**Tiếng Anh Thuế- BÀI GIẢNG LỚP THUẾ 3**

BUỔI HỌC SỐ 1 NGÀY 02/10/2020

**B. Cùng động từ, khác dạng về thời/ Finite and Non-finite verbs (cấu trúc của động từ) / Phrasal verbs (Động từ có giới từ)**

1. “Where …………………… ?” “In London.”

**a. were you born**  b. are you born

c. have you been born c. did you born

**To be born** (v) được sinh ra

2. Nam ………………. to school alone if Tam doesn’t come.

a. goes **b. will go** c. had gone d. went

3.We ……………. do everything we can to help you!

a. do **b. shall do** c. would do d. had done

Lời hứa được diễn tả dùng thời tương lai đơn: Will/ shall + do sth

4. I’ll have Mary …………… the umbrella to you immediately.

**a. take** b. to take c. taking d. took

* Have sbd do sth: nhờ ai/thuê ai làm gì

= get sbd to do sth

5. His daughter nearly fell off the ladder. She nearly …………….

a. fell in b. fell over **c. fell down** d. fell away

6. …………….. what he *is saying*?

**a. Do you understand** b. Did you understand

c. You understand d. You understood

7. I wish I ……………. a famous singer.

a. am b. was c. will be **d. were**

* Hope/ expect/ wish + sth/ to do sth: hy vọng/ hy vọng/ mong ước

*We all* ***hope/ expect a vaccine*** *for Covid 19.*

*We all* ***hope/ expect to produce*** *enough vaccine for Covid 19.*

*We all* ***wish/ wish to have*** *a good health.*

*I wish to be a billionaire.*

* Hope/ expect + (that) + chủ ngữ + will + V(nguyên thể)

*We hope/ expect that all of us* ***will pass*** *the English exam.*

* Wish (giả định) + (that) + chủ ngữ + V (quá khứ)

Với giả định mà dùng động từ “be”, ta chỉ dùng “were” , không dùng “~~was”~~

- I wish (that) I ***were*** a billionaire.

8. It’s 5 months since I **last (lần cuối làm gì)** …………… to her.

a. talk b. talking **c. talked** d. have talked

I haven’t talked to her for 5 months.

* Since (kể từ khi) = when + quá khứ đơn (mệnh đề điều kiện thời gian.

9. “Can we begin the test?” “We can’t ***unless*** the teacher ………… so.”

a. will say b. is saying c. shall say **d. says**

10. When was the **last time** she …………… her bedroom?

**a. cleaned** b. clean c. have cleaned d. are cleaning

11. Whose child …………… he **is**?

**a. do you think** b. have you thought

c. will you think d. were you thinking

12. I **felt** embarrassed when I …………… in front of the class.

a. stand up b. will stand up **c. stood up** d. are standing up

feel – felt – felt: cảm thấy

fall – fell – fallen: rơi/ ngã/ giảm

stand – stood – stood: - stand up

13. ……………. games without asking me for my permission.

**a. Do not play** b. Not play c. Won’t play d. Didn’t play

* Mệnh lệnh thức:

Khẳng định: Do sth /

Phủ định: Don’t do sth = Never do sth

14. Never ……………. too much wine.

**a. drink** b. have drunk c. to drink d. drinking

15. I am working. Please do (*thêm từ “do” để nhấn mạnh*)………… talking.

a. stopping b. stopped c. being stopped **d. stop**

* Please do sth: hãy làm gì

16. The new proposals for students loans should be ………

a. taking b. takes c. take **d. taken**

propose (v) đề xuất proposal*s* (n) những đề nghị/ đề xuất

take – took – taken

17. This time **next week** (vào thời gian này tuần tới), they ……………. to London.

**a. will be flying** b. will fly c. are flying d. have flown

- Tương lai tiếp diến: diễn tả hành động xảy ra tại thời điểm xác định (Cụ thể) trong tương lai

- Hiện tại tiếp diễn: hành động xảy ra tại thời điểm đang nói (bây giớ)

- Quá khứ tiếp diễn: diễn tả hành động xảy ra tại thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ

18. Now, let’s ………… the original with the copy.

a. comparing b. compares c. compared **d. compare (so sánh)**

- Let’s (Let us) + do sth

- let me do sth

- compare sth with sth: so sánh cái gì với cái gì

19. Let me ………….. a look at this picture.

a. had b. has c. is having **d. have**

20. My mother is *always* complaining *about* …………….. us from school.

a. to meet b. meeting c. to collect **d. collecting**

- Sau giới từ: Động từ + ing (danh động từ)

Ví dụ: *I am going to meet my wife at the airport*.

* Collect sbd *from* swh: đón ai từ đâu
* Meet sbd *in/ at* … + swh

1. **CÁC THỜI CƠ BẢN TRONG TIẾNG ANH**

**Bảng công thức cấu tạo động từ theo thời – Dạng câu chủ động**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Đơn | Tiếp diễn  Be + V-ing | Hoàn thành  Have + PII | Hoàn thành tiếp diễn |
| Hiện tại | I/you/we/they/ Danh từ số nhiều + động từ (nguyên thể)  She/he/it/ dtừ số it/ danh từ k đếm đc + động từ (*biến đổi*)  Có quy tăc: V+ s  Bất quy tắc: V + es | I – am;  You/we/they – are;  She/he/it – is  + V-ing | She/he/it – has + PII;  I/you/we/they - have + PII  PII = V + ed (có qtăc)  Bất qtắc: ***có bảng kèm*** | She/he/it – has + been + V-ing;  I/you/we/they - have + been +  V-ing |
| Quá khứ | Chủ ngữ + Đtừ (qkhứ): V + ed | I/she/he/it – was;  You/we/they – were  + V-ing | Chủ ngữ + Had + PII | Chủ ngữ + Had + been + V-ing |
| Tương lai | Chủ ngữ + will + V(nguyên thể) | Chủ ngữ + Will + be + V-ing | Chủ ngữ + Will + have + PII | Chủ ngữ + Will + have + been +  V-ing |

Hiện tại đơn

Chủ ngữ + V (hiện tại)

Hiện tại tiếp diễn Be + V-ing

(Be + V-ing) Chủ ngữ + am/are/is + V-ing

Chủ ngữ + V (hiện tại)

Hiện tại hoàn thành have + PII

(have + PII) Chủ ngữ + have/has + PII

Hiện tại hoàn thành: Chủ ngữ + have/has + **PII (cố định)**

Quá khứ hoàn thành: Chủ ngữ + had + PII

**Tương lai/ hoàn thành/ tiếp diễn**

**Will + V(nguyên thể**

**Have + PII**

Will + have + PII

Be + V-ing

Will + have + been + V-ing

**Bảng công thức cấu tạo động từ theo thời – Dạng câu bị động (Be + PII)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Đơn | Tiếp diễn | Hoàn thành | Hoàn thành tiếp diễn |
| Hiện tại | Am/are/is + PII | Am/are/is + being + PII | Have/has + been + PII | Have/has + been being + PII |
| Quá khứ | Was/were + PII | Was/were + being +PII | Had + been + PII | Had + been + being + PII |
| Tương lai | Will be + PII | Will be + being + PII | Will have + been + PII | Will have + been being + PII |

- Công thức cấu tạo

**- Trạng ngữ đi với thời**

**- Chức năng của thời: Dùng thời đó để diễn tả điều gì**

**1. PRESENT SIMPLE - HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN**

**A. Form – Công thức**

All verbs **(**except **to be** and **the modals)** follow this pattern**.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Câu khẳng định | Câu phủ định | Câu nghi vấn | Câu hỏi chung |
| **I**/you/we/they  Plural nouns (*danh từ số nhiều*) | Work | don’t work | Do they work…? | Wh- do they work …? |
| She/he/it  Singular nouns  (*danh từ số it*) + uncountables  (*danh từ không đếm được*) | Work**s** | Doesn’t work | Does she work …? | Wh- does she work …? |

* *Everyone* in our office ***arrives*** at work on time. – Mọi người trong văn phòng của chúng tôi đến nơi làm việc đúng giờ

**Các từ sau được coi như danh từ số it:**

Someone/ somebody/ anyone/ anybody/ everyone/ everybody/ something/ everything/ anything/ nothing/ no-one/ nobody

**NOTE**:

Chủ ngữ là ngôi thứ 3 số ít, danh từ số ít và không đếm được:

**► Động từ có quy tắc: “V + s”**

Example:

*She* ***learns*** *English very well.*

*My mother* ***travels*** *to work by her own car.*

**► Động từ bất quy tắc**:

* Verbs ending with “o, s, ss, sh, ch, x”: **“V + es”**

*He* ***goes*** *to work at 7am every day.*

*My father often* ***watches*** *TV in the evening.*

*She* ***does*** *a lot of typing at her office*.

Finish

* *My working day often finishes at 5 p.m.*
* Verbs ending with ‘y’: **“y → i + es”**

*He often* ***flies*** *to New York for business.*

*She* ***tries*** *her best to learn English.*

***Chú ý: stay – he stays/ play – he plays # fly, try, cry***

* *The baby often cries in the evening****.***

**B. Functions or uses - Chức năng**

**\* Hoạt động thường xảy ra, lặp đi lặp lại (hoạt động hàng ngày/ thường xuyên của tổ chức hay cá nhân)**

Examples:

* *IBM is the largest computer company in the world; it* ***manufactures*** *mainframes and PCs and* ***sells*** *its products all over the world*.
* *I usually* ***get to*** *the showroom at about 8.00 and I* ***have*** *a quick look at the post. The sales reps* ***arrive*** *at about 8.15 and we* ***open*** *at 8.30*.

**\* Facts** - **Thực tế luôn đúng như kết quả nghiên cứu khoa học hay hiện tượng thiên nhiên, vị trí địa lý, câu nhận xét chung (được đa số thừa nhận là đúng)**

Examples:

*The Earth* ***goes*** *around the Sun.*

*Superconductors* ***are*** *special materials that* ***conduct*** *electricity*.

*The USA is one of the richest countries in the world.*

*Vietnam is in Asia.*

*Vietnam shares the border with China, Laos, …*

\* **Programs and timetables** - Lịch trình/ chương trình/ thời gian biểu của các sự việc trong tương lai.

Examples:

*There* ***are*** *two flights to Tokyo next Thursday. There* ***is*** *a JAL flight that*

***leaves*** *Heathrow at 20.30 and* ***gets*** *in at 06.20, and there* ***is*** *a British*

*Airways flight that* ***departs*** *at 22.00 and* ***arrives*** *at 08.50.*

**C. Time expressions - Trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian**

* Chỉ mức độ tần số

Examples include:

*Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, /* ***rarely, not often, hardly ever, never (mang nghĩa phủ định)***

***Ví dụ: He hardly ever speaks English, so he can’t understand your words.***

*Terry Smith, the chief executive of Collins Stewart,* ***usually gets up*** *6 am. He takes the train to London and arrives at his office by 8 am. Lunch* ***is usually*** *a sandwich with some Japanese green leaf tea.*

Vị trí của trạng từ:

Trước mọi động từ: *I* ***often take*** *(I* ***don’t often take****) the Eurostar to*

*Brussels.*

Sau đtừ “*be”*: ***I’m usually*** *(****I’m not usually****) nervous before the presentation*

* Adverb phrases like *every (each) day, once a year, most of the time = usually, from time to time = sometimes = now and then* come at the beginning or end of the sentence.
* Each/ every + danh từ số ít
* Số lần + khoảng thời gian:

*Once a month/ twice a month (hai lần mỗi tháng)/ 3,4,… + times + a year*

*Once 2 months*

* *Terry Smith travels to his New York office once a month.*
* We also use the present simple after these **future time expressions (mệnh đề diễn tả điều kiện thời gian cho tương lai)**: *when, after, before, unless, in case, as soon as, until, by the time, the next time*

***When*** *I go to Paris, I will buy you some perfume.*

**2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS - HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN**

**A. Công thức**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Câu khẳng định | Câu phủ định | Câu nghi vấn | Câu hỏi chung |
| I | am + working  (I’m working) | am not working  (I’m not working) | are you working … ? | Wh- are you working … ? |
| You/ we/ they | are working  (we’re working) | are not (aren’t) working | Are they working … ? | Wh- are they working … ? |
| She/ he/ it | Is working  (he’s working) | Is not (isn’t) working | Is he working … ? | Wh- is he working … ? |

**B. Chức năng**

**\* Hành động diễn ra tại thời điểm đang nói**

*I’m afraid Mr. Jackson’s not available at the moment. He* ***is talking*** *to a customer on the other phone.*

Tại thời điểm đang nói – có các trạng ngữ: **at the moment/ at present/ now/ currently**

Look! (nhìn kìa) + mệnh đề đi sau là ở thời hiện tại tiếp diễn

Look! The train ***is coming.***

**\* Current projects – Công việc, dự án, … đang diễn ra/ đang dở dang**

*Barton’s is one of the largest local construction companies. At the moment we* ***are building*** *a new estate with 200 houses and we* ***are negotiating*** *with the council for the sale of development land in Boxley Wood.*

Negotiate with sbd : thương lượng/ đàm phán

Develop (v) – phát triển

Development (n) – sự phát triển

Sell (v) – bán

Sale (n) sự bán

**\* Temporary situations – Tình huống tạm thời**

*Mrs. Harding* ***organizes*** *our conferences. – tổ chức các hội nghị*

(The present simple is used because this is generally true)

*Mrs. Harding is away on maternity leave (****đang nghỉ sinh con),*** *so I* ***am organizing*** *them.*

(The present continuous is used because this is only true for a limited time)

**\* Slow changes – Thay đổi diễn ra từ từ (thường là biến đổi kinh tế, xã hội, …)**

*The* ***latest economic******statistics****- (số liệu thống kê kinh tế gần đây nhất) show that both unemployment and inflation* ***are falling****, and that the economy* ***is growing*** *at an annual rate of 2.6%.*

**\* Arrangements - Kế hoạch trong tương lai**

*What* ***are you doing*** *on Friday afternoon?* (What have you arranged to do?)

*I* ***am seeing*** *the accountants.* (I have arranged to see them.)

* **Always** + thời hiện tại tiếp diễn => diễn tả thói quen gây phiền toái/ khó chịu

Whenever he comes to see me, ***he is always complaining***.

**\* Diễn tả lời cảnh báo:**

**-** *We* ***are losing money*** *if we invest in that project. Chúng ta chắc chắn sẽ mất tiền nếu chúng ta đầu tư vào dự án ấy.*

**\* State verbs**

**Các động từ chỉ tình thái** thường không dùng ở dạng tiếp diễn mà dùng ở dạng đơn.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Verbs of thinking  (***nêu ý kiến)*** | **Believe –** tin rằng**, doubt –** nghi ngờ**, guess -**đoán**, imagine –** tưởng tượng, **know- biết rằng, realize –** nhận ra, nhận thấy**, suppose – cho rằng, understand – biết rằng** |
| Verbs of possession  (diễn tả sự sở hữu) | **belong to, have, own, possess – có/ sở hữu** |
| Verbs of the senses  (diễn tả cảm giác) | **Hear –** nghe như thế nào**, smell –** có mùi gì **, sound, taste-** có vị gì**, look –** trông như thế nào**, feel -** cảm thấy **+ adj** |
| Verbs of emotion  (diễn tả cảm xúc | **dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish** |
| Verbs of appearance | **appear, seem** |
| Others (Một số từ khác) | **contain, depend on, include, involve, mean, measure, weigh, notice, accept** |

* They **believe** that Covid 19 will disappear at the end of 2020.
* I **have** many books.
* This building **belongs to** the president. (sth + belong to + sdb) cái gì thuộc về ai
* Sbd + have/ own/ possess + sth: ai đó có/ sở hữu cái gì đó
* I **feel** (~~am feeling~~) a little bit tired/ very happy *now*.
* I **want** a glass of water now.
* This song **sounds** romantic.

**Exercise 1**

**Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.**

1. I …………….. (look at) the details on the screen now. – đang xem các thông tin chi tiết

**Am looking at**

2. I ………………(look at) the sales results in detail every month.

Look at

3. The production line ……………. (not, work) at weekend*s*. = every weekẹnd.

Doesn’t work/ ~~isn’t working~~

4. The production line ……………. (not, work) at the moment.

isn’t working

5. Yes, I agree. I ………….. (think) it’s a good idea.

Think => nêu ý kiến

6. Helen ………………. (stay) at the Astoria while she’s in Madrid **this month.**

Is staying

7. We ……………….. (take) a sample (mẫu hàng) for testing **once a day.**

Take

8. We ………………… (take) a big risk **if** we go ahead with the project.

Are taking (thể hiện lời cảnh báo)

9. They ……………….. (be) usually very flexible – linh hoạt - if we need to change the order.

are

10. Today, they ………are……… (be) flexible about giving us credit for a few more months.

*(Hôm nay họ linh hoạt về việc cho chúng tôi nợ thêm vài tháng nữa)*

**A. are** B. are being C. have been D. have been being

**Credit: tín dụng includes loans, mortgages, certificate of deposits, and so on.**

(Tín dụng bao gồm các khoản cho vay, vay có thế chấp, giấy vay nợ, v.v. )

**Exercise 2:** Choose the correct form of the verb depending on whether in this meaning it is an action or a state verb. If both the Present Continuous and the Present Simple tenses are possible, use the Present Continuous tense.

1. **a) Why are you smelling the soup?**  
      b) Why do you smell the soup?

**Smell + adj (động từ tình thái):** The soup smells delicious. (Bát súp có mùi thơm quá.)

**Smell + sth (hành động): ngửi cái gì**

1. a) She was feeling his arm on her shoulder.  
      **b) She felt his arm on her shoulder.**
2. a) Are you having an English dictionary?  
      **b) Do you have an English dictionary?**

**Các động từ:** *have a bath – tắm / have breakfast – ăn sáng***/ …** chỉ hành động

* *They are having dinner now.*

1. **a) What are you thinking about? (Đang nghĩ ngợi gì thế)**  
      b) What do you think about?
2. a) I am feeling much better today.  
   **b) I feel much better today.**
3. **a) What are you looking at?**  
      b) What do you look at?

Look + giới từ : chỉ hành động: look for – tìm kiếm/ look at – xem; nghiên cứu/ look after –chăm sóc

* *You* ***look*** *very beautiful today. – hôm nay trông bạn xinh thế.*

1. a) I am not hearing you.  
   **b) I can't hear you.**
2. a) What are you thinking of me?  
      **b) What do you think of/ about me? (Bạn nghĩ gì về tôi? – để hỏi ý kiến)**
3. a) I am feeling we should go home now.  
   **b) I feel/ think we should go home now.**
4. a) This bread is tasting funny.  
   **b) This bread tastes funny.**

**3. PAST SIMPLE – QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN**

**A. FORM:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Câu khẳng định | Câu phủ định | Câu nghi vấn | Câu hỏi chung |
| I/you/we/they  She/he/it  All nouns | S + V(past) | S + didn't + V(infinitive) | Did/Didn't + S + V(infinitive) | Wh- + did/didn't + S + V(infinitive) |

**\* Có quy tăc: V(infinitive) + ed**

**\* Bất quy tăc: (Bảng động từ bất quy tăc)**

*- I* ***went*** *to a very interesting presentation last week. (Bare infinitive: go)*

*- I* ***rang*** *her yesterday, but she* ***wasn't*** *in the office. (Bare infinitive: ring, be)*

**B. Chức năng:** hành động đã xảy ra hoàn toàn trong quá khứ

**C. Trạng ngữ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **with prepositions** | **without prepositions** |
| - at + 6 am/ the end of the year/ Christmas/ ...  - on + Monday/15th May/New Year's Day/ ...  - in + January/2009/the 1990s/summer/ ...  - during + the Second World War / ... | - yesterday/ yesterday morning/ last night/ - the day before yesterday/ ...  - last week/ month/ year/ summer/ decade/ century/ ...  - two weeks ago/ a few months ago/ ...  - When I was young |

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1**: Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences. Some of the sentences are positive statements, some are negative, and some are questions.

|  |
| --- |
| accept complain hire place realize study visit |

Accept sth: chấp nhận

Complain (v) about sth/ doing sth: phàn nàn

Hire (v) thuê + sbd / sth

Place (n) nơi chốn

Place sth + swh: để/ đặt cái gì ở đâu

Place with: đặt hàng

1. Oh, I'm sorry to disturb you. I *didn't realize* you had a visitor.

2. ......***Did........*** you ......***study............*** economics when you *were at university*?

3. She ...........***didn’t ........... .......accept***.............. the job because the salary *was too low*.

4. *Last week* a number of customers .........***complained***............ about slow services.

5. ..........***Did***......... you ........***visit***........ the Acropolis when *you were in* Greece?

6. I am writing with reference to the order (đơn đặt hàng) I .......***placed.............*** with you *last week*.

7. At *last year's launch party*, who ......***did...........*** you .........***.hire***.... to do the catering?

**Exercise 2:**

**Write in the missing form of each of the irregular verbs below. Each verb can be used with the expressions on the right.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| BARE INFINITIVE | PAST TENSE | EXPRESSIONS |
| run  do  make  ...........go.......  write  ......have.............  pay  ..........sell........ | ran  ..........did...........  ........made.............  went  ......wrote...............  had  ......paid................  sold | ... a business, ... out of something, ... up a bill  ... a job well, ... your best, ... business (with)  ... a profit, ... a mistake, ... a complaint  ... abroad, ... out for a meal, ... bankrupt  ... a letter, ... a report, ... out a cheque  ... lunch, ... a meeting, ... problems  ... by credit card, ... cash, ... in advance  ... something at a profit, ... at a loss, ... out |

Run a business: điều hành

Run out of sth: *hết sạch cái gì*: to finish, use, or sell all of something, so that there is none left:

* *I've run out of milk/money/ideas/patience.*
* *"Do you have any milk?" "Sorry, I've run out."*

Do a job well: làm tốt công việc

Do your best: cố gắng hết sức

Do business with sbd: làm ăn kinh doanh với ai = deal with sbd

Make a profit = make profits: có lãi > < make a loss: thua lỗ

Make a mistake: mắc lỗi

Make a complaint = complain

Go abroad: đi ra nước ngoài

Go out for a meal: đi ăn nhà hang

Go bankrupt: bị phá sản - bankruptcy (n) sự phá sản

**Choose a past tense form and one of the expressions above to complete the following sentences.**

1. He made some calls from his hotel room and *ran up* a large phone *bill*.

2. We .......***did business*** ................ with that company *a few years ago*, but then we stopped dealing with them.

