

# Đại từ

## 1. Định nghĩa

Đại từ trong tiếng Anh là từ dùng để xưng hô, để chỉ vào sự vật hay sự việc, thay thế cho danh từ, động từ và tính từ trong câu, để tránh khỏi lặp những từ ngữ ấy, tránh để câu bị lủng củng khi lặp từ nhiều lần

## 2. Các loại đại từ

\*Đại từ nhân xưng - Personal pronouns

	Vai trò là chủ ngữ		Vai trò là tân ngữ	Nghĩa
Số ít	Ngôi thứ 1	I	Me	Tôi
	Ngôi thứ 2	You	You	Bạn
	Ngôi thứ 3	He/ she/ it	Him/ her/ it	Anh ấy/ cô ấy/ nó
Số nhiều	Ngôi thứ 1	We	Us	Chúng tôi
	Ngôi thứ 2	You	You	Các bạn
	Ngôi thứ 3	They	Them	Họ

Ví dụ:

- Đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ:

He doesn't know why he pass the exam. (Anh ấy không biết tại sao anh ấy vượt qua bài kiểm tra)

- Đại từ nhân xưng làm tân ngữ:

Rose talks to me about her roommate. (Rose nói cho tôi về bạn cùng phòng của cô ấy)

\*Đại từ sở hữu - Possessive pronouns

Đại từ nhân xưng	Đại từ sở hữu tương đương
I	Mine
You	Yours
He	His
We	Ours
They	Theirs
She	Hers
It	Its

Ví dụ: I sent her a gift but she doesn't know mine.

(Tôi gửi cô ấy một món quà nhưng cô ấy không biết là của tôi)

⇒ Ở câu này, “mine” = “my gift”

Lưu ý: Không sử dụng các đại từ sở hữu trước danh từ

\*Đại từ phản thân - Reflexive pronouns

Đại từ nhân xưng	Đại từ phản thân tương ứng	Nghĩa
I	Myself	Chính tôi
You	Yourself	Chính bạn/ các bạn

We	Ourselves	Chính chúng tôi
They	Themselves	Chính họ
He	Himself	Chính anh ấy
She	Herself	Chính cô ấy
It	Itself	Chính nó
	Oneself	Chính ai đó

Vai trò của các đại từ phản thân trong câu:

- Tân ngữ trực tiếp/gián tiếp: Ví dụ: Jame bought himself a new car.

(Jame mua cho chính anh ấy một chiếc xe mới)

- Bổ nghĩa cho giới từ: Ví dụ: John washed the dishes by himself.

(Chính John đã rửa những chiếc đĩa).

\*Đại từ chỉ định - Demonstrative pronouns

Đại từ chỉ định	Đại diện cho danh từ	Khoảng cách/ thời gian
This	Số ít/ không đếm được	Gần
That	Số ít/ không đếm được	Xa
These	Số nhiều	Gần
Those	Số nhiều	Xa

Ví dụ: Those are beautiful! (Những cái kia thật đẹp)

\*Đại từ bất định - Indefinite pronouns

Số ít	Số nhiều	Cả hai
Another	Both	All
Each	Few	Any
Either	Many	More
Much	Others	Most
Neither	Several	None
One		Some
Other		
Anybody/ anyone/ anything		
Everybody/ everyone/ everything		
Nobody/ no one/ nothing		
Somebody/ someone/ something		

## Task 1. Chọn đáp án đúng

1. You and Nam ate all of the ice cream by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yourselves                      B. himself  
C. themselves                    D. yourself
2. What is \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number?  
A. you                                B. your  
C. yours                              D. all are right
3. Where are \_\_\_\_\_ friends now?  
A. your                                B. you  
C. yours                              D. A and B are right
4. Here is a postcard from \_\_\_\_\_ friend Peggy.  
A. me                                  B. mine  
C. my                                  D. all are right
5. She lives in Australia now with \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
A. she                                  B. her  
C. hers                                D. A and b are right
6. \_\_\_\_\_ company builds ships.  
A. He                                  B. His  
C. Him                                D. All are right
7. \_\_\_\_\_ children go to school in Newcastle.  
A. They                                B. Their  
C. Them                                D. Theirs
8. Nam and Ba painted the house by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yourself                          B. himself  
C. themselves                      D. itself
9. The exam \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't difficult, but exam room was horrible.  
A. himself                          B. herself  
C. myself                          D. itself
10. Never mind. I and Nam will do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. herself                          B. myself  
C. themselves                      D. ourselves

**Task 2. Điền các đại từ phản thân vào chỗ trống**

1. I shall do the job \_\_\_\_\_
2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ will take this particular lesson.
3. She stood looking at \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the mirror.
4. Why don't you go \_\_\_\_\_?
5. They think \_\_\_\_\_ clever.

**Task 3. Điền đại từ nhân xưng phù hợp vào chỗ trống**

1. ....asked Mr. Simon, my science teacher, what glass was and \_\_\_\_\_ said that \_\_\_\_\_ is a liquid.
2. Hi Dana! Are \_\_\_\_\_ still coming shopping with us tomorrow?
3. My mum studied history at university. \_\_\_\_\_ says \_\_\_\_\_ was a really interesting course.
4. Scientists are working hard to find cures for lots of diseases, but \_\_\_\_\_ haven't found a cure for the common cold yet.
5. Adam, do \_\_\_\_\_ think \_\_\_\_\_ should all bring some food with us to your party?
6. Dad, do \_\_\_\_\_ know if \_\_\_\_\_ sell computer games in the market?

**Task 4. Điền đại từ nhân xưng phù hợp vào chỗ trống**

1. Alice asked me about that book. Did you give \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
2. I met Bill today, he went out with \_\_\_\_\_ girlfriend.
3. Why does the teacher always give our class many tests? She hates \_\_\_\_\_ or something?
4. They paid Michael Bay a lot of money to make this film. They must like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
5. I haven't seen Adam and Ally for ages. Have you met \_\_\_\_\_ recently?
6. I have two brothers and one sister; \_\_\_\_\_ sister is a student.
7. This is where we live. Here is \_\_\_\_\_ house.
8. Those aren't my brothers' dogs. \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are big, not small.
9. What's \_\_\_\_\_ name? - I'm Alan.
10. My son told \_\_\_\_\_ that I need to stop smoking.

**Task 5. Complete the sentences with the words in the word list below.**

her hers his His my our ours their

Last week, we had a party at \_\_\_\_\_ house. Many people came, and there were lots of cars parked outside. At the end of the party, only three people were left: myself, Eric, and Cathy. However, there were four cars. One of them was a Volkswagen. I didn't remember seeing it before, so I asked whose it was. Eric said it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ car. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Chevrolet pickup. When I asked Cathy if it was \_\_\_\_\_, she said no - \_\_\_\_\_ car is a Ford Explorer. I knew it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ car, of course. Finally, I called the police, and they came and examined it. They said it belonged to a family on the next street. Someone stole it from \_\_\_\_\_ street and left it on \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 6. Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence**

Example: That car belongs to me. That car is mine.

1. That pen belongs to those students. That pen is .....
2. This car belongs to my neighbor John. This car is .....
3. This ring belongs to my aunt Helen. This ring is .....
4. This pencil belongs to you. This pencil is .....
5. This motorbike belongs to me and my cousin. This motorbike is .....
6. These shoes belong to my mother. These shoes are .....
7. Those books belong to my sister's friends. Those books are .....
8. These hats belong to you and your wife. These hats are .....
9. That bag belongs to me. That bag is .....
10. That car belongs to my aunt and uncle. That car is .....

**Task 7. Complete the sentences using myself/yourself ... + the following verbs**

blame burn enjoy express hurt introduce put

Example: Steve introduced himself to the other guests at the party.

2. Bill fell down some steps but fortunately he didn't .....
3. It isn't Sue's fault. She really shouldn't .....
4. Please try and understand how I feel ..... in my position
5. The children had a great time at the beach. They really .....
6. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't .....
7. Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could ..... better.

**Task 8. Complete the answers to the questions using myself/yourself/itself ...**

Example: 1. Who repaired the bike for you?

Nobody. I repaired it myself.

2. Who cuts Brian's hair for him?  
Nobody. He cuts .....
3. Do you want me to post that letter for you?  
No, I'll .....
4. Who told you that Linda was going away?  
Linda .....
5. Can you phone John for me?  
Why can't you .....

**Task 9. Chọn đáp án đúng**

1. Would you like ..... to eat?  
A. nothing B. something
2. It was really dark and I couldn't see .....  
A. something B. anything
3. Can't you hear that ..... is knocking on the door?  
A. someone B. anyone
4. There is an exam tomorrow. Needless to say, ..... has to study for it.  
A. anyone B. everyone
5. Don't blame yourself for the mistake, ..... is perfect  
A. somebody B. nobody
6. There is ..... in your hair. I think it is a bug.  
A. onething B. something
7. My sister is the ..... wearing the red shirt.  
A. one B. few

- ### Task 10. Chọn đáp án đúng

- Task: Choose the correct answer:**

- C. us

8. Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please?  
A. You                      B. them                      C. us
9. The books are for Peter.  
A. Him                      B. her                      C. you
10. Can you help my sister and me, please?  
A. Her                      B. me                      C. us

**Exercise 2. Fill in an appropriate reflexive pronoun in each of the following sentences.**

1. Robert made this T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lisa did her homework \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We helped \_\_\_\_\_ to some Coke at the party.
4. Emma, did you take the photo by \_\_\_\_\_?
5. I wrote this poem \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He cut \_\_\_\_\_ with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
7. The lion can defend \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My mother often talks to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Alice and Doris collected the stickers \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3. Choose one of the given uncertain pronouns to fill in each of the following sentences.**

Someone, Anyone, No one, Everyone  
Nothing, Anything, Nobody, Something

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the clothes basket. It is empty.
2. I've tried phoning but every time I tried there was \_\_\_\_\_ in.
3. I have prepared \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner which you will like very much.
4. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to start with before the main menu?
5. He sat at the table but didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.
6. You can do \_\_\_\_\_. I don't really care.
7. I met \_\_\_\_\_ you know last night. She told me she had missed you very much.
8. That's a very easy job. \_\_\_\_\_ can do it.
9. Did you turn the oven off? I think I can smell \_\_\_\_\_ burning.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ offered help. They probably didn't have time.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in good time and the meeting started promptly at 3.30.
12. When the show finished, there was complete silence. \_\_\_\_\_ clapped.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ likes being poor.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ told me that Tom was leaving London but later I found out that it was not true.
15. Of all the people I met in my life, \_\_\_\_\_ is more important to me than you.

**Exercise 4. Rewrite the sentences so that the meaning remains constant, using the pronoun "it".**

1. My question itself made him angry.
2. Meeting each other on this occasion is a good chance.
3. People think that he is a famous doctor in this city.
4. To fall asleep like that is stupid.
5. To learn English is very interesting.
6. The journey to Brighton from London takes only one hour by train.
7. Some parts of King Lear are extremely difficult to understand.
8. That he will fail is clear to everyone but himself.
9. Finding our way home won't be easy.

**Exercise 5. Choose the words that best fit the blank spaces.**

1. I've got a watch. This is \_\_\_\_\_ watch.
2. My friends and I have got sweets. The sweets are \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mum has got a new bag. That's \_\_\_\_\_ bag.
4. Peter has got a kite. The kite is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My brothers have got kites. The bikes are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Karen has got a dog. That's \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
7. She has a new cat. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You have a new toy. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The coat belongs to me. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The chair belongs to Mary. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

11. I have a new book. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. They have new pillows. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
13. We have new shoes. They are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Linda is my/ mine sister.
2. Look at the leaves of the tree/ the tree leaves.
3. He is a friend of her/ hers.
4. That car is their/ theirs.
5. These toys are your/ yours.
6. No, that is Anna's brand new car. It's hers/ her.
7. I have a brother. His/ Him name is Nam.
8. This book is mine/ my. It has my name on it.
9. Excuse me. This phone is your/ yours. You forgot to take it with you.
10. This suitcase belongs to us. That suitcase is hers/ her.

**Exercise 7. Choose the words that best fit the blank spaces.**

My name is Emily and I want to be \_\_\_\_\_ e-pal. I am seven years old and I am from England. My parents are doctors. I \_\_\_\_\_ two brothers. They are students at the University of London. Have \_\_\_\_\_ got any brothers or sisters? In my free time, I go to the cinema with my brothers or hang out with my friends. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ Selma. \_\_\_\_\_ mother is from India and her father is from Germany. Please write soon and tell \_\_\_\_\_ all about your family and friends.

**Exercise 8. Choose the words that best fit the blank spaces.**

Last year, we went to Antalya to visit \_\_\_\_\_ grandparents. \_\_\_\_\_ were very glad to see \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ was a very good holiday for \_\_\_\_\_. We went swimming with \_\_\_\_\_ brother. \_\_\_\_\_ swims well. \_\_\_\_\_ had picnics all together. The picnics were very funny. My grandmother made sandwiches for \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ makes really delicious sandwiches. I love all \_\_\_\_\_ meals. \_\_\_\_\_ father and mother went to discos at night. \_\_\_\_\_ like dancing and at the weekend \_\_\_\_\_ go to a dance club. While \_\_\_\_\_ parents were out, \_\_\_\_\_ grandfather told us funny stories. \_\_\_\_\_ laughed all night. \_\_\_\_\_ grandmother made pop-corn for \_\_\_\_\_. In the mornings \_\_\_\_\_ had breakfast in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_ was full of flowers. There were ducks and hens in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_ played with the ducks and the hen. \_\_\_\_\_ were very lovely. \_\_\_\_\_ was a very beautiful holiday. \_\_\_\_\_ am waiting for the next visit to \_\_\_\_\_ parents impatiently.

