**Câu 4.** According to paragraph 2, what conclusion have archeologists drawn from the Clovis finds?

- A. That the Clovis expanded relatively quickly.
- B. That the Clovis were a seafaring culture.
- C. That the Clovis lived throughout the world.
- D. That the Clovis tended to remain in one place.

**Câu 5.** It is mentioned in paragraph 3 that it is believed that the Clovis \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spent summers and winters in different places
- B. had a relatively stable population
- C. lived in familial groups of four or five people
- D. lived only in New Mexico

### *6. Being an older student*

At 32, I have just finished my first year at university. As well as attending lectures regularly, I have had to learn to read books quickly and write long essays.

I decided to go to university after fourteen years away from the classroom. As a secretary, although I was earning a reasonable amount of money, I was bored doing something where I hardly had to think. I became more and more depressed by the idea that I was stuck in the job. I was jealous of the students at the local university, who looked happy, carefree and full of hope, and part of something that I wanted to explore further.

However, now that I've actually become a student I find it hard to mix with younger colleagues. They are always mistaking me for a lecturer and asking me questions I can't answer. I also feel separated from the lectures because, although we are the same age, I know so much less than them. But I am glad of this opportunity to study because I know you need a qualification to get a rewarding job, which is really important to me. Unlike most eighteen-year-olds, I much prefer a weekend with my books to one out partying. Then there are the normal student benefits of long holidays and theatre and cinema discounts. I often have doubts about what I'll do after university, but I hope that continuing my education at this late date has been a wise choice.

**Câu 1.** In her spare time, the writer likes to....

- A. do extra study
- B. travel a lot
- C. earn some money
- D. go out to parties

**Câu 2.** How did the writer feel about her job as a secretary?

- A. It gave her the opportunity to study.
- B. It didn't make use of her brain.
- C. Her colleagues made her depressed.
- D. Her salary wasn't good enough.

**Câu 3.** Which of these sentences describes the writer?

- A. She finds university life easier than she expected.
- B. She gets on well with the other students.
- C. She is confident about the future.
- D. She realizes the value of a university degree.

**Câu 4.** What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. help lecturers understand older students

- B. explain her reasons for returning to study
- C. complain about the attitude of young students
- D. suggest some good methods for studying

**Câu 5. What can a reader find out about the writer from this text?**

- A. where she will work in future
- B. how long her university course is
- C. when she left school
- D. what subject she is studying

## 2. WRITING

### **PART A: Rewrite the sentences**

*Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.*

**Example:** I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.

**Answer:** It's years **since I last enjoyed myself.**

1. " When did you leave school?" the interviewer asked me  
The interviewer asked me.....
2. They spend half an hour watching the news on T.V every day.  
It takes.....
3. She was seriously ill but she enjoyed life very much.  
Although.....
4. This room is too small for us to play music in.  
This room isn't.....
5. I have my hair cut there every six weeks.  
The hairdresser .....
6. The Dolphins played better than the Giants  
The Giants didn't .....
7. We spent our childhood in that beautiful mountain resort, and we always remember it.  
We always remember .....
8. The fire has destroyed almost all the houses in the neighborhood.  
Almost all the houses .....
9. Unless you water those flowers regularly, they will wither.  
If you .....
10. Nick had never been to a baseball game before.  
It was .....
11. "Keep silent and concentrate on the lessons, please" said the teacher.  
The teacher .....
12. " Don't keep silent if you don't understand" said the teacher.  
The teacher .....
13. The government gave her a scholarship to the University.  
A scholarship.....
14. Jessica bought her ticket in advance online

Jessica's ticket.....

15. Mr. Clark bought a new car although we advised him against it.  
Despite .....

16. He started to play the guitar five years ago.  
He has .....

17. It doesn't matter to me if a book is long or short.  
I don't.....

18. My father seldom drinks coffee in the evening.  
Seldom .....

19. The cake was so hard that I could not eat it.  
It was .....

20. She didn't take your advice, so she failed in the exam.  
If .....

21. Our favourite place to visit is the lake near our town.  
We.....

22. They made him wait for two hours  
He was.....

23. Where are you spending your holidays?' Janet asked us.  
Janet asked .....

24. She's a slower and more careful driver than I am.  
She drives .....

25. "What time will they arrive in New York?" asked John.  
John asked.....

#### **PART B: WRITING an e-mail/a letter**

1. You are going on a camping trip in the mountains. Write an email to your friend about preparation for the trip. Use the plan below and your own ideas:
  - how you will get there
  - suggest going together
  - ask him/her for advice about things to take
2. Write a letter about 100 -120 words to your friend to tell him/her about a person that you admire.
  - You should say:
  - Who the person is
  - What she/ he looks like
  - Why you admire him/her
3. Last week your English friend, Jack, lent you his dictionary. You promised to return it by yesterday but you didn't.

**Write an email to Jack. In your email, you should:**

- apologize for not returning the dictionary
  - explain why you couldn't see him yesterday
  - offer to bring it to his house today
4. You have just joined a club at your school and you think your friend, Max, would enjoy going there with you.

