

PP = Past Participle Quá khứ phân từ

QTẮc V-ed : BQT xem cột 3 (V3)

*Adv: *just, recently, ever, never, already, since, for, so far, yet, up to now, lately, twice, three times, many times, not...yet.*

eg: I have just seen my sister in the park. *Note: (*just, ever, never, already*) đi sau have/has
She has finished her homework *recently*. (*recently, lately, yet*) đặt cuối câu.

*Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra
- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ mà không rõ thời gian
- Hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn liên quan đến hiện tại còn tiếp diễn đến tương lai.
- Hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần

4.Thì quá khứ đơn

a.Với động từ ToBe:

* **I / He / She / It (Nam)** Was *eg: Nam was absent from class *yesterday*

* **You / We / They (Nam and Lan)** Were → Were Minh and Mai in hospital *last month*?

b.Với động từ đơn:

*form: (+) **S + V- ed/(V₂BQT) + O** *eg: Tom went to Paris *last summer*.

Câu phủ định và nghi vấn ta phải mượn trợ động từ **did**

(-) **S + did not + V_{inf} + O** → He did not watch TV *last night*.

(?) **Did + S + V_{inf} + O ?** → Did you go to HCM city two days *ago*?

Adv: *Yesterday, ago, last (week/month/year/ ...)*

c.Cách dùng :

- Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và chấm dứt hẳn trong QK

5.Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

* form (+) **S + Was/ were + V- ing + O**

(-) **S + Was/ were + not + V- ing + O**

(?) **Was/ were + S + V- ing + O?**

Cách dùng :

- Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ tại 1 thời điểm xác định cụ thể.
- => I was doing my homework *at 6 p.m last Sunday*.
- Diễn tả hai hay nhiều hành động cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ. (While)
- => I was cooking *while* my sister was washing the dishes.
- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra thì một hành động khác đến cắt ngang.(When)
- => **When** the teacher came, we were singing a song.

6.Thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

* form: (+) **S + had + V- ed (pp)/ V₃BQT + O.**

(-) **S + had + not + V- ed (pp)/ V₃BQT + O.**

(?) **Had + S + V- ed (pp)/ V₃BQT + O.?**

* eg: We had lived in Hue *before* 1975.

After the children had finished their homework, they went to bed.

= *Before* the children went to bed, they had finished their homework

*Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và đã hoàn thành trong quá khứ.
(- Trong câu có hai hành động thì *hành động xảy ra trước dùng ở quá khứ hoàn thành* còn hành động sau dùng thì quá khứ đơn)

7. Thì tương lai thường.

* form : (+) **S + Will + V_{inf} + O.** (*He will = He'll*) * eg: I will call you *tomorrow*.

(-) **S + Will + not + V + O** (*will not = won't*) → He'll come back *next week*.

(?) **Will + S + V_{inf} + O ?** → Will Nam play soccer?

*Adv. *Tomorrow, next (week/ month ...), soon*

***Cách dùng :**

- Diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra ở tương lai.

8. Thì tương có dự định.(Be going to)

*** form:** (+) **She / He / It + is + going to + V(inf) + O.**

(-) **They / You / We + are + going to + V(inf) + O.**

(?) **I + am + going to + V(inf) + O.**

*eg: My father is going to go to visit Ha long Bay . = My father is going to visit Ha long Bay.

We aren't going to the movies.

Are you going to write a letter ?

*** Cách dùng :**

- Diễn tả hành động sắp sửa xảy ra hoặc một dự định sắp tới. Một dự định, kế hoạch

9. Bài tập .

A. Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp.

1. Be quiet ! The baby (sleep)
2. The sun (set) in the West.
3. Mr Green always (go) to work by bus.
4. It (not rain) in the dry season.
5. They (have) lunch in the cafeteria now.
6. My little sister (drink) milk every day.
7. The doctor sometimes (return) home late.
8. He (write) a long novel at present.
9. Look ! The bus (come).
10. The earth (move) around the sun.
11. Sometime (smell) good in the kitchen now.
12. His uncle (teach) English in our school five years ago.
13. The old man(fall) as he (get) into the bus.
14. When I saw him, he (sit) asleep in a chair.
15. There (be) a lot of noise at the fair yesterday.
16. It (take) me 5 minutes to walk to school last year.
17. They (not speak) to each other since they quaralled
18. I (try) to learn English for years, but I (not succeed) yet
19. I (not see) her since last week.
20. John(do) his homework already.
21. The train (start) before we arrived at the station.
22. There (be) an English class in this room tomorrow evening.
23. The film already (begin) when we got to the cinema.
24. You (stay) at home tonight?
25. I(be) twenty years old next June.
26. Where are you?- I'm upstairs. I (have) a bath.
27. All of them (sing) when I(came).
28. What you(do) at 7 p.m yesterday?
29. Where you (spend) your holiday last year?
30. Why didn't you listen while I (speak) to you?