**Exercise 1. Replace the noun in brackets with a subject pronoun.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is dreaming. (George)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is green. (the blackboard)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are on the wall. (the posters)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is running. (the dog)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are watching TV. (my mother and I)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the garden. (the flowers)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is riding his bike. (Tom)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is from Bristol. (Liza)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ has got a brother. (Diana)
10. Have \_\_\_\_\_ got a computer? (Mandy)
11. (My cousin and her friend) \_\_\_\_\_ are at the mall.
12. (Peter) \_\_\_\_\_ is funny.
13. Does (your sister) \_\_\_\_\_ know what happened?
14. (The door) \_\_\_\_\_ is locked.
15. (My friend Mary and I) \_\_\_\_\_ are going on a trip.
16. (My cats) \_\_\_\_\_ are hungry.
17. (Mr. Jones) \_\_\_\_\_ is a good teacher.
18. (My brother and I) \_\_\_\_\_ live together.

**Exercise 2. Choose the best answer.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ am in the yellow bus. (We, He, I)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are at the football match. (I, It, We)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are ten and eleven years old. (They, He, You)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is in my mum's cupboard. (They, You, It)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ am a good football player. (He, I, It)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice girl. (You, She, They)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is afraid of mice. (We, He, They)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wonderful movie. (It, I, They)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are standing on my foot! (She, They, You)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ am hungry and thirsty. (I, He, They)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is very hot today. (It, We, I)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the restaurant. (We, She, He)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is too fat to play tennis. (I, He, They)
14. Is \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the school? (She, I, They)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is in the red box. (We, You, It)
16. Are \_\_\_\_\_ a good swimmer? (They, He, You)
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are not in a department store. (It, They, I)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ are the best reader in the class. (They, I, You)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very small village. (He, It, They)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the building. (I, They, He)

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with [I, you, he, she, it, we, they].**

1. How old are \_\_\_\_\_ Sara?
2. Tom and Tim are twins. \_\_\_\_\_ are both twelve.
3. My name is Kate. \_\_\_\_\_ am a student.
4. Peters and I are friends. \_\_\_\_\_ like football and tennis.
5. Mike is from England. \_\_\_\_\_ like Maths.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the number five bus.
7. That's Mike's brother. \_\_\_\_\_ works in a supermarket.
8. What's your city like? \_\_\_\_\_ is small but quiet.
9. My mum's name is Wendy. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nurse.
10. My parents aren't at home. \_\_\_\_\_ are at work.
11. Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences using object pronouns.
12. I need Sara's mail address. I want to invite \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.
13. Is this your mobile phone? Can I look at \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Tom and Paul are my friends. I meet \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
15. Give \_\_\_\_\_ my calculator. I need \_\_\_\_\_.
16. My brother and I are cleaning the house. Mum is helping \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Follow \_\_\_\_\_, please. I will show \_\_\_\_\_ the way to the post office.
18. We want to call you. Give \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number.
19. My parents are still at work. We are waiting for \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Hurry up, my friends! We are waiting for \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Is your father here? I want to talk to \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Come with me. I want to show \_\_\_\_\_ my photo album.
23. My mother sometimes helps \_\_\_\_\_ with my homework. She is a teacher.
24. Where are my keys? I can't find \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Linda lives in my neighborhood. I know \_\_\_\_\_ very well.

# Danh từ

## 1. Định nghĩa

Danh từ là từ được dùng để gọi tên một người, một vật, một sự việc, tình trạng hay cảm xúc. Tên người hay địa danh cũng là danh từ.

Danh từ trong tiếng Anh gọi là Noun và có ký hiệu là (n).

## 2. Chức năng

- Làm chủ ngữ trong câu
- Làm tân ngữ trực tiếp/gián tiếp trong câu
- Bổ ngữ
- Định ngữ

## 3. Danh từ chung, danh từ riêng và một số loại danh từ khác

\*Danh từ chung:

- Danh từ chung là những danh từ được dùng để chỉ người, địa điểm hoặc sự vật hoặc sự việc nói chung. Chỉ được viết hoa khi đứng ở đầu câu.
- Danh từ chung có hai hình thức viết là số ít và số nhiều. Ví dụ: dog, books, cats, flowers,...

\*Danh từ riêng:

- Danh từ riêng là tên người cụ thể. Ví dụ: My name is Jane. (Tên của tôi là Jane).
- Danh từ riêng là tên của một địa điểm cụ thể:

Ví dụ: I will visit China next month. (Tôi sẽ đến thăm Trung Quốc vào tháng sau).

- Danh từ riêng là tên của một thứ cụ thể:

Ví dụ: My English class is at 8 o'clock on Mondays. (Lớp tiếng Anh của tôi thường vào 8 giờ các tối thứ Hai)

\*Danh từ trừu tượng:

Danh từ trừu tượng là các từ chỉ tính cách (personalities) hoặc tình trạng (state), ý tưởng (ideas) hoặc phẩm chất (qualities). Các danh từ trừu tượng thường không nhìn, ngửi, tiếp xúc hoặc nếm được. Ví dụ: sweetness, happiness,...

\*Danh từ tập hợp:

Danh từ tập hợp là từ chỉ toàn thể hoặc một nhóm người và vật thuộc cùng loại

Ví dụ: A crowd (một đám đông); a herd of buffaloes (một bầy trâu); a fleet (một đoàn tàu)

\*Danh từ ghép - Compound Nouns:

Danh từ ghép là những danh từ được tạo thành từ nhiều từ khác nhau. Ví dụ: skyscraper...

## 4. Danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều

Trong tiếng Anh, một sự vật có từ 2 cái trở lên là số nhiều

Các trường hợp biến đổi danh từ số ít sang danh từ số nhiều:

Quy luật		Ví dụ
Danh từ tận cùng bằng -o, -x, -s, -z, sh, -ch	Thêm -es	Bus ⇒ buses
		Brush ⇒ brushes
Danh từ tận cùng là -o và trước -o là nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i), hoặc đó là các từ mượn tiếng nước ngoài.	Thêm -s	Photo ⇒ photos
		Radio ⇒ radios
Danh từ tận cùng -y và trước -y là phụ âm Chuyển -y thành -i rồi	thêm -es	Lady ⇒ ladies
		Story ⇒ stories
Danh từ tận cùng là -y và trước -y là nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i)	Thêm -s	Highway ⇒ highways
Danh từ tận cùng là -f hay -fe	Thay -f và -fe bằng -ves	Roof ⇒ roofs
		Wife ⇒ wives

Danh từ khác	Thêm -s	Cat ⇒ cats
		Bug ⇒ bugs
Trường hợp đặc biệt Chỉ	thêm –s	Roofs, gulfs, cliffs, reefs, proofs
		Thêm –es Hero ⇒ heroes

Các trường hợp biến đổi từ số ít sang số nhiều bất quy tắc:

Danh từ số ít	Danh từ số nhiều
Child (trẻ em)	Children
Man (đàn ông)	Men
Woman (phụ nữ)	Women
Tooth (răng)	Teeth
Foot (bàn chân)	Feet
Mouse (con chuột)	Mice
Goose (con ngỗng)	Geese
Policeman (cảnh sát)	Policemen
Ox (bò đực)	Oxen
Person (người)	People
Fish (con cá)	Fish
Deer (con hươu)	Deer
Sheep (con cừu)	Sheep

### 5. Danh từ đếm được và không đếm được

\*Danh từ đếm được:

Danh từ đếm được là những danh từ ở dạng số ít hoặc số nhiều

\*Danh từ không đếm được:

Danh từ không đếm được là những danh từ chỉ đối tượng không đếm được. Vì thế chúng chỉ có dạng số ít mà không có dạng số nhiều

Danh từ không đếm được dùng chỉ đối tượng trừu tượng (như sự tin tưởng, lời khuyên...) hoặc những tập hợp (như hành lý, vật dụng...), từ chỉ chất lỏng, thể rắn, khí, từ chỉ ngôn ngữ, môn học hoặc các hiện tượng thời tiết.

Ví dụ: water, money, food, fruit, heat,....

Có một số danh từ không đếm được tận cùng bằng s, chúng được viết dưới dạng số nhiều nhưng mang nghĩa số ít: news (tin tức), mumps (bệnh quai bị), measles (bệnh sởi), rickets (bệnh còi xương) .....

### Task 1. Viết sang dạng danh từ số nhiều của các danh từ trong câu

1. These (person) \_\_\_\_\_ are protesting against the president.
2. The (woman) \_\_\_\_\_ over there want to meet the manager.
3. My (child) \_\_\_\_\_ hate eating pasta.

4. I am ill. My (foot) \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.
5. Muslims kill (sheep) \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious celebration.
6. I brush my (tooth) \_\_\_\_\_ three times a day.
7. The (student ) \_\_\_\_\_ are doing the exercise right now.
8. The (fish) \_\_\_\_\_ I bought are in the fridge.
9. They are sending some (man) \_\_\_\_\_ to fix the roof.
10. Most (housewife) \_\_\_\_\_ work more than ten hours a day at home.

**Task 2. Sử dụng sở hữu cách để viết lại các câu sau**

1. This is the notebook of Mary.
2. The tool of the mason is heavy.
3. She prepared the outfit of her children.
4. The coat of the boy was torn.
5. Mr. Van is the friend of Mr. Dong.
6. The windows of the house are green.
7. The caps of the boys are on the shelves.
8. The desks of the pupils are always clean.
9. He likes to read the poems of John Keats.
10. The house of my mother-in-law is in the country.

Task 3. Phân chia các danh từ sau thành hai loại danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được.

*Person, smoke, water, sugar, car, tomato, dog, tea, apple, class, beer, soup, doctor, butter, cheese, house, housework, pen, cup, bread, happiness, bus, map, help, information, book, orange, window, advice, boy, hair, news, box, piano, boy, leaf.*

Task 4. Chọn đáp án đúng

1. If you want to hear the news, you can read paper/ a paper.
2. I want to write some letters but I haven't got a paper/ any paper to write on.
3. I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light/a light on inside.
4. Light/a light comes from the sun.
5. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time/ a time for breakfast.
6. "did you enjoy your holiday?" - "yes, we had wonderful time/ a wonderful time."
7. Sue was very helpful. She gives us some very useful advice/advices.
8. We had very bad weather/a very bad weather while we were on holiday.
9. We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck/a bad luck.
10. It's very difficult to find a work/job at the moment.

Task 5. Hoàn thành câu sử dụng những từ cho dưới đây. Sử dụng a/an khi cần thiết:

accident, biscuit, blood, coat, decision, electricity, key, letter, moment, music, question, sugar

1. It wasn't your fault. It was.....
2. Listen!can you hear.....?
3. I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have .....
4. It's very warm today. Why are you wearing.....?
5. Do you take .....in your coffee?
6. Are you hungry? Would you like .....with your coffee?
7. Our lives would be very difficult without.....
8. I didn't phone them. I wrote.....instead.
9. The heart pumps .....through the body.
10. Excuse me, but can I ask you.....?
11. I'm not ready yet. Can you wait....., please?
12. We can't delay much longer. We have to make .....soon.

Task 6. Viết sang số nhiều những từ trong ngoặc đơn

1. Study the next three (chapter).
2. Can you recommend some good (book)?
3. I had two (tooth) pulled out the other day.
4. You can always hear (echo) in this mountain.
5. They are proud of their (son-in-law).
6. Did you raise these (tomato) in your garden?
7. I think we need two (radio).
8. My (foot) really hurt.

9. The (roof) of these houses are tiled.

**Task 7. Chữa những lỗi sai (nếu có) trong các câu sau đây.**

1. There are many dirts on the floor.
2. We want more fuels than that.
3. He drank two milks.
4. Ten inks are needed for our class.
5. He sent me many foods.
6. Many golds are found there.
7. He gave me a great deal of troubles.
8. cows eat glasses.
9. The rain has left many waters.
10. I didn't have many luggages.

**Task 9. Answer the questions using two of the following words each time**

accident belt card credit editor forecast newspaper  
number road room seat shop weather window

1. This can be caused by bad driving. → a road accident
2. If you're staying at a hotel you need to remember this.
3. You should wear this when you're in a car.
4. You can often use this to pay for things instead of cash.
5. If you want to know if it's going to rain you can read or listen.
6. This person is a top journalist.
7. You might stop to look in this when you're walking along a street.

**Task 10. Complete the sentences using the following**

15 minute(s) 60 minute(s) two hour(s) five day(s) two year(s) 500 year(s) six mile(s) six mile(s)  
20 pound(s) five course(s) ten page(s) 450 pages(s)  
Sometimes you need the singular and sometimes the plural

1. It's quite a long book. There are 450 pages.
2. A few days ago I received a ten-page letter from Julia.
3. I didn't have any change. I only had a .... note.
4. At work in the morning I usually have a .... break for coffee.
5. There are .... in an hour.
6. It's only a .... flight from London to Madrid.
7. It was a very big meal. There were .... .
8. Mary has just started a new job. She's got a .... contract.
9. The oldest building in the city is the .... castle.
10. I work .... a week. Saturday and Sunday are free.
11. We went for along walk in the country. We must have walked .... .
12. We went for a .... walk in the country.