**Write an email (100-120 words) to Max. In your email, you should:**

- Explain which club you have joined
- Suggest Max should visit the club
- Say what you could do there together

### **PARTIII: SPEAKING AND LISTENING**

#### **1. SPEAKING**

##### **PART A: SOCIAL INTERACTIONS**

##### **1. PERSONAL HISTORY**

- How many different places have you lived in so far?
- Describe the house you have lived in.
- What kind of education/ jobs have you had so far?
- What do you like most/ least about the area where you live at the moment?
- Do you think you will continue to live in the same place for a long time? Why? /Why not?

##### **2. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES**

- Who are the most important people in your life?
- Do you and your friends share the same hobbies?
- Tell me about your best friend.
- What's the most exciting thing you've ever done?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?

##### **3. READING**

- How much time do you spend reading?
- Do you read newspaper regularly? Why /Why not?
- What kind of magazines do you like reading? Why?
- What kind of books do you like reading? Why?
- Describe a book that you particularly enjoyed. What was good about it?

##### **4. HABITS AND ROUTINES**

- What happens on a typical day for you?
- Describe a journey that you often make.
- What do you usually do at weekends/ in your free time?
- What do you usually do/eat at mealtimes?
- Do you have any habits that may annoy other people? What is it?

##### **5. GAMES AND SPORTS**

- Which indoor games do you play regularly?
- Which indoor games are common in your country?
- Do you take part in any outdoor sports regularly?
- Do you like watching any outdoor sports, live or on TV?
- Which game or sport do you dislike? Why?

##### **6. JOBS AND CAREERS**

- What kind of job would you like to have in the future?
- Will it be easy/ difficult for you to get that job? Why?
- What kind of jobs and careers do young people in your country want to have?
- Which job would you really not want to do? Why?
- Which jobs do you think are particularly easy to do and which are very difficult? (Why?)

##### **7. FASHION**

- Do you like to wear fashionable clothes? Why? /Why not?
- What are the current fashions in clothes in your country?
- What kind of music is fashionable among young people in your country?
- Do you think that young people pay too much attention to fashions? Why? /Why not?
- Which fashion do you think is particularly bad for young people? Why?

#### 8. YOUR COUNTRY

- What is the weather usually like in your country?
- What kind of work do people in your country typically do?
- What kind of things do people talk about in your country?
- What is the difference between life in cities and life in the countryside in your country?
- Would you prefer to live in your own country or in another country? Why?

#### 9. HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

- Do you have to travel a long way to get to school/work?
- What area of your country would you recommend to tourists?
- What form of transport do you use most frequently?
- What items do you often bring with you when you travel?
- Have you ever used your English while on holiday?

#### 10. HEALTH AND FITNESS

- Do you think it is important to keep fit? Why?
- How much exercise do you do every day?
- Do you prefer playing or watching sport? Why?
- Is eating healthy food important for you? What is your favourite food?
- Which is more important, eating healthy food or doing regular exercise?

#### 11. CELEBRATIONS AND SPECIAL OCCASIONS

- Do you like big parties? Why/Why not?
- How do you celebrate the New Year?
- What do you usually do on your birthday?
- Which do you prefer, celebrations with family or with friends? Why?
- What presents do you like to give and to receive?

#### 12. EDUCATION AND WORK

- In your opinion, which subject is the easiest to learn? Why?
- How often do you use the Internet to study?
- Have you got any future plans after finishing university?
- What would be your ideal job? Why?
- What new skill would you like to learn? Why?

#### 13. MEDIA

- What kind of television programmes do you like best?
- Do you like reading newspapers and magazines?
- Do you ever read newspapers or magazines in English?
- What kind of music do young people in your country like most?
- Do you like going to the cinema? Tell us about a film you've seen recently.

#### 14. FAMILY AND HOME

- Is your family large or small? Tell us what you like about it.
- Is there somebody in your family that gives you good advice?
- What activities do you like doing with your family?

- Tell me about your house. Which room do you like best?
- Do you like the neighbourhood where you live? Why/Why not?

#### 15. EATING AND DRINKING

- What is your favourite food/ drink?
- What do you have for breakfast?
- Which is more important for you, lunch or dinner?
- Do you ever buy take-away food? How good is it?
- Have you been to a restaurant lately? Tell us about it.

#### 16. FREE TIME AND ENTERTAINMENT

- Are you a very busy person? What keeps you busy?
- Do you like playing computer games?
- What do you usually do when you come back from school/ work?
- Can you sing or play an instrument?
- Do you ever go to concerts?

