

TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP MÔN TIẾNG ANH

NĂM HỌC 2022-2023

LÝ THUYẾT + BÀI TẬP THEO CHỦ ĐỀ (30 TIẾT)

TIẾT	BÀI	TRANG
1,2,3	UNIT 1: Pronunciation & Stress	1
4,5,6	UNIT 2: Tenses	3
7,8,9	UNIT 3: Passive Voice	7
10,11,12	UNIT 4: Conditional Sentences	11
13,14,15	UNIT 5: Relative Clauses	16
16,17,18	UNIT 6: Reported Speech	23
19,20,21	UNIT 7: Comparisons	26
22,23,24	UNIT 8: Infinitive or Gerund	30
25,26,27	UNIT 9: Adverbial Clauses and Phrases	33
28,29,30	UNIT 10: Modal verbs	36

UNIT 1: Pronunciation & Stress

I. Pronunciation:

✦ Cách đọc những âm tận cùng là / s, es /

a. Đối với từ tận cùng là: s, x, ch, sh, ge, ce, z → Ta đọc là / ɪz / EX: washes, loses, kisses...

b. Đối với từ tận cùng là: p, gh, ph, k, t, f, th → Ta đọc là / s / EX: sits, stops, looks ...

c. Đối với trường hợp còn lại → Ta đọc là / z / EX: knows, sings.....

✦ Cách đọc những âm tận cùng là / ed /

a. Đối với từ tận cùng là: p, k, f, gh, ph, ce, s, x, sh, ch, th → Ta đọc là / t /

EX: stopped, passed, finished.....

b. Đối với từ tận cùng là: t, d → Ta đọc là / ɪd / EX: ended, started

* **Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ:** Một số từ kết thúc bằng **-ed** được dùng làm tính từ, đuôi **-ed** được phát âm là /ɪd/: Aged (Cao tuổi), Blessed (Thần thánh), Beloved (Yêu thương), Crooked (Cong), Cursed (tức giận), Dogged (Gan góc), Naked (Trơ trụi), Learned (thông thái), Ragged (bù xù), Rugged (xù xì), Sacred (thiên liêng), Wicked (Tinh quái), Wretched (Khốn khổ).

c. Đối với trường hợp còn lại → Ta đọc là / d / EX: robbed, arrived, controlled.....

1. Đuôi _ion, _ic => Nhấn trước nó
Ex: communication, scientific
2. Đuôi _ate => Nhấn cách nó 1 vần
Ex: dedicate, appropriate
3. Trọng âm nằm ngay trên các âm -ain(entertain), -ee(refugee, trainee), -ese(Portugese, Japanese), -ique(unique), -ette(cigarette, laundrette), -esque(picturesque), -eer(mountaineer), -ality (personality), -oo (bamboo), -oon (balloon), -mental (fundamental)
4. Trọng âm không rơi vào âm ơ yếu /ə/
Ex: again, teacher
5. Trọng âm thường nằm ở nguyên âm đôi (ei, ai, ua, oi....) hoặc nguyên âm dài (nguyên âm + r)
Ex: noisy, party
6. Đối với những từ có 4,5,6,7... vần trọng âm rơi vào âm thứ 3 tính từ sau tới.
Ex: informality, achievement....

EXERCISES: Pronunciation & Stress

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Ex1. Vowels

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. w <u>or</u> ry | B. g <u>o</u> vernment | C. w <u>o</u> nder | D. gl <u>o</u> ry |
| 2. A. n <u>ou</u> rish | B. c <u>ou</u> rage | C. en <u>co</u> unter | D. en <u>ou</u> gh |
| 3. A. t <u>er</u> ritory | B. t <u>er</u> rific | C. t <u>er</u> race | D. t <u>er</u> ror |
| 4. A. w <u>h</u> en | B. w <u>h</u> ile | C. w <u>h</u> ich | D. w <u>h</u> ole |
| 5. A. t <u>h</u> at | B. p <u>a</u> rk | C. h <u>a</u> t | D. t <u>a</u> xi |
| 6. A. a <u>dd</u> ition | B. a <u>d</u> vertise | C. a <u>d</u> vantage | D. a <u>d</u> venture |
| 7. A. b <u>ro</u> wn | B. s <u>ou</u> th | C. s <u>ou</u> p | D. h <u>ou</u> se |
| 8. A. ch <u>a</u> mpagne | B. f <u>a</u> me | C. ch <u>a</u> nge | D. bl <u>a</u> me |
| 9. A. n <u>a</u> tion | B. n <u>a</u> ture | C. n <u>a</u> tive | D. n <u>a</u> tural |
| 10. A. p <u>r</u> etty | B. l <u>e</u> sson | C. l <u>e</u> vel | D. l <u>e</u> ngth |

Ex3. "ed + s/es" endings

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. m <u>e</u> nds | B. de <u>ve</u> lops | C. val <u>e</u> s | D. equ <u>a</u> ls |
| 2. A. rep <u>e</u> ats | B. classm <u>a</u> tes | C. am <u>u</u> ses | D. att <u>a</u> cks |
| 3. A. hum <u>a</u> ns | B. dream <u>s</u> | C. conc <u>e</u> rts | D. song <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. man <u>a</u> ges | B. laugh <u>s</u> | C. phot <u>o</u> graphs | D. mak <u>e</u> s |
| 5. A. dish <u>e</u> s | B. orang <u>e</u> s | C. exper <u>i</u> ences | D. ch <u>o</u> res |
| 6. A. fail <u>e</u> d | B. reach <u>e</u> d | C. absor <u>b</u> ed | D. solv <u>e</u> d |
| 7. A. invit <u>e</u> d | B. attend <u>e</u> d | C. celebr <u>a</u> ted | D. displ <u>a</u> yed |
| 8. A. remov <u>e</u> d | B. wash <u>e</u> d | C. hop <u>e</u> d | D. miss <u>e</u> d |
| 9. A. look <u>e</u> d | B. laugh <u>e</u> d | C. mov <u>e</u> d | D. stepp <u>e</u> d |
| 10. A. want <u>e</u> d | B. park <u>e</u> d | C. stop <u>p</u> ed | D. watch <u>e</u> d |

Ex3. consonants

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. b <u>r</u> eath <u>e</u> | B. feath <u>r</u> | C. heath <u>r</u> | D. leath <u>r</u> |
| 2. A. think | B. th <u>a</u> nk | C. th <u>r</u> ough | D. th <u>e</u> re |
| 3. A. togeth <u>r</u> | B. fath <u>r</u> | C. oth <u>r</u> | D. anyth <u>i</u> ng |
| 4. A. growt <u>h</u> | B. both <u>h</u> | C. with <u>h</u> | D. breath <u>h</u> |
| 5. A. th <u>a</u> n | B. theat <u>r</u> e | C. the <u>r</u> oy | D. th <u>o</u> rough |
| 6. A. th <u>i</u> ng | B. th <u>o</u> ught | C. th <u>o</u> ugh | D. th <u>u</u> mb |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7. A. lux <u>u</u> ry | B. ex <u>a</u> mple | C. ex <u>i</u> st | D. ex <u>e</u> mp |
| 8. A. or <u>ch</u> estra | B. or <u>ch</u> ard | C. s <u>ch</u> ool | D. <u>ch</u> emical |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Ex4. 2 syllables

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. farmer | b. farewell | c. factor | d. fairy |
| 2. a. cattle | b. country | c. canal | d. cover |
| 3. a. money | b. machine | c. many | d. mother |
| 4. a. borrow | b. agree | c. await | d. prepare |
| 5. a. paper | b. tonight | c. lecture | d. story |
| 6. a. money | b. army | c. afraid | d. people |
| 7. a. enjoy | b. daughter | c. provide | d. decide |
| 8. a. begin | b. pastime | c. finish | d. summer |
| 9. a. reply | b. appeal | c. offer | d. support |
| 10. a. reduce | b. comfort | c. apply | d. suggest |

Ex6. 3 syllables

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a. generous | b. suspicious | c. constancy | d. sympathy |
| 2. a. acquaintance | b. unselfish | c. attraction | d. humorous |
| 3. a. loyalty | b. success | c. incapable | d. sincere |
| 4. a. carefully | b. correctly | c. serious | d. personal |
| 5. a. excited | b. interested | c. confident | d. memory |
| 6. a. organise | b. decorate | c. natural | d. attendance |
| 7. a. refreshment | b. horrible | c. exciting | d. intention |
| 8. a. knowledge | b. maximum | c. athletics | d. marathon |
| 9. a. difficult | b. relevant | c. volunteer | d. interesting |
| 10. a. confidence | b. supportive | c. solution | d. obedient |

UNIT 2: Tenses

1. The simple present tense: (thì hiện tại đơn)

- Động từ "to be": S + am / is / are
 - Am/ is/ are + S?
 - S + am / is / are + not
- Động từ thường: S + V_(s, es)
 - Do/ does + S + V_{infinitive}?
 - S + do/ does + not + V_{infinitive}

Adverbs: always, frequently, occasionally, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, everyday/ week/ night..., in the morning/ afternoon/ evening, on Sundays/ Mondays, at weekends.....

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả một sự thật hiển nhiên, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra, hay 1 sự thật ở hiện tại.

2. The present continuous tense: (thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

- S + am / is / are + V-ing**
- Am / is / are + S + V-ing?
 - S + am / is / are + not + V-ing

Adverbs: now, at the moment, at present, right now, today, at this time, this (week, month.....)

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả một sự việc đang xảy ra ngay lúc nói hoặc lân cận với thời điểm nói.

* Cấu trúc be + going to + V_{infinitive} (diễn tả dự định trong tương lai hay 1 dự đoán có dấu hiệu cụ thể).

3. The present perfect tense: (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

S + have / has + V_{3/ed}

→ Have / has + S + V_{3/ed}

→ S + have / has + not + V_{3/ed}

Adverbs: just, already, not...yet, never, ever, recently, several/many.... times, up to now, up to present, so far, lately.

* for + khoảng thời gian (for five years, for a long time....)

* since + mốc thời gian (since 1990, since last year....)

✦ Đối với liên từ Since: S + has/ have + Ved/3 since S + Ved/2.

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả một sự việc đã xảy ra không xác định thời gian hoặc 1 việc đã xảy ra xác định thời gian nhưng còn kéo dài cho đến hiện tại.

4. The simple past tense: (thì quá khứ đơn)

- Động từ "to be": S + was / were

→ Was / were + S?

→ S + was / were + not

- Động từ thường: S + V_(2/ed)

→ Did + S + V_{ifinitive}?

→ S + did + not + + V_{ifinitive}

Adverbs: yesterday, last, ago, in + year in the past (in 2005, 1998...), from time to time in the past (from 1990 to 1995....)

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả một sự việc diễn ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ, 1 thói quen trong quá khứ hay một chuỗi hành động trong quá khứ.

5. The past continuous tense: (thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

S + was / were + V –ing

→ Was / were + S + V –ing?

→ S + was / were + not + V –ing

- Cách sử dụng: + Diễn tả 1 sự việc đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ (at 7:00 last night, at that time yesterday....)

+ Diễn tả 2 sự việc song song trong quá khứ (với các liên từ: when, while, as)

+ Diễn tả 1 hành động đang xảy ra thì một hành động khác chen ngang vào. Hành động đang xảy ra chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động khác chen ngang chia thì quá khứ đơn.

6. The past perfect tense: (thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

S + had + V_{3/ed}

→ Had + S + V_{3/ed}

→ S + had + not + V_{3/ed}

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trước 1 thời điểm hoặc 1 sự việc khác trong quá khứ. Thường được dùng cùng với thì quá khứ đơn (trong câu có các liên từ: before, after, by the time)

* S + had + V_{3/ed} + before/ by the time + S + V_{2/ed}

* S + V_{2/ed} + after + S + had + V_{3/ed}

* No sooner + had + S + V_{3/ed} + than + S + V_{2/ed}

* Hardly/Barely/Scarcely + had + S + V_{3/ed} + when/before + S + V_{2/ed}

Ex1: I had no sooner arrived home than the phone rang = No sooner had I arrived home than the phone rang.

Ex2: I had hardly arrived home when/before the phone rang. = Hardly had I arrived home when/before the phone rang.

7. The simple future tense: (thì tương lai đơn)

S + will / shall + V_(bare infinitive)

→ Will / shall + V_(bare infinitive)?

