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KỶ TUYỂN DỤNG CÔNG CHỨC CẤP XÃ HUYỆN CAO LÃNH
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LESSON 1
THE USES OF BASIC TENSES IN ENGLISH

A/.SIMPLE PRESENT :

I/.FORM :

1/.Affirmative :

I / We / You / They + **Verb (without to)**
He / She / It + **Verb + s / es**

2/.Negative :

I / We / You / They + **don't + Verb (without to)**
He / She / It + **doesn't + Verb (without to)**

3/.Interrogative:

Do + I / we / you / they + Verb (without to) ?
Does + he / she / it + Verb (without to) ... ?

II/.USAGE :

1/.A habitual action in the present . (Một thói quen ở hiện tại)

Ex1 : I **come** to class on time every day .

He often **plays** tennis in the afternoon .

(usually , always , often , sometimes , rarely = seldom : hiếm khi , every day , week , ...)

2/.A general truth . (Một sự thật không thay đổi)

Ex2 : Water **consists** of hydrogen and oxygen

The sun **rises** in the east .

B/.PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE)

I/.FORM :

1/.Affirmative :

I + **am + V-ing**
He / She / It + **is + V-ing**
We / You / They + **are + V-ing**

2/.Negative :

Subject + **am / is / are + not + V-ing**

3/.Interrogative:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + V-ing ?

II/.USAGE :

1/. A continuos action at the moment of speaking in the present .

(Một hành động đang diễn ra trong lúc nói ở hiện tại)

Ex1 : Listen ! Someone **is knocking** at the door .

Let 's go out now . It **isn't raining** any more .

(Trong câu thường có các từ : Now , Right now , At present , At the moment
Hay sau các từ : Listen ! , Be careful , Be quiet , ...)

2/.A continuous action in the present during which another action may occur .

(Một hành động đang diễn ra ở hiện tại thì một hành động khác xen vào)

Ex 2 : He works while his brothers **are sleeping** .

3/.A near – future action that has already been arranged .

(Một hành động ở tương lai gần đã được sắp xếp trước)

Ex3 : I **am meeting** Tom for lunch tomorrow .

She **is coming** to see me next week .

***Note :** Động từ Be và các động từ về nhận thức như : FEEL , SEE , SMELL , LOVE , LIKE , WANT , UNDERSTAND , KNOW , ... thường không được dùng ở các thì tiếp diễn .

Ex : We **understand** the lesson **now** .

C/.PRESENT PERFECT :

I/.FORM

1/.Affirmative:

I / We / You / They + **have** + **V-ed / V3**

He / She / It + **has** + **V-ed / V3**

2/.Negative:

Subject + **have / has not** + **Ved / V3**

3/.Interrogative:

Have / Has + Subject + **Ved / V3** ?

* I have worked = I've worked

* She has worked = She's worked

II/.USAGE :

1/.An action which began in the past and has continued up to the present .

(Một hành động đã bắt đầu trong **quá khứ** và còn tiếp diễn tới hiện tại)

Ex1 : They **have lived** here for five years .

The child **has been** ill since yesterday .

• Trong câu thường có các từ : SINCE và FOR

2/.An action which was repeated several times in the past .

(Hành động được lặp lại vài lần trong quá khứ)

Ex2 : We **have seen** this play several times .

She **has studied** her lessons over and over before the examination .

3/.An action which happened at an indefinite time in the past .

(Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ mà thời gian không được xác định

rõ)

Ex3 : Mr.Clack **has travelled** around the world .

I **have heard** that story before .

4/.The first of two actions in the present or future .

(Hành động trước của hai hành động ở hiện tại hay tương lai)

Ex4 : I shall inform you after I **have known** the result .

The young scientist declares that he **has completed** the experiment successfully .

***Chú ý :**

_ The present perfect tense is also used with the adverbs : RECENTLY , LATELY (gần đây) , ALREADY (rồi) , YET (chưa) , JUST (mới vừa) , NEVER (chưa bao giờ) EVER (bao giờ , từng) or with expressions : SO FAR (cho đến nay) , This is the first / second / third ... time (đây là lần thứ nhất / thứ nhì / thứ ba ...) , FOR / IN / DURING THE LAST ... (trong thời gianqua) .

Ex : She **has been** my best friend so far.

This is the first time he **has driven** a car .

My mother **has been** sick during the last few days.

D/.PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

I/.FORM

Subject + **have / has** + **BEEN** + **V-ing**

II/.USAGE :

Thì Present perfect continuous được dùng giống như thì Present perfect , để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và còn kéo dài đến hiện tại ,nhưng nhấn mạnh động đó đang xảy ra .

Ex : Mr.Brown **has been working** in this company for 6 years now .

They **have been waiting** since 7 o'clock .

E/.SIMPLE PAST:

I/.FORM :

1/.Affirmative: Subject + **Ved / V2**

2/.Negative : Subject + **didn't + Vo**

3/.Interrogative : **Did** + Subject + **Vo ... ?**

II/.USAGE :

1/.**A completed action at a definite time in the past .**

(Hành động đã hoàn tất tại một thời điểm xác định trong **quá khứ**)

Ex1 : Mr. Brown **visited** us last night.

They **bought** this house two years ago.

Trong câu thường có các từ : YESTERDAY , AGO , LAST week / month , ...

2/.**A habitual action in the past .**(Một thói quen ở quá khứ)

Ex2 : He **played** tennis every Sunday last year

You often **mentioned** her in your letters .

3/.**A completed action over a period of time in the past**

(Hành động đã hoàn tất một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ)

Ex3 : He **worked** in this factory from 1980 to 1995.

F/.PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST PROGRESSIVE :

I/.FORM

1/.Affirmative: Subject + **was / were** + **V-ing**

2/.Negative : Subject + **was / were** + **not** + **V-ing**

3/.Interrogative: **Was / Were** + Subject + **V-ing ?**

II/. USAGE :

1/.**A continuous action at a point of time in the past**

(Hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm ở quá khứ)

Ex1 : We **were watching** television at 8 o'clock last night .

He **was resting** all the evening.

2/.**A continuous action in the past , during which another action might occur .**

(Hành động đang tiếp diễn trong quá khứ thì một hành động khác xen vào)

***Chú ý :** Hành động đang xảy ra dùng **Past continuous** và hành động xen vào dùng **simple past** . Trong câu thường có các từ : **When , While , As , ...**

Ex2 : I **was reading** when the lights **went** out .

As we **were drinking** coffee , the dog **barked** .

3/Two or more continuous actions happening in parallel over the same period of time in the past . (Hai hay nhiều hành động đang cùng xảy ra trong quá khứ . Trong câu thường có các từ : **While , As , ...**)

Ex3 : They **were playing** ball while I **was doing** my homework .

Mr.Brown **was reading** a magazine while he **was waiting** for the bus

G/.PAST PERFECT :

I/.FORM

1/**Affirmative** : Subject + **had** + Ved / V3

2/**Negative**: Subject + **had not** + Ved / V3

3/**Interrogative**: **Had** + Subject + Ved / V3 ?

