

TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÀO SƠN TÂY
TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT MÔN TIẾNG ANH
NĂM HỌC 2022 - 2023

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: TENSES

<p>HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN -V1/s/es -don't/doesn't + V1 -am/is/are Dấu hiệu nhận biết always, every, usually, often, generally, frequently...</p>	<p>QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN -V2/ed -didn't + V1 -was/were Dấu hiệu nhận biết yesterday, last, ago, in 2020, in the past,...</p>	<p>TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN Will + V1 Dấu hiệu nhận biết next, tomorrow, soon, in the future... - Khi đoán không có căn cứ (predict, guess)-> will+ V1 , dự đoán có căn cứ->be going to+V1. - dự định trước-> be going to V1.</p>
<p>HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN Am/is/are + V-ing Dấu hiệu nhận biết Now, right now, at present, at the moment, today, !, this week, this month,</p>	<p>QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN Was/were + V-ing Dấu hiệu nhận biết While, at that very moment, at 10:00 last night, and this morning (afternoon)</p>	<p>TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN Will + be + V-ing Dấu hiệu nhận biết in the future, at this time next year,/next week/ next time, ...</p>
<p>HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH Have/has + V3/ed Dấu hiệu nhận biết already, yet, just, ever, never, since, for, recently, neverbefore, lately, up to now, so far, this is the first time / it is the first time, ... Since + mốc thời gian. For + khoảng thời gian</p>	<p>QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH Had + V3/ed Dấu hiệu nhận biết after, before, as soon as, by the time, when, already, S+ Had + V3/ed+ by the time/ before + S+V2/ed S+V2/ed +after+ S+ Had + V3/ed</p>	<p>TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH Will + have + V3/ed Dấu hiệu nhận biết by the time + V1/s/es; by/ the end of + thời gian ở tương lai S+ will have + V3/ed+ by the time/ before + S+V1/s/es</p>

HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN Have/has + been + V-ing Dấu hiệu nhận biết <i>all day, all week, since, for, for a long time, almost every day this week, recently, lately, in the past week, in recent years, up until now, and so far.</i>	QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN Had been + V-ing Dấu hiệu nhận biết <i>until then, by the time, prior to that time, before, after.</i>	TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH TIẾP DIỄN Have been V-ing Dấu hiệu nhận biết <i>by the time + VI/s/es; for+ khoảng thời gian</i>
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BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Choose the best answer

- When I got home I found that water _____ down the kitchen walls.
A. ran B. was running C. has run D. had been running
- After he _____ his English course, he went to England to continue his study
A. has finish B. had finished C. was finished D. would finish
- How _____ since we _____ college?
A. are you- left B. were you- left C. have you been- have left D. have you been- left
- I _____ much of you lately. We _____ three months ago
A. haven't seen- last meet B. didn't see- met C. haven't seen- have meet D. didn't see- have met
- The Chinese _____ spaghetti dishes for a long time before Marco Polo _____ back to Italy
A. made- brought B. have made- brought
C. made- had brought D. had been making- brought
- When I arrived at the meeting the first speaker _____ speaking and the audience _____
A. just finished- were clapping B. had just finished- had clapped
C. had just finished- were clapping D. just finished- had clapped
- He _____ his job last month and then he _____ out of work since then.
A. lost- was B. was lost- had been C. has lost- was D. lost- has been
- In the last hundred years, travelling _____ much easier and more comfortable.
A. become B. has become C. became D. will become
- In the 19th century, it _____ two or three months to across North America by covered wagon
A. took B. had taken C. had been taken D. was taking
- In the past, the trip _____ very rough and often dangerous, but things _____ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years
A. was- have changed B. is- change C. had been- will change D. has been- changed
- She _____ Hanoi last year.
A. went B. go C. goes D. is going
- Now you _____ from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
A. are flying B. would fly C. will fly D. can fly
- When Carol _____ last night, I _____ my favorite show on television.
A. was calling- watched B. called- have watched
C. called- was watching D. had called- watched
- By the time next summer, you _____ your studies.
A. completes B. will complete C. are completing D. will have completed
- Right now, Jim _____ the newspaper and Kathy _____ dinner.
A. reads- has cooked B. is reading- is cooking
C. has read- was cooking D. read- will be cooking

16. While they were _____ tables, he was _____ the radio.
 A. arranging - listening to B. arranging – hearing
 C. laying -listening to D. making- hearing
17. I suddenly remembered that I _____ to bring my keys.
 A. having forgotten B. have forgotten C. had forgotten D. forgot
18. By the end of this year, many people currently employed _____ their jobs.
 A. will have lost B. will be losing C. have lost D. are losing
19. By September next year I _____ here for ten years.
 A. will be working B. work C. will have been working D. have been working
20. I _____ Texas State University now.
 A. am attending B. attend C. was attending D. attended
21. I must have a bath. I _____ all the afternoon
 A. was gardening B. have gardened C. have been gardening D. had been gardening
22. The team _____ a single match so far this season
 A. doesn't win B. didn't win C. hasn't won D. hadn't won
23. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for the USA
 A. have left B. will leave C. will have left D. am leaving
24. Up to now, the manager _____ a lot of information about his secretary.
 A. learned B. has learned C. had learned D. learns
25. Where is Mary? _ She _____ her homework in her room.
 A. is performing B. is making C. is doing D. is learning
26. While I _____ along the road, I saw a friend of mine.
 A. was cycling B. have cycled C. cycled D. am cycling
27. By the time I _____ this report, I will give you a ring.
 A. type B. will type C. have typed D. will have typed
28. While she _____ a film on TV, he was cooking dinner. It was March 8th yesterday.
 A. watched B. was watching C. had watched D. watches
29. My girl friend arrived after I _____ for her about half an hour.
 A. was waiting B. had been waiting C. have been waiting D. have waited
30. I _____ in Texas before I moved to LA.
 A. have been living B. have lived C. had lived D. had been living
31. He _____ in the same house since 1975.
 A. has lived B. is living C. lived D. had lived
32. When I came to visit her last night, she _____ a bath.
 A. is having B. was having C. has D. had
33. When we arrived at the restaurant, the others _____ .
 A. left B. have left C. had left D. are leaving
34. By the end of 2050 we _____ in Ho Chi Minh City for 30 years.
 A. work B. will work C. have worked D. will have worked
35. While I _____ T.V last night, a mouse ran across the floor.
 A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. was watching
36. They _____ table tennis when their father comes back home.
 A. will play B. will be playing C. play D. would play
37. By the time he _____ to the meeting, it had begun for 15 minutes.
 A. had gone B. has gone C. went D. was going
38. He began to feel ill while _____ .
 A. he is doing the exam B. he did the exam
 C. he would do the exam D. he was doing the exam.
39. Since 1980, scientists the world over _____ a lot of things to fight against AIDS.
 A. have done B. are doing C. did D. had done
40. Now my sister _____ a bicycle of her own.

- A. is having B. are having C. has D. had
- Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B, C, or D) that needs correcting.**
41. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.
A. returned B. to her house C. from work D. was cooking
42. Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.
A. worn B. new yellow C. only once D. buys
43. Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.
A. told B. got C. is looking D. new one
44. The telephone rang several times and then stop before I could answer it.
A. times B. then C. stop D. could
45. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years.
A. whose father B. player C. has been D. since
46. I have seen lots of interesting places when I went on holiday last summer.
A. have seen B. lots C. interesting D. went
47. When I am shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I hadn't met for five years.
A. am shopping B. into C. hadn't met D. for
48. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.
A. The police B. while C. is having D. in
49. Every morning, the sun shines in my bedroom window and waking me up.
A. shines B. window C. waking D. up
50. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.
A. written B. each other C. when D. were

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: PASSIVE VOICE

Thì động từ	Thể chủ động	Thể bị động
1. Thì hiện tại đơn	S+ V/V(es,s)	S+ is/am/are+V ₃
2. Thì quá khứ đơn	S+ V(ed)/V ₂	S+ were/was +V ₃
3. Thì tương lai đơn	S+ will+V	S+ will+be + V ₃
4. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn	S+ is/am/are + V-ing	S+ is/am/are + being+V ₃
5. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn	S+ was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + being + V ₃
6. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành	S + has/have + V ₃	S + has/have + been + V ₃
7. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành	S + had + V ₃	S + had + been + V ₃
8. Thì tương lai gần	S + is/am/are + going to + V	S + is/am/are + going to + be +V ₃
9. Động từ khiếm khuyết	S + modal verb + V	S + modal verb + be + V ₃

Động từ tường thuật: think, consider, know, believe, say, suppose, suspect, rumour, declare, feel, find, know, report,...	S + V + that + S' + V' + O ...	→ Cách 1: S + be + V_ed/V3 + to V/ to have V3/V_ed' → Cách 2: It + be + V_ed/V3 + that + S' + V'
thể nhờ vả với “have”, “get”	S + have+ Sb + V +O... S + get + Sb + to V + O ...	→ S + have/get + O + V3/V_ed + (by Sb)
V-ing	V-ing having +V3/V_ed	-> being V3/V_ed -> Having been V3/V_ed
to V1	to V1 to have V3/V_ed	-> to be V3/V_ed -> to have been V3/V_ed
V1	V1	-> be V3/V_ed

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

- We can't go along here because the road _____.
A. is repairing B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. repairs
- The story I've just read _____ Agatha Christie
A. was written B. was written by C. was written from D. wrote by
- I'm going to go out and _____
A. have cut my hair B. have my hair cut C. cut my hair D. my hair be cut
- Something funny _____ in class yesterday
A. happened B. was happened C. happens D. is happened
- Many US automobiles. _____ in Detroit, Michigan
A. manufacture B. have manufactured C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing
- A lot of pesticide residue can _____ unwashed produce
A. find B. found C. be finding D. be found
- We _____ by a loud noise during the night
A. woke up B. are woken up C. were woken up D. were waking up
- Some film stars _____ difficult to work with
A. are said be B. are said to be C. say to be D. said to be
- Why did Tom keep making jokes about me? – I don't enjoy _____ at
A. be laughed B. to be laughed C. laughing D. being laughed
- Today, many serious childhood diseases _____ by early immunization
A. are preventing B. can prevent C. prevent D. can be prevented
- Do you get your heating _____ every year?
A. checking B. check C. be checked D. checked
- Bicycles _____ in the driveway
A. must not leave B. must not be leaving C. must not be left D. must not have left

13. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. _____ next weekend
 A. is going to be performed B. has been performed
 D. will be performing D. will have perform
14. All bottles _____ before transportation
 A. frozen B. were froze C. were frozen D. are froze
15. _____ yet?
 A. Have the letters been typed B. Have been the letters typed
 C. Have the letters typed D. Had the letters typed
16. English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where _____ for administration, broadcasting and education
 A. is used B. it is used C. used D. being used
17. The telephones _____ by Alexander Graham Bell
 A. is invented B. is inventing C. invented D. was invented
18. Lots of houses _____ by the earthquake
 A. are destroying B. destroyed C. were destroyed D. is destroyed
19. Gold _____ in California in the 19th century
 A. was discovered B. has been discovered C. was discover D. they discover
20. The preparation. _____ by the time the guest _____
 A. had been finished- arrived B. have finished- arrived
 C. had finished-were arriving D. have been finished- were arrived
- 21 The boy _____ by the teacher yesterday.
 A. punish B. punished C. punishing D. was punished
22. "Ms Jones, please type those letters before noon" _ "They've already _____, sir. They're on your desk."
 A. typed B. been being typed C. being typed D. been typed
23. Sarah is wearing a blouse. It _____ of cotton.
 A. be made B. are made C. is made D. made
24. They had a boy _____ that yesterday.
 A. done B. to do C. did D. do
25. We got our mail _____ yesterday.
 A. been delivered B. delivered C. delivering D. to deliver
26. James _____ the news as soon as possible.
 A. should tell B. should be told C. should told D. should be telled
27. My wedding ring _____ of yellow and white gold.
 A. is made B. is making C. made D. make
28. Mr. Wilson is _____ as Willie to his friend.
 A. known B. knew C. is known D. know
29. References _____ in the examination room.
 A. not are used B. is not used C. didn't used D. are not used
30. Laura _____ in Boston.
 A. are born B. were born C. was born D. born
31. His car needs _____.
 A. be fixed B. fixing C. to be fixing D. fixed
32. Her watch needs _____.
 A. repairs B. to be repaired C. repaired D. be repaired
33. My mother is going _____ this house.
 A. sold B. sell C. to be sold D. to sell
34. There's somebody behind us. I think we are _____.
 A. being followed B. are followed C. follow D. following
35. Have you _____ by a dog?
 A. bite B. bit C. ever been bitten D. ever been bit
36. The room is being _____ at the moment.

- A. was cleaned B. cleaned C. cleaning D. clean
37. It _____ that the strike will end soon.
A. is expected B. expected C. are expected D. was expected
38. It is _____ that many people are homeless after the floods.
A. was reported B. reports C. reported D. reporting
39. He was said _____ this building.
A. designing B. to have designed C. to design D. designed
40. Ted _____ by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.
A. got sting B. got stung C. get stung D. gets stung
41. These tennis courts don't _____ very often. Not many people want to play.
A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
42. I'll get Minh _____ this for you.
A. do B. done C. did D. to do
43. Those letters _____ now. You can do the typing later.
A. need typing B. needn't be typed C. need to type D. needn't typing
44. "What a beautiful dress you are wearing" - "thanks, it _____ especially for me by a French tailor."
A. is made B. has made C. made D. was made
45. Somebody cleans the room every day.
A. The room everyday is cleaned.
B. The room is every day cleaned.
C. The room is cleaned every day.
D. The room is cleaned by somebody every day.
46. People don't use this road very often.
A. This road is not used very often. B. Not very often this road is not used.
C. This road very often is not used. D. This road not very often is used.
47. How do people learn languages?
A. How are languages learned? B. How are languages learned by people?
C. How languages are learned? D. Languages are learned how?
48. Over 1500 new houses _____ each year. Last year, 1720 new houses _____.
A. were built/ were built B. are built/ were built
C. are building / were built D. were built/ were being built
49. Tom bought that book yesterday.
A. That book was bought by Tom yesterday.
B. That book was bought yesterday by Tom.
C. That book yesterday was bought by Tom
D. That book was bought yesterday.
50. The new computer system _____ next month.
A. is be installed B. is being installed
C. is been installed D. is being installed by people

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: REPORTED SPEECH

Trực tiếp “....”	Gián tiếp
Hiện tại đơn - V1 / Vs(es) Hiện tại tiếp diễn – am / is / are + V-ing Hiện tại hoàn thành – have / has + V3/ed Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn – have / has been + V-ing	Quá khứ đơn – V2 / V-ed Quá khứ tiếp diễn– was / were + V-ing Quá khứ hoàn thành – had + V3/ed Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn- had been + V-ing
Quá khứ đơn – V2 / -ed Quá khứ tiếp diễn – was / were + V-ing	Quá khứ hoàn thành – had + V3/ed Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn– had been + V-ing
can/ may/ will	could/ might/ would
(Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị)	
S + V + O: “V1 + O ...”	S + asked / told + O + to + V1 +
S + V + O: “Don’t + V1 + ...”	S + asked / told + O + not + to + V1
DANH ĐỘNG TỪ (V-ING)	thank someone for , apologize to someone for , accuse someone of , congratulate someone on , warn someone against , prevent someone from , blame someone for , think of , dream of , object to , insist on
Câu hỏi	
Yes/No Question	S + asked + O + if / whether + S + V + O S + asked + O + Wh- + S + V + O.
Wh-question	

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

- Julia said that she _____ there at noon.
A. is going to be B. was going to be C. will be D. can be
- He _____ that he was leaving way that afternoon.
A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. says to me
- She said to me that she _____ to me the Sunday before.
A. wrote B. has written C. was writing D. had been writing
- I _____ him to sell that old motorbike.
A. said to B. suggested C. advised D. recommended
- My parents reminded me _____ the flowers.
A. remember to plant B. not to plant to plant C. to plant D. planting
- I asked Martha _____ to enter law school.
A. are you planning B. is she planning
C. was she planning D. if she was planning
- Nam wanted to know what time _____.
A. does the movie begin B. did the movie begin
C. the movie begins D. the movie began