→ S + will / shall + not + V_(bare infinitive)

(Dùng “be going to + V_{infinitive}” diễn tả tương lai gần)

Adverbs: tomorrow, in the future, next..., in six days (trong 6 ngày tới)

8. The present perfect continuous: (thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

S + have / has + been + V-ing

→ Have / has + been + V-ing?

→ S + have / has + not + been + V-ing

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, kéo dài liên tục đến hiện tại (wait, sleep, study....)

Ex: I have been waiting for her for 3 hours/ since 3 o'clock

9. The future continuous: (thì tương lai tiếp diễn).

S + will + be + V-ing

→ Will + be + V-ing?

→ S + will + not + be + V-ing

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả 1 sự việc đang xảy ra tại 1 thời điểm xác định trong tương lai hoặc 1 hành động đang xảy ra trong tương lai (chia thì tương lai tiếp diễn) thì 1 hành động khác chen ngang vào (chia thì hiện tại đơn).

Ex1: This time next week we will be lying on the beach.

Ex2: I will be watching TV when he comes at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

10. The future perfect: (thì tương lai hoàn thành).

S + will + have + V_{3/ed}

→ Will + S + have + V_{3/ed}?

→ S + will + not + have + V_{3/ed}

- Cách sử dụng: Diễn tả một sự việc hoàn thành trước 1 thời điểm hoặc 1 hành động khác trong tương lai.

Ex1: We will have left school before this July.

Ex2: He will have finished his homework when they come next Sunday.

❁ The adverbial clauses of time: (mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian): Là mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng các liên từ: when, while, as, after, before, as soon as, till, until, since....

Sự phối hợp về thì trong câu có mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian:

<u>Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)</u>		<u>Adverbial clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)</u>
------------------------------------	--	---

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Present tenses (hiện tại) | → | present tenses (hiện tại) |
| 2. Past tenses (quá khứ) | → | past tenses (quá khứ) |
| 3. Future tenses (tương lai) | → | present tenses (hiện tại) |

★ Notes:

- ✦ Không dùng thì tương lai (will/ shall) trong mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.
- ✦ Sau WHILE/AS thường dùng thì tiếp diễn: while/ as S + was/were + V-ing
- ✦ Sau các liên từ mà không có S ta dùng Ving: After having finished the exam, I'll go home.

Transformation of tenses:

- ★ Notes: a. It + is + time + since + S + V_{2/ed}
 b. It is the first/ second/ third time + present perfect
 c. The last time + S + V_{2/ed}
 d. S + have/ has + V_{3/ed} + since + S + V_{2/ed}
 e. It is (high time/ about time/ the time) + S + V_{2/ed}

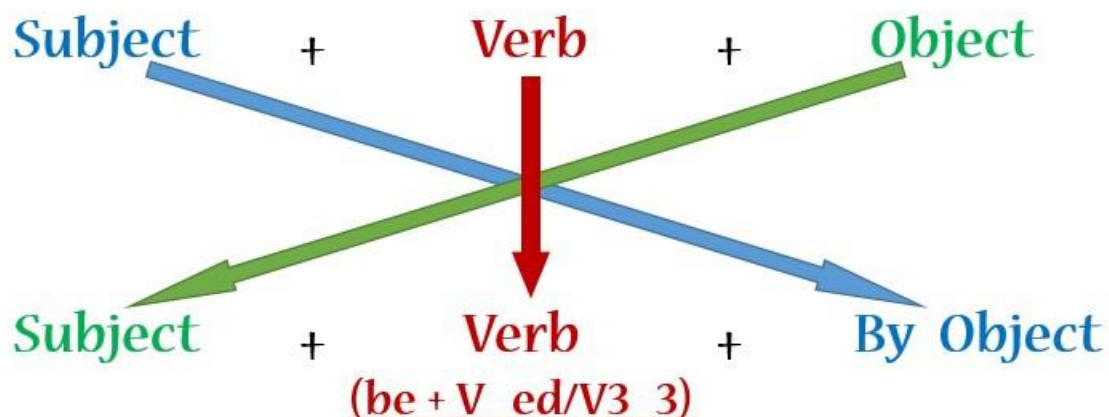
EXERCISES: Tenses

1. I _____ this film twice.
 A. see B. saw C. will see D. have seen
2. Why _____ you come yesterday ?
 A. couldn't B. can't C. didn't D. aren't
3. My mother _____ in this factory since 1990
 A. works B. worked C. has worked D. had worked
4. I _____ my hair before breakfast this morning.
 A. washed B. had washed C. was washing D. have washed
5. I _____ about him when he suddenly came in.
 A. talk B. talked C. am talking D. was talking
6. He will finish this work before you _____ here tomorrow.
 A. leave B. will leave. C. would leave D. are going to leave
7. Don't make noise. My mother _____ with her friends.
 A. is talking B. was talking C. talks D. talked
8. George _____ this movie three times.
 A. sees B. has seen C. saw D. had seen
9. Food, air and clothes _____ necessary for life.
 A. was B. were C. is D. are
10. He _____ a visit to Halong Bay in 1995.
 A. had paid B. paid C. has paid D. pays
11. This morning while I _____ for the bus, the rain stopped.
 A. waited B. have waited C. had waited D. was waiting
12. What _____ for 2 hours?
 A. did you do B. had you been doing C. have you been doing D. were you doing
13. Up to now, the teacher _____ our class five tests.
 A. gives B. is giving C. has given D. had given
14. The students _____ English now.
 A. study B. are studying C. will study D. have studied
15. I don't feel good. I _____ work tomorrow.
 A. won't be going B. won't go to C. don't go D. went
16. He is tired because he _____ all day.
 A. had worked B. has worked C. worked D. works
17. _____ at home tonight?
 A. are you staying B. do you stay C. were you staying D. did you stay
18. We _____ in this house for ten years.
 A. are living B. were living C. had lived D. have lived
19. She _____ in the departure lounge for a long time.
 A. Is waiting B. was waiting C. waits D. has waited
20. I _____ my driving test last Friday.
 A. have passed B. had passed C. passed D. was passing
21. I _____ a vegetarian since 1998.
 A. am B. was C. have been D. had been
22. They _____ the motorway in 1986.
 A. finished B. was finished C. has finished D. finishes
23. I hope you _____ more carefully in the future.
 A. write B. will write C. would write D. wrote
24. She _____ English before she came to England.
 A. studied B. had studied C. would study D. studies
25. We usually _____ fishing after work.
 A. to going B. went C. going D. go
26. She'll be a millionaire by the time she _____ forty.

27. I've been waiting for my friends. I wonder if they _____ their way.
 A. was B. is C. will be D. is going to be
28. He said everything _____ all right.
 A. will lose B. would lose C. had lost D. have lost
29. It is raining now. it began raining two hours ago. It _____ for two hours.
 A. is B. will be C. can be D. would be
30. He _____ his job last month and since then he _____ out of work.
 A. has lost/ is B. had lost/ was C. lost / has been D. lost/ had been
31. At this time tomorrow, my father _____ in London.
 A. is arriving B. has arrived C. will be arriving D. would arrive
32. In a few hours, we _____ the test, and we'll go home and rest.
 A. will have finished B. are finishing C. will be finishing D. finished
33. People _____ English and French in Canada.
 A. speak B. have spoken C. had spoken D. are speaking
34. The car isn't here today because Dick _____ it.
 A. uses B. used C. is using D. has used
35. "When did you come here?" "I _____ here since last Sunday."
 A. have been B. had been C. was D. am
36. My brother _____ in the army from 1990 to 1995.
 A. served B. has served C. had served D. is serving
37. We began to jog _____.
 A. before three year B. three years ago C. three years past D. the past three years
38. The baby _____. Don't make so much noise.
 A. sleep B. sleeps C. slept D. is sleeping
39. Peter said that he _____ that film before.
 A. didn't see B. had not ever seen C. will not see D. has not ever seen
40. -Peter, please help me do the washing up. - Sorry, Mum. I _____ TV.
 A. watch B. am watching C. had watched D. watched
41. The farmers _____ in the field now.
 A. were working B. have worked C. worked D. are working
42. The war _____ out three years ago.
 A. broke B. had broken C. has broken D. was breaking
43. He _____ a cup of coffee every morning.
 A. drinks B. drank C. is drinking D. has drunk
44. She _____ a lot of new books.
 A. had just bought B. has just bought C. buys D. bought
45. Up to the present, Nam _____ good work in his class.
 A. does B. has done C. had done D. did
46. At present, that author _____ a historical novel.
 A. is writing B. was writing C. has written D. had written
47. By next month, I _____ my first novel.
 A. will finish B. am going to finish C. finish D. will have finished
48. Phong _____ at the university so far.
 A. had worked B. was working C. worked D. has worked
49. How long _____ able to drive? - since 1990.
 A. could you B. have you been C. were you D. are you
50. They _____ since eight o'clock.
 A. are talking B. have been talking C. talk D. talk

UNIT 3: Passive Voice

1. Form: BE + V_{3/ed}



E.g. 1 Active(chủ động) : *People grow rice* in many parts in Asia.
 Passive(bị động) : *Rice is grown* in many parts in Asia (*by people*).

E.g. 2
 Active : *Everyone respects this old man.*
 Passive : *This old man is respected* (*by everyone*).

2. The structures:

Tenses	Passive
1. Simple present	S + is/ am/ are + V _{3/ed} + by + O
2. Present continuous	S + is/ am/ are + being + V _{3/ed} + by + O
3. Present perfect	S + has/have + been + V _{3/ed} + by + O
4. Simple past	S + was/ were + V _{3/ed} + by + O
5. Past continuous	S + was/ were + being + V _{3/ed} + by + O
6. Past perfect	S + had + been + V _{3/ed} + by + O
7. Simple future	S + will + be + V _{3/ed} + by + O
8. Modal verbs	- S + can/could/should/must/may/ have to/has to/used to/ ought to/may/might/be going to + be + V _{3/ed} + by + O - Perfect passive: S+ could/ should/ must/ might + have + been + V _{3/ed}
9. Động từ đặc biệt: Have / Get	- S + have + O (thing) + V _{3/ed} + by + O = S + have + O (person) + V _{infi} + O (thing) - S + get + O (thing) + V _{3/ed} + by + O = S + get + O (person) + to infi + O (thing)
10. Cấu trúc đặc biệt S1 + V1 + that + S2 + V2 + O2	1. It + to be + V _{3/ed} + that + S2 + V2 Ex: It is said that he is very rich. 2. S2 + to be + V _{3/ed} của V1 + to infinitive của V2 - S2 + to be + V _{3/ed} của V1 + to be + Ving của V2 - S2 + to be + V _{3/ed} của V1 + to have + V _{3/ed} của V2 Ex1: He is said to be very rich. Ex2: He was believed to have escaped from the prison. 3. S2 + to be + V _{3/ed} của V1 + to be + V _{3/ed} của V2 (+ by O) - S2 + to be + V _{3/ed} của V1 + to have + been + V _{3/ed} của V2 (+ by

★ Notes: a. Các tân ngữ: by people, by someone, by them, by somebody... trong câu bị động thường được lược bỏ.

b. By + O thường đứng cuối câu. Chỉ trạng từ chỉ thời gian đứng sau by + O.

c. 2 động từ đứng gần nhau trong câu bị động thì được nối bởi "to".

d. Trạng từ chỉ thể cách đứng giữa to be và V_{3/ed}.