II/.USAGE :

1/.An action which happened in the past before another past action .

(Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác ở quá khứ).

Ex1 : The child **had died** before he **was** brought to hospital .

He **knew** that he **had made** a serious mistake .

***Chú ý :** Hành động nào xảy ra trước dùng **Past perfect** , hành động nào xảy ra sau dùng **Simple past** .

2/.A completed action before a definite point of time in the past .

(Hành động đã hoàn tất trước thời điểm quá khứ)

Ex2 : **By** the age of 25 , he **had written** two famous novels .

The secretary **had typed** ten letters **before** lunch time yesterday .

H/.SIMPLE FUTURE :

I/.FORM :

1/**Affirmative** : I / We + **shall** + Infinitive

He / She / It / You / They + **will** + infinitive

2/**Negative**: Subject + **shall / will** + **not** + infinitive

3/**Interrogative**: **Will / Shall** + Subject + infinitive ?

***Chú ý :**

Hiện nay có xu hướng dùng will cho mọi chủ từ .

will not = won't

shall not = shan't

He will = He'll

We shall = We'll

II/.USAGE :

1/.An action or state in the future .

(Hành động hay tình huống ở tương lai)

Ex1 : We **shall have** our examination next month.

The concert **will be** over at 10 o'clock.

(Trong câu thường có từ chỉ thời gian ở tương lai : TOMORROW , NEXT WEEK / MONTH / YEAR , ...)

2/.An offer , invitation or request (in question form)

(Lời đề nghị , lời mời hay yêu cầu)

Ex2 : **Will you go** shopping with me now ?

Will everybody please **be** quiet ?

I/.FUTURE CONTINUOUS :

I/.FORM :

1/.Affirmative : Subject + **will / shall + be + V-ing**

2/.Negative : Subject + **will / shall + not + be + V-ing**

3/.Interrogative : **Will / Shall + Subject + be + V-ing ?**

II/.USAGE :

A continuous action at a point of future time .

Ex1 : This time tomorrow , they **will be flying** to France .

I **shall be waiting** for you at 4 o'clock this afternoon .

J/.FUTURE IN THE PAST :

I/.FORM :

Subject + **would / should + Infinitive (without to)**

II/.USAGE :

1/. An action which at some time in the past was regarded as future .

In this usage , WOULD is preferred with all three persons .

(Hành động được xem là tương lai đối với một lúc nào đó trong quá khứ)

***Chú ý** : Trong câu thường có một động từ ở quá khứ và một trạng từ chỉ thời gian tương lai .

Ex : I told Mary that I **would visit** her soon .

We promised our parents that we **would pass** the coming exams .

2/.A polite offer , invitation or request (in question form)

Ex : **Would** they like to come to the cinema with us ?

Would you type this letter for me , please ?

***Note** : **Should may be used with all persons to express an obligation or advise .**

(Should có thể dùng với mọi chủ từ để diễn tả một sự bắt buộc (về luân lý) hoặc 1 lời khuyên.)

Ex : We **should obey** our parents .

Children **shouldn't play** football in the street .

K/.FUTURE PERFECT :

I/.FORM :

Subject + **will / shall + have + Ved / V3**

II/.USAGE :

1/.A completed action before a point of time , or another action , in the future .

(Hành động đã hoàn tất trước một thời điểm hay trước một hành động khác ở tương lai .)

Ex1 : By noon tomorrow , they **will have launched** the spaceship .

The game **will have finished** when we arrive .

2/.An action which continues up to a point of future time .

(Hành động tiếp tục xảy ra tới một thời điểm ở tương lai)

Ex 2 : When you return next year , the children **will have grown** much taller .

EXERCISE 1 : Choose the word or group of words that best completes each sentence :

1.Ithe lesson now .

- A.has just left B.just be leaving C.had just left D.am leaving

EXERCISE 2: Use the correct tense of the verb in parentheses :

- 1.Food , air and clothes (be)necessary for life .
- 2.He (pay)a visit to Ha Long Bay in 1966 .
- 3.About a year ago he (be)elected president of a big company and he (not have)a holiday since then .
- 4.The Prime Minister (be)to Moscow several times .
- 5.Yesterday my father (buy)a new watch as his old one (be)stolen .
- 6.This morning while I (wait)for the bus , the rain (stop)
- 7.I (not finish)the work that I was assigned to .
- 8.By the end of next week , Christmas (come)and (go)
- 9.This is the most interesting film we ever (see)
- 10.Is this the first time you (ride)a motorbike ?

**LESSON 2 : CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
(CÁC CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN)**

A conditional sentence often has a main clause and a subordinate clause (If-clause) . The subordinate clause may be placed before or after the main clause . (Câu điều kiện thường có mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề phụ (Mệnh đề If) . Mệnh đề phụ có thể được đặt trước hay sau mệnh đề chính .)

There are three main types of conditional sentences :
(Có ba loại câu điều kiện chính sau đây)

I./Type 1: PROBABLE CONDITIONS

These conditions may be easily fulfilled in the present or future time .
(**ĐK này được dùng để chỉ những việc rất có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hay tương lai**)

If – clause	Main clause
Simple Present	Simple Future

Ex: If I **have** time , I **shall visit** you .
 You **will be** late for class if you **do not hurry**

***Notes :**

 _Instead of the Simple Future , we can use **can / may / must + Verb (without to) or the imperative** in the main clause .

Ex : If you try hard , you **can pass** the examination .
 If anyone asks for me , **tell** him to call back in half an hour .

 _The Simple Present **may be used in the mainclause** to show a real condition .

Ex : If you **are** right , I **am** wrong .

II./Type 2: PRESENT – UNREAL CONDITIONS

These conditions are contrary –to – fact in the present or future time .
(**ĐK này được dùng chỉ những việc không có thật ở hiện tại hoặc ở tương lai**)

If - clause	Main clause
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Past Subjunctive (Quá khứ giả định) Subject + Ved / V2 Riêng Be : dùng were cho mọi chủ từ)	Present Conditional Subject + would / should + Verb (without to) could / might + Verb (without to)
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Ex : If I **were** you , I **would help** him .
 If I **knew** her address , we **should come** to visit her .
 She **might catch** the train if she **left** earlier .

III/.TYPE 3 : PAST - UNREAL CONDITIONS

These conditions are contrary – to – fact in the past
 (ĐK này dùng để chỉ những việc đã không xảy ra được ở quá khứ)

If – clause	Main clause
Past Perfect Subjunctive Subject + had + Ved / V3	Perfect conditional Subject + would / should + have + Ved / V3 (could / might)

Ex : If I **had known** she was sick , I **should have visited** her .
 He **would have been** angry if you **had not told** him the truth .

♥Notes :

1/.If may be omitted and **Were , Should , Had , Did** is placed before the subject in the present – unreal and past – unreal conditions .This inversion of subject and verb is used either for emphasis or some literary purpose . (Có thể bỏ **If** và **Were , Should , Had , Did** được đặt trước chủ ngữ trong câu điều kiện loại II và III . Đây là hình thức đảo ngữ chủ từ và động từ .Nó dùng để nhấn mạnh hay chỉ mục đích .)