3. The company lost money in its first year, but last year it ........***made a profit***.............. of $2,5m.

Lose – lost – lost: làm mất

4. He *couldn't* find a suitable job in his own country, so he ..........***went abroad***........... to look for work.

Write a letter: viết thư

Write a report: viết báo cáo

Write out a cheque: viết séc (để thanh toán)

5. When *the consultant* (nhóm tư vấn) had finished their study they ............***wrote a report***.......... for the directors, giving a list of recommendations.

Have lunch: ăn trưa

Have a meeting: đi họp

Have problems with sth : có/ gặp vấn đề với cái gì

6. The engineers (kỹ sự) ..........***had problems***........... with the gearbox, so they *made* some modifications to it.

Pay by credit card : thanh toán bằng thẻ tín dụng/

Pay cash

Pay (sth) in advance: trả trước

7. They didn't want cash (tiền mặt) or a cheque, so I ***............paid by credit card***.................

8. The product was very popular. We ......***sold out.........*** on the first day and ordered more stock.

Sell sth at a profit: bán cái gì đó có lãi

Sell sth at a loss: bán cái gì bị lỗ

Sell out: bán hết sạch

**4. PAST CONTINUOUS – QUÁ KHỨ TIẾP DIỄN**

**A. FORM – Công thức**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Câu khẳng định | Câu phủ định | Câu nghi vấn | Câu hỏi chung |
| I/she/he/it | was + working | was not (wasn't) working  (I’m not working) | was she working … ? | Wh- was she working … ? |
| You/ we/ they | were working  (we were working) | were not (weren't) working | Were they working … ? | Wh- were they working … ? |

**B. Chức năng.**

\* **Hành động đang xảy ra tại 1 thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.**

***At 3.15*** yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jansen ***was seeing*** some clients in London.

**\* Hành động bị xen ngang:**

*We* ***were discussing*** *our expansion plans* ***when*** *the chairman suddenly* ***announced*** *his resignation.*

We can rephrase this sentence using while + the past continuous:

***While*** *we* ***were discussing*** *our expansion plans, the chairman suddenly* ***announced*** *his resignation.*

\* **Sự phù hợp về thời**:

* *When the phone rang, I* ***was talking*** *to a client.*
* *When the phone rang, I* ***answered*** *it.*

**PRACTICE**

1. ***Choose the correct tense, simple past or past continuous.***

I (1) ***met****/was meeting* an old business colleague of mine while I (2) *travelled/****was travelling*** to New York for a conference. She (3) ***noticed****/ was noticing* me while I (4) *stood/* ***was standing*** in the queue at the airport check-in desk. We decided to travel together, and while we (5) *waited****/ were waiting*** for the flight to leave, we (6) ***realized*** */were realizing* that we were going to the same conference and staying at the same hotel. We talked about old times, and while we (7) *had/****were having*** lunch on the plane, she (8) ***said****/was saying* that she was going to look for a new job. I didn't think of it at the time, but later on when the plane (9) *came/* ***was coming*** in to land, I suddenly (10) ***remembered/****was remembering* that we had a vacancy for a lawyer. I told her about the terms and conditions, and later that evening, when we (11) *had/****were having*** dinner, she (12) ***accepted****/was accepting* the position.

**Exercise 2**

***In the following sentences, put one of the verbs in brackets into the past continuous, and the other verb into the simple past.***

1. (walk, notice) The security guard *noticed* the broken window while he *was walking* round the warehouse.

2. (go, meet) I first ........***met.............*** Mr. Rodriguez when I .....***was going***............. round Mexico on a marketing trip.

3. (interrupt, give) When she .........***was giving***................ her presentation, someone at the back of the room ...........***interrupted..........*** to ask a question.

4. (finalize, ring up) While my PA ...........***was finalizing...........*** arrangements for my trip to Brazil, the clients ............***rang up***............... to cancel the visit.

5. (notice, look) The auditors – kiểm toán viên ...........***noticed*** ............. a large unauthorized withdrawal when they ............***were looking***........... through the accounts.

6. (happen, clean) The worker who died ................. the chemical tank when the accident ..........................

7. (drop, take) One of the removal men .................... computer when he ................... it into my office.

8. (work, approach) A head hunter ........................ her when she ...................... for ICL.

PA: personal assistant

Final (Adj) – finally

Finalize (v) hoàn thiện

Withdraw (v) rút (tiền) + money from a bank account

Withdrawal (n) – sự rút tiền/ khoản tiền được rút

Look through (v) rà soát

**5. CÁC DẠNG TƯƠNG LAI**

**Phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa**: ***am/are/is + V-ing***, ***am/are/is + going to*** và ***will***:

* hiện tại tiếp diễn → kế hoạch (trừ **state verbs)**

*I'****m having*** *a meeting with the Export Manager on Thursday at 2.15.*

* *hiện tại tiếp diễn – diễn tả cảnh báo*
* ***am/are/is + going to* →** dự định

*I've made up my mind. I****'m going to*** *buy a BMW 730i.*

* ***am/are/is + going to* →** dự đoán chắc chắn

*It's already 34 degree Centigrate. It****'s going to*** *be very hot today.*

* ***Will →*** quyết định tức thì (cách xử lý tình huống trong hoàn cảnh nào đó)

*I wonder if Peter is back from his marketing trip.* ***I'll*** *give him a ring.*

* ***Will →*** lời hứa, đề nghị

*I'****ll*** *give you a hand with those boxes if you like.*

* ***Will →*** dự đoán chung (điều gì/ việc gì có thể xảy ra trong tương lai)

*In the next century, computers* ***will*** *play a vital role in everyone's life.*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1**: ***Will or present continuous?***

JENET: ***I've booked*** your flight and hotels for your trip to Ethiopia. You (1) *are leaving*  (leave) on the 18th at 6.30 a.m., and that means you (2) .......***are***.......... (be) in Addis Ababa late afternoon.

DAVID: What about hotels?

JENET: You (3) .......***are staying***......... (stay) at the Addis Ababa Hilton, and you (4) ....... ***are having*** ........ (have) to get a taxi there from the airport. Your first meeting is on Monday, and you (5) ...........***are seeing***............ (see) Mr. Haile Mariam from the Ministry of Agriculture at 10.30.

DAVID: (6) ..........***will I need***......... (I/need) any vaccinations?

JANET: I'm not sure, but leave it with me. I (7) .......***will phone***........ (phone) the travel agent, and I (8) ......***will let***.............. (let) you know what she says.

**Exercise 2:** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the future, using ***will*** or ***going***.

1. A: I'm afraid the fax machine isn't working.

B: Don't worry, it's not a very urgent letter. I *will post* (post) it. – gửi qua bưu điện

2. A: We've chosen a brand name for the new biscuits.

B: Really? What .........***are you going to call*** ............ (you/call) them?

Choose – chose – chosen (v) lựa chọn

3. A: Why *are you taking* the day off on Friday?

B: I ............***am going to look***............ (look) at a new house.

Take a day off (v): nghỉ phép

4. A: I'm afraid there's no sugar. Do you want a coffee without any?

B: No, I ..........***won’t have***......... (not have) one, thanks.

5. A: Have you decided what to do about improving the circulation of the magazine?

B: Yes, we ***.........are going to cut***............. (cut) the cover price by 10% as from October.

Decide to do sth: quyết định làm gì

Make a decision + on + sth/ doing sth

**6. PRESENT PERFECT - HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH**

**CÔNG THỨC: have/has + PII**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Câu khẳng định | Câu phủ định | Câu nghi vấn | Câu hỏi chung |
| I/you/we/they | have + taken | have not (haven't) taken | Have you taken...? | Wh- have you taken ... ? |
| she/he/it | has + taken | has not (hasn't) taken | Has he taken ... ? | Wh- has he taken ... ? |

**CHỨC NĂNG:**

- Diễn tả tình huống hiện tại là kết quả của điều gì đó đã xảy ra vào thời điểm không cụ thể trong quá khứ:

* *I* ***have given*** *your report to the MD. (managing director – giám đốc điều hành)*

(I gave him your report and he has it now.)

* *I* ***have sent*** *them the samples they wanted.*

(I sent them. They are in the post now.)

Trạng ngữ: ***just, already, ever***, ...

- **Just**: vừa mới

*I'm sorry, Mrs. Smith is not here. She has* ***just*** *left.*

- **Ever** and **never**: nói về kinh nghiệm trong cuộc sống – đã từng hay chưa từng:

***Have*** *you* ***ever worked*** *abroad? (*i.e., In all your life up to now)

*I* ***have never been*** *to America.* (i.e., Not in all my life up to now.)

Ví dụ:

* *“Ve nha di con” is the most interesting film I* ***have ever seen****.*

*= I have never seen such an interesting film like “Ve nha di con”*

Công thức:

So sánh hơn nhất (vế 1) + have ever + PII (vế 2)

= have never + PII + such + cụm danh từ

Cụm danh từ sau “such”

* Such + a (an) + adj + N (số ít)
* Such + adj + N (số nhiều + không đếm được)
* *Dan Brown’s novels are the most thrilling (ones) I have ever read.*

*= I have never read such thrilling novels like Dan Brown’s.*

Read – read – read

- **Already** and **yet:**

*They are getting on well with the new building. They* ***have already modernized*** *the warehouse, but they* ***haven't decorated*** *the reception area* ***yet****.*

***Have*** *you* ***talked*** *to Peter* ***yet****?*

*I* ***have not talked*** *to him* ***yet****.*

- **For** and **since: trả lời cho câu hỏi “How long?”**

**for** + (khoảng thời gian): ten minutes/ five days/ three months/ two years/ etc.

**since** + (mốc thời gian trong quá khứ) 10.15/ Monday/ the 18th/ last week/ 1990/ I left school/ etc.

**So sánh: quá khứ đơn ⬄ hiện tại hoàn thành đơn/ tiếp diễn**

*I have been with this company* ***for******six years****.*

*= I started to work for / to be with this company* ***6 years ago****.*

*I have been in computing* ***since*** *the beginning of 1989.*

*= I started to be in computing* ***at*** *the beginning of 1989.*

Start to do sth = start doing sth

**- Hành động đã hoàn thành trong thời gian vừa qua:**

*to date so far, up to now – cho đến nay,*

*recently, lately – gần đây, ,*

*in some recent years,*

*for over the past five years, , over the last three months,*

etc.”

***Over the past five years****, the capital returns – lợi nhuận - from many emerging Asian and Latin American stock markets* ***have been*** *substantially higher than those of developed world, as the chart shows.*

*For example, the market in Argentina* ***has risen*** *by 793% and Mexico* ***has increased*** *by 645%. In Asia, the booming market in Thailand* ***has gone up*** *by 364%, and investors in the Philippines* ***have seen*** *a return of 204%.*

**Present perfect: continuous and simple**

Khác nhau giữa hiện tại hoàn thành đơn và tiếp diễn:

* Hiện tại hoàn thành đơn nhấn mạnh vào kết quả của hành động, hành động có thể kết thúc hoặc chưa kết thúc ở hiện tại.
* Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn nhấn mạnh vào quá trinh và hành động chưa kết thúc ở hiện tại.

*They* ***have been producing*** *cars here for 10 years.*

(They started producing cars ***10 years ago***. They are still producing cars.)

*I* ***have been trying*** *to ring them all day.*

(I started trying to ring them this morning. I am still trying to ring them.)

Hiện tại hoàn thành đơn thường dùng với động từ tình thái (state verbs), hoặc diễn tả tình huống lâu dài.

*Ken* ***has been*** *in London since 9 o'clock this morning.* (NOT: *~~has been being~~* ...)

*I* ***have lived*** *in London all my life.* (NOT: *~~have been living~~* ...)

**So sánh giữa “live” – trong thời gian lâu dài**

**“stay” – trong thời gian ngắn**

**PRACTICE**

**1. Put the verbs into the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.**

1. We are thinking about opening an office in Tokyo, so I ............***have been learning***........... (learn) Japanese at evening classes for the last two months. – *suốt 2 tháng vừa qua*

2. By the way, I ............***have worked (đã xử lý xong)........*** (work) out those figures. They (figures – số liệu) are on your desk now.

3. Do you know where that order form – đơn đặt hàng- is? Peter ..............***has been looking***.......... (look) for it.

4. I'm sorry, I didn't know that you were here. ..........***Have you waited***........... (you/wait) long?

5. Since January, our turnover – doanh thu ...........***has increased***............ (increase) by 18%.

6. The film company is *a reasonable investment – khoản đầu tu hợp lý*. They ................. (make) four successful films.

7. The lawyers ........***have been looking***............ (look) through the contract, but they say they need another day to read it all.

8. We ...........***have been visiting............*** (visit) *potential sites – địa điểm tiềm năng* - for the new workshops, but we haven't found anything suitable yet.

Reason (n): lý do

Reasonable (adj) – hợp lý

Reasonable prices: giá cả hợp lý

Invest (v) đầu tư: invest sth in + sth/ into + swh

Investment (n) – sự đầu tư/ khoản đầu tư

Invest (v) to put money, effort, time, etc. into something to make a profit or get an advantage:

* *The institute will invest five million in the project.*
* *He's not certain whether to invest in the property market.- thị trường bất động sản*
* *You have all invested significant amounts of time and energy in making this project the success that it is.*

**7. PAST PERFECT – QUÁ KHỨ HOÀN THÀNH**

- **Công thức**: ***had + the past participle* (**PII**)**.

- **Chức năng: Hành động đã xảy ra trước hành động khác trong quá khứ**

1. *When I* ***arrived*** *at the office, the meeting* ***started.***

(I arrived at the office, and then the meeting started.)

2. *When I* ***arrived*** *at the office, the meeting* ***had started.***

(The meeting started before I got to the office. I was late.)

* Thường được dùng với các trạng ngữ: **just, already, never,** etc giống với thời hiện tại hoàn thành:

*I am nervous because I* ***have never given*** *a presentation.*

(I am about to give a presentation.)

*I was nervous because I* ***had never given*** *a presentation.*

(I gave a presentation yesterday.)

* Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 3**.**

*If his car* ***hadn’t broken down*** *he wouldn’t have been late for the meeting.*

**PRACTICE**

**Complete each of the following sentences in two ways, using *because + past perfect* and *so + simple past***.

1. When I left the office, the building was empty...

(everyone/go home) *because everyone had gone home.*

(I/lock the door) so *I locked the doors.*

2. When I arrived at the office the next morning, the place was in a terrible mess ...

(I/phone the police) .............*so I phoned the police*.............

(someone/break in) .................*because someone had broken in*.............

3. The chairman was in a very good mood – tâm trạng phấn khởi ...

(we/win/a major contract) ...........*because we had won* ...................

(we/open/a bottle of champagne) ..................*so we opened*

Win - won - won

4. The negotiators – các bên đàm phán - realized another meeting would be necessary ...

(they/not reach an agreement) ......................*because they hadn’t reached* ......

(they/got out/their diaries) ................*so they got out* ...............

5. I did not know their phone number ...

(I/call/Directory Enquiries) ..............................*so I called the* ..

(they/move/to new premises – cơ sở) ................*because they had moved to* ....................

6. The Marketing Manager's flight from Japan arrived late ...

(she/go/straight/home from the airport) .......................*so she went* …

(there/be/a security alert in Tokyo) ..................*because there had been* .........

**MINI TEST 1**

***1. Choose the best answer***

1. I …………. the book before my next birthday.

A. shall have finished B. will have finished C. have finished D. A & B

2. “Hello! …………. a cake?

A. Do you make B. Are you making C. Have you made D. B & C

3. He ………….. very quickly when I met him yesterday.

A. is walking B. would walk C. was walking D. B & C

4. “Why is she running away?” – “Because she ……. it is time for bed and …… to go.”

A**.** is knowing, isn’t wanting B. is knowing, doesn’t want

C. knows, does not want D. B & C

5. Yesterday I ……….. a new watch as my old one …………

A. bought, stolen B. bought, had been stolen

C. bought, would be stolen D. was buying, had been stolen

6. We ………… you tomorrow after you …………. your work.

A. will meet, will have finished B. will meet, have finished

C. meet, have finished D. are meeting, finish

7. He said he ………….. sorry he ………….. me so much trouble.

A. was, had given B. was, gave C. had been, would give D. was, was giving

8. I am sorry that I …….. you …… .. your pipe when you ……… to see me last Thursday.

A. did not know, had left, came B. did not know, left, came

C. had known, had left, came D. did not know, had left, had come

9. He ………….. so good to me when I was a boy, that to this day I …………. his kindness, and I hope that I ………………

A. was, didn’t forget, never will forget B. was, haven’t forgotten, will never forget

C. was, didn’t forget, never forget D. had been, didn’t forget, never will forget

10. He ………….. very hard lately.

A. is working B. was working C. has been working D. will have been working

11. By the end of last year, he …………. four Shakespeare plays and by next year he ………… two more.

A. read, will read B. had read, have read

C. read, will have read D. had read, will have read

12. I …………….. English for three years now.

A. am studying B. have been studying

C. will have been studying D. am to study

13. I …………. him for a very long time.

A. have been knowing B. have known C. know D. am knowing

14. This is the second time you ……… a cup; you ………. one yesterday.

A. broke, would broke B. broke, broke

C. have broken, have broken D. have broken, broke

15. Don’t come ………… I have finished lunch.

A. after B. as soos as C. since D. until

16. As soon as he …………….. $3,000, he will retire from business.

A. saves B. will save C. has saved D. will have saved

17. She …………… next month.

A. will be to marry B. is to be married

C. is about married D. is on the point to marry

18. They ………….. for Hue.

A. are going to leave B. are about to leave

C. are on the point of leaving D. All are correct

19. I ………… you are wrong.

A. am feeling B. am to feel C. felt D. feel

20. I ………..it is a stupid idea. He should stay where he is.

A. am thinking B. am going to think C. think D. have been thinking

(**TIẾP TỤC PHẦN B)**

21. Something …………….. right in *what he says*.

a. be b. would be c. being **d. is**

22. Can you tell Jack I …………… in a little late.

a. had been b. am being c. be **d. will be**

23. Please ……………. more slowly.

a. spoke **b. speak** c. speaking d. to speak

24. We shouldn’t ……………. them what they want.

**a. give**  b. gave c. to give d. had given

*(Chúng ta không nên đưa cho họ những gì họ muốn)*

**Động từ khuyết thiếu**: should, would, may, might, can, could, will, shall, … + V (nguyên thể)

Dạng phủ định: Modal verbs + not

Shouldn’t, wouldn’t, may not, might not, can’t, couldn’t, won’t,

25. How about …………… to Nha Trang?

a. travel **b. travelling**  c. to travel d. travels

**GIỚI TỪ + V-ing**

26. Remember ……………. the door before going to bed.

a. locking **b. to lock** c. locked d. not locking

- Remember to do sth = don’t forget to do sth:- nhớ làm gì/ đừng quên làm gì (nhắc nhở ai đó làm gì)

Remember + doing sth: nhớ là đã làm gì (nhớ về việc xảy ra trong quá khứ)

Remember sth: nhớ về cái gì

27. I am expected ………….. the result of last exam.

a. knowing **b. to know**  c. know d. knew

expect sth/ expect to do sth/

expect that + will + V(nguyên thể)

28. If you *didn’t follow* his advice, you …………. a fool. (Câu điều kiện loại 2)

a. will be b. shall be **c. would be**  d. would have been

Điều kiện loại 2: If + quá khứ + would + V (nguyên thể)

29. Nancy talks ***as if*** she ………….. everything. – Nancy nói như thể là cô ấy biết mọi thứ.

a. knows b. had known **c. knew** d. not know

**as if – như thể là => As if + quá khứ (diễn tả giả định)**

30. His father was so angry that he didn’t dare ………….

**a. to come** b. to coming c. coming d. came

come – came - come

Dare (v): to be brave enough to do something difficult or dangerous, or to be rude or silly enough to do something that you have no right to do: dám làm gì

* *I was going to ask if his dog was better, but I didn't dare in case she had died.*
* *Everyone in the office complains that he smells awful, but nobody* ***dares (to)*** *mention it to him.*
* *[ + infinitive without to ] I wouldn't* ***dare have*** *a party in my flat in case the neighbors complained. – Tôi không dám tổ chức tiệc trong căn hộ của tôi để đề phòng những người hàng xóm phàn nàn.*
* *Neighborhood – khu dân cư lân cận*
* *Dare you tell him the news?*
* *I don't dare think how much it's going to cost.*

Dare (to) + do sth: dám làm gì

31. Many things *which we can do now* couldn’t ………….. years ago.

a. do b. done c. being done **d. be done**

32. She would play well if she ……….. more.

**a. practiced** b. practices c. practicing d. practice

33. Tell me *what you ………….. on the way to school this morning*.

a. see **b. saw**  c. had seen d. seen

see – saw – seen

Tell sbd (about) + sth

34. She …………… eating since they arrived.

a. doesn’t finish **b. hasn’t finished** c. didn’t finish d. not finish

35. Since the time, the prices ………….. considerably.

**a. have risen** b. rose c. rise d. had risen

36. They were very strict. They wouldn’t let her daughter …………. back home after 10 p.m.

**a. come** b. coming c. came d. to come

let sbd/sth + do sth: cho phép ai đó/ cái gì đó làm gì

* *They agreed to let us live there rent-free.*
* *It isn't hygienic to let the cat sit on the dining table.*
* *We were asked to show some identification before the security guards would let us in.*
* *The dog's scratching at the door - shall I let him in?*
* *Kyle's mom lets him stay up late on the weekends.*

37. He wishes she …………. to him before she went and bought that house.

a. spoke b. have spoken **c. had spoken** d. would have spoken

38. When he was young, he used to …………. camping with his friends.

a. going b. went c. have gone **d. go**

- used to (v) + do sth: từng làm gì trong quá khứ

- used to + V (nguyên thể) – (*động từ khuyết thiếu*)

- Be/ get + used to (adj) + sth/ doing sth: quen với cái gì/ việc làm gì

Go + V-ing: go camping (đi cắm trại)/ go shopping (đi mua sắm)/ go fishing (đi câu cá)/ go cycling (đi xe đạp)/ go swimming/ …

39. You needn’t ……………back again./ You don’t need … **to come** …

a. came b. to come **c. come** d. coming

Ghi nhớ: “Need” có thể dùng như động từ khuyết thiếu hay như động từ thường: Có thể thêm trợ từ hoặc không thêm ở các dạng câu phủ định hay câu hỏi.

- need to do/ need do

Ví dụ:

* We ***don’t need to go*** to work on Sundays. – Chúng tôi không cần phải đi làm vào Chủ nhật.
* We ***needn’t go to*** work on Sundays.