II. Chia động từ trong ngoặc

1. A: I(not see) Andrew for weeks.
B: Nor me, It's weeks since I last(see) him.
2. A: What.....(you/do) last night?
B: Well, I(be) very tired, so I(go) to bed very early.
3. A:(you/ meet) Julie recently?

- B: Yes, I(see) her a few days ago.
 4. A: Are you still playing tennis?
 B: No, I(not be) able to play tennis since I (break) my arm.
 5. A: What part of birmingham. (you/live) when you(be) a student?
 B: A place called Selly Oak(you/ever/be) there?

CHƯƠNG 2: CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

I. Lý thuyết.

- Một câu điều kiện thường có hai mệnh đề là mệnh đề chính (Main clause) và mệnh đề phụ (If clause)
- Mệnh đề phụ (If clause) có thể đặt trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. (Main clause)

- Có 3 loại câu điều kiện:

1. Câu điều kiện 1: điều kiện có thể xảy ra .

* form:

MỆNH ĐỀ IF	MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH
Simple present(HTđ)	Simple future(TLđ)
If + S + V(HT) + O ,	S + Will/ Shall + V(inf) + O

- * eg: If I have time, I shall visit you.
 John usually walks to school if he has enough time.
 If she eats much, she will be over weight.

2. Câu điều kiện 2 : điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại.

* form :

MỆNH ĐỀ IF	MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH
Past simple (QKĐ) ,	would/could/ should/ might + V _{inf}
If + S + V-ed (V2) + O,	S + would/ could + V(inf) + O

*Note: **To be** dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi (trong Mệnh đề If)

- * eg: If I had much money , I would buy a new bicycle.
 If you practised English every day , you could speak it fluently.
 If I were you, I would not tell him about that.

3. Câu điều kiện 3: điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ. (Học ở lớp 10,11,12)

* form:

MỆNH ĐỀ IF	MỆNH ĐỀ CHÍNH
Thì quá khứ hoàn thành	would, could, might + have + PP
If + S + had + V-ed(V3) + O,	S + would/ could + have + V-ed(V3) + O

* Eg: If he had driven more carefully, he could have had fewer accidents.

4. **Note: Unless = if...not** (nếu không, trừ khi)

- Eg: Unless it rains, we will go to the movies.
 = (If it does not rain , we will go to the movies)

5. Bảng tóm tắt câu điều kiện.

Loại	Mệnh đề phụ (IF clause)	Mệnh đề chính (Main clause)
1	V(HTĐ) Be (is/am/are) Đt thường V _{inf} / V _(s/es)	Will Can Shall May } + V (inf)
2	Quá khứ đơn (bàng thái) Be → WERE Đt thường V- ed /(V ₂)BQT	Could Would Should Might } + V (inf)
3	QKHT (bàng thái)	Could }

Had + V- ed(V₃) BQT	Would + have + V- ed(pp) Should
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II. Bài tập.

A. Chia động từ trong ngoặc.

1. If you (go) _____ away, please write to me.
2. If you (be) _____ in, I should have given it to you.
3. If he (eat) _____ another cake, he will be sick.
4. I (not do) _____ that if I (be) _____ you.
5. If he (take) _____ my advice, everything can go well.
6. I would have come sooner if I (know) _____ you were here.
7. He never does homework. If he(do) _____ his homework, he(not worry) _____ about his exam.
8. It's too bad we lost the game. If you (play) _____ for us, we(win) _____.
9. What you (do) _____ if she refuses your invitation?
10. If today (be) _____ Sunday, we (go) _____ to the beach.
11. Unless they (pass) _____ their examinations, they would join the army.
12. You (be) _____ ill if you drink that water.
13. If Tom (go) _____ to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.
14. Had we known your address, we(write) _____ you a letter.
15. If it's raining heavily, we (not go) _____ for a donkey ride.
16. If he (try) _____ hard, he'll pass the examination.
17. I could understand the French teacher if she (speak) _____ more slowly.
18. If she (not be) _____ busy, she would have come to the party.
19. If I (finish) _____ the work in time, I (go) _____ to the football game.
20. If you(see) _____ Mary today, please (ask) _____ her to call me.

B. Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

1. That man doesn't work hard. He can't earn more money.
2. I don't tell him the answer because he is from home.
3. My friend and I don't have enough money , so we will not buy a house of our own.
4. The weather isn't better now, so we can't go for a walk.
5. I don't know his address, and I don't give it to you.
6. He does not work slowly enough, so he makes many mistakes.
7. I am not sent to prison. She doesn't visit me
8. I don't win a big prize in a lottery, so I don't give up my job.
9. The doctor can't see many patients because he is so late.
10. We don't visit them in Hanoi because tickets are expensive.