**Exercise 1. Put the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.**

1. After Monday, I will no longer be a foreigner. - I am receiving my \_\_\_\_\_! (citizen)
2. My father's death left me with a great \_\_\_\_\_ in my heart. (empty)
3. Americans fought hard to earn their \_\_\_\_\_ from Britain. (free)
4. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ looks bad for a picnic--rainy and windy! (cast)
5. The new job is a \_\_\_\_\_ for her. (promote)
6. The national \_\_\_\_\_ in the face of danger is necessary. (solid)
7. He came first in the poetry \_\_\_\_\_. (compete)
8. After considerable \_\_\_\_\_ they decided to accept our offer. (discuss)
9. Fill in your name, address and \_\_\_\_\_ on the form. (nation)
10. Can I see your \_\_\_\_\_ card, please? (identify)

**Exercise 2. Circle the correct word.**

1. I need a new pair of (*shoe/ shoes*).
2. I like your (*jean/ jeans*). Where did you buy it?
3. She wore his (*pyjama/ pyjamas*) and went to bed.
4. I don't like (*mice/ mouse*). I am scared of them.

5. There are a lot of beautiful (*pictures/ picture*).
6. Alex is married and has two lovely (*child/ children*).
7. There was a child in the car with two (*woman/ women*).
8. How many (*notebook/notebooks*) do you have in your bag?
9. There are two (*man/ men*) in the shop.
10. Are you wearing (*glasses/ glass*)?

Exercise 3. Convert the following singular nouns to plural nouns.

1. foot		9. photo	
2. mouse		10. piano	
3. child		11. baby	
4. sheep		12. kilo	
5. hero		13. tomato	
6. day		14. box	
7. boy		15. man	
8. leaf		16. fly	

Exercise 4. Arrange the sentences with the given words.

1. ready / lion / to / The / was / pounce.

2. acted / well / in / The / quite / actress / the / movie. /

3. My / in / lives / New York. / aunt /

4. in / a / mother / government / My / works / office.

5. The / gave / chocolate. / lady / me / this /

6. The / ruled / sincerity. / queen / with /

7. duke / Stanford. / He / of / was / the /

8. us / our / The / brought / waitress / food.

9. The / her mother. / princess / succeeded

10. The / at / the / hen / break / started / calling / of / dawn.

# Tính từ

## 1. Định nghĩa

Tính từ (Adjective) là từ bổ trợ cho danh từ hoặc đại từ, nhằm diễn tả các tính chất của các sự vật, hiện tượng. Tính từ thường mô tả màu sắc, trạng thái, tính chất, đặc điểm, kích thước...

Tính từ được sử dụng để trả lời cho các câu hỏi:

+ “Which?": Cái nào?

+ “What kind?": Loại gì?

+ “How many?": Bao nhiêu?

Eg: The handsome boy is singing on the stage.

## 2. Các cấp độ của tính từ

- Tính từ chủ động: là một tính từ thông thường dùng để mô tả, không dùng so sánh.

Ex: That is a beautiful pen. (Kia là một cây bút bi đẹp.)

- Tính từ tương đối: được sử dụng để so sánh 2 vật (kèm với “than”).

Ex: This pencil is more beautiful than that pencil. (Cây bút này đẹp hơn bút chì kia.)

- Tính từ tuyệt đối là loại tính từ dùng để so sánh giữa 3 đối tượng trở lên, hoặc để diễn đạt rằng đặc tính của sự vật nào đó là “nhất”.

Ex: “This is the most beautiful pencil that I have. (Đây là cây bút chì đẹp nhất mà tôi có.)

## 3. Tính từ ghép

\*Định nghĩa: Tính từ ghép được hình thành dựa trên hai hoặc nhiều từ được kết hợp với nhau và được dùng như một tính từ duy nhất

\*Cấu tạo:

- Danh từ + tính từ. Ex: homesick (nhớ nhà)

- Danh từ + phân từ. Ex: handmade (làm bằng tay)

- Phó từ + phân từ. Ex: well-known (biết đến rộng rãi)

- Tính từ + tính từ. Ex: blue-black (xanh đen)

## 4. Dấu hiệu nhận biết tính từ

Để nhận biết tính từ ta thường dựa vào hậu tố (suffixes) của từ vựng.

Hậu tố thường gặp	Ví dụ
– al	national, cultural...
– ful	beautiful, careful, useful, peaceful...
– ive	active, attractive, impressive...
– able	comfortable, miserable...
– ous	dangerous, serious, humorous, famous...
– cult	difficult...
– ish	selfish, childish...
– ed	bored, interested, excited...
– ing	interesting, relaxing, exciting, boring,...
– ly	daily, monthly, friendly, healthy, lovely,...

## 5. Vị trí các tính từ trong cụm danh từ

Trong trường hợp xuất hiện nhiều tính từ cùng bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ, thì chúng ta phải tuân theo quy tắc sau về sắp xếp trật tự tính từ:

Opinion → Size/ Weight → Age → Shape → Color → Origin → Material → Purpose

- Opinion (Tính từ chỉ ý kiến hoặc miêu tả chung) Ex: cute, awesome, wonderful
- Size/ Weight (Tính từ chỉ kích cỡ, cân nặng) Ex: big, large, small
- Age (Tính từ chỉ tuổi) Ex: old, new, young
- Shape (Tính từ chỉ hình dạng) Ex: square, oval, rectangle
- Color (Tính từ chỉ màu sắc) Ex: grey, white, pink, yellow
- Origin (Tính từ chỉ xuất xứ) Ex: Japanese, Chinese, Korean
- Material (Tính từ chỉ chất liệu) Ex: cotton, plastic
- Purpose (Tính từ chỉ mục đích, tác dụng công dụng) Ex: tennis (racquet), electric (iron)

amazing    awesome    blue    small    big    short    long  
rectangle    square    Japanese    Vietnamese    black    slim    attractive    white    racing    walking

Opinion	
Size	
Age	
Shape	
Color	
Origin	
Material	
Purpose	

1. suit/ He/ long/ wears/ black/ a.  
→ .....
2. man/ English/ is/ an/ old/ intelligent/ it.  
→ .....
3. is/ bag/ this/ school/ white/ a/ new.  
→ .....
4. red/ she/ house/ buys/ small/ beautiful/ a.  
→ .....
5. gave/ wallet/ her/ he/ brown/ big/ leather/ a.  
→ .....

1. She's such a repetitious teacher. I was \_\_\_\_\_ stiff.  
a. bored    b. boring
2. All of books are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. disappointed                                b. disappointing
3. We had such a \_\_\_\_\_ trip so all of us went to bed.  
a. tired    b. tiring
4. Everyone's \_\_\_\_\_ with this film.  
a. excited                                        b. exciting
5. That fridge produces a very \_\_\_\_\_ effect.  
a. pleased                                      b. pleasing
6. The whole class was \_\_\_\_\_ by the accident.  
a. saddened                                    b. saddening
7. She doesn't like watch \_\_\_\_\_ TV shows on her own.  
a. depressed                                    b. depressing
8. She was \_\_\_\_\_ when I told her about that story

- Task 8. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets

- ### Task 9. Choose the correct response

- ### Task 10. Choose the correct response

1. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ play.  
A. new Chinese wonderful    B. wonderful Chinese new    C. wonderful new Chinese
2. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ actress.  
A. beautiful slim Italian    B. Italian beautiful slim    C. slim Italian beautiful
3. They are stored in the \_\_\_\_\_ box.  
A. large blue plastic    B. blue large plastic    C. blue plastic large
4. She stand in front a \_\_\_\_\_ bar.  
A. big metal brown    B. big brown metal    C. metal big brown
5. He gave her a \_\_\_\_\_ ring.  
A. small British white    B. white British small    C. small white British

# Động từ

## A. Động từ được chia và không được chia

1. Những hình thức nào của động từ có thể giúp hình thành một vị ngữ (predicate) thì gọi là hình thức được chia (finites).

- He walked slowly in the yard.

Các hình thức được chia của động từ đều nằm trong các thì (tense).

Khi hình thành thì quá khứ đơn (simple past) và quá khứ phân từ (past participle) tất cả các động từ đều được xếp vào hai nhóm: nhóm động từ có qui tắc (regular verbs) và nhóm động từ bất qui tắc (irregular verbs).

2. Động từ không được chia gồm có các **dạng nguyên mẫu (infinitive), V+ing (present participle và gerund) và quá khứ phân từ (past participle)**.

## B. V-ed và V-ing trong tiếng Anh

a. Cách thêm -ed sau động từ

Những cách thức thêm **-ED** sau đây được dùng để thành lập thì Quá khứ đơn (Simple Past) và Quá khứ phân từ (Past Participle).

- Thông thường: Thêm **ED** vào động từ nguyên mẫu.  
to walk --> They walked home.
- Động từ tận cùng bằng **E** --> chỉ thêm **D**.  
to live --> They lived in Paris for three years.
- Động từ tận cùng bằng **phụ âm + Y** --> Đổi **Y** thành **IED**.  
to study --> He studied in the lab at weekends.
- Động từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng **1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm** và động từ được nhấn mạnh (stressed) ở **âm tiết cuối** --> Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm **ED**.  
to stop --> She stopped to buy some food.  
to control --> controlled
- Một số động từ 2 âm tiết, tận cùng bằng **L**, được nhấn mạnh (stressed) ở âm tiết thứ nhất cũng gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm **ED**.  
to travel --> They travelled a lot.  
Tương tự:  
to kidnap --> kidnapped  
to worship --> worshipped

Cách phát âm V-ed

**-ED** tận cùng được phát âm theo 3 cách khác nhau:

- /id/: sau các âm /t/ và /d/  
to want --> wanted  
to decide --> decided
- /t/: sau các phụ âm điếc (voiceless consonant sounds)  
to ask --> asked  
to finish --> finished
- /d/: sau các nguyên âm (vowel sounds) và phụ âm tỏ (voiced consonant sounds)  
to answer --> answered  
to open --> opened

b. Cách thêm -ing sau động từ

**V-ing** được hình thành để tạo nên hiện tại phân từ (present participle), trong các thì tiếp diễn (Continuous Tenses) và để tạo thành động danh từ (Gerund). Có 6 trường hợp thêm ING:

- Thông thường: thêm **-ING** và cuối động từ nguyên mẫu.  
to walk --> walking  
to do --> doing
- Động từ tận cùng bằng **E** --> bỏ **E** trước khi thêm **-ING**  
to live --> living  
to love --> loving
- Động từ tận cùng bằng **-IE** --> đổi thành **-Y** trước khi thêm **-ING**.  
to die --> dying  
to lie --> lying

- Động từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng **1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm** và động từ được nhấn mạnh (stressed) ở âm tiết cuối --> Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm **-ING**.  
to run --> running  
to cut --> cutting
- Một số động từ 2 âm tiết, tận cùng bằng L, được nhấn mạnh (stressed) ở âm tiết thứ nhất cũng gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm **-ING**.  
to travel --> travelling
- Một số động từ có các thêm **-ING** đặc biệt để tránh nhầm lẫn:  
to singe (cháy xém) --> singeing  
khác với  
to sing (hát) --> singing  
to dye (nhuộm) --> dyeing khác với  
to die (chết) --> dying

### C. Trợ động từ và động từ thường

1. Trợ động từ (auxiliary verbs) là những động từ giúp tạo thành các dạng khác nhau của động từ. Khi giữ vai trò trợ động từ, những động từ này không mang ý nghĩa rõ rệt. Tự bản thân các trợ động từ cũng có thể là những động từ chính (main verb) trong câu. Khi là động từ chính, nó có ý nghĩa riêng.

2. Có hai nhóm trợ động từ:

- Trợ động từ cơ bản (primary auxiliary verbs): Gồm có **be, have, do**.
- Trợ động từ khuyết thiếu (modal auxiliary verbs): Gồm có **will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, ought to, used to, dare, need**.

### D. Ngoại động từ và nội động từ

- **Ngoại động từ** (Transitive verbs) là những động từ diễn tả một hành động tác động lên một túc từ nào đó. Nói tóm tắt, ngoại động từ luôn đòi hỏi phải có một túc từ.  
- I hit the ball.  
- He killed the lion.
- **Nội động từ** (Intransitive verbs) là những động từ không chuyển hành động đến một túc từ nào. Nó không có túc từ. Túc từ duy nhất mà nội động từ có thể có là loại túc từ cùng gốc (cognate objects).  
- The sun rises.  
- He sings a song. She lived a happy life.
- Một số động từ có thể được sử dụng vừa như một nội động từ vừa như một ngoại động từ. Khi ấy, có thể có một thay đổi chút ít trong ý nghĩa. Ví dụ:  
Nội động từ:  
- The bell rings.  
- The fire lit quickly.  
Ngoại động từ:  
- The waiter rings the bell.  
- He lit the fire.

### E. Động từ khuyết thiếu

**Động từ khuyết thiếu** (defective verbs còn được gọi là modal verbs) là những động từ có chung một tính chất thiếu một số hình thức (forms) và có chung một số cách sử dụng khác biệt với các động từ còn lại.