Need + V-ing: cần được làm gì => diễn tả bị động

* *Your room is very dirty. It* ***needs cleaning.***

Have to (v) phải + V (nguyên thể)

* There is no ***need*** (n) to do sth: không cần phải làm gì.

40. Look! The people over there …………. in a queue ………. for their turn.

a. is standing / to wait b. stand / to wait

**c. are standing / to wait**  d. is standing / waiting

people (n): nhiều người (danh từ số nhiều) – a person: một người

BUỔI HỌC SỐ 2 NGÀY 03/10/2020

**BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH PHẦN B: cùng động từ nhưng khác dạng**

41. If you see Daisy, ………. you mind ………… her to meet me?

a. will ………… reminding b. will …………… to remind

**c. would ………… reminding** d. would ………… to remind

mind + V-ing

42. Dick ……. for Singapore as soon as **(when)** he …….. about your accident.

a. had left / was informed b. had left / had been informed

c. leaves/ has been informed **d. left / was informed**

leave (swh) for swh – left – left: rời nơi nào sang nơi nào

43. If he …………., please wake me up.

a. would come b. will come c. had come **d. comes**

Câu điều kiện loại 1:

If + hiện tại đơn/ hiện tại tiếp diễn/ hiện tại hoàn thành (vế điều kiên)

+ will + V (nguyên thể)/ please + do sth/ be going to + V (nguyên thể) – (Vế kết quả)

44. ………… at 3 p.m., John was thought ………… the suspect. (kẻ tình nghi)

a. Seen and left / be b. To be seen leaving / to be

c. **Seen leaving / to be** d. He seen and left / to be

(John was) seen leaving at 3 p.m

They saw John leaving at 3 p.m.

John was thought to be the suspect. = They thought that John was the suspect

Sử dụng các động từ tường thuật

Say/ think/ believe/ …

* *They believe that America* ***is*** *the richest country in the world.*
* *America is believed to be the richest country in the world*

1. **The participles (Phân từ)**

**1. The present participle – V-ing: Phân từ 1**

* Sau các động từ: **see, hear, feel, smell, listen to, notice (nhận thấy), watch (theo dõi), catch (bắt gặp) +** ai đó (*tân ngữ*) đang làm gì (V-ing- phân từ 1)

Ví dụ:

* I see him *passing* my house every day. (passing – he)

(Tôi nhìn thấy anh ấy đi ngang qua nhà tôi mỗi ngày)

* I often listen to them playing music. Tôi thường nghe họ chơi nhạc.
* Sau các động từ: **go, come, spend (time), waste (time), be busy**

Ví dụ:

* Let’s go dancing.

Go + shopping (đi mua sắm)/ camping – cắm trại/ fishing – câu đi/ cycling – đi đạp xe/ swimming – đi bơi/ …

Spend + time + doing sth: dành bao nhiêu thời gian làm gì.

* *Every day we waste much time browsing facebook.*
* *You should spend one hour learning English every day.*
* Trước hay sau danh từ, thay cho một mệnh đề tính ngữ:

Ví dụ:

* She tried to calm down the crying child. (the child *who was crying*.)
* He came up to the policeman (who was) standing at the corner.
* Thay thế cho một số mệnh đề trạng ngữ:

Ví dụ:

* *Coming up to the door* I found it locked. (= when I came …)
* *Having done my homework* I went out. (= After I had done …)
* *Being small* he went through the hole easily. (= Because he was small …)
* Trường hợp có 2 hoặc hơn 2 động từ của cùng một chủ ngữ:

Ví dụ:

* He stood at the door looking at the tree. (He stood and looked …)

**2. The past participle – V-ed: Phân từ 2**

* Sau động từ **see, hear** … với nghĩa bị động

Ví dụ:

* I saw the boy beaten.
* Sau “have, want, get” với nghĩa bị động

Ví dụ:

* I have my hair cut every month.

Chủ động:

have sbd do sth = get sbd to do sth: thuê/ nhờ ai làm gì

= sbd + do sth: ai đó làm gì

* I had the mechanic (người thợ cơ khí) repair my car yesterday.
* I got the mechanic to repair my car yesterday.
* The mechanic repaired my car yesterday.

Bị động:

* I had/ got my car repaired (PII) yesterday.

Want sbd to do sth (muốn ai đó làm gì) = Want + sth + done (PII)

* Trước hay sau danh từ, thay cho một mệnh đề tính ngữ:

Ví dụ:

* I read the letter (which was) written in English.
* The stolen watch was never found again. (= the watch which was stolen)
* Thay thế cho một số mệnh đề trạng ngữ:

Ví dụ:

* When (she was) asked, she didn’t answer.
* If (I am) asked I’ll tell the truth.
* Though (he was) forced to speak, he didn’t say a word.

MỘT SỐ LƯU Ý VỚI MỆNH ĐỀ PHÂN TỪ

1. Một mệnh đề phân từ có thể chỉ là một phân từ.

* *Everyone just stood there talking. (Mọi người chỉ đứng đó nói chuyện.)*

Cũng có thể có thêm tân ngữ hoặc trạng ngữ.

* *We saw a policeman chasing someone. (Chúng tôi thấy cảnh sát đang đuổi theo ai đó.)*
* *Cut (PII) above the right eye, the boxer was unable to continue. (Bị thương trúng mắt phải, võ sĩ quyền anh đó không thể tiếp tục được nữa.)*

- cut – cut – cut

2. Một phân từ đôi khi có thể có chủ ngữ.

* *The lights having gone out, we couldn't see a thing. (Mất điện, chúng tôi không thể thấy gì cả.)*
* *Because the lights had gone out, ……*

Nếu không có chủ ngữ ở đó, người ta có thể hiểu là mệnh đề phân từ có cùng chủ ngữ với mệnh đề chính.

* *The men sat round the table playing cards. (Những người đàn ông ngồi quanh bàn đang chơi bài.)*

Thường chủ ngữ được lược bỏ chính là chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề chính.

* *Walking across the field, we saw a plane flying past. (Khi đang đi qua cánh đồng, chúng tôi thấy có một máy bay bay ngang qua.)*

Ta không thể dùng mệnh đề chính mà không có we.

KHÔNG DÙNG Walking across the field, a plane flew past.

Câu này có nghĩa là máy bay đi ngang qua cánh đồng, điều này vô lí.

Hãy xem câu sau.

* *Sitting at a table, the band played for them.*

Câu này dễ bị hiểu lầm vì nó có thể mang nghĩa là ban nhạc đang ngồi ở bàn.

Câu sau là câu đúng:

* *Sitting at a table, they listened to the band. (Ngồi ở bàn, họ lắng nghe ban nhạc.)*

Ở đây chủ ngữ được ngầm hiểu là giống với chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính.

Nhưng đôi khi chủ ngữ ở 2 mệnh đề có thể khác nhau vì không dễ gây hiểu lầm.

* *Knowing how little time she had, this new delay infuriated her. (Biết còn rất ít thời gian,* sự trì hoãn thêm này khiến cô ấy bực bội.)
* *When adjusting the machine, the electricity supply should be disconnected. (Khi điều chỉnh* máy, nguồn điện nên được ngắt.)

Các chủ ngữ không cần giống nhau khi chúng ta dùng **following, considering, regard.**

* *Following the lecture, we were able to ask questions. (Sau bài giảng này chúng tôi có thể hỏi vài câu hỏi.)*
* *Considering the awful weather, our Open Day was a great success. (Xét đến yếu tố thời tiết xấu thì Open Day của chúng tôi đã thành công rực rỡ.)*
* *No action has been taken regarding your complaint. (Không có động thái gì liên quan đến* những phàn nàn của anh.)

45. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish ………. on earth *for ages and ages.*

a. existed b. are existing c. exists **d. have existed**

46. I ……………. her that much money.

a. oppose to lend b. oppose to lending

c. am opposed to lend **d. am opposed to lending**

be opposed to something/ doing sth: to disagree with something such as a plan or system (phản đối)

* *Most of us are opposed to the death penalty. – án tử hình*

Examples

* *I am opposed to a district-wide imposition of uniforms.*
* *It is a topic which raises strong emotions and 80% of the population are opposed to blood-sports.*
* *Most company bosses say they are opposed to employees working a lot of overtime.*

Impose/ levy + tax + on sth: đánh thuế vào cái gì = tax sth

Imposition (n) + of sth: việc áp dụng cái gì/ điều gì

* *Individual income tax is the tax imposed (which is imposed) on individual incomes.*

47. Lan ……………. to the hospital yesterday evening but nobody took her there.

a. could go b. would go **c. should (would) have gone**  d. must have gone

go to hospital: đi viện

48. Tom was a really intelligent boy when we were in high school. I still remember …………….. very intelligent and strange questions.

a. **his asking** b. asking him c. him to ask d. his being asked

remember sth

remember to do sth = don’t forget to do sth

remember doing sth

49. “Did you enjoy the film?” “Yes, but I don’t think the actors performed as well as they …………”

a. do b. have done c. **once did** d. did

50. I want ………… to her why we can’t go.

a. would explain b. explained **c. to explain** d. will explain

want to do sth: muốn làm gì

want sbd to do sth: muốn ai đó làm gì

explain (sth) to sbd: giải thích điều gì với ai.

51. There’s no need to get …………. just because I am a few minutes late.

**a. annoyed** b. annoying c. annoy d. annoys

If someone or something annoys you, it makes you fairly angry and impatient. – quấy rầy, làm phiền

* *Try making a note of the things which annoy you. [VERB noun]*
* *It annoyed me that I didn't have time to do more reading. [VERB noun that]*
* *It just annoyed me to hear him going on.*

52. He feels dizzy but he expects the feeling will pass …………… in a minute.

**a. off**  b. on c. by d. from

pass off/ pass by/ pass on

53. When I picked up my pen, I found that the nib (nắp bút)………..

a. broke **b. had broken**  c. has broken d. had been breaking

find – found – found:

* To find sth: tìm thấy # look for: tìm kiếm
* Find + that + mệnh đề: thấy rằng điều gì như thế nào
* Find + sth/ sbd + adj: thấy cái gì/ ai đó như thế nào

Ví dụ:

* *We find English very difficult to learn*.

Break

* To break sth: làm vỡ cái gì
* Sth break: cái gì bị hỏng/ vỡ

54. Our teacher appeared after we …………. for him for fifteen minutes.

a. was waiting b. have waited **c. had waited**  d. waiting

55. He confessed to …………. the bicycle.

a. steal **b. stealing** c. be stolen d. to steal

56. “You have been spending a great deal of money *lately*.” “You’re right. I need to …………….. on my expenses.”

a. cut out b. cut up **c. cut down** d. cut away

cut off: cắt toàn bộ

cut down: giảm

Confess (v) to admit that you have done something wrong or something that you feel guilty or bad about: **thú nhận, thú tội**

* *[ + that ] She confessed to her husband that she had sold her wedding ring.*
* *He confessed to sleeping/having slept through most of the movie.*
* *He has confessed to the murder.*
* *[ + (that) ] I have to confess (that) when I first met Reece I didn't think he was very bright.*

To confess to sbd – thú nhận với ai

To confess to sth/ doing sth : thú nhận về điều gì/ việc làm gì

Confession (n): the act of admitting that you have done something wrong or illegal:

* *I have a confession to make - I've lost that book you lent me.*
* *I can't ask for help. It feels like a confession of failure.*

41c 42d 43d 44c 45d 46d 47c 48a 49c 50c

51a 52a 53b 54c 55b 56c

Bị - mang nghĩa xấu/ được – mang nghĩa tốt

He was very sad when he got bad marks for the first semester.

He was very happy when he got good marks

If a machine or vehicle breaks down, it stops working:

* *Our car broke down and we had to push it off the road.*
* *The school bus broke down and had to be towed to the nearest garage.*
* *Oh no - has your washing machine broken down again?*
* *I'm worried that his car has broken down, or worse still, that he's had an accident.*
* *If the central heating breaks down again, I will refuse to pay the repair bill.*

**B. LOẠI TỪ (danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ)**

**1. NOUNS** – DANH TỪ

**1.1. Loại danh từ và chức năng**

***Có 4 loại danh từ như sau:***

Common nouns: *dog, man, table*

Proper nouns: *France, Madrid, Mrs Smith, Tom*

Abstract nouns: *beauty, charity, courage, fear, joy*

Collective nouns: *crowd, group, swarm, team, flock*

***Danh từ có thể có các chức năng trong câu:***

- Chủ ngữ đứng trước động từ: *Tom* arrived

- Thành phần bổ tố cho động từ “**be, become, seem”**: Tom is an *actor*.

- Tân ngữ đi sau động từ: I saw *Tom*.

- Tân ngữ đi sau giới từ: I spoke to *Tom*.

- Danh từ sau dạng sở hữu cách: Tom's *books.*

**Chức năng của danh từ trong câu:**

**-** là chủ ngữ trong câu

- là tân ngữ (trực tiếp hoặc gián tiêp)

- nằm trong cụm trạng ngữ (chỉ thời gian/ nơi chốn)

**1.2. Countables *&* Uncountables: Đếm được và không đếm được**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *We could see a* ***ship*** *in the distance.*  *Claire has only got one* ***sister****.*  *I've got a* ***problem*** *with the* ***car****.*  *Do you like these* ***photos?***  *I'm going out for five* ***minutes.*** | *Can I have some* ***water?***  *Shall we sit on the* ***grass?***  *The* ***money*** *is quite safe.*  *I love* ***music.***  *Would you like some* ***butter?*** |

**1.3. Singulars and Plurals: Số ít và số nhiều**

**Danh từ có quy tắc:** Danh từ số ít + s = Danh từ số nhiều

**Danh từ bất quy tắc:**

**a> Danh từ số ít kết thúc bằng “f” hoặc “fe”**

* **Bỏ f/fe, thêm ves**: a knife – knives, one half – two halves, my life – their lives, a wolf – wolves.
* **Giữ nguyên, thêm s**: one roof – roofs, a cliff – many cliffs, a safe – safes
* **Có thể giữ nguyên, cũng có thể bỏ f/fe thêm s:** a dwarf – the seven dwarfs/ dwarves, one wharf – a few wharfs/ wharves

**b> Danh từ có kết thúc bằng: “o, s, ss, sh, ch, x” ta cộng thêm “es” để trở thành danh từ số nhiều**

***Ví dụ*:** a potato – two potatoes, a watch – two watches, a box – two boxes, …

**c> Những danh từ số nhiều đặc biệt**

* a man – men
* a woman – women
* a person -- people    persons = individuals – các cá nhân

a people: một dân tộc – poeples

* a foot – feet
* a goose – geese
* a tooth – teeth
* a child – children
* an ox – oxen (castrated bulls)
* a brother – brethren (in church orders), brothers (in a family)
* a mouse – mice
* a louse – lice
* a die – dice (for playing games)

**Có rất nhiều danh từ có dạng số nhiều và số ít giống nhau như:**

* a sheep – sheep, a deer – deer, a moose – moose
* a fish – fish (fishes: dùng khi chỉ các loài cá khác nhau )
* a dozen – two dozen roses, a hundred – several hundred men (nhưng có thể nói: dozens of roses, hundreds of people)
* a TV series – many TV series,
* a means – two means
* a species – two species (loài)

**d> Danh từ luôn ở dạng số nhiều**

 Một số danh từ luôn ở dạng số nhiều, cho dù có kết thúc bằng “s” hay không.

* The **police** are looking for the robbers.
* I like these **pants / jeans / shorts**.
* Use either **scissors** or nail **clippers.**
* **Binoculars** are stronger than any **glasses.**

A policeman – 2 policemen

**f> Danh từ kết thúc bằng “o”**

Với những từ kết thúc bằng “o”, khi chuyển sang danh từ số nhiều ta thêm "s" hoặc "es." Nếu là một nguyên âm đứng trước “o” thì chỉ cần thêm “s”, như:

* Radio-radios, video-videos

Nếu trước “o” là một phụ âm thì không có quy tắc nhất quán:

* Potato-potatoes, hero-heroes

***Nhưng ...***

* Photo-photos, memo-memos / photographs/ memorandum

Những từ kết thúc bằng “y” thường chuyển “y” thành “i” rồi mới thêm “es”

* Cry-cries, fly-flies, party-parties

Nhưng: an astray – 2 astrays

**ex/ix – ices**

an index -  indices, indexes: chỉ số

The matrix -  matrices: ma trận

      appendix - appendices, appendixes – phụ lục

**Note**:

Một số danh từ không đếm được:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***accommodation, baggage***  ***behavior***  ***equipment***  ***fun***  ***courage***  ***evidence***  ***enjoyment***  ***food\****  ***sadness***  ***salt*** | ***furniture, homework, housework,***  ***litter,***  ***luck,***  ***luggage,***  ***fruit\****  ***happiness***  ***honesty***  ***significance***  ***transportation*** | ***Progress***  ***rubbish,***  ***scenery,***  ***traffic,***  ***travel,***  ***weather***  ***information***  ***intelligence***  ***jealousy***  ***sugar\****  ***tea\**** | ***work,***  ***(some) advice,***  ***money, machinery,***  ***news,***  ***cash***  ***jewelry***  ***knowledge***  ***postage***  ***poverty***  ***silver*** | ***trouble,***  ***air***  ***bread\****  ***butter***  ***cheese\****  ***clothing***  ***coffee***  ***meat***  ***milk***  ***pepper***  ***rice\**** |

Những danh từ được đánh dấu “\*” có thể là số ít kết hợp với “a/an” hoặc thêm “s” để thành danh từ số nhiều. Ví dụ: *food / a food*

**Danh từ không đếm được:**

+ **chất lỏng, chất khí, chất rắn:** oil, water, milk, liquid, beer, wine, land, butter, air, …

+ **chất liệu khác**: wood, plastic, leather, steel, iron, …

+ **chỉ nhóm, khái quát chung:**

Equipment – thiết bị nói chung – a computer/ a fax machine/ a telephone/

Machinery (máy móc) – a machine/ 2 machines: một cái máy/ 2 cái máy

Accommodation: nơi ở nói chung - a flat/ an apartment/ a house/ a building

+ **danh từ trừu tường** (từ tính từ => danh tư/ động từ => danh từ)

* Happy (adj) – happiness(n) – hạnh phúc
* Free (adj) – freedom (n) – tự do
* Independent (adj) – independence – độc lập
* Civilize (v) – civilization (n) sự văn minh

+ **nhiều quá không đếm xuể (countless)**

* Salt (muối)/ rice (gạo)/ hair (tóc), grass (cỏ), sand (cát)

Baggage = luggage – hành lý a suitcase – va li/ a bag

Furniture (nội thất bằng gỗ) – a bed/ a chair/ a table/ ….

Work - a job

* *I am looking for …………… work / a job. – tôi đang đi tìm việc.*

1. **work**  B. profession C. career D. job

money (tiền tệ) – a currency (đồng tiền) –

* *Different countries use different currencies as a means of payment.*

Cash (tiền mặt) - dollars/ pounds sterling/ …

Jewelry (trang sức) - a ring/ …

Postage (thư từ) - a letter (một lá thư)/ a package/

Trouble (n) sự phiền toái - a problem/ an issue : một vấn đề

A liter = litre (một lít)

Litter (n) – rác thải = rubbish = waste

Little/ a little + danh từ không đếm được – một ít

Few/ a few + danh từ đếm được

Food – thực phẩm foods = dishes

* *The restaurant serves many different delicious foods/ dishes.*

**2. ADJECTIVES – TÍNH TỪ**

**A. Kinds of adjectives - Loại tính từ**

1. The main kinds are:

(a) Demonstrative: *this, that + danh từ số it và không đếm đc/ these, those + N (số nhiêu)*

(b) Distributive: *each, every + N(số ít) either, neither*

(c) Quantitative: *some, any, no; little/few; many, much; one, twenty*

(d) Interrogative: *which, what, whose*

(e) Possessive: *my, your, his, .*..

Các nhóm tính từ từ (a) đến (e) có vị trí: đi trước danh từ: *this book, which boy, my dog*

(f) **Of quality** – tính từ chỉ tính chất/ tính cách/ chất liệu/ hình dáng/ … : *clever, dry, fat, golden, good, heavy, square*

*(g)* **Participles** (phân từ có vai trò là tính từ): V-ing or V-ed:

Chủ động: *amusing, boring, tiring* etc.,

Bị động: *amused, bored, tired* etc., .

Ví dụ:

*The film was boring.*

*I was bored with the film.*

**Vị trí của nhóm (f) và (g):**

* **Đi sau một số động từ:**

***Be*** + adj: chỉ tính chất sự vật, sự việc; chỉ tính cách con người, chỉ màu sắc, …

***Become/ get/ grow/ turn*** + adj: trở nên, trở thành

* *She* ***gets*** *more and more beautiful*.

***Stand/ stay/ keep/ remain*** + adj:

* *The store* ***stays*** *open late in the evening.*
* *You should* ***keep*** *your room tidy.*

***seem, appear*** + adj: có vẻ như, hình như

***feel, look, smell, sound, taste, …*** + adj

***make*** + sth/sbd + adj- làm cho ai/ cái gì như thế nào

*Tom* ***felt*** *cold.*

*He* ***made*** *her happy.*

*The idea* ***sounds*** *interesting.*

* **Đi trước danh từ:**

*A* ***beautiful*** *girl/ an* ***interesting*** *film/ a* ***golden*** *ring*/ …

Các tính từ dạng phân từ (V-ed) thường được dùng kết hợp với giới từ trong các cụm cố định như:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Be | interested in  bored with  tired of  frightened of  terrified of  ashamed of | Be | embarrassed by  attracted by  impressed by  fascinated by  worried about  well-prepared for | Be | surprised at/ about  satisfied with  pleased with  disappointed with  crowded with  based on |

**Be interested in + sth/ doing sth**

* She is frightened ……………. the darkness.

1. by B. with **C. of**  D. about

- She is ……………. of the darkness.

A. frightened B. worried C. bored D. interested

feeling fear or worry:

* *She gets frightened when he shouts at her.*
* *The police officer found a frightened child in the hut.*
* *Are you frightened of spiders?*
* *I was frightened (that) you would fall.*
* *Don't be frightened to complain if the service is bad.*

**3. ADVERBS – TRẠNG TỪ**

Dạng của trạng từ

**Adj + ly/y/ally/ily → Adv**

|  |
| --- |
| ***expensive/ expensively full/fully***  ***dramatic/dramatically***  ***happy – happily/ noisy – noisily*** |

Dạng adj và adv giống nhau:

|  |
| --- |
| ***hard early fast late daily weekly monthly quarterly far*** |

Ví dụ:

* It is a *hard* (adj) job: Đó là công việc/ một nghề vất vả/ khó nhọc
* I have to work *hard* (adv) to earn enough money. – Tôi phải làm việc vất vả để kiếm đủ tiền.