CHƯƠNG 3. CÁCH DÙNG ĐỘNG TỪ “ WISH”

I. Lý thuyết.

- Động từ **Wish = If only** (ao ước) thường dùng để diễn tả những ước muốn, những điều không có thật hoặc rất khó thực hiện. Có 3 loại câu ước.

1. Future wish: (ước muốn ở tương lai)

* **form:** S₁ + **wish** + S₂ + **would/ could** + V(inf) + O.
 → **If only** + S + **would/ could** + V(inf) + O

- * eg:- I wish I would be an astronaut in the future.
- Tom wishes he could visit Paris next summer.
- If only I would take the trip with you next Sunday.

2. Present wish(ước muốn ở hiện tại)

* **form:** S₁ + **wish** + S₂ + **V- ed** + O

Were + **adj / n** *Note: Tobe dùng **Were** cho tất cả các ngôi

Could + V (inf)

* eg:- I wish I were rich (but I am poor now)

- I can't swim. I wish I could swim.

- If only Ben were here (but Ben isn't here. I wish he were here)

- We wish that we didn't have to go to class today (but we have to go to class today)

3. Past wish: (ước muốn ở quá khứ) (Học ở lớp 10, 11, 12)

* **form: S₁ + wish + S₂ + had + V- ed (pp) + O**

could have + V- ed(pp) + O

* eg :- I wish I hadn't failed my exam last year.

(I failed my exam)

- She wishes she had had enough money to buy the house.

(she didn't have enough money to buy it)

- If only I had met her yesterday.

(I didn't meet her)

- She wishes she could have been there.

(she couldn't be there)

II. Bài tập :

A. Chia động từ trong ngoặc.

1. She wishes her father (be) _____ here now to help her
2. I wish they (visit) _____ us when they were in town.
3. I wish someone (give) _____ me a job next month.
4. If only I (can take) _____ the trip to Hanoi with her next summer.
5. I wish they (know) _____ the truth yesterday.
6. I wish I (see) _____ that film on TV again.
7. We wish she (be) _____ our teacher of English.
8. My brother wishes he (not waste) _____ time when he was young.
9. They wish they (come) _____ to class on time yesterday morning.
10. I wish I (spend) _____ my last summer vacation in the mountains.
11. I wish she (come) _____ to see me yesterday.
12. If only I (have) _____ more time to do this job.
13. He missed an exciting football match on TV last night. He wishes he (watch) _____ it.
14. I wish you (not give) _____ them my phone number yesterday.
15. We wish we (understand) _____ all the teacher's explanation yesterday.

B. Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

1. What a pity the weather isn't nice. _____
2. Your cousin doesn't tell you the truth. _____
3. I'm sorry you don't study hard. _____
4. I can't lend you any money. _____
5. What a pity he doesn't invite us to the party. _____
6. I'm sorry I can't easily give the answer. _____
7. Tom isn't here now. _____
8. We don't buy that house. _____
9. They never visit us. _____
10. She is often late for school. _____

CHƯƠNG 4: CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

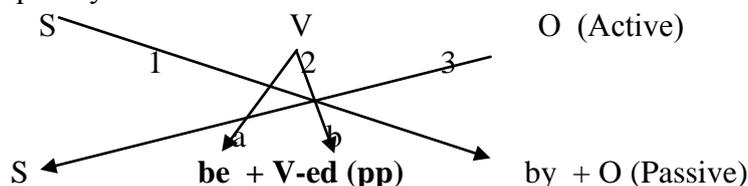
A. Lý thuyết.

- Quan sát:
 - Câu chủ động: Mr Smith teaches English. (Active)

- Câu bị động: English is taught by Mr Smith. (Passive)
- Qui tắc:
 - Tân ngữ chủ động → chủ ngữ bị động
 - Động từ bị động **Be + Past Participle (pp)**
 - Chủ ngữ chủ động → tân ngữ bị động (trước có giới từ *by* chỉ tác nhân)

***Note:** by them/ by people/ by someone Bỏ

- Sơ đồ:



Bảng tóm tắt công thức các thì trong câu bị động.