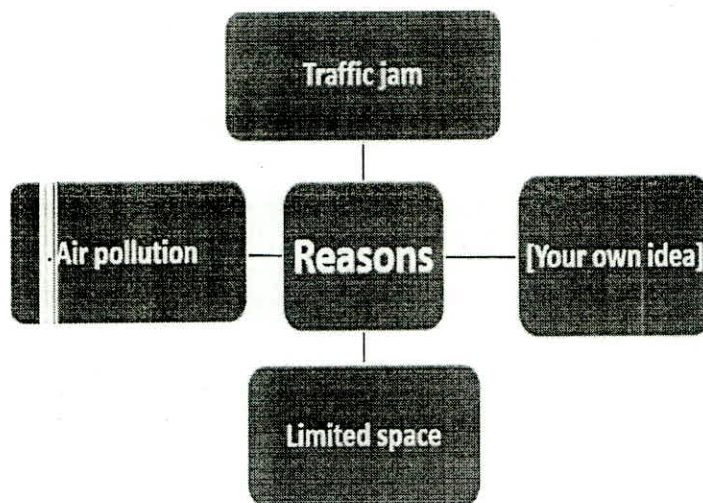
### PART B: SOLUTION DISCUSSION

1. Which do you think is the most entertaining or relaxing way of spending your free time: going to the beach, going shopping, or going to the cinema?
2. Which of the following TV programmes is the best choice for you: talent shows, comedy series, or sports programmes?
3. Which would be the best place to live for a family with children: a village, a small town, or a city centre?
4. Your friend is between his/her mind about choosing one of these sports: swimming, football and tennis? Which do you think is the best for him/her?
5. Your foreign friend is considering visiting one of the following places in Vietnam: Ha Noi, Hue and Ho Chi Minh City. Which would you recommend to him/her?
6. Which of these jobs would you find the most interesting: a tour guide, a chef, or a teacher?
7. Which of these things would you most like to have in your room: a guitar, a laptop, or an air-conditioner?
8. A friend of yours has decided to enroll for evening classes. There are some suggestions for classes on offer: hairdressing, photography and cooking. Which one do you think is the most useful for him/her?
9. A group of college students is planning a three-day trip to Nha Trang. Three means of transport are suggested: by train, by plane, and by coach. Which means of transport do you think is the best choice?
10. A group of high school students is considering the following places to visit: an art gallery, a history museum and a theater. Which do you think is the most beneficial for them?

### PART C: TOPIC DEVELOPMENT

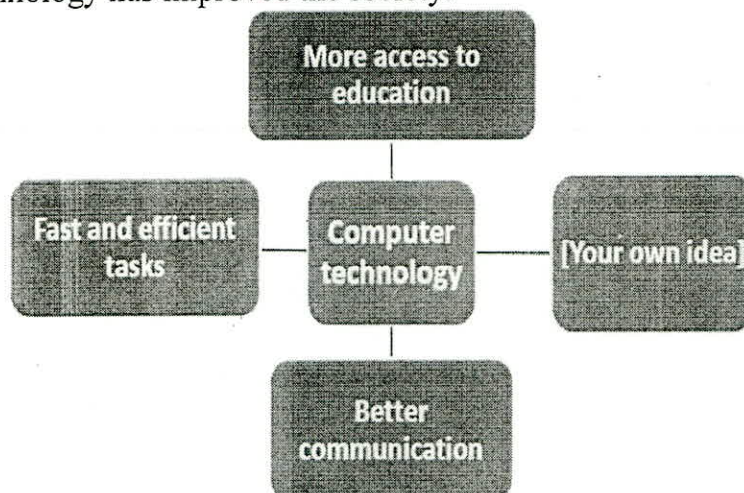
1. Cell phones are useful in many ways.





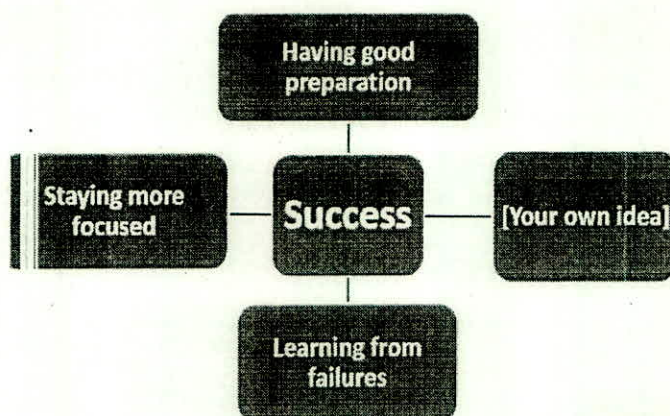
**Follow-up questions:**

- What do people usually do when they are stuck in a traffic jam in your country?
  - What transportation problems are there in your country/area?
  - How important do you think it is to use public transportation?
  - What will the transportation of the future be like?
4. Computer technology has improved the society.



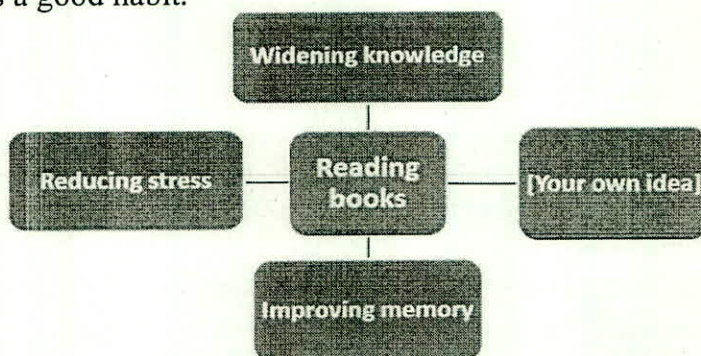
**Follow-up questions:**

- What are some negative things about having a computer?
  - Should children be allowed to use social networking sites? Why/ Why not?
  - Do you think computers will ever be able to think for themselves or have "real" intelligence? Why/ Why not?
  - Do men and women use the Internet for different purposes? Why/ Why not?
5. Being successful depends on many factors.