EXERCISES: Passive Voice

EXERCISE 1: Choose your best answer

- The boy _____ by the teacher yesterday.
A. punish B. punished C. punishing D. was punished
- "Ms Jones, please type those letters before noon" - "They've already _____, sir. They're on your desk."
A. typed B. been being typed C. being typed D. been typed
- Today, many serious childhood diseases _____ by early immunization.
A. are preventing B. can prevent C. prevent D. can be prevented
- They had a boy _____ that yesterday.
A. done B. to do C. did D. do
- We get our mail _____ yesterday.
A. been delivered B. delivered C. delivering D. to deliver
- My wedding ring _____ yellow and white gold.
A. is made B. is making C. made D. make
- If your brother _____, he would come.
A. invited B. were invited C. were inviting D. invite
- Mr. Wilson is _____ as Willie to his friend.
A. known B. knew C. is known D. know
- References _____ in the examination room.
A. not are used B. is not used C. didn't used D. are not used
- Laura _____ in Boston.
A. are born B. were born C. was born D. born
- His car needs _____.
A. be fixed B. fixing C. to be fixing D. fixed
- Her watch needs _____.
A. repairing B. be repaired C. repaired D. to repair
- My mother is going _____ this house.
A. sold B. sell C. to be sold D. to sell
- There's somebody behind us. I think we are _____.
A. being followed B. are followed C. follow D. following
- Have youby a dog?
A. bite B. bit C. ever been bitten D. ever been bit
- The room is being _____ at the moment.
A. was cleaned B. cleaned C. cleaning D. clean
- It _____ that the strike will end soon.
A. is expected B. expected C. are expected D. was expected
- It is _____ that many people are homeless after the floods.
A. was reported B. reports C. reported D. reporting
- He was said _____ this building.
A. designing B. to have designed C. to designs D. designed
- Ted _____ by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.
A. got sting B. got stung C. get stung D. gets stung

21. These tennis courts don't _____ very often. Not many people want to play.
A. got used B. used C. get used D. get use
22. I'll get Minh _____ do this for you.
A. do B. done C. did D. to do
23. "What a beautiful dress you are wearing" - "thanks, it _____ especially for me by a French tailor."
A. is making B. has made C. made D. is made
24. Somebody cleans the room everyday.
A. The room everyday is cleaned. B. The room is every day cleaned.
C. The room is cleaned everyday. D. The room is cleaned by somebody everyday.
25. People don't use this road very often.
A. This road is not used very often. B. Not very often this road is not used.
C. This road very often is not used. D. This road not very often is used.
26. How do people learn languages?
A. How are languages learned? B. How are languages learned by people?
C. How languages are learned? D. Languages are learned how?
27. Over 1500 new houses _____ each year. Last year, 1720 new houses _____.
A. were built/ were built B. are built/ were built
C. are building / were built D. were built/ were being built
28. Tom bought that book yesterday.
A. That book was bought by Tom yesterday. B. That book was bought yesterday by Tom.
C. That book yesterday was bought by Tom D. That book was bought yesterday.
29. The new computer system _____ next month.
A. is be installed B. is being installed C. is been installed D. is being installed by people
30. They will build a new house in our town. Means _____
A. a new house will be build in our town B. a new house will be built in our town
C. our town will be build a new house D. our town will be build a new house
31. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
A. All flights were because of fog were cancelled. B. All flights were cancelled because of fog.
C. All flight were because of fog cancelled. D. All flights were cancelled by them of fog.
32. They had to postpone the meeting because of illness.
A. The meeting because of illness had to be postponed.
B. The meeting had to because of illness be postponed.
C. The meeting had to postponed by them because of illness
D. The meeting had to be postponed because of illness
33. They are building a new highway around the city. A. A new highway around the city is being built.
B. A new highway is being built around the city by them.
C. A new highway is being built around the city. D. Around the city a new highway is being built.
34. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.
A. You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview
B. You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview by them.
C. A lot of questions will be asked you at the interview.
D. A lot of questions will be asked at the interview.
35. They have built a new hospital near the airport. A. A new hospital near the airport has been built. B. A new hospital has been built near the airport by them.
C. A new hospital has been built near the airport. D. Near the airport a new hospital has been

EXERCISE 2 : CORRECT THE MISTAKES

- It (A)believes that (B)our lives (C)will (D)better in the future.
- That is (A)a (B)new circus which (C)formed (D)in 1992.
- The bridge (A)was hitting by a large ship (B)during a (C)sudden storm (D)last week.
- The destruction (A)of most of (B)the city of London (C)made by a fire (D)in 1600s.
- (A)Most lasers (B)are be used in (C)medical and (D)scientific field.
- Science (A)has been dividing (B)into areas (C)to (D)help organize the knowledge.

7. (A)The robbers (B)arrest by the police (C)last week have just (D)escaped from the prison.
8. A social worker who (A)wanted to (B)speak to Mrs. Hamilton (C)attacked and (D)badly bitten by one of her dogs.
9. (A)Most of (B)the films (C)made (D)for entertainment.
10. Peter (A)is said (B)being (C)good (D)at English.
11. (A)The switch (B)must not be touch (C)while the machine is working.
12. The report (A)has not be examined (B)by the (C)committee of experts (D)yet.
13. (A)The matter (B)will discussing (C)at the (D)next meeting.
14. He (A)was think (B)to be the most (C)handsome boy (D)in our class.
15. (A)All the main (B)streets (C)in this city (D)are be widening.

UNIT 4: Conditional Sentences

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1: Câu điều kiện loại 1

a. Form:

If clause	Main clause
If + S + is/ am/ are/ V _{s,es}	S + will / can / shall / may + V _{bare inf} (1 tình huống có thể trở thành sự thật) (1) S + V/s/es (1 tình huống có thật)(2) Imperative form (câu cầu khiến) V _{bare inf} (3) Don't V _{bare inf}

Ex: If I have free time, I will visit you . (1)

If the temperature is 100, the water boils.(2)

If you see Tom, ask him to ring me.(3)

b. Usage

To express a situation is real or may become true(diễn đạt một tình huống luôn đúng hoặc có thể xảy ra, một câu mệnh lệnh)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 2: Câu điều kiện loại 2

- Câu điều kiện loại 2 dùng để diễn tả hành động KHÔNG thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.(không có thực ở hiện tại)

Ex: - He doesn't have enough money. He will not buy this new bicycle.

---> If he had enough money, he would buy this new bicycle.

(He would buy this new bicycle if he had enough money.)

- I am not bird. I can't fly everywhere.

---> If I were a bird, I could fly everywhere.

(I could fly everywhere if I were a bird.)

FORM :

IF + S + V(2/ED)/WERE (to be) , S + WOULD/COULD/ SHOULD/ MIGHT + V_{bare infi}

* Lưu ý:

- Dùng WERE cho tất cả các ngôi trong mệnh đề IF.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 3: Câu điều kiện loại 3

If + S + had + V3/ed,	S+ Would/ could/should might + have + V3/ V-ed
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➤ Câu điều kiện loại ba nêu ra điều kiện trái với thực tế ở quá khứ và thường diễn tả sự hối tiếc.

Ex : If I had known your address, I would have visited you last year.

➤ Ta có thể kết hợp câu điều kiện loại 2 và câu điều kiện loại 3 khi trong câu có các trạng từ như now, right now, today, at present, at the moment....trong mệnh đề chính.

If + S + had + V _{3/ed} , S + would/ could/ might + V _{bare inf}
--

Ex: If you had listened to me, you wouldn't be in trouble now.

*** NOTE**

1. Unless = If.....not (nếukhông) = or + clause

Ex 1: Unless you start at once, you will be late for school.

→ If you don't start at once, you will be late for school.

Ex 2: If she doesn't water these trees, they will die.

→ Unless she waters these trees, they will die.

EXERCISES: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Question 1: Students will not be allowed into the exam room if they _____ their student cards.

A. don't produce B. didn't produce C. produced D. hadn't produced

Question 2: Without your help, I _____ the technical problem with my computer the other day.

A. wouldn't solve B. couldn't have solved
C. could solve D. can't solve

Question 3: If Martin were here now, he _____ us to solve this difficult problem.

A. would help B. helps C. will help D. has helped

Question 4: If he didn't have to work today, he _____ his children to the zoo.

A. will take B. takes C. would take D. has taken

Question 5: If you didn't have to leave today, I _____ you around the city.

A. have shown B. showed C. will show D. would show

Question 6: If our teacher were here now, he _____ us with this difficult exercise.

A. has helped B. helps C. will help D. would help

Question 7: If he were younger, he _____ a professional running competition now.

A. will join B. had joined
C. would have joined D. would join

Question 8: If you watch this film, you _____ about the cultures of Southeast Asian countries.

A. learned B. were learning C. will learn D. would learn

Question 9: If he were better qualified, he _____ get the job.

A. will B. can C. may D. could

Question 10: If life _____ predictable it would cease to be life, and be without flavor.

A. is B. would be C. were D. had been

Question 11: That sounds like a good offer. I _____ it if I _____ you.

A. would accept - were B. accepted - would be

C. accept - will be D. will accept - were

Question 12: If he improved his IT skills, he _____ a job.

A. will easily get B. would easily get

C. will easily have _____ got D. would easily have got

Question 13: If it had not rained last night, the roads in the city _____ so slippery now.

A. must not be B. would not be

C. could not have been D. would not have been

Question 14: _____ ten minutes earlier, you would have got a better seat.

A. Had you arrived B. If you arrived C. Were you arrived D. If you hadn't arrived

Question 15: If it _____ their encouragement, he could have given it up.

A. hadn't been for B. wouldn't have been for C. had been for D. hadn't been

Question 16: But for his kind support, I _____.

A. would not have succeeded B. did not succeed

C. had not succeeded D. would succeed

Question 17: - Jean: "Why didn't you tell me about the plans for the merge?" - Jack: "I would have told you _____."

A. if you asked me to B. had you asked me to

C. you had asked to me D. you were asking me

Question 18: We _____ on the beach now if we hadn't missed the plane.

A. will lie B. could be lying C. will be lying D. might have lain

Question 19: _____ anyone call, just say I'll be back in the office at four o'clock.

A. If B. Were C. Should D. Unless

Question 20: _____ me twice my current salary, I wouldn't work for them.

A. If they paid B. Weren't they paid

C. Were they not to pay D. Had they not paid

Question 21: If we _____, the work would have been completed, I'm sure.

A. hadn't been disturbed B. weren't disturbed

C. didn't disturb D. hadn't disturbed

Question 22: The palace is so heavy and massive that no redecoration can make it look like a little gracious villa. Even if we _____ it pink, which, of course, is out of the question.

A. would paint B. had painted C. were to paint D. paint

Question 23: Well, you see, if I _____ up in a neighborhood where drink problems were endemic, I might have found these jokes really funny.

A. wouldn't be brought B. weren't brought

C. didn't bring D. hadn't been brought

Question 24: If the landlord _____ so surprised seeing the group, we would have felt pleased.

A. has been B. were C. would have been D. had been

Question 25: I'm glad I managed to talk Sandra out of buying a dog. If I _____, we would now be looking for a pet-friendly hotel.

- A. hadn't B. did C. didn't D. wouldn't

Question 26: _____ she to call you immediately, what would you do?

- A. Does B. If C. Unless D. Were

Question 27: If Karol Wojtyla _____ elected Pope, there wouldn't be so many Poles visiting Rome every year now.

- A. wasn't to be B. weren't C. hadn't been D. wouldn't have been

Question 28: Who will pay for the coach if almost two fifths of the passengers _____ a free ride?

- A. will receive B. are to be given C. were to give D. would receive

Question 29: Don't tell me I acted too quickly. If you were in my place, you _____ a minute longer.

- A. would have to wait B. wouldn't wait C. would be able to wait D. would have waited

Question 30: The company's situation is hopeless and I can't see what the new president might do to improve it; even if he _____ a genius, which he is not.

- A. were B. is to be C. will be D. would be

Question 31: I didn't have an umbrella with me, so I got wet.

- A. Since I got wet, I didn't have an umbrella with me.
B. My umbrella helped me to get wet.
C. I wouldn't have got wet if I had had an umbrella with me.
D. I got wet, so I didn't have an umbrella.

Question 32: Unless you leave me alone, I'll call the police.

- A. I'll call the police because you leave me alone.
B. I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone.
C. If you leave me alone, I'll call the police.
D. You leave me alone, so I'll call the police.

Question 33: If you hadn't told me about the changes in the timetable, I wouldn't have noticed.

- A. You hadn't told me about the changes in the timetable, so I didn't notice.
B. Unless you had told me about the changes in the timetable, I wouldn't have noticed.
C. If you had told me about the changes in the timetable, I would have noticed.
D. Unless you tell me about the changes in the timetable, I won't notice.

Question 34: If I had known the reason why she was absent from class, I would have told you.

- A. I knew the reason why she was absent from class, but I didn't tell you.
B. Unless I knew the reason why she was absent from class, I wouldn't tell you.
C. I didn't know the reason why she was absent from class, so I didn't tell.
D. Although I knew the reason why she was absent from class, I didn't tell you.

Question 35: But for your carelessness, you could have been a partner in the firm.

- A. If it hadn't been your carelessness, you could have been a partner in the firm.
B. Your carelessness was only thing to prevent being a partner in the firm.
C. It was your carelessness that made you impossible to be a partner in the firm
D. You could have been a partner in the firm, but you were so careless.