HTĐ	Am, is, are + V- ed (pp)
QKĐ	Was, were + V- ed (pp)
HTTD	Am, is, are + being + V- ed (pp)
QKĐD	Was, were + being + V- ed (pp)
HTHT	Have, has + been + V- ed (pp)
QKHT	Had + been + V- ed (pp)
MODEL VERBS	Can, may, might, should, will Have to, used to, + be + V- ed (pp)

- Cách đổi:**
- Bước 1: Lấy Tân ngữ (O) câu chủ động xuống làm Chủ từ (S) câu bị động.
 - Bước 2: a/ Lưu ý Động từ câu chủ động ở thì nào To Be ở ngay thì đó.
b/ Động từ chính đổi sang dạng PP (QK phân từ)
 - Bước 3: Lấy Chủ từ (S) câu chủ động xuống làm Tân ngữ (O) câu bị động đặt sau By chỉ tác nhân.

*eg: 1. I learn English everyday.

=> English is learnt by me everyday. (Passive)

2. My mother wrote that letter.

=> That letter was written by my mother. (Passive)

3. He is asking me a lot of questions.

=> I am being asked a lot of questions. (Passive)

4. She was doing her homework at that time.

=> Her homework was being done at that time. (Passive)

5. My mother has made that cake.

=> That cake has been made by my mother. (Passive)

6. They had prepared a dinner before we came.

=> A dinner had been prepared before we came. (Passive)

7. My friend can answer this question.

=> This question can be answered by my friend. (Passive)

B Bài tập.

Chuyển những câu sau sang câu bị động

1. They can't make tea with cold water.
2. The chief engineer was instructing all the workers of the plant.
3. Somebody has taken some of my books away.
4. They will hold the meeting before May Day.
5. They have to repair the engine of the car.
6. The boys broke the window and took away some pictures.
7. People spend a lot of money on advertising everyday.
8. They may use this room for the classroom.

9. The teacher is going to tell a story.
10. Mary is cutting the cake with a sharp knife.
11. The children looked at the women with a red hat.
12. They have provided the victims with food and clothing.
13. The teacher explains the lesson.
14. Mrs Green is cooking the food in the kitchen.
15. The doctor examined the patients.
16. These boys made that noise
17. People speak English all over the world.
18. He gave him back the money last Sunday.
19. I can't do these exercises quickly.
20. She had finished the report by noon.
21. Should they help Jane with the sewing ?
22. The mechanic is repairing Judy's car.
23. We must do something before it's too late.
24. They make these artificial flowers of silk.
25. Did they LuLu feed last night?
26. Nick will bring the pizzas to our house.
27. They used to drink beer for breakfast in England years ago.
28. They were cleaning the floor when I arrived.
29. Has anyone ever asked you for your opinion ?
30. Where will your company send you next year ?

CHƯƠNG 5: CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – GIÁN TIẾP

A. *Lý thuyết.* - Lời nói gián tiếp là tường thuật lại ý của người nào đó nói.

- Cách đổi câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp:

1. *Thay đổi thì của động từ.*

Trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Gián tiếp (Reported speech)
HTĐ (is/are/ am)	QKĐ (was/were)
HTTD (is/are/am + V- ing)	QKTD(was/were + V- ing)
TLĐ (Will)	TL trong QK (Would)
Can	Could / be able to
Shall	Should
Must	Had to / would have to
Have to	Had to
Will	Would

2. *Thay đổi chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, đại từ sở hữu.*

- Ngôi thứ nhất: (I,we, me, mine,us,our) được đổi sang ngôi thứ ba (He, She, It,They, him/ her, his/ hers, its, their, them) phù hợp.

*eg: Jane said, " **I** live in the suburbs"

→ Jane said that **she** lived in the suburbs.

- Ngôi thứ hai (You, your, yours) được đổi theo ngôi của tân ngữ trong mệnh đề tường thuật.

*eg: He said to **me**, " **You** can take **my** book"

→ He said me that **I** could take **his** book.

- Ngôi thứ ba (He, She, It, They, him, his, her ,them ,their) giữ nguyên(không đổi).

*eg: Mary says, " **They** come to help the pupils."

→ Mary said that **they** came to help the pupils.

3. *Trạng từ chỉ thời gian .*

Trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Gián tiếp (Reported speech)
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now	then
ago	before
today	that day
tonight	that day
tomorrow	the next day/ following day
yesterday	the day before
last week/month/year	the previous week/month/year
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year

*eg: - "I'm going **now**". He said
 → He said he was going **then**.
 - She said " I was at Hue **yesterday**".
 → She said that she had been at Hue **the day before**.

4. Trang từ chỉ nơi chốn.

Trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Gián tiếp (Reported speech)
here	there
this	that
these	those

*eg:- He said,"Put the books **here**"
 → He told me to put the books **there**.
 - Tom said to me," I'll meet you **this** Friday"
 → He told me that he would meet me **that** Friday.

III. Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp

Trong lời nói gián tiếp loại câu này được bắt đầu bằng động từ: asked, told, ordered...

Eg: - "Hurry up, Lan"

→ He told Lan **to hurry up**.
 - "Shut the door"
 → He ordered them **to shut** the door.
 - "Don't leave the room"
 → He told them **not to leave** the room.

* Công thức: TT: "V + O" => GT: S + told/ordered/asked + to-inf + O
 TT: "Don't/ doesn't + V + O" => GT: S + asked/told + not + to-inf + O

III. Câu nghi vấn

1. Yes/ No – questions

Trong lời nói gián tiếp loại câu hỏi này được mở đầu bằng các động từ "ask, wonder ..." và theo sau có "if/ whether".

*eg: - "Have you seen that film?" he told her
 → He **asked if** she had seen that film.
 - "Will Tom be here tomorrow?." She told
 → She **wondered whether** Tom would be there the day after.

* Công thức: TT: S + tell / told + "Do/does/was/will/are/is.. + S + V + O ?"
 GT => S + asked/wondered + (O) + If/ whether + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK) + O.

2. Wh – questions (who, what, where, why, when, how (much/ many/ long)) trong câu gián tiếp loại câu này được mở đầu bằng các động từ "ask, require, wonder,..."

* eg: - "What time does the film begin?." He asked
 → He asked what time the film **began**.
 - "What will you do tomorrow?" She asked
 → She asked what I **would** do **the next day**.

* Công thức: TT: S + tell/ told + "wh- qs + (do/was/will).. + S + V + O ?"
 GT : S + asked/wondered + (O) + wh – qs + S + V (lùi 1 bậc về QK) + O.

B. Bài tập.

Chuyển những câu sau sang câu gián tiếp.

1. He said to her, "You are my friend."
2. Johnny said to his mother, "I don't know how to do this exercise."
3. "Don't come back before one o'clock", advised my brother.
4. "Cook it in butter", Mrs Brown said to her daughter.
5. The pupils said "Teacher, give us better marks, please."
6. My friend said, "Are you going to leave tomorrow?"
7. "Have you done your homework?", said my mother.
8. I asked Bill, "What time did you go to bed last night?"
9. Paul said, "I must go home now."
10. "There is an accident.", said the policeman.
11. "We are waiting for the school bus", said the children.
12. "Must you go now?", said Mr Brown.
13. "Are you going to visit your aunt tomorrow?" asked Tom.
14. "Listen to me and don't make a noise," said the teacher to his students.
15. "I'm tired of eating fish", said Mary to Helen.
16. "The sun always rises in the east," said Peter.
17. "I didn't steal your fur coat yesterday," said Samny to Jean.
18. "You must do your homework everyday", said Miss Lan to us.
19. "Will we read the story?", Bill asked his teacher.
20. "I don't know where Alice is," said Vicky.
21. "There isn't much rain in the south of the country," said Harry.
22. "Would you mind turning the music down?" Andrew said to Anne.
23. "How much do you think it will cost?" He asked.
24. "Can you speak more slowly? I can't understand," He said to me.
25. "Have you already reviewed all your lessons?" she said to me.
26. "Come in and look around. There's no obligation to buy," said the shopkeeper.
27. "I'm sorry I'm late," she said. "The bus broken down"
28. Mary asked me "Can you tell me why you are so sad?"
29. "Will you please find out when he last wrote to me?" Jane said to her friend.
30. "You must decide what you want to do", she said to her daughter.

CHƯƠNG 6: ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ.

A. Lý thuyết. I. Relative pronouns

<i>Chức năng</i>	<i>Chỉ người</i>	<i>Chỉ vật</i>
Chủ ngữ	Who	Which
Tân ngữ	Whom	Which
Sở hữu	Whose	Of which/whose

- Eg: 1. I saw *the woman*. *She* wrote the book.
→ I saw the woman **who** wrote the book.
2. I know *the man*. You want to meet *him*.
→ I know the man **whom** you want to meet.
3. *The pencil* is mine. *The pencil* is on the desk.
→ The pencil **which** is on the desk is mine.
4. *The dress* is beautiful. She is wearing *that dress*.
→ The dress **which** she is wearing is beautiful.
5. *The girl* is my sister. You took *the girl's picture*.
→ The girl **whose picture** you took is my sister.
6. He showed me *his car*. *The engine of the car* is good.

→ He showed me his car, the engine **of which** is good.

* “**That**” có thể được dùng thay cho **Who, Whom, Which** trong trường hợp không theo sau dấu phẩy và giới từ.

II. Relative adverbs. When → time Where → place

* Eg: 1. Monday is *the day*. We will come *then*.

→ Monday is the day **when** we will come.