8. I wondered _____ the right thing.
A. whether I was doing B. if I am doing C. was I doing D. am I doing
9. The scientist said the earth _____ the sun.
A. goes around B. is going around C. went around D. was going around
10. Peter said that if he _____ rich, he _____ a lot.
A. is – will travel B. were – would travel
C. had been – would have travelled D. was – will travel
11. They said that they had been driving through the desert _____.
A. the previous day B. yesterday C. the last day D. Sunday previously
12. He asked the children _____ too much noise.
A. not to make B. not making C. don't make D. if they don't make
13. The man said that the days _____ longer in summer.
A. will be B. are C. were D. can be
14. The teacher said Columbus _____ America in 1492.
A. discovered B. had discovered C. was discovering D. would discover
15. John said he _____ her since they _____ school.
A. hasn't met – left B. hadn't met - had left
C. hadn't met – left D. didn't meet – has left
16. The woman asked _____ get lunch at school.
A. can the children B. whether the children could
C. if the children can D. could the children
17. Laura said that when she _____ to school, she saw an accident.
A. was walking B. has walked C. had been walking D. has been walking
18. He asked, "Why didn't she take the final exam?" - He asked why _____ the final exam.
A. she took B. did she take C. she hadn't taken D. she had taken
19. Ba said he _____ some good marks last semester.
A. gets B. got C. getting D. have got
20. They told their parents that they _____ their best to do the test.
A. try B. will try C. are trying D. would try
21. She asked me where I _____ from.
A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
22. She _____ me whether I liked classical music or not.
A. ask B. asks C. asked D. asking
23. He asked me who _____ the editor of that book.
A. was B. were C. is D. has been
24. He wants to know whether I _____ back tomorrow.
A. come B. came C. will come D. would come
25. I wonder why he _____ love his family.
A. doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. hasn't
26. They asked me how many children _____.
A. I had B. had I C. I have D. have I
27. Thu said she had been _____ the day before.
A. here B. there C. in this place D. where
28. The student said that the English test _____ the most difficult.
A. is B. was C. will be D. have been
29. He wanted to know _____ shopping during the previous morning.
A. if we had been going B. that if we had been going
C. we were going D. that we were going
30. He asked me _____ Robert and I said I did not know _____.
A. that did I know / who were Robert B. that I knew / who Robert were
C. if I knew / who Robert was D. whether I knew / who was Robert
31. 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
32. Martin asked me _____.
A. how is my father B. how my father is
C. how was my father D. how my father was
33. The host asked Peter _____ tea or coffee.
A. whether he preferred B. that he preferred
C. did he prefer D. if he prefers
34. 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
35. He advised _____ too far.
A. her did not go B. her do not go C. her not to go D. she did not go
36. John often says he _____ boxing because it _____ a cruel sport.
A. does not like / is B. did not like / were
C. not liked / had been D. had not liked / was
37. Nancy asked me why I had not gone to New York the summer _____.
A. before B. ago C. last D. previous
38. He asked _____ him some money.
A. her to lend B. she to lend C. she has lent D. she lends
39. Andrew told me that they _____ fish two _____ days.
A. have not eaten / ago B. had not eaten / previous
C. did not eat / before D. would not eat / last
40. Jason told me that he _____ his best in the exam the _____ day.
A. had done / following B. will do / previous
C. would do / following D. was going / previous
41. John asked me _____ in English.
A. what does this word mean B. what that word means
C. what did this word mean D. what that word meant
42. The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.
A. not behave B. not to behave C. not behaving D. did not behave
43. She said she _____ collect it for me after work.
A. would B. did C. must D. had
44. She said I _____ an angel.
A. am B. was C. were D. have been
45. I have ever told you he _____ unreliable.
A. is B. were C. had been D. would Be
46. I told him _____ the word to Jane somehow that I _____ to reach her during the early hours.
A. passing / will try B. he will pass / tried
C. to pass / would be trying D. he passed / have tried
47. Laura said she had worked on the assignment since _____.
A. yesterday B. two days ago C. the day before D. the next day
48. John asked me _____ interested in any kind of sports.
A. if I were B. if were I C. if was I D. if I was
49. John asked me _____ that film the night before.
A. that I saw B. had I seen C. if I had seen D. if had I seen
50. 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

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. Đại từ quan hệ:	Cách dùng: Dùng để thay thế cho:
who	chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ chỉ người
whom	tân ngữ chỉ người
which	chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ chỉ vật
that	Chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ chỉ cả người lẫn vật * Các trường hợp không dùng “that” : không dùng “that” sau dấu phẩy và sau giới từ. * Các trường hợp dùng “that” : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sau cụm từ quan hệ vừa chỉ người và vật- Sau đại từ bất định: <i>something, anyone, nobody, all, much</i>- Sau các tính từ so sánh nhất hoặc từ chỉ thứ tự: <i>the only/ first/ last/...</i>- Trong cấu trúc It + be + ... + that ... (<i>chính là ...</i>)
whose	- Chỉ sở hữu của cả người lẫn vật. Whose đứng sau danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay cho tính từ sở hữu trước danh từ.
2. Trạng từ quan hệ:	Cách dùng: Dùng để thay thế cho:
When	danh từ chỉ thời gian = on/at/in/... + which , then.
Where	danh từ chỉ nơi chốn = at/on/...+ which ; there.
Why (= for which)	danh từ chỉ lý do, đứng sau " the reason " và dùng thay cho " for the reason ".

* Lưu ý: - Giới từ + **whom/ which**

- Từ chỉ lượng (*each, both, all, ...*) + **of + whom/ which**
- **Các trường hợp sử dụng MĐQH có dấu phẩy**: Danh từ riêng, đại từ chỉ định, tính từ sở hữu
- Khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm **tân ngữ** của MĐQH xác định, ta có thể bỏ đại từ quan hệ đó đi.

III. Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ:

1. Rút gọn về dạng hiện tại phân từ (Ving): Dùng khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ và động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể chủ động.

2. Rút gọn về dạng quá khứ phân từ (V3/ ed): Dùng khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ và động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể bị động.

3. Rút gọn về dạng “to infinitive” (To V1):

a. Khi đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho các từ có chứa số thứ tự tự như: *the + first, second, next, third....last, only* và so sánh nhất

b. Câu bắt đầu bằng: **here, there**:

Ex: **There** is a good restaurant where we can eat good food.

=> There is a good restaurant **to eat** good food.

Here is the form that you must fill in.

=> Here is the form for you to fill in.

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence:

1. The young man_____was released after the court was found innocent of all the charges against him.
A. who B. who he C. which D. whose
2. Is that the same film_____we watched last year?
A. when B. which C. why D. who
3. The girl_____I borrowed the dictionary asked me to use it carefully.
A. whose B. from whom C. from whose D. whom
4. The first television picture_____John Logie Baird transmitted on 25 November, 1905 was a boy_____worked in the office next to Baird's workroom in London.
A. which; whom B. who; which C. that; whose D. that; who
5. The pollution_____they were talking is getting worse.
A. that B. about which C. which D. whom
6. Robert Riva, an Italian player_____used to play for Cremonese, now coaches the Reigate under 11's football team.
A. when B. which C. where D. who
7. When I was at school, there was a girl in my class_____skin was so sensitive that she couldn't expose her skin to the sun even with cream on.
A. where B. whose C. whom D. that
8. Unfortunately, the friend with_____I intended to go on holiday to Side is ill, so I'll have to cancel my trip.
A. who B. whom C. where D. that
9. The new stadium,_____will be completed next year, will seat 30,000 spectators.
A. what B. where C. when D. which
10. The man_____I introduced you to last night may be the next president of the university.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. why
11. She didn't tell me the reason _____ she came late.
A. when B. for which C. for why D. both B and C
12. Your career should focus on a field in_____you are genuinely interested.
A. which B. what C. that D. Ø
13. People_____outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
14. One of the people arrested was Mary Arundel,_____is a member of the local council.
A. that B. who C. whom D. Ø
15. The Titanic,_____sank in 1922, was supposed to be unsinkable.
A. whose B. that C. which D. who
16. Genghis Khan,_____name means "very mighty ruler", was a Mongol emperor in the Middle Ages.
A. whom B. whose C. who D. how
17. She has two brothers,_____are engineer.
A. whom both B. both who C. both of whom D. both whom
18. Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex is the 8th World Heritage in Viet Nam ____ by UNESCO.

- A. to be recognised B. to recognise C. recognising D. recognised
19. The party, _____ I was the guest of honor, was extremely enjoyable.
A. at that B. at which C. to that D. to which
20. Ann has a lot of books, _____ she has never read.
A. most of that B. most of these C. most of which D. which most of them
21. An endangered species is a species _____ population is so small that it is in danger of becoming extinct.
A. whose B. which C. what D. who
22. Pumpkin seeds, _____ protein and iron, are a popular snack.
A. that B. provide C. which D. which provide
23. The town _____ we are living is noisy and crowded.
A. in where B. which C. at which D. where
24. The year _____ we came to live here was 1975.
A. when B. which C. that D. in the time
25. This is the place _____ the battle took place forty years ago.
A. which B. in where C. where D. from where
26. I will never forget the time _____ he said good bye to me.
A. when B. where C. why D. which
27. Last month, we spent our holiday in Tokyo, _____ there are many temples.
A. which B. that C. where D. whom
28. Do you know the reason _____ they didn't go swimming with us last week?
A. what B. why C. how D. which
29. Sundays are the days _____ children don't have to go to school.
A. who B. which C. that D. when
30. We have just visited disadvantaged children in an orphanage _____ in Bac Ninh Province.
A. located B. locating C. which locates D. to locate
31. The scientists _____ on this project try to find the solutions to air pollution.
A. working B. worked C. are working D. who working
32. The 31st SEA Games, _____ in Vietnam in 2022, left a deep impression on the participants.
A. were held B. held C. holding D. were holding
33. The man _____ at the blackboard is our teacher.
A. stood B. stands C. standing D. to stand
34. The nurse _____ from Japan can speaking English well.
A. which comes B. who come C. coming D. came
35. More than a mile of roadway has been blocked with trees, stones and other debris, _____ the explosion.
A. causing B. caused by C. which caused by D. which caused
36. I have a message for people _____ by the traffic chaos.
A. to delay B. who delay C. delayed D. who delaying
37. Tom was the last student _____ the classroom yesterday.
A. to leave B. leaving C. left D. leaves
38. The palace _____ many centuries ago remains practically intact.
A. building B. to build C. built D. people build

39. Many of the pictures _____ from outer space are presently on display in the public library.
A. sending B. sent C. which sent D. which is sending
40. The house _____ in the storm has now been rebuilt.
A. destroyed B. destroying C. which destroyed D. that is destroyed
- II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.**
41. The waiter whom served us yesterday was polite and friendly.
A. The B. whom C. was D. friendly
42. This class is only for people who's first language is not Chinese.
A. is B. for C. who's D. is not
43. He is moving to Lang Son city, that is in the north-east of Viet Nam.
A. is moving B. that C. in the D. of
44. May is the month whom the weather is usually the hottest.
A. whom B. weather C. the D. hottest
45. Hai phong is the place which I grew up between the age of two and ten.
A. is B. which C. grew up D. age
46. My father, that has a special craze for cars, has just bought another sport car.
A. that has B. craze C. just bought D. sport car
47. This is the boy who sister studied with me in high school
A. the boy B. who C. studied D. with
48. The radio program to whom I listened last night was so interesting.
A. The radio program B. to C. whom D. was
49. 1975 was the year in when the revolution took place.
A. the B. when C. the revolution D. took place
50. I don't know the reason what he wanted to leave his home country.
A. don't know B. reason C. what D. to leave

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: COMPARISONS

1. So sánh cơ bản:

Adjs or advs	So sánh bằng	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
Ngắn	AS + adj/adv + AS	Adj/adv - ER + THAN	THE + adj/adv - EST
Dài	NOT SO / AS + adj/adv + AS	MORE + adj /adv + THAN	THE MOST + adj/adv

2. So sánh kép:

Hình thức	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
1. So sánh đồng tiến The + SS hơn (không THAN) + S + V, the + SS hơn (không THAN) + S + V	Càng càng	The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.
2. So sánh lũy tiến Ngắn: adj - ER AND adj - ER Dài: MORE and MORE + adj	Càng ngày..	Betty is younger and younger The food is more and more expensive

***Lưu ý:**

- **So sánh gấp bội:** S + V + twice/ 3 times... + as + adj/ adv + as + N

- Các tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc:

SS bằng	SS hơn	SS nhất
As good/ well as	better (than)	the best
As bad/ badly as	worse (than)	the worst
As many/ much as	more (than)	the most
As little as	less (than)	the least
As far as	farther / further (than)	the farthest / the furthest

- **Tính từ ngắn** là tính từ có 1 âm tiết hoặc 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng là -y, -et, -er, -le, -ow.

Đối với các tính từ kết thúc bằng “y” thì ta chuyển “y” thành “i” rồi thêm “er”.

Ex: noisy → noisier, narrow → narrower, quiet → quieter, clever → cleverer, gentle → gentler .

- Các trạng từ hai vần tận cùng _LY được xem như trạng từ dài (trừ early)

- Các tính từ tận cùng _ED; _ING được xem như tính từ dài

- Các trạng từ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho so sánh hơn: much, far, a bit/ a little, a lot.

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- _____ a person gets, _____ the chance they will develop a disease that harms the brain.
A. So old - greater than
B. Too old - a lot greater
C. The older - the greater
D. The oldest - the greatest
- People are becoming _____ aware of healthy eating, exercise, and relaxation, and want to incorporate them into their daily lives.
A. hardly ever
B. rather than
C. more and more
D. much as
- The more she practises, _____ she becomes.
A. the greater confidence
B. more confidently
C. the more confident
D. the most confident
- The more you talk about the situation, _____.
A. it seems worse
B. the worse it seems
C. the worse does it seem
D. it seems the worse
- The older you are, _____.
A. the more you may become worried
B. the more worried you may become
C. the more worry you may become
D. you may become more worried
- The more you have tried to edit the article, _____.
A. it becomes better
B. the more it has become
C. the better it becomes
D. it has becomes better and better
- The better the weather is, _____.
A. the beaches get the more crowded
B. the beaches get the most crowded
C. the most crowded the beaches get
D. the more crowded the beaches get
- The country is rapidly losing its workers as _____.
A. people are emigrating more
B. more and more people are emigrating
C. people emigrating are more and more
D. more emigrating people are
- _____ you study for these exams, _____ you will do.
A. The harder - the better
B. The more - the much
C. The hardest - the best
D. The more hard - the more good
- The more waste paper we recycle, _____.
A. the least trees we preserve
B. the most trees we preserve
C. the fewer trees we preserve
D. the more trees we preserve
- New York is _____ Seattle.
A. larger than
B. more large than
C. as larger than
D. more larger than

12. Our house is _____ yours.
A. as big than B. as bigger as C. bigger than D. more big than
13. City life is _____ country life.
A. as busier as B. busier than C. more busier than D. most busy as
14. I feel _____ better than I did yesterday.
A. a little B. more C. a few D. many
15. There is nothing _____ travelling abroad.
A. more interesting than B. more interesting as
C. as interesting than D. the most interesting than
16. He finds physics _____ other science subjects.
A. far more difficult than B. much difficulter than
C. too more difficult than D. more much difficult than
17. His car is _____ mine.
A. more expensive and faster than B. faster and more expensive than
C. more faster and expensive than D. more expensive than and faster than
18. The cuisine of France is _____
A. more famous than that of England B. famous than the cuisine of England
C. more famous than which of England D. as famous than that of England
19. Russian is a _____ language to learn than English is.
A. difficult B. more difficult
C. most difficult D. more and more difficult
20. He has _____ his sister does.
A. as friends as B. more friends as C. many friends than D. more friends than
21. There are _____.
A. twice as much computers in our office as there was
B. as twice many computers in our office as they were
C. twice as many computers in our office than there used to be
D. twice as many computers in our office as there used to be
22. Silver is not _____ gold,
A. as much heavy as B. so heavy than
C. more heavier as D. so heavy as
23. I think cow is _____ of all animals.
A. most useful B. less useful C. the most useful D. the more useful
24. The new machines use _____ the old ones.
A. less water and electricity more than B. less water and electricity than
C. less water and electricity D. as less water and electricity than
25. Summer is _____ season of the year.
A. hottest B. the hottest C. the hotter D. the more hottest
26. It is one of _____ books I have ever had.
A. most useful B. the most useful
C. the most useful than D. the most useful as
27. Of all athletes, Alex is _____.
A. the less qualified B. the less and less qualified
C. the more qualified D. the least qualified
28. Mary was _____ of the two sisters.
A. the clever B. as clever as C. the cleverer D. the cleverest
29. _____ you get to the cinema, _____ seat you have.
A. The sooner / the better B. The soon / the good
C. The soonest / the best D. Sooner / Better
30. _____ he drank, _____ he became.
A. More / more violent B. The most / the most violent
C. The more / the more violent D. The less / less violent

31. She is _____ her colleagues.
 A. as intelligent than B. so more intelligent than
 C. few more intelligent than D. a lot more intelligent than
32. After three months' practice, Peter can run _____.
 A. fast and fast B. faster and faster
 C. the more and more fast D. more and more fast
33. Her husband is _____ she is.
 A. ten years older than B. as ten years old as
 C. older ten years than D. so many ten years older
34. Rolls Royce is _____ any other car.
 A. much more expensive than B. as much expensive than
 C. so much expensive as D. very more expensive than
35. She sings _____ among the singers I have known.
 A. the most beautiful B. the more beautiful
 C. the most beautifully D. the more beautifully
36. She is _____ student in my class.
 A. most hard-working B. more hard-working
 C. the most hard-working D. as hard-working
37. The English test was _____ than I thought it would be.
 A. the easier B. more easy C. easiest D. easier
38. Today women do not have _____ they used to years ago.
 A. as much children as B. as many children as
 C. as children as D. more children as
39. Because of the heavy rain, the drivers drove _____.
 A. carefully and carefully B. more and more carefully
 C. more than carefully D. most and most carefully
40. He is _____ person I have ever met.
 A. quite the most intelligent B. far more intelligent
 C. far intelligent as D. as intelligent
41. He is _____ his wife.
 A. twice as heavy as B. as twice heavy as
 C. as heavy as twice D. twice as heavy than
42. _____ he insisted he was innocent, _____ they seemed to believe him.
 A. The more / the less B. More / less
 C. The most / the least D. Most / least
43. Among the students in my class, Peter is _____.
 A. most active B. the most active C. the more active D. more active
44. _____ a person wears eyeglasses, _____ on them he tends to be.
 A. Longer / more dependent B. The longest / the most dependent
 C. The longer / more dependent D. The longer / the more dependent
45. In this summer there are _____ there was last year.
 A. so few visitors as B. as few visitors as
 C. as few visitors than D. less few visitors as
46. We can satisfy our basic necessities _____ we could in the past.
 A. as easily than B. easilier than C. more easily than D. less easily as
47. _____ planet to see in the night sky is Venus.
 A. The easy B. The easiest C. The more easy D. The easier
48. John's grades are really bad. ~ Yes, but Tim are _____.
 A. so worse B. badder C. worst D. worse
49. He spent a year in India and loves spicy food _____ the food is, _____ he likes it.
 A. The hottest / the most B. The hotter / the more
 C. Hottest / most D. Hotter / more

