

## GRAMMAR: PAST TENSES (cont.)

### 1. Past progressive (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)

#### FORM:

(+) S + **was/were** + **V-ing**....

(-) S + **wasnot/werenot** + **V-ing**

(?) ...**was/were** + S + **V-ng**...?

Thì QKTD dùng để diễn tả:

**1.1.** Một hành động xảy ra (và kéo dài) vào một thời điểm hoặc một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ.

E.g: I was studying her lesson *at 7 last night*. (7g tối qua, tôi đang học bài)

**1.2.** Một hành động đang xảy ra (V-ing) ở quá khứ thì có một hành động khác xen vào (V2/ed).

E.g: He was sleeping when I came. (Anh ta đang ngủ khi tôi đến.)

**1.3.** Hai hành động diễn ra song song cùng lúc trong quá khứ.

E.g: While I was doing my homework, my younger brother was watching TV.

(Trong khi tôi đang làm bài tập về nhà thì em trai tôi đang xem tivi.)

### 2. Past perfect (Quá khứ hoàn thành)

#### FORM:

(+) S + **had** + **V<sub>3/ed</sub>** .....

(-) S + **hadnot** + **V<sub>3/ed</sub>** .....

(?) ...**had** + S + **V<sub>3/ed</sub>** .....

**2.1.** Một hành động xảy ra và hoàn tất trước một thời điểm hoặc một hành động khác trong quá khứ (hành động trước dùng HAD + V<sub>3/ed</sub>, hành động sau dùng V<sub>2/ed</sub>).

E.g: Lucie had learned English *before* she *came* to England.

(Lucie học tiếng Anh trước khi cô ấy đến nước Anh.)

**2.2.** Một hành động đã xảy ra nhưng chưa hoàn thành, tính đến một thời điểm nào đó trong quá khứ.

E.g: *By the time* I *left* that school, I had taught there for ten years.

(Tới lúc tôi rời ngôi trường ấy, tôi đã dạy được 10 năm.)

**PRACTICE****EXERCISE 1**

Give the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets in past simple (QKD) or past continuous (QKTD).

1. Sue (work) at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

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2. What you (do) at 4 P.M yesterday?- well, I (work) in my office.

-----

3. At 9 last night, Mrs. Smith (wash) the dishes while her children (study) their lesson.

-----

4. Yesterday I (see) an accident while I (wait) for you on this corner.

-----

5. While I (walk) to class yesterday morning, I (see) Mary.

-----

6. I don't smoke while I (drive) a car.

-----

7. I often (read) newspaper while I (wait) for bus.

-----

8. When I (be) young, I often (go) fishing with my uncle.

-----

9. My younger brother often (cry) at night when he (be) 3 years old.

-----

10. When he ( be) young, he ( serve) in the army for ten years.

-----

11. When he lived in the town, he often (catch) the bus to his university.

-----

12. I (read) when the light (go) out.

-----

13. When I (see) you last night, what you (do)?

-----

14. I (talk) about when suddenly he (come) in last night.

-----

15. Yesterday afternoon, the boys (break) the windows when they (play) football.

-----

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answer.**

1. It was midnight. Outside it \_\_\_\_\_ very hard.

A.rain

B.is raining

C. rained

D. was raining

2. Right now, Jim \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper and Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ dinner last night at this time, they \_\_\_\_\_ the same thing.

A. is reading/ is making/ were doing

B. reads/ makes/ had done

C. has read/ has made/ are doing

D. will read/ will make/ did

3. The light \_\_\_\_\_ out while we \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

A.went/ were having

B.was going/ had

C. had gone/ are having

D. has gone/ have

4. Alan took a photograph of Sandra while she \_\_\_\_\_ .

A.didn't look

B.wasn't looking

C. hasn't looked

D. hadn't looked

5. Helen often reads a newspaper while she \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus.

A.waits

B.is waiting

C. was waiting

D. has waited

6. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ his hair while I \_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen.

- A.was washing/ was cleaning  
C. washed/ cleaned
- B.was washing/ cleaned  
D. washed/ was cleaning
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep while I \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
A. was falling/ watch  
C. fall/ was watching  
B. fell/ was watching  
D. fell/ watched
8. While I was working in the garden, my son \_\_\_\_\_ video games.  
A. was playing  
B. played  
C. has played  
D. has been playing
9. When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_ the violin.  
A.I was playing  
B.I had played  
C. I play  
D. I played
10. Glenda \_\_\_\_\_ extremely hard when she was a student.  
A.worked  
B.has worked  
C. was working  
D. had been worked
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday. You \_\_\_\_\_ outside a café.  
A.saw/ were sitting  
C. was seeing/ sat  
B.saw/ sat  
D. was seeing/ were sitting
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ a book when he came in.  
A.was reading  
B.read  
C. am reading  
D. have read
13. Stephen \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone when I came in.  
A.phoned  
B.was talking  
C. has talked  
D. has been talking
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ English this time last week.  
A.learned  
B.were learning  
C. have learned  
D. had learned
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ your new hat when I \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday.  
A.were wearing/ had met  
C. wore/ had met  
B.wore/ was meeting  
D. were wearing/ met
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when the storm \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A.was sitting/ has broken  
C. sat/ was breaking  
B.was sitting/ broke  
D. sat/ broke
17. When I last \_\_\_\_\_ him, he \_\_\_\_\_ in Hue.  
A.was seeing/ was living  
C. was seeing/ lived  
B.saw/ lived  
D. sat/ was living