Question 36: Without skillful surgery, he would not have survived the operation.

- A. With skillful surgery, he would have survived the operation.
- B. Had it not been for skillful surgery, he would have survived the operation.
- C. But for skillful surgery, he would not have survived the operation.
- D. He wouldn't have survived the operation if he hadn't skillful surgery.

Question 37: We could not handle the situation without you.

- A. You didn't help us handle the situation.
- B. If you had not helped us, we could not have handled the situation.
- C. If you did not help us, we could not handle the situation.
- D. We will handle the situation if you help.

Question 38: Unless you have tickets you can't come in.

- A. You can't come in provided that you have tickets.
- B. You can come in provided that you have tickets.
- C. If you didn't have tickets, you couldn't come in.
- D. Unless you don't have tickets, you can come in.

Question 39: He stepped on the mine, and it exploded.

- A. If he doesn't step on the mine, it doesn't explode.
- B. If he doesn't step on the mine, it won't explode.
- C. If he didn't step on the mine, it wouldn't explode.
- D. If he hadn't stepped on the mine, it wouldn't have exploded.

Question 40: It may rain this afternoon. I hope it doesn't because I don't want the match to be cancelled.

- A. If it rains, the match is cancelled.
- B. If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
- C. if it rained, the match would be cancelled.
- D. If it had rained, the match would have been cancelled.

Question 41: Unfortunately, I don't know philosophy, so I can't answer your question.

- A. If I know Philosophy, I can answer your question.
- B. If I know Philosophy, I will be able to answer your question.
- C. If I knew Philosophy, I would be able to answer your question.
- D. If I had known Philosophy, I would have been able to answer your question.

Question 42: We survived that accident because we were wearing our seat belts.

- A. But for our seat belts, we would have survived that accident.
- B. Had we not been wearing our seat belts, we wouldn't have survived that accident.
- C. Without our seat belts, we could have survived that accident.
- D. If we weren't wearing our seat belts, we couldn't have survived that accident.

Question 43: They were late for the meeting because of the heavy snow.

- A. If it snowed heavily, they would be late for the meeting.
- B. Had it not snowed heavily, they would have been late for the meeting.
- C. But for the heavy snow, they wouldn't have been late for the meeting.
- D. If it didn't snow heavily, they wouldn't be late for the meeting.

Question 44: He was successful in his career thanks to his parents' support.

- A. Had it not been for his parents' support, he wouldn't be successful in his career.
- B. If his parents hadn't supported him, he wouldn't have been successful in his career.
- C. But for his parents' support, he wouldn't be successful in his career.
- D. Without his parents' support, he would have been successful in his career.

Question 45: They cancelled all the sporting events because of the heavy rain.

- A. Without the heavy rain, they wouldn't cancel all the sporting events.
- B. If it hadn't rained heavily, they would have cancelled all the sporting events.
- C. If it didn't rain heavily, they wouldn't cancel all the sporting events.
- D. Had it not rained heavily, they wouldn't have cancelled all the sporting events.

Question 46: Without my tutor's help, I couldn't have made such a good speech.

- A. Had my tutor not helped me, I couldn't make such a good speech.
- B. If my tutor didn't help me, I couldn't make such a good speech.
- C. If it hadn't been for my tutor's help, I couldn't have made such a good speech.
- D. If my tutor hadn't helped me, I could have made such a good speech.

Question 47: He didn't take his father's advice. That's why he is out of work now.

- A. If he took his father's advice, he would not be out of work now.
- B. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not have been out of work now.
- C. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not be out of work now.
- D. If he takes his father's advice, he will not be out of work now.

Question 48: I didn't speak to Anita because I didn't see her.

- A. If I saw Anita, I would speak to her.
- B. If I had seen Anita, I would have spoken to her.
- C. Although I spoke to Anita, I didn't see her.
- D. I saw Anita so that I could speak to her.

Question 49: Unless I had seen him doing it, I wouldn't have accused him.

- A. I could accuse him because I saw him doing it.
- B. I didn't see him doing it, so I couldn't accuse him.
- C. I accused him, but I didn't see him doing it.
- D. He was accused though I didn't see him doing it.

Question 50: If you had arrived, you would have had the chance of meeting the chairman.

- A. You hadn't arrived so you hadn't had the chance of meeting the chairman.
- B. You didn't have the chance of meeting the chairman because you didn't arrive.
- C. If you arrived, you would the chance of meeting the chairman.
- D. You don't arrive so you don't have the chance of meeting the chairman.

UNIT 5 : Relative Clauses

I. Cách dùng các đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns)

1. WHO: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm chủ ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó.

- Theo sau WHO là một động từ. - Theo sau WHO có thể là một chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: *The man **who** robbed you has been arrested.*

(Who: đóng chức năng là chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.)

*The woman **who** I wanted to see was away on holiday.*

(Who: đóng chức năng là tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.)

2. **WHOM**: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người làm tân ngữ, đứng sau tiền ngữ chỉ người để làm tân ngữ cho động từ đứng sau nó. - Theo sau whom là một chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: *The woman **whom** you saw yesterday is my aunt.*

*The boy **whom** we are looking for is Tom.*

3. **WHICH**: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ cho động từ sau nó.

-Theo sau which có thể là một động từ hoặc một chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ: *The street **which** leads to my house is rather slippery. (which làm chủ ngữ)*

*The book **which** I bought yesterday was very interesting. (which làm tân ngữ)*

- Khi **WHICH** làm tân ngữ thì ta có thể lược bỏ đại từ **which**.

The book I bought yesterday was very interesting.

4. **THAT**: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ cả người lẫn vật, có thể được dùng thay cho Who, Whom, Which trong mệnh đề quan hệ thuộc loại Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Restrictive relative Clause).

Ví dụ: *This is the book **that** I like best.*

*That is the bicycle **that** belongs to Tom.*

*My father is the person **that** I admire most.*

Lưu ý: Đặc biệt trong các trường hợp sau đây That thường được dùng hơn:

+ Khi tiền ngữ là người và vật.

Ví dụ: *I can see **the girl and her dog that** are running in the park.*

+ Thường dùng làm tân ngữ cho động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định đứng sau tiền ngữ có so sánh hơn nhất, the first và the last.

Ví dụ: *This is the **most interesting film that** I've ever seen.*

*That is **the last letter that** he wrote.*

+ Được dùng thay cho which trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định khi được dùng sau các từ: all, only (duy nhất) và very (chính là), much, none, no.

Ví dụ: *All **that** he can say is this.*

*I bought the only book **that** they had.*

*You're the very man **that** I would like to see.*

+ Sau các đại từ bất định anything, everything, something, someone.

Ví dụ: *He never says anything **that** is worth listening to.*

*I'll tell you something **that** is very interesting.*

+ Thường dùng sau cấu trúc câu chẻ: It is.../ It was...

Ví dụ: It's the manager **that** we want to see.

It was the present **that** I gave him

+ Có thể dùng thay thế sau all, everyone, everybody, one, nobody and those:

Everyone **who/that** knew him liked him.

Nobody **who/that** watched the match will ever forget it.

5. WHOSE: Là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu của người hay vật.

- Theo sau Whose luôn là 1 danh từ.

Ví dụ: The boy is Tom. You borrowed his bicycle yesterday.

=> The boy **whose** bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.

John found a cat. Its leg was broken.

⇒ John found a cat **whose** leg was broken.

cách dùng WHOSE và OF WHICH

WHOSE : dùng cả cho người và vật

This is the book .Its cover is nice

-> This is the book whose cover is nice .

-> This is the book the cover of which is nice

WHOSE: đứng trước danh từ

OF WHICH: đứng sau danh từ (danh từ đó phải thêm THE)

OF WHICH : chỉ dùng cho vật ,không dùng cho người.

This is the man. His son is my friend.

-> This is the man the son of which is my friend. (sai)

-> **This is the man whose son is my friend. (đúng)**

II. Cách dùng các trạng từ quan hệ (Relative Adverbs)

1. WHERE: (= in/ on / at which) là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn dùng thay cho trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn.

Ví dụ: The place where we met was an old pagoda.

Where có thể được dùng mà không có danh từ chỉ nơi chốn đi trước.

I found my books **where** I had left them.

2. WHEN: (= at / in / on which) là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ thời gian dùng thay cho trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.

Ví dụ: Sunday is the day **when** I am least busy.

There are times when joking is not permissible.

3. WHY: (= for which) là trạng từ quan hệ chỉ lí do dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ nguyên nhân.

Ví dụ: The reason why he did it is obscure.

This is the reason why I left early.

III. Các loại mệnh đề quan hệ:

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (*restrictive relative clause*)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là bộ phận quan trọng của câu, nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề thì danh từ không có nghĩa rõ ràng.

Ví dụ: 1. The girl **who is wearing the blue dress** is my sister.

“who is wearing the blue dress ” là mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

2. The book **which I borrowed from you** is very interesting.

“which I borrowed from you ” là mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (*non- restrictive relative clause*)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước, là phần giải thích thêm và chỉ là thông tin phụ nếu bỏ đi mệnh đề chính vẫn còn nghĩa rõ ràng.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thường được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bởi các dấu phẩy. Danh từ đứng trước thường là danh từ riêng, danh từ thường có các tính từ chỉ định: (this, that, these, those), hay tính từ sở hữu như (my, his her)...đứng trước, danh từ có bổ nghĩa là cụm giới từ hoặc danh từ có duy nhất.

- Không được dùng that trong mệnh đề không xác định.

- Không được bỏ đại từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

Ví dụ : 1. My father, **who works in this hospital**, is a famous doctor.

“who works in this hospital” là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

2. This girl, **whom you met yesterday**, is my daughter.

“whom you met yesterday” là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

3. Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp: (*connective relative clause*)

Mệnh đề quan hệ nối tiếp dùng để giải thích cả một câu, trường hợp này chỉ dùng đại từ quan hệ WHICH và dùng dấu phẩy để tách hai mệnh đề. Mệnh đề này luôn đứng ở cuối câu.

Ví dụ: He admires Mr Brown, **which** surprises me.

Mary tore Tom’s letter, **which** made him sad.

IV. Giới từ đi theo sau đại từ quan hệ

- Khi Whom và Which làm tân ngữ của giới từ thì trong tiếng Anh trang trọng giới từ được đặt trước đại từ quan hệ. Nhưng thường thì giới từ được chuyển về cuối mệnh đề và trong trường hợp này mệnh đề quan hệ xác định có thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ hoặc dùng That thay thế cho Whom hoặc Which.

Ví dụ: The man is my brother. You are talking about him.

—> The man **about whom** you are talking is my brother.

—> The man (**whom/ that**) you are talking about is my brother.

Ví dụ : The picture is very expensive. You are looking at it.

—> The picture **at which** you are looking is very expensive.

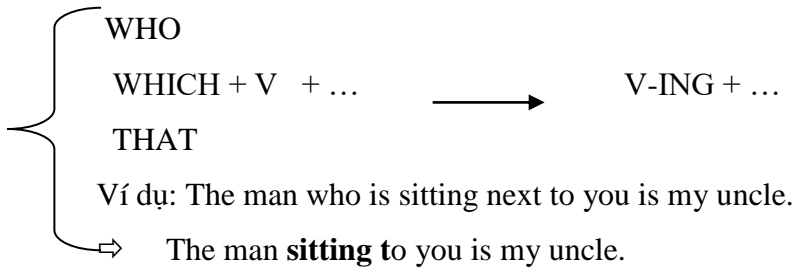
—> The picture (**which/ that**) you are looking at is very expensive.

V. Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ

- Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể được rút gọn theo 4 cách:

a. Sử dụng hiện tại phân từ: (Using present participial phrases)

- Khi mệnh đề quan hệ xác định ở thể chủ động, ta có thể dùng cụm hiện tại phân từ (V-ING phrase) thay cho mệnh đề đó (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và trợ động từ, đưa động từ chính về nguyên mẫu rồi thêm -ing)

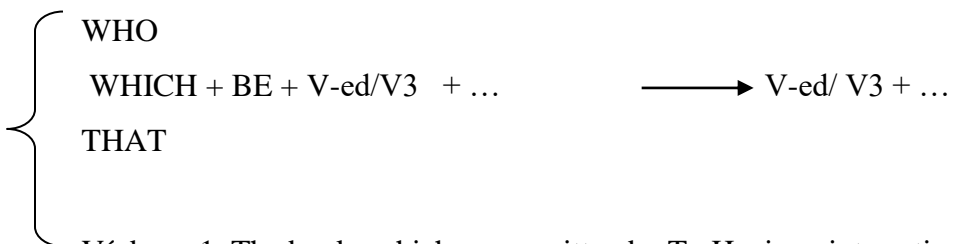


Do you know the boy who broke the windows last night?