50. The more she practices, _____ she becomes.
- A. the more confident B. the most confident
- C. the greater confidence D. the more confidently

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: MODAL VERBS: ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT

A. Modal + V_0 : dùng trong tình huống ở hiện tại

MODAL VERBS	Cách sử dụng
Can/could	Mang nghĩa là “có thể”, diễn tả một khả năng. Diễn tả lời đề nghị, gợi ý hay lời yêu cầu ❖ Phân biệt “ Can & Be able to”: ● “Can” thể hiện khả năng, bản năng. ● “Be able to” mang nghĩa xoay xở, thành công trong việc gì đó.
May/might	- Diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra (mang tính chất tình huống)-> 50% - Diễn đạt sự xin phép
Will/would	- Diễn tả một sự mong muốn, một lời hứa hay một sự quả quyết - Lời yêu cầu, đề nghị lịch sự
Must/have to	- Diễn tả sự cưỡng bách, bắt buộc ❖ Phân biệt “ Must & Have to”: ➢ “Must” mang ý nghĩa sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói còn “have to” mang ý nghĩa sự bắt buộc đến từ hoàn cảnh bên ngoài. ➢ Trong câu phủ định, sự khác biệt khá rõ ràng: ● Don’t have to (=don’t need to): không phải ● Mustn’t : không được phép -- Diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra (mang tính chất tình huống)-> 90%
Should/Ought to /Had better	Nghĩa là “nên” dùng để diễn đạt lời khuyên hay sự mong đợi
Would rather	S + would rather + (not) V1 (+than)... S + would rather (that) + S + V2/ed / had V3/ed
Dare – Need – Used to	Vừa có thể dùng như một động từ khuyết thiếu, vừa có thể dùng như động từ thường

B. Modal + have + V_3^{ed} : dùng trong tình huống quá khứ

1. MAY/ MIGHT/COULD/CAN + HAVE + V₃^{ED}: có lẽ đã (dùng để suy đoán).
2. MUST + HAVE + V₃^{ED}: chắc chắn đã làm >< CAN'T HAVE+ V3/ed chắc chắn đã không làm
3. SHOULD + HAVE + V₃^{ED}: nên làm nhưng đã không làm
4. NEEDN'T + HAVE + V₃^{ED}: không cần làm nhưng đã làm

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. You are now wet. You _____ the raincoats with you.
A. should bring B. should have brought C. must bring D. have to bring
2. The yard is wet. It _____ last night.
A. must rain B. must have rain C. must have rained D. had to rain
3. She told me that she'd rather _____ on the committee.
A. not to serve B. not serving C. not serve D. serving not
4. Tom goes to school very often, but he was absent yesterday. He _____ ill.
A. must be B. must been C. might be D. might have been

5. He _____ all that money, so he could save some.
A. didn't need to spend B. needn't have been spent C. shouldn't spend D. oughtn't to spend
6. "Do you like to play tennis?" "I ____, but now I prefer golf"
A. used to B. used to do C. used to played D. used to playing
7. You're having a sore throat. You'd better _____ to the doctor.
A. to go B. went C. go D. going
8. I would rather _____ poor but happy than become rich without happiness.
A. being B. be C. to be D. was
9. "_____ you like to play a game of tennis?" - "I'd love to."
A. Could B. Will C. Do D. Would
10. He helped her, but it was not necessary. He needn't _____ her.
A. help B. to help C. be helping D. have helped
11. It isn't obligatory to submit my assignment today. - It means: "_____"
A. I mustn't submit my assignment today. B. My assignment must have been submitted today.
C. I needn't submit my assignment today. D. May assignment is required to submit by today.
12. It was a mistake of you to lose your passport. - It means: "_____"
A. You shouldn't have lost your passport B. There must be a mistake in your passport.
C. You needn't have brought your passport. D. Your passport must be lost.
13. My car keys are possibly in the kitchen.- It means: "_____"
A. My car keys should be put in the kitchen. B. My car keys cannot be in the kitchen.
C. I don't know whether my car keys are in the kitchen. D. My car keys might be in the kitchen.
14. A: John passed his exam with a distinction. - B: _____.
A. He was too lazy to succeed. B. He can't have studied very hard.
C. He must have studied very hard. D. He needs studying harder.
15. The computer does not work. It _____ during transportation.
A. must have damaged B. should have been damaged
C. must have been damaged D. can be damaging
16. You _____ the air pressure in your tires if you do not want to get a flat tire on your trip
A. should be checked B. do not have to check C. mustn't D. ought to check
17. She _____ a lot after her husband's accident. That's why her eyes were so red and swollen
A. must be crying B. can have been cried C. will have cried D. must have cried
18. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes
A. might B. should C. had better D. mustn't
19. "I heard their phone ringing." "You _____ have heard the phone ringing. They don't have a phone."
A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
20. Are you joking? David _____ a new car last week. I am sure that he did not have money.
A. mustn't be buying B. would be buying C. may have bought D. can't have bought
21. I'm not sure. I _____ come a few minutes late.
A. may B. must C. mustn't D. needn't
22. When the fog lifts, we _____ where we are.
A. could see B. will be able to see C. must have seen D. were seeing
23. "What are you doing this weekend?"
"I haven't decided yet. I _____ go on a picnic with my family."
A. may B. may not C. must D. needn't
24. "I didn't have time for breakfast this morning." - "You _____ be very hungry now."
A. might B. may C. mustn't D. must
25. It's quite urgent. You _____ type the reports today.
A. must B. might C. needn't D. would
26. Don't worry if you're a minute or two late. We _____ be exactly on time for the meeting.
A. must B. mustn't C. needn't D. may
27. Jane's glasses are on the desk, so she _____ be here.

- A. must B. shall C. ought D. will
28. The gas tank is almost empty. We _____ stop at the next service station.
- A. mustn't B. might C. needn't D. had better
29. When I first went to England, I _____ English, but I _____ it.
- A. can read / can't speak B. can read / couldn't speak
- C. could read / couldn't speak D. could read / can't speak
30. A person _____ eat a balanced diet.
- A. should B. ought C. may D. must
31. I don't have enough money to take the bus, so I _____ walk home.
- A. should B. mustn't C. have to D. needn't
32. If a letter comes for me, _____ you please forward it to this address.
- A. shall B. could C. must D. should
33. I can't find my umbrella. I _____ it in the restaurant last night.
- A. must have left B. had left C. left D. might leave
34. I had a test this morning. I didn't do it well. I _____ last night.
- A. should study B. must have studied C. should have studied D. must study
35. She felt ill and _____ leave early.
- A. has to B. must C. had to D. ought
36. This road is very narrow. It _____ to be widened.
- A. might B. needs C. mustn't D. may
37. By the time a baby has reached his first birthday, he should _____ sit up or even stand up.
- A. to be able to B. able to C. to be able D. be able to
38. Many birds will _____ more than 3,000 miles to reach their winter homes.
- A. flying B. fly C. be fly D. flew
39. "Can I borrow twenty dollars?" "No, you know I _____ lend you money anymore."
- A. might not B. shouldn't have C. won't D. not going to
40. The line is busy; someone _____ the telephone now.
- A. must be using B. must have used C. must use D. must have been using
41. My mother didn't permit me to go out at night. She said, "You _____ go out tonight".
- A. may not B. don't have to C. mustn't D. ought not to
42. I'm sure Jessica was very upset when you left.
- A. Jessica could have been very upset when you left.
- B. Jessica must be very upset when you left.
- C. Jessica may be very upset when you left.
- D. Jessica must have been very upset when you left.
43. Sally paid for her travel in advance, but it wasn't necessary.
- A. Sally needn't have paid for her travel in advance.
- B. Sally might not have paid for her travel in advance.
- C. Sally may not have paid for her travel in advance.
- D. Sally couldn't have paid for her travel in advance.
44. It would have been better if she had bought some sugar.
- A. She should have bought some sugar.
- B. She must have bought some sugar.
- C. She might buy some sugar.
- D. She might have been bought some sugar.
45. I'm sure it wasn't Mr. Pike you saw because he is in London.
- A. It couldn't be Mr. Pike you saw because he is in London.
- B. It can't have been Mr. Pike you saw because he is in London.
- C. It mustn't have been Mr. Pike you saw because he is in London.

- D. It mightn't be Mr. Pike you saw because he is in London.
46. John was not here yesterday. Perhaps he was ill.
 A. John needn't be here yesterday because he was ill.
 B. Because of his illness, John shouldn't have been here yesterday.
 C. John might have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.
 D. John must have been ill yesterday, so he was not here.
47. Is it possible for me to phone you at about 10 pm tomorrow?
 A. Will I phone you at about 10 pm tomorrow?
 B. Can I phone you at about 10 pm tomorrow?
 C. Must I phone you at about 10 pm tomorrow?
 D. Could phone you at about 10 pm tomorrow?
48. It's time for me to start to think about the job I will do in the future.
 A. I should start to think about the job I will do in the future.
 B. I may start to think about the job I will do in the future.
 C. I needn't start to think about the job I will do in the future.
 D. I must have started to think about the job I will do in the future.
49. James should have been told the news a long time ago.
 A. James did not tell the news a long time ago.
 B. James had not told the news for a long time.
 C. James was not told the news although it was necessary for him.
 D. James has not been told the news for a long time although he should know it.
50. Smoking is not allowed in public places such as: hospitals, schools.
 A. You needn't smoke in public places such as: hospitals, schools.
 B. You mustn't smoke in public places such as: hospitals, schools.
 C. You don't smoke in public places such as: hospitals, schools.
 D. You may smoke in public places such as: hospitals, schools.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: CLAUSES AND PHRASES

A. MỆNH ĐỀ VÀ CỤM TỪ CHỈ LÝ DO

1. Clauses of reason: (Mệnh đề chỉ lý do) – nghĩa: *BỞI VÌ*.

Mệnh đề chỉ lý do thường được nối với các mệnh đề chính bởi các liên từ (conjunction) như: Because, Since, As (Since và As thường đặt ở đầu câu).

Cấu trúc:

Because/Since/As + S + V...

2. Phrases of reason: (Cụm từ chỉ lý do): nghĩa là *BỞI VÌ*, và thường bắt đầu bằng từ **because of** là cụm giới từ (*prepositional phrase*), vì vậy sau nó là danh từ (*noun*), cụm danh từ (*noun phrase*) hoặc cụm danh động từ (*gerund phrase*).

Cấu trúc:

.....because of / due to / owing to / on account of + Noun / Noun phrase / Ving

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

1. We couldn't sleep last night _____ the noise next door.
 A. although B. since C. because D. because of
2. I did it _____ they asked me to.
 A. so B. because C. because of D. the reason

3. Daisy was late_____her car was broken down.
 A. because B. because of C. if D. whether
4. _____he can't afford a car, he goes to work by bicycle.
 A. because B. as C. since D. all are correct
5. They were sacked_____their carelessness.
 A. because B. owing to C. although D. despite
6. The boys were punished_____they went to school late.
 A. because B. because of C. although D. despite
7. The mother got angry because_____.
 A. her son's bad behaviour B. her son will behave badly
 C. her son behaved badly D. her son bad behaing
8. He lost his job_____his laziness.
 A. because B. because of C. if D. although

B. MỆNH ĐỀ VÀ CỤM TỪ CHỈ SỰ TƯƠNG PHẢN

1. Clauses of concession: (Mệnh đề chỉ sự tương phản)- nghĩa: *MẶC DÙ*. Mệnh đề này thường bắt đầu bằng những từ nối như *Although, Even though, No matter, Whatever*

Cấu trúc:

Although

A.

Though

+ S + V... = As/ Though + adj/adv + S + V

Even though

B.

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

Whatever + (N) + S + V

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng “No matter” hoặc “Whatever” thường được đặt trước mệnh đề chính để nhấn mạnh.

2. Phrases of concession: (Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ):

Cấu trúc:

In spite of

Despite

+ N/N. phrase/Ving

Lưu ý: DESPITE không có OF theo sau.

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

1. _____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.
 A. In spite B. In spite of C. Despite D. Although
2. _____, he walked to the station.
 A. Despite being tired B. Although to be tired C. In spite being tired D. Despite tired
3. She left him _____ she still loved him.
 A. even if B. even though C. in spite of D. despite
4. _____ her lack of hard work, she was promoted.

- A. Because B. Even though C. In spite of D. Despite of
5. _____ they are twin brothers, they do not look like.
A. Although B. Because of C. Because D. In spite of
6. Julie failed the exam _____ of working very hard.
A. despite B. in spite C. even if D. though
7. She walked home by herself _____ she knew that it was dangerous.
A. if B. though C. because D. which
8. He refused to give up work, _____ he's won a million pounds.
A. despite B. however C. even though D. as though

C. MỆNH ĐỀ & CỤM TỪ CHỈ MỤC ĐÍCH

1. Phrases of purpose: (Cụm từ chỉ mục đích) mang nghĩa ĐỂ

+ Nếu trong câu chỉ có một chủ ngữ, ta có thể dùng một cụm từ bắt đầu bằng:

- to	
- in order to	+ V ₀
- so as to	

+ Nếu phủ định mục đích thì dùng cụm từ: mang nghĩa ĐỂ KHÔNG

in order not to	} + V ₀
so as not to	

2. Clause of purpose: (mệnh đề chỉ mục đích)

+ Nếu trong câu có 2 chủ ngữ khác nhau, ta phải dùng mệnh đề chỉ mục đích bắt đầu bằng: **so that, in order that - ĐỂ (KHÔNG)**

.....so that	+ S + V (can/could) + (not) + V ₀
.....in order that	(will/would)

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

- We have to start early _____ we won't be late.
A. so that B. that C. because D. because of
- He worked hard _____ he could pass the final examination.
A. since B. because C. in case D. in order that
- He took his seat quietly _____
A. so as not to disturb their conversation B. so as to disturb their conversation
C. in order not disturb their conversation D. in order for him not to disturb their conversation
- They got up very early _____ to the top of the hill before sunrise.
A. so as to get B. in order not to get C. A & D D. in order to get
- We have studied hard _____ we will be well prepared for the examination.
A. because B. since C. so that D. in case
- The Vietnamese students have to take an entrance exam _____.
A. in order that they should go to a college or university
B. for going to a college and university
C. so as go to a college or university
D. so that they can go to a college or university
- Mr. Thompson is learning Vietnamese _____ read Kim Van Kieu.
A. so that B. so as to C. in order not to D. so as not to

8. They hurried _____ catch the train.

A. to not

B. so as not to

C. in order

D. to

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. He didn't pass the exam _____ he made many mistakes in his writing.

A. in spite of

B. because of

C. because

D. although

2. Our visit to Japan was delayed _____ my wife's illness.

A. because

B. because of

C. in spite of

D. although

3. _____ she was very hard working, she hardly earned enough to support her family.

A. In spite of

B. Because

C. Because of

D. Although

4. _____ her absence from the school yesterday, she couldn't understand the lesson.

A. Despite

B. Because

C. Because of

D. As

5. _____ I told the absolute truth, no one would believe me.

A. Even though

B. In spite of

C. Since

D. As

6. My mother is always complaining _____ the untidiness of my room.

A. because

B. because of

C. since

D. as

7. I didn't get the job _____ I had all the necessary qualifications

A. because

B. because of

C. although

D. despite

8. He had to explain the lesson very clearly _____.

A. in order that his student to understand it

B. so that his students could understand it

C. so as his students to understand it

D. so that his students to understand it

9. The schoolboys are in hurry _____ they will not be late for school

A. so as to

B. to

C. in order that

D. for

10. We set off early _____ we wouldn't get stuck in the traffic

A. although

B. so that

C. because

D. in case

11. Many people don't want to live in big cities _____ big cities are often heavily polluted

A. but

B. because

C. and

D. though

12. Polar bears are in danger of going extinct _____ climate change.

A. because of

B. although

C. because

D. despite

13. _____ his poor English, he managed to communicate his problem very clearly.

A. Because

B. Even though

C. Because of

D. In spite of

14. _____ comes, don't open the door.

A. No matter what

B. No matter who

C. No matter how

D. No matter whom

15. _____ it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.

A. in spite

B. in spite of

C. However

D. although

16. _____ the wet weather, the football match went ahead.

A. In spite of

B. Although

C. Though

D. However

17. I can't ride my bicycle _____ there isn't any air in one of the tires.

A. despite

B. because

C. although

D. but

18. We couldn't go out because the weather was so bad.

A. The weather was so bad but we went out.

B. If the weather were fine, we could go out.

C. Whatever weather we had, we couldn't go out.

D. We couldn't go out because of the bad weather.

19. Although she is rich, she can't afford to buy the car.

A. Rich like she is, she can't afford to buy the car.

B. Rich as she is, she can't afford to buy the car.

C. As rich she is, she can't afford to buy the car.

D. As she is rich, she can't afford to buy the car.

20. Despite feeling cold, we kept walking.
 A. Although we felt cold, we kept walking B. Although we felt cold, but we kept walking
 C. Cold as we felt, we kept walking D. both A and C are correct
21. Although he took a taxi, Tom still arrived late for the concert.
 A. Tom arrived late for the concert because he took a taxi.
 B. Tom arrived late for the concert because of the taxi.
 C. In spite of taking a taxi, Tom arrived late for the concert.
 D. Although Tom took a taxi, he can't come to the concert in time.
22. I'll find that man no matter how long it takes.
 A. It takes me a long time to find that man.
 B. However long it may take, I'll find that man.
 C. I can't find that man because it will take a long time.
 D. Although it took a long time, I could find that man.
23. _____, he managed to complete the race.
 A. In spite he was severely hurt B. Despite he was severely hurt
 C. Even though being severely hurt D. Despite being severely hurt
24. Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.
 A. Mary was too disappointed to keep calm.
 B. Disappointed as she was, Mary tried to keep calm.
 C. Mary lost her temper because of her disappointment.
 D. Feeling disappointed, Mary tried to keep calm, but she failed.
25. Mary hid the novel under her pillow _____.
 A. in order that her father could not see it. B. in order to her father not saw it.
 C. in order for her father not saw it. D. in order not to her father not saw it.
26. The students were not satisfied _____.
 A. because of the teacher's not informing them of the coming test
 B. because the teacher not inform them of the coming test
 C. as the teacher's not informing them about the coming test
 D. since the teacher's no information about the coming test

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: TAG QUESTION (CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI)

Cách làm câu hỏi đuôi

Sentence	Tag question
S + V1 ...	Don't + S ?
S + Vs/es...	Doesn't+ S ?
S + V2/ed...	Didn't+ S ?
S + doesn't + V1 ...	does+ S ?
S + don't + V1...	Do + S ?
S + didn't + V1...	Did + S ?
S + have + V3/ed...	Haven't + S ?
S + has + V3/ed...	Hasn't + S ?
S + haven't + V3/ed...	Have + S ?
S + hasn't + V3/ed...	Has + S ?
S + had + V3/ed...	Hadn't+ S ?
S + hadn't+ V3/ed...	Had + S ?
S + can/ could / will / would + V1 ...	Can't/ couldn't / won't / wouldn't + S ?
V1 + O ...	Will you / won't you?
Don't V1 + O...	Will you ?