Phân biệt với từ “hardly” – khó có thể xảy ra

Ví dụ: ***It will hardly rain tomorrow.***

* *He hardly speaks English.*

Late (Adj + adv) – muộn # lately: thời gian gần đây – đi với thời hoàn thành

* I never go to work *late*.
* Go to bed please, it is too *late* now.

“Nhan dan” newspaper is published *daily*.

“Nhan dan” is a *daily* newspaper.

Dạng đặc biệt: ***good → well***

**Cách dùng của trạng từ**

**V + adv: trạng từ thường đi sau động từ và bổ nghĩa cho động từ**

**Phân biệt cách dùng của tính từ và trạng từ**

ADJECTIVE: *There has been a* ***significant*** *improvement in the economy.*

ADVERB: *The economy has improved* ***significantly*. (**Kinh tế cải thiện một cách đáng kể)

**Cách dùng khác của trạng từ**

ADVERB + ADJECTIVE: *We have got a relatively good year.*

ADVERB + PAST PARTICIPLE: Their products are always *attractively* *packaged.*

ADVERB + ADVERB: She does her job *extremely well.*

**Exercise**

**Sth + V + adv ⬄ There + be + a (an) + adj + N + in + Sth**

**I. Rewrite the sentences using verbs and adverbs:**

1. There was a sudden fall in shares in March.

In March the shares fell *suddenly*.

2. The number of students in most universities ***has increased*** significantly for the past few years.

There has ………been a significant ***increase*** in the number of students in most universities for the past few years.

3. The prices of gold are increasing slightly these days.

There ……*is a slight increase* in the prices of gold these days ……

4. There has been a rapid rise in the population of Hanoi recently.

The population ……of Hanoi *has risen rapidly* recently …………

**Sth + V + adv ⬄ There + be + a (an) + adj + N + in + Sth**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun** |
| increase: tăng lên – increase**d**  rise – rose – risen  boom (bùng nổ) – boomed  rocket (tăng vọt) – rocketed  grow – grew – grown (tăng trưởng)  develop – developed (phát triển)  recover – ed (khôi phục)  improve – d (cải thiện)  reduce – d (giảm)  decrease –d  fall – fell – fallen  drop – dropped  collapse – d | increase  rise  boom  rocket  growth  development  recovery  improvement  reduction  decrease  fall  drop  collapse |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ** | **Trạng từ** |
| **Nhanh:**   * Quick / fast/ rapid   **Mạnh/ đáng kể**  Strong/ dramatic/ considerable /  Significant/  **Đều/ ổn định**  Gradual / steady/ stable  Sudden (đột ngột)  **Ít/ nhẹ:** slight | Quickly/ fast/ rapidly  Strongly/ dramatically/ considerably/  Significantly/  Gradually/ steadily/ stably  Suddenly  slightly |

**Go up/ go down**

**II. Choose a word from box A and one from box B to complete the sentences.**

A

|  |
| --- |
| surprisingly badly commercially well totally terribly |

B

|  |
| --- |
| qualified quickly designed viable good illegal |

Surprise (v): to make someone feel surprise:

* *The news surprised everyone.*
* *[ + that ] It doesn't surprise me that their parents don't want them to get married.*
* *[ + to infinitive ] It will not surprise anyone to learn that the offer has been rejected.*
* *[ + question word ] Janet was surprised how quickly the time passed.*

Surprise (n) an unexpected event:

* *Don't tell Anne we've arranged a party for her - I want it to be a surprise.*
* *It was a wonderful/nasty surprise to get home and find the letter.*

Commerce (n) thương mại

Commercial (adj)

Viable (adj) khả thi

MBA: Master in Business Administration: thạc sĩ quản trị kinh doanh

Well-qualified (adj) có trình độ học vấn cao

1. She has a PhD and an MBA so she’s certainly very *well- qualified*.

2. The results at the end of the year were , and certainly much better than we had thought. – *tốt hơn nhiều so với chúng tôi tưởng*

***Surprisingly good.***

3. The bank decided that the project was not , so they refused to give them a loan. ***Not commercially viable: không khả thi về mặt kinh tế***

Refuse to do sth: từ chối làm gì > < accept to do sth/ agree to do sth: từ chối > < chấp nhận/ đồng ý làm gì

Loan (n) vốn vay

4. Insider dealing (*buôn lậu*) is - if they catch you, you could go to prison.

***Totally illegal: hoàn toàn bất hợp pháp***

Deal with sbd: làm ăn kinh doanh với ai = do business with

Deal in sth = trade in sth: kinh doanh cái gì

Law (n) luật pháp – legal (adj): hợp pháp > < illegal (adj)

Lawyal (n) luật sư

5. The engine on the XR86 was very , and the car soon gained a reputation for unreliability. (k đáng tin cậy) ***badly designed***

Rely on sth/ sbd: tin cậy/ tin tưởng vào ai.

(un)Reliable (adj) đáng tin cậy – reliability (n)

Các cặp tính từ ngược nghĩa được hình thành bằng cách thêm tiền tố:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Un | Able/ necessary/ profitable/ lucky/ | unable |
| In | Efficient/ effective |  |
| il | Legal/ logical |  |
| im | Polite/ patient |  |
| ir | Regular / relevant |  |
| dis | Honest |  |
| Non- | Fiction/ governmental |  |

VIP = very important person

Very impolite person

Regular verbs/ irregular verbs

NGO = non-governmental organizations: các tổ chức phi chính phủ

Such as the Green Peace/ the Red Cross

Quality (n) chất lượng

Qualify (v) - qualification: văn bằng

6. He spoke , so I couldn’t really understand what he was saying.

***Terribly quickly***: nhanh khủng khiếp

**4. VERBS**: ĐỘNG TỪ

Ví dụ:

I *am* a learner of English.

She *is* a computer technician .

We often *go* to work at 7 o’clock.

Vietnam *exports* a lot of rice to some countries in the world.

Last year, our company *imported* a thousand cars from Japan.

**Note*: Vị trí của động từ sau chủ ngữ và dạng luôn biến đổi theo thời, ngôi và số của chủ ngữ***

**A. Classes of verbs: Loại động từ**

1. **The auxiliaries - trợ động từ**: *to be, to have, to do; can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, would; to need,*

* *Các động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verbs): can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would, used to, have to +* V (động từ nguyên thể)
* *to be, to have, to do:* biến đổi dạng theo thời

*Be + V-*ing (tiếp diễn) / Be + PII (bị động)/

*Have + PII (hoàn thành)*

* *to need: need to do/ need do sth / need doing (cần được làm gì – diễn tả bị động)*

- I think the house needs redecorating.

- We don’t need to work on Sunday./ We need not (needn’t) work on Sunday.

- Do you need ………………. on Sunday?

A. work **B. to work** C. working D. worked

- Need you …………… on Sunday?

**A. work**  B. to work C. working D. worked

* Do you have to work long hours? – có phải làm việc thêm giờ/ tăng ca không?

No, I don’t / yes, I do

* I used to learn French at my university.

Did you use to learn French at your university?

2. All other verbs, which we may call ordinary verbs:

*to work, to sing, to play*

**B. Dạng phủ định**

Thêm ***not*** vào trợ động từ

*does not/ doesn't* or *do not/ don't; did not/ didn’t; have not/ haven't* or *has not/ hasn't*

**C.** **Dạng phủ định khác**

*never, no* (adjective), *none, nobody, no one, nothing, hardly, hardly ever* etc. được dùng với động từ dạng khẳng định.

Ví dụ:

*He didn't eat anything* or *He ate nothing.*

*He doesn't ever complain* or *He never complains.*

*We haven't seen anyone* or *We have seen no one.*

*They didn't speak much* or *They hardly speak at all/ They hardly ever speak.*

**BUỔI HỌC 3 (Ngày 04/10/2020)**

**PRACTICE**

Which of the four alternatives completes the sentences in the correct or most likely way? Sometimes ***more than one*** alternative is possible.

1. Each July we ---------- to Turkey for a holiday.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. are going | **b. go** | c. went | d. were going |

2. The growing ***number of visitors*** ---------- the footpaths.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a. is damaging** | b. damages | c. are damaging | d. was damaging |

N + of + N: Khi cụm danh từ đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ trong câu, thì dạng của động từ phụ thuộc vào danh từ đi trước từ “of”

3. Jane --------- *just* a few minutes ago.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a. left** | b. has left | c. leaves | d. had left |

4. Timpson---------- 13 films and I think her latest is the best.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. made | b. had made | **c. has made** | d. was making |

5. --------- Robert lately?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. Did you see | **b. Have you seen** | c. Do you see | d. Are you seeing |

6. *When I was a child* ----------the violin.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. I was playing |  | b. I’m playing **c. I played** | c. I play | **d. I played** |

7. --------- until midnight last night

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. I have been reading | **b. I read** | c. I was reading | d. I have read |

Read – read - read

8. He---------for the national team in 65 matches *so far*.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. **has played** | b. has been playing | c. played | d. is playing |

9. Sorry we're late, we--------- the wrong turning. – rẽ nhầm đường

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. had taken | b. were taking | **c. took** | d. are taking |

Take – took - taken

10. She---------- from flu when she was interviewed

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a. was suffering** | b. had been suffering | c. had suffered | d. suffered |

**E. Từ có cùng gốc từ, khác loại (danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ)**

1. Commodities (hàng hóa) were sent from ***various*** parts of the world. They came from …………. parts.

a. difference (n) b. same (n) **c. different (adj)** d. differently (adv)

Word formation: cấu tạo từ mới

Dependence (n) – dependent (adj)

Same (n) – the same

Similar (adj)

2. An old man taught her how ……………. the violin.

a. play b. playing **c. to play** d. played

teach sbd to do sth: dạy ai làm gì /

instruct sbd to do sth: hướng dẫn ai đó làm gì

3. He doesn’t want to let me …………….. he was going out.

a. to know b. knew c. knows **d. know**

4. The boys speak English …………..

a. fluent (adj) **b. fluently (adv)**  c. fluency (n) d. fluencyly

5. Some people ***are used to*** ………… bicycle trips to the countryside every Sunday.

a. rode b. ridden c. ride **d. riding**

used to + V (nguyên thể): từng làm gì trong quá khứ

get/ be + used to (adj) + sth/ doing sth: quen với cái gì/ việc làm gì

6. Charlie is very ……….. irritated **(PII)** by loud noises.

**a. easily** b. easy c. easyment d. easiness

7. People said that 85% of all these accidents were caused by ***drivers’*** ……………

a. care b. careless (adj) **c. carelessness** d. careful (adj)

cause sth : gây ra điều gì

8. ‘Do you think we’d better (*had better = should*) offer Mr. Brown a drink?” “No. He looks ……………”

**a. comfortable** b. real comfortable c. comfort (n) d. comfortably

look + adj: trông như thế nào

~~real comfortable~~ – really comfortable

9. Which would you ……………. , milk or coffee?

a. preference b. preferential **c. prefer** d. preferable

10. **Were** they …………. when their team **won** the match?

**a. satisfied** b. satisfying c. satisfactory (adj) d. satisfy (v)

Satisfy (v) to please someone by giving them what they want or need:

* *They have 31 flavours of ice cream - enough to satisfy everyone!*
* *Come on, satisfy my curiosity (sự tò mò) (= tell me what I want to know) - what happened last night?*

Satisfy sbd/ sth: làm thỏa mãn ai/ điều gì/ cái gì

Satisfactory (adj) good or good enough for a particular need or purpose:

* *The teachers seem to think his work is satisfactory. – thỏa đáng*
* *We hope very much to find a satisfactory solution to the problem.*
* *The outcome of the discussion was highly satisfactory (= very pleasing).*

Satisfactorily (adv)

* *The heating system is working satisfactorily now.*

Satisfied (adj) pleased because you have got what you wanted, or because something has happened in the way that you wanted:

* *Some people are never satisfied!*
* *a satisfied smile*
* *Are you satisfied with the new arrangement?*
* *Many of the listeners surveyed said that they were not satisfied with the station's programmes.*
* *I didn't feel quite satisfied after my meal.*
* *Her teachers seem satisfied with her progress.*
* *The baby let out a loud, satisfied belch.*

Satisfying (Adj) making you feel pleased by providing what you need or want:

* *a satisfying meal/result*
* *It's an immensely satisfying job.*
* *It is very satisfying to know that the project was a success.*

11. Jean continued to be an ………….. man.

a. energy **b. energetic**  c. energetically d. energetics

12. The girl’s …………. was incomprehensible to the head teacher.

a. behaves **b. behavior** c. behavioral d. behaviorism

behave (v) cư xử

bahaviour/ behavior (n) hành vi

13. Have you ever experienced ………….. pain?

a. intensive **b. intense** c. strong d. intensify (v)

Intense (adj) is used to describe something that is very **great o**r **extreme in strength or degree.**

* *He was sweating from the intense heat. – anh ấy đổ mồ hôi vì độ nóng cao.*
* *Suddenly the room filled with intense light. – ánh sang chói lòa*
* *Stevens's murder was the result of a deep-seated and intense hatred.*
* *His threats become more intense, agitated, and frequent.*

intensely (inˈtensely) ADVERB

intenseness (inˈtenseness) NOUN

Intensive (adj) activity involves concentrating a lot of effort or people on one particular task in order to try to achieve a great deal in a short time. – chuyên sâu

* *...several days and nights of intensive negotiations.*
* *Each counsellor undergoes an intensive training programme- (chương trình đào tạo chuyên sâu) before beginning work.*

Intensify (v) to become greater, more serious, or more extreme, or to make something do this:

* *Fighting around the capital has intensified in the last few hours.*

14. Nam’s parents are very …………… with his success.

a. please b. pleasant c. pleasing **d. pleased**

please (v) = satisfy (v) làm thỏa mãn, làm hài lòng

pleasant (adj)

* Pleasant weather: thời tiết dễ chịu

Pleasure (n) niềm vui/ sự vui thích

* *The party yesterday evening brought us great pleasure.*

Be + pleased with = Be satisfied with

15. Are you losing your …………?

a. remembrance **b. memory** c. memorize d. remember

If you do something in remembrance of a dead person, you do it as a way of showing that you want to remember them and that you respect them. Tưởng nhớ

[formal]

* *They wore black in remembrance of those who had died.*

A remembrance is a memory that you have of someone or something. Sự nhớ lại về ai đó/ điều gì đó

[formal]

* *...happier remembrances of family holidays.*

Your memory is your ability to remember things. Trí nhớ/ khẳ năng ghi nhớ

* *All the details of the meeting are fresh in my memory. – Tất cả các chi tiết của cuộc họp vẫn còn tươi mới trong trí nhớ của tôi – Tôi vẫn nhớ như in …*
* *He'd a good memory for faces, and he was sure he hadn't seen her before. [+ for]*
* *But locals with long memories thought this was fair revenge (Sự trả thù) for the injustice (sự bất công) of 1961.*
* *Two major areas in which these children require help are memory and attention*.

A memory is something that you remember from the past. Ký ức

* *She cannot bear to watch the film because of the bad memories it brings back.*
* *He had happy memories of his father. [+ of]*
* *Her earliest memory is of singing at the age of four to wounded soldiers.*

If you memorize something, you learn it so that you can remember it exactly.

* *He studied his map, trying to memorize the way to Rose's street.*

To memorize sth: ghi nhớ điều gì

Memorable (adj): worthy of being remembered (đáng nhớ)

* *a memorable event.*

Urban (n) đô thi - urbanize (v) đô thị hóa

Modern (adj) - modernize (v)

Industrial (adj) – industrialize (v)

Global (adj) – globalize (v)

16. Do you constantly feel …………..?

**a. exhausted** b. exhausting c. exhaustedly d. exhaust

17. Do you ever find it difficult to …………… ?

a. breath (n) **b. breathe (v)** c. breathy (adj) d. breathless (adj)

Your breath (n) is the air that you let out through your mouth when you breathe. – hơi thở

* *If someone has bad breath, their breath smells unpleasant.*
* *I could smell the whisky on his breath.*
* *Smoking causes bad breath*

When people or animals breathe (v), they take air into their lungs and let it out again.

* *He stood there* ***breathing*** *deeply and evenly. [VERB]*
* *Always breathe through your nose. [VERB]*
* *No American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air. [VERB noun]*

Breathy (adj) used to describe a voice or way of speaking in which the breath can be heard:

* *Marilyn Monroe was famous for her breathy voice.*

Breathless (Adj): having difficulty in breathing normally (hết hơi)

* *His asthma (bệnh hen) makes him breathless*
* *He was breathless after climbing the hill.*

health (n) sức khỏe – good health: có sức khẻo tốt – healthy (adj) khỏe mạnh

wealth (n) của cải - wealthy (Adj) – giàu có

18. Nokia has large …………… in China.

a. sellers b. selling **c. sales** d. sale

Sale (n) the act of giving something to someone in exchange for money (sự bán)

* *the sale of a house - House for sale: Nhà để bán*

Sale (n) in a shop etc, an offer of goods at lowered prices for a short time

sự bán hạ giá

* *I bought my dress* ***in a sale****.*

**Saleroom/ sales assistant/ salesclerk/ salesman/ salesmanship/ sales representative/**

**for sale/ sale of work**

sale of work an event at which articles usually made by members of an association are sold to raise money (bán hàng từ thiện)

* *a sale of work at the church.*

Sales (n): the number of goods, products, or services that a company sells within a certain time period: doanh số bán/ doanh thu

* *Sales of cars have increased*
* *The newspaper has sales of 1.72 million.*
* *Car sales are 5 per cent down on a year ago.*
* *Sales are looking very healthy this quarter.*

sell (v) bán – sell sth - sellers - sale (n) sự bán

sales (n) doanh thu (danh từ số nhiều) = revenue

V + er/ or => N (Chỉ người)

Teacher/ worker/ farmer/ translator/ actor/

19. Ericsson is one of Nokia’s ……………. .

a. competition b. competitive c. competes **d. competitors**

When one firm or country competes with another, it tries to get people to buy its own goods in preference to those of the other firm or country. You can also say that two firms or countries compete.

* *The stores compete with each other for increased market shares.- thị phần [VERB + with]*
* *Banks and building societies are competing fiercely for business. [VERB + for]*
* *The American economy, and its ability to compete abroad, was slowing down according to the report. [VERB]*

If you compete with someone for something, you try to get it for yourself and stop the other person getting it. You can also say that two people compete for something.

* *Kangaroos compete with sheep and cattle for sparse supplies of food and water. [V + with/for]*
* *More than 2300 candidates from 93 political parties are competing for 486 seats. [VERB + for]*

Competition (n) : sự cạnh tranh

Competitive (adj): có khả năng cạnh tranh

Competitors (n) các đối thủ cạnh tranh

Competitiveness (n) the fact of being able to compete successfully with other companies, countries, organizations, etc.: sức cạnh tranh

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20. Berli Jucker Group is one of Thailand’s oldest trading …………… .

a. organization b. organizing c. organizers **d. organizations**

Organization (n): a group of people working together for a purpose (cơ quan)

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Concede (v) to admit (thừa nhận)

* *He conceded that he had been wrong.*

Seek – sought – sought (*sometimes with for*) to try to find, get or achieve (tìm, tìm kiếm)

* *He is seeking (for) an answer*
* *You should seek your lawyer’s advice*
* *She’s seeking fame in the world of television.*

1. Commodities were sent from ***various*** parts of the world. They came from …………. parts.

a. difference (n) b. same **c. different**  d. differently (adv)

variety (n) – a variety of + sth: có nhiều loại cái gì đó khác nhau

Ví dụ:

* *Supermarkets sell a* ***variety*** *of goods. – siêu thị bán nhiều loại hang hóa khác nhau*
* *Goods in supermarkets are* ***various****. – đa dạng*
* *Supermarkets sell goods* ***variously****.*

Vary: khác nhau

* *Customs vary greatly in different countries: phong tục tập quán rất khác nhau ở các nước khác nhau*

Same (n): giống – the same + N + as / the same + N

* We live in *the same building*.
* A kiwi has *the same size as* a chicken.

Be + similar + to > < Be different from

2. An old man taught her how ……………. the violin.

a. play b. playing **c. to play** d. played

teach sbd to do sth : dạy ai làm gì

3. He doesn’t want to let me …………….. he was going out.

a. to know b. knew c. knows **d. know**

4. The boys speak English …………../ speak *fluent* English.

a. fluent **b. fluently** c. fluency d. fluencyly

5. Some people are used to ………… bicycle trips to the countryside every Sunday.

a. rode b. ridden c. ride **d. riding**

Be/ get used (adj) to = Be/get accustomed to + sth/ doing sth: quen với điều gì

Phân biệt với động từ khuyết thiếu: used to + V (ng thể): từng làm gì trước đây.

* *I used to go to bed late.*

6. Charlie is very ……….. irritated by loud noises.

**a. easily** b. easy c. easyment d. easiness

7. People said that 85% of all these accidents were caused by drivers’ ……………

a. care b. careless **c. carelessness**  d. careful

Các cặp tính từ ngược nghĩa

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Noun + Verb | Adj | Adj |
| Care | Careful – cẩn thận | Careless – cẩu thả |
| help | Helpful – hay giúp đỡ | helpless |
| Harm – có hại/ gây hại | Harmful | Harmless |
| Use | Useful – có ích | useless |
| peace | Peaceful | peaceless |
| thought | Thoughtful – chu đáo |  |

Take care of + sbd/ sth: quan tâm, chăm sóc

Help sbd: giúp đỡ ai – help sbd do/ to do sth

Ask sbd for help (n) – nhờ ai giúp đỡ

Be harmful to sth/ sbd

Use th (v) – sử dụng cái gì

The use of sth

8. ‘Do you think we’d better (had better = should) offer Mr. Brown a drink?” “No. He looks ……………”

**a. comfortable** b. real comfortable c. comfort d. comfortably

9. Which would you ……………. , milk or coffee?

a. preference b. preferential **c. prefer** d. preferable

10. Were they …………. when their team won the match?

**a. satisfied** b. satisfying c. satisfactory d. satisfy

Be satisfied with – hài lòng với

* Are you satisfied with your life/ your job?