### F. Động từ liên kết

**Động từ liên kết** (linking verbs) là những động từ nối chủ từ (subject) với các thành phần khác của mệnh đề (clause). Những thành phần này mô tả một tính chất nào đó của chủ từ.

- The soldiers stayed perfectly still.

Những động từ liên kết (linking verbs) chính là: **be, appear, become, end (up), feel, get, go, grow, keep, look, prove, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn (out)...**

*Task: Fill the correct verb in the field*

1. It ..... cold today.
2. I ..... at home now.
3. They ..... Korean.
4. There ..... a pen on the desk.
5. My name ..... Nikita.
6. We ..... from Ukraine.
7. That ..... right.

8. I ..... OK, thanks.
9. Clara and Steve ..... married.
10. She ..... an English teacher.
11. I (listen) ..... to music every night.
12. They (go) ..... to school every day.
13. We (get) ..... up at 5 every morning.
14. You (live) ..... in a big city.
15. Nga and Lan (brush) ..... their teeth.
16. Nam and Ba (wash) ..... their face.
17. I (have) ..... breakfast every morning.
18. Na (have) ..... breakfast at 6 o'clock.
19. Every morning, Ba (get) ..... up.
20. He (brush) ..... his teeth.

*Task: Chose the correct answer:*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the night of the accident.
  - a. don't remember
  - b. 'm not remembering
  - c. wasn't remembering
2. After we broke up, she sold the ring that I \_\_\_\_\_ her for her birthday.
  - a. give
  - b. was giving
  - c. had given
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ our website.
  - a. recently renewed
  - b. are recently renewing
  - c. have recently renewed
4. We took off our clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ into the river.
  - a. were jumping
  - b. had jumped
  - c. jumped
5. A: You look fitter! – B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym for the last few months.
  - a. 'm working out
  - b. 've been working out
  - c. work out
6. I'm pretty sure printed books \_\_\_\_\_ one day.
  - a. are disappearing
  - b. are going to disappear
  - c. will disappear
7. Look at the traffic. We \_\_\_\_\_ late.
  - a. are going to be
  - b. will be
  - c. are being
8. \_\_\_\_\_ your room yet?
  - a. Have you tidied up
  - b. Did you tidy
  - c. Do you tidy up
9. I looked in the rearview mirror and saw that someone \_\_\_\_\_ us.
  - a. followed
  - b. was following
  - c. had followed
10. I'm unemployed and I \_\_\_\_\_ for a job. Tomorrow I have my third interview.
  - a. 'm looking
  - b. 've looked
  - c. look

**Task: Chose the correct answer**

1. Is everything OK? You \_\_\_\_\_ you have cried.

- a. look            b. seem that            c. look as though            d. look
2. The chicken \_\_\_\_\_ a bit too salty.  
a. tastes            b. feels            c. tastes like            d. feels like
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ bread but it doesn't really \_\_\_\_\_ bread.  
a. tastes / looks            b. tastes like / look like            c. tastes as if / look as if            d. tastes as if / look like
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ a plane, but it \_\_\_\_\_ some kind of UFO was flying over our heads.  
a. looked like / sounded            b. looked / sounded like  
c. looked as if / sounded as though            d. looked like / sounded as if
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ a sauna in here. Could you switch on the air-conditioner?  
a. looks            b. feels as if            c. feels like            d. feels
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ fine, but he \_\_\_\_\_ he was in a lot of pain.  
a. sounded like / looked like            b. sounded / looked  
c. sounded as if / looked like            d. sounded / looked as though
7. This water \_\_\_\_\_ horrible. It \_\_\_\_\_ it comes straight from the sewer.  
a. tastes / tastes as though            b. tastes like / tastes as if  
c. tastes as if / tastes like            d. tastes / tastes
8. Can you smell that? It \_\_\_\_\_ a gas leak.  
a. smells            b. smells like  
c. smells as if            d. smells as though
9. This silk \_\_\_\_\_ incredibly smooth against my skin.  
a. looks            b. looks like  
c. feels            d. feels like
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ he's not going to win the election.  
a. feels            b. looks            c. looks as if            d. feels as
1. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother next year.  
a. visit            b. to visit            c. visiting
2. I might \_\_\_\_\_ late today. I have a lot of work.  
a. be            b. to be            c. being
3. We are planning \_\_\_\_\_ to Switzerland next year.  
a. go            b. to go            c. going
4. Keep quiet, I need \_\_\_\_\_ on my homework.  
a. concentrate            b. to concentrate            c. concentrating
5. My brother is trying \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.  
a. quit            b. to quit            c. quitting
1. She smiled \_\_\_\_\_ him, and he blushed.  
a. to            b. at            c. on            d. of
2. He paid \_\_\_\_\_ the meal and she paid \_\_\_\_\_ the taxi.  
a. to            b. for            c. –            d. of
3. He said \_\_\_\_\_ me that I was stupid.  
a. at            b. for            c. with            d. to
4. He insisted \_\_\_\_\_ coming with us.  
a. in            b. at            c. on            d. about
5. We want to invest the money \_\_\_\_\_ a big house.  
a. in            b. on            c. with            d. to
6. Tennis is okay, but I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.  
a. play            b. to play            c. playing
7. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ stories to my children.  
a. read            b. to read            c. reading
8. You must never \_\_\_\_\_ him the truth.  
a. tell            b. to tell            c. telling
9. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ a job soon.  
a. find            b. to find            c. finding
10. What do you want \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?  
a. do            b. to do            c. doing
1. He \_\_\_\_\_ me to stop buying so much stuff online.  
a. convinced            b. said            c. recommend

2. I don't blame you \_\_\_\_\_ to move to another house. I don't like this house either.  
a. to want                      b. that you want                      c. for wanting
3. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ the police right now.  
a. you to call                      b. you call                      c. to call
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ us not to drink that water.  
a. informed                      b. insisted                      c. warned
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ anything to do with what happened.  
a. said not to have                      b. denied having                      c. insisted not having
6. "I wish I had been there with you." She \_\_\_\_\_ there with me.  
a. regretted not being                      b. denied being                      c. announced that she wasn't
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ me not to talk to you anymore.  
a. suggested                      b. said                      c. advised
8. "I won't lend you any more money." He \_\_\_\_\_ to lend me any more money.  
a. admitted                      b. informed                      c. refused
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ me to invite Jim to the party.  
a. said                      b. suggested                      c. reminded
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ me if I didn't tell them where you were.  
a. promised they kill                      b. threatened to kill                      c. warned to kill

Hoàn thành câu với must, mustn't, hay needn't.

1. We haven't got much time. We ..... hurry.
2. We've got plenty of time. We ..... hurry.
3. We have enough food at home so we ..... go shopping today.
4. Jim gave me a letter to post. I ..... remember to post it.
5. Jim gave me a letter to post. I ..... forget to post it.
6. There's plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You ..... decide now.
7. You ..... wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.
8. This is a valuable book. You ..... look after it carefully and you ..... lose it.

Điền dạng đúng của mỗi động từ trong ngoặc đơn sau

Are you fed up with being (be) a failure in your job? Wouldn't you rather succeed (succeed) ..... ?  
Do you want to earn (earn) more money? Are you anxious (1) ..... (get) ahead? Do you believe in  
(2) ..... (make) the most of your talents? Do you sometimes dream about (3) .....  
(reach) the top? If the answer is yes, read on. Just imagine yourself (4) ..... (run) a big  
successful company. And now you can do something about it instead of (5) ..... (dream). It'll  
happen if you want it (6) ..... (happen). Make it a reality by (7) ..... (order) your  
copy of the best-selling Winning in Business. It has a ten-point plan for you (8) .....  
(follow). Do it and you're certain (9) ..... (be) a success. You'll know what  
(10) ..... (do) in business. You can make other people (11) ..... (respect)  
you and persuade them (12) ..... (do) what you want. Experts recommend (13)  
..... (buy) this marvellous book. You'd better (14) ..... (order) your copy today.

# Trạng từ

## I. Định nghĩa và chức năng

- Trạng từ là loại từ dùng để bổ nghĩa cho, động từ, tính từ và các trạng từ khác
- Trạng từ còn các chức năng bổ nghĩa cho các loại từ khác: cụm danh từ, đại từ.

## II. Phân loại trạng từ

Trạng từ trong tiếng Anh có thể được phân loại theo nghĩa hoặc theo vị trí của chúng trong câu, trạng từ có thể được phân loại thành:

### Trạng từ chỉ cách thức (manner)

Diễn tả cách thức một hành động được thực hiện ra sao? dùng để trả lời các câu hỏi với How?

Ví dụ: He runs fast. She dances badly. I can sing very well

Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ cách thức thường đứng sau động từ hoặc đứng sau tân ngữ (nếu như có tân ngữ).

Ví dụ: He speaks well English. [không đúng]. He speaks English well. [đúng]

I can play well the piano. [không đúng] I can play the piano well. [đúng]

### Trạng từ chỉ thời gian (Time)

Diễn tả thời gian hành động được thực hiện, dùng để trả lời với câu hỏi WHEN? (Khi nào?)

Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường được đặt ở **cuối câu** (vị trí thông thường) hoặc **đầu câu** (vị trí nhấn mạnh)

Ví dụ: I want to do the exercise now! She came yesterday. Last tuesday, we took the final exams.

### Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Frequency)

Diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động, dùng để trả lời câu hỏi HOW OFTEN? và được đặt sau động từ "to be" hoặc trước động từ chính.

Ví dụ: Anna is always on time She seldom works hard.

### Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn (Place)

Diễn tả hành động diễn ra nơi nào, ở đâu hoặc gần xa thế nào, dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi WHERE?

Một số trạng từ nơi chốn thường xuất hiện nhiều nhất là here, there, out, away, everywhere, somewhere...

above (bên trên), below (bên dưới), along (dọc theo), around (xung quanh), away (đi xa, khỏi, mất), back (đi lại), somewhere (đâu đó), through (xuyên qua).

Ví dụ: I am standing here. He went out.

### Trạng từ chỉ mức độ (Grade)

Trạng từ chỉ mức độ được sử dụng để diễn tả mức độ, cho biết hành động diễn ra đến mức độ nào, thường các trạng từ này được đứng trước các tính từ hay một trạng từ khác hơn là dùng với động từ:

Ví dụ: This food is very bad. She speaks English too quickly for me to follow. She can dance very beautifully.

Một số trạng từ mức độ thường gặp: too (quá), absolutely (tuyệt đối), completely (hoàn toàn), entirely (hết thảy), greatly (rất là), exactly (quả thật), extremely (vô cùng), perfectly (hoàn toàn), slightly (hơi), quite (hoàn toàn), rather (có phần).

### Trạng từ chỉ số lượng (Quantity)

Trạng từ này để nhấn mạnh, nhắc tới các sự việc được diễn ra với số lượng/lượt (ít hoặc nhiều, một, hai ... lần...)

Ví dụ: My children study rather little The champion has won the prize twice.

### Trạng từ nghi vấn (Questions)

Hay còn được gọi 1 các từ để hỏi, trạng từ này thường đứng đầu câu dùng để hỏi, gồm: When, where, why, how:

Các trạng từ khẳng định, phủ định, phỏng đoán: certainly (chắc chắn), perhaps (có lẽ), maybe (có lẽ), surely (chắc chắn), of course (dĩ nhiên), willingly (sẵn lòng), very well (được rồi).

Ví dụ: When are you going to take it? Why didn't you go to school yesterday?

### Trạng từ liên hệ (Relation)

Trạng từ này dùng để nối hai mệnh đề với nhau. Chúng có thể diễn tả địa điểm (where), thời gian (when) hoặc lý do (why)

Ví dụ: I remember the day when I met her on the beach. This is the room where I was born.

## III. Vị trí và đặc điểm nhận dạng của tính từ

### 1. Đặc điểm nhận dạng của trạng từ

Đặc điểm nhận dạng của khá nhiều trạng từ là bởi hậu tố - **ly** : Phần lớn trạng từ chỉ thể cách có thể được thành lập bằng cách **thêm -ly vào tính từ theo cấu trúc ADJ + LY = ADV**:

Quick - quickly

Kind - kindly

Bad - badly

Easy – easily

Rất nhiều trạng từ tiếng Anh có thể được nhận ra từ hình thức của nó. Những trạng từ này thường được hình thành từ tính từ thêm đuôi -ly.

**Lưu ý!**

Không phải tất cả trạng từ đều có đuôi - LY	Một vài trạng từ không có đuôi - ly	Một vài trạng từ có dạng thức giống tính từ.
E.g. friendly (thân thiện), ugly (xấu xí), homely (giản dị) => friendly, ugly, homely đều là tính từ.	E.g. some (một vài), very (rất), well (tốt), often (thường xuyên), never (không bao giờ)	E.g. early (sớm), fast (nhanh), hard (khó), low (thấp), high (cao), straight (thẳng)

## 2. Vị trí của trạng từ.

### Trước động từ ( động từ thường & động từ chỉ tần suất)

VD: They often get up at 6am.

### Giữa trợ động từ và động từ thường

Cấu trúc thường dùng: Trợ động từ + ADV + V

VD: I have recently finished my homework.