⇒ Do you know the boy **breaking** the windows last night?

b. Sử dụng cụm quá khứ phân từ : (Using past participial phrases)

- Khi mệnh đề quan hệ xác định ở thể bị động, ta có thể dùng cụm quá khứ phân từ (Ved/ V3 phrase) để thay thế cho mệnh đề đó. (Bỏ đại từ quan hệ, trợ động từ và bắt đầu cụm từ bằng past participle).



Ví dụ : 1. The books which were written by To Hoai are interesting.

The books **written** by To Hoai are interesting.

2. The students who were punished by the teacher are lazy.

The students **punished** by the teacher are lazy.

3. The house which is being built now belongs to Mr. Pike.

The house **built** now belongs to Mr. Pike.

c. Sử dụng cụm từ nguyên mẫu(infinitive phrases)

- Khi mệnh đề quan hệ theo sau danh từ có bổ ngữ là the first/second v.v. and sau the last/ only và đôi khi sau so sánh nhất ta có thể thay thế bằng cụm từ nguyên mẫu.

Ví dụ: 1. He is the last man who left the ship = He is the last man to leave the ship.

2. The only one who understood that problem was M.r Pike

= The only one **to understand** that problem was M.r Pike.

- Khi mệnh đề quan hệ là một mục đích, nhiệm vụ hoặc sự cho phép.

Ví dụ: 1. He has a lot of book that he can/must read = He has a lot of book **to read**.

2. He had something that he could/ had to do = He had something **to do**

3. They need a garden that they can play in = They need garden **to play** in

d. Sử dụng cụm danh từ (Using noun phrases)

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định có cấu trúc S+ be + noun có thể được rút gọn bằng cách dùng cụm danh từ.

Ví dụ 1. George Washington, who was the first president of the United States, was a general in the army.

George Washington, the first president of the United States, was a general in the army.

2. We visited Barcelona, which is a city in northern Spain.

We visited Barcelona, a city in northern Spain.

VI. Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ: (Omission of relative pronouns)

Các đại từ quan hệ có chức năng tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định đều có thể lược bỏ.

Ví dụ: Do you know the boy (whom) we met yesterday?

That's the house (which) I have bought.

Tuy nhiên các đại từ quan hệ có chức năng tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định không thể lược bỏ.

Ví dụ: Mr Tom, whom I spoke on the phone to, is very interested in our plan.

Ta cũng không thể lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ Whom hay Which khi nó đứng sau giới từ. Muốn lược bỏ ta phải đưa giới từ về cuối mệnh đề.

Ví dụ: - The man to whom Mary is talking is Mr Pike.

- The man Mary is talking to is Mr Pike.

EXERCISES: RELATIVE CLAUSES

Choose your best answers

1. What's the name of the man _____ ?
A. you borrowed his car
B. which car you borrowed
C. whose car you borrowed
D. his car you borrowed
2. Colin told me about his job, _____ very much.
A. that he's enjoying
B. which he's enjoying
C. he's enjoying
D. he's enjoying it
3. Sheila couldn't come to the party, _____ was a pity.
A. that
B. it
C. what
D. which
4. Some of the people _____ to the party can't come.
A. inviting
B. invited
C. who invited
D. they were invited
5. Do you know the woman _____ lives next door?
A. she
B. who
C. whom
D. her
6. They are never on time, _____ can't be explained
A. who
B. that
C. what
D. which
7. A pensioner is someone _____ no longer works and gets money from the state.
A. whom
B. whose
C. which
D. that
8. The man _____ answered the telephone told me you were away.
A. whom
B. he
C. who
D. what

9. Some people _____ were arrested, have now been released.
A. that B. which C. whom D. x
10. They give their children everything _____ they want.
A. whom B. that C. who D. how
11. The building _____ by Mr. Pike looks terrible.
A. which decorated B. decorating C. whose decorated D. decorated
12. The women _____ he fell in love left him after a few weeks.
A. with whom B. who C. to whom D. for whom
13. Do you still remember the day _____ we first met?
A. where B. whom C. which D. when
14. I don't know the name of the woman _____ I spoke on the phone.
A. whom B. who C. to whom D. to that
15. This school is often for children _____ first language is not English.
A. who B. that C. whose D. whom
16. Fortunately we had a map, _____ we would have got lost.
A. no which B. without which C. none that D. without that
17. They asked me a lot of questions, _____ I couldn't answer.
A. all of whom B. that C. all of which D. who
18. The secretary was the only people _____ by the traffic chaos.
A. delay B. delayed C. who delayed D. whom delayed
19. An obstacle is something, _____ your way.
A. blocked B. to block C. that is blocked D. which is blocking
20. I felt very sorry for the woman _____ was stolen.
A. that her car B. whose car C. which her car D. A and C
21. A chemical company _____ has gone bankrupt.
A. to employ 4000 people B. employing 4000 people
C. employ 4000 people D. that was employed 4000 people
22. The picture _____ Laura painted is being shown in an exhibition.
A. whose B. which C. why D. whose
23. The plane _____ has just taken off is an hour late.
A. it B. what C. which D. who
24. I enjoy taking a walk at night,the roads are very quiet.
A. which B. that C. where D. when
25. The week _____ Mike went camping on was the wettest of the year.
A. which B. when C. how D. who
26. Which is the European country _____ economy is growing the fastest?
A. who B. what C. whose D. that
27. Martin is someone with _____ I usually agree.
A. that B. which C. who D. whom
28. Melanie was looking after a dog _____ leg had been broken in an accident.
A. who B. whose C. that D. what
29. I'd like to see the photo _____
A. took B. you took it C. that you took D. that you took it
30. There are people _____ no one cares.
A. about which B. who C. for whom D. to whom
31. That is a problem,the government is now dealing.
A. to which B. with which C. with how D. which
32. It rained all the time, _____ was a great pity.
A. that B. what C. which D. who

33. A hammer is a tool _____ you hit nails with.
A. whom B. which C. what D. where
34. The Titanic, _____, was supposed to be unsinkable.
A. that sinking in 1922 B. which sank in 1922 C. sink in 1922 D. that sank in 1922
35. These cars broke down again , _____ a real nuisance.
A. that was B. which was C. which were D. where was
36. Do you remember the day _____ into this house?
A. that we moved B. when we moved C. where we moved D. we moved
37. Is that the lawyer to _____ you spoke?
A. who B. what C. whom D. which
38. The melting point is the temperature _____ a solid changes to a liquid.
A. which B. at which C. at D. which at
39. Most folks songs are ballads _____ have simple words and tell simple stories.
A. what B. whose C. how D. that
40. A battery is a device _____ electricity by chemical means.
A. it produces B. by which production of C. produced D. which produces
41. In geometry, a tangent is a straight line _____ a curve at only one point.
A. it touches B. whose touching C. its touching D. that touches
42. This bed, _____ he used to rest on, is made of wood.
A. where B. which C. that D. X
43. Florida, _____ the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
A. is B. known as C. is known as D. that is known as
44. That contract, about _____ we had a disagreement last month, has now gone through.
A. that B. what C. whom D. which
45. He was unwilling to explain the reason _____ he was absent.
A. why B. that C. of D. for
46. I have just bought a television set _____ in Japan.
A. which made B. in which made C. who is made D. made
47. David was the only person _____ his help.
A. who offers B. to offer C. that will offer D. offering
48. They took her to the hospital, _____ is only a mile away.
A. which B. where C. in which D. that
49. I always remember my school day _____ I felt very happy together with my classmates and teachers.
A. on which B. on that C. where D. which
50. Love is the most wonderful feeling comes to me now.
A. that B. it C. what D. who

UNIT 6: Reported Speech

1. Động từ trong mệnh đề tường thuật: say, say to + O, tell + O, ask, advise, beg, want to know.....

2. Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì hiện tại thì không thay đổi thì.

Khi động từ tường thuật ở thì quá khứ thì phải có sự thay đổi thì theo nguyên tắc:

+ Present tense → Past tense

+ Simple past → Past perfect

+ must, have to → had to

+ will / can / shall/ may → would/ could/ should/ might

3. Thay đổi các đại từ trong ngoặc sao cho phù hợp với đối người nói và người nghe:

I	My	Me	Myself	Mine
---	----	----	--------	------

She/He	Her/His	Her/Him	Herself/Himself	Hers/His
--------	---------	---------	-----------------	----------

You	Your	You	Yourself	Yours
I	My	Me	Myself	Mine
She/he	Her/his	Her/him	Herself/himself	Hers/his

4. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

Today → that day, tomorrow → the following day/ the next day/ the day after, yesterday → the previous day/ the day before, next (week) → the following (week)/ the next (week)/ the (week) after, last (week) → the previous (week)/ the (week) before, now → then, this → that, these → those, here → there, ago → before.

5. Các dạng câu tường thuật:

a. Statements (câu kể):

b. Imperative sentences (câu mệnh lệnh): ✦ Thể khẳng định: to V

✦ Thể phủ định: not to V

c. Questions (câu hỏi):

✦ Với từ để hỏi: S - V + wh_ + S - V

✦ Câu hỏi yes/ no: S - V + if/ whether + S - V

EXERCISES: REPORTED SPEECH

- Yesterday, Laura _____ him to put some shelves up.
A. asked B. is asking C. ask D. was asked
- Tom has _____ that story wasn't completely true.
A. admitting that B. was admitted that C. admitted that D. admit that
- When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy _____ day.
A. that B. the C. then D. this
- I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet.
A. what B. when C. where D. whether
- Mathew _____ Emma that her train was about to leave.
A. has reminded B. has reminded that C. reminded D. reminded that
- Ann _____ and left.
A. said goodbye to me B. says goodbye to me C. tell me goodbye D. told me goodbye
- I told you _____ to switch off the computer, didn't I?
A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not
- Bill was slow, so I _____ hurry up.
A. tell him B. told him for C. told to D. told him to
- Sarah was driving to fast, so I _____ to slow down.
A. asked her B. asked C. ask D. have asked her
- Someone _____ me there's been an accident on the motorway.
A. asked B. said C. spoke D. told
- Sue was very pessimistic about the situation. I advised her _____.
A. no worry B. not worry C. no to worry D. not to worry
- I couldn't move the piano alone, so I asked Tom _____.
A. giving a hand B. gave a hand C. to give a hand D. give a hand
- Tom said that New York _____ more lively than London.
A. is B. be C. was D. were
- When he was at Oliver's flat yesterday, Martin asked if he _____ use the phone.
A. can B. could C. may D. must
- George couldn't help me. He _____ me to ask Kate.
A. tell B. said C. told D. say
- The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
A. promised B. promise C. promises D. promising
- I said that I had met her _____.
A. yesterday B. the previous day C. the day D. the before day.