I am ...	Aren't I ?
I am not...	Am I ?
Let's ...	Shall we ?
S + is / are / was / were...	Isn't / aren't / wasn't / weren't + S ?

NOTES:

- Nếu S = **something, nothing, everything, anything...** chuyển thành IT trong câu hỏi đuôi
Ex: Something is wrong, isn't it?
- Nếu S = **someone, no one, nobody, everyone, anyone...** chuyển thành THEY trong câu hỏi đuôi
Ex: Someone told you, didn't they?
- Nếu trong câu có những từ sau thì câu hỏi đuôi không có NOT: never, hardly, seldom, rarely, no one, nothing...

Ex: Nobody knows the answer, do they?

- Câu hỏi đuôi với I think, lấy mệnh đề sau làm câu hỏi đuôi
- Câu hỏi đuôi của had better, would rather là hadn't better, wouldn't rather
- Câu hỏi đuôi của câu mệnh lệnh (khẳng định, phủ định): will you / won't you
- Câu cảm thán: am/is/are (not) + S
- Câu hỏi đuôi của Wish: may + S
- Mệnh đề danh từ: thay mệnh đề danh từ bằng It
- "ought to" thì ta sử dụng phần đuôi là "shouldn't"

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

I. Circle the best option to complete each sentence:

- She's finished the course, _____?
A. isn't she B. doesn't she C. didn't she D. hasn't she
- Let's go out for dinner, _____?
A. do we B. don't we C. will we D. shall we
- You've never had a girlfriend before, _____ you?
A. haven't B. have C. had D. hadn't
- You have tea for breakfast, _____ you?
A. didn't B. haven't C. don't D. won't
- You stopped at the traffic lights, _____ you?
A. don't B. do C. did D. didn't
- Many young people want to work for a humanitarian organization, _____ ?
A. doesn't it B. does it C. didn't they D. don't they
- You haven't met each other, _____?
A. have you B. do you C. did you D. will you
- John gave you the book yesterday, _____?
A. did he B. didn't he C. did John D. didn't it
- You don't know where she is, _____?
A. don't you B. do you C. isn't she D. is she
- You can speak English, _____ ?
A. can't you B. can you C. do you D. don't you
- We should call Rita, _____?
A. should we B. shouldn't we C. shall we D. should not we
- Monkeys can't sing, _____?
A. can they B. can it C. can't they D. can't it
- These books aren't yours, _____?
A. are these B. aren't these C. are they D. aren't they
- Everything was cheap then, _____?
A. wasn't it B. weren't they C. isn't it D. aren't they
- That's Bod's, _____?

- A. is that B. isn't it C. isn't that D. is it
16. No one died in the accident, _____?
- A. did they B. didn't they C. did he D. didn't he
17. The air-hostess knows the time she has been here, _____?
- A. does she B. isn't it C. doesn't she D. did she
18. This is the second time she's been here, _____?
- A. isn't this B. isn't it C. has she D. hasn't she
19. They must do as they are told, _____?
- A. mustn't they B. must they C. are they D. aren't they
20. He hardly has anything nowadays, _____?
- A. hasn't she B. has he C. doesn't he D. does she
21. You've never been in Italy, _____?
- A. have you B. haven't you C. been you D. had you
22. I am right, _____?
- A. am not I B. don't I C. aren't I D. am I
23. The picture cost 3,000 USD, _____?
- A. does it B. did it C. doesn't it D. didn't it
24. Let's go to the seaside, _____?
- A. do you B. shall we C. do we D. will you
25. He seldom goes fishing, _____?
- A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he
26. He used to sell traditional handicrafts, _____?
- A. hasn't he B. didn't he C. doesn't he D. wasn't he
27. She had to do the shopping for her neighbor, _____ she?
- A. didn't B. hadn't C. does D. isn't
28. Linda never goes to school late, _____ she?
- A. does B. doesn't C. will D. won't
29. Everyone has equal rights under the law, _____?
- A. have they B. haven't they C. do they D. don't they
30. He isn't going to like this, _____?
- A. didn't he B. did he C. won't he D. is he
31. Study after study has shown that nature improves human health and well-being, _____?
- A. has it B. hasn't it C. doesn't it D. does it
32. I'm not old enough to understand the master plan of our city by 2050, _____?
- A. am I B. am not I C. aren't I D. are you
33. Nobody likes the play, _____?
- A. do they B. don't they C. didn't they D. did they
34. There are a lot of students here, _____?
- A. aren't they B. aren't there C. don't they D. do there
35. Linda, turn on the television, _____?
- A. doesn't she B. don't you C. will you D. will she
36. He'd rather go to bed late and play video games, _____?
- A. wouldn't he B. hadn't he C. doesn't he D. didn't he
37. I don't think he will win the competition, _____?
- A. do I B. does he C. won't he D. will I
38. Everyone hopes to gain physical health, _____?
- A. doesn't he B. hasn't he C. haven't they D. don't they
39. They hardly do the homework the teachers give them, _____?
- A. is it B. don't they C. isn't it D. do they
40. You couldn't give me a helping hand, _____?
- A. could you B. do you C. couldn't you D. don't you
41. These cats look immensely lovely, _____?

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. are these | B. don't these | C. are they | D. don't they |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
42. There is a party at your home, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| A. isn't there | B. is there | C. isn't it | D. is it |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
43. It seems that you are responsible for that mistake, _____?
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| A. aren't you | B. do you | C. isn't it | D. is it |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
44. I wish to become a part of your life, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| A. may I | B. aren't I | C. are I | D. am not I |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
45. When one is talking, you shouldn't interrupt him, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. does one | B. should you | C. doesn't one | D. don't you |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
46. You must focus on your study, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. mustn't you | B. must you | C. need you | D. needn't you |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
47. What a lovely skirt you are wearing, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| A. isn't it | B. is it | C. aren't you | D. are you |
|-------------|----------|---------------|------------|
48. How mischievous your children are, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. aren't they | B. are they | C. are you | D. aren't you |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
49. I suppose I can get on well with him, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| A. can I | B. can't I | C. don't I | D. do I |
|----------|------------|------------|---------|
50. I don't think he is a polite person, _____?
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|-------------|
| A. do I | B. don't I | C. is he | D. isn't he |
|---------|------------|----------|-------------|

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

I. Mạo từ không xác định: a / an (một)

“a”: được dùng trước các từ được bắt đầu bằng phụ âm

“an” – được dùng trước các từ được bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (U, E, O, A, I)

A/an: dùng trước các danh từ đếm được số ít, trước từ chỉ nghề nghiệp, chức vụ

II. Mạo từ xác định: The

- Được sử dụng khi danh từ được nhắc đến lần thứ 2 trong câu.
- The + noun + preposition + noun.
- The + danh từ + mệnh đề quan hệ
- Trước 1 danh từ cả người nói và người nghe đều biết
- The + tính từ so sánh nhất, số thứ tự hoặc *only, next, last*.
- The + adj: đại diện cho 1 nhóm người
- The + phương hướng
- The + tên các tờ báo lớn/các con tàu biển
- The + tên họ ở số nhiều có nghĩa là gia đình họ nhà...
- Với các buổi trong ngày: in the morning; in the afternoon, in the evening (but at noon, at night, at mid-night.)
- Với các nhạc cụ: play the guitar/ the piano/ the violin
- Với tên sông, suối, đại dương, kênh đào, rừng núi, sa mạc
- Với thứ duy nhất: the sun, the moon, the sky ...
- Với tên nước (ở dạng số nhiều hoặc có các từ như: Republic, Union, Kingdom, States)

III. Không dùng mạo từ:

1. Không dùng mạo từ The trước 1 số danh từ như: *home, church, bed, court, hospital, prison, school, college, university* khi nó đi với động từ và giới từ chỉ chuyển động (đi tới đó làm mục đích chính).

We go

to bed (để ngủ)
to church (để cầu nguyện)
to court (để kiện tụng)
to hospital (chữa bệnh)
to prison (đi tù)
to school / college/ university (để học)

Đi tới những nơi này với mục đích khác thì phải dùng **THE**.

2. Không dùng trước tên đường phố khi nó có tên cụ thể: *street, avenue, road, lane*,
3. Không dùng mạo từ THE với tên nước, tên tiểu bang, thành phố
4. Không dùng mạo từ THE với sân vận động, công viên, trung tâm thương mại, quảng trường, nhà ga, sân bay
5. Không dùng mạo từ THE với tên ngôn ngữ
6. Không dùng mạo từ THE với các bữa ăn: *breakfast, lunch, dinner/ supper*
7. Không dùng mạo từ THE với các môn học nói chung: *Maths*
Nhưng lại dùng 'the' với môn học cụ thể: *the applied Maths*
8. Không dùng mạo từ trước các môn thể thao:
9. Không dùng mạo từ THE trước các danh từ trừu tượng:
10. Không dùng mạo từ THE với danh từ chỉ bệnh tật: *cancer, heart disease, high blood, measles, mumps,..*
11. Không dùng mạo từ THE với các phương tiện đi lại: *by car, by bus, by plane..*
12. Không dùng mạo từ THE trước tên của các đảo, hồ, núi, đồi
13. Không dùng mạo từ THE trước các từ chỉ ngày tháng hoặc ngày lễ

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Choose the best option to complete the following sentences

1. I eat _____orange everyday.
A. an B. a C. the D. x
2. Harry is _____ sailor.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
3. We had _____ dinner in a restaurant.
A. a B. an C. x D. the
4. Mary loves _____ flowers.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
5. _____ is a star.
A. Sun B. A sun C. The sun D. Suns
6. London is _____ capital of England.
A. an B. a C. x D. the
7. I want _____ apple from that basket.
A. a B. an C. the D. x
- She works six days _____ week.
A. in B. for C. a D. x
8. I bought _____ umbrella to go out in the rain.
A. a B. an C. x D. the
9. My daughter is learning to play _____violin at her school.
A. a B. an C. x D. the
10. Please give me _____pen that is on the counter.

- A. a B. an C. the D. x
11. It is _____ funniest book that I have ever read.
- A. a B. an C. the D. x
12. I usually go to school by _____ bike.
- A. a B. an C. x D. the
13. Can you turn off _____ television, please?
- A. x B. a C. an D. the
14. Jill went to _____ hospital to see her friend.
- A. x B. the C. a D. an
15. Mrs Lan went to _____ school to meet her son's daughter.
- A. x B. the C. a D. an

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: PREPOSITIONS (GIỚI TỪ)

Fill in the missing prepositions:

1. Mr Smith is very kind _____ us.
A. to B. of C. about D. for
2. We are pleased _____ the result of our work.
A. about B. for C. with D. at
3. We are confident _____ the success.
A. about B. in C. of D. to
4. Most people are afraid _____ snakes.
A. with B. to C. for D. of
5. Our country is rich _____ natural resources.
A. in B. about C. of D. before
6. Hue is famous _____ his historical vestiges.
A. about B. for C. at D. with
7. My mother is always busy _____ her housework.
A. in B. of C. with D. for
8. Dirty air is harmful _____ health.
A. of B. with C. to D. since
9. We are proud _____ our people's heroic tradition.
A. of B. about C. after D. to
10. The teacher's advices is profitable _____ the students.
A. to B. of C. with D. on
11. The streets are crowded _____ vehicle at the rush hour.
A. by B. with C. about D. before
12. I shall meet you _____ the corner _____ the street.
A. at/in B. at/of C. in/in D. in/on
13. I always come _____ school _____ foot.
A. at/on B. to/by C. to/on D. to/of
14. It never snows here _____ Christmas.
A. on B. in C. for D. at
15. I don't like getting up _____ the morning.
A. on B. into C. in D. with
16. He had learned the whole poem _____ heart.
A. in B. with C. by D. for
17. I have breakfast _____ 7:30 every morning.
A. in B. at C. of D. on
18. My birthday is _____ May 5th.
A. of B. with C. on D. in
19. I like swimming _____ summer.
A. on B. in C. after D. with

20. We get a lot of rain _____ November.

A. on

B. of

C. in

D. about

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm đuôi- ED	Cách phát âm đuôi- S/ES
<p>1: ed- /id/: t, d: Thử đức</p> <p>2. ed-/t/: k, th, p(ph), f(gh), s(ce),ch, sh: Kon thử phạt fồng sớ chó sói</p> <p>3, còn lại: /d/</p> <p>Ngoại lệ: naked, wicked, wretched, dogged, crooked, aged..-id (1)</p> <p>-se: /t/ or /d/ (2 or 3)</p>	<p>1: /s/: p(ph), t, k, f(gh), th Phở tái khỏi phải thôi</p> <p>2. /iz/: x, s z, se ce, ge, ch, sh Xuân sang zó sẽ cuốn gói chẵn sầu</p> <p>3, còn lại: /z/</p> <p>Ngoại lệ: Th có thể là trường hợp 1 hoặc 3</p>

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. bed <u>s</u> | B. clock <u>s</u> | C. villa <u>s</u> | D. chair <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. cap <u>s</u> | B. light <u>s</u> | C. clock <u>s</u> | D. room <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. parent <u>s</u> | B. bed <u>s</u> | C. friend <u>s</u> | D. brother <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. kitchen <u>s</u> | B. flat <u>s</u> | C. bedroom <u>s</u> | D. villa <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. house <u>s</u> | B. store <u>s</u> | C. orange <u>s</u> | D. bridge <u>s</u> |
| 6. A. wardrobe <u>s</u> | B. kitchen <u>s</u> | C. bedroom <u>s</u> | D. lamp <u>s</u> |
| 7. A. toilet <u>s</u> | B. sofa <u>s</u> | C. lamp <u>s</u> | D. attic <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. chest <u>s</u> | B. chair <u>s</u> | C. car <u>s</u> | D. table <u>s</u> |
| 9. A. shower <u>s</u> | B. cupboard <u>s</u> | C. sink <u>s</u> | D. dishwasher <u>s</u> |
| 10. A. tear <u>s</u> | B. picture <u>s</u> | C. sofa <u>s</u> | D. chopstick <u>s</u> |
| 11. A. house <u>s</u> | B. brush <u>s</u> | C. hate <u>s</u> | D. place <u>s</u> |
| 12. A. kite <u>s</u> | B. hope <u>s</u> | C. ball <u>s</u> | D. kick <u>s</u> |
| 13. A. attack <u>ed</u> | B. stop <u>ped</u> | C. inclin <u>ed</u> | D. search <u>ed</u> |
| 14. A. possess <u>es</u> | B. brush <u>es</u> | C. watch <u>es</u> | D. indicat <u>es</u> |
| 15. A. letter <u>s</u> | B. group <u>s</u> | C. system <u>s</u> | D. good <u>s</u> |
| 16. A. fail <u>ed</u> | B. reach <u>ed</u> | C. absorb <u>ed</u> | D. solv <u>ed</u> |
| 17. A. invit <u>ed</u> | B. attend <u>ed</u> | C. celebrat <u>ed</u> | D. display <u>ed</u> |
| 18. A. remov <u>ed</u> | B. wash <u>ed</u> | C. hop <u>ed</u> | D. miss <u>ed</u> |
| 19. A. look <u>ed</u> | B. laugh <u>ed</u> | C. mov <u>ed</u> | D. stepp <u>ed</u> |
| 20. A. want <u>ed</u> | B. park <u>ed</u> | C. stop <u>ped</u> | D. watch <u>ed</u> |
| 21. A. laugh <u>ed</u> | B. pass <u>ed</u> | C. suggest <u>ed</u> | D. plac <u>ed</u> |
| 22. A. believ <u>ed</u> | B. prepar <u>ed</u> | C. involv <u>ed</u> | D. lik <u>ed</u> |
| 23. A. lift <u>ed</u> | B. last <u>ed</u> | C. happen <u>ed</u> | D. decid <u>ed</u> |
| 24. A. collect <u>ed</u> | B. chang <u>ed</u> | C. form <u>ed</u> | D. view <u>ed</u> |
| 25. A. walk <u>ed</u> | B. entertain <u>ed</u> | C. reach <u>ed</u> | D. look <u>ed</u> |
| 26. A. watch <u>ed</u> | B. stop <u>ped</u> | C. push <u>ed</u> | D. improv <u>ed</u> |
| 27. A. admir <u>ed</u> | B. look <u>ed</u> | C. miss <u>ed</u> | D. hop <u>ed</u> |
| 28. A. prov <u>ed</u> | B. chang <u>ed</u> | C. point <u>ed</u> | D. play <u>ed</u> |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 29. A. <u>helped</u> | B. <u>laughed</u> | C. <u>cooked</u> | D. <u>intended</u> |
| 30. A. <u>phoned</u> | B. <u>stated</u> | C. <u>mended</u> | D. <u>old-aged</u> |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC THƯỜNG GẶP

TOO / ENOUGH / SO THAT ... / SUCH ... THAT ...