Ex : If she had more practice , she would speak English better .

→ **Did** she have more practice , she would speak English better .

If she had seen her , I would have given her your letter .

→ **Had** she seen her , I would have given her your letter .

2/.Unless = If ...not : Nếu không

Ex : These plants will die **unless** you water them regularly .

→ These plants will die **if** you **don't water** them regularly .

If your health **did not improve** , you would have to stay in bed .

→ **Unless** your health **improved** , you would have to stay in bed .

3/. ● Provided (that) , On condition (that) , As long as , So long as : Miễn là , Với ĐK là

● **Suppose , Supposing** : Giả sử như

● **In case** : nhớ mà , trong trường hợp

● **Even if** : dù là , cho dù

Ex : I **will accept** the job provided the salary **is** satisfactory .

Supposing he **offered** to marry you , what **would** you say ?

In case I forget , please remind me of my promise .

Even if it **rained** , I **would go** to the dinner party .

4/.Trong các câu ĐK không có thật (Loại II & III) , sự thay đổi về thời gian gắn liền với sự thay đổi về thì của động từ .

Ex : If you had gone to the party **last night** , you would be very tired **now** .

Your parents would receive the telegram **this evening** if you had sent it **yesterday** .

Exercise I – Find one choice that best completes the sentence.

- 1.” Can I borrow your car for this evening ? “ _ “ Sure . If Lorait back in time , you’re welcome to borrow it .”
a.brought b.brings c.will bring d.would ring
- 2.I would go swimming if the weatherbetter .
a.is b.will be c.would be d.were
- 3.I would not have read your diary if youit in such an obvious place .
a.didn’t hide b.hasn’t hidden c.don’t hide d.won’t hide
- 4.I didn’t know you were asleep . Otherwise , Iso much noise when I came in .
a.don’t make b.didn’t make c.wouldn’t have made d.won’t make
- 5.IWilliam with me if I had known you didn’t get along with him .
a.hadn’t brought b.didn’t bring c.wouldn’t have brought d.won’t bring .
- 6.Iyou if I need your help .
a.would call b.will call c.called d.call
- 7.Iyou sooner had someone told me you were in hospital .
a.visited b.visit c.would have visited d.had visited
- 8.If energyinexpensive and unlimited , many things in the world would be different .
a.is b.were c.will be d.would be
- 9.If hetime tomorrow , we will meet the day after .
a.didn’t have b.won’t have c.wouldn’t have d.doesn’t have
- 10.I d I could speak Spanish , Inext year studying in Mexico .
a.will spend b.had spent c.would spend d.would have spent
- 11.A huge tree crashed through the roof and broke my bedin the room , I would have been killed .
a.Should I be b.Had I been c.Would I be d.Would I have been
- 12.A nation’s balance of trade is considered unfavourable if itmore money on imports than it gains from exports .
a.will spend b.would spend c.can spend d.spends
- 13.....any problem with the product contact our loval dealer .
a.Do you have b.Should you have c.Had you d.You have
- 14.Do you think there should be less conflict in the world if all peoplethe same language ?
a.speak b.spoke c.will speak d.had spoken
- 15.Had you tloed me that rgis was going to happen , I
a.don’t believe b.can’t believe c.would never have believed d.hadn’t believed
- 16.“ Here’s my phone number ,” _ “ Thanks . I’ ll give you a call if Isome help tomorrow “
a.will need b.need c.needed d.would need
- 17.I didn’t get home until after midnight last night . Otherwise , I your call .
a.returned b.had returned c.would return d.would have returned
- 18.If I didn’t have a mobile phone , my lifecomplete .
a.wouldn’t be b.won’t be c.isn’t d.wasn’t
- 19.If I found Rob’s phone number now , Ihim about the change in plans .
a.called b.had called c.could call d.will call
- 20.If Ithe same problems you had as a child , I might not have succeeded in life as well as you have.
a.had had b.have c.would have d.should have

EXERCISE 2: Put the verbs in brackets in correct tenses.

- 1/ If I (have) _____ a typewriter, I could type it myself.
- 2/ If I had known that you were in hospital , I (visit) _____ you.
- 3/ You could make much progress if you (attend) _____ class regularly.
- 4/ If I (know) _____ his telephone number, I would give it to you.
- 5/ If you (arrive) _____ ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
- 6/ If he (study) _____ harder, he can pass an exam.
- 7/ She may be late if she (not hurry) _____.
- 8/ Tell him to ring me if you (see) _____ him.
- 9/ If you (speak) _____ more slowly, he might have understood you.
- 10/ What (you do) _____ if you got fat ?
- 11/ If you are kind to me, I (be) _____ good to you.
- 12/ He (come) _____ if you waited.
- 13/ If you (ring) _____ the bell, the servant would come.
- 14/ If I had known that the baby was hungry, I (feed) _____ him.
- 15/ If it (not, rain) _____ a lot, the rice crop wouldn't grow.

LESSON 3 : CLAUSES AFTER WISH (MỆNH ĐỀ SAU ĐỘNG TỪ WISH)

Động từ WISH và các liên từ : IF ONLY (phải chi , ước gì) , AS IF , AS THOUGH (dường như, làm như thể) thường được dùng để diễn tả lời ao ước không thể nào xảy ra được ở quá khứ, hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

A. Present wish : S1 + wish + (that) + S2 + past simple

* ý nghĩa : Diễn tả lời ao ước trái với hiện tại.

- I wish that I had enough time to finish my homework.
(= *I don't have enough time*)
- They wish they didn't have to go to class today. (= *They have to go to class*)
- He wishes he were rich. (= *He is not rich.*)
- *They jingled the keys as though they were gold*

B. Past wish :

S1 + wish + (that) + S2 + past perfect

* ý nghĩa : Diễn tả lời ao ước trái với quá khứ.

- I wish that I had gone to the cinema last night. (= *I didn't go to the cinema.*)

- She wishes she had been here yesterday. (= *She wasn't here yesterday.*)

-Oh , if only we had met earlier

C. Future wish : S1 + wish + (that) + S2 + could / would + verb

* ý nghĩa : Diễn tả lời ao ước không thể nào xảy ra ở tương lai.

- We wish you could come to the party tonight. (= *You can't come.*)

- Mary wishes that she would come with us. (= *She won't come with us.*)

-I wish the rain would stop soon !

-He talks as if he would be easy to pass the examination .

Exercise 1 : Choose the best answer among A,B,C or D to complete each sentence .