2. I never forget *the village*. I was born *there*.

→ I never forget the village **where** I was born.

B. Bài tập.

Kết hợp những câu sau dùng đại từ quan hệ.

1. Alice is my friend. Alice’s mother died last year.
2. The boy will be punished. He threw that stone.
3. Ann is very friendly. She lives next door.
4. The man is a famous actor. You met him at the party last night.
5. There are some words. They are very difficult to translate.
6. I was looking for a book this morning. I’ve found it now.
7. Is that the car? You want to buy it.
8. Sandra works in advertising. You were talking to her.
9. The little girl ate sweets the whole way. She sat next to me on the coach.
10. Lan is a journalist. Her tape recorder was stolen.
11. I don’t know the name of the woman. I spoke to her on the phone.
12. We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. It’s only 30 miles away.
13. This is Mr Carter. I was telling you about him.
14. That is the room. The meeting is held in that room.
15. I’ll always remember the day. I first saw that sight on that day.
16. She was born in Malaysia. Rubber trees grow well there.
17. No one knows the school. My uncle taught at that school 10 years ago.
18. Please ask them the time. The train started the trip at that time.
19. New Year’s Day is a day. All family members gather and enjoy a family dinner then.
20. There are many hotels. Tourists can enjoy their holidays there.
21. India is a country. The earthquake occurred in this country last month.
22. Bac Giang is a city. I was born and grew up there.
23. We have not decided the day. We’ll go to London on that day.
24. The man made me sad the most. I love him with all my heart.
25. The thief was caught. This was a really good news.
26. The gentleman was very young. He was introduced as the most successful businessman.
27. His book became the best seller. It was published last year.
28. Neil Armstrong lived in the USA. He walked on the moon.
29. Nam is very intelligent. He learns in our class.
30. Ha Long has grown into a big city over the past few years. I visited the city last year.

CHƯƠNG 7: DẠNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ.

A. Lý thuyết.

I. To – infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- Sau các động từ: **want, intend, decide, expect, hope, mean, offer, promise, refuse, wish,....**
- Sau các tính từ: **glad, happy, ready, kind,**
- Sau các phó từ: **enough, too,**
- Trong câu trúc: - It + take + O +(time) + to-inf

- S + V + O +(not) + to-inf

(V: *ask, get, tell, want, advise, request,...*)

* Eg: I *want to buy* a new house.

I'm *glad to pass* the exam.

II. Bare infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- Sau Model Verbs như: *can, may, must, will, shall, would, should, would rather, had better,....*
- Trong cấu trúc với V là : *make, let, have ...*
- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác: *see, hear, notice, feel,.*

*Eg: I *can speak* English very well.

I *hear him come* in.

III. Verb- ing.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- Sau một số động từ như: *avoid, dislike, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, practise, stop....*
- Sau các Phrasal verbs: *to be used to, to get accustomed, to look forward to, to have a good time/difficulty, to be busy, to be worth,...*
- Trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác biểu đạt hành động đang tiếp diễn
- Trong câu trúc : *would you mind ...*
- Sau các giới từ như: *about, of, with, without,...*

*Eg: I *enjoy fishing*.

Alice *is fond of dancing*.

IV. Past participle. V- ed(PP)

Được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

- Trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành: *have + V- ed(pp)*
 - Trong câu bị động: *be + V- ed(pp)*
- *Eg: She has lived in this town *for* 6 years.

B. Bài tập.

Chia động từ trong ngoặc:

1. Tourists could see fish (swim) along the brook.
2. We enjoy (swim) along this river.
3. The form teacher has asked Jack (write) an essay on the Thames.
4. It sometimes may be difficult (get) a taxi during rush- hours.
5. The rain has made the children (stop) their games.
6. She tells the driver(take) her to the railway station.
7. Does Mrs Green have them (carry) those books back home?
8. The principal noticed those pupils (try) harder and harder.
9. Children have just stopped (play) football.
10. They keep (talk) about an old friend they met yesterday.
11. Is Black Pool (visit) by thousands of tourists each year?
12. We heard Mr Brown (park) his car near the gate.
13. They've finished (do) their homework.
14. They had their house (paint) before Tet holiday.
15. I advised him (wait) for me at the airport.
16. Would you mind (help) me with this work?
17. Do you smell something (burn) in the kitchen?
18. Mother requests her daughter not (come) back home late.
19. We shall have the grass (cut) tomorrow.
20. They noticed lots of sheep(graze) in green meadows.
21. When I'm tired, I enjoy(watch) TV. It's relaxing.