### Sau động từ "to be/seem/look"...và trước tính từ: "tobe/feel/look"... + adv + adj

Cấu trúc thường dùng: ADV + ADJ

Ex: She is very nice.

### Sau "too": V(thường) + too + adv

VD: The teacher speaks too quickly.

### Trước "enough" : V + adv + enough

VD: The teacher speaks slowly enough for us to understand.

### Trong cấu trúc so....that: V + so + adv + that

VD: Jack drove so fast that he caused an accident.

### Đứng cuối câu

VD: The doctor told me to breathe in slowly.

### Đứng riêng lẻ

Trạng từ cũng thường đứng một mình ở đầu câu, hoặc giữa câu và cách các thành phần khác của câu bằng dấu phẩy(,)

VD: Last summer, I came back my home country

My parents had gone to bed when I got home.

### Một số quy tắc khác

Quy tắc cận kề	Vị trí của trạng từ tình huống	Không đặt giữa động từ và tân ngữ
Trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho từ loại nào thì phải đứng gần từ loại ấy. Quy tắc này thường được gọi là Quy tắc "cận kề". VD: She often says she visits her grandmother. (Often bổ nghĩa cho "says"). She says he often visits her grandmother. (Often bổ nghĩa cho "visits")	Trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tình huống bình thường nên đặt nó ở cuối câu (như vậy rất khác với tiếng Việt). VD: We visited our grandmother yesterday. I took the exams last week.	Trạng từ không được đặt giữa Động từ và Tân ngữ. VD: He speaks English slowly. He speaks English very fluently.

## IV. Cách dùng của trạng từ

### 1. Cách dùng của trạng từ

Trạng từ thường được dùng sau động từ để bổ ngữ cho động từ. Ngoài ra, trạng từ thường đứng sau động từ "to be", đứng trước động từ thường, đứng trước tính từ, sử dụng kết hợp với các cấu trúc đặc biệt như: too...to (quá để làm gì); enough...to (đủ để làm gì)

Cấu trúc thông thường của trạng từ: S + V (+ O) + Adv

Vd: She dances hip-hop well

**Cấu trúc too...to:** quá để làm gì

Vd: She speaks English too **quickly** for me to understand

**Cấu trúc Enough....:** đủ để làm gì

Vd: She speaks English **slowly** enough for me to understand ( Cô ấy nói một cách chậm rãi để cho tôi hiểu

## 2. Các trạng từ thường dùng dễ hiểu nhất (bài tập có giải)

Bên dưới là danh sách các trạng từ phổ biến mà các bạn thường gặp:

Tiếng Anh	Tiếng Việt	Tiếng Anh	Tiếng Việt
Well	tốt	very	rất
Usually	thường xuyên	Never	không bao giờ
Rather	đúng hơn, hơn là	Almost	gần như, hầu như
Ever	bao giờ, đã từng	Probably	có thể
Likely	có khả năng	Eventually	có khả năng
Eventually	cuối cùng	Extremely	cực kỳ
Properly	khác biệt	Beautiful	xinh đẹp
Different	đúng	Constantly	liên tục
Currently	hiện tại	Certainly	chắc chắn
Else	khác nữa	Daily	hàng ngày
Relatively	tương đối	Fairly	khá
Ultimately	cuối cùng	Somewhat	hơi
Rarely	hiếm khi	Regularly	thường xuyên
Fully	đầy đủ	Essentially	cơ bản
Hopeful	hy vọng	Gently	nhẹ nhàng
Roughly	khoảng	Significantly	đáng kể
Totally	đáng kể	Merely	chỉ
Mainly	chủ yếu	Literally	thực sự, theo nghĩa đen
Hopeful	hy vọng	Gently	nhẹ nhàng
Initially	ban đầu	Hardly	hầu như không
Virtually	hầu như	Anyway	dù thế nào đi nữa
Absolutely	hoàn toàn	Otherwise	cách khác
Mostly	chủ yếu	Personally	cá nhân
Closely	chặt chẽ	Altogether	nhìn chung
Definitely	chắc chắn	Truly	thực sự

### Task 1. Complete the sentences with the best adverb. (Not every adverb is needed.)

slowly, carefully, beautifully, well, loudly, carelessly, easily, excitedly, finally, suddenly, quickly, quietly

1. Come here \_\_\_\_\_. You have to see this!
2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her \_\_\_\_\_ talking on the phone.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She \_\_\_\_\_ finished her PhD.
5. Let's walk \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
6. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
7. Everything happened so \_\_\_\_\_. We had to move to California in less than a month.
8. Why does he always have to talk so \_\_\_\_\_. You can hear him in the next room!
9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do \_\_\_\_\_ on the translation exam.
10. I was so surprised. His new apartment was \_\_\_\_\_ decorated.

### Task 2. Complete the sentence using an adjective or adverb

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so \_\_\_\_\_ (quick/quickly).
2. I prefer studying in the library. It's always \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet/quietly).
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (happy/happily) took the assistant job. He had been looking for a position all summer.
4. She dances \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful/beautifully). She's been taking ballet since she was 5 years old.
5. They speak French very \_\_\_\_\_ (good/well). They lived in France for two years.

### Task 3. Complete the sentence using an adjective or adverb

1. My neighbor always plays \_\_\_\_\_ (loud/loudly) music on the weekends. It's so annoying.
2. Please be \_\_\_\_\_ (careful/carefully) in the hallway. The walls have just been painted.
3. Dan is very smart, but he is not a very \_\_\_\_\_ (good/well) student.
4. He reacted \_\_\_\_\_ (angry/angrily) to the news. I have never seen him so upset.
5. We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (complete/completely) understand the teacher's instructions.

### Task 4. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill in the blanks with the corresponding adverb.

1. James is careful. He drives \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Check your work.....  
a. carefully  
b. careful
2. I know them.....  
a. good  
b. well
3. She sometimes goes to school .....  
a. lately  
b. late
4. I can't understand if you speak so .....  
a. fastly  
b. fast
5. It was very ..... of you to help me.  
a. nicely  
b. nice
6. She .... finishes her task on time.

- ### Task 9. Chọn đáp án đúng

- ### Task 10. Chọn trạng ngữ trong đoạn văn

The first book of the seven-book Harry Potter series came to the bookstores in 1997. Since then, bookstores have sold more than 250 million copies of the first books in the series. These books are available in more than 200 countries and in more than 60 languages. When a new Harry Potter book arrives in the bookstores, it is always a big event. Usually, the first books are sold at the magic hour of midnight. Stores that usually close at 6:00 P.M. stay open late for the special event. People wait in line for hours, sometimes days, to buy a book. Many children and even some adults put on costumes to look like their favorite characters in the book.

# Lượng từ

## Phần I. Lý thuyết

### 1. Some (một vài)

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định, lời mời
  - Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được
- VD: I have some friends.

### 2. Any (một vài)

- Dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi
  - Đứng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều và danh từ không đếm được
- VD: There aren't any books in the shelf.

### 3. Many (nhiều)

- Thường dùng trong câu hỏi và câu phủ định, câu khẳng định được dùng ít hơn
  - Đi với danh từ đếm được số nhiều
- VD: Do you have many cars?

### 4. A lot of – Lots of (nhiều)

- Được dùng trong câu khẳng định và câu nghi vấn
  - Đi với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được số nhiều
- VD: We spent a lot of money.

### 5. A few (một ít)

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định
  - Dùng với danh từ đếm được số nhiều
- VD: She enjoys her life here. She has a few friends and they meet quite often.

### 6. A little (một ít)

- Dùng trong câu khẳng định
  - Đi với danh từ không đếm được
- VD: Have you got any money? - Yes, a little. Do you want to borrow some?

## Task 1. Điền SOME hoặc ANY vào chỗ trống

1. I don't have ..... paper.
2. Is there ..... petrol in the car?
3. I buy .....fruit, but I don't have .....vegetables.
4. Do you have ..... stamps? I need two.
5. I need .....butter to make a cake.
6. I don't have .....free time today. Sorry.
7. Are there..... potatoes in the basket?
8. There is .....ink-pot on the table.

## Task 2. Điền vào chỗ trống: HOW MUCH hoặc HOW MANY để hoàn thành câu sau

1. ....beer is there in the fridge?
2. ....eggs do you want?
3. ....languages do you speak?
4. ....people are there in the class?
5. ....days are there in a week?
6. ....milk do you drink everyday?
7. ....kilos of rice do you want?
8. ....soda does she want?

## Task 3. Chia động từ

1. What time ..... you (go) ..... to school?
2. Lan (watch) ..... T.V three times a week.
3. Nam and Ba often (go) ..... fishing on Sunday.
4. We (not go) ..... to school on Sunday.
5. My brother likes jogging. He ( jog) ..... every morning. At the moment, he (jog)..... in the park.
6. What is she doing ? -She (cook)..... lunch.
7. Where is Ba? He (be) ..... in the yard. He (play)..... badminton.
8. Hoa (not read)..... book now, he (do)..... his homework.

9. They (do) ..... their homework in the evening.  
10. Nam (visit) ..... Hue this summer vacation.

**Task 4. Điền a / an / some / any vào chỗ trống**

1. There is ..... banana in the basket.  
2. I need .....tea.  
3. Are there .....tomatoes in the fridge?  
4. We have .....rice, but we don't have .....meat.  
5. There's .....orange on the table.  
6. I'd like .....apple juice.  
7. He has .....TV and .....computer.  
8. Would you like .....ice- cream?  
9. I have..... friends in Hue.  
10. Do you have .....dogs or cats at home?  
11. Would you like .....cup of tea?  
12. I would like..... cakes, please.  
13. Can I have .....glass of milk?  
14. Thank you. And .....box of chocolates would be fine.

**Task 6. Put in much/many/few/little (one word only)**

- 1 She isn't very popular. She has few friends.  
2 Ann is very busy these days. She has .... free time.  
3 Did you take .... photographs when you were on holiday?  
4 I'm not very busy today. I haven't got .... to do.  
5 This is a very modern city. There are .... old building.  
6 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had .... rain.  
7 "Do you know Rome?" "No, I haven't been there for .... years."

**Task 7. Put in a where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is already complete.**

- 1 She is lucky. She has few problems.  
2 Things are not going so well for her. She has few problems.  
3 Can you lend me few dollars?  
4 There was little traffic so the journey didn't take very long.  
5 I can't give you a decision yet. I need little time to think.  
6 It was a surprise that he won the match. Few people expected him to win.  
7 I don't know much Spanish – only few words.  
8 I wonder how Sam is. I haven't seen him for few months.

**Task 8. Put in little/a little/few/a few**

- 1 Gary is very busy with his job. He has little time for other things.  
2 Listen carefully. I'm going to give you ..... advice.  
3 Do you mind if I ask you ..... question?  
4 It's not a very interesting place to visit, so ..... tourists come here.  
5 I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got ..... patience.  
6 "Would you like milk in your coffee?" "Yes, ..... "  
7 This is a very boring place to live. There's ..... to do.  
8 "Have you ever been to Paris?" "Yes, I've been there ..... times."

**Task 9. Chọn đáp án đúng.**

- 1) I have got ..... T-shirts in my wardrobe.  
A.Much B.many  
2) ..... pencils did you find yesterday?  
A.how much B.how many  
3) My dog brings me ..... different slippers.  
A.Much B.many  
4) This cow produces ..... milk.  
A.Much B.many  
5) ..... shampoo did you use last week?  
A.how much B.how many  
6) Paul always gets ..... homework.  
A.Much B.many

- 7) ..... castles did he destroy?  
A.how much                      B.how many
- 8) ..... love do you need?  
A.how much                      B.how many
- 9) Andy hasn't got ..... hair.  
A.Much                              B.many
- 10) I drank too ..... cola yesterday.  
A.Much                              B.many

**Task 10. Điền vào chỗ trống với: a few, few, a little, little, much, many, some, any.**

- 1) The postman doesn't often come here. We receive ..... letters.
- 2) The snow was getting quite deep. I had ..... hope of getting home that night.
- 3)  
A: I'm having ..... trouble fixing this shelf.  
B: Oh, dear. Can I help you?
- 4) I shall be away for ..... days from tomorrow.
- 5) Tony is a keen golfer, but unfortunately he has ..... ability.

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct answers.**

1. How ..... milk is left in the refrigerator?  
A. many  
B. no  
C. some  
D. plenty of
2. He has ..... experience in web design.  
A. no  
B. some  
C. any  
D. a lot of
3. I have ..... time to finish this assignment before the deadline.  
A. few  
B. a little  
C. plenty of  
D. a great number of
4. Are there ..... students in the library?  
A. a few  
B. much  
C. a lot of  
D. any
5. We need to buy ..... apples for the pie.  
A. some  
B. several  
C. no  
D. many
6. There is ..... sugar left in the bowl.  
A. no  
B. a little  
C. much  
D. a great number of
7. He doesn't have ..... experience in woodworking.  
A. little  
B. any  
C. many  
D. a few
8. .... people attended the event last night.  
A. a few  
B. much  
C. any

D. A large number of

9. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time to prepare for the presentation.