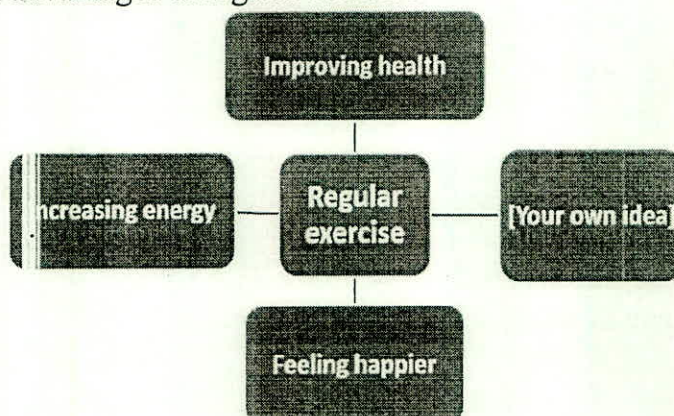
Follow-up questions:

- What success have you had in learning English?
  - If you could speak to a successful person, who would you love to choose? Why?
  - Do you think people's definition of success will change as they get older? Why/ Why not?
  - In what ways can parents help their children achieve academic success?
6. Reading books is a good habit.



Follow-up questions:

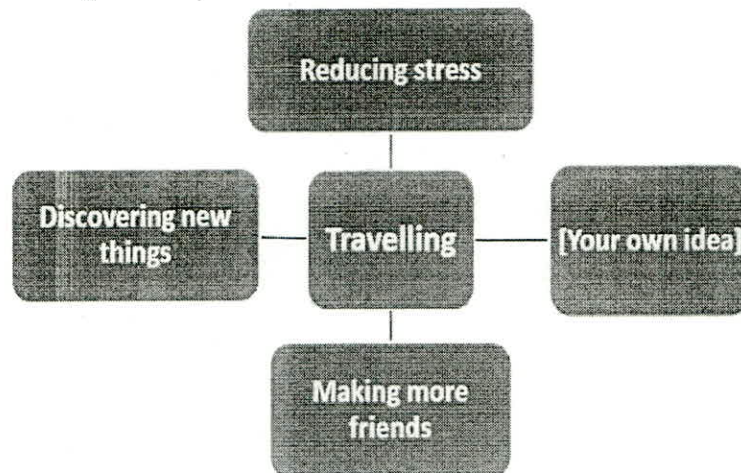
- Do you read books based on recommendations? Why/ Why not?
  - What is the difference between the kinds of books read by your parents' generation and those read by your generation?
  - Do you think the government should support free books for all people? Why/ Why not?
  - In what way can parents help children develop their interest in reading?
7. There are several advantages of regular exercise.



Follow-up questions:

- Do you think it's easy or difficult to find time to exercise during the day? Why?
- Is it more fun to exercise alone or with other people? Why?
- If exercise makes us live longer, why do many people not bother to do it?
- Do you think the government should do more to encourage everyone to exercise? Why/ Why not?

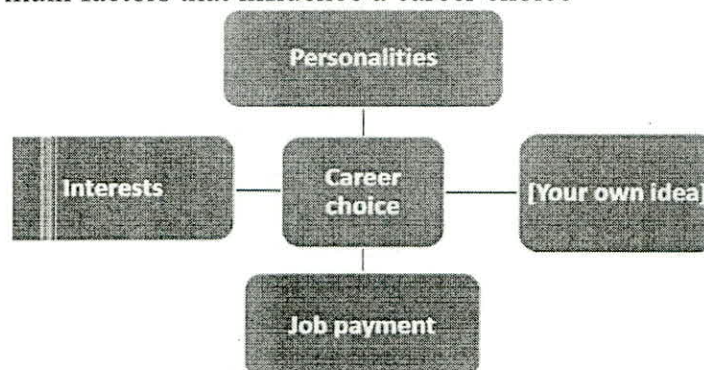
8. Travelling enhances your life.



Follow-up questions:

- If you could choose one place to visit this weekend, where would it be?
- Which is better, a package tour or a trip you organize yourself?
- Do you think it is a good idea to travel with your friends, or alone? How about with your family?
- Is there any difference between young tourists and elderly tourists? Why/ Why not?