22. Would you like(have) something to eat?
23. It started(rain) an hour ago. Has it stopped (rain) yet?
24. My family is trying (decide)where to go on holiday.
25. Our teacher made me (answer) all the questions.
26. I've enjoy (meet) you. I hope (see) you again.
27. I hate (see) a child(cry).
28. They prefer(play) in swimming pool all day.
29. They refuse (go) out on trips if it's too hot.
30. I used (smoke) 20 cigarettes a day, but now I give up (smoke).
31. We decided(rent) a house with a swimming pool.
32. Can you help me (get) the dinner ready?
33. When we arrived, the people next door invited us (have) a drink with them.
34. We began (talk) about next year's holiday two months ago.
35. I remember (lock) the door when I left but forgot (shut) the window.
36. He agrees(start) the job as soon as possible.
37. I finished (read) the book and went to bed.
38. My teachers always expected me (do) well in exams.
39. Let me (pay) for the meal. You paid last time.
40. It's difficult (get) used to (eat) with chopsticks.

CHƯƠNG 8: CẤP SO SÁNH.

A. Lý thuyết.

I. So sánh bằng:

* form: **S1 + V + as + adv + as + S2.**

S1 + Be + as + adj + as + S2.

* eg: - She runs as quickly as her brother.

- John **is as tall as** Tom.

*So sánh không bằng/ kém hơn.

* form: **S1 + not + be/V + as/so + adj/adv + as + S2.**

S1 + be/V + less + adj/adv + than + S2.

*eg: - He **is not so good as** his brother.

- I am **less rich than** you.

II. So sánh hơn.

*Đối với tính từ, trạng từ ngắn.

*form: **adv/adj + ER + than**

*eg: Mr Brown **is older than** Mr Peter.

He **drives runner than** I (do).

*Đối với tính từ, trạng từ dài.

* form: **more + adv/adj + than**

*eg: A car **is more expensive than** a bicycle.

Ha **writes more carefully than** Hai.

III. So sánh hơn nhất.

*Đối với tính từ, trạng từ ngắn.

* form: **the + adv/adj + EST**

*eg: Ha **is the tallest** in the class.

Lan **runs the fastest** in the class.

*Đối với tính từ, trạng từ dài

*form: **the + most + adv/adj**

*eg: This **is the most difficult** lesson in the book

Huong *speaks* English **the most fluently** in my class.

* Các trường hợp ngoại lệ

	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
Good/ well (tốt)	better	best
Bad/ badly (xấu)	worse	worst
Many/ much (nhiều)	more	most
Little (ít)	less	least
Far (xa)	farther/further	farthest/furthest

B. Bài tập.

I. Chọn từ hoặc cum từ đúng trong ngoặc.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (better/best)
2. Bill is the (happier/happiest) person we know.
3. Pat's cat is (faster/fastest) than Peter's.
4. This poster is (colourfuler/more colourful) than the one in the hall.
5. Does Fred feel (weller/better) today than he did yesterday?
6. This vegetable soup tastes very (good/best)
7. Jane is the (less/least) athletic of all the women.
8. My cat is the (prettier/prettiest) of the two.
9. This summary is (the better/ the best) of the pair.
10. The colder the weather gets, (sicker/the sicker) I feel.

II. Dùng hình thức đúng của tính từ/ trạng từ trong ngoặc.

1. Mary is (pretty) as her sister.
2. A new house is (expensive) than an old one.
3. His job is (important) than mine.
4. Of the four ties, I like the red one (well).
5. Nobody is (happy) than Miss Snow.
6. Today English is the (international) of languages.
7. John is much (strong) than I thought.
8. Benches are (comfortable) than arm- chairs.
9. Bill is (good) than you thought.
10. Mr Bush is the (delightful) person I have ever known.
11. Dick is the (careful) of the three workers.
12. Is the book (interesting) than the one you read last week?
13. Gold is (precious) than iron.
14. The weather today is (warm) than the weather yesterday.
15. This film is not (good) as the one we saw last week.
16. Holidays are (pleasant) than working days.
17. Which is (high) mountain in your country?
18. A house is (strong) than a dog.
19. Robert is (fat) than his brother.
20. The Pacific is (large) ocean in the world.

III. Viết lại câu sau, bắt đầu bằng các từ cho sẵn.

1. Yesterday the temperature was nine degrees. Today it's only six degrees.
=> It's
2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.
=> It takes
3. We were very busy at work today. We are not as busy as that every day.
=> We

4. Jane cooks better than her sister.
=> Jane's sister.....
5. Tom is the best football player in this team.
=> Nobody in this team.....

CHƯƠNG 9: SO ...THAT & SUCH ...THAT.

A. Lý thuyết.

I. So ...that : quá ...đến nỗi

- Bắt đầu cho một mệnh đề phụ chỉ kết quả.