A. no

B. a little

C. many

D. enough

10. They have \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a new car.

A. enough

B. many

C. much

D. any

**Exercise 2. Circle the correct answer.**

1. Mary doesn't need (some/ any) help from others as she can do it by herself.

2. There aren't (some/ any) flowers in my garden.

3. Excuse me, I need (some/ any) information about the flights to Moscow next Monday.

4. We went shopping although we didn't intend to buy (some/any) clothes.

5. I wish that my teacher wouldn't give us (some/ any) homework today.

6. I'm exhausted. I want to have (some/ any) time to get my energy back.

7. Do we have (some/ any) money to buy a new carpet? This one is too old.

8. I don't have any wet tissues, but Jane has (some/ any).

9. Yesterday the interviewer asked me (some/ any) questions related to my previous job.

10. I hope that you will put (some/ any) more effort into your learning.

# Giới từ

## A. Giới từ trong tiếng Anh

Giới từ trong tiếng Anh gọi là **Preposition**.

Giới từ là những từ đi với danh từ hay một giả danh từ để chỉ sự liên hệ giữa các danh từ ấy với một chữ nào khác trong câu.

Các giới từ ta đã biết như: **on, in, at, out, for, to,...**

Trong tiếng Anh, các giới từ không nhiều lắm nhưng cách sử dụng chúng thì rất phức tạp và hầu như không theo một quy luật nào. Các giới từ không có một nghĩa cố định mà tùy thuộc vào các chữ trong câu và văn cảnh câu nói mà ta dịch nghĩa sao cho phù hợp.

## B. Ví dụ giới từ trong tiếng Anh

Ví dụ:

- He works **in** the room. (in = trong)  
(Anh ta làm việc trong phòng.)
- The children play **in** the garden. (in = ngoài)  
(Bọn trẻ chơi ngoài vườn.)
- We live **in** Viet Nam. (in = ở)  
(Chúng ta sống ở Việt Nam.)
- They swim **in** the river. (in = dưới)  
(Họ bơi dưới sông.)
- He lays **in** the bed. (in = trên)  
(Anh nằm trên giường.)
- I get up **in** the morning. (in = vào)  
(Tôi thức dậy vào buổi sáng.)
- He speaks **in** English. (in = bằng)  
(Anh ta nói bằng tiếng Anh.)

## C. Giới từ trong tiếng Việt và tiếng Anh

Đối với người Việt Nam, có một điều khó khăn là có một số câu với tiếng Việt ta không cần dùng giới từ nhưng tiếng Anh thì lại có giới từ đi theo.

Ví dụ:

- He is angry **with** me.  
(Anh ấy giận tôi.)

Vì vậy để sử dụng giới từ cho đúng, ta chỉ có cách tra tự điển rồi học thuộc lòng.

Nói chung, khi nói đến một người hay vật nào đó người Việt thường lấy chính mình làm trung tâm điểm, trái lại người Anh thường lấy người hay vật đó làm trung tâm điểm.

Ví dụ:

- The children play **in** the garden.  
(Bọn trẻ chơi ngoài vườn.)
  - Người Việt nói ngoài vườn vì đối với người đang nói thì họ đứng ngoài khu vườn.
  - Người Anh nói trong (**in**) vì đối với các đứa trẻ thì chúng ở trong khu vườn chứ không phải ngoài khu vườn.

Bạn quan sát thêm các câu sau đây để nhận ra sự khác nhau giữa tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt.

- The light hangs **under** the ceiling.  
(Cái đèn treo dưới trần nhà.)
- The pen falls **on** the ground.  
(Cây viết rơi xuống đất.)
- The boy lies **on** the ground.  
(Thằng bé nằm trên đất.)

## D. Giới từ sử dụng trong thành ngữ

Một số động từ khi theo sau bởi một giới từ lại có nghĩa hoàn toàn khác. Một trường hợp ta đã gặp là động từ **to look**.

Ví dụ:

- to look : trông, có vẻ
- to look at : nhìn
- to look for : tìm

to look after : chăm sóc

Đối với các động từ này chúng ta bắt buộc phải thuộc cách sử dụng chúng với từng giới từ riêng biệt.

**Bài 1:** Complete the sentences. Use **at**, **on** or **in** + the following:

**the evening   about 20 minutes   1492   the same time   the moment   21 July 1969   the 1920s   night**

**Saturdays   the Middle Ages   11 seconds**

1. Columbus made his first voyage from Europe to America in 1492.
2. If the sky is clear, you can see the stars .....
3. After working hard during the day, I like to relax .....
4. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon .....
5. It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking .....
6. Jazz became popular in the United States .....
7. I'm just going out to the shop. I'll be back .....
8. (*on the phone*) "Can I speak to Dan?" "I'm afraid he's not here ....."
9. Many of Europe's great cathedrals were built .....
10. Ben is a very fast runner. He can run 100 metres .....
11. Liz works from Monday to Friday. Sometimes she also works .....

**Bài 2:** Put in **at**, **on** or **in**.

1. Mozart was born in Salzburg in 1756.
2. I haven't seen Kate for a few days. I last saw her .... Tuesday.
3. The price of electricity is going up .... October.
4. .... weekends, we often go for long walks in the country.
5. I've been invited to a wedding .... 14 February.
6. Jonathan is 63. He'll be retiring from his job .... two years time.
7. I'm busy just now, but I'll be with you .... a moment.
8. Jenny's brother is an engineer, but she doesn't have a job .... the moment.
9. There are usually a lot of parties .... New Year's Eve.
10. I don't live driving .... night.
11. My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready .... two hours.
12. The telephone and the doorbell rang .... the same time.
13. Mary and David always go out for dinner .... their wedding anniversary.
14. It was a short book and easy to read. I read it .... a day.
15. .... Saturday night I went to bed .... midnight.
16. We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived .... 5 o'clock .... the morning.
17. The course begins .... 7 January and ends sometime .... April.
18. I might not be at home .... Tuesday morning , but I'll be there .... the afternoon.

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# Mạo từ

## A. mạo từ (Article) trong tiếng Anh

Chúng ta đã biết trong tiếng Anh có hai mạo từ (article) là:

- **a/an**: mạo từ bất định (Indefinite Article)

- **the**: mạo từ xác định (Definite Article)

Mạo từ trong tiếng Anh dùng không cần phân biệt số và giống. Cách dùng hai mạo từ này, khi nào dùng mạo từ **a**, khi nào sử dụng mạo từ **the** và khi nào không dùng là một điều tương đối khó. Trước tiên chúng ta quan sát sự khác nhau giữa hai mạo từ này.

Xét ví dụ:

- For lunch I had a sandwich and an apple. The sandwich wasn't very nice.

(Buổi ăn trưa tôi có một bánh sandwich và một trái táo. Bánh sandwich thì không ngon lắm.)

Việc sử dụng mạo từ tùy thuộc rất nhiều vào ngữ cảnh câu nói. Trong câu đầu, chúng ta dùng mạo từ **a** và **an** vì người nói nhắc đến sandwich và apple lần đầu và có tính cách giới thiệu nó. Trong câu hai người nói nhắc lại sandwich đã nói ở câu trước và ở đây người nghe đã biết anh ta nói đến sandwich nào nên ở đây sử dụng mạo từ **the**. Thật ra trong trường hợp này gần tương đồng với tiếng Việt.

Các ví dụ sau là tương tự:

- There was **a** man talking to **a** woman outside my house. **The** man looked English but I think **the** woman was foreign.

(Có một người đàn ông đang nói chuyện với một người đàn bà ở ngoài cửa nhà tôi. Người đàn ông trong giống người Anh nhưng tôi nghĩ người đàn bà là người nước ngoài.)

## B. mạo từ bất định trong tiếng Anh

Mạo từ bất định **a/an** có thể dịch là **một**. Chúng ta sử dụng mạo từ **an** khi nó đứng trước một nguyên âm. Ở đây chỉ phụ thuộc âm được phát ra chứ không phải ký tự đầu tiên của chữ.

Ví dụ:

a book a hotel

an hour a university

\* Bạn đừng nhầm lẫn giữa **a** và **one**. Dùng **one** chỉ khi muốn nói đến số lượng.

- I talked with a woman in the market.

(không phải one woman)

(Tôi nói chuyện với một phụ nữ ngoài chợ.)

\* **KHÔNG** dùng **a** với các danh từ số nhiều và các danh từ không đếm được.

- I shall buy (some) new furniture for this room. (không dùng a new furniture)

(Tôi sẽ mua một ít đồ đạc mới cho căn phòng này.)

Nhưng có một số danh từ mà tùy thuộc vào chúng ta có sử dụng mạo từ **a** hay không mà nó có nghĩa khác.

game : thịt thú săn

a game : trò chơi, một môn thể thao

beauty : vẻ đẹp

a beauty : một người đẹp

\* Trong một số từ ngữ chỉ thời gian ta lưu ý cách dùng **a**.

Trong các từ ngữ chỉ thời gian, khi chúng ta thêm mạo từ **a** hay **an** thì thời gian chính xác trở thành bất định.

- He left home on a Sunday.

(Hắn rời nhà vào một ngày chủ nhật nào đó.)

(Ở đây chỉ biết là chủ nhật nhưng có thể là bất kỳ một ngày chủ nhật nào)

Trong một số từ ngữ chỉ thời gian sau chúng ta **KHÔNG** được phép dùng mạo từ **a** hay **an**.

Chúng ta không nói:

— A day last week I was going to school...

mà phải nói:

- One day last week I was going to school...

(Một ngày nọ tuần rồi tôi định đến trường...)

- One morning in June I woke early and remembered it was my birthday.

(Một buổi sáng tháng sáu tôi dậy sớm và nhớ ra rằng đó là ngày sinh nhật của mình.)

## C. mạo từ xác định trong tiếng Anh

Mạo từ xác định thường phải dùng nhiều hơn mạo từ bất định. Và trong nhiều ngữ cảnh chúng ta không dùng bất kỳ mạo từ nào.

- Chúng ta sử dụng mạo từ xác định **the** khi nói đến một người, một vật nào đó xác định đã được nhắc trước đó rồi (như trường hợp bên trên).

- Chúng ta sử dụng mạo từ xác định **the** cho những gì là duy nhất trong ngữ cảnh mà chúng ta nói. Ví dụ khi ta nói đến các vật dụng trong một căn nhà mà ta đang ở trong, hay nói trời, đất, sông, biển.

Ví dụ:

- Can you turn the light, please?

(Anh có thể bật đèn được không? (cái đèn trong phòng))

- I took a taxi to the station.

(Tôi đón taxi ra ga. (ga của thị trấn đó))

- We looked up at all the stars in the sky.

(Chúng tôi nhìn lên tất cả các vì sao trên trời.)

Chúng ta cũng dùng mạo từ xác định **the** với các phương tiện nghe nhìn như **cinema, theatre, radio, television...**

Ví dụ:

- Do you ever go to the theatre?

(Có bao giờ anh đi xem hát không?)

Nhưng trước các danh từ chỉ bữa ăn thường người ta KHÔNG dùng mạo từ xác định **the**.

Ví dụ:

- What time is lunch?

(Ăn trưa lúc mấy giờ?)

- What did you have for breakfast?

(Anh có gì cho bữa điểm tâm?)

Nhưng chúng ta vẫn có thể dùng mạo từ bất định **a** trước **meal** (bữa ăn).

Ví dụ:

- We had a meal in a restaurant.

(Chúng tôi có một bữa ăn trong một nhà hàng.)

\* Chúng ta dùng **the + một danh từ số ít đếm được** để nói đến một loại thảo mộc, thú,... một cách chung chung.

- The rose is my favourite flower.

(Hoa hồng là loài hoa ưa thích của tôi.)

(Ở đây, **The rose** chỉ hoa hồng nói chung.)

- The giraffe is the tallest of all animals.

(Hươu cao cổ là loài cao nhất trong tất cả loài thú.)

Đối với các câu như thế này ta cũng có thể thay bằng cách viết một danh từ số nhiều không có mạo từ xác định **the**.

- Roses is my favourite flower.

- Giraffes is the tallest of all animals.

\* Chúng ta không dùng mạo từ xác định **the** trước một danh từ khi chúng ta muốn nói đến cái gì đó chung chung. Bạn xem xét kỹ các ví dụ sau:

- I love flowers.

(Tôi yêu hoa.)

(không phải the flowers, loài hoa nói chung, không phải loại hoa riêng biệt nào)

- I'm afraid of dogs.

(Tôi sợ chó.)

- Doctors are paid more than teachers.

(Bác sĩ được trả lương cao hơn giáo viên.)

- Life has changed a lot since I was a boy.

(Cuộc sống đã thay đổi nhiều từ lúc tôi còn là một cậu bé.)

- I like the flowers in my garden.

(Tôi thích những bông hoa trong vườn nhà tôi.)

\* Đôi khi mạo từ xác định **the** đi trước một số tính từ để chỉ một tập hợp người nào đó và nó luôn có ý nghĩa là số nhiều.

the rich : người giàu

the poor : người nghèo

\* Trong một số ngữ cảnh khi có mặt mạo từ xác định **the** bao hàm nghĩa **tất cả**, không có mặt mạo từ xác định **the** bao hàm nghĩa **một số, một thành phần**.

- Thieves stole the money in the bank.  
(Kẻ trộm đã ăn cắp tiền trong ngân hàng.)  
(Toàn bộ số tiền)

nhưng

- Thieves stole money in the bank.  
(Một phần số tiền)

\* Với các từ ngữ chỉ cơ quan, công sở, trường học,... giữa cách dùng mạo từ xác định **the** và không dùng mạo từ xác định **the** có hai nghĩa khác nhau.