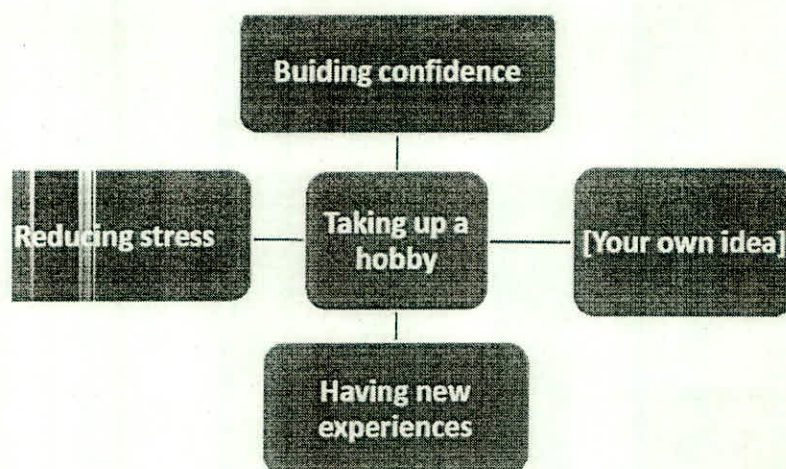
9. There are some main factors that influence a career choice



Follow-up questions:

- Which job are more popular than others in your country? Why?
- Which do you think most people prefer, indoor or outdoor jobs? Why?
- How difficult is it to get a job in your country? Why?
- Is a university degree necessary to get a good job? Why/ Why not?

10. There are some benefits of taking up a hobby.



Follow-up questions:

- Which hobbies are the most popular with women/ men in your country?
- Does your hobby influence your choice of friends? Why/ Why not?
- Which hobbies are the most expensive in your country?
- How much time can a person spend on his/her hobby?

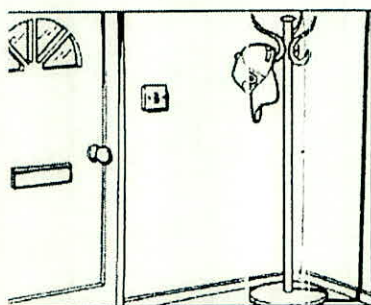
## 2. LISTENING (PET)

### PART A: Choose the correct picture

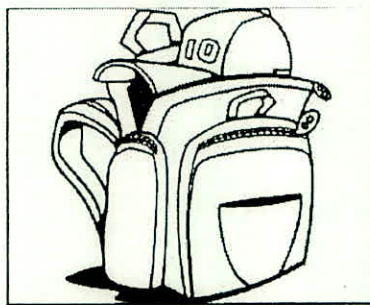
#### Section 1:

There are five questions in this part. For each question, there are three pictures and a short recording. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (✓) in the box below it. You will hear the piece twice.

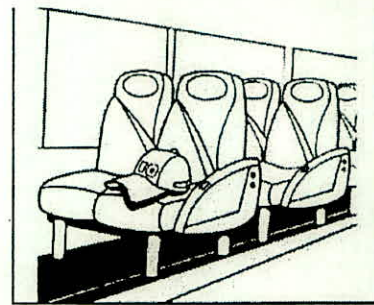
**Example: Where the girl's hat?**



A ☒



B ☐



C ☐

1 How did the film end?



A ☐

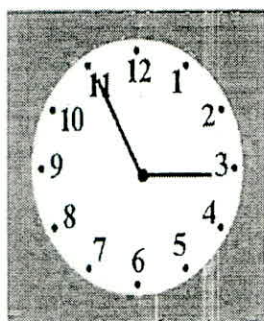


B ☐

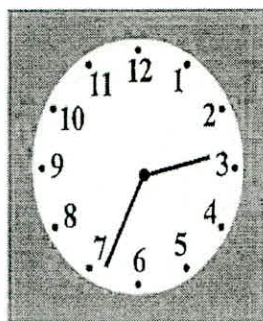


C ☐

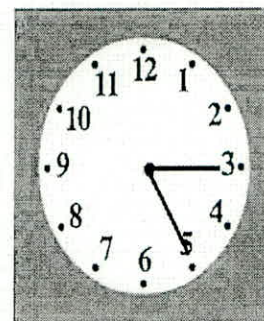
2 What time does the train to Rome leave?



A ☐

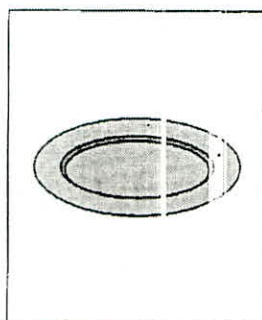


B ☐

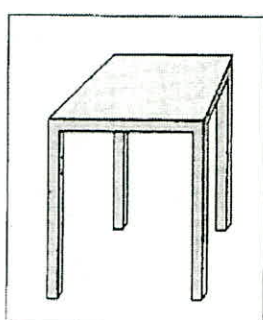


C ☐

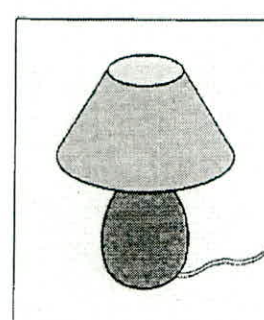
3 What is broken?



A ☐



B ☐

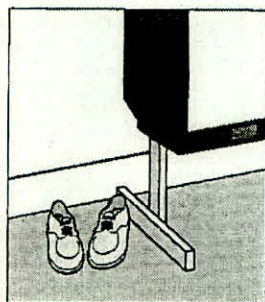


C ☐

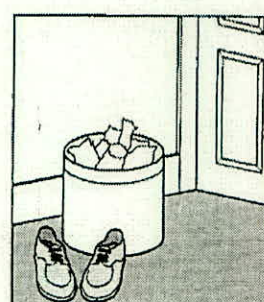
4 Where are the man's shoes?