1.I wish Ihim , but I don't .

a.like b.can like c.liked d.would like

2.She feels lonely because she doesn't know many people there . She wishes shemore people

a.will know b.knew c.knows d.has known

3." I am not staying any longer ." " I wish you"

a.can b.will c.are d.were

4.I miss my old motorbike . I wish Iit . I had it for years .

a.I didn't sell b.hadn't sold c.had sold d.haven't sold

5.Jill regrets having bought that second-hand laptop . She wishes she

a.didn't buy it b.hasn't bought it c.wouldn't have bought it d.hadn't bought it

6.I'm sorry I missed seeing my old friend at your party . I wish I

a.had been there b.was there c.could have been there d.should have been there

7.I lost your phone number . Otherwise , I you much earlier .

a.will contact b.would have contacted c.would contact d.had contacted

8. " I'm sorry you failed the test." " Frankly , I wish Iharder ."

a.could study b.had study c.have studied d.would have studied

9. " Are you lost ?" " I'm afraid we are . If only wea map with us ."

a.brought b.would have brought c.could have brought d.had brought

10.My parents lent me the money . Otherwise , Ithis shop .

a.hadn't opened b.hasn't opened
c.weren't be able to open d.wouldn't have opened

EXERCISE 2 : Supply the correct tense of the verbs :

1/ I wish I (be) _____ here yesterday. You all seem to have had such a good time.

2/ Tom wasn't able to come to the party.I wish he (come) _____ to my party.

3/ He wishes he (not tell) _____ her the whole story yesterday.

4/ I wish tomorrow (be) _____ a holiday.

5/ I wish I (learn) _____ to play a musical instrument when I was young.

6/ It's cold and I hate the cold weather. I wish it (not be) _____ so cold.

7/ I wish he (be) _____ with us now.

- The letter *had been written* by Mary.
- + (f) **Past continuous** : [S + was / were + being + p.p]
 - The police *were questioning* Tom.
 → Tom *was being questioned* by the police.
- + (g) **simple future**: [S + will / shall + be + p.p]
 - John *will deliver* the letter.
 → The letter *will be delivered* by John.
- + (h) **Modal verbs** : [S + must / can / may ... + be + p.p]
 - He *must do* it right now.
 → It *must be done* by him right now.
- + (i) **special structures** : [S + is / are going to + be + p.p]
 - The engineers *are going to build* the bridge.
 → The bridge *is going to be built* by the engineers.
- (... còn áp dụng với các cấu trúc khác như: **have to, had to, used to, ought to** ...)
- + (j) **2 objects** :
 - They gave me a present yesterday.
 → I *was given* a present yesterday (by them).
 → A present *was given* to me yesterday (by them).
 (Nếu sau BY là them / people / someone / somebody...ta có thể bỏ đi)
- + (k) **With 'make'** : [S + be – made + to inf]
 - They *made* me *do* it.
 → I *was made to do* it.
- + (l) **With 'begin or start'**: [S + begin / start + to be + p.p]
 - They *began to build* the house in 1980.
 → The house *began to be built* in 1980.
- + (n) **With "say, report, rumour...":**
 - People *say* that prevention is better than cure.
 → *It is said* that prevention is better than cure.
 → *Prevention is said to* be better than cure. (...cách đổi này được áp dụng cho các động từ như: SAY, REPORT, THINK, BELIEVE, RUMOUR...)

Exercise 1: Choose the best answer among A,B,C or D to complete each sentence .

- 1“ What a beautiful shirt you’re wearing !”
 “ Thank you . Itespecially for me by my mother”
 A.is made B.has made C.made D.was made
- 2.I don’t understand why the students didn’t keep silent while the speech

 A.has been made B.was made C.would be made D.was being made
- 3.This is the first time I have seen this car . Where ?
 A.did it make B.did it made C.was it make D.was it made
- 4.Today , many serious childhood diseasesby early immunization .
 A.are preventing B.can prevent C.prevent D.can be prevented
- 5.Whole grain food productsin most large supermakets across the United States and Canada .
 A.now can purchase B.can now be puechased

- a.has just got b.have just got c.just has got d.just have got
- 4.The singer and actorcoming now .
a.was b.were c.is d.are
- 5.The singer and actorcoming now .
a.is b.are c.was d.were
- 6.Mathematicsdifficult .
a.is b.are c.was d.have been
- 7.Two billion dollarsnot enough for the victims tsunami .
a.was b.were c.is d.are
- 8.Three years in a strange landlike a long time for lonely people .
a.is seeming b.are seeming c.seems d.seemed
- 9.The film “ Titanic”very interesting .
a.is b.are c.was d.were
- 10.Cattleallowed to graze here now .
a.was b.were c.is d.are
- 11.None of the moneymine now .
a.is b.are c.was d.were
- 12.None of themright now .
a.is b.are c.was d.were
- 13,Every studentwilling to join thw picnic now .
a.is b.are c.was d.were
- 14.If anyone, tell him I’ll be back later .
a.was calling b.called c.call d.calls
- 15.Each of the boysa book now .
a.have b.has c.had d.are having
- 16.Two-thied if the moneymine now .
a.is b.are c.was d.were
- 17.About 60% of students in this classfrom China .
a.was b.were c.are d.is
- 18.A number of sheepeating grass now .
a.are b.is c.were d.were
- 19.The number of the books in this librarylarge .
a.are b.is c.was d.were
- 20.Either you or Iwrong .
a.am b.is c.are d.were

EXERCISE I : Choose the correct form of the verbs in parentheses in the following sentences.

1. John along with twenty friends, (is / are) _____ planning a party.
2. The picture of the soldiers (bring / brings) _____ back many memories.
3. The quality of these recordings (is / are) _____ not very good.
4. If the duties of these officers (isn’t / aren’t) _____ reduced, there will not be enough time to finish the project.
5. Neither Bill nor Mary (is / are) _____ going to the play tonight.
6. Anything (is / are) _____ better than going to another movie tonight.
7. A number of reporters (was / were) _____ at the conference yesterday.
8. There (was / were) _____ some people at the meeting last night.
9. Each student (has / have) _____ answered the first three questions.
10. Either John or his wife (make / makes) _____ breakfast each morning

LESSON 6 : RELATIVE CLAUSES) (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) như : **who, whom, which, whose, that**.

- The man **who met me at the airport** gave me the money.

Trong câu trên, mệnh đề “*who met me at the airport*” là mệnh đề quan hệ trong đó “**who**” là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để thay thế tiền vị từ (antecedent) “*the man*” và mệnh đề còn lại “*The man gave me the money*” là mệnh đề chính.

1/ Hãy xem các ví dụ :

- The man gave me the money. He met me at the airport.

→ The man **who met me at the airport** gave me the money.

- This is the man. We saw him at the party yesterday.

→ This is the man **whom we saw at the party yesterday**.

- The pencil belongs to me. It is in your pocket.

→ The pencil **which is in your pocket** belongs to me.

- The car is very expensive. He bought it.

→ The car **which he bought** is very expensive.

- There is the man. His wallet was stolen.

→ There is the man **whose wallet was stolen**.

- The tree should be cut down. The branches of the tree are dead.

→ The tree **whose branches are dead** should be cut down.

2/ Cách dùng đại từ quan hệ:

	Chủ từ (subject)	Túc từ (object)	Sở hữu (possessive)
For people (Chỉ người)	Who / that	Whom / that	whose
For things, animals (chỉ vật, thú vật)	Which / that	which / that	whose

Thông thường ta có thể dùng **that** để thay thế cho **who, whom** hoặc **which** trong mệnh đề xác định

- The man **that met me at the airport** gave me the money.