19. The man asked the boys _____.
A. why did they fight B. why they were fighting C. why they fight D. why were they fighting
20. "_____ the door", he said.
A. please open B. open please C. please to open D. please, opening
21. I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will D. when she would
22. The woman wonders _____ doing well at school.
A. whether her children are B. if her children were
C. whether her children were D. her children are if
23. Peter said he was leaving for Paris _____.
A. next week B. the week previous C. following week D. the following week
24. "I don't usually drink milk when _____" Mrs. Pike said.
A. she was hungry B. I was hungry C. I am hungry D. I will be
25. They said that their house had been broken into _____.
A. the two days before B. two days ago C. two days before D. since two days
26. She advised me _____ an apple everyday to stay healthy.
A. eating B. I should eat C. to eat D. please, eat
27. "I'll come with you as soon as _____" she replied.
A. I was ready B. I am ready C. I ready was D. am I ready
28. "_____ today as it was yesterday." She remarked.
A. it wasn't so foggy B. it isn't so foggy C. it hadn't been so foggy D. it isn't such foggy
29. "I wish _____ eat vegetables", he said.
A. my children will B. my children would C. whether my children would D. my children must
30. "I _____ late again", she promised.
A. I am not B. I won't be C. I wouldn't D. I was not late
31. "How long _____ here?" asked Jane.
A. you have been B. you had been C. had you been D. have you been
32. She wanted to know _____.
A. what was happening B. was happening C. it was happening D. was happening what
33. "Do you know _____?" asked the man.
A. where is the ticket office B. where the ticket office is
C. the ticket office is D. where was the ticket office
34. The teacher asked Mary _____ the previous match.
A. who wins B. who is winning C. who won D. that win
35. My father asked me _____ of the film.
A. what do you think B. what I think C. what did you think D. what I thought
36. "Why hasn't Minh phoned?" she wondered
A. she wondered why Minh hasn't phoned B. she wondered why Minh didn't phone
C. she wondered why Minh hadn't phoned D. she wondered why hadn't Minh phoned
37. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
A. is B. were C. has been D. was
38. "Have you heard of their marriage?"
A. she asked me if I heard of their marriage B. she asked me whether I had heard of their marriage
C. she asked me that I had heard of their marriage D. she asked whether I had heard of their marriage
39. Cindy said that "I haven't seen John since last month."
A. Cindy said she hasn't seen John since the previous month
B. Cindy said she hadn't seen John since the previous month
C. Cindy said she wasn't seen John since the previous month
D. Cindy said she doesn't see John since the previous month
40. The last time I saw Linda, she looked very relaxed. She explained she'd been on holiday the _____ week.
A. ago B. following C. next D. previous
41. The little boy said that two and two had made four. D. The little boy said that two and two makes four.
42. "If I were you, I would go to the doctor." Minh said to Lan.
A. Minh told Lan to become a doctor B. Minh advised Lan to go to the doctor
C. Minh told Lan that he would go to the doctor D. Minh advised Lan not to go to the doctor
43. His wife said to him: "write to me as often as you can"
A. His wife told him to write to her as often as he can
B. His wife told him to write to her as often as he could
C. His wife told him writing to her as often as he could

- D. His wife told him writing to her as often as he can
43. "What were you doing last night, Mr John?" asked the police.
 A. The police asked what were you doing last night, Mr John
 B. The police asked Mr John what he had been doing the night before
 C. The police asked Mr John what he had been done the night before
 D. The police asked Mr John what had he been done the night before
44. The teacher advised us _____.
 A. to be careful when doing these exercises B. be careful when doing these exercises
 C. careful when doing these exercises D. are careful when doing these exercises
45. She told me _____.
 A. think well before I answered B. think well before I answer
 C. to think well before I answered D. think well before I will answer
46. Jack asked me _____.
 A. where do you come from? B. where I came from C. where I come from D. where did I come from?
47. She asked me _____ I liked pop music.
 A. when B. what C. if D. x
48. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
 A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
49. I wanted to know _____ return home.
 A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will D. when she would
50. Claire told me that her father _____ a race horse.
 A. owns B. owned C. owning D. is owning

UNIT 7: Comparisons

1. So sánh bằng

S	+ verb	+ as	+ adj/ adv	+ as	noun/ pronoun/ S + V
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Ex: John is as thin as me.

– Nếu là cấu trúc phủ định “as” thứ nhất có thể thay bằng “so”.

Ví dụ: She is not so tall as her sister.

– Danh từ cũng có thể dùng để so sánh cho cấu trúc này nhưng trước khi so sánh phải xác định chắc chắn rằng danh từ đó có những tính từ tương đương như trong bảng sau:

Tính từ	Danh từ
heavy, light	weight
wide, narrow	width
deep, shallow	depth
long, short	length
big, small	size

-> Cấu trúc dùng cho loại này sẽ là “the same ... as”.

Subject	+ verb	+ the same	+ (noun)	+ as noun/ pronoun
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Ví dụ:

Her hair is as long as Mary's hair

Her hair is the same height as Mary's hair.

Lưu ý:

– **The same as** trái nghĩa với **different from** : My nationality is different from hers.

2. So sánh hơn, kém

S	+ V	+ adj/ adv(ngắn) + er + more + adj/ adv(dài) + less + adj dài	+ than	+ noun/ pronoun/ S + V
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Ví dụ:

John's salary are higher than his sister's.

This task is more important than the other.

He goes to school less frequently than she does.

– Để nhấn mạnh cho tính từ và phó từ so sánh người ta dùng “far” hoặc “much” trước so sánh.

Ví dụ: His car is far more expensive than mine.

She talks much more fluently than her friend.

3. So Sánh Hơn Nhất.

Subject	+ verb	+ the +	Adj(ngắn)+est most + adj(dài) least + adj	+ Noun
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Winter is the coldest season in year.

John is the tallest of the three brothers.

Lưu ý:

– Sau thành ngữ “one of the + superlative“, danh từ phải để ở dạng số nhiều và động từ chia ở ngôi số ít.

Ví dụ: One of the greatest football players in the world is Messi.

4. Các dạng so sánh đặc biệt

Bảng dưới đây là một số dạng so sánh đặc biệt của tính từ và phó từ. Trong đó lưu ý rằng “farther” dùng cho khoảng cách, “further” dùng cho thông tin và những vấn đề trừu tượng khác.

Tính từ và phó từ	So sánh hơn kém	So sánh nhất
far little much/ many good/ well bad/ badly	farther further less more better worse	the farthest the furthest the least the most the best the worst

5. So sánh bội số

Là loại so sánh gấp rưỡi, gấp đôi, gấp 3. Nên nhớ rằng trong cấu trúc này không được dùng so sánh hơn kém mà phải dùng so sánh bằng.

Subject + verb + bội số + as +	Much/ many + noun + as +	Noun/ pronoun
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Ví dụ: This house costs twice as much as the other one.

6. So sánh kép (càngthì càng)

+ Cùng một tính từ:

- Tính từ/Trạng từ ngắn: **S + V + adj/adv + er + and + adj/adv + er**

- Tính từ/Trạng từ dài: **S + V + more and more + adj/adv**

Ví dụ: The weather gets **colder and colder**. (Tính từ ngắn)

His daughter becomes **more and more intelligent**. (Tính từ dài)

+ 2 tính từ khác nhau:

The	+ comparative	+ subject	+ verb,	the comparative	+ subject	+ verb
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Ví dụ: The harder you study, the better your result will be.

The more	+ subject	+verb,	+ the	+ comparative	+ subject	+ verb
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The more he eats , the fatter he is.

The	+ more + noun	+ subject	+ verb,	the more + noun	+ subject	+ verb
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The more fruits they pick, the more points they get.

EXERCISES: COMPARISONS

- My brother sang...of all the pupils of the group.
A. more beautifully B. the most beautifully
C. less beautifully D. most beautifully
- At 3,810 meters above sea level in Bolivia stands Lake Titica,in the world.
A. the highest large lake B. largest high lake
C. high largest D. the high largest lake
- The hotel was.....any one we had stayed at before.
A. more expensive than B. more expensive as
C. most expensive than D. better expensive than
- A: It's a long way from Britian, isn't it?
B: Yes, but it isn't as.....as Hong Kong.
A. far B. farther C. farthest D. further
- Of the four dresses, which isexpensive?
A. the best B. the most C. the more D. the greater
- The larger the apartment, the..... the rent.
A. expensive B. more expensive
C. expensively D. most expensive
- The faster we walk,..... we will get there.
A. the soonest B. the soon
C. the more soon D. the sooner
- " Why did you buy these oranges? " "They were I could find. "
A. cheapest B. cheapest ones
C. the cheapest ones D. the most cheapest
- She plays the piano as she sings.
A. as beautifully B. more beautifully
C. as beautiful D. the most beautifully
- The streets are getting more and these days.
A. crowded B. less crowded
C. more crowded D. most crowded
- The larger the city, the crime rate.
A. highest B. higher C. the highest D. the higher
- You must explain your problems
A. as clear as you can B. as clearly as you can
C. as clear than you are D. as clearly as you are
- Pil is person we know.
A. the happier B. the happiest C. happier D. happiest
- Which woman are you going to vote for? -I 'm not sure. Everyone says that Joan is.....
A. smarter B. the smarter C. more smarter D. more smart
- Bill is
A. lazier and lazier B. more and more lazy
C. lazier and more lazy D. more lazy and lazier
- It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere?
A. noisier B. more quie C. more noisy D. quieter

17.the time passes,I feel ! The deadline of my thesis is coming, but I have just finished half of it.
- A. The faster / the nervous B. The more fast / the nervous
C. The fast / the more nervous D. The faster / the more nervous
18. China is the country with.....population.
- A. the larger B. the more large C. the largest D. the most large
19. She sat there quietly, but during all that time she was getting.....Finally she exploded.
- A. more and more angry D. the most angry
B. the more angry C. angrier and angrier
20. For, it is certain that in the future some things will be very different.
- A. the better or the worse B. the good or the bad
C. good or bad D. better or worse
21. Her grandfather's illness was.....we thought at first.
- A. more seriously as B. as seriously as C. more serious than D. as serious than
22. My brother was feeling tired last night, so he went to bed.....usual.
- A. more early than B. as early as C. more earlier as D. earlier than
23. you study for these exams, you will do.
- A. The harder / the better B. The more / the much
C. The hardest / the best D. The more hard / the more good
24. His house is mine.
- A. twice as big as B. as twice big as
C. as two times big as D. as big as twice
25. A: It's hot there, isn't it?
B: It's very.....during the day.
- A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. hotter than
26.apples are grown in Washington State.
- A. Best B. The most good C. The best D. The better
27. The test becomes.....and.....
- A. hard/ hard B. difficult/ difficult C. harder/ harder D. difficulty/ difficulty
28. His health is getting.....and.....
- A. good/ good B. better/ better C. bad/ bad D. well/ well
29. The more paper we save,.....preserved.
- A. more is wood pulp B. the more wood pulp is C. wood pulp is D. the much wood pulp is
30. The more polluted air we breathe,.....we get.
- A. the more weaker B. the more weak C. the weaker D. weaker more
31. The more we study, the.....we are.
- A. more good B. better C. better than D. good
32. The more I tried my best to help her,she became.
- A. less lazy B. the lazier C. the more lazy D. lazier
33. The weather becomes.....
- A. colder with colder B. colder and colder C. colder and more colder D. more and more cold
34. The more he slept,.....irritable he became.
- A. the most B. the vey more C. much more D. the more
35.he worked, the more he earned.
- A. The more hard B. The hard C. The harder D. The hardest
36.I get to know Jim, the more I like him.
- A. For more B. More C. The more D. The most
37. The competition makes the price of goods.....
- A. most cheap and cheap B. cheaper and cheaper
C. more cheap and more cheap D. cheaper and more cheaper
38. That factory is producing.....pollution.

- A. more and more B. better and better C. less and least D. more and less
39. TheI read about history, the.....it makes me realize how relevant history is for us today.
A. more/ better B. better/ better C. more/ more D. better/ more
40. The less we study, the.....we are.
A. worse B. bad C. well D. good
41.the match was, the more spectators it attracted.
A. The most interesting B. The best interesting
C. The more interesting D. The interesting
42. The more running water you use,.....
A. your bill will be higher B. will be higher your bill
C. the higher your bill will be D. the highest your bill will be
- 43.....you work,your life becomes.
A. The harder/ the better B. The more / the much
C. The hardest / the best D. The more hard / the more good
44. My neighbour is driving me mad! It seems that.....it is at night ,he plays his music!
A. the less / the more loud B. the less / less
B. the more late / the more loudlier D. the later / the louder
45. Thanks to the progress of science and technology, our lives have become.....
A. more and more good B. better and better
C. the more and more good D. gooder and gooder
- 46.The Sears Tower is.....building in Chicago.
A. taller B. the more tall C. the tallest D. taller and taller
47. Peter is.....John.
A. younger and more intelligent than B. more young and intelligent than
C. more intelligent and younger than D. the more intelligent and younger than
- 48.Robert does not have.....Peter does.
A. money more than B. as many money as
C. more money as D.as much money as
49. It gets.....when the winter is coming.
A. cold and cold B. the coldest and coldest
C. colder and colder D. more and more cold
50. French is a.....language to learn than English is.
A. difficult B. more difficult C. most difficult D. more and more difficult

UNIT 8: Infinitive or Gerund

- Những động từ theo sau là To + infinitive và Gerund

<i>To + Infinitive</i>			<i>Gerund</i>		
Want	refuse	afford	Avoid	delay	appreciate
Seem	plan	appear	Admit	finish	detest
Offer	manage	attempt	Deny	mention	fancy
Learn	intend	care	Enjoy	mind	finish
Hope	fail	claim	Keep	practice	imagine
Expect	decide	determine	Can't help	risk	recall
Hesitate	ask	desire	Consider	dislike	quit
Deserve	agree	happen	Postpone	miss	can't bear
Arrange	demand	mean	Suggest	delay	can't stand
Choose	pretend	neglect	It's no good/ use	be worth	be busy

Tend threaten prepare	Feel like look forward to
Promise wish would like	- Động từ theo sau các giới từ (in, on, of, at, up, from, without, with.....)
Persuade prefer remind	thường
Encourage force order	là V-ing.