1. Cấu trúc so....that.... (quá ... đến nỗi...)

- * S + be + so + adj + that + S + V + O.
- * S + V + so + adv + that + S + V + O.
- * S + V + so many/ few + plural/ countable noun + that + S + V + O.
- * S + V + so much/ little + uncountable noun + that + S + V + O.
- * S + V + so + adj + a/ an + singular noun + that + S + V + O.

2. Cấu trúc such...that.... (quá ... đến nỗi...)

S + V + such + (a/an) + adj + noun + that + S + V + O.

S + V + such + (adj) + N.

3. Cấu trúc too...to... (quá ... đến nỗi không thể...)

- * S + be + too + adj + (for O) + to_V1 + O.
- * S + V + too + adv + (for O) + to_V1 + O.

4. Cấu trúc enough...to... (đủ....để làm gì...)

- * S + be + adj + enough + (for O) + to_V1 + O.
- * S + V + adv + enough + (for O) + to_V1 + O.
- * S + V + enough + noun + (for O) + to_V1 + O.

Bài tập áp dụng

I. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences

1. Our seats were ____ far from the stage that we couldn't see the actors and actresses clearly.
A. very B. too C. enough D. so
2. He was ____ he never washed his clothes by himself.
A. too lazy B. so lazy that C. very lazy that D. such lazy that
3. They are ____ young ____ drive the car.
A. so / that B. too / to C. enough / to D. not only / but also
4. It was ____ a boring speech that I felt asleep.
A. such B. so C. very D. too
5. Is there ____ for everyone?
A. food and drink enough B. enough food and drink
C. enough of food and drink D. enough food and drink enough
6. He was ____ he could not continue to work.
A. very tired that B. such tired that C. too tired that D. so tired that
7. John's eyes were ____ bad that he couldn't read the number plate of the car in front.
A. such B. too C. so D. very
8. - Why don't we make a fire? - It's not cold ____ to make a fire.
A. too B. enough C. such D. much
9. Most of the pupils are ____ to pass the examination.
A. enough good B. good enough C. too good D. very good
10. You can send me a letter if you want to, but your phone call is ____ for me.
A. enough good B. good as enough C. good enough D. good than enough
11. Davis has ____ many patients ____ he is always busy.
A. too / that B. very / until C. such / that D. so / that
12. It was ____ a difficult question that they couldn't explain.
A. so B. such C. very D. too
13. The lesson ____ for me to understand.
A. is very difficult B. too difficult C. difficult too D. is too difficult
14. The talent show is ____ for us to see.

- A. enough interesting B. very interesting C. interesting enough D. interesting
15. They are _____ that they can't buy a bicycle.
A. enough poor B. poor enough C. so poor D. too poor
16. If I have _____, I'll travel south to New Orleans.
A. money enough B. enough money C. too money D. so money
17. It's surprising now _____ beautiful girl can make so heinous crime.
A. such B. so C. a such D. such a
18. These are _____ ugly chairs _____ I am going to give them away.
A. so / that B. such / that C. so many / that D. so much / that
19. She is _____ kind that everybody loves her.
A. such B. such a C. so D. so a
20. We have _____ in the house, so we needn't go shopping tomorrow.
A. enough food B. food enough C. too food D. food too
21. The day was _____ that we had a shower four times a day.
A. such a hot B. so hot C. very hot D. hot
22. It was _____ that I couldn't eat it.
A. such a hard cake B. such hard cake C. so a hard cake D. so hard cake
23. He is _____ a busy man that he really needs a helper.
A. so B. such C. very D. quite
24. It was _____ that we went for a picnic in the countryside.
A. so nice a day B. such nice day C. so nice day D. such nice a day
25. My mathematics teacher is _____ person that all of us like his period.
A. a such funny B. a so funny C. such funny D. such a funny
26. That old woman is _____ deaf to hear what her children say.
A. so B. enough C. too D. not
27. He was _____ terrified to move.
A. enough B. very C. too D. so
28. -"Was the boy upset about his bad marks?"
- "Yes, he was _____ upset that he cried about it afterwards."
A. very B. so C. such D. too
29. She hasn't got _____ to buy a car.
A. enough money B. money enough C. so many money D. so much money
30. It was _____ a boring speech that I felt asleep.
A. such B. so C. very D. too
31. It was _____ a boring film that Tom fell asleep.
A. such B. so C. much D. too
32. My son is _____ young to go to school.
A. very B. too C. so D. enough
33. -"What a cold day!"
- "Yes, it's _____ that I have to wear two pullovers and a coat."
A. such cold B. so cold C. too cold D. cold so
35. This skirt is _____ small for me. I need a larger size.
A. so B. not C. too D. all are correct
37. They are not _____ to take part in this program of the World Health Organization.
A. as old B. enough old C. old enough D. so old
38. Why can't you solve _____ easy exercises?
A. so B. such a C. such D. all are correct
39. She is _____ to answer the question.
A. enough intelligent B. so intelligent C. intelligent enough D. very intelligent
40. I'm not _____ that ceiling.
A. enough tall to reach B. tall enough for reach C. tall enough reaching D. tall enough to reach

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

41. In my opinion that girl is enough beautiful to be a movie star.

- A. In my opinion B. enough C. to be D. star

42. The specific gravity of the water in the great Salt Lake is too great that one cannot sink or completely submerge in it.

- A. specific B. too C. completely D. submerge

43. This lesson is is such long that I have written it for 30 minutes.

- A. is B. such C. have written D. s that tar

44. The pull of the earth is too strong that no one can jump as high as three meters.

- A. of B. too strong C. that D. jump

45. It was so an interesting film that my mother had seen it three times.

- A. was B. so C. that D. had seen

46. Mary is so an intelligent pupil that she can answer this question.

- A. so B. pupil C. that D. can answer

47. Mars is far so from the earth that our spaceships cannot reach it in a few months.

- A. far so B. from C. cannot reach it D. a few

48. Despite the time of the year, yesterday's temperature was enough hot to turn on the air conditioning.

- A. Despite B. yesterday's C. enough hot D. to turn on

49. I was such nervous that I didn't think I would pass the exams.

- A. such B. didn't C. would D. exams

50. The problems of pollution are too difficult for us to solving.

- A. of B. are C. for D. to solving.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: INFINITIVE (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU)

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. INFINITIVE WITH “TO” (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU CÓ “TO”): to V1

1. Làm chủ ngữ trong câu.

Ex: **To become** a teacher is my dream.

2. Đi theo sau tính từ: thường đi theo sau các cấu trúc sau:

* **It's + adj + (for sb) + to V1:**

Ex: - It's easy for me **to understand** him.

* **It's + adj + of + sb + to V1:** Thường đi với một số tính từ như: (un)kind, brave, timid, coward, stupid, wise, selfish, thoughtful, careless, tactful, mean, rude, polite, generous,...

Ex: It is very **kind** of you **to help** me.

It's **stupid** of him **to do** that.

3. Đi sau cấu trúc: S + be + adj + to V1:

Thường đi với các tính từ sau: difficult, easy, eager, suprised, amazed, delighted, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, ready,...

Ex: We are **eager to know** his girlfriend.

This job is **difficult to do**.

4. Theo sau cấu trúc. S + V + O + to V1

Những động từ theo sau bởi một tân ngữ và một động từ nguyên dạng có “to” là: advise, order, persuade, beg, allow, command, invite, lead, expect, train, teach, select, ask, urge, warn, forbid, assist, send, tell, encourage,...

Ex: We select **him to be** a leader.

Ba encourage **you to study** harder.

5. Theo sau một số động từ:

Afford, wish, demand, refuse, agree, promise, resolve, fail, pretend, dare, prove, mind, offer, decide, attempt, pledge, neglect, manage, try, learn, choose, threaten, hurry, deserve, omit, want, vow, dare, swear, arrange, happen, hope, seek, struggle, hasten, wait, undertake, prepare, pay, tend, ... + to- V1

Ex: I **agree to go** out with him.

She always **tries to learn** English.

II. INFINITIVE WITHOUT “TO” (ĐỘNG TỪ NHUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG CÓ “TO”): V1

* Cách sử dụng:

- Dùng sau động khuyết thiếu:

S +	may/ might: có thể	+ (not) V1
	can/ could: có thể	
	have to: cần phải	
	must: phải	
	used to: đã từng	
	will/ would: sẽ	
	shall: sẽ	
	should: nên	
	ought to: cần phải	
	had better: nên	
	would rather: thích .. hơn	

Ex: He **can** swim.

- Dùng sau cấu trúc: S + V + O + V:

Thường đi với một số **động từ** sau:

S +	see (saw): nhìn thấy	+ O + (not) V1
	watch (ed): nhìn, thấy	
	feel (felt): cảm thấy	
	smell (smelt): ngửi	
	hear (heard): nghe	
	let (let): cho phép	
	make (made): bắt ai làm gì	

Ex: I **saw him go** with Mai.

* **Chú ý:** - Would you like/ love/ hate/ prefer + to V1

- To be said + to V1: *ai/ cái gì được nói*

- To be made + to V1: *được làm....*

B. BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence:

1. Can you manage _____ the work by yourself?

A. finish

B. finishing

C. to finish

D. finishes

2. We must _____ the helmet when driving a motorbike.
A. to wear B. wear C. wearing D. wore
3. They're planning _____ a flyover at this crossroads.
A. building B. to build C. build D. to builds
4. My parents _____ to send me to a different school.
A. disliked B. decided C. avoided B. decides
5. I'm sorry. I've arranged _____ to Susie's birthday this Saturday.
A. go B. to go C. going D. goes
6. Bill totally agreed _____ a speech at the meeting.
A. make B. making C. to make D. makes
7. Phil _____ to have a difficult problem.
A. can't stand B. give up C. seems D. to seem
8. I failed _____ in touch with him.
A. getting B. got C. to get D. gets
9. The workers _____ to have longer holidays.
A. enjoyed B. suggested C. hoped D. mind
10. I was delighted _____ my old friends again.
A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. to be seen
11. Would you like _____ to my birthday party?
A. coming B. come C. came D. to come
12. You had better _____ at home until you feel better.
A. staying B. stayed C. to stay D. stay
13. Linda _____ to have a headache and left the meeting early.
A. afforded B. offered C. pretended D. let
14. You _____ to go today. It may rain tomorrow.
A. must B. should C. ought D. can
15. The lifeguard warned all of us _____ too far from the shore.
A. to not swim B. not to swim C. don't swim D. doesn't swim
16. Why don't you _____ your son go camping with his classmates?
A. let B. permit C. urge D. expect
17. Some people saw the man _____ out of the fourth floor window.
A. fall B. to fall C. fell D. fells
18. Remember _____ Linh a present because today is her birthday.
A. send B. sending C. to send D. sent
19. It is cloudy, you'd better _____ an umbrella.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
20. Wouldn't you rather _____?
A. succeed B. to succeed C. succeeding D. succeeded
21. He made me _____ it all over again.
A. done B. do C. to do D. doing
22. You must _____ a lot of people.
A. to know B. know C. knowing D. known
23. My father doesn't let me _____ out at night.

- A. going B. to go C. go D. gone
24. We heard him _____ downstairs.
- A. ran B. to be run C. to run D. run
25. Let's _____ an English song.
- A. singing B. sing C. to sing D. sang
26. We watched him _____ the car.
- A. park B. parked C. to park D. to be parked
27. Why don't you _____ for a job?
- A. applying B. applied C. to apply D. apply
28. The Workers' Party failed _____ a single governorship.
- A. to win B. winning C. win D. won
29. I must go now. I promised _____ late.
- A. not being B. not to be C. not being D. won't be
30. Suddenly he stopped the car in order _____.
- A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. smoked
31. It was late, so we decided _____ a taxi home.
- A. to take B. taken C. taking D. take
32. How old were you when you learnt _____?
- A. how to drive B. how drive C. how driving D. how driven
33. She always encourages her son _____ harder.
- A. to study B. studied C. study D. studying
34. Don't forget _____ the letter I gave you.
- A. to post B. posting C. post D. posted
35. I got my father _____ my bike.
- A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired
36. The fire isn't hot enough _____ a kettle.
- A. boiling B. to boil C. boil D. boiled
37. It is too cold for us _____.
- A. went out B. go out C. to go out D. going out
38. He went to Britain _____ English.
- A. learn B. learning C. to learn D. learned
39. I have some letters _____.
- A. to write B. writing C. wrote D. write
40. It takes me ten minutes _____ to school every day.
- A. walking B. to walk C. walk D. walked
41. I tried _____ the bus, but I missed it.
- A. catch B. catching C. to catch D. caught
42. I am sorry but I never intend _____ you.
- A. to hurt B. to hurting C. hurt D. being hurt
43. Smoking is bad for your health. You had better _____ it up.
- A. to give B. give C. giving D. to be giving
44. We need to stop _____ at what damage we have done to the nature and try _____ it before it's too late.

A. looking/ to fix B. to look/ to fix C. to look/ fixing D. looking/ fixing

45. We walked for ten kilometers and then we stopped _____ a rest.

A. to have B. have C. having D. has

II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

46. It took me a very long time recovering from the shock of her death.

A. took B. long time C. recovering from D. of

47. Remember taking off your shoes when you are in a Japanese house.

A. Remember B. taking off C. when D. in a Japanese house

48. My parents permitted me going out at weekends.

A. My parents B. permitted C. going out D. at

49. Money is used to buying food and clothes.

A. Money B. used to C. buying D. clothes

50. He often lets me to use his mobile phone.

A. He often B. lets C. to use D. his mobile phone

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: GERUND (DANH ĐỘNG TỪ)

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. Cách dùng danh động từ:

1. Làm chủ ngữ trong câu.

Smoking is harmful to your health.

2. Danh động từ theo sau một số động từ:

Appreciate, imagine, miss, risk, detest, save, avoid, hate, admit, mention, postpone, delay, deny, threat, resent, try, stop, enjoy, fancy, finish, practise, mind, resist, resume, forget, love, suggest, tolerate, forgive, consider, confess, remember, escape, ...

Ex: The boy **admitted** breaking the vase.

He **avoided** answering my question.

* **Chú ý:** Dùng danh động từ:

- Trong các câu **cấm đoán ngắn gọn**: *No smoking, no fishing, no waiting, ...*
- **Go + V-ing**: *go fishing/ camping/ shopping, ...*
- Sau các **giới từ** ta dùng động từ thêm đuôi **ING**

3. Dùng sau một số cụm động từ sau:

Can't help, can't stand, can't bear, give up, keen on, keep on, look forward to, be/ get used to, be interested in, see about, can't face, be against, go on, ...

Ex: He gave up smoking last year.

4. Dùng sau một số cụm từ như:

- **It's no good/ use + V-ing**: làm gì đó không có lợi
- **It's (not) worth + V-ing**: đáng để làm gì.
- **There's no point + in + V-ing**: làm việc gì vô ích
- **It's a waste of time/money + V-ing**: làm việc gì đó chỉ tốn thời gian/ tiền bạc

5. Danh động từ trong cấu trúc:

S + V + O + giới từ + V-ing

Thường đi với các **động từ** sau:

Accuse sb **of** + Ving: kết tội ...vì

Blame.....**for** + Ving: đổ lỗi... vì

Congratulate....**on** + Ving : Chúc mừng ...vì

Forgive.....**for** + Ving: tha thứ... vì

Excuse.....**for** + Ving: xin lỗi ...vì

Prevent...**from**...: ngăn ngừa ... khỏi

Punish.....**for**..... : phạt ...vì

Stop.....**from**..... : ngăn ...khỏi

thank.....**for**..... : cảm ơn ...vì

remind....**of**..... : nhắc nhở.....

Ex: I **congratulated** them **on passing** the exams.

They **thanked** us **for helping** them.

* **Danh động từ** đi theo sau với một số danh từ đi cùng với động từ *have*:

- Have (any) problem: gặp khó khăn
- Have trouble: gặp khó khăn
- Have difficulty: gặp khó khăn
- Have a hard time: gặp khó khăn
- Have a difficult time: gặp khó khăn
- Have a good time: có thời gian tốt
- Have fun: có niềm vui

+ **V- ing**

ex: She **has some problems speaking** English.