18. Last night Tura \_\_\_\_\_ in bed when suddenly she \_\_\_\_\_ a scream.  
 A.read/ heard      B.read/ was hearing      C. was reading/ heard      D. had read/ heard
19. \_\_\_\_\_ along Canary Street, I saw a terrible accident.  
 A.While walking      B.While I walking      C. While I had walked      D. To walk
20. My father \_\_\_\_\_ for that company from 1995 to 2005.  
 A.was working      B.has worked      C. had worked      D. worked

**EXERCISE 3**

**Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets in present perfect (HTHT) or past perfect (QKHT).**

1. My father (work) in that factory before.  
 -----
2. My father ( work) in that factory before 1999.  
 -----
3. Up to now, I (never see) such a fat man.  
 -----
4. Up to then, I (never see) such a fat man.  
 -----
5. It's the first time I (eat) this.  
 -----
6. This is the worst storm I (ever see).  
 -----
7. It was the first time I (ever see) such a beautiful girl.  
 -----
8. It was the most exciting film I (ever see).  
 -----
9. This was the dirtiest looking dog I (ever see).  
 -----
10. When I came here I (find) that everything (be) ready.  
 -----
11. I was late. The teacher (already give) a quiz when I (get) to class.  
 -----

12. When I (come) there, she (go) away half an hour before.

-----

13. Sam (already/ leave) when we (get) there.

-----

14. My friend (not see) me for many years when I (meet) him last week.

-----

15. We (thank) him for what he(do) last week.

-----

16. We soon knew that we (take) the wrong way.

-----

17. They told me they (not eat) such kind of food before.

-----

18. She said she (already see) Dr. Rice.

-----

19. He (visit) his friend yesterday and (find) that he (be) out.

-----

20. Our teacher (tell) us yesterday that he (visit) England in 1970.

-----

**EXERCISE 4: Choose the best answer.**

1. When I arrived at the party, Martha \_\_\_\_\_ home already.

- A. went                      B. have gone                      C. had gone                      D. would go

2. It was the most interesting film I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. never saw                      B. have ever seen                      C. had ever seen                      D. ever saw

3. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he \_\_\_\_\_ before.

- A. hasn't flown                      B. didn't fly                      C. hadn't flown                      D. wasn't flying

4. Karen didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she \_\_\_\_\_ the film.

- A. has already seen                      B. already had seen                      C. had already seen                      D. saw

5. Up to then, I \_\_\_\_\_ such a big fire.

- A. have never seen                      B. had never seen                      C. never saw                      D. never see

6. When I arrived home my father wasn't there. He \_\_\_\_\_ out.

- A. went                      B. has gone                      C. had gone                      D. was going

7. Sarah started studying Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. for two years      B. since 2005      C. two years ago      D. since two years
8. When the boss \_\_\_\_\_, the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. arrived/ has been beginning      B. arrived/ has begun  
 C. was arriving/ had begun      D. arrived/ had begun
9. I haven't back to the village where I was born \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.  
 A. during      B. since      C. ago      D. for
10. The streets \_\_\_\_\_ wet yesterday because it \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.  
 A. had been/ rained      B. were/ rained  
 C. had been/ had rained      D. were/ had rained
11. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his homework when the phone \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. had just finished/ rang      B. had just finished/ had rung  
 C. just finished/ rang      D. just finished/ had rung
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ no difficulty in learning English since I \_\_\_\_\_ to learn it 6 years ago.  
 A. have had/ began      B. had had/ begin      C. had/ has begun      D. am having/ begin
13. At the moment John \_\_\_\_\_ his new car. He \_\_\_\_\_ his car on Sundays.  
 A. is washing/ often washes      B. was washing/ has often washed  
 C. has washed/ is often washing      D. washes/ often washed
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ them before the reception yesterday.  
 A. haven't met      B. hadn't met      C. didn't meet      D. wouldn't meet
15. We had just got out of the car when it \_\_\_\_\_ to set fire.  
 A. has begun      B. had begun      C. was beginning      D. began
16. When Martin \_\_\_\_\_ the car, he took it out for a drive.  
 A. was repairing      B. has repaired      C. had repaired      D. repaired
17. The man got out of the car, \_\_\_\_\_ round to the back and opened the boot.  
 A. walking      B. walked      C. walks      D. walk
18. I haven't heard from Maria \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. since many months before      B. for many months  
 C. for many months ago      D. since a long time
19. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ badly sick since he returned from abroad.  
 A. was      B. has been      C. had been      D. would be
20. Did you say that you \_\_\_\_\_ here only three days ago?  
 A. were coming      B. had come      C. have come      D. come