Ex: + We enjoy *listening* to music.

+ I can't help *laughing* when she makes jokes.

+ They don't want *to come* back home.

+ She agreed *to help* me.

*** Chú ý :**

1. Một số động từ theo sau là To + infinitive khi có tân ngữ hoặc V-ing khi không có tân ngữ như Advise, Allow, Permit, Recommend

Ex: + They advised me *to study* hard.

+ He doesn't allow smoking in his room.

2. Một số động từ có thể theo sau bởi danh động từ hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu nhưng có sự khác biệt về nghĩa trong câu.

(*) **Remember + gerund** : nhớ lại việc đã thực hiện.

- I remember *posting* the letter.

Remember + to infinitive : nhớ để thực hiện.

- I remember *to post* the letter.

(*) **Stop + gerund** : ngưng thực hiện việc đang làm.

- She stopped *mending* the dress.

Stop + to infinitive : ngưng làm một việc gì khác để làm việc này.

- He stopped *to have* a drink.

(*) **Try + gerund** : thử làm việc gì .

- I try *writing* in blue ink to see if my handwriting is better.

Try + to infinitive : cố gắng làm việc gì.

- They tried *to work* as hard as they could.

(*) **Mean + gerund** : mang ý nghĩa.

- Failure in the exam means *having* to learn one more year.

Mean + to infinitive : dự định làm việc gì.

- He means *to take* the coming exam.

(*) **Forget + gerund** : quên điều gì đã xảy ra.

- I forgot *telling* her this story.

Forget + to infinitive : quên làm điều gì.

- I forgot *to tell* her about this.

(*) **Regret + gerund** : hối tiếc việc đã xảy ra.

- She regrets *going* to a village school.

Regret + to infinitive : hối tiếc sẽ làm việc gì hay thông báo 1 tin buồn.

- The party was great. He regretted *not to go* there.

Need: Nếu chủ ngữ chỉ người: S + need, require, want + to infinitive

Nếu chủ ngữ chỉ vật: S + need, require, want + V- ing or to be + V_{3/ed}

EXERCISES: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

1. We are looking forward _____ you again soon.

A. to see

B. to seeing

C. saw

D. have seen

2. My mother was afraid to let the boy _____ the tree.
A. to risk clim B. to risk to climb C. risk climbing D. risk to climb
3. I remember _____ but he said I did not.
A. to buy him a book B. buy him a book C. buying him a book D. to have bought him a book
4. Remember _____ John a present. Today is his birthday.
A. send B. to send C. sent D. sending
5. I suggest _____ some more mathematical puzzles.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. done
6. Would you mind _____ the door?
A. open B. to open C. opening D. opened
7. You should give up _____ or you will die of cancer.
A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. smoked
8. The driver stopped _____ a coffee because he felt sleepy.
A. have B. to have C. having D. had
9. That old man tried to stop _____ because of his bad health.
A. smoke B. smokes C. smoked D. smoking
10. There is nothing prevent us from _____ the mystery of that palace.
A. discover B. discovery C. discovering D. discoveries
11. Mr. Thomas does not allow people _____ in his office.
A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoked D. smoking
12. We are not allowed _____ in that restricted area.
A. to enter B. enter C. entering D. to entered
13. You had better _____ at home until you feel better.
A. stay B. to stay C. staying D. stayed
14. The machine needs _____.
A. to repair B. to be repaired C. repairing D. B and C are correct
15. I couldn't help _____ when I heard the story.
A. laughing B. to laugh C. laughed D. laugh
16. Peter usually helps his mother _____.
A. to do housework B. do housework C. with housework D. all are correct
17. She used that money _____ a new car.
A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. for buying
18. Can you manage _____ the report in the morning?
A. finishing / to write B. to finish / writing C. finishing / writing D. to finish / to write
19. Rex hotel was the best place for us _____.
A. stays B. staying C. to stay D. stay
20. You can't stop me from _____ what I want.
A. doing B. do C. to do D. that I do
21. I must go now. I promise _____ late.
A. not being B. not to be C. to not be D. I won't be
22. Do you want _____ with you or do you want to go alone?
A. me coming B. me to come C. that I will come D. that I come
23. I'm sure I locked the door. I clearly remember _____ it.
A. locking B. to lock C. to have locked D. to be locked
24. She tried to be serious, but she couldn't help _____.
A. laughing B. to laugh C. that she laughed D. laugh
25. I like _____ the kitchen as often as possible.
A. not cleaned B. clean C. to clean D. that I clean
26. He tried to avoid _____ my question.
A. answering B. to answer C. answer D. how to answer
27. Could you please stop _____ so much noise?
A. to make B. make C. to have make D. making

28. I enjoy _____ to music.
A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened
29. Have you finished _____ your hair yet?
A. wash B. washed C. washing D. to wash
30. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk _____ knocked down
A. been B. to be C. be D. being
31. Jim is 65, but he isn't going to retired yet. He wants to carry on _____.
A. to work B. work C. works D. working
32. Hello! Fancy _____ you here! What a surprise!
A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. see
33. I've put off _____ the letters so many times. I really must do it today.
A. write B. to write C. written D. writing
34. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody _____ so silly.
A. being B. be C. to be D. were
35. Sarah gave up _____ to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.
A. apply B. to apply C. applying D. application
36. The new students hopein many of the school's social activities.
a. including b. being included c. to include d. to be included
37. Paul didn't mindby his fortieth birthday party held by his friends.
a. surprising b. being surprising c. to surprise d. to be surprised
38. I finally finished.....at 7.00 p.m and served dinner.
a. to cook b. to be cooked c. cooking d. being cooked
39. Although younger than the other children, she demanded.....in the game.
a. to include b. to be included c. including d. being including
40. The driver was so tired of the same route every day that he asked for a transfer.
a. to drive b. being driven c. driving d. drive
41. Ms Brown expectsabout any revisions to her story before it is printed.
a. consulting b. being consulted c. to consult d. to be consulted
42. If we want to develop inner tranquility, we have to stop.....by every little thing.
a. being bothered b. bothering c. to bother d. to be bothered
43. The mouse avoidedby coming out only when the two cats were outside.
a. catching b. to be caught c. being caught d. to catch
44. We were shocked to hear the news of your.....fired.
a. having been b. having c. to be d. to have been
45. Mary's children are used toup after school every day.
a. picking b. pick c. be picked d. being picked
46. I don't rememberof the decision to change the policy on vacations.
a. telling b. being told c. to tell d. to be told
47. Ann hopesto join the club. She could make business contacts there.
a. inviting b. being invited c. to invite d. to be invited
48. They were fortunate.....from the fire before the building collapsed.
a. to have rescued b. to have been rescued c. rescuing d. to rescue
49. I truly appreciatedto give a speech in front of my school.
a. asking b. to have asked c. to ask d. having been asked
50. He admitted knowing about the embezzlement of funds from his company, but deniedin any way.
a. involving b. being involved c. having involved d. to be involved

UNIT 9: Adverbial Clauses and Phrases

A. Clauses and phrases of reason: (Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ lí do)

S + V + Because/ Since/As + Clause (S + V)

S + V + Because of/ Due to/ Thanks to + Noun/ Noun phrase/ V-ing

B. Clauses and phrases of concession: (Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ sự tương phản hay sự nhượng bộ)

S + V + Although/ Though/ Even though + Clause (S+V)

S + V + + In spite of/ Despite + Noun/ Noun phrase/ V-ing

C. Clauses and phrases of result: (Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ kết quả)

Clause of result:

❶ S - V + SO + adv/ adj + THAT + S - V

E.g.1: This box is so heavy that I cannot take it.

E.g.2: He speaks so softly that we can't hear anything.

❷ S - V + SUCH + (a/ an) + adj + noun + THAT + S - V

❸ S - V + SO MANY (danh từ đếm được số nhiều) + THAT + S - V

SO MUCH (danh từ không đếm được)

Phrase of result:

❶ S - V + TOO + adj/ adv + (for some one) + TO INFINITIVE

E.g.1: This structure is too easy for you to remember.

E.g.2: He ran too fast for me to follow.

❷ S - V + ENOUGH + noun + (for some one) + TO INFINITIVE

Adj/ adv + ENOUGH

E.g.1: She is old enough to get married.

E.g.2: They are intelligent enough for me to teach them English.

Clauses and phrases of purpose: (Mệnh đề và cụm từ chỉ mục đích)

❶ Clause: S - V + so that / in order that + S + can/ could/ will/ would/may/ might + V (bare – infinitive)

❷ Phrase: ✦ Khẳng định: S - V + to/ so as to/ in order to + V(bare-inf.)

S - V + in order for someone to + V(bare-inf.)

✦ Phủ định: S - V + so as not to/ in order not to + V(bare-inf.)

EXERCISES: Adverbial Clauses and Phrases

Choose the best answer to complete these following sentences.

1. He got wet _____ he forgot his umbrella.

A. because of

B. because

C. but

D. and

2. He stops working _____ heavy rain.

A. in spite of

B. although

C. despite

D. because of

3. Tom wakes his parents up _____ playing the guitar very softly.

A. because

B. in spite of

C. because of

D. although

4. Many people believe him _____ he often tells a lie.

A. because

B. in spite of

C. although

D. because of

5. We can't go to Julia's party _____ we're going away that weekend.

A. because

B. because of

C. although

D. in spite of

6. _____ repeated assurances that the product is safe; many people have stopped buying it.

A. By

B. Despite

C. With

D. For

7. He's tired _____ he stayed up late watching TV.

A. and

B. or

C. if

D. since

8. _____ it was late, I decided to phone Brian.

A. Despite

B. However

C. In spite of

D. Though

9. _____ I felt tired, I went to bed early.

- A. Although B. So C. As D. However
10. In spite _____, the baseball game was not cancelled.
A. the rain B. of the rain C. it was raining D. there was a rain
11. ____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.
A. In spite B. In spite of C. Despite D. Although
12. _____, he walked to the station.
A. Despite being tired B. Although to be tired C. In spite being tired D. Despite tired
13. The children slept well, despite _____
A. it was noise B. the noise C. of the noise D. noisy
14. Tom went to work despite _____. A. that he did not feel very well B. of the fact not feeling well
C. he did not feel very well D. not feeling very well
15. Though _____, they are good friends. A. their sometimes quarrel B. to have a quarrel sometimes
C. they sometimes have a quarrel D. of having a quarrel sometimes
16. Josh is one of the best student of the school. _____, he can't pass the national chemistry exam.
A. However B. Although C. In spite of the fact that D. Despite of the fact that
17. Despite _____, we knew that he was guilty.
A. denied B. of denying C. he denied D. his denial
18. Although, it's raining, _____are still working in the fields.
A. they B. but they C. and they D. so they
19. Write clearly _____ your teacher can understand .you correctly.
A. since B. for C. because D. so that
20. He spoke loudly _____ the audience could hear him clearly.
A. so B. that C. so that D. in order to
21. The museum is _____ far _____ it will take us half an hour to get there by bus.
A. such / that B. as / as C. so / that D. so / as
22. Our seats were _____far from the stage that we couldn't see the actors and actresses clearly.
A. very B. too C. enough D. so
23. He was _____ he never washed his clothes by himself.
A. too lazy B. so lazy that C. very lazy that D. such lazy that
24. They are _____ young _____ drive the car.
A. so / that B. too / to C. enough / to D. not only / but also
25. It was _____ a boring speech that I felt asleep.
A. such B. so C. very D. too
26. Is there _____ for everyone?
A. food and drink enough B. enough food and drink
C. enough of food and drink D. enough food and drink enough
27. He was _____ he could not continue to work.
A. very tired that B. such tired that C. too tired that D. so tired that
28. John's eyes were _____ bad that he couldn't read the number plate of the car in front.
A. such B. too C. so D. very
29. - Why don't we make a fire? - It's not cold _____ to make a fire.
A. too B. enough C. such D. much
30. Most of the pupils are _____ to pass the examination.
A. enough good B. good enough C. too good D. very good
31. You can send me a letter if you want to, but your phone call is _____ for me.
A. enough good B. good as enough C. good enough D. good than enough
32. Davis has _____ many patients _____ he is always busy.
A. too / that B. very / until C. such / that D. so / that