- I go to school.

- I go to the school.

Câu thứ nhất có nghĩa là **Tôi đi học**. Câu thứ hai **Tôi đi tới trường**, có thể tới trường vì một công việc gì đó, hoặc tôi tới trường đón con, hoặc tôi là thầy giáo tới trường để dạy,...

- He goes to hospital.

(Anh ấy nhập viện. (vì anh ấy bị bệnh...))

- He goes to the hospital.

(Anh ấy đi tới bệnh viện. (để thăm ai đó chẳng hạn))

\* Người ta không dùng mạo từ xác định **the** với các danh từ trừu tượng hoặc danh từ không đếm được trừ khi các danh từ này được giới hạn hoặc xác định trong văn cảnh.

- Beauty is only on the surface.

(Cái đẹp chỉ là bề ngoài.)

(Vẻ đẹp chung chung, không nói đến vẻ đẹp nào)

- Everyone admires the beauty of a sunset.

(Mọi người đều thán phục vẻ đẹp của cảnh mặt trời lặn.)

(Vẻ đẹp của cảnh mặt trời lặn.)

\* Chúng ta không dùng the trước các tên châu lục:

Africa : Châu Phi

Asia : Châu Á

Europe : Châu Âu

America : Châu Mỹ

Mạo từ xác định **the** cũng KHÔNG dùng trước tên của các quốc gia, các bang ngoại trừ các quốc gia là một liên bang của nhiều nước.

Ví dụ:

France (nước Pháp, không phải the France)

West Germany (Tây Đức, không phải the West Germany)

nhưng

the German Federal Republic (Cộng hòa Dân chủ Đức)

the Soviet Union (Liên bang Xô viết)

the United States (Hợp Chúng quốc)

KHÔNG dùng mạo từ xác định **the** trước tên các thành phố, làng mạc, thị xã và các tên hồ.

Dùng mạo từ xác định **the** trước tên các quần đảo, các vùng, các đại dương, biển, kênh.

the Middle East : vùng Trung Đông

the north of England : Miền Bắc Anh quốc

the Red Sea : Hồng Hải

Riêng với các tên núi, ta dùng mạo từ xác định **the** trước tên các dãy núi, không dùng mạo từ xác định **the** trước tên một dãy núi riêng biệt.

the Andes : rặng Andét

Everest : đỉnh Everest

### Task 1. Chọn mạo từ đúng trong mỗi câu bên dưới

1. Does she bring \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) umbrella?
2. Are you looking for \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) job?
3. I checked \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) email twice.
4. Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) cup of coffee please?
5. I was born into \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) rich family.
6. He will come back in \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) hour.
7. Have you been to \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) Mekong River?

8. I would like to talk to one of \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) leaders.

9. What \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) beautiful lake!

10. The airplane landed on \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the) airport.

**Task 2. Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống (chú ý: ký hiệu “x” có nghĩa là không cần mạo từ)**

1. We are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ place to spend \_\_\_\_\_ night.

A. the/the

B. a/the

C. a/a

D. the/a

2. Please turn off \_\_\_\_\_ lights when you leave \_\_\_\_\_ room.

A. the/the

B. a/a

C. the/a

D. a/the

3. We are looking for people with \_\_\_\_\_ experience.

A. the

B. a

C. an

D. x

4. Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?

A. a

B. the

C. an

D. x

5. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ way to \_\_\_\_\_ station?

A. the/the

B. a/a

C. the/a

D. a/the

6. She has read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. x

7. You'll get \_\_\_\_\_ shock if you touch \_\_\_\_\_ live wire with that screwdriver.

A. an/the

B. x/the

C. a/a

D. an/the

8. Mr. Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ old customer and \_\_\_\_\_ honest man.

A. An/the

B. the/an

C. an/an

D. the/the

9. \_\_\_\_\_ youngest boy has just started going to \_\_\_\_\_ school.

A. a/x

B. x/the

C. an/x

D. the/x

10. Do you go to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to visit him?

A. the

B. a

C. x

D. an

**Task 3. Điền a/an hoặc the**

1. This morning I bought....newspaper and .....magazine. ....newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where I put.....magazine.

2. I saw .....accident this morning. ....car crashed into .....tree. ....driver of .....car wasn't hurt but .....car was badly damaged.

3. There are two cars parked outside:.....blue one and .....grey one. ....blue one belongs to my neighbors. I don't know who ..... owner of.....grey one is.
4. My friends live in.....old house in.....small village. There is .....beautiful garden behind .....house. I would like to have.....garden like this.
5. This house is very nice. Has it got .....garden?

**Task 4. Điền a/an hoặc the**

1. It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in.....garden.
2. Can you recommend .....good restaurant?
3. We had dinner in.....most expensive restaurant in town
4. There isn't .....airport near where I live. ....nearest airport is 70 miles away.
5. "Are you going away next week?" - "No, .....week after next"

**Task 5. Chọn đáp án đúng**

1. I'm afraid of dogs/the dogs.
2. Can you pass the salt/salt, please?
3. Apples/the apples are good for you.
4. Look at apples/the apples on that tree! They are very big.
5. Women/the women live longer than men/the men.
6. I don't drink tea/the tea. I don't like it.
7. We had a very nice meal. Vegetables/ the vegetables were especially good.
8. Life/the life is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.
9. I like skiing/the skiing. But I'm not good at it.
10. Who are people/the people in this photograph?

**Task 6. Điền mạo từ thích hợp "a/an/the hoặc x (không cần mạo từ)" vào chỗ trống.**

1. Are John and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ cousins?  
No, they aren't \_\_\_\_\_ cousins; they are \_\_\_\_\_ brother and \_\_\_\_\_ sister.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ fog was so thick that we couldn't see \_\_\_\_\_ side of \_\_\_\_\_ road. We followed \_\_\_\_\_ car in front of us and hoped that we were going \_\_\_\_\_ right way.
3. I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ exact date of \_\_\_\_\_ storm, but I know it was on \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday because everybody was at \_\_\_\_\_ church. On \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ post didn't come because \_\_\_\_\_ roads were blocked by \_\_\_\_\_ fallen trees.
4. Peter thinks that this is quite \_\_\_\_\_ cheap restaurant.
5. A: There's \_\_\_\_\_ murder here.  
B: Where's \_\_\_\_\_ body?  
A: There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ body.  
B: Then how do you know there's been \_\_\_\_\_ murder?

**Task 7. Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống**

1. They are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ place to spend \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
A. the/the  
B. a/the  
C. a/a  
D. the/a
2. Please turn off \_\_\_\_\_ fan when you come \_\_\_\_\_ room.  
A. the/the  
B. a/a  
C. the/a  
D. a/the
3. They are looking for some groups of people with \_\_\_\_\_ experience.  
A. the  
B. a  
C. an  
D. x
4. Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, please?  
A. a  
B. the  
C. an  
D. x

5. Could you show me \_\_\_\_\_ way to \_\_\_\_\_ airport?

- A. the/the                      B. a/a  
C. the/a                        D. a/the

**Task 8. Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây sử dụng một giới từ phù hợp**

Bed, home, hospital, prison, school, university, work

1. Two people were injured in the accident and were taken to hospital.
2. In Britain, children from the age of five have to go.....
3. Mark didn't go out last night. He stayed.....
4. I'll have to hurry. I don't want to be late.....
5. There is a lot of traffic in the morning when everybody is going.....
6. Cathy's mother has just had an operation. She is still.....
7. When Julia leaves school, she wants to study economics.....
8. Bill never gets up before 9 o'clock. It's 8.30 now, so he is still.....
9. If you commit a serious crime, you could be sent.....

**Task 9. Chọn đáp án đúng.**

1. What makes people/the people violent? What causes aggression/the aggression?
2. All books/all the books on the top shelf belong to me.
3. First world war/ the first world war lasted from 1914 until 1918.
4. One of our biggest problems is unemployment/the unemployment.

**Task 10. Điền mạo từ thích hợp để hoàn thành bức thư.**

Hi John,

I arrived in ..... USA last Monday. We left ..... Rome, flew over ..... Alps and made a quick stop in ..... London. There we went shopping in ..... Harrods, visited ..... Tower and enjoyed a sunny afternoon in ..... Hyde Park. On the following day we left for ..... New York. .... time on board wasn't boring as there were two films to watch on ..... monitor. .... people on ..... plane were all ..... Italian. Before we landed at ..... JFK airport, we saw ..... Statue of Liberty, ..... Ellis Island and ..... Empire State Building. .... hotel I stayed in was on ..... corner of ..... 42nd Street and ..... 5th Avenue. I don't like ..... hotels very much, but I didn't have ..... time to rent an apartment.

Please say hello to Peter and Mandy.

Yours,

Peter

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.**

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ bag and \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
2. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.
3. My father reads \_\_\_\_\_ Telegraph newspaper every day.
4. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Sun is shining brightly.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ water in \_\_\_\_\_ bottle is cold.
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ horse.
8. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ glass of water.
9. Close \_\_\_\_\_ door.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Moon is earth's natural satellite.
11. There is \_\_\_\_\_ owl sitting on the tree.
12. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ sky.
13. There is \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella on the table.
14. He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest person.
15. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.

**Exercise 2. Underline the correct articles.**

1. It took an/a hour to come here.
2. We are working on an/a project.
3. A/The Taj Mahal is in New Delhi.
4. Close the/an window please.
5. An/The Mount Everest is the highest mountain.
6. He lives in a/an village.
7. I want to ride a/an horse.

8. Please give me a/the phone.
9. The/A father of Ravi is a great cook.
10. A/The mangoes are ripe.

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles. Put x where the article is not required.**

1. Is this \_\_\_\_ book that you have been looking for?
2. \_\_\_\_ sun rises in \_\_\_\_ east.
3. \_\_\_\_ clouds were not visible in \_\_\_\_ sky.
4. Would you show her \_\_\_\_ coupon you have received for the fair?
5. Please get me \_\_\_\_ umbrella from the shop.
6. We have \_\_\_\_ party tonight at my place.
7. There is \_\_\_\_ problem in this code.
8. There is \_\_\_\_ book called "Think Like a Monk".
9. \_\_\_\_ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
10. Do you have \_\_\_\_ pet?

**Exercise 4. Fill in the correct article (A , AN or THE) where necessary – or leave blank.**

1. \_\_\_\_ modern life is stressful.
2. What's \_\_\_\_ capital of your country?
3. \_\_\_\_ doctor earns more than \_\_\_\_ teacher.
4. Do you know who invented \_\_\_\_ computer?
5. Have you seen \_\_\_\_ newspaper? I can't find it anywhere.
6. Is this \_\_\_\_ first time you've stayed at \_\_\_\_ Hilton?
7. Is \_\_\_\_ Nile or \_\_\_\_ Amazon \_\_\_\_ longest river on \_\_\_\_ earth?
8. Several million visitors \_\_\_\_ year are attracted to \_\_\_\_ ski slopes of \_\_\_\_ Alps.
9. I'll meet you outside \_\_\_\_ post office. I'll be there in \_\_\_\_ quarter of \_\_\_\_ hour.
10. \_\_\_\_ young people tend to think that \_\_\_\_ life was more difficult in \_\_\_\_ past.

**Exercise 5. Choose "an", "a", "the" or Ø.**

1. Anna is looking for \_\_\_\_ place to eat \_\_\_\_ night.
2. Would you pass \_\_\_\_ jar of honey, please?
3. Please turn off \_\_\_\_ air conditioning when you leave \_\_\_\_ office.
4. Are you looking for \_\_\_\_ movie to watch with your boyfriend?
5. My husband's family speaks \_\_\_\_ English.
6. He returned after \_\_\_\_ hour.
7. Your soup is so good. \_\_\_\_ meat is pretty tender.
8. Stella spent a week traveling around \_\_\_\_ Europe.
9. David is on \_\_\_\_ night duty this day.
10. Have you been to \_\_\_\_ Moon?
11. I have \_\_\_\_ cat.
12. Can you turn on \_\_\_\_ air conditioning, please?
13. We will take \_\_\_\_ trip that we have been waiting for a long time.
14. I checked \_\_\_\_ email twice.
15. I've been living in \_\_\_\_ USA for two years.
16. My mom often goes to work in \_\_\_\_ morning.
17. All employees must obey \_\_\_\_ company rules.
18. I saw \_\_\_\_ horrible accident last week.
19. Linda had \_\_\_\_ meal on a yacht.
20. You are \_\_\_\_ apple of my eye.
21. Take your hand off \_\_\_\_ table, please!
22. The employees have \_\_\_\_ new manager called Mr. Jane.
23. The game has come to \_\_\_\_ end.
24. Lisa talked for \_\_\_\_ hour about her school project.
25. I have \_\_\_\_ dinner at 6 p.m.
26. This is \_\_\_\_ university well suited to your talents.
27. Billy went to \_\_\_\_ school to see his children.
28. Hanna attended \_\_\_\_ Victory University.
29. Dennis lived at \_\_\_\_ four houses from the stadium.
30. It was \_\_\_\_ best film I had ever watched.