**UNIT 2: PERSONAL EXPERIENCES****PART A – READING****VOCABULARY**

Từ	Phân loại	Phát âm	Nghĩa
affect	v	/ə'fekt/	ảnh hưởng
appreciate	v	/ə'pri:ʃiət/	coi trọng, đánh giá cao
attitude	n	/'ætɪtju:d/	thái độ
confidence	n	/'kɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin, lòng tin
embarrassing	a	/ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/	ngượng ngùng, lúng túng
embrace	v	/ɪm'breɪs/	ôm, ôm ấp
floppy (hat)	a	/'flɒpi/	(mũ) mềm
glance at	v	/glɑ:ns ət/	liếc nhanh, nhìn qua
idol	n	/'aɪdl/	thần tượng
make a fuss	v	/meɪk ə fʌs/	làm âm ỉ lên

memorable	a	/'memərəbl/	đáng ghi nhớ
outlook	n	/'aʊtlʊk/	quan điểm, cách nhìn nhận
point	v	/pɔɪnt/	chỉ, hướng về
protect	v	/prə'tekt/	bảo vệ
scream	v	/skri:m/	kêu thét, la hét
sneaky	a	/'sni:ki/	vụng trộm, lén lút

*Read the passage and do the tasks below*

### **MY MOST EMBARRASSING EXPERIENCE**

My most embarrassing experience happened a few years ago, when I was a grade 9 student. In those days, my biggest dream was a red hat - a floppy cotton hat like the one my pop star idol wore in her video clip. I thought I would look great in it.

My father knew this, so on my birthday he gave me some money so that I could buy the hat for myself. I was extremely excited and decided to go to the shop at once. I got on the bus and sat down next to a schoolboy about my age. The boy glanced at me and turned away. There was a sneaky look on his face, but I didn't think much about it. I was busy imagining how I would look in the hat. After a while, I turned round and noticed that the boy's schoolbag was open. Inside it, I saw a wad of dollar notes exactly like the ones my father had given me. I quickly looked into my own bag - the notes had gone! I was sure that the boy was a thief. He had stolen my money. I didn't want to make a fuss, so I decided just to take my money back from the schoolboy's bag, without saying a word about it. So I carefully put my hand into the boy's bag, took the notes and put them in my own bag.

With the money, I bought the pretty hat of my dreams. When I got home, I showed it to my father.

“How did you pay for it?” he asked.

“With the money, you gave me for my birthday, of course. Dad,” I replied.

“Oh? What's that then?” he asked, as he pointed to a wad of dollar notes on the table.

Can you imagine how I felt then?

**Task 1. The words/ phrases in the box all appear in the passage. Use them to fill in the blanks in the sentences.**

*making a fuss*

*sneaky*

*glanced*

*embarrassing*

*idols*

1. The girl was so shy that she didn't look at him in the face. She just \_\_\_\_\_ at him and looked away.
2. She complains noisily about anything she doesn't like. She is the type of person who is always \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She was in a very \_\_\_\_\_ situation. She felt so stupid and didn't know what to say.
4. Teenagers nowadays often have their own \_\_\_\_\_ who they really love and imitate in different ways.
5. I don't like the look of that man. There is something \_\_\_\_\_ about him.

Task 2. Work in pairs. Put the pictures of the events (on page 22) in the order they happened in the story.



**Task 3. Work in pairs. Match the things you might have done or experienced in box A with how the experience might have affected you in box B.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. speaking English to a native English speaker 2. being seriously ill 3. travelling to other parts of the country 4. failing an exam 5. talking to a famous pop star	A.makes you love your country more B.teaches you a lesson and makes you study harder C. makes you appreciate your health more D. makes you more interested in learning English e. changes your attitude to pop stars

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

### I CAN TALK ABOUT MY TOWN

#### A. Buildings and places in a town /'bɪldɪŋ/ (page 91 – Wordskill)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. castle (n) /'kɑ:sl / 'kæsl/: thành trì, lâu đài        | 10. Buddhist (adj) /'bʊdɪst / 'bu:dist/: Phật giáo     |
| 2. palace (n) /'pæləs /: cung điện, lâu đài               | 11. mosque (n) /mɒsk / mɑ:sk/nhà thờ Hồi giáo          |
| 3. statue (n) / 'stætʃu:/: tượng                          | 12. Muslim (adj) / 'mʊzɪm / 'mʌzɪm/'muslim /: Hồi giáo |
| 4. square (n) / skweə/: hình vuông                        | 13. market (n) /'mɑ:kɪt /: chợ                         |
| 5. cathedral (n) /kə'thi:drəl /: nhà thờ lớn, thánh đường | 14. bridge (n) /brɪdʒ / cây cầu                        |
| 6. Christian (adj) / 'krɪstʃən/                           | 15. park (n) /pɑ:k /: công viên                        |
| 7. church (n) /tʃɜ:tʃ /: nhà thờ                          | 16. museum(n) /mju'zi:əm /: viện bảo tàng              |
| 8. temple (n) / 'templ/ đền thờ, miếu                     |  |
| 9. Hindu(adj) / 'hɪndu:/: Hindu giáo                      |  |

#### 2 Complete the sentences.

- My sister got married in our little church .
- I think Buddhists use that \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ is the best place to see the river.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ is the cheapest place to buy food.
  - You can learn about the history of the town in the local \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - You can see children playing in the \_\_\_\_\_ from my hotel window.
  - There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of Nelson Mandela in the main \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are both open to visitors from 10 until 5.
  - The square is a nice \_\_\_\_\_ to sit and watch people.