Satisfactory (adj) – thỏa đáng

* I think my salary is satisfactory – tôi nghĩ rằng lương của tôi là thỏa đáng

= I am satisfied with my salary.

Satisy + sth/ sbd

11. Jean continued to be an ………….. man.

a. energy **b. energetic**  c. energetically d. energetics

12. The girl’s …………. was incomprehensible to the head teacher.

a. behaves **b. behavior** c. behavioral d. behaviorism

13. Have you ever experienced ………….. pain?

a. intensive **b. intense** c. strong d. intensify (v)

Intense is used to describe something that is very great or **extreme in strength or degree.**

* *He was sweating from the intense heat. – anh ấy đổ mồ hôi vì độ nóng cao.*
* *Suddenly the room filled with intense light. -*
* *Stevens's murder was the result of a deep-seated and intense hatred.*
* *His threats become more intense, agitated, and frequent.*

intensely (inˈtensely) ADVERB

intenseness (inˈtenseness) NOUN

Intensive activity involves concentrating a lot of effort or people on one particular task in order to try to achieve a great deal in a short time. – chuyên sâu

* *...several days and nights of intensive negotiations.*
* *Each counsellor undergoes an intensive training programme- (chương trình đào tạo chuyên sâu) before beginning work.*

14. Nam’s parents are very …………… with his success.

a. please b. pleasant c. pleasing **d. pleased**

15. Are you losing your …………?

a. remembrance b. **memory** c. memorize d. remember

If you do something in remembrance of a dead person, you do it as a way of showing that you want to remember them and that you respect them. Tưởng nhớ

[formal]

* *They wore black in remembrance of those who had died.*

A remembrance is a memory that you have of someone or something. Nhớ lại về ai đó/ điều gì đó

[formal]

* *...happier remembrances of family holidays.*

Your memory is your ability to remember things. Trí nhớ/ khẳ năng ghi nhớ

* *All the details of the meeting are fresh in my memory. – Tất cả các chi tiết của cuộc họp vẫn còn tươi mới trong trí nhớ của tôi – Tôi vẫn nhớ như in …*
* *He'd a good memory for faces, and he was sure he hadn't seen her before. [+ for]*
* *But locals with long memories thought this was fair revenge (Sự trả thù) for the injustice (sự bất công) of 1961.*
* *Two major areas in which these children require help are memory and attention*.

A memory is something that you remember from the past. Ký ức

* *She cannot bear to watch the film because of the bad memories it brings back.*
* *He had happy memories of his father. [+ of]*
* *Her earliest memory is of singing at the age of four to wounded soldiers.*

If you memorize something, you learn it so that you can remember it exactly.

* *He studied his map, trying to memorize the way to Rose's street.*

Memorable (adj): worthy of being remembered (đáng nhớ)

* *a memorable event.*

16. Do you constantly feel …………..?

a. **exhausted**  b. exhausting c. exhaustedly d. exhaust

exhaust (v) kiệt sức – Be exhausted = be very tired.

* *Climbing mountains is very exhausting – việc leo núi rất mệt*

17. Do you ever find it difficult to …………… ?

a. breath **b. breathe**  c. breathy d. breathless

Your breath is the air that you let out through your mouth when you breathe. If someone has bad breath, their breath smells unpleasant.

* *I could smell the whisky on his breath.*
* *Smoking causes bad breath*

When people or animals breathe, they take air into their lungs and let it out again.

* *He stood there* ***breathing*** *deeply and evenly. [VERB]*
* *Always breathe through your nose. [VERB]*
* *No American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air. [VERB noun]*

Breathy (adj) used to describe a voice or way of speaking in which the breath can be heard:

* *Marilyn Monroe was famous for her breathy voice.*

Breathless (Adj): having difficulty in breathing normally (hết hơi)

* *His asthma (bệnh hen) makes him breathless*
* *He was breathless after climbing the hill.*

18. Nokia has large …………… in China.

a. sellers b. selling **c. sales** d. sale

Sale (n) the act of giving something to someone in exchange for money (sự bán)

* *the sale of a house - House for sale: Nhà để bán*
* *.*

Sale (n) in a shop etc, an offer of goods at lowered prices for a short time

sự bán hạ giá

* *I bought my dress* ***in a sale****.*

**Saleroom/ sales assistant/ salesclerk/ salesman/ salesmanship/ sales representative/**

**for sale/ sale of work**

sale of work an event at which articles usually made by members of an association are sold to raise money (bán hàng từ thiện)

* *a sale of work at the church.*

Sales (n): the number of goods, products, or services that a company sells within a certain time period: doanh số bán/ doanh thu

* *Sales of cars have increased*
* *The newspaper has sales of 1.72 million.*
* *Car sales are 5 per cent down on a year ago.*
* *Sales are looking very healthy this quarter.*

19. Ericsson is one of Nokia’s ……………. .

a. competition b. competitive c. competes **d. competitors**

When one firm or country competes with another, it tries to get people to buy its own goods in preference to those of the other firm or country. You can also say that two firms or countries compete.

* *The stores compete with each other for increased market shares.- thị phần [VERB + with]*
* *Banks and building societies are competing fiercely for business. [VERB + for]*
* *The American economy, and its ability to compete abroad, was slowing down according to the report. [VERB]*

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* *You should seek your lawyer’s advice*
* *She’s seeking fame in the world of television.*

21. He looked very ………….. when I told him the news.

A. happily **B. happy** C. happiness D. was happy

22. These flowers smell ………………

**A. sweet** B. sweetly C. sweetness D. being sweet

23. They didn’t want to make radios because of the ..................... from larger companies.

Because of + danh từ/ cụm danh từ

a. competitive b. compete **c. competition** d. competitor

24. He works for an …………. company.

a. advertisement b. advertiser c. advertise **d. advertising**

an advertising company = an advertiser – công ty quảng cáo

Forms of advertisements – các hình thức quảng cáo:

+ TV ads

+ newspaper ads

+ radio spots

+ posters (Áp phích/ biển qc), leaflets – tờ rơi, brochures – sách quảng cáo, catalogues

+ Internet ads

25. There will be a great …………… at the National Gallery next Monday.

a. exhibit (v) b. exhibiting **c. exhibition(n)**  d. exhibiter

26. Give us some idea of what you believe are your ………… and weaknesses.

a. strength **b. strengths** c. force d. forces

27. As a (an) ………language, English is spoken widely by a very large number of people.

a. national b. nation c. native **d. international**

nation (n) quốc gia

national (adj) thuộc về quốc gia

international (adj) quốc tế

native speakers / teachers: người bản ngữ, giáo viên bản xứ

native language: tiếng mẹ đẻ

28. It’s a good place to take clients. They have live ………………...

A. entertain B. entertaining **C. entertainment** D. entertained

29. The results show a connection between money and …………….

A. happy **B. happiness** C. happily D. unhappy

30. Being able to **communicate** with business partners – đối tác kinh doanh …………. (chủ ngữ của câu) is a must in business.

1. Efficient (adj) B. efficiency (n) **C. efficiently (adv)** D. inefficient

If you communicate with someone, you share or exchange information with them – *bạn chia sẻ hoặc trao đổi thông tin với họ*, for example by speaking, writing, or using equipment. You can also say that two people communicate. (*Giao tiếp với ai – chia sẻ trao đổi thông tin thông qua nói, viết hay sử dụng thiết bị giao tiếp*)

* *My natural mother (mẹ đẻ) has never communicated with me. [VERB + with]*
* *A person* ***who cannot speak*** *can use a speech synthesizer to communicate with hearing people. [****VERB + with]***
* *They communicated in sign language.*

To communicate with sbd

Communication (danh từ không đếm được): *sự giao tiếp*

* *I have had no direct communication with my colleagues. [+ with]*
* *...use of the radio telephone for communication between controllers and pilots. [+ between]*
* *We were in communication with each other.*

Efficiency (n) is the quality of being able to do a task successfully, without wasting time or energy. *Tính hiệu quả*

* *There are many ways to increase agricultural efficiency in the poorer areas of the world. – Có nhiều các để tăng tính hiệu quả nông nghiệp ở những khu vực nghèo hơn trên thế giới.*

Efficient (adj): hiệu quả

If something or someone is efficient, they are able to do tasks successfully, without wasting time or energy.

* *With today's more efficient* ***contraception*** *women can plan their families and careers. – Với biện pháp phòng tránh thai hiệu quả hơn ngày nay, phụ nữ có thể sắp xếp được việc gia đình và công việc của họ.*

Contraception refers to methods of preventing pregnancy. – *biện pháp tránh thai*

* *Use a reliable method of contraception.*

efficiently (trạng từ)

* *I work very efficiently and am decisive, and accurate in my judgement.*

BUỔI SỐ 4 NGÀY 04/10/2020

**C. Từ mang nghĩa từ vựng: cùng loại từ nhưng khác nhau về nghĩa hay các dùng: Nouns,** **Verbs, Adj, Adverb, ….**

1. It was an *extraordinary* villa. It was quite …………

a. extreme b. funny c. big **d. exceptional**

extreme (adj) very large in amount or degree:

* *extreme pain/stupidity/wealth (sự đau đớn/ sự ngu ngốc/ sự giàu có cực lớn)*
* *People here are living in conditions of extreme poverty. (Người dân ở đây sống trong hoàn cảnh cực kỳ nghèo nàn)*
* *Drivers are warned to take extreme care on the icy roads. (lái xe được cảnh báo phải chú ý/ cẩn thận hết mức trên những con đường trơn trượt)*

extreme (adj) very severe or bad:

* *extreme weather conditions*
* *In extreme cases, the disease can lead to blindness. (Trong trường hợp xấu nhất, căn bệnh này có thể dẫn tới mù lòa)*

extreme (n)

* *love and hate are extreme of passion - yêu và ghét là hai thái cực của sự đam mê*

extreme (n) in the extreme: ở mức độ cao nhất; cực kỳ

* *this is inconvenient in the extreme - cái này cực kỳ bất tiện*

ordinary (adj) not different or special or unexpected in any way; usual (không khác hay đặc biệt/ bình thường, thông thường

* *an ordinary neighbourhood -*
* *Readers of the magazine said they wanted more stories about ordinary people and fewer stories about the rich and famous. – Đọc giả của tạp chí cho rằng họ muốn có nhiều hơn những câu chuyện về những người bình thường và ít chuyện hơn về người giàu hay người nổi tiếng.*

The + tính từ => chỉ nhóm người

The rich/ the poor/ the famous/ the blind/

Extraordinary (adj): khác thường

If you describe something or someone as extraordinary, you mean that *they have some extremely good or special quality. (họ có những phẩm chất cực kỳ đặc biệt hay cực tốt)*

* *She has an extraordinary memory and can remember details and names that I've long forgotten. - Cô ấy có trí nhớ cực tốt và có thể nhớ những chi tiết hay tên gọi mà tôi đã quên từ lâu rồi.*

Except (giới từ, từ nối): not including; but not: ngoại trừ cái gì

* *The museum is open daily except Monday(s).Viện bảo tàng mở cửa hàng ngày trừ thứ hai hàng tuần.*
* *Everyone was there except for Sally.*
* *There is nothing to indicate the building's past, except (for) the fireplace.*

Except (for) sth/sb – ngoại trừ

Exception (n) someone or something that is not included in a rule, group, or list or that does not behave in the expected way: *trường hợp ngoại lệ*

* *Men are usually quite good at map-reading but Tim is the exception.*
* *There are exceptions to every rule.*
* *I like all kinds of movies with the exception of (= but not) horror movies.*
* *Her books are always entertaining and this one is no exception.*
* *You must report here every Tuesday without exception.*

Exceptional (adj): much greater than usual, especially in skill, intelligence, quality, etc.

(tốt hơn nhiều so với mức thông thường, đặc biệt khi nói về kỹ năng, trí tuệ, phẩm chất, …)

* *an exceptional student*
* *exceptional powers of concentration*
* *The company has shown exceptional growth over the past two years.*

2. His answer was so ***confused*** (dễ gây hiểu nhầm) that the teacher could hardly make any ………….. of it at all.

a. meaning b. interpretation c. intelligibility **d. sense**

The meaning of something is what it expresses or represents: nghĩa

* *The meaning of a sentence often depends on stress and intonation. (Nghĩa của câu thường phụ thuộc vào trọng âm và ngữ điệu)*
* *The literal meaning of 'television' is 'seeing from a distance'. Nghĩa của từ “television” là “xem từ xa”*

If you describe something as meaningful (adj), you mean that it is serious, important, or useful in some way. – có ý nghĩa

* *She believes these talks will be the start of a constructive and meaningful dialogue.*
* *He asked people to tell him about a meaningful event or period in their lives*

meaningfully (adv)

* *This in effect denied them their right to participate meaningfully in elections*

Meaningless (adj) – vô nghĩa

make sense of sth: giải nghĩa được điều gì

When you make sense of something, you succeed in understanding it.

* *This is to help her make sense of past experiences.*

intelligibility (of speech and writing): the quality of being possible to understand: tính dễ hiểu/ tính tường minh

* *Foreign accented speech may affect intelligibility.*
* *She reviews articles for consistency and intelligibility.*

Interpretation (n) phiên dịch

Interpret (v) ~ sth translate (v) biên dịch

Interpretor (n) người phiên dịch translator (n) người biên dịch

3. There was a great deal of ***machinery***. This means there …………..

a. was one big machine b. was one big engine

**c. were many machines** d. was one powerful machine

4. Mr Pike’s passport (hộ chiếu) …………. last month, so he will have to get a new one.

a. ended b. elapsed **c. expired** d. researched

Expiry (n) - expiry date: ngày hết hạn

Expire (v) If something that lasts for a fixed length of time expires, it comes to an end or stops being in use: hết hạn sử dụng

* *My passport expires next month.*
* *The contract between the two companies will expire at the end of the year.- Hợp đồng giữa hai công ty sẽ hết hạn/ chấm dứt vào cuối năm.*

5. Hospitals were built with the ***profits***. They were built with the …………….

a. benefits **b. earnings** c. winnings d. excesses

profits (lợi nhuận) = earnings (thu nhập) = income

- benefits: lợi ích

6. This girl was fast asleep. She had a …………. sleep.

a. deeply (adv) **b. sound** c. quick d. soundly (adv)

sound (adj): not broken or damaged; healthy; in good condition: (không bị vỡ hay hỏng; mạnh khỏe; trong điều kiện tốt.

* *It's an old building but it's still structurally sound. (Đó là tòa nhà cổ nhưng nó có kết cấu tốt, chắc chắn)*
* *Considering his age, his body is surprisingly sound.*

sound (adj): financially strong and likely to succeed: *tài chính vững mạnh và nhiều khả năng thành công*

* *Although the company's share price has declined, its business remains basically sound. (Mặc dù giá cổ phiếu của công ty giảm, hoạt động kinh doanh của công ty về cơ bản vẫn mạnh)*
* *Government bonds are a sound investment. Trái phiếu chính phủ là khoản đầu tư chắc chắn/ ổn định.*

7. He got a ladder from the shed. He ………….. one.

**a. fetched** b. took c. brought d. carried

bring – brought – brought: mang theo

fetch (v) to go to another place to get something or someone and bring it, him, or her back: - mang lại cái gì

* *[ + two objects ] Could you fetch me my glasses/fetch my glasses for me from the other room, please?*
* *I have to fetch my mother from the station. – Tôi phải đi đón mẹ tôi từ nhà ga về.*

8. She couldn’t ………….. her children to his care. (*Cô ấy không thể ủy thác con cái cho sự chăm sóc của anh ấy)*

a. admit **b. confide**  c. trust d. convince

admit sth: to agree that something is true, especially unwillingly: - thừa nhận = concede

* *He admitted his guilt/mistake. – anh ấy thừa nhận lỗi lầm của mình*
* *[ + (that) ] She admitted (that) she had made a mistake.*
* *[ + -ing verb ] She admitted making a mistake.*

Admit doing sth: thừa nhận đã làm gì

Convince (v) to persuade someone or make someone certain: thuyết phục

* *He managed to convince the jury of his innocence.*
* *[ + (that) ] It's useless trying to convince her (that) she doesn't need to lose any weight.*
* *[ + to infinitive ] I hope this will* ***convince you to change*** *your mind.*

Convince sbd to do sth

Trust (v) to believe that someone is good and honest and will not harm you, or that something is safe and reliable:

* *My sister warned me not to trust him.*
* *Trust me - I know about these things.*
* *Trust your instincts, and do what you think is right.*

Trust sth/ trust sbd: tin tưởng, tin cậy

Confide (v): to tell something secret or personal to someone who you trust not to tell anyone else: - thổ lộ

* *[ + that ] He confided (to her) that his hair was not his own.*
* *[ + speech ] "My husband doesn't know yet, but I'm going to leave him," she confided.*

Confide sbd to sth: phó thác ai cho cái gì

9. My boss spoke in a *sarcastic* voice. He spoke in a …………. voice.

a. critical b. laughing c. despicable **d. mocking**

10. If I walk in with muddy boots, Dad always ……………. me.

a. scolds b. beats c. rebukes **d. a & c – la mắng**

11. When the company had to close because of economic difficulties, he became ………………

a. inconsiderate b. affected **c. redundant**  d. concerned

If you are made redundant, your employer tells you to leave because your job is no longer necessary or because your employer cannot afford to keep paying you. – bị mất việc

* *My husband was made redundant late last year.*

COUNTABLE NOUN [usually plural]

When there are redundancies, an organization tells some of its employees to leave because their jobs are no longer necessary or because the organization can no longer afford to pay them. – người lao động dư thừa

* *The ministry has said it hopes to avoid compulsory redundancies.*

2. UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Redundancy means being made redundant.

* *Thousands of bank employees are facing redundancy as their employers cut costs.*
* *The company has had to make redundancy payments of £472 million.*

Be concerned about sth/ doing sth

Affect (v)

12. This summer resort is absolutely wonderful and I’d (would) ………… it to anyone.

**a. recommend** b. talk c. praise d. accommodate

If someone recommends a person or thing to you, they suggest that you would find that person or thing good or useful. – giới thiệu ai/ cái gì với ai

* *I have just spent a holiday there and would recommend it to anyone. [V n + to/for]*
* *'You're a good worker, boy,' he told him. 'I'll recommend you for a promotion.' [V n + for/as]*
* *Ask your doctor to recommend a suitable therapist*

If you talk to someone, you have a conversation with them. You can also say that two people talk.

* *We talked and laughed a great deal. [VERB]*
* *I talked to him yesterday. [V + to/with]*
* *A neighbour saw her talking with Craven. [Vto/with n]*
* *When she came back, they were talking about American food.*

Talk to/with sbd about sth – nói chuyện với ai về điều gì

If you praise someone or something, you express approval for their achievements or qualities.

* *The American president praised Turkey for its courage. [VERB noun + for]*
* *Many others praised Sanford for taking a strong stand. [V n for n/-ing]*
* *He praised the excellent work of the U.N. weapons inspectors.*

Praise + sth/ sbd + for + sth/ doing sth: ca ngợi điều gì/ ai đó về việc gì đó

If a building or space can accommodate someone or something, it has enough room for them. – cung cấp chỗ ở cho ai/ cái gì

* *The school in Poldown was not big enough to accommodate all the children. [VERB noun]*
* *Floors are flat where possible and doors and corridors can accommodate wheelchairs*

Accommodation (n) nơi ở nói chung

13. We had to walk *since = becaue* we couldn’t ……………. to take a bus.

**a. afford** b. be wealthy c. supply d. furnish

afford sth/ afford to do sth = have enough money for sth/ to do sth

If you supply someone with something that they want or need, you give them a quantity of it. – cung cấp cho ai cái gì

* *...an agreement not to produce or supply chemical weapons. [VERB noun]*
* *Tourist offices will supply you with a free basic street map. [VERB noun + with]*

Supply sth

Supply sth for/ to sbd

Furniture (n) đồ nội thất

If you furnish a room or building, you put furniture and furnishings into it.

* *Many proprietors try to furnish their hotels with antiques*. [*VERB noun + with*]

If you furnish someone with something, you provide or supply it.

[formal]

* *They'll be able to furnish you with the rest of the details.*

14. After retiring, my aunt spent her ………….. on an expensive holiday.

a. dollars b. accounts **c. savings**  d. cheques

pay by + phương tiện thanh toán: pay by checks (cheques)/ credit cards

write out a cheque

spend + khoản tiền nào đó + on sth:

save (v) tiết kiệm/ để dành

saving (n) việc tiết kiệm

savings (n) khoản tiền tiết kiệm

15. My …………… is collecting coins from all over the world.

**a. pastime** b. career c. business d. vocation (kỳ nghỉ)

A pastime is something that you do in your spare (free) time because you enjoy it or are interested in it. – trò tiêu khiển

* *His favourite pastime is golf.*

16. Mr. Pike should ……………. the speech of the welcome. – phát biểu khai mạc

a. do **b. make** c. have d. speak

**make a speech = speak (v) nói, phát biểu**

17. Smoking is …………… in many companies in our country. – hút thuốc bị cấm

a. permitted b. taught **c. banned** d. stopped

let sbd do sth: cho phép ai làm gì

permit/ allow sbd to do sth: cho phép ai làm gì

18. The clerk (thư ký hành chính) had to ………… the conversation to wait on a customer.

**a. break off**  b. hurry c. continue d. begin

- hurry up! – nhanh lên

Break off (v): tạm dừng

19. A lot of people left school – thôi học at 16 and they now ………….. leaving so early.

a. sorry **b. regret** c. confuse d. worry

leave – left – left

regret (not) to do sth: tiếc nuối không làm gì

regret doing sth : tiếc đã làm việc gì

be sorry for sth

confuse (v) to mix up two separate things or people in your mind, imagining that they are one: - nhầm lẫn

* *You're confusing me with my sister - she's the singer.*
* *It's easy to confuse his films, because he tends to use the same actors.*

Confuse sbd with sbd – nhầm lẫn ai với ai

Be worried about sth

Worry sbd : làm ai lo lắng

20. This man was **defeated** in the elections. He was ……………

a. conquered b. won **c. beaten** d. destroyed

21. We …………… what the weather’s (is) going to be like next Sunday.

a. think b. suppose **c. wonder** d. demand

What is the weather going to be like next Sunday?