A ☐

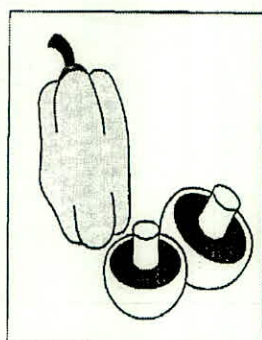


B ☐

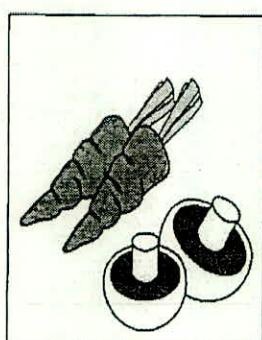


C ☐

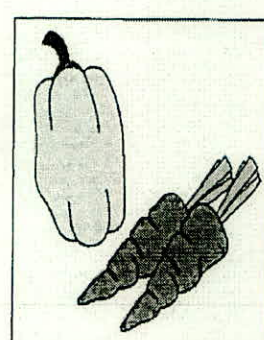
5 What will Paul get at the shop?



A ☐

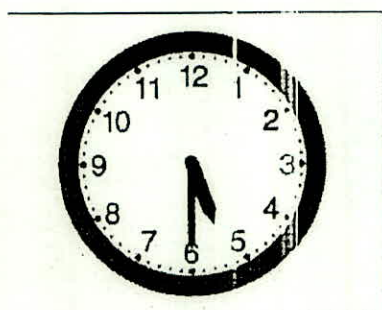


B ☐

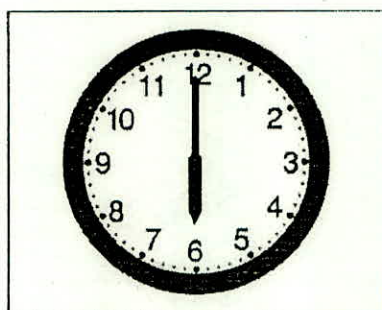


C ☐

6. When will Jack's mum pick up him?



A ☐

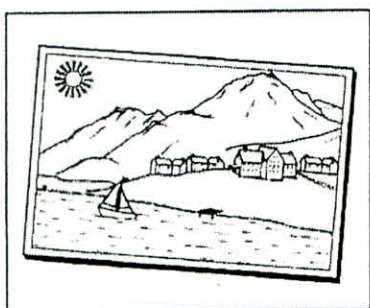


B ☐

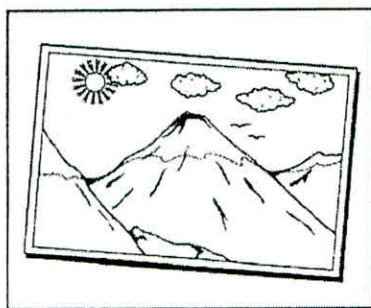


C ☐

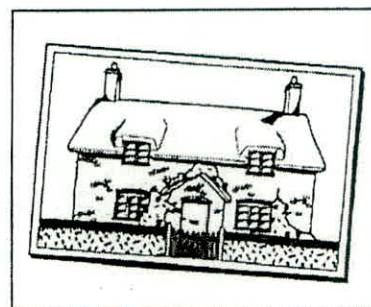
7. Which postcard will they send?



A ☐

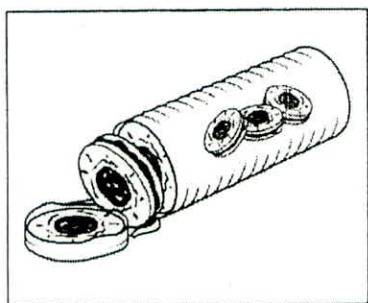


B ☐

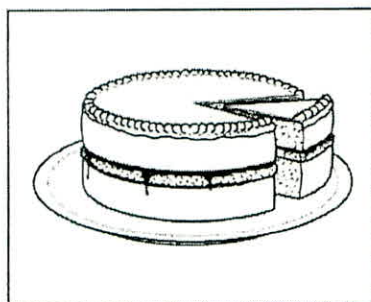


C ☐

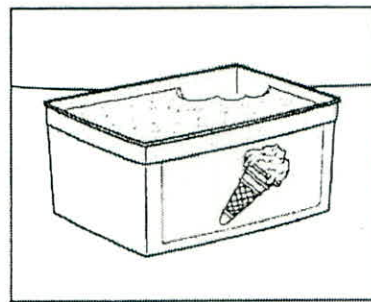
8. What do they decide to buy?