- This is the man **that we saw at the party yesterday**.

- The pencil **that is in your pocket** belongs to me.

- The car **that he bought** is very expensive.

3/ Phân loại : Ta cần phân biệt mệnh đề quan hệ làm hai loại : **mệnh đề xác định** (defining relative clause) và **mệnh đề không xác định** (non-defining relative clause) :

(*) **Defining clause:**(hoặc Restrictive clause)

- The man **who met me at the airport** gave me the money.

Ta gọi mệnh đề **who met me at the airport** là mệnh đề quan hệ xác định vì nó rất cần thiết để định nghĩa hoặc giải thích cho tiền vị từ **the man**. Nếu không có nó, từ **the man** sẽ rất mơ hồ và ta không biết người đàn ông đó là ai.

- The book (**which / that**) you lent me is very interesting.

- The man (**whom / that**) you met yesterday is coming to my house for dinner.

(*) **Non-defining clause :** (hoặc Non-restrictive clause)

- Shakespeare, *who wrote "Romeo and Juliet"*, died in 1616.

Ta gọi mệnh đề **who wrote "Romeo and Juliet"** là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định vì nó chỉ bổ túc thêm nghĩa cho tiền vị từ **Shakespeare** nên dù có bỏ đi mệnh đề này thì nghĩa của câu vẫn vẫn rõ ràng. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được ngăn cách bởi dấu phẩy (trước và sau mệnh đề) và không được dùng **that** để thay thế cho **who, whom** hay **which**.

- My brother Jack, *who came here last night*, is an engineer.

- That house, *which was built a few months ago*, doesn't look modern.

- Vietnam, *which lies in Southeast Asia*, is rich in coal.

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được dùng khi tiền vị từ là tiếng được xác định : thường là danh từ riêng chỉ người hay địa danh (Mr. Brown, Vietnam...), hoặc danh từ đi với các tính từ chỉ định (this, that...) hay tính từ sở hữu (my, his, her, their...) hoặc do ta tự qui định lấy.

- A man, *who said he knew my father*, asked me for money.

4/ where, when và why trong mệnh đề quan hệ :

- That is the village *in which I used to live*.

→ That is the village *where I used to live*.

- Sunday is the day *on which most people rest*.

→ Sunday is the day *when most people rest*.

- There must be a reason *for which you said that*.

→ There must be a reason *why you said that*.

In (on / at) which	--- (place)--	→ where
On (in / at) which	---(time)--	→ when
For which	--(reason)--	→ why

Where và **when** có thể được dùng để giới thiệu mệnh đề xác định và mệnh đề không xác định.

- We visited the town *where I was born*.(defining)

- I bought them at the supermarket, *where I met Mrs.Brown*.(non-defining)

- I saw the film last year, *when I was in Paris*.(non-defining)

- I think that was the time *when I lost all my money*.(defining)

Why thường được dùng trong mệnh đề xác định và thường theo sau **a reason** hay **the reason**.

- That is the reason *why I didn't come to the party yesterday*.

Where, when và **why** được gọi là **trạng từ quan hệ** (relative adverbs)

EXERCISE 1 : Join each pair of sentences using relative pronouns :

1/ This is the man. I met him in Paris.

2/ I wanted the painting. You bought it.

3/ This is the chair. My parents gave it to me.

4/ She's the woman. She telephoned the police.

5/ He's the person. He wanted to buy your house.

- 6/ We threw out the computer. It never worked properly.
-
- 7/ This is the lion. It's been ill recently.
-
- 8/ The man was badly injured. He was driving the car.
-
- 9/ The children broke the window. They live in the next street.
-
- 10/ That's the woman. I was telling you about her.
-

EXERCISE 2 : Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Mr. Pike, is our boss, has just come back from Paris.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that
2. The botanists are examining the plants were brought from Africa.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. that
3. That is the new teacher about the students are talking.
A. that B. who C. whose D. whom
4. This subject, going to discuss, is very important.
A. which we are B. which are we C. that we are D. A and C are correct
5. The scientist invention was a success became famous.
A. who B. whose C. which D. that
6. The woman name I don't remember is a doctor .
A. whom B. who C. whose D. which
7. The book I need can't be found in the library .
A. who B. that C. whom D. whose
8. The noise he made woke everybody up .
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
9. Mr Brown , is only 34 years old , is the director of this company .
A. who B. whom C. that D. A and C
10. The man daughter is a doctor is working here .
A. who B. that C. whom D. whose

**LESSON 7 : Modal verbs : May / Might / Must / Mustn't / Needn't / Should
(ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ HÌNH THÁI)**

1/. May / Might (Có lẽ)

a/. Form (Hình thức) : S + **may / might** + **Vo**

b/. Usage : (Cách dùng)

Chúng ta có thể dùng **May** và **Might** để nói đến những việc hoặc hành động có thể , có khả năng xảy ra ở tương lai . (Nhưng không chắc chắn)

Ex : The bus doesn't always come on time . We might have to wait a few minutes .
Take an umbrella with you . It may rain later .

2/. Must / Mustn't / Needn't

a/. Form : S + **must / mustn't** + **Vo**

S + **Needn't** + **Vo**

b/.Usage :

Must : nói lên nhiệm vụ , bổ phận phải làm (bắt buộc – không có sự chọn lựa)

Ex : It's time . We must go now .

We must do the exercise before going to class .

Must : dùng để chỉ một suy luận / suy đoán hợp lý .

Ex : After a long walk m you must be tired

Mustn't : dùng để nói lên ý cấm đoán , không được phép làm .

Ex : You must keep this a secret . You mustn't tell anybody about it .

Needn't (không cần) : được dùng với ý không cần thiết phải làm (Không bắt buộc)

Ex : I can hear you clearly . You needn't shout .(You don't need to shout)

3/.Should (nên)

a/.Form : S + **should** +| Vo

b/.Usage :

Một lời đề nghị , lời khuyên (Ý nghĩa không mạnh như Must)

Ex : You should come to see a doctor .

You shouldn't do that work . It is too hard .

4/.Have to + Vo : (Phải)

Có nghĩa gần như **Must** nhưng không mang tính bắt buộc .

Ex : Her eyes are not good . She has to wear glasses for reading .

***Chú ý :**

a/.Could / Might / May + have + Ved/V3

hình thức này dùng để chỉ một khả năng trong quá khứ .

ex : It may have rained **last night** . , but I'm not sure .

John might have gone to the movie **yesterday** .

b/.Should + have + Ved/V3

hình thức này dùng để chỉ một việc d8uo75c cho là xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng vì một lý do nào đó đã không xảy ra .

ex : You shouldn't have called him **last night** .

c/.Must + have + Ved / V3

hình thức này được dùng để chỉ một sự suy luận hợp lý trong quá khứ .

ex : He looked very tired . He **must have stayed** up last **last night** .

CÁC HÌNH THỨC BI ĐỘNG

Active (Chủ động)

Passive (Bị động)

Can / may / might / should / must / mustn't + Vo → Can / may / might /

be + Ved/V3

Must / should / might / ...+ have + Ved/V3 → must / should / ...+have + **been** + Ved/V3

EXERCISE

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

- A mystery is something that can't be _____.
A. explain B. explained C. explaining D. explains
- Do you believe that such a problem can _____?

