**GRAMMAR REVIEW**

**I. VERBS OF LIKING:**

1.Verbs + V-ing/ to V

Những động từ đi với cả danh động từ và động từ nguyên thể có “to” mà không đổi về nghĩa

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verbs | Verbs + V-ing | Verbs +to V |
| Like | I like skateboarding in my free time | I like to skateboard in my free time |
| Love | She loves training her dog | She loves to train her dog |
| Hate | He hates eating out | He hates to eat out |
| Prefer | My mother prefers going jogging | My mother prefers to go jogging |

2. Verbs + V-ing

Những động từ chỉ đi với danh động từ

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Verbs | Verbs + V-ing |
| Adore | They adore eating ice-cream |
| Fancy | Do you fancy making crafts? |
| Don’t mind | I don’t mind cooking |
| Dislike | Does he dislike swimming? |
| Detest | I detest doing housework |

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:**

**Hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng dạng nguyên thể có (to)(toV) của động từ trong ngoặc:**

1.Everyone likes (eat)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ice cream.

2.Do you prefer (read)books in your freetime?

3.I hate(watch)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_horror movies?

4.Many people prefer(go)\_\_\_\_\_\_travelling on holidays.

5.My father loves(play)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_golf with his friends.

6.I prefer (not stay)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up too late.

7. What does your sister love(do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in her spare time?

8.I used to prefer(hang out)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with my friends at weekend.

9. I think not many people like(listen)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to her music.

10. Teenagers love (surf)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the web to while away their freetime.

**II.COMPARISION ( comparative forms of adjectives)**

**1. Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Đối với tính từ ngắn | Đối với tính từ dài |
| S1 + to be + adj +er + than + S2 | S+be+more+adj+than+S2 |
| Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi “er” vào sau tính từ | Với tính từ dài, thêm đuôi “more” vào trước tính từ |

Lưu ý: Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh hơn, ta thêm “much” hoặc “far” trước hình thức so sánh

Ví dụ: Her boyfriend is much/ far older than her

**2.Cách thêm đuôi –er vào tính từ ngắn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm 🡪thêm đuôi –er | Old-older, near-nearer |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm “e” 🡪thêm đuôi –r | Nice-nicer |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm(ueoai) +1 phụ âm 🡪 gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -er | Big-bigger, hot-hotter, fat-fatter |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi “y” dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn 🡪bỏ “y” và thêm đuôi “ier” | Happy-happier,  Pretty-prettier |

Lưu ý: Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “et, ow, er, y” thì áp dụng như quy tắc thêm er ở tính từ ngắn

Ví dụ: quiet 🡪quieter clever 🡪 cleverer

Simple 🡪 simpler narrow 🡪narower

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:**

**Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng:**

1.Living in this small town is (moree peaceful/ peaceful more) than I expected.

2.Nowadays people are (more anxious/ anxious more) about pollution than before.

3.Today you look ( happier/ more happy) than usual.

4.This year I will move to a (bigger/ biggest) city.

5.This experience is (more exciting/ most exciting) than I expected.

**III. Simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences**

* 1. **Liên từ chỉ kết quả (result)**
* ***SO + adj/adv + THAT + clause***
* ***SUCH + noun + THAT + clause*** (trong văn nói có thể lược bỏ THAT)

VD: He was SO tired THAT he went to bed early.

It was SUCH a difficult exam (THAT) he knew he wouldn’t pass it.

* ***SO + clause***

VD: It was late, SO he decided to take a taxi home.

* ***AS A RESULT, CONSEQUENTLY có thể dùng để mở đầu câu.***
* ***AND, AS A RESULT được dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề trong một câu.***

VD: We have invested too much money in this project. CONSEQUENTLY, we are in financial difficulties. His wife left him, AND/AS A RESULT, he became very depressed.

* ***THEREFORE thường được dùng ở giữa câu (ngoài ra cũng có thể dùng ở đầu h***[***oặc cuối***](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) ***câu)***

VD: We feel, THEREFORE, that a decision must be made.

* 1. **Liên từ chỉ lý do (reason)**
* ***SINCE/AS/SEEING THAT + clause (đứng trước mệnh đề chính)***

VD: SEEING THAT/SINCE/AS we arrived late, all the best seats had been taken.