22. I didn’t recognize the man until he turned round to ………….. me.

a. look **b. face**  c. stare d. head

look at sth/ sbd

stare at sbd/ sth

23. He did everything he could to attract her ……………..: shouted, whistled, waved his arms but she still didn’t see him.

**a. attention**  b. notice c. recognition d. eyesight

attention (n) sự chú ý

pay attention to sth: chú ý đến cái gì

notice (n) thông báo

notice (v) nhận ra

recognize (v) – recognition

24. Mary was ………….. with friends at school because she always made them laugh.

a. familiar b. considerate **c. popular** d. attractive

familiar (adj) easy to recognize because of being seen, met, heard, etc. before:

* *There were one or two familiar faces (= people I knew).*
* *The house looked strangely familiar, though she knew she'd never been there before.*
* *The street was familiar to me.*

be familiar with:

* *I'm very familiar with various accountancy software packages.*

25. The boy’s teachers …………. him to improve his drawing.

**a. encouraged** b. insisted c. made d. persisted

encourage sdb to do sth: khuyến khích/ khích lệ ai đó làm gì

make sbd do sth: bắt ai làm gì

insist on doing sth

26. We shall always ………….. not going on a trip to London when we had a chance.

a. forget b. detest c. resent **d. regret**

27. The old clown was in a ………….. sight, standing there with tears running down his cheeks.

a. harmful **b. pitiful – đáng thương** c. careless d. blameless

28. His grandmother **was** suddenly …………. ill during the night and died the following afternoon.

**a. fallen** b. taken c. got d. become

29. Her teachers were ……………. that she passed the examination.

a. anxious b. mad c. concerned **d. delighted – vui mừng**

30. Their hosts ………….. them a very warm welcome.

a. did b. had c. made **d. gave**

31. Hello! – Oh, I’m awfully sorry. I ……….. you for a close friend of mine.

a. neglected **b. mistook** c. thought d. mislaid

Mislay – mislaid - mislaid (v): to lose something temporarily by forgetting where you have put it: làm mất cái gì

* *Could I borrow a pen? I seem to have mislaid mine.*

Mistake (v) to be wrong about or to fail to recognize something or someone: - nhầm cái gì đó/ nhận nhầm ai đó

* *You can't mistake their house - it has a bright yellow front door.*
* *formal I mistook your signature and thought the letter was from someone else.*

Mistake – mistook – mistaken + sth/ sbd

32. Could you *hold* the ladder …………. while I climb up and pick the coconuts.

**a. firm**  b. solid c. steady d. rigid

If something is firm, it does not shake or move when you put weight or pressure on it, because it is strongly made or securely fastened. – chắc chắn, k rung lắc,

* *If you have to climb up, use a firm platform or a sturdy ladder.- cái thang*

If an object is steady, it is firm and does not shake or move about.

* *Get as close to the subject as you can and hold the camera steady.*
* *It takes a very steady hand and plenty of practice to paint a perfect line*

Solid (adj) ở thể rắn

rigid

33. Can you ……….. the results of the coming general elections?

a. foretold **b. forecast** c. foresaw d. forwarned

forcast (v) + (n) dự báo

weather forcast – dự báo thời tiết

34. We can’t go wrong if we ………….. the instructions.

**a. follow** b. take c. guide d. keep

Follow instructions: làm theo hướng dẫn

35. I usually like history, but I didn’t care for the ……….. last year. We did nineteenth century European history. It was boring.

**a. syllabus**  b. study c. plan d. timetable

subject (n) môn học –

A subject can have some syllabus – học phần

Study (v) = look at – nghiên cứu

Study (n) sự nghiên cứu/ đề tài nghiên cứu

* *His studies are very valuable. – Những nghiên cứu của ông ấy rất có giá trị.*

Timetable (n) lịch học/ thời gian biểu

36. Smoke (khói) from factories is a kind of …………….

a. fertilizer (phân bón) b. smog **c. pollutant**  d. vapour

pollute (v) to make an area or substance, usually air, water, or soil, dirty or harmful to people, animals, and plants, especially by adding harmful chemicals:- gây ô nhiễm

* *The pesticides* ***used on many farms*** *are polluting the water supply. – Thuốc trừ sâu được dùng trên các cánh đồng đang gây ô nhiễm cho nguồn nước*
* *We won't invest in any company that pollutes the environment.*
* *We should respect the environment and not pollute it.*
* *The fertilizers (phân bón) and pesticides used on many farms are polluting the water supply.*
* *Oil from the wrecked tanker polluted more than 40 miles of the Normandy shoreline.*
* *The fund provides money to clean up chemically polluted industrial sites*.

pollution (n) damage caused to water, air, etc. by harmful substances or waste:

* *air/water pollution*
* *The manifesto includes tough measures to tackle road congestion and environmental pollution.*
* *The company claims it is not responsible for the pollution in the river.*

pollutant (n) a substance that pollutes: chất gây ô nhiễm

* *Sulphur dioxide is one of several pollutants that are released into the atmosphere by coal-fired power stations.*

Smog (v) khói bụi: a mixture of smoke, gases, and chemicals, especially in cities, that makes the atmosphere (bầu khí quyển) difficult to breathe and harmful for health:

V + ant => N

Account – accountant

Serve – servant

Assist – assistant

Apply – applicant

37. Politicians often write their …………. at the end of their careers.

a. memories **b. memoirs** c. remembrances d. souvenirs – quà lưu niệm

politics (n) chính trị

politicians (n) người làm chính trị

memoir (n) a book or other piece of writing based on the writer's personal knowledge of famous people, places, or events: hồi ký/ ký sự

* *She has written a memoir of her encounters with famous movie stars over the years.*

38. Farmers can …………. their land by yearly rotation of crops.

a. keep **b. protect** c. prevent d. draining

Protect (v): to keep someone or something safe from injury, damage, or loss: - bảo vệ

* *clothing that protects you against the cold*
* *It's important to protect your skin from the harmful effects of the sun.*
* *Surely the function of the law is to protect everyone's rights.*
* *Of course the company will act to protect its financial interests in the country if war begins*.

Protect sth/ sbd + from/ against sth

Prevent (v): to stop something from happening or someone from doing something: ngăn cản/ ngăn chặn

* *Label your suitcases to prevent confusion. – confuse (v) gây nhầm lẫ*
* *[ + -ing verb ] His disability prevents him (from) driving. Sự tàn tật của anh ấy ngăn cản việc anh ấy lái xe.*
* *The police seem to be powerless to prevent these attacks.*
* *She would go over the accident again and again in her mind, wishing that she could somehow have prevented it.*

39. That athlete hopes to …………. a new world *record.* Kỷ lục

a. do **b. make** c. build d. fix

make a record (v) ghi kỷ lục

40. What …………… to see her at the stadium!

a. the surprise b. surprise **c. a surprise** d. surprising

What + a(an) + N! (số it) / What + N (số nhiều/ không đếm được

What a beautiful girl!

What pleasant weather!

41. She spent all ……………... on a new modern car.

**a. the money she had saved** b. the money she had borrowed

c. the money she borrowed d. the money she had lent

42. She ………….. at the beautiful model (người mẫu) standing by the counter.

**a. glanced**  b. stared at c. watched carefully d. paid attention to

glance (v) liếc nhìn

stare (v) to look for a long time with the eyes wide open, especially when surprised, frightened, or thinking – nhìn chằm chằm

* *Don't stare at people like that, it's rude. – Đừng nhìm chằm chằm người như thế - đó là thô bạo.*
* *Chuck sat quietly for hours staring into the distance, thinking of what might have been.*
* *During the press conference, each boxer tried to stare the other down (= force the other to look away by continual staring).*

43. We can’t help (k thể dừng) laughing. There are some excellent …………. in this magazine.

**a. jokes**  b. laughters c. reviews d. comments

Laughter is the sound of people laughing, for example because they are amused or happy.

* *Their laughter filled the corridor. – Tiếng cười vang hành lang*
* *He delivered the line perfectly, and everybody roared with laughter*

A joke is something that is said or done to make you laugh, for example a funny story. – chuyện cười

* *He debated whether to make a joke about shooting rabbits, but decided against it. [+ about]*
* *No one told worse jokes than Claus.*

44. Our companies should …………. with foreign companies.

a. compare **b. cooperate**  c. solve d. borrow

compare sth with sth

Compare (v): to examine or look for the difference between two or more things: so sánh

* *If you compare house prices in the two areas, it's quite amazing how different they are.*

*Nếu bạn so sánh giá nhà đất ở hai khu vực, khá thú vị về việc chúng khác nhau như thế nào.*

* *That seems expensive - have you compared prices in other shops?*
* *Compare some recent work with your older stuff and you'll see how much you've improved*.

Solve (v) to find an answer to a problem: giải quyết

* *to solve a problem*
* *to solve a mystery/puzzle*
* *Just calm down - shouting won't solve anything! – hãy bình tĩnh – gào lên sẽ không giải quyết được điều gì*
* *This* ***strategy – chiến lược*** *could* ***cause – gây ra*** *more problems than it solves.*
* *The police are still no nearer to solving the crime.*

Solution (n) giải pháp

Borrow sbd th/ borrow sth from sbd: vay/ mượn cái gì từ ai

Lend sbd sth/ lend sth to sbd : cho ai vay/ mượn cái gì

Cooperate (v) to act or work together for a particular purpose, or to be helpful by doing what someone asks you to do: - hợp tác

* *A two-year old (đứa bé lên 2) is likely to refuse to cooperate when you tell her to get dressed.*
* *The two companies have cooperated in joint ventures – công ty liên doanh for the past several years.*
* *The Spanish authorities (chính quyền Tây Ban Nha) cooperated with the British police in finding the terrorists. – những kẻ khủng bố*

Co-operate with sbd – hợp tác với ai

45. He is very ………….., so he goes to see a doctor.

**a. overweight**  b. healthy c. gaining weight d. losing weight

overweight (adj) – thừa cân/ béo phì

weigh (v) to have a heaviness of a stated amount, or to measure the heaviness of an object: - cân/

* *Yesterday a satellite weighing 15 tons was successfully placed in orbit.*
* *She weighs herself every week on the scales in the bathroom.*
* *Your luggage must be weighed before it is put on the aircraft. – Hành lý của bạn phải được cân trước khi đưa lên máy bay.*

Weigh + sth/ sbd : cân ai/ cân cái gì

Weigh + trọng lượng

**Very + adj / adv**

46. All of us have seen the arrival or departure of migrating …………. of birds.

**a. flocks** b. herds c. fleets d. schools

A flock of birds, sheep, or goats is a group of them. – đàn chim/ cừu/ dê

* *They kept a small flock of sheep. [+ of]*
* *They are gregarious birds and feed in flocks.*

A fleet is a group of ships organized to do something together, for example to fight battles or to catch fish. – đoàn/ hạm đội

* *The damage inflicted upon the British fleet was devastating.*
* *...restaurants supplied by local fishing fleets*

Herd (v: a large group of animals of the same type that live and feed together:

* *a herd of cattle/elephants/goats*

School (n) a large number of fish or other sea creatures swimming in a group:

* *a school of dolphins/whales: đàn cá heo/ cá voi*

47. Banking is the …………… activity of banks.

**a. business** b. barter c. technology d. society – xã hội

barter (n) trao đổi trực tiếp/ hàng đổi hàng

barter economy

48. When you want to go on a camping trip, you’d better (should) bring ……….. to sleep in.

a. tools b. food c. cooker **d. a tent**

had better = should + V (nguyên thể)

cooker (n) đồ nấu nướng -

49. Before Daisy went to bed, she …………… the lights.

a. closed b. turned on c. closed up **d. switched off**

switch on = turn on (v) bật lên

switch off = turn off (v) tắt đi

50. She advised us to wait for him ***for a while***. She advised us to wait ………………..

a. patiently **b. for a short time** c. for a minute d. for a long time

for a while – một lúc = khoảng thời gian ngắn

patient (n) a person who is receiving medical care, or who is cared for by a particular doctor or dentist when necessary: - bệnh nhân

* *I'm a patient of Dr Stephens; please could I make an appointment to see her?*
* *The patient had surgery on his heart.*
* *A number of patients have been successfully treated with the new drug.*

Patient (adj) having patience: - kiên nhẫn

* *Dinner will be ready in half an hour - just be patient!*
* *Be patient with her - she's very young.*

51. You had better put breakable ornaments out of ………… when your child is playing around.

**a. reach** b. hand c. hold d. place

ornament (n) an object that is beautiful rather than useful: - đồ trang trí

* *a glass ornament*
* *garden ornaments such as statues and fountains*

break (v) - breakable (adj) – dễ vỡ

V + able => adj

Eat – eatable / manage – manageable / understand – understandable / port – portable

Profit – profitable/ predict (dự đoán) – predictable (adj)/ negotiate (thương lượng/ đàm phán) – negotiable (adj)

* *The climate in Dalat is unpredictable*
* *Negotiable securities: chứng khoán có thể chuyển nhượng – such as bonds (trái phiếu) or shares (cổ phiếu)*

Reach (v) to arrive at a place, especially after spending a long time or a lot of effort travelling: - đến được n

* *We won't reach Miami until five or six o'clock.*
* *They finally reached the coast after five weeks sailing. – cuối cùng họ cũng cập bờ sau 5 tuần trên biển*
* *News of his accident had only just reached us.-*

Your reach is the distance within which you can stretch out your arm and touch something: tầm với của bạn

* *I like to keep a notebook and pencil within (arm's) reach.*
* *The top shelf is within/out of (his) reach.*
* *Make sure that you keep all dangerous substances out of the reach of the children*.

52. A gust of wind swept the bed of the roof. The wind blew very ………….

**a. hard (mạnh)**  b. fast c. quickly d. soon

blow – blew – blown (v) thổi

53. After telling Lan that she would be dismissed, her colleague ………….. silent for a moment.

a. keep **b. remained** c. talked d. whispered

dismiss = sack sbd: cho thôi việc/ sa thải

make sbd redundant

remain silent : lặng đi

* Keep silent, please – hãy giữ trật tự

Keep/ remain + adj / talk/ whisper – thì thầm + adv

Silent (adj) – silently

54. There was a good …………. of the mountain from my grandmother’s cottage.

a. sight **b. view** c. scene d. scenery

55. Smoking is a bad ……………. of yours.

a. practice **b. habit** c. custom d. usage

practice (n) hoạt động

habit (n) thói quen

custom: phong tục / tập quán

usage : cách sử dụng

usage (n) the way a particular word in a language, or a language in general, is used:

a guide to common English usage: cách sử dụng ngôn ngữ

* *The earliest recorded usage of the word is in the twelfth century.*

56. Sam read the thief’s note. In this sentence, “note” means …………

a. coin **b. message** c. cheque d. money

banknotes: tiền giấy

57. We all …………….. him good luck when he decided to emigrate.

a. gave b. told **c. wished** d. said

wish + sbd + good luck : chúc ai may mắn

immigrate (v) nhập cư - to come to live in a different country

* *He immigrated with his parents in 1895 and grew up on Long Island.*

immigrate (v) to come to live permanently in a country that is not your own:

immigrate into/to sth

* *His family immigrated to Canada shortly after the war started, and has lived here ever since.*

emigrate (v) di cư - to leave a country permanently and go to live in another one:

* *Millions of Germans emigrated from Europe to America in the 19th century.*
* *Thousands of Britons emigrate every year.*

58. I’ve got **a** very good …………… with the BBC.

a. task b. work c. profession **d. job**

profession (n) any type of work that needs special training or a particular skill, often one that is respected because it involves a high level of education:

* *He left the teaching profession in 1965 to start his own business.*
* *The report notes that 40 percent of lawyers entering the profession are women.*

Professional (adj) – chuyên nghiệp

Task (n) – nhiệm vụ

59. How long does it ………….. to get to London?

**a. take** b. make c. need d. want

It + take + (sbd) + time + to do sth: làm mất (của ai) bao nhiêu thời gian để làm gì.

60. He is ………….. of the dark so he never goes out late at night.

a. doubtful b. separated **c. afraid** d. careful

Be doubtful about sth/ doing sth – nghi ngờ về điều gì

Be seperated from sth – tách ra/ tách rời khỏi cái gì

Be afraid of + sth/ doing sth : lo sợ về điều gì

**PHẦN 3: READING COMPREHENSION – ĐỌC HIỂU TRẮC NGHIỆM**

**A: Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu hỏi đi sau đoạn văn**

**Bài 1:** *Read the following text and select the best answer A, B, C or D for each question after the text.*

In the United States, the federal government is responsible for protecting those who invest in corporate stocks and bonds. In the 1930s, it established the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to regulate the sale of securities. The SEC also tries to make it easier for the public to get the information that it needs to make intelligent decisions about investments. The SEC does not, however, offer advice on the worth of any particular stock or bond. The decision to buy or sell stocks and bonds is left to each individual investor. In addition, state government are also involved in regulating securities, especially those securities that are not subject to federal regulation. Each of the major exchange also acts as a self-regulator. An exchange establishes rules for trading and will ***penalize*** or expel a member who ***fails*** to follow its rules.

1. The federal government is responsible for protecting

A. owners of corporations. – chủ sở hữu doanh nghiệp – phát hành chứng khoán để huy động tiền

**B. buyers of securities. =** who **invest in** corporate stocks and bonds

C. stockbrokers. – người môi giới chứng khoán

D. stock and bond issuers – công ty phát hành cổ phiếu và trái phiếu.

Stockholders = shareholders (cổ đông - người đầu tư vào cổ phiếu)

Bonds (n) trái phiếu

Stocks (n) cổ phần

Shares (n) cổ phiếu

Securities (n) chứng khoán, including shares (stocks), bonds, and some other types of valuable papers – giấy tờ có giá trị

Sell (v) – sale

Make + sth/it + adj + for + sbd + to do sth: Làm cho cái gì/ điều gì như thế nào cho ai để làm gì

2. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was established

A. to provide consultancy on securities prices.

B. to trade in corporations' stocks and bonds.

C. **to regulate the trading of stocks and bonds. = the sale of securities**

D. to issue stocks and bonds.

To trade in sth: kinh doanh cái gì – trading (n) hoạt động kinh doanh

To trade with sbd: kinh doanh với ai

Trade (n) – thương mại / foreign trade (n) ngoại thương

3. What purpose of the SEC is **not** mentioned in the passage?

A. to protect investors

B. to help the interested parties (người cần quan tâm) to get information

C. to manage the trading of securities

**D. to perform the stock exchange market.**

4. The word “***the public***” in line 4 is closest in meaning to (gần nghĩa nhất với …)

A. only investors C. all citizens of a society

B. only shareholders **D. all interested persons**

5. The word “***penalize***” in the last sentence is closest in meaning to ………….

**A. punish** B. fine C. arrest D. prison

Fail to do sth: không làm được việc gì

* *We failed to get a loan from bank last month.*

To fine (v) – phạt tiền**:** to charge someone an amount of money as a punishment for not obeying a rule or law:

* *Drivers who exceed the speed limit can expect to be fined heavily. Lái xe vượt quá giới hạn tốc độ có thể bị xử phạt rất nặng*

To govern a place such as a country, or its people, means to *be officially in charge of* the place, and to have responsibility for making laws, managing the economy, and controlling public services. Quản lý/ cai trị/ cai quản

* *They go to the polls (cuộc thăm dò ý kiến) on Friday to choose the people they want to govern their country. [VERB noun]*
* *Their citizens are very thankful they are not governed by a dictator (nhà độc tài). [be VERB-*ed]

If a situation or activity is governed by a particular factor, rule, or force, it is controlled by that factor, rule, or force.

* *Marine insurance (bảo hiểm hàng hải) is governed by a strict series of rules and regulations. [be VERB-ed + by]*
* *The government has altered the rules governing (chi phối/ quy định) eligibility for unemployment benefit. [VE*

Someone who is eligible to do something is qualified or able to do it, for example because they are old enough. *Được quyền làm gì*

* *Almost half the population are eligible to vote in today's election.*
* *You could* ***be eligible for*** *a university scholarship*

Governor (n) In some systems of government, a governor is a person who is in charge of the political administration of a region or state. *Thống đốc, người đứng đầu một cơ quan nhà nước*

* *He was governor of the province in the late 1970s. [+ of]*
* *In some British institutions, the governor is the most senior official, who is in charge of the institution.*
* *The incident was reported to the prison governor.*

Eligibility is the state of being eligible for something.

* *Activities of daily living are used to measure the degree of impairment, and can affect eligibility for certain types of insurance benefits.*

Các cấu trúc:

* Be in charge of sbd/ doing sth: phụ trách (quản lý nhân sự)
* Be eligible for sth/ Be eligible to do sth: được quyển hưởng cái gì/ quyền làm gì
* Be responsible for sth/ doing sth: phụ trách, đảm trách, chịu trách nhiệm đối với công việc

Invest (v): If you invest in something, or if you invest a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value, for example by paying it into a bank, or buying shares or property (bất động sản). Đầu tư tiền/ cái gì đó vào …

* *They intend to invest directly in shares. [VERB + in]*
* *When people buy houses they're investing a lot of money.*

Investment is the activity of investing money.

* *He said the government must introduce tax incentives to encourage investment.*
* *One of the most important changes concerns the investment of pension contributions.*

An investment is an amount of money that you invest, or the thing that you invest it in.

* *...an investment of twenty-eight million pounds.*
* *You'll be able to earn an average rate of return of 8% on your investments.*
* *...people's desire to buy a house as an investment.*
* *Total foreign investment in America still constitutes only about 5% of U.S. assets.*

Investor (n): nhà đầu tư

Decide to do sth: quyết định làm gì

Make a decision/ make decisions: đưa ra quyết định

* *She has had to make some very difficult decisions.*
* *The company will reach/come to/make a decision shortly.*
* *Let me have a/your decision (= tell me what you have decided) by next week.*

[ + to infinitive ] *It was his decision to leave.*

* *The decision about/on whether he is innocent or guilty rests with the jury.*
* *We need to take a lot of factors into account in our decision-making.*

Take into account = take sth into consideration: to think carefully about a particular fact when deciding or judging something: xem xét

* *It may be fairly cheap to buy, but you've got to take into consideration the money you'll spend on repairs.*

penalize (v): to punish someone, esp. for breaking the law or a rule: trừng phạt, xử phạt

* *The new law penalizes the taxpayers who can least afford to pay.*
* *Boone was penalized for unnecessary roughness and thrown out of the game.*

Expell (v) to force someone to leave a school, organization, or country: trục xuất

* *The new government has expelled all foreign diplomats.*
* *My brother was expelled from school for bad behaviour.*

Diplomat (n) an official whose job is to represent one country in another, and who usually works in an embassy: nhà ngoại giao

* *a Spanish/British diplomat*

subject to sth (giới từ): only able to happen if something else happens: căn cứ theo

* *We plan to go on Wednesday, subject to your approval.*
* *Moving all the books should not take long, subject to there being (= if there are) enough helpers.*

**Bài 2**

Do you intend to study at American University? It takes a long time to get accepted at most American schools, perhaps as much as a year. That’s why you should start choosing a school as soon as possible. It’s also a good idea to apply to several different institutions, so that you’ll have a better chance of acceptance at once. You should start looking for information now, because the more information you have about each college, the better choice you can make.