#### B. Facts (page 92 – Wordskill)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Medium-sized (adj.) /'mi:diəm saɪzd /: cỡ trung bình | 7. location (n) /ləu'keɪʃn/ : địa điểm                   |
| 2. fact (n) /fækt /thực tế                              | 8. population (n) /,pɒpju'leɪʃn / ,pɑ:pju'leɪʃn/: dân số |
| 3. size (n) / saɪz/kích cỡ                              | 9. over 1 mile : hơn 1 dặm                               |
| 4. city (n) /'sɪti/ thành phố                           | 10. just under /'ʌndə/: chỉ dưới (= just over: chỉ hơn)  |
| 5. town (n) /taʊn/thị trấn                              |  |
| 6. village (n) /'vɪlɪdʒ / : làng, xã                    |  |

11. modern (adj.) /'mɒdn/ 'mɑ:dərn/: hiện đại  
≠ old (adj) cũ, xưa

12. industrial (adj.) /ɪn'dʌstriəl / (thuộc ) công  
nghiệp

13. historic (adj.) /hɪ'stɔrɪk/ /hɪ'stɔ:ɪk/: có tính  
chất lịch sử

14. interesting (adj.) /'ɪnrəstɪŋ /: hấp dẫn

**4 Write the phrases in the correct columns.**

in the north-east ✓    on the coast    famous for historic buildings    over two million  
an industrial town    just under 50,000    on the River Duero    a small village  
south-west of the capital    about 3,000    a large city    a medium-sized town

Size	Location	Population	Interesting facts
	in the north-east		

**5 Complete the text about Turin.**

Turin is a large ► city \_\_\_\_\_, 140 km south-west (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Milan,  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ the north-west (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Italy. It is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the River Po  
and three other rivers. The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is just (6) \_\_\_\_\_ one million (in fact, it is  
908, 000). It is an (7) \_\_\_\_\_ city: the car makers, Fiat, are based here, for example, but it  
also has many (8) \_\_\_\_\_ buildings, including palaces and castles.

**C. Opinions (page 93 – Wordskill)**

- opinion (n) of /ə'pɪnjən/: ý kiến của, quan điểm của
- busy (adj) /'bɪzi/: bận rộn ≠ quiet (adj.) /'kwaɪət/: yên tĩnh
- crowded (adj.) /'kraʊdɪd/: đông đúc
- polluted (adj.) /pə'lju:tɪd/ #dirty (adj.) /'dɜ:ti/ô nhiễm, bẩn ≠ sạch sẽ ≠ clean (adj.) /kli:n/
- cosmopolitan (adj.) /,kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən / ,kɑ:zmə'pɑ:lɪtən/: toàn thế giới
- there's lots to do : có nhiều thứ để làm ≠ there's nothing to do: không có gì làm
- nightlife (n) /'naɪtlaɪf/cuộc sống về đêm
- safe (adj.) /seɪf/: an toàn ≠ dangerous (adj.) /'deɪndʒərəs/: nguy hiểm

**8 Complete the dialogue.**

A What's your ► opinion of Walton?

B Well, there are people from all over the world, so it's very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ – I love that.

A Yes, but is it safe?

B Well, every city is a bit (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at night, but there's a lot to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ here, and the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is very good – lots of bars and clubs.

A And is it very busy in the centre?

B It's OK on weekdays, but it gets very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekends, with all the tourists. The centre is also quite dirty; the river is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ because of the industry.

**WEEK 4 (27/9 -2/10):****UNIT 3: A PARTY****PART A – READING****VOCABULARY**

Từ	Phân loại	Phát âm	Nghĩa
anniversary	n	/,æni'vɜ:səri/	ngày kỉ niệm
blow out	v	/bləʊ aʊt/	thổi tắt, dập tắt
celebrate	v	/'selɪbreɪt/	làm lễ kỉ niệm
childish	a	/'tʃaɪldɪʃ/	của trẻ con, như trẻ con
clap	v	/klæp/	vỗ (tay)
cosy	a	/'kəʊzi/	ấm cúng
enthusiastic	a	/ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪk/	hăng hái, nhiệt tình
helicopter	n	/'helɪkɒptə(r)/	máy bay trực thăng
host	n	/həʊst/	chủ nhà (nam)
hostess	n	/'həʊstəs/	chủ nhà (nữ)

icing	n	/'aɪsɪŋ/	lớp kem phủ trên mặt bánh
milestone	n	/'maɪlstəʊn/	sự kiện quan trọng, mốc quan trọng (trong đời ai)
New Year's Eve	n		giao thừa
party-goer	n	/'pɑ:ti ɡəʊə(r)/	người đi dự tiệc
refreshments	n	/'rɪ' freʃmənts/	món ăn nhẹ

**Read the passage and do the task below**

**A.** It is Lisa's birthday. She is seven years old today, and her family and friends are at her birthday party. On the table is a birthday cake with seven candles, one for each year. People sing 'Happy Birthday' to Lisa:

Happy birthday to you!

Happy birthday to you!

Happy birthday, dear Lisa!

Happy birthday to you!

When they finish singing, Lisa blows out the candles on the cake. Then everybody eats cake and ice cream. After that, Lisa opens her birthday cards and presents. Her family and friends give her toys and clothes for her birthday.