4. **Chú ý:**

- **Có một số động từ** dùng trong ở cả 2 dạng *To V1* và *V-ing* với nghĩa khác nhau:

<p>* Try:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Try + V-ing: thử làm gì đó - Try + to V1: cố gắng làm gì đó <p>* Stop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop + V-ing: ngưng làm điều gì. - Stop + to V1: ngưng/ dừng làm điều gì <p>khác.</p> <p>* Forget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forget + V-ing: quên đã làm gì. - Forget + to V1: quên phải làm gì. 	<p>* Regret:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regret + V-ing: tiếc đã làm điều gì - Regret + to V1: tiếc khi phải làm gì <p>* Remember:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remember + V-ing: nhớ đã làm gì. - Remember + to V1: nhớ phải làm gì. <p>* Continue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue + Ving: vẫn tiếp tục làm ko nghỉ - continue + to V1: tiếp tục làm việc gì đó sau khi nghỉ
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B. BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence:

1. I tried _____ him but there was no answer.

A. to calling

B. calling

C. call

D. being called

2. I couldn't help _____ at his jokes.

A. laugh

B. laughing

C. to laugh

D. laughed

3. Would you mind not _____ the radio on until I've finished with this phone call?

A. turning

B. to turn

C. being turned

D. to be turned

4. Have you ever considered _____ a pharmacist?

A. become

B. becoming

C. to become

D. became

5. It's not good to avoid _____ the teacher's questions in class.
A. answer B. answering C. answered D. to answer
6. It is no good _____ sorry for yourself.
A. to feel B. feeling C. feel D. felt
7. Everyday, I spend two hours _____ speaking English.
A. practise B. to practise C. practising D. practised
8. Tommy admitted _____ the rock through the window.
A. throwing B. being throwing C. to throw D. to be thrown
9. He suggested _____ a double railway tunnel.
A. to build B. built C. building D. that building
10. I was reading my books, but I stopped _____ a programme on TV.
A. reading to watch B. to read to watch C. to read for watching D. reading watching
11. Does Dr Johnson mind _____ at home if his patients need his help?
A. to call B. to be called C. calling D. being called
12. We hope that the students themselves will enjoy _____ part in the projects.
A. to take B. taking C. to be taken D. being taken
13. Your house needs _____.
A. redecorate B. redecorating C. redecorated D. to redecorate
14. Please wait a minute. My boss is busy _____ something.
A. to write B. write C. wrote D. writing
15. I can't go on _____ here any more. I want a different job.
A. working B. to work C. work D. worked
16. My uncle has given up _____ for 3 years.
A. to smoke B. smoking C. smoke D. smoked
17. This girl can't bear _____ alone.
A. being B. is C. to be D. was
18. I must drive more carefully. I can't risk _____ another speeding ticket.
A. get B. getting C. to get D. got
19. I suggested _____ the matter to the committee.
A. put B. to put C. to putting D. putting
20. Practise _____ the car into the garage.
A. reversing B. to reversing C. to reverse D. reverse
21. She was looking forward to _____ the grandchildren again.
A. to seeing B. see C. to see D. seeing
22. Have you considered _____ your own business?
A. to start B. to starting C. started D. starting
23. He recommended _____ the book before seeing the movie.
A. to read B. reading C. to reading D. being read
24. Smokers generally do know that smoking is extremely harmful, but it's just that they can't help _____ it.
A. doing B. to do C. do D. having done
25. She is looking forward to _____ you again.

- A. meet B. meeting C. met D. be met
26. You can't prevent him from _____ alcohol.
A. drink B. to drink C. drinking D. drank
27. It's no good _____ to him, he never answers letters.
A. write B. being written C. writing D. to write
28. The children loved _____ the old castle.
A. explore B. exploring C. explored D. to explore
29. If you've finished _____ the dictionary, I'd like to borrow it.
A. to have used B. to use C. using D. having used
30. Why doesn't he fancy _____ with us to the pub?
A. having come B. coming C. to have come D. to come
31. I'm not used _____ as early as this.
A. getting up B. get up C. to get up D. to getting up
32. More emphasis should be placed on _____ alternative sources such as wind, solar energy, and tides.
A. to develop B. develops C. developing D. developed
33. We avoided _____ through the city during the rush hour.
A. drive B. driving C. to drive D. drove
34. Teenagers enjoy _____ the Internet because there's a lot of interesting things on it.
A. surfed B. to surf C. surf D. surfing
35. Despite being quite busy, Lucy still spends her little free time _____ shopping with her friends.
A. gone B. being gone C. to go D. going
36. I remember _____ off the lights, but when I came back, the lights were still on.
A. turning B. being turned C. to turn D. to be turned
37. He can't help _____ about that tragic accident.
A. thinking B. to think C. think D. thought
38. If he really doesn't feel like _____ now, I suggested that he should go out for some fresh air.
A. work B. to work C. worked D. working
39. He regrets _____ lazy last year. He lost his job.
A. to be B. be C. been D. being
40. I remember _____ my mother said the grass in the garden needed _____.
A. to hear- cutting B. hear- cut C. heard- to cut D. hearing- cutting

II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

41. You had better learn a foreign language before apply for a job.
A. had better B. learn C. before D. apply
42. Would you mind to check the figures again?
A. Would B. to check C. figures D. again
43. My little sister suggested to go to the beach for a change.
A. little B. suggested C. to go D. for a change
44. I spent most of my time in the train read my favorite book.
A. spent B. most of C. in the train D. read
45. He stopped to smoke because it is harmful to his health.

- A. to smoke B. is C. his D. health
46. My father prefers watching films at home to go to the cinema.
A. My father B. watching C. go D. to
47. She is looking forward to see her grandparents again soon.
A. is looking B. to see C. grandparents D. soon
48. Before to go out, remember to turn off the computer.
A. Before B. to go out C. remember D. to turn off
49. People want to conserve the environment, but they can't help pollute it.
A. to conserve B. but C. can't help D. pollute
50. I enjoy not have to get up early when I'm on holiday.
A. enjoy B. not have C. to get up D. on

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: INVERSION (ĐẢO NGỮ)

A. LÝ THUYẾT

Đảo ngữ là hình thức đảo ngược vị trí thông thường của chủ từ và động từ trong một câu, được dùng để nhấn mạnh một thành phần hay ý nào đó trong câu.

*** Các dạng đảo ngữ:**

N o	Dạng đảo ngữ	Công thức	Ví dụ
1	Các cụm từ có NO	No/Not + N + Trợ động từ + S + Động từ	<i>Not a tear did she shed when the story ended in a tragedy.</i>
		Các cụm từ có NO + Trợ động từ + S + Động từ	
		At no time = Never = Under/In no circumstances (không bao giờ)	<i>At no time did he suspect that his girlfriend was an enemy spy.</i>
		By no means (hoàn toàn không)	<i>By no means is she poor. She only pretends to be.</i>
		For no reason (không vì lí do gì)	<i>For no reason will we surrender.</i>
		In no way (không sao có thể)	<i>In no way could I believe in a ridiculous story.</i>
		On no condition = On no account + Trợ động từ + S + Động từ (dù bất cứ lí do gì cũng không)	<i>On no account should you be late for the exam.</i>
		No longer (không còn nữa)	<i>No longer does he make mistakes.</i>
		Nowhere + Trợ động từ + S + Động từ (không nơi nào, không ở đâu)	<i>Nowhere can the keys be found.</i>
2	Đảo ngữ với các trạng từ phủ định	Never, Rarely, Seldom, Little, Hardly, Scarcely, Barely,...	<i>Little did he know the truth. Never in my life have I been in such an embarrassing situation.</i>
		Only after + S + V + Trợ động từ + S + V (chỉ sau khi)	<i>Only after I had left home did I realize how important my family played a role in my life.</i>

3	Đảo ngữ với ONLY	Only after + N + Trợ động từ + S + V (chỉ sau khi)	<i>Only after his father's retirement did he take over the company.</i>
		Only by + V-ing + Trợ động từ + S + V (chỉ bằng cách)	<i>Only by studying hard can you pass the exam.</i>
		Only if + S + V + Trợ động từ + S + V (chỉ nếu)	<i>Only if you promise to keep secret will I tell you about it.</i>
		Only when + S + V + Trợ động từ + S + V (chỉ khi)	<i>Only when you grow up can you understand this matter.</i>
		Only with + N + trợ động từ + S + V (chỉ với)	<i>Only with your help can we manage.</i>
		Only once/ Only later/ Only in this way/ Only then + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ	<i>Only once have I met her. Only later did I realize I was wrong.</i>
4	- Hardly ... when - No sooner... than	Hardly/barely/scarcely + had + S + V3/ed + when + S + V (quá khứ đơn) = No sooner + had + S + V3/ed + than + S + V (quá khứ đơn) (Ngay khi/vừa mới... thì)	<i>Hardly had I gone to bed when the telephone rang. = No sooner had I gone to bed than the telephone rang.</i>
5	Not only ... but also	Not only + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ + but also + Chủ ngữ + Động từ (không những... mà còn)	<i>Not only does she sing beautifully but also she learns well.</i>
6	So/ Such ... that	So + Tính từ + V + chủ ngữ + that + clause Such + be + N + that + clause/ N + be + such + that + clause (quá... đến nỗi mà)	<i>So beautiful is she that many boys run after her. Her anger was such that she broke the vase. = Such was her anger that she broke the vase.</i>
7	Not until/ Not till	Not until/till + Time/Time clause + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ (mãi đến khi)	<i>Not until/till midnight did he come home. Not until/till I was 8 did I know how to ride a bike.</i>
8	Neither	Neither + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ	<i>Neither is there excitement nor entertainment in this small town.</i>
9	Đảo ngữ với câu điều kiện	Câu điều kiện loại 1: Should + S+V1, V + O hoặc S + will, can...+ V	<i>Should he come, please tell him to see me.</i>
		Câu điều kiện loại 2: Were + S + (to V) + ..., S + would/could + V1	<i>Were I you, I would apply for that job. Were I to have enough money, I would buy that car.</i>

		Câu điều kiện loại 3: Had + S + V3/ed, S + would/could + have + V3/ed	<i>Had the car in the front not stopped so suddenly, the accidents wouldn't have happened.</i>
10	Although	Although/ even though /though + S + V, S + V = Much as + S + V, S + V = No matter what + S + V, S + V hoặc No matter how + adj/adv + S + V, S + V = However + adj/adv + S + V = Adj/adv + as/ though + S + V, S + V	<i>Although the exercise is difficult, the boys can solve it.</i> = <i>Much as the exercise is difficult, the boys can solve it.</i> = <i>No matter how difficult the exercise is, the boys can solve it.</i> = <i>However difficult the exercise is, the boys can solve it.</i> = <i>Difficult as the exercise is, the boys can solve it.</i>
11	NOR	Nor + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ	<i>He doesn't smoke, nor does he drink.</i>
12	Đảo ngữ có SO/ NEITHER	So/ Neither + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ	<i>I can't sing well, neither can my sister. He loves football, so do I.</i>
13	Đảo ngữ với các trạng từ chỉ phương hướng/ nơi chốn	Adv of place + V + S	<i>Near my house is a bus stop.</i>
14	Đảo ngữ với cụm phân từ	Cụm phân từ (V-ing/V3/ed) + V + S	<i>Situated in the central mountains of Alaska is a peak named Denali.</i> <i>Coming first in the race was my sister.</i>

B. BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence:

- No sooner had we arrived at the station _____ the announcement started.
A. than B. when C. then D. last
- _____ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.
A. Hardly had B. No sooner had C. No longer has D. Not until had
- Scarcely had Jake _____ the book report when Alan came in.
A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. to finished
- Seldom _____ out for dinner.
A. do Sandra go B. does Sandra go C. does Sandra goes D. do Sandra goes
- As soon as he approached the house, the policeman stopped him.
A. No sooner had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.
B. Hardly had he approached the house than the policeman stopped him.
C. No sooner had he approached the house when the policeman stopped him.
D. Hardly he had approached the house when the policeman stopped him.
- I have seldom heard such a talented singer.

- A. Seldom have I heard such a talented singer. B. Seldom I have heard such a talented singer.
 C. Seldom has I heard such a talented singer. D. All are correct.
7. Only after you obtain a driving licence, _____ a car.
 A. you are able to drive B. can you drive C. you will be able to drive D. did you drive
8. Not until _____ that she had been very important for me.
 A. did she leave I knew B. she left did I know
 C. she left I knew D. did she leave did I know
9. The Covid-19 pandemic was severe. All the schools nationwide were temporarily closed.
 A. It was the temporary closure of all the schools nationwide that led to the severity of the Covid-19 pandemic.
 B. Not until all the schools nationwide were temporarily closed did the Covid-19 pandemic turn severe.
 C. Such was the severity of the Covid-19 pandemic that all the schools nationwide were temporarily closed.
 D. Severe as the Covid-19 pandemic was, all the schools nationwide were temporarily closed.
10. Single-use plastic products are convenient. They are detrimental to the environment.
 A. It is their detriment to the environment that makes single-use plastic products convenient.
 B. Convenient though single-use plastic products are, they are detrimental to the environment.
 C. Not only are single-use plastic products convenient, they are also detrimental to the environment.
 D. Were single-use plastic products convenient, they would be detrimental to the environment.
11. She rarely makes a mistake.
 A. Rarely she makes a mistake. B. Rarely she does make a mistake.
 C. Rarely does she make a mistake. D. Does she rarely make a mistake.
12. Only by working three jobs _____ able to support his large family.
 A. he was B. he is C. he's being D. was he
13. So _____ that she licked the plate clean.
 A. being hungry B. great her hunger C. hungry was she D. had she hunger
14. _____ the medicine than she began to feel better.
 A. Not until she swallowed B. Hardly did she swallow
 C. No sooner had she swallowed D. Having swallowed
15. Only by speaking more _____ improve your fluency in English.
 A. you are able to B. is it possible to C. does D. will
 it
16. Not until I came into the classroom _____ her illness.
 A. I had realized B. did I realize C. have I realized D. I realize
17. Never _____ any doubt about the matter.
 A. has there been B. hasn't there been C. there has been D. there hasn't been
18. _____ left the building when the bomb went off.
 A. Hardly have we B. Hardly we had C. Hardly had we D. If we
19. You seldom meet such friendly people.
 A. Seldom did you meet such friendly people. B. Seldom do you meet such friendly people.
 C. Seldom you do meet such friendly people. D. Seldom meet you such friendly people.
20. They had hardly started the meeting when the manager received a message.
 A. Hardly had they started the meeting that the manager received a message.

- B. Hardly do they start the meeting when the manager received a message.
C. Hardly did they start the meeting when the manager received a message.
D. Hardly had they started the meeting when the manager received a message.
21. She rarely allowed strangers to enter her house.
A. Rarely did she allow strangers to enter her house.
B. Rarely does she allow strangers to enter her house.
C. Rarely had she allowed strangers to enter her house.
D. Rarely did she allowed strangers to enter her house.
22. I have never witnessed such display of rage!
A. Never had I witness such display of rage!
B. Never have I witness such display of rage!
C. Never have I witnessed such display of rage!
D. Never do I witnessed such display of rage!
23. He forgot about the gun until he got home.
A. Not until he got home did he forget about the gun.
B. Not until he got home did he remember about the gun.
C. Not until he had got home did he remember about the gun.
D. Not until he had got home did he forget about the gun.
24. Exhaustion prevented any of the runners from finishing the race.
A. The runners can't finish the race as a result of their exhaustion.
B. The runners are so exhausted that they can't finish the race,
C. The runners were not exhausted enough to finish the race.
D. So exhausted were the runners that none of them finished the race.
25. He started computer programming as soon as he left school.
A. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.
B. Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.
C. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.
D. After he left school, he had started computer programming.
26. We stayed in that hotel despite the noise.
A. Despite the hotel is noisy, we stayed here.
B. We stayed in the noisy hotel and we liked it.
C. No matter how noisy the hotel was, we stayed there.
D. Because of the noise, we stayed in the hotel.
27. Friendly though he may seem, he's not very trusted.
A. However he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.
B. However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.
C. He may have friends, but he's not to be trusted.
D. He's too friendly to be trusted.
28. The outcome of the election was never in doubt.
A. At no time was the outcome of the election in doubt.
B. At no time the outcome of the election was in doubt.
C. Never in doubt was the outcome of the election.
D. By no means was the outcome of the election been suspected.

29. The only way to eliminate world terrorism is by united opposition.
 A. Only with united opposition could we eliminate terrorism.
 B. Only by united opposition can we eliminate terrorism.
 C. Only in this way can world terrorism be eliminated.
 D. Only then can we eliminate terrorism.
30. I only realized what I had missed when they told me about it later.
 A. Only after I had realized what I had missed did they tell me about it later.
 B. As soon as they told me about it I realized what I had missed.
 C. Only when they told me about it later did I realize what I had missed.
 D. They told me about it and I realized what I had missed.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ : IF CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ IF)

A/ Lý thuyết

Câu điều kiện loại 1

If + S + V1/s/es hoặc don't / doesn't + V1 + O, S + will/can (not) + V1 + O.

If + S + am / is / are + O, S + will/can + V1 + O.

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1

Should + S + V1 + O, S + will/can + V1 + O.

Should + S + be + O, S + will/can + V1 + O.

Câu điều kiện loại 2

If + S + V2/ed hoặc didn't + V1 + O, S + would / could (not) + V1 + O.

If + S + were + O, S + will/can + V1 + O.

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 2

Were + S + to V1 hoặc not to + V1 + O, S + would / could (not) + V1 + O.

Were + S + O, S + would / could (not) + V1 + O.

Câu điều kiện loại 3

If + S + had + V3/ed + O, S + would / could (not) + have + V3/ed + O.

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3

Had + S + V3/ed + O, S + would / could (not) + have + V3/ed + O.

If hỗn hợp

If + S + V2/ed hoặc didn't + V1 + O, S + would / could (not) + have + V3/ed + O.

If + S + had + V3/ed + O, S + would / could (not) + V1 + O.