There are two good ways to get information you need. One is a general reference book, called Guide to American Colleges and Universities. The other good source of information is the catalogue published by each school.

You can study the general guide in almost any American library. This book has many useful statistics, such as the number of students, the average test scores for people accepted to the school, the number of books in the library, and the number of faculty members. You can also find the address of each school in this book.

Although the general guidebook has helpful information, some of the facts may be out-of-date. For instance, many schools raise their tuition every year. Since you’ll need to know what your education will cost, out-of-date information will not be good enough. Also schools sometimes change their requirements for entrance. *To be sure that you are getting current information, write to the university and ask for its catalogue.* The catalogue not only has more detailed information. For instance, the catalogue can tell you if there is a special foreign student advisor, what kind of courses are offered, and what kind of housing is available. Some universities have dormitories – ký túc xá = , but at others you have to find your own place to **live.**

With all of this information, you should be able to pick out several good schools.

1. What was the main topic – ý chính of this talk?

A. different kinds of American universities.

**B. sources of information about US universities.**

C. the difference between colleges and universities.

D. how to get accepted at a University.

2. What can you **find** in a general guide to Universities?

A. statistics about the American economy. – số liệu thống kê về kinh tế của Mỹ

B. definitions of current slang expressions. – định nghĩa các thuật ngữ hiện đang

**C. addresses of the schools. Địa chỉ các trường**

D. current information. – thông tin cập nhất

3. According to the speaker, what is one reason you should write for a catalogue? – lý do

A. Catalogues give the names of the faculty members.

B. There are too many details in the guidebook.

**C. Information in catalogues is current.**

D. Addresses are given for the dormitories.

Write to sbd for sth: viết thư gửi cho ai để xin cái gì

4. What is tuition? – học phí

A. textbooks – sách giáo trình

B. students and faculty – khoa

C. processing of applicants for entrance – xử lý hồ sơ xin học

**D. payment for classes (khoản thanh toán cho khóa học**

5. What does the word “housing” mean?

A. the building where classes are held.

B. cafeterias

C. **the building where the students live**

D. transportation facilities

If you intend to do something, you have decided or planned to do it. – dự định làm gì

* *She intends to do A levels and go to university.*
* *I didn't intend coming to Germany to work.*
* *We had always intended that the new series would be live.*

If something is intended for a particular purpose, it has been planned to fulfil that purpose.

* *This money is intended for the development of the tourist industry.*

Cấu trúc:

It + take + (sbd) + time + to do sth: (ai đó) mất bao nhiêu thời gian làm gì

Accept (v) to agree to take something:

* *Do you accept credit cards?*
* *She was in Mumbai to accept an award for her latest novel.*
* *I offered her an apology, but she wouldn't accept it.*
* *I accept full responsibility for the failure of the plan.*

Get accepted (v) được nhận

Acceptance (n) general agreement that something is satisfactory or right, or that someone should be included in a group:

* *The idea rapidly gained acceptance (= became approved of) in political circles.*
* *The party marked his acceptance into the community.*

reference book (n) a book of facts, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, that you look at to discover particular information: sách tham khảo

You can use tuition to refer to the amount of money that you have to pay for being taught particular subjects, especially in a university, college, or private school. Học phí

* *Angela's tuition at University this year will be paid for with scholarships.*

Enter (v) – entrance (n)

Entrance (n): a door, gate, etc. by which you can enter a building or place:

* *There are two entrances – one at the front and one around the back.*

Entrance exam: an exam that you take to be accepted into a school, etc.

**CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG ĐIỀN VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG TRONG ĐOẠN VĂN**

**Text 1**

Do you dream about having your own business and working at home? Turn your dream into reality. Stop the dreaming today! Making money, (1) ................ from home or going into business for yourself is one of the wisest and best decisions you will ever make.

Most people I know, especially women want to be able to work at home and make a (2) ..................... while they raise their children. However, not everyone has the knowledge to turn his or her dreams into (3) .................... . It is a lot easier than it appears; besides it could end up saving you lots of (4) …………... When you work at home there is no outlay on things like commuting to and from work, a suitable work wardrobe, daycare for your children. Plus there are added benefits - no more reporting (5) …………. a boss you hate, no stress thinking someone will get a promotion before you do and no more deadlines you must meet.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. doing | **B. working** | C. going | D. coming |
| **A. living** | B. work | C. earnings | D. savings |
| A. real (adj) | B. really (Adv) | C. unreal (adj) | **D. reality** |
| A. energy | B. time | **C. money** | D. currency |
| A. for | **B. to** | C. with | D. on |

Make a living (v) kiếm sống

**Collocations**

I reported the theft to the police. : Tôi báo cáo vụ trộm với cảnh sát

Make a living: kiếm sống

Outlay (k dd) = expenses : các khoản chi tiêu

Report to sbd: báo cáo

Save + money/ time/ energy: tiết kiệm tiền bạc/ thời gian/ công sức

Outlay (danh từ k đếm được) = expenses (đếm được): các khoản chi tiêu

Commute: đi lại

**Text 2**

**What is E-commerce?**

E-commerce – (thương mại điện tử) means using the Internet to sell products and services. Most of the (1) …………. companies in the world use e-commerce, from small family businesses to huge corporations. With a website, customers can find information about products or services 24 hours a day, all year round. Companies can use pictures, sound, and video clips on a website to (2) ………… their business, and customers can order products at any time of the day or night.

The tables below give information about Internet users between 2002 and 2007. International businesses study (3) …………. like this to find out about new markets. For example, in 2007, the US had the greatest number of users (about 211 million), with almost 70% of US residents (4) ………... However, research showed that the number of Internet users in China was growing quickly, and with such a large (5) ……….. , that’s a lot of customers for your e-business.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. success (n) | B. succeed (v) | **C. successful** | D. successfully |
| **A. advertise** | B. sell | C. talk | D. do |
| A. experience | B. lessons | C. markets | **D. information** |
| **A. online** | B. on newspapers | C. on television | D. on radio |
| A. country | **B. population** | C. nation | D. people |

E-commerce = Electronics commerce: thương mại điện tử

Succeed in + sth/ doing sth: thành công trong việc gì = manage to do sth

* *Apple has succeeded in selling Iphones. = Apple has* ***had a great success*** *in selling …*

Success (n) – have a success in sth/ doing sth

Successful – *Apple is one of the most successful companies in the world.*

* *Apple has sold Iphones successfully.*

Order (v + n) đặt hang/ đơn đặt hang

Find out = discover

Find sth: tìm thấy cái gì # look for: tìm kiếm (mà chưa thấy)

Talk about sth / with sbd

The …. + N

**Text 3**

L’Oreal is active in all world markets and we employ over thirty thousand people worldwide. We have (1) .............. facilities, agents and subsidiaries in all five continents. And we are increasing our share of the world’s cosmetics markets.

We had a turnover – (doanh thu) of thirty-seven point five seven billion French francs last year. Our (2) ............. mainly **comes** from Consumer and Salons activities. This market segment accounts (3) ............... forty-nine per cent of the total turnover. It includes skincare products, make-up, fragrances and hair care products where we are the world leader.

The next division is Perfumes and Beauty. Here we have an exceptional range of prestigious brands (4) ................. include Lancôme, Helena Lowenstein and Biolherm. This division’s turnover increased last year to stand at eight and a half billion francs.

Active Cosmetics division (5) ............ dual objectives: firstly to develop new advanced cosmetics, and secondly to enhance our close relationship with pharmacists- a key channel of distribution. It achieved a turnover of three point seven billion French francs last year.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. produce | B. **production** | C. product | D. producer |
| A. **revenue** | B. savings | C. currency | D. spending |
| A. about | B. to | C. with | D**. for** |
| A. what | B. **which** | C. who | D. where |
| A. makes | B. takes | C. **has** | D. does |

Produce (v) sản xuất

Production (n) – production facilities: các cơ sở sx

Producer (n) công ty sx

Productive (adj) năng suất

Productivity (n) khả năng năng suất

Subsidiaries – công ty con (hoạt động ở các nước khác) – parents company: công ty mẹ

Branches: chi nhánh

Revenue = turnover = sales: doanh thu

Account for: chiếm (tỷ trọng) + a percentage (tỷ lệ %)

**C. TỪ MANG NGHĨA NGỮ PHÁP**

**(Giới từ, từ nối, liên từ, đại từ quan hệ, mạo từ …)**

**1. DETERMINERS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Danh từ đếm được** | **Danh từ không đếm được** |
| the, a (an), this, that, these, those, (a) few, several, all/each, some, any, many, a lot of, one, two, a couple of, a great number of, the number of, fewer than, none of,  more … than | the, this, that, (a) little, a bit of, much, a lot of, some, any, a large amount of, a good deal of, a great deal of, the amount of, no, less … than, more … than |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đếm được** | **Không đếm được** |
| A great number (số lượng) of  Many  A few  Few (mang nghĩa phủ định – k đủ) | A great deal/ amount (lượng)  Much  A little  Little (mang nghĩa phủ định – k đủ) |

**None of us/ them/ none of the students**

* *None of the students failed the exams.*
* *I have no money, no work, no working experience*

**So sánh hơn:**

Many / much => more – the most

* *Lan has more books than Mai*
* *Lan has more money than Mai*

Few – fewer – the fewest

Little – less – the least

* *Mai has fewer books than Lan*
* *Mai has less money than Lan*

“A few/ a little”: - mang nghĩa khẳng định

“few, little” – mang nghĩa phủ định (không đủ)

* *A: Can you lend me some money?*
* *B: Sorry, I have* ***little*** *money. (= I haven’t got enough money to lend you.)*
* *B: Yes, I have a little.*
* *Children in some remote areas in Vietnam have few books to learn.*

*= They haven’t got enough books to learn.*

Some: mang nghĩa hạn định

* *I haven’t got some books, but a lot.*
* *Would you like some beer?*

Any: (mang nghĩa vô định) không có gì (ai) / bất kể cái gì (ai)

* *Do you have any friends in Hanoi?/ Do you have any money with you?*
* *I like any presents you give me. – Bất kể món quà nào mà bạn tặng tôi*
* *There isn’t any food in the fridge.*

**Một số từ kết hợp với cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được.**

**all of the** trees/dancing  
      **some** trees/dancing  
      **most of the** trees/dancing  
      **enough** trees/dancing  
      **a lot of** trees/dancing  
      **lots of** trees/dancing  
      **plenty of** trees/dancing  
      **a lack of** trees/dancing – thiếu cái gì

**one of the** + danh từ số nhiều

some of the + danh từ số nhiều/ danh từ không đếm được

**Most + N (danh từ chưa xác định)/ Most of the + N (danh từ xác định)**

* Most colleges have their own admissions policy.
* Most students apply to several colleges.
* Most of the instructors at this college have a doctorate.
* Most of the water has evaporated

**Bai tap;**

**1.** Underline the correct alternative in each sentence.

1. There isn’t ***any****/ some* lemonade left in the bottle.
2. David has ***a lot of*** */ much* friends at school.
3. There’s only *a few /* ***a little*** news in my letter.
4. There aren’t ***many*** */ much* vegetables in the garden.
5. Only ***a few*** */ a little* people know the answers to that question.
6. Ramon hasn’t got ***much*** */ many* homework tonight.
7. Would you like ***some*** */ much* milk in your tea?
8. The tourist office gave us ***a lot of*** */ many* useful information about coach tours.
9. I asked my teacher for ***a little*** */ a few* advice.
10. Sit down. I’ve got ***a few*** */ few* things to say to you.
11. Wasn’t there *few /* ***any*** petrol in the car?
12. There was ***very little*** */ not a little* for the children to do.

2. Complete the sentences with *much, many, (a) few, (a) little or a lot of*.

1. He’s got five suitcases! What … ***much*** ………… luggage!
2. Our house is almost empty because we haven’t got ………***much***……. furniture.
3. The lawyer gave me ……***a little***…….. advice, but not enough to solve my problem.
4. How …***…many***…….. brothers has Peter got?
5. There were only ………***a few***…….. students in my class last week, because most of them were ill.
6. How ……***much***…… time is there left before the end of the match?
7. Life is difficult for Andy because he earns very ……***little***…….. money.
8. There were ……***a lot of***……. people in the theatre, which was more crowded than usual.
9. ……***many/ a few***……. people enjoy going to the dentist.
10. Martha has only had a passport for two years, so he hasn’t visited ……***many***…… countries.

**2. DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES - MẠO TỪ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **► Cách dùngcủa “a/an”:**  Trước danh từ số ít lần đầu được nhắc đến:  *I need a visa. They live in a flat.*  Để khái quát chung:  *A car must be insured = All cars/ Any cars must be insured.*  *A child needs love = All children need/ Any child needs love.*  Trong cụm từ cố định chỉ lượng:  *a lot of a couple of a great many of a great deal of*  **► Cách dùng của “the”:**   * “the” dùng trước danh từ được nhắc lại:   *We have bought a Mac and a PC. The Mac cost $2500 and the PC cost*  *$2100.*   * Trước danh từ có thông tin xác định   *Where is the file that I gave you this morning? – Cái tập tài liệu mà tôi đưa cho bạn sáng nay ở đâu*   * Trước danh từ là duy nhất trong phạm vi nào đó   *Would you like to come in? The chairman will see you now.*  *The earth; the world; the Sun; the Moon; the President of America, etc.*   * Trước tính từ dạng hơn nhất (superlatives) trong phạm vi nào đó   *Coca Cola is the most famous soft drink in the world*.   * Trước tính từ để chỉ nhóm người   *The rich do not do enough to help the poor*.  The young: lớp trẻ  The old: người già  The disable: người tàn tật   * Refers to rivers, mountains, seas, and names of countries that include a noun like republic, kingdom, union, etc.   *The Aral Sea in the former Soviet Union is very polluted.*  *The United Kingdom; the United States of America, etc*  *The Philippines*  *The Pacific ocen*  *The Alps: dãy An pơ*  *Everest Mountain*  *Mekong river*  *The Red river*  **► Không có mạo từ - No article**  - Khái quát chung với danh từ đếm được số nhiều và không đếm được:  *Money is the root of all evil.*  - Trước danh từ chỉ công ty, thành phố, đường xá,…  *I work for Goldman Sachs in London, and I have a house in Western Road. I*  *also have a holiday home in Crete and another near Lake Garda*.  - Với các thành ngữ thông dụng   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | to/ at school  to/at college/ university  to/in class  to/in/ into church  by car/bus…  day after day | to/in bed  to/out of prison  to/at/from work  at/to sea  from top to bottom  with knife and fork | to.in/from town  at/from home  in dock  to market  for breakfast/lunch… | |

Go to school: đi học

Go to work: đi làm

Be at school

Where are you now? - I’m at school.

Go to church

* *I sometimes go to the church at Christmas.*

**BÀI TẬP**

**Exercise 1: Complete this true story. Put in *a/an* or *the.***

A man decided to rob (1) ...........**a** ......... bank in the town where he lived. He walked into (2).......**.the** ........... bank and handed (3) ........**a** ........ note to one of (4) ....**the** ........... cashiers. (5) ..........**The** ............. cashier read (6) ..........**the** ............ note, which told her to give (7) .......**the**......... man some money. Afraid that he might have (8) ....... **a** .......... gun, she did as she was told. (9)..........**The** ......... man then walked out of (10) ....**the** ............. building, leaving (11) ......**the** ............ note behind. However, he had no time to spend (12) ........**.the** ......... money because he was arrested (13) .......**.the** .......... same day. He had made (14) ......**a** ........... mistake. He had written (15) ........**.the** ....... note on (16) ......**the** .......... back of (17) ......**an**......... envelope. And on (18) .......**.the** .......... other side of (19) ......the............. envelope was his name and address. This clue was quite enough for (20) ............**the** ....... detectives on the case. – vụ án

One of the / Most of the/ all of the/ some of the / + danh từ

**3. LIKING WORDS (TỪ NỐI)**

**And, both, too, as well, also**

* *And* dùng để nối hai từ hay hai phần của câu. Dùng *both … and* để nhấn mạnh cả hai (ai đó hoặc cái gì đó)

*Helen put on her coat and picked up the suitcase.*

*Helen picked up both her suitcase and her umbrella.*

* Too, as well, as well as, also dùng để chỉ hai hành động đồng thời, chú ý vị trí của từ trong câu

*Helen picked up her suitcase* ***and*** *her umbrella* ***too****.*

*Helen picked up her suitcase* ***and*** *her umbrella* ***as well****.*

*Helen picked up her suitcase* ***as well as*** *her umbrella.*

*Helen picked up her suitcase, her coat* ***and also*** *her umbrella.*

**For example, such as, like**

(*For example* có nhiều vị trí trong câu, *such as* và *like* ở giữa câu)

*Diet varies from place to place.* ***For example****, in hot countries, people tend to eat more fruit.*

*In hot countries,* ***for example****, people tend to eat more fruit.*

*In hot countries,* ***such as/ like*** *Greece, people tend to eat more fruit.*

**First (of all), secondly, etc., finally, In conclusion**

*Television has changed our lives in several ways.* ***First of all****, it has …. .* ***Secondly****, more people …….. .* ***Finally****, it has changed the way that …*

***In conclusion****, we can say that television has both good and bad features.*

**Một số các từ nối khác**

**As well as this, besides this,**

* *Television has changed our lives in several ways. First of all, it has …. . Secondly, more people …….. .* ***As well as this, besides this***, more people ………….

**In fact, actually**

*Dave has several dogs.* ***In fact****, he’s got four.*

*I thought Gina was a doctor but,* ***in fact/ actually****, she’s a vet.*

**In my view, personally**

* Either, or/

*We can* ***either*** *go to the cinema,* ***or*** *stay at home.*

* Instead (of)

***Instead of*** *cooking I ordered a take-away meal.*

*Jill came to the party* ***instead of*** *her sister.*

* Except (for) = (not including): ngoại trừ

*They gave presents to everyone* ***except*** *me.*

*We have painted all the house,* ***except (for)*** *the front door.*

* Even

*Sam studies very hard. He* ***even*** *gets up at 5.30 to study!*

*This question is* ***even*** *harder than the last one.*

**Từ chỉ thời gian nhưng còn có nghĩa khác**

*Since* meaning *“*as”/ because *I couldn’t swim,* ***since*** *I had a cold.*

*Yet* meaning “although” *No one replied to my knock,* ***yet*** *all the lights were on.*

*While* meaning “although” *The first two buses were full,* ***while*** *the next was empty*.

**Từ nối theo cặp**

* both / and
* not only / but also
* either / or
* neither / nor
* whether / or

Examples:

1. We talked **both** to her parents **and** her doctor.
2. Jason **not only** speaks Chinese, **but also** Japanese and Korean.
3. You can have **either** pie **or** a cake.
4. She **neither** liked the hotel **nor** the restaurant.
5. Everything depends on **whether** he gets the teaching job in June **or** the one in September.

**BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH**

**I. Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi có sử dụng từ in đậm**

1. Megan visited both the castle and the museum. **too**

……… *Megan visited the castle and the museum too* …………

2. Jill was the only person who came late. **except**

*Everyone came on time, except (for) Jill*

3. Although I said it was raining, it isn’t! **fact**

- I said it was raining, in fact, it isn’t.

4. Karen hurt her leg, *so* she couldn’t play tennis. **since**

- Karen couldn’t play tennis since she hurt her leg.

5. My opinion is that smoking is bad for you. **view**

In my view, smoking is bad for you

6. I ate the chocolate cake and/ **as well as** the apple pie. **as well as**

7. Daniel played in goal, in his brother’s place. **instead**

Daniel played in goal instead of his brother.

8. Finally, I’d like to thank the head teacher, Ann Coles. **in**

In conclusion,

**II. Chọn đáp án đúng A, B, C hoặc D điền vào chỗ trống**

**Solving transport problems**

Nowadays there are many good reasons for using bicycles (1) …………. cars to travel in city centres. (2) ……………, bicycles are (3) …………… silent and clean, (4) …………… are easy to park. (5) …………….., using a bicycle (6) ……………. keeps people fit. However, city centres must (7) …………….. have cycle lanes (8) …………. be free of private cars completely. Some large cities, (9) …………….. Amsterdam in the Netherlands, are already organized in this way. (10) …………….., a combination of the use of bicycles with very cheap or free public transport solves the problem of traffic jams and makes the city centre a more pleasant place.

1 A but B except for **C instead of** D such as

2 A As well **B First of all**  C In fact D Personally

3 **A both** B and C too D as well

4 A also B for example they C except D **and as well as this**

5 A And B Yet C While **D Secondly**

6 A and B both **C also**  D too

7 A in conclusion **B either** C besides this D both

8 A such as B yet C also **D or**

**9 A such as** B as well C in my view D while

10 A Personally **B Finally** C For example D Actually

**4. ANOTHER AND OTHER**

Nếu other có “***The***”  đi kèm theo trước: “***The other***” là xác định. Nếu chủ ngữ là đã biết (được nhắc đến trước đó) thì ta có thể bỏ danh từ đi sau “***another***” hoặc “***other***”, chỉ cần dùng “***another***” hoặc “***other***” như một đại từ là đủ. Khi danh từ số nhiều bị lược bớt (trong cách nói tắt nêu trên) thì “***other***” trở thành “***others***”. Không bao giờ được dùng ***others*** + danh từ số nhiều.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dùng với danh từ đếm được** | **Dùng với danh từ không đếm được** |
| ***An + other*** + danh từ đếm được số ít = một cái, một cái, một người nữa, một người khác (= one more).  ***The other*** + danh từ đếm được số ít = cái cuối cùng còn lại (của một bộ), người còn lại (một nhóm), = last of the set present  ***The other pencil = the last pencil present*** |  |
| ***Other*** + danh từ đếm được số nhiều = mấy cái nữa, mấy cái khác, mấy người nữa, mấy người khác (= more of the set).  ***The other*** + danh từ đếm được số nhiều = những cái còn lại (của một bộ), những người còn lại (của một nhóm), = the rest of the set. ***The other pencils = all remaining pencils***. | ***Other*** + danh từ không đếm được = một chút nữa (= more of the set).  ***Other water = some more water***  ***The other*** + danh từ không đếm được = chỗ còn sót lại.  ***The other water = the remaining water***. |

* I don’t want this book. Please give me another.