* form: **So + adj/adv + that- clause**

*eg: The weather is **so bad that** I have to stay at home.

He spoke **so fast that** I didn't understand him.

*note: muốn diễn tả ý nghĩa "quá nhiều ... đến nỗi" ta dùng:

So many + danh từ đếm được, số nhiều + that – clause

So much + danh từ không đếm được, số ít + that – clause

*eg: He was **so many books that** he can't read all of them.

There was **so much noise that** I couldn't sleep.

II. Such ...that : quá ... đến nỗi.

- Cũng bắt đầu cho một mệnh đề phụ chỉ kết quả. Tuy nhiên **Such ...that** được dùng với một danh từ thường có tính từ bổ nghĩa đứng trước.

*form: **such + (a/an) + adj + noun + that – clause**

*eg: She is **such a beautiful girl that** everybody admires her

It was **such hot tea that** I couldn't drink it.

They are **such interesting books that** we want to look at them again.

B. Bài tập.

Kết hợp mỗi cặp câu sau, dùng "so ...that" hoặc "such ...that"

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

CHƯƠNG 10. "TOOTO" OR "ENOUGH TO"

Lý thuyết.

I. Tooto : quá ...không thể.

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

*form: **Too + adj/adv + to –inf**

*eg: He **is too young to go** to school.

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

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

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

*eg : The questions **are too difficult for us to answer.**

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

II. Enough to ...: đủ ... để có thể.

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

*form: **adj/adv + enough + to – inf**

*eg: He *is* **sick enough to need** a doctor.

The policeman *ran* **fast enough to catch** the thief.

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

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

*eg: The exercises *are* **easy enough for you to do**.

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

B. Bài tập.

I. Kết hợp các câu sau dùng “too ... to” hoặc “enough to...”

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

II. Kết hợp câu dùng “... too + adj + for + ... + to – inf”

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

III. Nối câu dùng “adj + enough + (for) + to – inf”.

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

CÁC CẤU TRÚC CÂU THƯỜNG GẶP

1. Suggest(đề nghị ai làm việc gì)

S + suggest + V-ing + O

Eg: I suggest learning English.

S + suggest + that + S + should + V- inf

Eg: I suggest that we should save energy.

2. Sau giới từ động từ phải thêm đuôi Ing

On/in/of/by..... + V- ing

Eg: We can save reduce garbage by collecting plastic bags.

3. Các liên từ:

A, Mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân : **Because, as, since, for, now that** – bởi vì

Eg: They can't go out because it's very cold outside.

- note: For : luôn đứng sau mệnh đề chính
eg: The old man gets tired for he walks a long way.

B, Mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ: **Although, even though, though-** mặc dù
Eg: **Although** it's raining, Peter goes to the fields.

- * note: Nếu mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ đứng trước, phải có dấu phẩy
Peter goes to the fields **although** it's raining.

-Despite

-In spite of + V-ing/ noun phrase.

Eg: **Despite** working hard, he can't support his large family.

Although he works hard, he can't support his large family.

4. Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân.

Because of
Due to
Owing to } (bởi vì) + noun/ gerund phrase

Eg: She got ill **because** he worked hard

She got ill **because of** working hard.

Tom didn't go to the movies **due to** having seen the film.

* Sự khác nhau giữa Because & Because of:

*because + pronoun/ noun + be + adj

*because of + poss/the + adj + noun (tính từ sở hữu)

Eg: This man can't see well **because** he's old

This man can't see well **because of** his old age.

5. Từ nối : (Liên từ)

- **And**(và): dùng thêm thông tin

Eg: His father is a doctor **and** he works in hospital.

-**or**(hoặc): diễn tả sự lựa chọn.

Eg: Do you study Maths **or** Chemistry?

-**But**(nhưng): nối hai ý tương phản nhau.

Eg: He is fat **but** his brother isn't.

-**So**(do đó, vì thế): diễn tả hậu quả.

Eg: He is busy, **so** he can't help you.

- **Therefore**(do đó) đồng nghĩa với **So**, chỉ hậu quả.

Eg: He is busy; **therefore** he can't help you.

*Khác với **So: Therefore** - có thể theo sau dấu phẩy(,) dấu chấm phẩy(;) hoặc dấu chấm câu(.)

- **However**(Tuy nhiên): diễn tả sự tương phản, đồng nghĩa với **But**, nhưng luôn nối liền hai mệnh đề.

Eg: He's over seventy; **however**, he's still active.

It's raining hard; the game is, **however**, going on.

The end

Trung Tâm Gia Sư Tài Năng Việt
<https://giasudaykem.com.vn/tai-lieu-mon-tieng-anh-lop-9.html>