A ☐

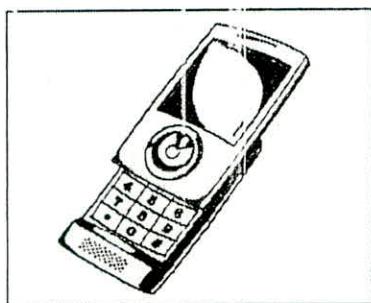


B ☐

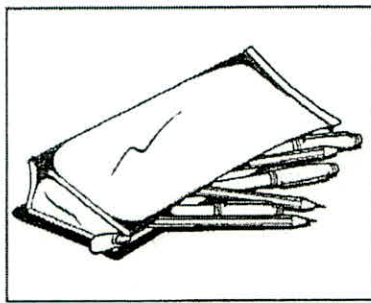


C ☐

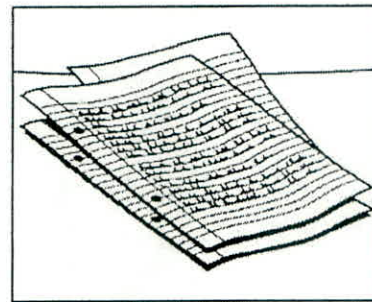
9. What has the girl forgotten to bring?



A ☐



B ☐

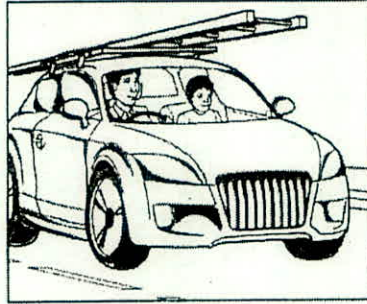


C ☐

10. How does the man want his son to help him?



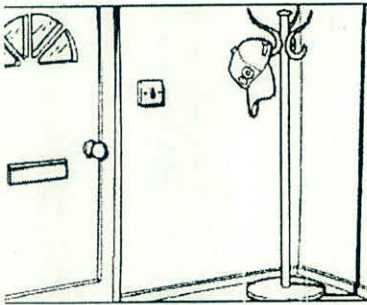
A ☐



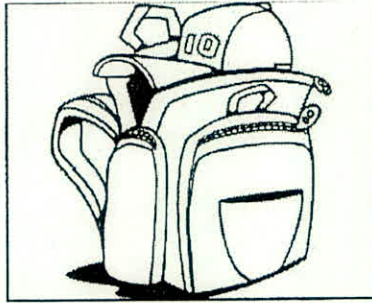
B ☐



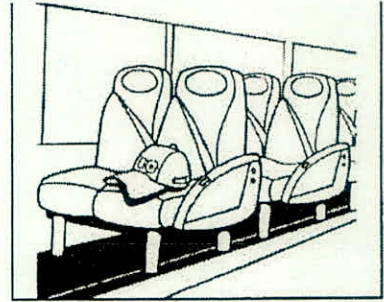
C ☐



A ☒

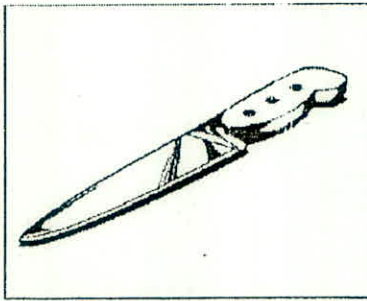


B ☐

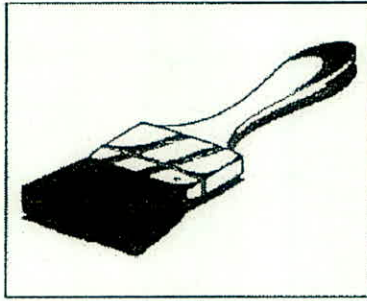


C ☐

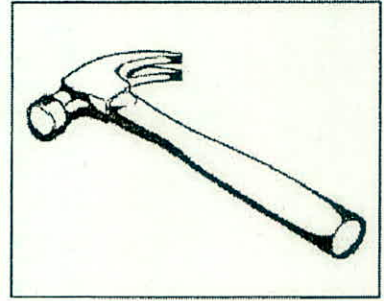
11. What can't the woman find?



A ☐

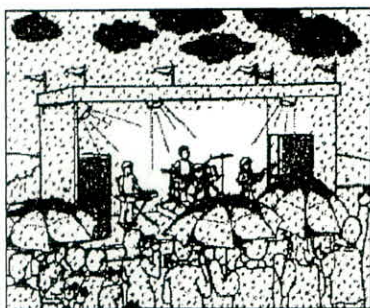


B ☐

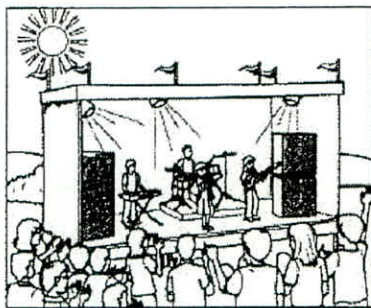


C ☐

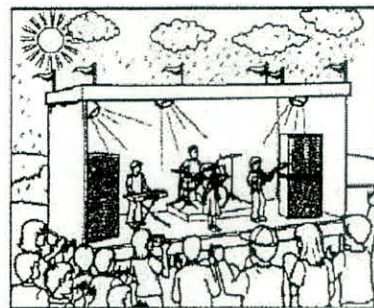
12. What is the weather forecast tomorrow?