- A. solve B. be solving C. is solved D. be solved
3. If I didn't do my job properly, I _____.
- A. would be sacked B. am sacked C. sacked D. had sacked
4. All planes _____ before departure.
- A. will check B. were being check C. will be checked D. checked
5. I think we _____ be on time for the meeting after all, so don't worry.
- A. must B. need C. may D. shouldn't
6. It's secret. You _____ let anyone know about it.
- A. mustn't B. needn't C. mightn't D. may not
7. We _____ open the lion's cage. It is contrary to Zoo regulations.
- A. must B. mustn't C. needn't D. should
8. " _____ you hand that book, please?" "Sure. Here it is."
- A. Could B. Should C. Must D. May
9. This exercise is not difficult. You _____ help me with it. Thank you very much.
- A. must B. needn't C. might D. may
10. It's is very sunny. You _____ bring a raincoat.
- A. needn't B. mustn't C. might not D. may not
11. Smoking is not allowed in the school. You _____ smoke here.
- A. might B. must C. mustn't D. needn't
12. Where will you spend your summer vacation ?
I haven't decided yet. I _____ go to Nha Trang.
- A. may B. must C. should D. can
13. Nam got up late this morning so he missed the bus. He _____ to walk to school.
- A. have B. had C. has D. ought
14. A: Oh, It's 6:50. We will come to class on time, won't we?
B: I'm not sure. We _____ come a few minutes late.
- A. might not B. needn't C. must D. may
15. It's nearly midnight. She _____ sleepy now.
- A. must be B. maybe C. might D. may not

LESSON 8 : DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (CÁC MỨC ĐỘ SO SÁNH CỦA TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ)

Có 3 cấp độ so sánh tính từ và trạng từ : SO SÁNH BẰNG , SO SÁNH HƠN VÀ SO SÁNH NHẤT .

I/.Phân loại tính từ :

1/.Tính từ ngắn (Short Adjectives) : tính từ khi phát âm chỉ có một âm tiết .
Đôi lúc có 2 âm tiết khi chúng tận cùng bằng : _y , _ow , _er .

Ex : old , young , long , happy , noisy , busy , narrow , clever , ...

2/.Tính từ dài (Long Adjectives) : tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên .

Ex : beautiful , careful , expensive , ...

II/.CÁC MỨC ĐỘ SO SÁNH (DEGREES OF COMPARISON) :

1/.So sánh bằng : (Equal comparison)

S + V + as + Adj./Adv. + as + noun / pronoun / Clause

Ex : He is **as tall as** my brother .
She is **as beautiful as** her mother .

***Chú ý :**

So có thể được dùng thay **as** trong câu phủ định

Ex : His job is not so difficult as mine .

Đại từ làm chủ từ thường được dùng sau **as** . Đại từ làm túc từ cũng có thể được dùng trong lối văn thân mật .

Ex : You are as tall as **she is / her** .

Ý “bằng nhau , như nhau” cũng có thể diễn đạt cách khác .

S + V + the same + (noun) + as + noun + noun / pronoun

Ex : My house is as high as his hay My house is the same height as his .
Tom is as old as Mary hay Tom and Mary are the same age .

CÁC TÍNH TỪ VÀ CÁC DANH TỪ TƯƠNG ỨNG CỦA CHÚNG :

Heavy , light → weight	wide , narrow → width
Deep , shallow → depth	long , short → length
Big , small → size	old → age

2/. So sánh hơn : (Comparatives)

a/. With short Adj. :

S + V + **adj + er + than**

Chú ý : hot hotter big bigger happy happier

Ex : He is **older than** his friends . They are **happier than** us

b/. With long Adj. :

S + V + **more + adj + than**

Ex He is **more intelligent than** me .

They are **more careful than** us .

♥ **So sánh kém hơn :** S + V + **less + Adj. / Adverb + than ...**

Ex : He is less careful than his friends .

She is less pretty than her sister .

3/. So sánh tuyệt đối (So sánh nhất) (Superlative)

a/. With short Adj. ::

S + V + **the + adj. + est** (noun) ...

b/. With long Adj. ::

S + V + **the most** + Adj. (noun)

Ex : He is **the oldest** student in the class .

She is **the most** beautiful girl in the class .

Hot → the hottest happy → the happiest

♥ **So sánh kém nhất :** S + V + **the least + Adj. (noun)**

Ex : He is the least intelligent in the class .

MỘT SỐ TÍNH TỪ S/S BẤT QUI TẮC

--- * * * ---

ADJ.	SO SÁNH HƠN	SO SÁNH NHẤT
Good / well (tốt)	Better	The best
Bad / badly (tệ)	Worse	The worst
Far (xa)	Farther / futher	The farthest / furthest
Much / many	More	The most
Little	Less	The least
Near	Nearer	The nearest (khoảng cách) The next (về thứ tự)
Late	Later	The latest (Về thời gian) The last (về thứ tự)
Old	Older (tuổi) Elder (về cấp bậc hơn tuổi tác)	The oldest The eldest

SO SÁNH KÉP : (DOUBLE COMPARISON)

1- So sánh kép trong bản thân một sự vật , hiện tượng :càng ngày càng
.....

S * V + COMPARATIVE AND COMPARATIVE

a- Tính từ ngắn : (Short adjectives)

S + V + Adj -er and Adj-er

Ex: - Tom is growing fast. He is getting **taller and taller**

- The weather is getting **hotter and hotter**

b- Tính từ dài (long adjectives) hoặc trạng từ (adverbs) :

S + V + more and more + Adj / Adv

Ex: - Computers are becoming **more and more complicated**

- Jenny is becoming **more and more beautiful**

2- So sánh kép liên quan đến hai hay nhiều sự vật , hiện tượng : càng ...càng
...(So sánh liên kết)

The + tính từ so sánh bậc hơn + S + V, The + tính từ so sánh bậc hơn + S + V

(comparative) , (comparative)

Ex: - **The more** money you make, **the more** you spend

2 **The harder** you work, **the better** result you will get

3 **The more expensive** petrol becomes, **the less** people drive

I. **Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Jane doesn't speak English

A. well as Betty B. as well as Betty C. as good as Betty D. better as Betty

2. This is most interesting film I've ever seen.

A. an B. a C. the D. no article

3. Mary is in our class.

A. prettier B. more pretty C. most pretty D. the prettiest

4. The more manufacturers advertise, they sell.

A. the more products B. the most products

C. the products more D. most products

5. Jogging makes our health

A. more good B. better C. the more good D. the most good

6. we jog, we are.
 A. The most – the healthiest B. The most – the healthier
 C. The more – the most healthy D. The more – the healthier
7. The test is not difficult it was last month.
 A. as – as B. so – as C. more – as D. A and B
8. The winter is coming, it is getting
 A. more cold B. the more cold C. colder and colder D. the most cold
9. He learns English than we do.
 A. badly B. badlier C. more badly D. worse
10. Peter usually drives Mary.
 A. more fast B. more fast than C. most fast D. faster than

II/. Use the proper form of adjectives (or adverbs) in parentheses.