Các từ thay thế cho IF

- As long as / so long as: miễn là
- Provided that / providing that: miễn là, chỉ cần
- Suppose / supposing: giả sử
- With / Without / But for + Noun / Noun phrase / V-ing phrase: nếu như
- On condition that: với điều kiện là
- Unless = If ... not: trừ khi
- Assuming that: giả sử
- In case: phòng khi

B/ Bài tập áp dụng

I. Choose the one word or phrase -a, b, c, or d- that best completes the sentences.

1. I'd go and see him more often if he _____ on a bus route.
 A. lives B. lived C. had lived D. living
2. What would you have done if the lift _____ struck between two floors at that time.
 A. had got B. got C. gets D. getting
3. If you knew you had only six weeks to live, how _____ such a short span?
 A. did you spend B. will you spend
 C. would you spend D. would you have spend

4. You would have seen my garden at its best if you _____ here last week.
A. were B. are C. had been D. be
5. I shouldn't have believed it if I _____ it with my own eyes.
A. had seen B. saw C. hadn't seen D. didn't see
6. If I _____ a map, I _____ the way to the Post Office.
A. had had/ would have lost B. had had/ wouldn't have lost
C. had/ won't lose D. have/ wouldn't have
7. If I _____ that you were coming, I'd have baked a cake.
A. know B. knew C. had known D. didn't know
8. Had you left that wasp alone, it _____ you.
A. would have stung B. wouldn't sting C. wouldn't have stung D. would sting
9. Unless I _____ that the traffic lights were red, I _____.
A. had realized/ would have stopped B. had realized/ wouldn't have stopped
C. realized/ would stop D. realize/ will not stop
10. If you _____ me that he had never paid his debts, I _____ him the money.
A. had told/ wouldn't have lent B. had told/ wouldn't have been lent
C. tell/ will not lend D. told/ would lend
11. Had you known that the river was dangerous, he _____ to swim across it.
A. would have tried B. would try C. will not try D. wouldn't have tried
12. _____ more slowly, he might have understood you.
A. Had you spoken B. Did you speak C. If you speak D. If you spoke
13. Unless you _____ at the engine for a moment, you would have seen what was missing.
A. hadn't looked B. didn't look C. look D. had looked
13. Were John _____ harder, he would win more races.
A. to train B. train C. to be trained D. trained
14. Should the machine _____, press this button.
A. stops B. stop C. to stop D. be stop
15. _____ you _____ up all the orange juice that was in that carton, you ought to go out and get some more.
A. If- drinks B. Should- drinks C. Should- drink D. If- had drunk
16. _____ you _____ to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.
A. If- listen B. If- will listen C. Had- listened D. Have- listened
17. Come on! Should we _____, we'll miss the plane.
A. hurry B. not hurry C. to hurry D. hurried
18. If he _____ the lottery last year, he _____ rich now.
A. Have won/would be B. had won/would be C. won/would be D. wins/will be
19. If you _____ the homework yesterday, you _____ bonus today.
A. had done/would get B. had done/would have got
C. done/would get D. does/will get
20. If it _____ last night, it would be cold this morning.
A. had snowed B. snowed C. have snowed D. was snowing
21. If Leo _____ up late last night, he wouldn't sleep now.
A. hadn't stayed B. don't stay C. stayed D. hasn't stayed
22. _____, the accident would not have happened yesterday.
A. If Nam drives more carefully B. If had Nam driven more carefully
C. Had Nam driven more carefully D. Unless Nam had driven more carefully
23. If they _____ any idea about how they took the money, they _____ it to the police.
A. had / had told B. had had / should have told
C. would have / would tell D. have had / would tell
24. Unless you _____ all of my questions, I can't do anything to help you.
A. answered B. answer C. would answer D. are answering
25. Had you told me that this was going to happen, I _____ it.

- A. would have never believed B. don't believe
C. hadn't believed D. can't believe
26. Put all the toys away _____ someone slips and falls on them.
A. provided that B. unless C. in case D. so long as
27. _____ you to be offered that job, would you have to move to another city?
A. should B. Were C. Had D. Provided that
28. Were she ten years younger, she _____ the beauty contest.
A. will enter B. had entered C. would enter D. would have entered
29. But for two minor mistakes, I would have got full marks for the test.
A. If I didn't make two minor mistakes, I would have got full marks for the test.
B. I would have got full marks for the test if there hadn't been these two minor mistakes
C. Had I made two minor mistakes, I would have got full marks for the test.
D. If the mistakes hadn't been minor, I could have got full marks for the test.
30. Without his help, we would all die.
A. We died because he didn't help us.
B. He didn't help us, so we died.
C. If it hadn't been for his help, we would all have died.
D. If he had helped us, we wouldn't have died.

II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

31. If anyone phoned while I am out, tell them I'll be back in a few minutes.
A. phoned B. while C. them D. in a few
32. If he had not been resigned, we would have been forced to sack him.
A. If he had not been B. resigned C. been forced D. to sack
33. If Rudy would have studied German in college, he would not have found the scientific terminology so difficult to understand.
A. would have studied B. in college C. the scientific D. so difficult to understand.
34. Jane would have joined a music band if her parents allowed her to.
A. would B. a C. allowed D. to
35. We will tell Joe to call you while we see him tomorrow.
A. will tell B. to call C. while D. see
36. If a dog is fierce, it would bite people.
A. is B. would C. bite D. people
37. Elaine will buy the drinks if somebody help her carry the bottles.
A. will buy B. if C. help D. her
39. If he has more time, he would learn karate.
A. has B. he C. would D. learn
40. She would have understood if you had been spoken English.
A. would have B. understood C. if D. had been spoken

CHUYÊN ĐỀ : IF ONLY / WISH

A/ Lý thuyết

Tương lai

S + if only / wish + (that) + S + would / could (not) + V1 + O.

Hiện tại

S + if only / wish + (that) + S + V-ed + O.

S + if only / wish + (that) + S + didn't + V1 + O.

S + if only / wish + (that) + S + were + O.

Quá khứ

S + wish + (that) + S + had + V3/ed + O.

B/ Bài tập áp dụng

1. If only my boyfriend _____ in time to pick me up.
A. comes B. come C. came D. has come

2. I was here for only a week. If only I _____ more time there but I had to move to Paris.
A. had B. would have C. had had D. has
3. If only my parents _____ to me.
A. listens B. listen C. have listened D. listened
4. If only she _____ her homework last night.
A. will finish B. finished C. have finished D. had finished
5. If only my dad _____ smoke.
A. do B. did C. doesn't D. didn't
6. My dog is making too much noise. If only it _____ quiet.
A. kept B. would keep C. had kept D. keep
7. I miss my grandmother. If only she _____ here right now.
A. were B. could be C. had been D. were
8. I wish tomorrow _____ fine.
A. will be B. were C. would be D. had been
9. If only my grandparents _____ me last week.
A. will visit B. would visit C. had visited D. visit
10. I speak English badly. I wish I _____ English well.
A. will speak B. could speak C. had spoken D. spoke
11. I regret that you didn't give me a chance to tell you the truth.
A. I wish you didn't give me a chance to tell you the truth.
B. I wish you gave me a chance to tell you the truth.
C. I wish you had given me a chance to tell you the truth.
D. I wish you hadn't given me a chance to tell you the truth.
12. It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.
A. I wish you told us about this. B. I wish you would tell us about this.
C. I wish you have told us about this. D. I wish you had told us about this.
13. I'm afraid he won't get over his illness.
A. I wish he will get over his illness. C. I wish he got over his illness.
B. I wish he would get over his illness. D. I wish he had got over his illness.
14. You drive too fast. I wish you more slowly.
A. drive B. drove C. had driven D. would drive
15. He missed an exciting volleyball match on TV last night. He wishes that heit.
A. watched B. would watch C. had watched D. watches

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: VOCABULARY

MEANING

1. I'm quite good at golf but I need to _____ my swing.
A. train B. coach C. exercise D. practise
2. Jake got up early and left quietly without _____ anyone.
A. bothering B. upsetting C. annoying D. disturbing
3. Tom bought a _____ of bananas at the supermarket yesterday.
A. group B. pile C. stack D. bunch
4. It was rather childish of her to _____ into tears when you corrected her mistake.
A. fall B. melt C. burst D. break
5. Donna knew that she was right and was determined to _____ up for herself.
A. stay B. shout C. stand D. support

6. Plumber changed into his _____ before he started work.
A. suit B. uniform C. overalls D. costume
7. Her diamond necklace _____ in the sunlight.
A. polished B. sparkled C. brightened D. lightened
8. I've left you a _____ on the table.
A. note B. sign C. mark D. notice
9. We spent a fortune _____ the living room in our grandparents' house.
A. repairing B. restoring C. renovating D. renewing
10. I prefer to pay for everything in _____ so I always know how much money I have.
A. credit B. cash C. currency D. change
11. I live near the office so I only have a short _____ to work.
A. trip B. expedition C. travel D. excursion
12. The house is a(n) _____ location, very near the shops and public transport.
A. essential B. comfortable C. convenient D. beneficial
13. The old man strolled down the quiet country _____ with his dog.
A. over B. off C. up D. away
14. To promote their product, the company is going to give _____ free samples.
A. over B. off C. up D. away
15. There's still speculation that one day they will _____ the Titanic from the sea bed.
A. pull B. raise C. increase D. tow
16. The farmer led his _____ of cows into the field to graze.
A. flock B. swarm C. herd D. school
17. Banking is a respected _____.
A. task B. employment C. work D. career
18. He decided it wasn't _____ reading the report as he'd been informed of all the changes already.
A. worthy B. valuable C. worthwhile D. important
19. Don't forget to _____ off the lights before you go to bed.
A. turn B. put C. make D. close
20. I got the _____ for a delicious dish from my colleague. She's Hungarian.
A. receipt B. recipe C. formula D. menu
21. He's a very lively child who doesn't sit _____ for one minute.
A. unmoving B. still C. peaceful D. inactive
22. She could barely _____ out the cottage in the darkness.
A. spot B. make C. see D. draw
23. After all that walking, my legs were so _____ that I could hardly bend them.
A. tight B. stiff C. solid D. hard
24. The build-up of fumes in the cities results in terrible _____.
A. smog B. haze C. fog D. mist
25. This book _____ a glossary of popular terms.
A. includes B. consists C. contains D. involves

26. "What _____ of hair gel do you usually use, Lisa?"
A. mark B. brand C. name D. label
27. John can still recite poems he learnt off by _____ at school.
A. memory B. head C. mind D. heart
28. The police tried to catch the thief, but he ran _____ too quickly.
A. away B. forward C. past D. after
29. It's your _____ that everything has gone wrong.
A. mistake B. blame C. error D. fault
30. After the accident they took him to the ambulance _____ a stretcher.
A. onto B. with C. in D. on
31. Have you got the _____ for your mother's chocolate cake?
A. recipe B. prescription C. method D. formula
32. The _____ of Italy is very mountainous.
A. interior B. core C. inside D. middle
33. Some of the _____ tried to help the victims of the accident.
A. spectators B. viewers C. audience D. onlookers
34. Martin found an _____ coin in his garden.
A. aged B. ancient C. elderly D. old-fashioned
35. There are many small brown _____ on the beach.
A. rocks B. bricks C. pebbles D. boulders
36. He _____ some jam on his toast.
A. spread B. split C. scattered D. sprinkled
37. If you _____ the cheese, I'll make the sauce for the spaghetti.
A. grate B. chop C. beat D. cut
38. When the bread dough had risen, I _____ it in the oven.
A. baked B. fried C. grilled D. boiled
39. I can't eat this apple, it's too _____.
A. salty B. peppery C. sour D. spicy
40. That sculpture is a very interesting _____ of art, actually.
A. part B. bit C. piece D. unit
41. There will be a twenty-minutes _____ halfway through the performance.
A. stop B. pause C. interval D. gap
42. Stress brings out the worst _____ of his character.
A. area B. side C. view D. point
43. He expects to be given everything he wants because his parents have _____ him _____.
A. ruined B. destroyed C. damaged D. spoiled
44. I have many business _____ in Germany, but I don't know them well.
A. allies B. friends C. companions D. associates
45. It is his _____ to become a famous singer.
A. fortune B. destiny C. chance D. opportunity

46. We were_____up for five hours in heavy traffic.
 A. put B. picked C. held D. hurried
47. This diet is_____in vitamins.
 A. deficient B. inadequate C. short D. insufficient
48. You can see the_____of the mountain on a clear day.
 A. point B. cap C. tip D. summit
49. He is so_____to criticism that you can't say a thing about his work.
 A. aware B. sensitive C. conscious D. sensible
50. Clara has got perfect_____and can even see well in the dark.
 A. view B. eyesight C. sight D. site

CLOSEST MEANING

- 1: That restaurant **tempts** many customers because of its affordable price and good food.
 A. attracts B. frees C. refuses D. offers
- 2: The most **irritating** people are those who always disturb others by asking really stupid questions.
 A. annoying B. exciting C. cheerful D. humorous
- 3: I don't like him. There is a **sneaky** look on his face.
 A. furious B. humorous C. dishonest D. guilty
- 4: The bomb **exploded** in the school; fortunately no one was injured.
 A. taken off B. went off C. put on D. hold up
- 5: There are many TV **commercials** which distracting viewers from watching their favorite films.
 A. economics B. businesses C. contests D. advertisements
- 6: Talking about your feeling can help you **get clear** about what you feel.
 A. control B. banish C. get rid of D. figure out
- 7: Emissions from factories and exhaust fumes from vehicles can have **detrimental** effects on our health.
 A. beneficial B. neutral C. needy D. harmful
- 8: He was brought up in a **well-off** family. He can't understand the problems we are facing.
 A. poor B. broke C. wealthy D. kind
- 9: The **augmentation** in the population has created a fuel shortage.
 A. increase B. necessity C. demand D. decrease
- 10: When our rent increased from \$100 to \$200 a month, we protested against such a **tremendous** increase.
 A. light B. huge C. tiring D. difficult
- 11: Help and supports are rapidly sent to wherever there are victims of **catastrophe**.
 A. sudden great disaster B. warfare C. poverty and famine D. diseases and illnesses
- 12: You must answer the police's questions **truthfully**: otherwise, you will get into trouble.
 A. as trustingly as you can B. with a negative attitude
 C. in a harmful way D. exactly as things really happen
- 13: My father is always **bad-tempered** when I leave my room untidy.
 A. feeling embarrassed B. talking too much

- C. very happy and satisfied D. easily annoyed or irritated
- 14: The teacher gave some hints on what could come out for the examination.
A. effects B. symptoms C. suggestions D. demonstrations
- 15: A person who suffers from stage fright is easily intimidated by a large audience.
A. improved B. encouraged C. applauded D. frightened
- 16: The report advocated that all houses should be fitted with smoke detectors.
A. supported B. cheered C. forced D. warned
- 17: His wife's behavior at the party was unacceptable, which made everyone there shocked.
A. out of practice B. out of line C. out of the habit D. out of sight
- 18: Lack of water and nutrients has impeded the growth of these plants.
A. promoted B. assisted C. realized D. prevented
- 19: In 2012, about 10% of the energy consumed in the USA came from the renewable sources. Out of this, hydro-power accounted for 16%.
A. produced B. utilized C. costumed D. recycled
- 20: The way the care-taker treated those little children was deplorable. She must be punished for what she did.
A. respectable B. unacceptable C. mischievous D. satisfactory
- 21: We can use either verbal or nonverbal forms of communication.
A. using facial expressions B. using gesture C. using speech D. using verbs
- 22: She said some quite nasty things about him.
A. favourable B. funny C. offensive D. smelling
- 23: Sally rings her boyfriend every day; she must be running up a huge phone bill.
A. saving up B. owing to C. being a debtor D. having to pay
- 24: The natives were angry when the foreigners came to their country and took over their land.
A. tourists B. migrants C. members D. locals
- 25: Alice's eyes gleamed with pleasure when she saw the diamond ring in front of her.
A. shone B. flashed C. kindled D. glowed
- 26: That is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.
A. matter B. place C. attention D. situation
- 27: My close friend, Trang, always helps me when I am in need.
A. sends money B. gives a hand C. buys a book D. gives care
- 28: Suddenly, it began to rain heavily, so all the summer hikers got drenched all over.
A. very tired B. completely wet C. refreshed D. cleansed
- 29: He resembles his father very much.
A. looks after B. names after C. takes after D. calls after
- 30: Today's scientists have overcome many of the challenges of the depth by using more sophisticated tools.
A. complicated B. worldly C. experienced D. aware
- 31: This property is owned communally now, so everyone must take care of it.
A. kept by one member B. shared by roommates

- C. saved one by one D. used by everyone
- 32: My parent' warnings didn't **deter** me from choosing the job of my dreams.
A. influence B. discourage C. reassure D. inspire
- 33: After many years of unsuccessfully **endeavoring** to form his own orchestra, Glenn Miller finally achieved world fame in 1939 as a big band leader.
A. offering B. deciding C. requesting D. trying
- 34: Few businesses are **flourishing** in the present economic climate.
A. taking off B. setting up C. growing well D. closing down
- 35: I see Tim **boasting** again. I've heard him telling everyone he's the best tennis player in the County.
A. blowing his own trumpet B. holding his tongue
C. speaking too much D. pulling my leg
- 36: It was **inevitable** that the smaller company should merge with the larger one.
A. vital B. unnecessary C. urgent D. unavoidable
- 37: Because their birthdays occurred in the same month, they **shared** a birthday party.
A. did B. spared C. merited D. experienced together
- 38: The cotton gin was **commonplace** on many nineteenth century farms.
A. often required B. sorely needed C. frequently seen D. visibly absent
- 39: In the field of artificial intelligence, scientists study methods for developing computer programs that **display** aspects of intelligent behavior.
A. exhibit B. classify C. depend on D. conform to
- 40: The newscaster gave a **concise** account of the strategy.
A. complicated and intricate B. short and clear
C. sad and depressing D. long and detailed
- 41: Fruit is customarily treated with sulfur **prior to** drying to reduce any color change.
A. previous to B. at the time of C. in front of D. subsequent to
- 42: His new work has enjoyed a very good **review** from critics and readers.
A. viewing B. regard C. look D. opinion
- 43: Such problems as haste and inexperience are a **universal** feature of youth.
A. marked B. shared C. hidden D. separated
- 44: It was too late to stop the panic that had **resulted from** the false news report.
A. enthralled B. ensured C. ensued D. entailed
- 45: The warranty guaranteed that all **defective** parts would be replaced without charge.
A. imperfect B. dorsal C. lost D. unused
- 46: The music is what makes the movie so **memorable**.
A. incredible B. unforgettable C. eventful D. remarkable
- 47: Mountain people of **adjoining** nations have great deal in common because terrain and climate mould their lives similarly.
A. friendly B. distant C. neighboring D. developing
- 48: A lack of qualifications can be a major **obstacle** to finding a job.
A. impediment B. encouragement C. impetus D. assistance

49: With the dawn of space exploration, the notion that atmospheric conditions on Earth may be unique in the solar system was strengthened.