A ☐

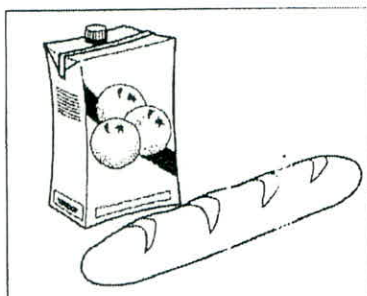


B ☐

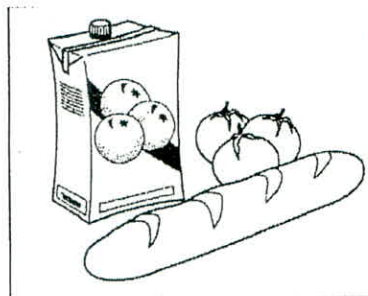


C ☐

13. What did the boy buy?



A ☐

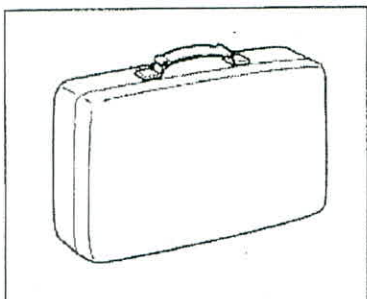


B ☐

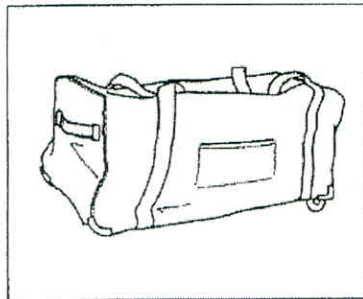


C ☐

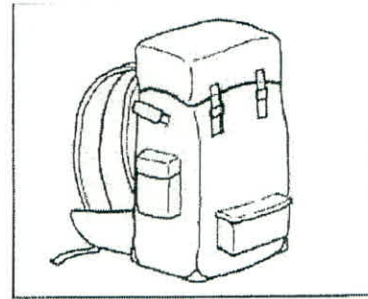
14. Which present has the girl bought her mother?



A ☐



B ☐

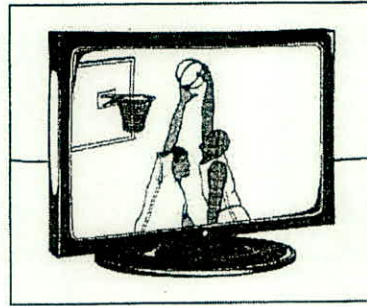


C ☐

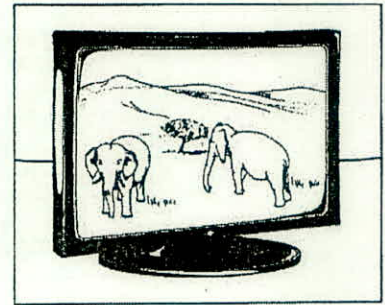
15. Which TV program will they watch together?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

16. Which sport will the woman learn on holiday?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

17. What does the girl's penfriend look like now?



A ☐

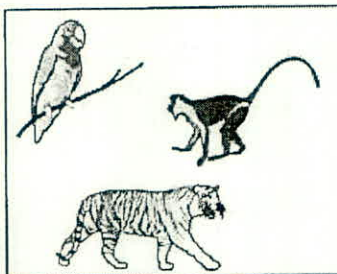


B ☐

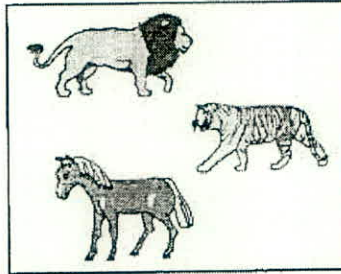


C ☐

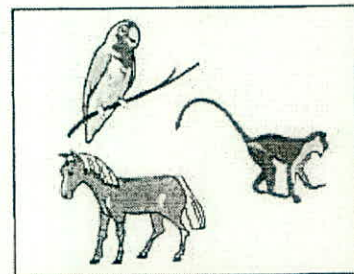
18. Which animals did the children see?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

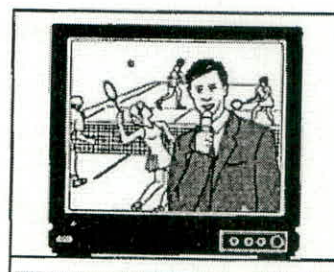
19. Which TV program is on first?



A ☐

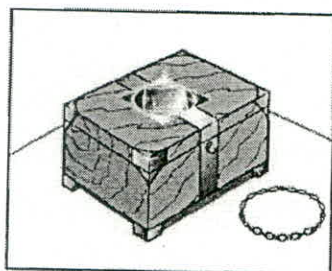


B ☐

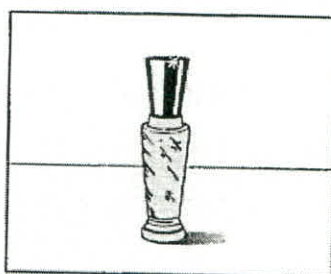


C ☐

20. What does the boy decide to buy for his grandmother?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

Section 2: Fill in the blank with ONE word (B1)

TRƯỞNG BỘ MÔN NGOẠI NGỮ

ThS. Bùi Thị Huyền

GIẢNG VIÊN BIÊN SOẠN

ThS. Đồng Thị An Sinh