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.

**LESSON 9 : SOME COMMON ENGLISH STRUCTURES
(MỘT VÀI CẤU TRÚC THÔNG DỤNG)**

[A] : **USED TO + Infinitive** → (đã từng...) chỉ một thói quen ở quá khứ

- My father *used to* smoke a lot; but now he doesn't any more.
- When I was a little boy, I *used to* swim in the river.

BE USED TO + V-ing / Noun → (quen với...) tương với **Be accustomed to**

- My mother *is used to* getting up early.
- I have *been used to* the hot weather here.

[B] : **BECAUSE + Clause** → (bởi vì...) giới thiệu mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ nguyên do (adverb clause of reason)

- I couldn't come to class yesterday *because I was ill*.
- *Because the weather was bad*, the flight was put off.

BECAUSE OF + Phrase → (bởi vì...) dùng cụm từ hoặc danh từ sau **because of** (preposition)

- I couldn't come to class yesterday *because of his illness*.
- *Because of the bad weather*, the flight was put off.

[C] : **ALTHOUGH + Clause**
THOUGH + Clause → (mặc dù...) giới thiệu mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (adverb clause of concession)

- They came to the concert *though it was raining heavily*.
- *Although it is a very hot day*, I shall go for a walk.

IN SPITE OF + Phrase
DESPITE + Phrase → (mặc dù...) dùng cụm từ hoặc danh từ sau **in spite of** (prep) hay **despite**

- They came to the concert *in spite of the heavy rain*.
- *In spite of a hot day*, I shall go for a walk.

[D] : **SO + Adj / Adv + THAT + Clause** → (quá...đến nỗi...) giới thiệu mệnh đề chỉ chỉ kết quả (adverb clause of result)

- He is *so* famous *that everyone knows his name*.
- They discussed *so* hotly *that they forgot to come to the conclusion*.

SUCH + (A / An + Adj + Noun) + THAT + Clause → (quá... đến nỗi...)

- He is *such* a famous *man that everyone knows his name*.
- It was *such* a hot discussion *that they forgot to come to the conclusion*.

TOO + Adj/Adv + (For someone) + TO + Infinitive → (quá... đến nỗi không..)

- It is *too* late *to go to the movies*.
- The lecture was *too* boring for us *to listen to*.
- He spoke *too* fast for me *to understand him*.

[E] : **SO THAT + Clause** → (để...) giới thiệu mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ mục đích (adverb clause of purpose)

- I'm studying hard *so that I can keep pace with my classmates*.
- The man spoke loudly *so that everyone would hear him clearly*.

**TO }
IN ORDER TO } + Infinitive → (để...) giới thiệu cụm động từ nguyên mẫu
SO AS TO }** chỉ mục đích (Inf phrase of purpose)

- I'm studying hard *in order to keep pace with my classmates*.
- *So as not to be late for class*, John must get up early.
- We learn English *to have better communication with other people*.

[F] : **Adj / Adv + ENOUGH + (for someone) + TO + Inf** → (đủ... để...)

- The questions were easy *enough for her to answer*.
- The teacher spoke clearly *enough for us to understand him*.

[G] : **IT + Takes / Took + SOMEONE + TIME + TO + Inf** → mất bao lâu để làm việc gì...)

- It takes us two hours to fly from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City.

[H] : **HAVE + Object (vật) + Past Participle** → (nhờ ai làm) là hình thức sai khiến (causative form) (dạng bị động)

- Mary is going to have her hair done.
- He had his car washed yesterday.

***HAVE + Object (người) + V (infinitive)** : nhờ ai làm gì.....(chủ động)

- _ Mary often **has me write** letters in English .
- _ My parents **had them repaint** the house last year .

[I] : **IT + BE + Adj + (for someone) + TO + Inf**

- It is difficult for us to master a foreign language.
- It is dangerous to drive too fast.

EXERCISE

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C, and D.

- The book is too expensive for me
A. not to buy B. not buy C. to buy D. can't buy
- Mr. Clark is used totea after meals .
A. drinking B. drink C. be drunk D, have drunk
- Ittwo hours to translate the letter into English .
A. spent B. needed C. took D. asked
- It washot weather that we couldn't sleep .
A. so B. very C. too D. such
- They couldn't cross the streetthe heavy traffic .
A. because B. because of C. despite D. although
- Despite, the plane took off on time .
A. the fog was heavy B. the heavy fog
C. having heavy fog D. there was heavy fog
- He plays tennis on Sundays
A. His friends play so B. His friends do to
C. So do his friends D. B and C are correct
- You areto pass the examination .
A. too good B. very good C. so good D. good enough
- It is easyyou to find her address .
A. for B. so C. with D. in order to
- I couldn't answer the questions . My classmates could
A. neither B. either C. too D. so

LESSON 10

**PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWING ADJECTIVES
(GIỚI TỪ THEO SAU TÍNH TỪ)**

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. full of : đầy . | 2. afraid of : sợ , e ngại |
| 3. proud of : tự hào | 4. fond of : thích |
| 5. important to : quan trọng | 6. similar to : giống , tương tự |
| 7. late for : trễ | 8. good for : tốt cho |
| 9. good at : giỏi về ... | 10. bad at : dở về ... |
| 11. crowded with : đông đúc | 12. friendly with : thân mật |
| 13. bored with : chán | 14. busy with : bận .. |
| 15. angry with : giận ai | 16. angry about : giận việc gì |
| 17. worried about : lo lắng | 18. sad about : buồn |
| 19. interested in : thích , quan tâm ... | 20. successful in : thành công |
| 21. different from : khác | 22. be tired of : chán |

**PREPOSITIONS FOLLOWING VERBS
(GIỚI TỪ THEO SAU ĐỘNG TỪ)**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. look at : nhìn vào | 2. look after : chăm sóc |
| 3. look for : tìm kiếm | 4. look up : tra từ |
| 5. look forward to : mong đợi | 6. put on : mặc vào |
| 7. take off : cởi ra , cất cánh | 8. succeed in : thành công |
| 9. agree with : đồng ý với | 10. wait for : chờ ai |

**LESSON 11
SOCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**

<p align="center">Greeting (Chào hỏi)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you do - Pleased to meet you. - Good morning. - Good afternoon - Good evening. - How are you? } - How are things? } - How's the family? } 	<p align="center">Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you do - Pleased to meet you. - Good morning. - Good afternoon. - Good evening. - Fine, thanks. And you? } - Not too bad, thanks. } - Very well, thank you. } 			
<p align="center">Goodbyes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was very nice meeting you. - Have a good <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">trip</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">journey</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">flight.</td></tr> </table> - I hope to see you again. 	trip	journey	flight.	<p align="center">Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I really enjoyed meeting you, too. - Thank you ... (and the same to you). - I hope so, too.
trip				
journey				
flight.				