* ***BECAUSE + clause (đứng sau mệnh đề chính)***

VD: We couldn’t find a good seat BECAUSE all the best ones had been taken.

* ***BECAUSE OF/AS A RESULT OF/OWING TO/DUE TO + noun/noun phrase.***

VD: We were unable to go by train BECAUSE OF the rail strike. Many of the deaths of older people are DUE TO heart attacks.

* 1. **Liên từ chỉ mục đích (purpose)**
* ***(NOT) TO/IN ODER (NOT) TO/SO AS (NOT) TO + verb nguyên mẫu***

Chú ý: trong văn viết (formal) không nên dùng (NOT) TO

VD: We came to the countryside TO find some peace and quiet. Handle the flowers carefully IN ORDER NOT TO damage them.

* ***SO THAT/IN ORDER THAT + clause (thường dùng can, could, might, would)***

VD: He chose this university SO THAT/IN ORDER THAT he could study Physics.

* 1. **Liên từ chỉ sự đối lập (contrast)**
* ***ALTHOUGH/EVEN IF/EVEN THOUGH + clause (even though chỉ dùng trong văn nói)***

VD: ALTHOUGH/EVEN IF/EVEN THOUGH the car is old, it is still reliable.

* ***DESPITE/IN SPITE OF + noun/noun phrase/V\_ing***
* **DESPITE THE FACT THAT/IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT + clause**

VD: DESPITE/IN SPITE OF the rain, I went for a walk. We enjoyed our walking holiday DESPITE THE FACT THAT/IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT it was tiring.

* ***HOWEVER + clause***
* **THOUGH thường dùng trong văn nói, và đứng ở cuối câu.**

VD: Buying a house is expensive. It is, HOWEVER, a good investment. It’s a big decision to make, THOUGH.

* ***BUT/WHILE/WHEREAS thường dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề trong câu.***

VD: John is very rich BUT/WHILE/WHEREAS his friends are extremely poor.

* ***ON THE ONE HAND/ON THE OTHER HAND dùng cho một cặp câu diễn tả 2 ý trái ngược nhau.***

VD: ON THE ONE HAND these computers are expensive. ON THE OTHER HAND they are exactly what we want.

* 1. **Liên từ chỉ thời gian**
* ***WHEN/WHILE/AS/AFTER + clause***

VD: WHEN/WHILE/AS I was driving along the road, I saw a terrible accident. He went out AFTER he’d finished work.

* ***WHENEVER/EVERY TIME + clause***

VD: WHENEVER/EVERY TIME I see him, he’s driving a different car.

* ***FIRST/THEN/LATER etc. dùng để giới thiệu những mốc thời gian.***

VD: FIRST he closed all the windows, THEN he locked the doors. LATER he cam[e back to](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) check that everything was all right.

* ***DURING/ALL THROUGH/THROUGHOUT + noun phrase.***

VD: DURING/ALL THROUGH the summer we get a lot of visitors. It rained heav[ily](https://www.sachmoi24h.com/) THROUGHOUT the night.

* 1. **Liên từ chỉ điều kiện (condition)**
* ***EVEN IF/AS LONG AS/UNLESS + clause***

VD: EVEN IF you are born rich, life is still difficult. You can borrow the car AS LONG AS you’re careful with it. You can’t come with me UNLESS you promise to keep quiet.

* ***WHETHER… OR NOT được dùng làm câu hỏi gián tiếp.***

Sau giới từ và/hoặc trước động từ TO V chúng ta sử dụng WHETHER chứ không dùng IF. Ex: I don’t know WHETHER you have met him OR NOT. It depends ON WHETHER the government takes any action. The organizers will decide WHETHER TO IMPOSE fines.

* ***IN CASE + clause***
* **IN CASE OF + noun (dùng trong văn viết)**

VD: Take this umbrella IN CASE it rains. IN CASE OF emergency, break the glass

**BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

**Khoanh tròn vào liên từ thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu phức dưới đây.**

1. It will be a great fortune (if/unless) I can join upcoming carnival.

2. I will lend you my book (as long as/as soon as) you promise to keep it clean.

3. I will call you (as long as/as soon as) I arrive there.

4. (When/While) I came, Jim was having dinner.

