

LESSON 1: REVISION

Part I. Sentence structures (các cấu trúc câu thông thường).

1. Basic sentence structure: (cấu trúc câu cơ bản)

- Quy ước:

- + *N, n* = noun = danh từ
- + *V, v* = verb = động từ
- + *S* = subject = chủ ngữ
- + *O* = object = tân ngữ
- + *adj* = adjective = tính từ
- + *adv* = adverb = trạng từ
- + *C* = complement = bổ ngữ
- + *be* = động từ to be (chia theo ngôi và thì)
- + *V2/ed* = past form of verb = động từ chia quá khứ
- + *pp* = past participle = động từ chia quá khứ hoàn thành
- + *V-ing* = gerund = danh động từ
- + *prep* = preposition = giới từ
- + *to V* = to infinitive = động từ nguyên mẫu có to

- Câu đơn trong tiếng Anh:

S + V + O

e.g. She write a letter.
S V O

S + V + O1 + O2

e.g. Lan gave me a book.
S V O1 O2

2. Some other structures:

- Noun phrase: (*a/ an/ the/ TTSH*) + *adj* + *n* → *a beautiful house, an expensive car, the smart boy, my lovely cat.*
- *S* + *be* + *adj* → *She is young.*
- *S* + *be* + (*a/ an*) + *n* → *He is a doctor.*
- *S* + *v* + *adv* → *She runs quickly.*
- *S* + *adv* + *V* → *I often drink coffee in the morning.*
- *S* + *auxiliary* + *v* → *They don't like you.*
- *S* + *be* + *V-ing/ pp* → *She is going to work. / This house was built a hundred years ago*
- *S* + *be* + *too* + *adj* + *to* → *He is too short to reach the shelf.*
- *S* + *be* + *adj* + *prep* + *V-ing* → *He is interested in reading books.*

II. Personal pronouns: Bảng đại từ nhân xưng

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| Chủ ngữ | I | You | We | They | He | She | It |
| Tân ngữ | me | you | us | them | him | her | it |
| T. từ sở hữu | my | your | our | their | his | her | its |

III. Singular and Plural: Những vấn đề số ít, số nhiều.

1. Những danh từ không đếm được thường gặp: chất lỏng (*water, milk, oil...*), chất khí (*smoke, air...*), dạng hạt (*sand, sugar, salt, dust...*), môn học (*math, literature, history, geography...*), thể thao (*football, badminton...*), cảm giác (*happiness, sadness...*), tiền bạc (*money*)...

→ Chia động từ SỐ ÍT cho danh từ không đếm được

2. many + danh từ số nhiều đếm được

- much + danh từ không đếm được

- few (ít), a few (một ít) + danh từ số nhiều đếm được

- little (ít), a little (một ít) + danh từ không đếm được

- a number of + N (số nhiều) + V (số nhiều)

- the number of + N (số nhiều) + V (số ít)

- a lot of, some: danh từ đếm được số nhiều, danh từ không đếm được (câu khẳng định)

3. Những danh từ luôn là số nhiều: men, women, children, police, cattle, public, people

Practice

Exercise 1: Add much or many before the suitable nouns, and then write plural forms where possible.

_____ money

_____ teacher

_____ knife

_____ computer

_____ child

_____ book

_____ photo

_____ tomato

_____ dust

_____ grass

_____ poverty

_____ experience

_____ sky

_____ police

_____ knowledge

_____ food

_____ drink

_____ work

_____ difference

_____ cloth

_____ butterfly

_____ rice

Exercise 2: Which sentence is wrong? Correct them.

1. She has two orange on the table.
2. It's my drinks.
3. How many luggage have you got?
4. Ann likes to wear jewelries when going out.
5. Outside my house, I can grow a lot of tree, bush, grass and flower.
6. They gave me a lot of advices on how to learn English.
7. Please write to us if you need some more informations.
8. Don't make a noise while the baby is sleeping.
9. There are many traffic nowadays.
10. I had bad experience with this old car.

Exercise 3: Identify subject, verb, object and adverb in each sentence below.

1. He reads some books.
2. I love you.
3. My father is cooking the meal.
4. My brother walks to school every day.
5. She is singing a song.
6. They have built the house for months.
7. Jane and I want to go out.
8. The children are sleeping.
9. My father is trying to finish the work.
10. She gave me a big cake on my birthday.

Exercise 4: Rearrange the words below so that they can make a complete sentence.

1. book / a / reading / she / is //

.....

2. this / beautiful / a / house / is //

.....

3. too / drink / hot / is / coffee / the / to //

.....

4. my coat / where / you / put / did / ? //

.....

5. Egypt / you / when / did / visit / ? //

.....

6. around / Europe / last / traveled / summer / two friends / I / and //

.....

7. from / took / the airport / we / taxi / a //

.....

8. takes / abroad / son / her / she / year / every //

.....

Exercise 5: Which sentence is wrong? Correct them.