<p>- See you on the ... (1st July) next week. soon.</p>	<p>- Have a good trip back.</p>
<p>Offering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shall I + V1...? - Do you want me to + V1 ...? - If you like, I can + V1 ...? - Would you like me to + V1 ...? 	<p>Responses</p> <p>Accepting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, please. - Thank you. - That's very kind of you. - Thank you. I'd appreciate that. <p>Declining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanks, but please don't bother. - Thanks, but that won't be necessary. - That's very kind of you, but... (/ can manage).
<p>Requesting (Yêu cầu)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you + V1...? - Could you + V1...? - Would you + V1...? - Do you think you could + V1...? - Would you mind + V-ing ...? - Do you mind + V-ing...? 	<p>Responses</p> <p>Agreeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, of course. - Yes, certainly. - Not at all. - No, of course not. <p>Refusing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I think that will be difficult... (<i>There isn't enough time</i>) - I'm afraid not... (<i>I'm very busy</i>) - I'm sorry, but that's not possible ... (<i>I'm leaving now</i>) - I'm afraid not.
<p>Asking for opinions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What do you think about ...(<i>the design</i>)? - What's your opinion of... (<i>the quality</i>)? - How do you feel about... (<i>the price</i>)? <p>Giving opinions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In my opinion ... (<i>it's excellent</i>). - I think ... (<i>it's rather expensive</i>). 	<p>Agreeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I agree. - I certainly agree with that. - I agree completely. - In my opinion, you are correct - I couldn't agree more. - You are right. <p>Disagreeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm afraid I don't agree. - I'm sorry, but I disagree. - I couldn't agree less. - No, that's wrong. - I couldn't disagree more. - I refuse to believe that ...
<p>Asking for suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you have any suggestion for ... (<i>the agenda</i>) ? - Any ideas on ... (<i>the parking problem</i>) ? <p>Making suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I suggest + V1 ... - How about + V-ing ...? - What about + V-ing ...? - Why don't we + V1 ...? - Why not + V1? - We could + V1 ..? 	<p>Accepting suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, that's a good idea. - Yes, let's do that. <p>Rejecting suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, but...(<i>it's too far away</i>). - I'm not sure about that. - I'm afraid I don't like that idea.

- Let's + V1 ...			
Thanking for hospitality - Thank you for inviting us. We've had a wonderful time. - Thank you for everything. It was really enjoyable. - Thank you very much for your hospitality. I really appreciated it. - Thanks a lot. Everything was great.	Responding to thanks - I'm glad you could come. enjoyed it. found it interesting liked it.		
Thanking - Thanks for all your help. - Thank you for your advice. - Thank you for a really excellent meal. - Thank you for a lovely evening.	Responses - Don't mention it. - Not at all. - You're welcome. (US) - It was my pleasure. - I'm glad you like it.		
Apologizing (Xin lỗi) - Sorry I'm late. - I'm sorry. I've broken a glass. - Forgive me. I'm terribly sorry about ... - I apologize for ...	Responses - It doesn't matter. / That's quite all right. - Don't worry. / That's OK. - Never mind. / Don't worry about it. - I understand completely. - You don't need to apologize. / It's not your fault.		
Asking and giving permission - May I sit here? - Could I use your phone? - Do you mind if I open the window?	Responses - Yes, of course. - Please do. - Yes, certainly. - No, not at all.		
Refusing permission - Could I borrow your car? - Do you mind if I smoke?	Responses - Sorry, but I need it. - Well, I'd rather you didn't.		
Inviting (mời) - I'd like to invite you to ... (<i>have dinner with me</i>)? - Would you join us ... (<i>for a game of tennis</i>)? - Would you like to ... (<i>come swimming</i>)? - Why don't you ... (<i>have lunch with us</i>)? - Are you free on Saturday? Would you like to ... ? - How about ... (<i>joining us</i>) ?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> Accepting - Thank you. I'd be delighted to accept. - Thank you. I'd love to. - Thank you. I'd enjoy that. - That would be wonderful. - Thanks. I'd love to. - Sounds great. / All right. / OK. </td> <td> Declining - I'd love to, but... (<i>I'm afraid to accept</i>) - Thanks a lot, but... (<i>I've made another arrangement</i>). - I wish I could, but ... - I'd really like to, but ... - Sorry. I've made plans for Saturday. </td> </tr> </table>	Accepting - Thank you. I'd be delighted to accept. - Thank you. I'd love to. - Thank you. I'd enjoy that. - That would be wonderful. - Thanks. I'd love to. - Sounds great. / All right. / OK.	Declining - I'd love to, but... (<i>I'm afraid to accept</i>) - Thanks a lot, but... (<i>I've made another arrangement</i>). - I wish I could, but ... - I'd really like to, but ... - Sorry. I've made plans for Saturday.
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Giving compliments - I would like to compliment you on ... - I think your (hair) is very nice.	Responses - Thank you. It's nice of you to say so. - Thank you, but it really isn't anything special.		

- I love your ... - The chicken is delicious. - I really like your ...	- Thank you. Yours is even nicer. - I'm glad you like it. - Thank you.
Giving good news. - I've passed my final exam.	Responding to good news. - Congratulations! - That's great.
Giving bad news - I failed my driving test.	Responding to bad news. - Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
Giving good wishes - Have a good weekend. - I hope you enjoy your holiday.	Responding good wishes - Thanks. You too. - Thanks, the same to you.

Exercise:

1. Linda: "Excuse me! Where's the post office?"

Maria: "_____."

A. Don't worry B. It's over there C. Yes, I think so D. I'm afraid not

2. Alice: "What shall we do this evening?"

Carol: "_____"

A. No problem. B. Let's go out for dinner. C. Oh, that's good! D. I went out for dinner.

3. Helen: "Where do you come from?"

Ann: "_____."

A. In London B. Yes, I have just come here C. I'm living in London D. I come from London

4. Helen: "Congratulations!"

Jane: "_____"

A. What a pity! B. You are welcome. C. Thank you. D. I'm sorry.

5. Tom: "How did you get here?"

John: "_____"

A. I came here by train. B. I came here last night. C. The train is so crowded. D. Is it far from here?

6. - "Bye!"

- "_____."

A. See you lately B. Thank you C. Meet you again D. See you later

7. - "I've passed my driving test."

- "_____"

A. Congratulations! B. That's a good idea. C. It's nice of you to say so. D. Do you?

8. - "Would you like to have dinner with me?"

- "_____."

A. Yes, I'd love to B. Yes, so do I C. I'm very happy D. Yes, it is

9. Ann: "_____ where the nearest post office is?"

Linda: "Turn left and then turn right."

A. Could you tell me B. Should you show me C. Do you tell me D. Will you say me

10. - "How do you do?" - "_____"

A. How do you do? B. Not too bad. C. I'm well. Thank you. D. Yeah, OK.

11. Sue: "I love pop music." Alice: "_____."

A. No, I won't B. Neither do I C. Yes, I like it D. So do I

12. Maria: "I'm taking my end-of-term examination tomorrow."

Sarah: "_____!"

A. Good day B. Good chance C. Good time D. Good luck

13. Ann: "What do you usually do on Sundays?"