- A. expansion B. beginning C. continuation D. outcome

50: Many scientists agree that global warming poses great threats to all species on Earth.

- A. risks B. annoyances C. fears D. irritations

OPPOSITE MEANING

1: She had never seen such discourtesy towards the director as it happened in the meeting last week.

- A. politeness B. rudeness C. measurement D. encouragement

2: They conducted a campaign to promote people's awareness of environmental problems.

- A. encourage B. publicize C. hinder D. strengthen

3: Names of people in the newspaper were changed to preserve anonymity.

- A. reveal B. conserve C. cover D. presume

4: My father, who is an accomplished guitarist, taught me how to play the guitar.

- A. ill-educated B. unskilled C. qualified D. unimpaired

5: Slang can be defined as a set of lexical, grammatical, and phonological regularities used in informal speech.

- A. informative B. official C. situational D. casual

6: The relationship between structure, process and outcome is very unclear.

- A. disappear B. external C. apparent D. uncertain

7: The situation in that country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.

- A. constant B. changeable C. objective D. ignorant

8: The Vietnamese consider it rude to interrupt a person while he is talking.

- A. bad mannered B. polite C. uneducated D. ignorant

9: After three days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.

- A. innovative B. benevolent C. guilty D. naive

10: English is a compulsory subject in most of the schools in our country.

- A. required B. paid C. optional D. dependent

11: Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are contented with what we do.

- A. interested B. dissatisfied C. excited D. shocked

12: The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the sufferings of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

- A. happiness B. loss C. sadness D. pain and sorrow

13: My grandparents are really tight with their money. They hate throwing away food and never eat out.

- A. to spend much money too easily B. to not like spending money
C. to not know the value of money D. to save as much money as possible

14: We offer a speedy and secure service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.

- A. unsure B. unlimited C. unimportant D. unlikely

15: I can't stand people who treat animals cruelly.

- A. gently B. cleverly C. reasonably D. brutally
- 16: With the final examinations coming very soon his **anxiety** was rising to almost unbearable limits.
A. joy B. confidence C. boredom D. apprehension
- 17: We managed to get to school **in time** despite the heavy rain.
A. later than expected B. earlier than a particular moment
C. early enough to do something D. as long as expected
- 18: Thousands are going **starving** because of the failure of this year's harvest.
A. hungry B. poor C. rich D. full
- 19: The consequences of the typhoon were **disastrous** due to the lack of precautionary measures.
A. severe B. physical C. damaging D. beneficial
- 20: "Don't be such a **pessimist**. I'm sure you'll soon get over it. Cheer up!"
A. hobbyist B. optimist C. activist D. feminist
- 21: We should keep these proposals **secret** from the chairman for the time being.
A. revealed B. frequent C. lively D. accessible
- 22: She was unhappy that she **lost contact with** a lot of her old friends when she went abroad to study.
A. made room for B. put in charge of C. got in touch with D. lost control of
- 23: Love is supposed to follow marriage, not **precede** it.
A. come after B. take out C. happen D. find out
- 24: The law holds parents **liable** if a child does not attend school.
A. parental B. unhappy C. dutiful D. irresponsible
- 25: Lan's replies were **inconsistent** with her previous testimony.
A. contradicted B. compatible C. enhanced D. incorporated
- 26: Lisa rarely smiles because she's shy about **exposing** her crooked teeth.
A. pulling B. hiding C. showing D. brushing
- 27: **Inadequate** supply of oxygen to the blood can cause death within minutes.
A. Sufficient B. Nonexistent C. Rich D. Useful
- 28: Slavery was **abolished** in this country.
A. instituted B. eradicated C. eliminated D. required
- 29: There has been **insufficient** rainfall over the past two years, and farmers are having trouble.
A. adequate B. unsatisfactory C. abundant D. dominant
- 30: His friend's **thoughtless** comments made him very angry.
A. honest B. kind C. pleasant D. thoughtful
- 31: We received a lot of useful information because the report **accurately** reflected the current state of the company.
A. carelessly B. imprecisely C. uneasily D. untruthfully
- 32: For most male spiders courtship is a **perilous** procedure, for they may be eaten by females.
A. complicated B. dangerous C. safe D. peculiar
- 33: The length of an X-ray wave is **incredibly** small: less than one ten-millionth of a millimeter.
A. believably B. considerably C. famously D. sufficiently
- 34: If any employee **knowingly** breaks the terms of this contract, he will be dismissed immediately.

- A. coincidentally B. deliberately C. instinctively D. accidentally
- 35: A chronic lack of sleep may make us irritable and reduces our motivation to work.
A. uncomfortable B. responsive C. miserable D. calm
- 36: His career in the illicit drug trade ended with the police raid this morning .
A. elicited B. irregular C. secret D. legal
- 37: The International Organizations are going to be in a temporary way in the country.
A. soak B. permanent C. complicated D. guess
- 38: In remote communities, it's important to replenish stocks before the winter sets in.
A. remake B. empty C. refill D. repeat
- 39: There has been no discernible improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.
A. clear B. obvious C. thin D. insignificant
- 40: Unless the two signatures are identical, the bank won't honor the check.
A. similar B. different C. fake D. genuine
- 41: Strongly advocating health foods, Jane doesn't eat any chocolate.
A. supporting B. impugning C. advising D. denying
- 42: The rocket steepened its ascent.
A. descent B. decent C. decant D. dissent
- 43: The plane landed safely.
A. touched down B. took off C. Both A and B D. Neither A nor B
- 44: We'd better speed up if we want to get there in time.
A. slow down B. turn down C. put down D. lie down
- 45: It was apparent from her face that she was really upset.
A. obvious B. indistinct C. transparent D. evident
- 46: My cousin tends to look on the bright side in any circumstance.
A. be optimistic B. be pessimistic C. be confident D. be smart
- 47: She is a very generous old woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.
A. mean B. amicable C. kind D. hospitable
- 48: We left New York when I was six, so my recollections of it are rather faint.
A. explicable B. unintelligible C. clear D. ambiguous
- 49: My first impression of her was her impassive face
A. emotional B. respectful C. solid D. fractious
- 50: She wrote me a vicious letter.
A. helpful B. gently C. dangerous D. healthy

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: GIAO TIẾP

- 1: Kelly: "It was very kind of you to give me a lift home". - Mark: "_____"
A. As a matter of fact, you're pretty nice.
B. Oh, don't do that. I was coming past your house any way.
C. I'm not pleased.

2: - Hoa: "Swimming should be taught in the school."
- Nam: "_____. It is an essential life skill."

A. Oh, that's a problem
B. I can't agree with you more
C. Not at all
D. You can make it

3: Mary: "Thank you for helping me prepare for the party." - Linda: "_____".
A. My pleasure
B. The meal was out of this world
C. Never mention me.
D. Of course not

4: Tom: "Can you show me the way to the railway station, please?"
- Passer-by: " _ "
A. No way.
B. Just round the corner over there.
C. Look it up in a dictionary!
D. There's no traffic near here.

5: Linda: " __ " - Mike: "Thanks. I will write to you when I come to New York."
A. Better luck next time! B. Have a go! C. God bless you! D. Have a nice trip

6: Tim: "Where will you go on holiday?" - David " _____ "
A. The beach is nice, isn't it? B. Probably I won't think of.
C. Probably to the beach. D. I have a four-day vacation.

7: - Mr David: "Could you bring me some water?" - Waiter: " ____ "
A. No, thanks. B. Of course you can. C. I'm afraid not. D. Certainly, sir.

8: Nam: "Would you like to join us for dinner after work?" - Lan: " _____ ."
A. Thanks. You can cook dinner.
B. I'd love to, but I have to finish my presentation for tomorrow.
C. Thanks for your help, but I can cook dinner myself.
D. What's wrong with you?

9: Huy: "What do you think about the book?" - Mai: " _____ ."
A. Yes, let's read it together. B. The best I've ever read!
C. I can't agree with you more. D. I wish I could buy one.

10: Tim and Linda are talking about what to do after school.
Tim: " _ " - Linda: "Yes, I'd love to."
A. Do you often have time for a drink after school?
B. Would you like to have a drink after school?
C. Do you often go out for a drink after school?
D. Do you like tea or coffee?

11: - Tim: "Wow! You look terrific in that new dress!" - Lisa: " _ "
A. Oh, what a pity! B. I'm afraid so!
C. Thank you. I'm glad you think so. D. Why dare you say so?

12: David: "How have you been recently?" - Tom: " _____ "
A. I am going on holiday next week. B. By bus, usually
C. I am working here. D. Pretty busy.

13: Sally and Linda are playing in the garden.

- Sally: "Look at this beautiful butterfly!" - Linda: " ____."
- A. Where? I don't see it. B. Yes, please. C. Don't worry. D. No, it's your turn.
- 14: - Waitress: "May I take your order, madam?" - Mrs. Brown: " ____."
- A. I don't want to do anything. I've really had enough. B. OK, here is my bill
C. Yes, I'd like some fish and chips D. Sure, it's delicious
- 15: - Mai: "Oops! I'm sorry for stepping on your foot" - Hoa: " ____."
- A. Never mind B. You don't mind C. You're welcome D. That's fine
- 16: - Mark: "You stepped on my toes!" - Mike: " ____."
- A. Are you sure? It's understandable. C. I'm sorry but I meant it.
B. Really? I'm glad. D. I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean it.
- 17: Customer: "Can I try this sweater on?" - Salesgirl: " ____."
- A. No, the shop is closed in half an hour
B. Sorry, only cash is accepted here
C. Yes, it is quite cheap. It costs one hundred dollars
D. Sure, the changing rooms are over there
- 18: "Don't forget to send your parents my regards." - " ____"
- A. It's my pleasure B. Good idea, thanks C. Never mind D. Thanks, I will
- 19: Tom: "How did you get here?" - John: " ____"
- A. The train is so crowded. B. I came here last night.
C. I came here by train. D. Is it far from here?
- 20: Hoa: "Well, I hope you enjoyed your meal." - Mai: " ____"
- A. Oh, absolutely delicious. B. No problem.
C. Yes, that's very interesting. D. Yeah, that's right.
- 21: Linda: "Do you have a minute?" - Tim: " ____"
- A. Sorry, I haven't got it here. B. Well. I'm not sure when.
C. Good, I hope so. D. Sure. What's problem?
- 22: Mom: "Good luck with the exam, my dear!" - Hoa: " __, Mom."
- A. Never mind B. Thank you C. I wish so D. By no means
- 23: Hung: "How nice! You sang so beautifully!" - Giang: " ____."
- A. Thank you. I am exhausted. B. Thank you. But I am busy.
C. Thank you. But I am not so sure. D. Thank you. It's very encouraging.
- 24: - Hoa: "Do you fancy going to a movie this evening?" - Hung: " ____"
- A. Not at all. Go ahead. B. I'm sorry. I don't know about that movie.
C. That would be nice. D. Not so bad. Do you like that movie?
- 25: - Kelly: "How lovely your dogs are!" - Tim: " ____"
- A. Really? They are. B. Thank you, it is nice of you to say so.
C. Can you say that again? D. I love them very much.
- 26: The waiter: "May I take your order now, sir?" - Mr Mark: "Yes, ____."
- A. let's go to that restaurant B. keep the change
C. a soup and a steak D. the food tastes really good

27: Tim: "I was worried about the English result, but Mr. Smith gave me an A"

- Tom: " _____ "

A. Good luck to you!

C. Mr Smith is so mean.

B. Congratulations! That's great.

D. Don't worry about it.

28: - David: " _____ " - Mike: "I won't say no!"

A. How are things with you, Mike?

B. What about playing badminton this afternoon?

C. Mike, do you know where the scissors are?

D. What's your favourite drink, tea or coffee?

29: - Customer: "Can I have a look at that shirt, please?" - Salesgirl: " _____ "

A. Which one? Is it this one?

B. It's much cheaper.

C. It's out of stock

D. Can I help you?

30: - Jane: "Your hairstyle is terrific, Daisy!" - Daisy: " _____ "

A. Yes, all right.

B. Thank you. I had it done yesterday.

C. Never mention it.

D. Thanks, but I'm afraid.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: SUBJUNCTIVE FORM

CÂU GIẢ ĐỊNH VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ

Có thể nhận biết cấu trúc giả định qua một số động từ có mệnh đề "**that**" theo sau như:

Động từ	Nghĩa	Động từ	Nghĩa
Advise	khuyến nhủ	ask	yêu cầu
Command	bắt buộc	demand	yêu cầu
Desire	mong ước	insist	khăng khăng
Propose	đề xuất	recommend	đề nghị
Request	yêu cầu	suggest	gợi ý
Urge	giục giã	move	điều khiển

Cấu trúc:

S + V + that + S + V-inf

Ví dụ:

- The doctor **advised that** she stop staying up too late.
(Bác sĩ khuyên cô ấy nên dừng thức quá khuya.)

- The teacher **requires that** all his students learn this lesson.
(Giáo viên yêu cầu tất cả học sinh học tiết học này.)

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: CÂU GIẢ ĐỊNH VỚI TÍNH TỪ

Các tính từ được sử dụng trong cấu trúc giả định nhằm diễn tả các ý nghĩa quan trọng và cấp thiết. Theo sau các tính từ này là mệnh đề có “**that**”.

Tính từ	Nghĩa	Tính từ	Nghĩa
Advised	được khuyên	Necessary	cần thiết
Important	quan trọng	Imperative	cấp bách
Crucial	cốt yếu	Desirable	đáng khao khát
Vital	sống còn	Best	tốt nhất
Urgent	khẩn thiết	Essential	thiết yếu
Recommended	được đề xuất	Obligatory	bắt buộc

Cấu trúc:

It + be + adj + that + S + V-inf

Ví dụ:

- It was urgent **that** Mary leave for the office at once.
(Việc khẩn cấp là Mary cần tới văn phòng ngay lập tức.)
- It is best **that** Vu find his key.
(Tốt nhất là Vũ tìm thấy chìa khóa của anh ấy.)

Tất cả các danh từ xuất phát từ những động từ và tính từ trên đều buộc mệnh đề sau nó phải ở dạng giả định, nếu như nó diễn đạt các yếu tố như thể hiện ý muốn, yêu cầu đề nghị, ra lệnh, gợi ý.

STT	Danh từ	Nghĩa
1.	+ demand	đòi hỏi, yêu cầu
2.	+ recommendation	sự giới thiệu, sự tiến cử
3.	+ insistence	sự khẳng khẳng đòi, sự cố nài
4.	+ request	lời thỉnh cầu, lời yêu cầu
5.	+ proposal	sự đề nghị, sự đề xuất
6.	+ suggestion	sự đề nghị, sự gợi ý
7.	+ preference	sự thích hơn
8.	+ importance	sự quan trọng

CÂU GIẢ ĐỊNH VỚI 'WOULD RATHER'

Câu giả định would rather ở hiện tại và tương lai

S + would rather (that) + S + V_{ed}/V₂

Ví dụ:

- I would rather (that) the weather **were** cooler now.

(Tôi mong bây giờ thời tiết mát mẻ hơn.)

- Jerry would rather (that) Tom **played** games with him.

(Jerry mong Tom sẽ chơi game với anh ấy.)

- My parents would rather (that) I **studied** harder.

(Bố mẹ mong tôi học tập chăm chỉ hơn.)

Câu giả định WOULD RATHER ở quá khứ

S + would rather (that) + S + had + V_{ed}/V₃

Ví dụ:

- He would rather (that) she **had accepted** his proposal.

(Anh ấy mong rằng cô ấy đã chấp nhận lời cầu hôn của mình.)

- Tom would rather (that) his boss **hadn't made** him work all day.

(Tom đã mong rằng sếp không bắt anh ấy làm việc cả ngày.)

- I would rather (that) you **had called** me before coming here.

(Tôi muốn là bạn đã gọi điện thoại cho tôi trước khi bạn tới đây.)

CÂU GIẢ ĐỊNH VỚI 'IT'S (HIGH/ABOUT)TIME'

It's (high/about) time + S + V_{ed}/V₂

Ví dụ:

- It's pretty late now, it's about time I **came** home.

(Bây giờ đã muộn rồi, tôi phải về nhà thôi.)

- He's been working for 3 days straight, it's high time he **got** some rest.

(Anh ấy đã làm việc suốt 3 ngày liền. Đến lúc anh ấy phải nghỉ ngơi rồi.)

- We're having a party this weekend, it's time we **cleaned** our house and went shopping.

(Cuối tuần này chúng tôi có tổ chức tiệc, bây giờ chúng tôi cần dọn dẹp nhà và đi mua đồ.)

BÀI TẬP

Chọn đáp án đúng

1. It is important that you _____ your teeth twice a day.

A. brushed

B. brushing

C. bursh

D. will bursh.

2. My mother would rather that my sister _____ how to play the piano

A. learns

B. learn

C. will learn

D. has learned

3. I would rather I _____ my phone at home yesterday.

- A. don't leave B. didn't leave C. haven't left D. hadn't left
4. It is the time Peter _____ to the doctor.
A. went B. go C. goes D. must go
5. The leader moved that the party _____ moved to next month.
A. be B. will C. is D. was
6. Alice asked that all of us _____ her when she travels in Viet Nam.
A. will B. are going to visit C. visited D. visit
7. The law requires that everyone _____ his car checked at least once a month.
A. has B. have C. will have D. had
8. –“What will you do during winter vacation?”
–“I don't know, but it's about time I _____ something.”
A. decide B. decided C. will decide D. am deciding
9. It is necessary that he _____ the books.
A. find B. doesn't find C. don't find D. did not find
10. It has been proposed that we _____ the topic.
A. do not change B. didn't change C. not change D. are not change
11. I'd rather you _____ home now.
A. going B. go C. went D. gone

Hết