In the United States, people of all ages celebrate birthdays. But when an adult has a birthday, there are not a lot of candles on the birthday cake. Many Americans over the age of 30 don't like to talk about their age. Some people joke every year. "I'm 29 years old today." Perhaps they do not want to be any older.

**B.** Rosa and Luis are having a party, too. But it is not a birthday party. It is an anniversary party. Fifty years ago, Rosa and Luis got married. Today their family and friends are giving them a party. Everyone

eats some cake and says “Happy Anniversary!” to Rosa and Luis. People also give cards and gifts to the anniversary couple.

Most married couples in the United States celebrate wedding anniversaries each year. Husbands and wives give flowers or gifts to each other. They often have a quiet dinner at home or at a restaurant. They usually don’t have a big party.

But the 25th and the 50th wedding anniversaries are special. People call the 25th the “silver anniversary” and the 50th the “golden anniversary.” These anniversaries mark the milestones of a happy and lasting relationship between married couples. Rosa and Luis are happy to be together for their golden anniversary.

**Task 2. Work with a partner, in each of the following sentences, there is one word which is not true according to the reading passage. Underline the wrong word and provide the correct one.**

1. Lisa's family and her friends are at her eighth birthday party.
2. Everyone makes cake and ice cream at the birthday party
3. Lisa opens birthday cards and book from her family and friends.
4. Many Americans over the age of 30 don’t like to talk about their anniversaries.
5. Fifty months ago. Rosa and Luis got married.
6. People call the 5<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary: the "Golden anniversary".
7. Rose and Luis are happy to be together for their silver anniversary

## GRAMMAR : Infinitive and gerund

### (Động từ nguyên mẫu và thêm -ing)

#### A. Infinitives (Động từ nguyên mẫu)

##### 1. Infinitive with to (Động từ nguyên mẫu có to)

###### 1.1. Sau túc từ của động từ:

E.g: The teacher told me to do this exercise. (Thầy bảo tôi làm bài tập này.)

S            V    O    to V



advise (khuyên), allow, permit (cho phép), ask (yêu cầu)  
invite (mời), tell (bảo, kể), order (ra lệnh), ...

###### 1.2. Sau một số tính từ:

able (có thể), unable (không thể), happy (vui vẻ), delighted (vui mừng), easy (dễ), lovely (thú vị, hay), glad (vui), sorry (tiếc), anxious (nóng lòng), contented (bằng lòng), afraid (sợ), eager (háo hức), amazed (ngạc nhiên), pleased (hài lòng), disappointed (thất vọng), surprised (ngạc nhiên), certain (chắc chắn), willing (sẵn lòng), ...

E.g: I am glad to know you are successful. (Tôi vui khi biết bạn thành công.)

S    be    adj    to V

###### 1.3. Trong cấu trúc: S + be + too + adj + to V..... (quá ... nên không thể ...)

E.g: He is too old to run fast. (Ông ấy quá già nên không thể chạy nhanh.)

S    be    too    adj    to V

**1.4. Sau một số động từ:** want (muốn), expect (mong chờ, kỳ vọng), refuse (từ chối), hope (hy vọng), decide (quyết định), agree (đồng ý), plan (dự định), would like (muốn), fail (thất bại, hỏng), learn (học), afford (có đủ khả năng/điều kiện), manage (xoay sở), demand (đòi hỏi, yêu cầu), prepare (chuẩn bị), promise (hứa), wish (ao ước), begin/start (bắt đầu), mean (định), ...

E.g: They want to make friends with me. (Họ muốn kết bạn với tôi.)

S    V    to V

##### 2. Infinitive without to (Động từ nguyên mẫu không có to)

**2.1 Sau các động từ:** can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to, have to, would rather, had better

E.g: He can speak three languages. (Anh ta có thể nói ba thứ tiếng.)

###### 2.2 Sau túc từ của động từ:

E.g: I watched them get out of the car. (Tôi thấy họ ra khỏi xe hơi.)

Một số V: feel (cảm thấy), hear (nghe), see (gặp), watch (thấy), smell (ngửi thấy), make (bắt buộc), let (để cho)

## **B. Gerund = V-ing (Danh động từ)**

### **1. Sau một số động từ:**

enjoy (thích, thưởng thức), finish (hoàn thành), postpone (trì hoãn), avoid (tránh), keep (vẫn còn, tiếp tục), practise (thực hành), miss (bỏ lỡ), spend (tiêu xài, trải qua), allow/permit (cho phép), advise (khuyên), recommend (đề nghị, khuyên bảo), give up (từ bỏ), suggest (đề nghị), deny (từ chối), consider (xem xét), quit (rời bỏ), dislike (không thích), can't help (không thể không), risk (mạo hiểm), mention (đề cập), mind (phiền), ...

E.g: She enjoys listening to music. (Cô ấy thích nghe nhạc.)

V V-ing

### **2. Sau giới từ:**

in, on, at, about, for, from, ...

E.g: My father is keen on watching T.V in the evening.