(Another = any other book – not specific – chưa xác định)

* I don’t want this book. Please give me the other.

(The other = the other book, specific)

* This chemical is poisonous. Others are poisonous too.

(Others = the other chemicals, specific)

* I don’t want these books. Please give me the others.

(The others = the other books, specific)

* Trong một số trường hợp người ta dùng ***one*** hoặc ***ones*** đằng sau ***another*** hoặc ***other*** thay cho danh từ:

1. I don’t want this book. Please give me *another one*.
2. I don’t want this book. Please give me the *other one*.
3. This chemical is poisonous. *Other ones* are poisonous too.
4. I don’t want these books. Please give me the *other ones*.

* ***This*** hoặc ***that*** có thể dùng ***one*** nhưng ***these*** và ***those*** dùng ***ones***, mặc dù cả 4 từ này đều có thể dùng thay cho danh từ (với vai trò là đại từ) khi không đi với one hoặc ones:

I don’t want this book. I want *that*.

Another = An + other + danh từ (*số ít và chưa xác đinh*): cái khác

The + other + danh từ (*số ít và xác định*)

Other + danh từ (*số nhiều/ không đếm được* mà chưa xác đinh)

The + other + danh từ ((số nhiều/ không đếm được mà xác đinh)

* I have got 2 bags, one (of them) is red, and the other (the other one/ the other bag) is green.
* When discussing some useful dictionaries which can be used to look up for new words, the teacher suggested Collins Dictionary, some students suggest Cambrdidge Dic, and some others (other students) – *một số sinh viên trong số sinh viên còn lại trong lớp* - suggest Tflat dic.

The other students – tất cả sinh viên còn lại trong lớp

**MINI TEST 1**

**Choose the best answer**

1. Did your sister get ……….. she applied for?

A. a job B. job **C. the job** D. A & B are correct

2. These aren’t my books. Did I take ………….. of yours by mistake?

A. it B. one **C. some** D. any

3. She saw ………… one-eyed man yesterday.

A. some B. any C. an **D. a**

4. But nobody complained ………….?

A. didn’t he B. didn’t anybody C. didn’t they **D. did they?**

5. The pepper hit her in ………….. eyes.

A. the B. her **C. A & B** D. no article

6. Many school leavers are looking for ………….

**A. work** B. the work C. works D. their work

7. Would you give me ………….. advice, please?

A. any B. much **C. some** D. many

8. ………… money has been spent on fuel.

A. few B. many **C. a great deal of** D. a large number of

9. ………… is my sister’s favourite newspaper.

A. Daily Mail **B. The Daily Mail** C. Some Daily Mail D. A Daily Mail

10. You can buy meat at ………….

**A. the butcher’s** B. butcher’s C. the shop butcher’s D. the butcher shop

11. What delighful …………..!

A. weather B. a weather **C. the weather** D. such a weather

12. Presley, ………… , went to the Middle East in 1960.

A. **a famous singer** B. the famous singer C. famous singer D. the famous

13. The tourists are taking …………..

A. Thong Nhat **B. Thong Nhat train** C. the Thong Nhat D. train of Thong Nhat

14. My sister plays ……………. very beautifully.

A. piano B. a piano **C. the piano**  D. pianos

Play + the + nhạc cụ: the guitar, the violon, the piano

Play + sports: play tennis, football, …

15. I have rarely seen …………… like this.

A. something B. everything C. nothing **D. anything**

16. ………….. tourists do not visit this part of the town.

A. A most B. The most C. Most of **D. Most**

17. ………….. her friends live in Ho Chi Minh City.

A. Most B. The most **C. Most of**  D. A & C

18. The church is very old. ……………. it was built in the 17th century.

A. All B. Most **C. Most of** D. Some

19. “How much of this money is yours?” – “………… it”.

A. Half **B. Half of** C. All D. Most

20. These windows are so small that the room gets …………. air.

A. few **B. little** C. a few D. a little

**5. PREPOSITIONS**

**► Prepositions of time: *at, on* and *in.***

In + month, year, season, decade, century, time of the day

* In June, May, July, etc.
* In 2008, in the 1990s, in the early 1980s, in the late 1980s, etc.
* In summer, winter, etc.
* In the 20th century, …
* in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

On + days, dates (thứ, ngày)

* On Tuesday, Wednesday, etc.
* On 2nd May, on New Year’s Day, etc

At + o’clock, … At + giờ

* At 7a.m, at ten thirty, …
* At the weekend, at lunchtime, at midday, at midnight, at night, at Christmas

During is used for length of time:

* Please don’t talk during the concert.
* Both his brothers died during the Second World War.

Between … and/ from … to

* He learned history at Oxford University between 1947 and 1950 (*or* from 1947 to 1950)

**Exercise 1**

**Choose the correct preposition for each time phrase**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *in/ on* summer  *in/ during* the meal  *at/ in* the afternoon  *in/ on* 1901  *at/ in* the weekend  *at/ in* seven o’clock  *in/ on* February | *at/ in* Christmas  *at/ on* Friday  *at/ in* winter  *at/ in* night  *at/ in* midnight  *in/ on* April 17th  *at/ on* 2.20 p.m. | *at/ on* my birthday  *in/ on* Valentine’s Day  *at/ on* Tuesday morning  *at/ on* 4th July 2001  *at/ in* the middle of the night  *at/ during* the evening |

**► Prepositions of place and direction**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Preposition** | **Use** | **Examples** |
| **above** | higher than sth. | The picture hangs **above** my bed. |
| **across** | from one side to the other side | You mustn't go **across** this road here. There isn't a bridge **across** the river. |
| **after** | one follows the other | The cat ran **after** the dog. **After** you. |
| **against** | directed towards sth. | The bird flew **against** the window. |
| **along** | in a line; from one point to another | They're walking **along** the beach. |
| **among** | in a group | I like being **among** people. |
| **around** | in a circular way | We're sitting **around** the campfire. |
| **behind** | at the back of | Our house is **behind** the supermarket. |
| **below** | lower than sth. | Death Valley is 86 metres **below** sea level. |
| **beside** | next to | Our house is **beside** the supermarket. |
| **between** | sth./sb. is on each side | Our house is **between** the supermarket and the school. |
| **by** | Near | He lives in the house **by** the river. |
| **close to** | Near | Our house is **close to** the supermarket. |
| **down** | from high to low | He came **down** the hill. |
| **from** | the place where it starts | Do you come **from** Tokyo? |
| **in front of** | the part that is in the direction it faces | Our house is **in front of** the supermarket. |
| **inside** | opposite of outside | You shouldn't stay **inside** the castle. |
| **into** | entering sth. | You shouldn't go **into** the castle. |
| **near** | close to | Our house is **near** the supermarket. |
| **next to** | Beside | Our house is **next to** the supermarket. |
| **off** | away from sth. | The cat jumped **off** the roof. |
| **onto** | moving to a place | The cat jumped **onto** the roof. |
| **opposite** | on the other side | Our house is **opposite** the supermarket. |
| **out of** | leaving sth. | The cat jumped **out of** the window. |
| **outside** | opposite of inside | Can you wait **outside**? |
| **over** | above sth./sb. | The cat jumped **over** the wall. |
| **past** | going near sth./sb. | Go **past** the post office. |
| **round** | in a circle | We're sitting **round** the campfire. |
| **through** | going from one point to the other point | You shouldn't walk **through** the forest. |
| **to** | towards sth./sb. | I like going **to** Australia. Can you come **to** me?  I've never been **to** Africa. |
| **towards** | in the direction of sth. | We ran **towards** the castle. |
| **under** | below sth. | The cat is **under** the table. |
| **up** | from low to high | He went **up** the hill. |

**Exercise 2**

**Fill in the missing prepositions**

1. I shall meet you …**at**… the corner …**of**…. the street.
2. I always come …….. school ……. foot.
3. It never snows here ……… Christmas.
4. The country looks beautiful …….. spring.
5. I can see you …….. Monday.
6. I live …….. the country, but she lives …… the seaside.
7. Have you got any money …….. you?
8. He always comes ……. bus.
9. He has learned the whole poem ……… heart.
10. Is Mrs. Smith …… home?
11. I have breakfast …….. 7:30 every morning.
12. My birthday is …… May 5th.
13. We get a lot of rain …… November.
14. Ha never comes …… time for the class.
15. I’m very busy ….. present.
16. He has no time ………. the moment
17. He was standing ……. the middle of the room.
18. Please write your name …… the top of the page.
19. There is vocabulary ………… the end of the book.
20. I shall see her …… the beginning of the week.
21. The train arrives ……… Victoria station ……… 4: 30.
22. I waited for half an hour and …….. last she came.
23. For the last few days I haven’t been able to sleep ……. night.

**Exercise 3:**

**Write the correct prepositions in the following passage.**

……………(1) the summer, we went …….(2) the beach every day. We stayed …….(3) a lovely hotel right …………(4) the beach. …………(5) the morning we would get up ………(6) 9:30, have breakfast, and then spend four hours ………..(7) the pool ……..(8) all other guests.

…………..(9) lunch we would eat something light like sandwiches and fruit. ………(10) the afternoon we would return to the pool area.

**6. TAG QUESTIONS**

A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini-question. The whole sentence is a "tag question", and the mini-question at the end is called a "question tag".

Look at these examples with positive statements:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **positive statement [+]** | | | | **negative tag [-]** | | | *notes:* |
| subject | auxiliary | main verb |  | auxiliary | not | personal pronoun (same as subject) |  |
| You | are | coming, |  | are | n't | you? |  |
| We | have | finished, |  | have | n't | we? |  |
| You | do | Like | coffee, | do | n't | you? |  |
| You |  | Like | coffee, | do | n't | you? | You (do) like... |
| They | will | help, |  | wo | n't | they? | won't = will not |
| I | can | come, |  | can | 't | I? |  |
| We | must | go, |  | must | n't | we? |  |
| He | should | Try | harder, | should | n't | he? |  |
| You |  | Are | English, | are | n't | you? | no auxiliary for main verb **be** present & past |
| John |  | Was | there, | was | n't | he? |

Look at these examples with negative statements:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **negative statement [-]** | | | | | | **positive tag [+]** | |
| subject | auxiliary |  | main verb |  |  | auxiliary | personal pronoun (same as subject) |
| It | is | n't | raining, |  |  | is | it? |
| We | have | Never | seen |  | that, | have | we? |
| You | do | n't | like |  | coffee, | do | you? |
| They | will | Not | help, |  |  | will | they? |
| They | wo | n't | report |  | us, | will | they? |
| I | can | Never | do |  | it right, | can | I? |
| We | must | n't | tell |  | her, | must | we? |
| He | should | n't | drive |  | so fast, | should | he? |
| You |  |  | are | n't | English, | are | you? |
| John |  |  | was | not | there, | was | he? |

**Some special cases:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I **am** right, **are**n't I? | aren't I (*not* amn't I) |
| You **have** to go, **do**n't you? | you (do) have to go... |
| I **have been** answering, **have**n't I? | use first auxiliary |
| **Nothing** came in the post, **did** it? | treat statements with nothing, nobody etc like negative statements |
| **Let's** go, shall we? | let's = let us |
| He**'d** better do it, **had**n't he? | he had better (no auxiliary) |

**Here are some mixed examples**:

* But you don't really love her, do you?
* This will work, won't it?
* Well, I couldn't help it, could I?
* But you'll tell me if she calls, won't you?
* We'd never have known, would we?
* The weather's bad, isn't it?
* You won't be late, will you?
* **Nobody knows, do they?**

**Question tags with imperatives**

Sometimes we use question tags with imperatives (invitations, orders), but the sentence remains an imperative and does not require a direct answer. We use *won't* for invitations. We use *can, can't, will, would* for orders.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | imperative + question tag | *notes:* |
| invitation | Take a seat, won't you? | polite |
| order | Help me, can you? | quite friendly |
| Help me, can't you? | quite friendly (some irritation?) |
| Close the door, would you? | quite polite |
| **Do it now, will you?** | less polite |
| **Don't forget, will you?** | with negative imperatives only *will* is possible |

**Exercises for tag questions**

1. We should call Rita, .....................?

a. should we c. shall we

**b. shouldn't we** d. should not we

2. Monkeys can't sing, ..........................?

**a. can they** c. can it

b. can't they d. can't it

3. These books aren't yours, ..............................?

a. are these **c. are they**

b. aren't these d. aren't they

4. That's Bod's, ............................?

a. is that c. is it

b. isn't that **d. isn't it**

5. No one died in the accident, ...............................?

a. didn't they c. didn't he

b. did he **d. did they**

6. I'm right, ..................................?

**a. aren't I** c. isn't I

b. am not I d. not I am

7. They never came to class late and .................................

a**. neither did we** c. we did either

b. so did we d. neither we did

8. They are studying pronunciation with Mr. Brown, ..................?

a. are they c. do they

**b. aren't they**  d. don't they

9. She should have obeyed her parents, .......................... she?

a. should c. shouldn't have

b. should have **d. shouldn't**

**7. GIỚI TỪ TRONG CỤM DANH TỪ, ĐỘNG TỪ, TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRONG PHRASAL VERBS**

***7.1. CỤM TÍNH TỪ KẾT HỢP VỚI GIỚI TỪ***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| accustomed to  afraid of answerable to  attached to aware of  capable of  dependent on different to  doubtful about | enthusiastic about excited about  famous for  guilty of interested in opposed to  pleased with popular with  proud of | related to  rich in satisfied with  serious about similar to suitable for  suspicious of  used to (=accustomed to) |

**Tính từ có thể kết hợp với các giới từ khác nhau:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| annoyed about sth  annoyed with sbd  good/bad at sth  good/ bad for sth  good/bad with sth  responsible to sb  responsible for sth  sorry about sth  sorry for doing sth  (feel) sorry for sb | *He was* ***annoyed about*** *the criticisms in the paper.*  *They were* ***annoyed with*** *us for charging them extra.*  *I’m very* ***bad at*** *mathematics.*  *Another cut in interest rates would be* ***good for*** *industry.*  *She should be in Personnel. She’s very* ***good with*** *people.*  *The Export Manager is* ***responsible to*** *the Sales Director.*  *Who is* ***responsible for*** *making conference arrangements?*  *I am* ***sorry about*** *the job. It’s a shame you didn’t get it.*  *He said he was* ***sorry for*** *keeping me waiting.*  *I feel* ***sorry for*** *Peter. He has been fired* |

**Exercise 1**

**Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition or adjective.**

1. The Bordeaux region of France is famous *for* its fine wines. (three letters)

2. If you are serious going ahead with this, let’s have a meeting. (5)

3. The Mini-TV is very popular our younger customers. (4)

4. The NV8 Camcorder is to the NV7 in many ways, but it has some interesting new features. (7)

5. The salesman did not want to sell me the most expensive model he had because he said it would not really be for me. (8)

6. Wage demands are to inflation in a number of important ways. (7)

7. The Finance Director said he was strongly to awarding everyone a 10% pay rise, and explained that the company could not afford it. (7)

8. South Africa is in natural resources like diamonds and gold. (4)

9. I have to travel by car or boat because I am of flying. (6)

10. He has very little experience. I don’t think he would be of running such a large project. (7)

***7.2. CỤM DANH TỪ KẾT HỢP VỚI GIỚI TỪ***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ability in  advantage of  application for  alternative to  advice on  cheque for  agreement with/ about  approval of  belief in  benefit of/from  cause of  cheque for  comparison with  complaint about  cost of  decrease in. of  decision about/ on  demand for  division into  disappointment with  doubt about  difficulty with  difference between | excitement about  example of  experience of, in  fall in, of  fear of  focus on  hope of  increase in, of  interest in  invitation to  involvement in  information about  insurance against  investment in  knowledge of  lack of  matter with  method of  need for  objection to  opinion of  opposition to | optimism  order for  price of  payment for  protection from  pessimism about  preparation for  reason for  rise in, of  request for  reply to  reference to  responsibility for  satisfaction with  similarity to  solution to  substitute for  success at/in  suitability for  tax on  trouble with  wait for  worry about |

**Prepositions + nouns (Trạng ngữ)**

Here is a list of some common preposition and noun combinations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| at a good price  at your convenience  by hand  by law  by accident  for sale  for a change  in charge of  in stock  in the end  in bulk  in other words  on application  on holiday  on hold  on the basis of  on hand  on the market (products)  on the whole  out of order  under pressure | at a profit/loss  at short notice  by return  by car, bus, airmail  by chance  for lunch  for pleasure  in writing  in a hurry  in change of  in financial terms  in the pipeline  in touch  in trouble  on sale  on business  on the phone  on order  out of date  out of business  with reference to | at cost price  by post  by cheque/ credit card  by mistake  in advance  in cash  in connection with  in favour of  in the market (companies)  in general  in my opinion  in debt  on loan  on a trip  on television  on time  to my mind  up to date  up to you |

**Exercise 1: Complete the following advertisement with the missing prepositions**

|  |
| --- |
| THE MOST IMPORTANT INVESTMENT YOU’LL EVER MAKE  More and more parents are looking to independent schools to provide an alternative (1) *to* state education.  However, the cost (2) sending a child to boarding school from 7 to 18 can be as much as $150,000, and annual increases (3) school fees are often greater than inflation.  So there is a need (4) specialist advice, and we at knight Willis have many years of experience (5) helping parents plan for their children’s education (6) advance. Early planning can help to achieve reductions  (7) over 75%, and (8) the whole, the earlier the school fee plan is started, the greater the savings.  If you would like our advice (9) the best way to plan for your child’s future, please fill in the reply-paid form below. We will send you examples  (10) different school fee plans, and we can discuss these (11) the phone or at a meeting (12) your own convenience. |

**Exercise 2: Underline the correct words:**

1. *At/in* first sight it looks like a good deal, but we need more details *at/in* a hurry.

2. A: Shall we try using different suppliers *by/for* change?

B: It’s *up/out* to you.

3. Are you paying *by/ in* cash or *by/in* credit card?

4. The house next door is *for/at* sale. It has been *on/in* the market for ages.

5. Very few board members are *at/ in* favour of the merger. *In/On* the whole, they think it will create more problems than it solves.

6. We need to keep *in/on* touch with the situation as it develops.

7. Are you here *on/for* business or *on/for* pleasure?

8. A: Did you do it *by/on* purpose?

B: No, of course not, I did it *by/on* mistake.

9. *By/In* financial terms they’re not doing well. They’re $10m *in/out of* debt.

10. A: Patrick, It’s Paul Brock from Tyco *at/on* the phone.

B: Can you put him *at/on* hold while I look for his file? OK, I’ve found it – I’ll take it *at/on* the other line.

***7.3. CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ KẾT HỢP VỚI GIỚI TỪ***

**A. Verb + preposition**

Here is a list of common verbs and the prepositions that normally follow them:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| account for  agree on  agree with  talk to  think about | apply for  belong to  complain to  think of  wait for  write to | comply with  consist of  depend on  hear about  hear from | look at  look for  pay for  rely on  take care of |

*After several hours, the committee* ***agreed on*** *a joint statement.*

*I really like the new design. What do you* ***think of*** *it?*

*The new building will have to* ***comply with*** *tough planning regulations.*

**B. Verb + object + preposition**

The following verbs can be followed by an object and a preposition:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ask someone for  blame someone for  borrow something from  congratulate someone on  divide something into  insure something against | invest something in  protect someone from  provide someone with  spend something on  supply someone with  thank someone for |

*We* ***spent too much on*** *advertising last year.*

*Could you* ***supply us with*** *200 units a month?*

*Management* ***blamed the union for*** *provoking the strike*.

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1: Complete the following letter with the correct prepositions**.

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Mr. Hall  Thank you for your letter of 18 May regarding the Kinderbox range of children’s paints. The answers to the questions you raised are as follows:   * All Kinderbox products fully comply (1) *with* European and British safety standards. The paints are non-toxic and washable. Each pack in the Junior range consists (2) ………. A paintbox with eight colours, a paintbrush, and a leaflet in English. * The average delivery time for orders to England over DM5,000 is four days. We do not rely (3) ………. rail transport, so delivery would not be affected by the current train strike. We also take care (4) …….. insurance and export documentation. * The level of discount we offer depends (5) ……… the size of the orders and their regularity. I would be happy to talk (6) ……… you about this. * Goods may be paid (7) ………. in Deutschmarks or sterling, and we offer flexible credit arrangements, so I am confident we could agree (8)….. suitable credit terms.   Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions, and I look forward to hearing (9) ……… you. |

**MINI TEST 3**

**Choose the best answer**

1. They succeeded ………………. escaping.

A. for B. by C. with D. in

2. They warned him ………….. the ice.

A. by B. about C. from D. with

3. For a week she lived ……………. bananas and milk.

A. from B. by C. on D. with

4. Sorry I’m late. I missed the bus, so I had to come …………. foot.

A. by B. with C. about D. on

5. Thank you. It was very nice ………….. you to help me.

A. to B. because C. with D. of

6. Why are you always so rude …………….. your uncle?

A. about B. with C. that D. to

7. Mary is upset ……………. not being invited to the party.

A. of B. until C. by D. to

8. I’m not ashamed ………….. what I did.

A. in B. with C. of D. about

9. My friend is married …………… an American.

A. together B. by C. to D. with

10. We enjoyed our holiday but we were rather disappointed ……….. the hotel.

A. in B. of C. with D. about

11. I’m sorry …………… the noise last night. We were having a party.

A. in B. about C. at D. with

12. Her writing is similar …………… mine.

A. as B. to C. like D. than

13. When I realised I was wrong, I apologized …………. him ………… my mistake.

A. to, with B. to, for C. for, with D. with, by

14. I wrote to the company asking them ……………….. information about the job.

A. for more B. more C. more for D. with more

15. Three men have been arrested and charged …………. robbery.

A. with B. from C. by D. because of

16. I had to show my pass …….. the man at the door.

A. to B. for C. with D. from

17. Passangers should be …………… time for their train.

A. on B. in C. at D. all the

18. We hadn’t arranged to meet. We meet …………. chance.

A. over B. of C. by D. in

19. Where are you going ……………. your holiday this year?

A. about B. on C. with D. for

20. I was delighted …………. the present you gave me.

A. by B. from C. of D. with

21. I haven’t seen her since she left home …………. work yesterday.

A. for B. to C. at D. from

22. Can you …………. ?

A. explain this word to me B. explain me this word

C. explain this word for me D. All are correct

23. I’d rather watch a beauty contest ………….. a programme …………. politics.

A. to, about B. than, about C. better, on D. than, in