5. Catherine was shocked (when/until) she found out the truth.

6. They have worked at this company (when/since) they graduated.

7. At 8 pm last night, I was doing my homework (when/while) my sister was playing with her toys.

8. (Before/After) I had eaten my breakfast, I went to school by bus.

9. (Although/Despite) Mary looks thinner than me, she is much stronger than me.

10. They didn’t come to the party (since/as soon as) they were too busy.

**IV. Article**

**V. Simple past- past continuous**

**Exercises 1**

1. Tom has a temperature. Tom has a sore throat. (and)  
2. I want to buy other car. I have no money. (but)  
3. It’s raining. I will stay at home and sleep. (so)  
4. I pass the test. My parents took me to the cinema. (therefore)

5. I feel sleepy. I must finish the report. (however)

6. His shoes are worn. He has no socks. (for)

7. I wanted to buy a set of Lego. I started to save my money. (so)

8. I enjoy visiting many different countries. I wouldn’t want to live overseas. (yet)

9. I couldn’t go to your party. I was tired. (for)

**Exercise 2** : Gap filling - use : And,but, or ,so for to complete the following sentences

1. I feel tired, \_\_\_\_\_I feel weak.

2. The Japanese eat healthily, \_\_\_\_\_they live for a long time.

3. I have flu, \_\_\_\_\_I don't feel very tired.

4. You should eat less fast food, \_\_\_\_\_you can put on weight.

5. You can go and see the doctor, \_\_\_\_\_you can go to bed now and rest.

6. The Japanese eat a lot of rice, \_\_\_\_\_they eat lots of fish, too.

7. I want to eat ice-cream, \_\_\_\_\_I have a sore throat

8. You should eat less fast food, \_\_\_\_\_you can put on weight.

9. The Americans often eat fast food, \_\_\_\_\_ many of them are overweight.

10. You can walk, \_\_\_\_\_ you can ride a bike to get there.

**Exercise 4: Wordform**

1. She is so busy with … . activities that she has no time for entertainment. (society)
2. Winning the race was an …… ………………(achieve).
3. Every… ………….. in science helps you gain new knowledge. (succeed)
4. …… ………….. is increasing by using better methods and tools. ( produce)
5. He’s very …………………. in scientific subjects. (interest)
6. There have been many wonderful … ………………... in this century. ( develop)
7. … ………………., he survived the crash without injury. ( miraculous )
8. We are faced with a difficult ………………(choose)
9. Do you need a …… ………………. memory to become a scientist? ( miracle)
10. Our school team won three … ………………. Games. ( succession)
11. Your evidence was ………………………one ( decide)
12. It will take a long time to find out a thorough. ………. to this problem. ( solve )
13. Paper money is used (increase ) … ………………. in the modern world.
14. (educate)… ……………. is very important for everyone.
15. This skirt will lose its color when …………………………. (wash )
16. This village was ……………………. (electric ) three years ago.
17. This clock is her most……… …………………. (value) thing.
18. I’ll give you three sweets in … ………………………(change) for an apple.
19. In recent years, there has been many… …………………. (develop) in science.
20. Can you…………*i*………………. (imagination) life without electricity?
21. Everyone must obey the rules of. (socical)
22. She is quite … …………………………. (recognize) in her shirt.
23. Friendship ……… ……………(base) on trust and understanding is long lasting.
24. Almost every… (social) has a money economy (base ) on coins and paper notes.
25. When……… ………… (consider) of equal value, the goods can be exchange.
26. This gold lamp is the most … ……………………. ( value ) object in the house
27. ……… ………………………. first when we have manual work. ( safe )
28. The plane arrived……… ………………. after a violent storm. ( safe )
29. Try to keep your money… ………………………. from the burglars. ( safety )
30. The secret to ( success )…………………………. in life is hard working
31. He failed the exam last year. He didn’t ………………………….( success )
32. With so many choices, it is hard to …… ……………(decision) what to buy.
33. This problem caused a lot of ……… …………….…….(difficult)
34. A lot of modern ( technical ) …… …………………are used in various fields
35. The ( develop )… ……….. of synthetic fabric has brought new challenges.