## **PRACTICE**

### **EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1. I didn't have enough time \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my work yesterday.
2. He refused \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) her \_\_\_\_\_ (think) for herself.
3. I was relieved \_\_\_\_\_ (find out) that I had passed the exam.
4. She lets her children \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) up very late.
5. They can't afford (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ that house.
6. We both heard him \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that he was leaving.
7. I couldn't understand what the passage said, so I had my friend \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) it for me.
8. It's important \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the meeting on time.
9. There are too many people here for me \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to all of them.
10. It took ages \_\_\_\_\_ (download) the pictures from the Internet.
11. Whenever I have free time, I like \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ (practice).
12. She sent me an e- mail \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) me that the meeting had been canceled.
13. Would you mind (lend) \_\_\_\_\_ me your pocket calculator?
14. She is looking forward to (receive) \_\_\_\_\_ her parents' letter from Italy.

15. I want to travel because I enjoy (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ people and (see) \_\_\_\_\_ new places.
16. Would you like (make) \_\_\_\_\_ me some tea?
17. Before (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school, he stopped by at his friend's.
18. I suggest (do) \_\_\_\_\_ more exercises in this book.
19. She dreamed of (have) \_\_\_\_\_ her 18th birthday party held on a luxury boat.
20. Would you like (make) \_\_\_\_\_ me some tea?

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer.**

1. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. repair                      B. to repair                      C. repairing                      D. repaired
2. It's possible \_\_\_\_\_ a train across Canada.  
 A. take                      B. to take                      C. taking                      D. to be taken.
3. Now that we've finished painting the house, there is nothing left \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. to do                      B. for doing                      C. to be done                      D. for being
4. Before we leave, let's have Shelley \_\_\_\_\_ a map for us so we won't get lost.  
 A. draw                      B. to draw                      C. drawing                      D. drawn
5. I can hear a cat \_\_\_\_\_ at the window.  
 A. scratches                      B. to scratch                      C. scratching                      D. was scratching
6. I think your mother should let you \_\_\_\_\_ your own mind.  
 A. make up                      B. to make up                      C. making up                      D. made up
7. The police never found the money \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery.  
 A. stealing                      B. be stolen                      C. steal                      D. stolen
8. Do you know what made so many people \_\_\_\_\_ their home?  
 A. evacuate                      B. to evacuate                      C. evacuated                      D. be evacuated
9. \_\_\_\_\_ bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.  
 A. Make                      B. To make                      C. Making                      D. For make
10. We saw our favorite ballet \_\_\_\_\_ at the theater last night.  
 A. perform                      B. performing                      C. performed                      D. in performing
11. He was never heard \_\_\_\_\_ "thank you" in his life.  
 A. say                      B. to say                      C. saying                      D. said
12. I was delighted \_\_\_\_\_ my old friends again.

- A. to see                      B. seeing                      C. seen                      D. to be seen
13. \_\_\_\_\_ to friends is nice but \_\_\_\_\_ alone is also enjoyable.  
A. Talk/ to be                      B. To talk/ be                      C. Talk/ be                      D. Talking/ being.
14. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ to Elvis than the Beatles.  
A. listen                      B. to listen                      C. listening                      D. listened
15. I can make myself \_\_\_\_\_ pretty well in English.  
A. understand                      B. to understand                      C. understanding                      D. understood
16. He finds it \_\_\_\_\_ lasting friendships.  
A. difficult to make                      B. difficulty in making  
C. is difficult to make                      D. difficult making
17. The aim of the culture festival is \_\_\_\_\_ friendship between the two countries.  
A. promote                      B. promoting                      C. to promote                      D. being promoted
18. How can you let such a silly incident \_\_\_\_\_ your friendship?  
A. wreck                      B. to wreck                      C. wrecking                      D. that wrecks
19. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.  
A. having                      B. to have                      C. having had                      D. for having
20. The exam is coming so the teachers make their students \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. study                      B. to study                      C. studying                      D. studied

## C. PASSIVE INFINITIVES AND GERUND

### 1. Passive infinitive

**FORM:** to be + V3/ed

Dùng với nghĩa bị động. Khi làm bài, cần lưu ý nghĩa của câu là chủ động (V + to V) hay bị động (V + to be + V3/ed).

E.g: They *want* to be invited to the party. (Họ muốn được mời dự tiệc.)

SAI: They *want* to invite to the party. (Họ muốn mời đến dự tiệc.)

Câu này SAI vì người đọc không rõ họ muốn mời ai. Trong câu trên, họ được mời (= ai đó mời họ), nghĩa đã rõ ràng.

### 2. Passive gerund (being + V3/ed)

Dùng với nghĩa bị động. Khi làm bài, cần lưu ý nghĩa của câu là chủ động (V + V-ing) hay bị động (V+being+ V3/ed).

E.g: I *disliked* being taken to the zoo when I was a child.

(Khi còn nhỏ, tôi không thích được dẫn đi vườn bách thú.)

SAI: I disliked taking to the zoo when I was a child.

(Khi còn nhỏ, tôi không thích dẫn đi vườn bách thú.)

Câu này SAI vì người đọc không rõ tôi không thích dẫn ai. Trong câu trên, tôi được dẫn (= ai đó dẫn tôi), nghĩa đã rõ ràng.

\* **LƯU Ý:** Sau giới từ (in, on, at, about, for, from, ...), vẫn dùng “being + V-ing” khi muốn diễn đạt với nghĩa bị động.