1. It is an beautiful picture.

2. My teacher very is interesting.

3. She goes on talk on the phone.

4. It's too hot drinking.

5. It didn't rained yesterday.

6. My sister is goes to school everyday.

7. He don't know the answer.

8. The book are very heavy.

9. Lan or her father are teachers.

10. I have eaten two rice today.

LESSON 2: Simple Past Tense (Thì quá khứ đơn)

Thì quá khứ đơn: diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ tại thời điểm xác định, đã kết thúc.

Công thức: **S + V2/ed**

Thường đi với các trạng từ: *yesterday, ago, in + quá khứ, last*

a. *Yesterday John **phoned** me to ask something.*

b. *My mother **bought** this computer last month.*

(Sách grammar spectrum 2_trang 12,13)

4 Past Simple (I walked, she rang)

- 1 We form the Past Simple of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb:

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| walk → walked | watch → watched |
| open → opened | ask → asked |

There are some exceptions:

- verbs ending with **-e**:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| + -d: live → lived | like → liked |
|--------------------|--------------|

- verbs ending with a consonant and **-y**:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| -y → -ied: apply → applied | try → tried |
|----------------------------|-------------|

- most verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| -p → -pped: stop → stopped | |
| plan → planned | |

(For more details on the form of the Past Simple, see Table D on page 95.)

- 2 The Past Simple form of many verbs is irregular:

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| do → did | have → had |
| take → took | buy → bought |
| come → came | stand → stood |
| find → found | ring → rang |
| go → went | say → said |

(For more details, see Table E, page 96.)

- 3 We form the negative with **didn't** and the infinitive (e.g. **do, take, understand**):

*I **didn't understand**. (Not ~~didn't understood~~)*

We form questions with **did** and the infinitive (e.g. **watch**):

***Did** you **watch** the film?*

- 4 The Past Simple of **be** is like this:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| I/he/she/it | was/wasn't | } very good. |
| You/we/they | were/weren't | |
| Was | I/he/she/it | } very good? |
| Were | you/we/they | |

- 5 We use the Past Simple to talk about a completed event in the past. We often say when it happened (e.g. **yesterday, last night**):

*Chris **phoned** me **yesterday**. He **wanted** to discuss something with me.*

***Did** you **enjoy** the concert **last night**?*

- 6 We can use the Past Simple with **for** to talk about something that continued for a period of time, and ended in the past:

*I **lived** in Rome **for two years**. Then I went to work in Japan.*

Practice

A Complete the sentences using the Past Simple form and the words in brackets ().

- 0 We went (go) on holiday to Scotland last year.
- 1 I _____ (take) a taxi from the airport to the city centre.
- 2 We _____ (walk) to the park and then we _____ (play) tennis.
- 3 A: _____ (be/your meal) good?
B: No, it _____ (not/be). I _____ (not/like) the vegetables.
- 4 The man in the shop _____ (say) something to the woman, but she _____ (not/hear) him.
- 5 I _____ (ring) the doorbell and a woman _____ (open) the door.
- 6 I _____ (write) a letter to a friend, and then I _____ (post) it.
- 7 A: _____ (you/understand) the film?
B: No. I _____ (try) to understand it, but the actors _____ (speak) very quickly.
- 8 He _____ (not/go) to school last Tuesday. He _____ (be) ill.
- 9 A: _____ (you/buy) some clothes at the market?
B: Yes, I _____ (buy) a pair of trousers and a shirt.

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10 A: _____ (you/enjoy) the festival?

B: Yes. It _____ (not/rain) and the music _____ (be) very good.

B Make sentences using the correct form of the Past Simple.

0 (When / you / leave / the party?)

When did you leave the party?

1 (When / you / finish / your exams?)

2 (I / wait / for an hour, but he / not / phone.)

3 (you / watch / the news on TV last night?)

4 (Mark / stop / smoking last month, and he / start / playing tennis again last week.)

5 (He / ask / me a question, but I / not / know / the answer.)

6 (I / live / there for a few years, but I / not / like / the place.)

7 (She / come / to my house yesterday, but she / not / stay.)

8 (What / you / say? / I / not / hear / you.)

9 (What / you / do / yesterday? / you / go / to school?)

C It's the beginning of a new term at college. Two students, Nick and Eric, are talking about the summer holidays. Complete their conversation using the correct Past Simple form of the words in brackets ().

Nick: What ⁰ did you do (you/do) in the summer?

Eric: I ¹ _____ (take) a trip around Europe by train.

Nick: ² _____ (it/be) expensive?

Eric: No, I ³ _____ (buy) a railcard, and it ⁴ _____ (be) quite cheap.

Nick: ⁵ _____ (you/go) on your own, or with some friends?

Eric: A couple of friends ⁶ _____ (come) with me.

Nick: How many countries ⁷ _____ (you/visit)?

Eric: I ⁸ _____ (go) to six or seven countries. I ⁹ _____ (have) a great time, and I really ¹⁰ _____ (love) all of them.

Nick: Which one ¹¹ _____ (you/like) most?

Eric: Sweden, I think. The countryside ¹² _____ (be) marvellous, and I ¹³ _____ (take) lots of photographs.

Nick: When ¹⁴ _____ (you/arrive) back home?

Eric: Last week. I'm still rather tired.