33. It was _____ a difficult question that they couldn't explain.
A. so B. such C. very D. too
34. The lesson _____ for me to understand.
A. is very difficult B. too difficult C. difficult too D. is too difficult
35. The tent show is _____ for us to see.
A. enough interesting B. very interesting
C. interesting enough D. interesting
36. They are _____ that they can't buy a bicycle.
A. enough poor B. poor enough C. so poor D. too poor
37. If I have _____, I'll travel south to New Orleans.
A. money enough B. enough money C. too money D. so money
38. These are _____ ugly chairs _____ I am going to give them away.
A. so / that B. such / that C. so many / that D. so much / that
39. She is _____ kind that everybody loves her.
A. such B. such a C. so D. so a
40. We have _____ in the house, so we needn't go shopping tomorrow.
A. enough food B. food enough C. too food D. food too
41. The day was _____ that we had a shower four times a day.
A. such a hot B. so hot C. very hot D. hot
42. It was _____ that I couldn't eat it.
A. such a hard cake B. such hard cake
C. so a hard cake D. so hard cake
43. He is _____ a busy man that he really needs a helper.
A. so B. such C. very D. quite
44. It was _____ that we went for a picnic in the countryside.
A. so nice a day B. such nice day C. so nice day D. such a nice day
45. My mathematics teacher is _____ person that all of us like his period.
A. a such funny B. a so funny C. such funny D. such a funny
46. That old woman is _____ deaf to hear what her children say.
A. so B. enough C. too D. not
47. He was _____ terrified to move.
A. enough B. very C. too D. so
48. He left home early he could arrive at the station on time.
A. because of B. in order to C. although D. so that
49. He works hard help his family.
A. so as that B. in order to C. in order that D. A and B are correct
50. It was _____ a boring speech that I felt asleep.
A. such B. so C. very D. too

UNIT 10: Modal Verbs

I – Modals of present and future possibility:

Modal verb + main verb/ be

Modal verb + be + V_ing

1. Modals of present possibility (bày tỏ: niềm hy vọng, sự phỏng đoán, sự suy luận)

- Can/ Could: dùng để đặt câu hỏi về khả năng có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại.

- Dùng could/ might (not)/ may (not): để bày tỏ sự phỏng đoán, nhưng không có nhiều căn cứ để đoán mò)

- Dùng should (n't)/ ought to: để bày tỏ sự hy vọng về tình huống hiện tại (có dựa vào kinh nghiệm và cơ sở để hy vọng)

Ex: He should be upstairs. I saw him go up a few minutes ago. (should = expectation = sự hy vọng)

- He ought to be in the bed. I thought I saw him go upstairs before. (should = expectation = sự hy vọng)

Ex: He ought to be in bed. He looks very sick. (ought to = advisability = suy đoán một cách hợp lý dựa vào ngữ cảnh)

- Dùng must (not)/ have to/ have got to để đưa ra kết luận dựa vào lập luận logic.

Ex: He must be upstairs. We've looked everywhere else.

- Dùng must be + adjective hoặc must feel + adjective: để bày tỏ sự thấu hiểu cảm giác của ai đó

Ex: You must be tired after that party.

- Dùng can't/ couldn't: để bày tỏ sự ngạc nhiên và ngờ vực; bày tỏ 1 cái gì đó không thể hoặc không chắc chắn.

2. Modals of future possibility: (bày tỏ: sự tiên đoán về tương lai)

- Dùng để đặt câu hỏi về khả năng có thể xảy ra trong tương lai.

- Dùng could/ might (not)/ may (not) để phỏng đoán về một tình huống trong tương lai nhưng không có nhiều căn cứ (đoán mò)

Ex: Liz could arrive at 7: 30, but she might be late.

- Dùng should (n't)/ ought to: để bày tỏ sự hy vọng về tương lai, có dựa vào kinh nghiệm và cơ sở để hy vọng.

Ex: She should be here at 7:30. That's what she told me yesterday.

- Dùng will/ won't để khẳng định một điều gì đó chắc chắn xảy ra trong tương lai một cách gay gắt, mạnh bạo.

Ex: She' ll come soon. I'm not worried.

She won't be coming.

Dùng các Adverbs of Possibility sau để làm giảm tính gay gắt của will: maybe, perhaps và probably.

Maybe she' ll come = She might come.

Perhaps she' ll come = She might come.

She' ll probably come = She should be coming.

II) Past modals: dùng để đoán hoặc suy luận về quá khứ.

Subject + modal + have + V3

- Dùng may (not) have/ might (not) have/ could (not) have: để phỏng đoán về tình huống trong quá khứ nhưng không có nhiều căn cứ.

- Dùng must (not) have/ have to have/ have got to have: để đưa ra 1 kết luận về một sự kiện trong quá khứ khi đã có một cái gì đó chắc chắn và tin rằng chỉ có duy nhất 1 lời giải thích hợp lý cho sự việc trên.

- Dùng can't have/ couldn't have: khi bạn chắc rằng 1 việc không lý nào xảy ra (unlikely) hoặc không thể xảy ra (impossible); Dùng can't have/ couldn't have để bày tỏ một sự ngạc nhiên hoặc không tin vào một điều gì đó trong quá khứ.

Một số chức năng khác của Past Modals:

a) - Could have: dùng để nói hoặc quở trách một người nào đó có khả năng hoặc cơ hội để làm một điều gì đó trong quá khứ nhưng họ lại không làm.

Ex: You could have spoken French with her, but you were too shy (you didn't speak French with her)

- Could: dùng để nói đến khả năng và cơ hội của một người trong quá khứ và họ đã biết tận dụng để thực hiện điều đó.

Ex: I lived near the school, so I could walk there. (I walked to school)

b) - Should (n't) have:

+ Bày tỏ một lời khuyên trong quá khứ

Ex: You shouldn't have driven in bad weather.

(It was a bad idea to drive, but you did it anyway)

+ Chê trách bạn về một trách nhiệm - bỏn phận hoặc một việc đáng lẽ ra phải làm nhưng lại không làm (hoặc ngược lại)

Ex: You should have asked for help.

(Asking for help was a good idea, but you didn't do it)

+ Bày tỏ một sự luyến tiếc cho một việc làm, quyết định sai trái trong quá khứ

Ex: I should have accepted the job offer.

(I didn't accept the job. Now I am sorry)

- Ought (not) to have: nói về một việc đáng lẽ ra nên làm (hoặc không nên làm) trong quá khứ nhưng người đó đã làm.

c) - May (not) và must không có dạng Past Modal thay vào đó ta dùng had to và didn't have to. May (not)dùng để bày tỏ một sự cho phép (permission), Must dùng để bày tỏ một sự cần thiết.

Lưu ý: Musn't không được dùng để nói ý không cần thiết mà dùng để bày tỏ một sự ngăn cấm.

EXERCISES UNIT 10: Modal Verbs

1. She ____ be ill. I have just seen her playing basket ball in the school yard.
a. needn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. can't
2. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You _____ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
a. might / can b. may / mustn't c. can / should d. must / needn't
3. Peter has been working for 10 hours. He _____ be very tired now.
a. needn't b. must c. has to d. should
4. He is unreliable. What he says _____ be believed.
a. cannot b. must not c. may not d. might not
5. I _____ find my own way there. You _____ wait for me.
a. should / can't b. have to / must c. can / needn't d. might / mustn't
6. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It ____ be lying around here somewhere. Where ____ it be? a. might / needn't b. can / should c. shouldn't / may d. must / can
7. When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects _____ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.
a. should / must b. should not / might c. needn't / may d. mustn't / can't
8. Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He _____ it here last night.
a. must have left b. should have left c. must be leaving d. needn't leave
9. Jenny's engagement ring was precious! It _____ have cost a fortune.
a. must b. should c. can d. needn't
10. You _____ take your umbrella along with you today. It _____ rain later on this afternoon.
a. ought to / mustn't b. needn't / will. c. will / must d. should / might
11. You _____ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.
a. needn't b. mustn't c. do not have to d. may not
12. The television isn't working. It _____ during the move.
a. should have been damaged b. needn't be damaged. c. must have been damaged d. ought not be damaged
13. I am not deaf. You _____ shout.
a. must b. mustn't c. need d. needn't
14. John failed again. He _____ harder.
a. must have tried b. should have tried c. can tried d. may have tried
15. _____ I borrow your lighter for a minute? - Sure, no problem. Actually, you _____ keep it if you want to.

a. May / can b. Must / might c. Will / should d. Might / needn't

16. I do not mind at all. You _____ apologize.
a. shouldn't b. needn't c. mustn't d. oughtn't to
17. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He _____ exhausted after such a long flight now.
a. must be b. must be being c. must have been d. should have been
18. The lamp _____ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.
a. should not b. might not c. must not d. will not
19. It is a top secret. You _____ tell anyone about it.
a. mustn't b. needn't c. mightn't d. won't
20. We have plenty of time for doing the work. We _____ be hurried.
a. needn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. mayn't
21. Keep quiet. You _____ talk so loudly in here. Everybody is working.
a. may b. must c. might d. mustn't
22. John is not at home. He _____ go somewhere with Daisy. I am not sure.
a. might b. will c. must d. should
23. _____ I have a day off tomorrow? - Of course not. We have a lot of things to do.
a. Must b. Will c. May d. Need
24. The computer _____ reprogramming. There is something wrong with the software.
a. must b. need c. should d. may
25. _____ I be here by 6 o'clock? - No, you _____.
a. Shall/mightn't b. Must / needn't c. Will / mayn't d. Might / won't
26. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I _____ down the Colorado River right now.
a. should have floated b. must be floating
c. would be floating d. would have been floating
27. You _____ touch that switch, whatever you do.
a. mustn't b. needn't c. won't d. wouldn't
28. Susan _____ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.
a. mustn't b. couldn't c. can't d. needn't
29. You _____ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
a. needn't b. couldn't c. mayn't d. mustn't
30. - Oh no! I completely forgot we were supposed to pick Jenny up at the airport this morning.
- She _____ there waiting for us
a. needn't sit b. might still sit c. must still be sitting d. should have sat
31. Jane often wears beautiful new clothes. She _____ be very rich.
a. must b. could c. might d. needn't
32. You don't look well. You _____ see a doctor.
A. could B. need to C. are to D. should
33. She _____ home yesterday because her little son was sick.
A. could have stayed B. must have stayed C. had to stay D. may have stayed
34. You _____ disturb him during his work!
A. should not B. could not C. must not D. don't have to
35. Whose car is this? - It _____. be Anton's. I think I saw him driving a red car like this one.
A. could B. might C. must D. would
36. Whose book is this? - I am not sure. It _____. be Anna's.
A. must B. should C. would D. might
37. _____ lending me your CD player for a couple of days?
A. Can you B. Would you mind C. Would you D. Could you

38. You _____ leave work at 3:30 today.
 A. might B. can C. could D. will
35. The windows look clean. You _____ wash them.
 A. are not to B. can't C. don't have to D. mustn't
40. I don't believe it. It _____ be true.
 A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
41. May I suggest Monday for our trip to Bristol?
 A. I think we must go to Bristol on Monday.
 B. I think we would be allowed to go to Bristol on Monday.
 C. I think Monday is the only day we can manage for the trip.
 D. I think Monday would be a good day for us to go to Bristol.
42. I _____ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably _____ take a taxi if I want to be on time.
 a. must/ have to b. may / must c. should / needn't d. mustn't / shouldn't
43. Be careful of that dog. It _____ bite you.
 A. needn't B. must C. may D. need
44. We've got plenty of time. We _____ hurry.
 A. needn't B. must C. may D. need
45. You ___ wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.
 A. needn't B. must C. may D. need
46. Don't make too much noise. You ___ wake the baby up.
 A. needn't B. must C. might D. need
47. This is a valuable book. You _____ lose it.
 A. needn't B. mustn't C. may D. need
48. I can find my own way there. You _____ wait for me.
 A. needn't B. must C. may D. need
49. He _ have committed the crime because he was with me that day.
 A. can't B. must C. may D. need
50. She _____ be ill. I have just seen her playing football in the yard.
 A. can't B. must C. may D. need