## PRACTICE

### EXERCISE 1: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets in infinitive and gerund (Active or Passive)

1. The room must (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. He is asking (allow) \_\_\_\_\_ into Britain.
3. I don't mind (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ low wages at first.
4. Nadia was given a scholarship. She is fortunate. Nadia is fortune (give) \_\_\_\_\_ a scholarship.
5. I was told the news by someone. I appreciate that. I appreciate (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ the news.
6. I remember (take) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo when I was a child.
7. We managed (climb) \_\_\_\_\_ over the wall without (see) \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Isabel expected (admit) \_\_\_\_\_ to the university, but she wasn't.
9. The tin opener seems (design) \_\_\_\_\_ for left- handed people.
10. When the police first questioned him, Wayne denied (involve) \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. I expected (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, but I wasn't.
12. Instead of (excite) \_\_\_\_\_ about the good news, Tom seemed to be indifferent.
13. The new students hope(include) \_\_\_\_\_ in many of the school's social activities.
14. Jack got into trouble when he refused (open) \_\_\_\_\_ his briefcase for the customs officer.
15. Barbara didn't mention (concern) \_\_\_\_\_ about her progress report at work, but I'm sure she is.
16. You'd better save some money for a rainy day. You can't count on (rescue) \_\_\_\_\_ by your parents every time you get into financial difficulty.
17. Please forgive me. I didn't mean (upset) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
18. The children agreed (divide) \_\_\_\_\_ the candy equally.
19. I expect (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport by my uncle.
20. They are whispering to avoid (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ by their friends.

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answer.**

1. The new students hope \_\_\_\_\_ in many of the school's social activities.  
A. to include      B. to be included      C. including      D. being included
2. Doesn't Mr. Jone mind \_\_\_\_\_ at home if his patients need his help?  
A. to call      B. to be called      C. calling      D. being called
3. After their children had grown up, they decided \_\_\_\_\_ to a condominium in the city.  
A. to move      B. to be moved      C. moving      D. being moved
4. Let's leave early. We can't risk \_\_\_\_\_ in heavy traffic during rush hour.  
A. to hold up      B. to be held up      C. holding up      D. being held up
5. She resented \_\_\_\_\_ to make tea for everyone at the meeting.  
A. to ask      B. to be asked      C. asking      D. being asked
6. The police warned everybody \_\_\_\_\_ inside with their windows closed.  
A. to stay      B. to be stay      C. staying      D. being stayed
7. Many reliable methods of storing information tended \_\_\_\_\_ when computer arrived.  
A. to forget      B. to be forgotten      C. forgetting      D. being forgotten
8. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo when I was a child.  
A. to take      B. to be taken      C. taking      D. being taking
9. Are you sure you told me about the party? I don't recall \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
A. having told      B. to have told      C. having been told      D. to have been told
10. Jim wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ Jane to his birthday party last night.  
A. invited      B. would invite      C. have invited      D. had invited
11. I expect \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport by my uncle.  
A. to meet      B. to be met      C. meet      D. meeting
12. I expected \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, but I wasn't.  
A. to invite      B. to be invited      C. invited      D. inviting
13. The tin opener seems \_\_\_\_\_ for left- handed people.  
A. to design      B. to be designed      C. designing      D. being designed
14. Daisy expected \_\_\_\_\_ to the university, but she wasn't.  
A. to admit      B. to be admitted      C. admitting      D. being admitted
15. When the police first questioned him, Joe denied \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery.  
A. to involve      B. to be involved      C. involving      D. being involved
16. He managed to climb over the wall without \_\_\_\_\_ .

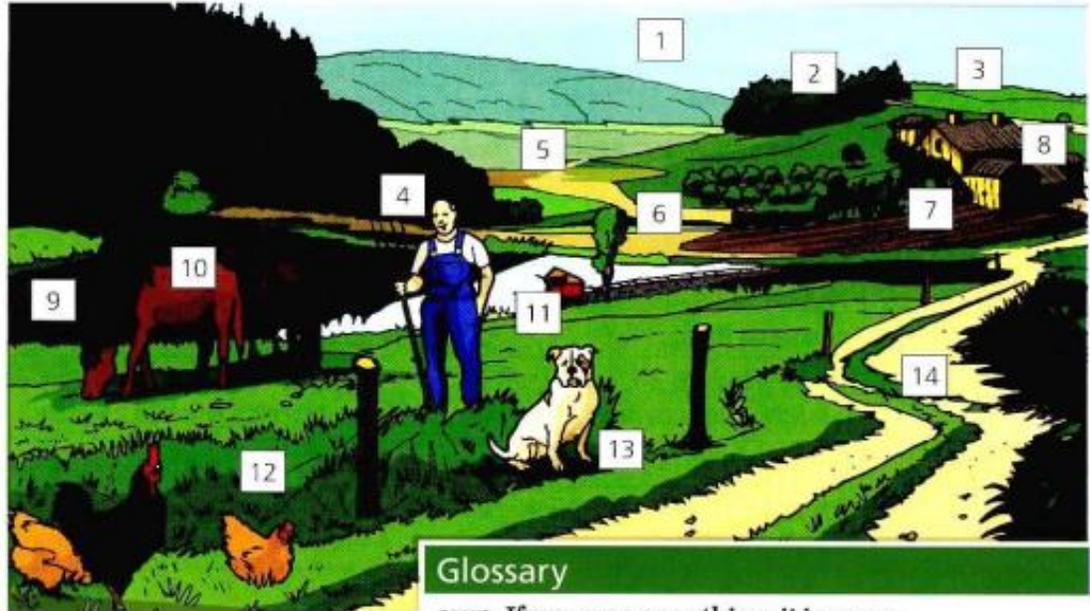
- A. seen                      B. to seen                      C. being seen                      D. seeing
17. My parents appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ the thank-you note you sent them.  
A. to receive                      B. to be received                      C. receiving                      D. being received
18. I've got some letters \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. to write                      B. to be written                      C. to be write                      D. written
19. The letters are \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. to be written                      B. to written                      C. written                      D. to write
20. There's a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to do                      B. do                      C. did                      D. be done

**SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY****I CAN DESCRIBE MY COUNTRYSIDE****A. On the farm (page 94 – Wordskill)**

1. sky (n): bầu trời
2. wood (n) /wud/: gỗ
3. hill (n) đồi
4. farmer (n) /'fɑ:mə/: nông dân
5. valley (n) /'væli/: thung lũng
6. tree (n) cây cối
7. field (n): đồng ruộng, cánh đồng
8. farm (n): nông trại
9. lake (n) hồ
10. horse (n) ngựa
11. boat (n); tàu thuyền
12. grass (n) cỏ
13. dog (n):
14. path (n): đường mòn
15. own (v): tự làm chủ
16. grow (v): mọc lên
17. a few : một ít
18. crop (n): vụ mùa

## A On the farm

- 1 sky
- 2 wood
- 3 hill
- 4 farmer
- 5 valley
- 6 tree
- 7 field
- 8 farm  
(the house and fields)
- 9 lake
- 10 horse
- 11 boat
- 12 grass
- 13 dog
- 14 path



### Glossary

**own** If you own something, it is yours.

**grow** Farmers grow potatoes, rice, etc. to sell.

**a few** some; not a lot

**crop** a plant a farmer grows and sells, e.g. rice, apples

Jack Robson is a farmer. He **owns** Eatwell Farm. He **grows** fruit and **a few** other crops.

### 1 Look at the picture and the text. True or false? Write T or F.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ▶ There's a lake near the trees. <u>T</u> | 5 The dog lives on the farm. _____     |
| 1 There is nothing in the field. _____    | 6 The horse is eating the grass. _____ |
| 2 The farmer's in the boat. _____         | 7 The sky's grey. _____                |
| 3 The path goes to the lake. _____        | 8 There are a lot of chickens. _____   |
| 4 The wood is on the hill. _____          | 9 The farmer grows fruit. _____        |

## B. In the countryside (page 95 – Wordskill)

1. alone (adj) /ə'ləʊn/: một mình, cô đơn
2. lonely (adj) /'ləʊnli/: vắng vẻ, hiu quạnh
3. area (n) /'eəriə/: vùng, khu vực
4. the countryside (n) /'kʌntrisaɪd/: miền quê, miền nông thôn
5. bird(n): con chim
6. wonderful (adj.) /'wʌndəfl/: kỳ diệu ≠ terrible (adj) /'terəbl/: khủng khiếp, kinh khủng
7. flower (n) /'flaʊə/: bông hoa
8. fresh food /fu:ʃd/:

9. healthy (adj.) /'helθi/khỏe mạnh
10. public transport /'pʌblɪk 'trænspɔ:t/phương tiện công cộng
11. bike (n) = bicycle (n) /'baɪsɪkl/ => E.g: ride a bike #go somewhere by bike
12. look after # take care of (v): chăm sóc

I live **alone** in a beautiful **area** in **the countryside**. In the mornings, it is so quiet, I sit and listen to the **birds** – it's **wonderful**. I've got a garden with lots of **flowers** and I grow all my fruit and vegetables, so I only eat **fresh food**, which is very **healthy**. The big problem is that **public transport** is **terrible**, but I've got a **bike** if I need to go to town. And it's a bit **lonely** too, but I can always talk to Jack at Eatwell Farm, and sometimes I **look after** his chickens for him.

- 5 Is the meaning of the underlined words/phrases the same or different? Write *S* or *D*.

▶	We always use public transport/the buses and trains here.	S
1	These carrots are fresh/clean.	
2	She's looking at/looking after the dog.	
3	I think city life is wonderful/terrible.	
4	Have you got a bike/bicycle?	
5	Are you alone/lonely at the moment?	
6	She's healthy/very well.	
7	He lives in the countryside/on a farm.	
8	He rides his bike to work/goes to work by bike.	

**spotlight** *alone and lonely*

**Alone** and **lonely** mean 'not with other people'. If you are **lonely**, you aren't happy about it. If you are **alone**, you can be happy or unhappy.

*She likes living **alone**.* NOT *She likes living **lonely**.*

*She's **lonely**.* = She would like to have more friends.

- 6 Correct the spelling mistakes. Be careful: some sentences have two mistakes.

**ABOUT YOU**

- ▶ I sometimes have to look afer children. after      I look after my children every day.
- 1 I often buy floweres. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I love the contryside. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm very helthy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I see lots of brids in my aerea. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Our public transporte is wonderfull. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I'm often alon in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I eat fraish fruit every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I never feel lonley. \_\_\_\_\_