31. What \_\_\_\_\_ amazing idea Alex had yesterday morning.
32. I'm not very hungry. I had \_\_\_\_\_ big lunch.
33. When dad was ill \_\_\_\_\_ lot of his friends came to home to visit him.
34. Don't stay in that homestay. \_\_\_\_\_ beds there are very unpleasant.
35. I met \_\_\_\_\_ few Japanese tourists when I was in Thailand.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ President USA is from Washington.
37. They studied the geology of \_\_\_\_\_ Gobi Desert.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ boys like playing golf.
39. He is \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.
40. Tommy is in Floria studying for \_\_\_\_\_ RSA.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ rich should do more to help the poor.
42. The motorbike sped away at a hundred km \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
43. Wild horses live in \_\_\_\_\_ Sahara Desert.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ Mekong is a very large river.
45. Will has \_\_\_\_\_ morning job as an office cleaner.
46. That was \_\_\_\_\_ excellent meal!
47. She wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ doctor when she grows up.
48. I really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ book I've just finished reading.
49. Can you ride \_\_\_\_\_ bike?
50. What will happen in \_\_\_\_\_ future?
51. I only have \_\_\_\_\_ limited knowledge of Japanese.
52. What's \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountain in Asia?
53. You're \_\_\_\_\_ fifth person to ask me that question.
54. Anna earns \$100,000 \_\_\_\_\_ year.
55. Is she \_\_\_\_\_ friend of yours ?
56. She lives in a special home for \_\_\_\_\_ elderly.

**Exercise 6. Choose "a, an, the".**

1. Mary has \_\_\_\_\_ older sister who lives in \_\_\_\_\_ city. Mary is planning to visit her sister in \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
2. Yesterday, I went to \_\_\_\_\_ art gallery and saw \_\_\_\_\_ amazing painting. \_\_\_\_\_ artist who created it is quite famous.
3. Can you lend me \_\_\_\_\_ cup of sugar? I promise I'll return it to you in \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
4. My friend is looking for \_\_\_\_\_ new car. He wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_ hybrid car because it's more fuel-efficient.
5. We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ concert this weekend. I heard that \_\_\_\_\_ lead singer of the band is \_\_\_\_\_ incredible performer.
6. This is \_\_\_\_\_ best pizza I've ever had. It's made with \_\_\_\_\_ special sauce that gives it \_\_\_\_\_ unique flavor.
7. I'm thinking of buying \_\_\_\_\_ new laptop. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ advertisement for one that seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ good deal.
8. I read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting article about \_\_\_\_\_ benefits of meditation. It said that practicing meditation can lead to \_\_\_\_\_ improvement in mental health.
9. There's \_\_\_\_\_ small café on \_\_\_\_\_ corner of \_\_\_\_\_ street where they serve \_\_\_\_\_ delicious pastries. I highly recommend trying \_\_\_\_\_ almond croissant.
10. Last night, we watched \_\_\_\_\_ romantic movie. It was \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful story about \_\_\_\_\_ couple who overcame many challenges to be together.

# Liên từ

## I. Các loại liên từ trong tiếng Anh

### 1. Liên từ kết hợp (Coordinating conjunctions)

Liên từ kết hợp được dùng để nối những nhóm từ cùng loại hoặc những mệnh đề ngang hàng.

Các liên từ kết hợp bao gồm:

For (bởi vì)	- Chỉ lí do, mục đích - Đứng ở giữa câu, sau dấu phẩy, đằng sau là mệnh đề Eg: He will surely succeed, for he works hard. <i>Chắc chắn cậu ấy sẽ thành công, vì cậu ấy làm việc chăm chỉ.</i>
And (và)	Mang tính bổ sung Eg: She is a good and loyal wife. <i>Bà ấy là một bà vợ tốt và chung thủy.</i>
Nor (cũng không)	- Dùng trong câu phủ định - Bổ sung ý phủ định cho câu Eg: We can't be there Monday nor Tuesday. <i>Chúng ta không thể ở đó vào thứ Hai hay thứ Ba.</i>
But (nhưng)	Diễn tả sự trái ngược, đối lập Eg: He is intelligent but very lazy. <i>Cậu ấy thông minh nhưng rất lười.</i>
Or (hoặc)	Bổ sung mang tính lựa chọn Eg: We have to work hard, or we will fail the exam. <i>Chúng ta phải học chăm, hoặc là chúng ta sẽ thi trượt.</i>
Yet (nhưng)	Diễn tả sự trái ngược, đối lập Eg: She says she does not love me, yet I still love her. <i>Cô ấy nói không yêu tôi, nhưng tôi vẫn yêu cô ấy.</i>
So (vì vậy)	Biểu thị kết quả, ảnh hưởng của hành động phía trước Eg: The shop was closed, so I didn't get any milk. <i>Cửa hàng đã đóng, vì vậy tôi không mua được chút sữa nào.</i>

### 2. Liên từ tương quan (Correlative conjunctions)

Liên từ tương quan có thể được coi như là cặp liên từ kết hợp. Đó là cặp liên từ đi với nhau, được dùng để liên kết các cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề có chức năng tương đương nhau về mặt ngữ pháp.

Các liên từ tương quan bao gồm:

Both ..... and (vừa .... vừa)	Mang tính lựa chọn kép Eg: They learn both English and French. <i>Họ học cả tiếng Anh và tiếng Pháp.</i>
Not only .... but also (không chỉ .. mà còn)	Mang tính lựa chọn kép Eg: You are not only intelligent but also modest. <i>Bạn không chỉ thông minh mà còn khiêm tốn.</i>
Either ..... or (hoặc ... hoặc)	Mang tính phủ định Eg: I don't have either books or notebooks. <i>Tôi không có sách hay vở ghi.</i>
Neither .... nor (không .. cũng không)	Mang tính phủ định kép Eg: He drinks neither wine nor beer.

	<i>Cậu ấy không uống rượu và bia.</i>
As ..... as (vừa mới .... thì)	Trong câu so sánh ngang bằng Eg: He is as tall as you. <i>Cậu ấy cao bằng bạn.</i>
No sooner .... Than (vừa mới .... thì)	Chỉ áp dụng trong thì hiện tại hoặc quá khứ Eg: No sooner had we started out for California than it started to rain. <i>Ngay khi chúng tôi bắt đầu đến California thì trời bắt đầu mưa.</i>

### 3. Liên từ phụ thuộc (Subordinating conjunctions)

Loại liên từ phụ thuộc nối kết một mệnh đề phụ với một mệnh đề chính, nhằm bổ sung ngữ nghĩa (về thời gian, cách thức, nguyên nhân, điều kiện ....) cho mệnh đề chính.

Các liên từ phụ thuộc bao gồm:

Time Thời gian	Manner Cách thức	Cause Nguyên nhân	Condition Điều kiện	Concession Tương phản
As long as	As	Because	If	Although
After	By	Since	Unless	Though
Before	Though	Therefore	Otherwise	Despite
When	As if	Consequently	.....	Even if
While	As though	So		Even though
Since	Like	As		Whereas
For	With	As a result		.....
Until	.....	.....		
.....				

### Task 1. Chọn đáp án đúng

- Deserts are harsh and dry, \_\_\_\_\_ many plants grow there.  
A. For  
B. So  
C. Yet
- Pat looked at the antique rocker, \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't afford to buy it.  
A. And  
B. But  
C. Or
- Constance might go to the library, \_\_\_\_\_ she might stay home.  
A. But  
B. So  
C. Nor
- Sue jogs every day, \_\_\_\_\_ she wants to stay in shape.  
A. But  
B. Yet  
C. For
- His shoes are worn, \_\_\_\_\_ he has no socks.  
A. For  
B. So

C. Or

**Task 2. Chọn đáp án đúng**

1. Guy is a contractor, \_\_\_\_\_ he knows the construction business.

A. So

B. And

C. But

2. Bill went to work, \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't punch in.

A. Or

B. But

C. So

3. My brother is in the play, \_\_\_\_\_ I want to attend the first performance.

A. Or

B. So

C. For

4. Annette couldn't go, \_\_\_\_\_ she was tired.

A. Nor

B. Yet

C. For

5. Your niece and I went out to lunch, \_\_\_\_\_ we both ordered fish.

A. And

B. Or

C. Yet

**Task 3. Hoàn thành câu bằng cách sử dụng các liên từ kết hợp có trong ngoặc**

1. My car has a radio \_\_\_\_\_ a CD player. (but, or, and)

2. Sharon hates to listen to rap music, \_\_\_\_\_ will she tolerate heavy metal. (but, nor, or)

3. Carol wanted to drive to Colorado, \_\_\_\_\_ Bill insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)

4. Carol wanted to drive to Colorado, \_\_\_\_\_ Bill insisted that they fly. (and, or, but)

5. I have to be on time, \_\_\_\_\_ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late. (and, nor, for)

**Task 4. Hoàn thành câu bằng cách sử dụng các liên từ kết hợp có trong ngoặc**

1. Do you like chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ vanilla ice cream better? (or, nor, and)

2. I have to go to work at six, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm waking up at four. (but, so, yet)

3. I was on time, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone else was late. (so, but, for)

4. Nadia doesn't like to drive, \_\_\_\_\_ she takes the bus everywhere. (but, yet, so)

5. Our trip to the museum was interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ there were several new artifacts on display. (but, for, yet)

**Task 5. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất điền vào chỗ trống ở mỗi câu sau.**

1. He got wet \_\_\_\_\_ he forgot his umbrella.

A. because of

B. because

C. but

D. and

2. He stops working \_\_\_\_\_ heavy raining.

A. in spite of

B. although

C. despite

D. because of

3. They have a lot of difficulties in their life \_\_\_\_\_ their poverty.

A. in spite of

B. although

C. because

D. because of

4. Tom wakes his parents up \_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar very softly.

A. because

B. in spite of

C. because of

D. although

5. Nobody could hear her \_\_\_\_\_ she spoke too quietly.

- A. although
- B. because
- C. because of
- D. in spite of

**Task 6. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất điền vào chỗ trống ở mỗi câu sau.**

1. We decided to leave early \_\_\_\_\_ the party was boring.

- A. although    B. despite
- C. because    D. because of

2. Many people believe him \_\_\_\_\_ he often tells a lie.

- A. because    B. in spite of
- C. although    D. because of

3. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very hard working; she hardly earned enough to feed her family.

- A. In spite of    B. Because
- C. Because of    D. Although

4. \_\_\_\_\_ her absence from class yesterday, she couldn't understand the lesson.

- A. Although    B. In spite of
- C. Because of    D. Because

5. \_\_\_\_\_ her poorness, she feels happy.

- A. Although    B. Because
- C. If    D. In spite of

**Task 7. Điền một liên từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống**

The person that I gave it to was a very good friend of mine at the time. His name was Kaliya (1) \_\_\_\_\_ he came from India. I knew him (2) \_\_\_\_\_ we studied together at a language school in Cambridge.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ we were from different backgrounds and cultures, we got on really well and we had the same sense of humor (4) \_\_\_\_\_ we became very good friends.

The present was a picture that had been painted of the River Cam in Cambridge. It was not so big - maybe around 10 inches by 14 inches, but it was very beautiful. It came in a gold plated frame and the picture had been drawn by a particularly well-known Cambridge artist. It had been signed by this person as well.

It's the first time I have given this person a present, and I guess it's quite different from presents

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ I have given to other people before – I don't recall ever giving someone a picture actually. If I'm buying for family then I'll usually buy clothes or maybe some jewelry if it is a special occasion. Normally when I've bought something for friends it's something more jokey so we can have a laugh about it, nothing that serious.

The reason (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I decided to give this particular gift is because we had spent a lot of time together in Cambridge and we had had some really fun times punting on the River Cam – that's obviously why I thought this was an appropriate present. We used to go punting at least once a week, sometimes a couple of times. On one occasion there was a group of about ten of us that went down there, and we spent the whole day sitting by the river in the sun (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as usual we went on a boat trip together. We all have a lot of photos to remind us of this great day.

So my friend, Kaaliya, is the person that I gave a present to and this was because I felt it would always remind him of the fun times that we had and also of Cambridge.

**Task 8. Mỗi câu sau chứa một lỗi sai, hãy tìm và sửa chúng**

1. Because of feeling very tired, John couldn't sleep.
2. Though Tom was ill, he couldn't take part in his little sister's birthday party.
3. Before she was washing the dishes, her parents came home.
4. "Bring an umbrella with you although it rains", my mom told me.
5. I had to wait for him in front of his house because of 9 p.m.
6. That was the reason when they didn't want to come back to their hometown.
7. I am sure they are going to succeed so their difficulties.

**Task 9. Chọn đáp án đúng.**

1. She's not only beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent.

- a. but also    b. but
- c. however    d. yet

2. I was very tired, \_\_\_\_\_ I determined to walk on to the next village.

- a. therefore    b. however

c. and d. or

3. You can come here either on Monday \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.

a. or b. nor

c. both d. and

4. He had to act immediately; \_\_\_\_\_ he would have been too late.

a. consequently b. nevertheless

c. still d. otherwise

5. They said both he \_\_\_\_\_ I were to come.

a. and b. but

c. or d. so

**Task 10. Chọn đáp án đúng**

1. Bill is in class 12, \_\_\_\_\_ John, who is a year older, is only in class 4.

a. and b. whereas

c. either d. nevertheless

2. You must leave at once, \_\_\_\_\_ you miss the train.

a. however b. yet

c. still d. otherwise

3. You need to get some job retraining. \_\_\_\_\_ it, you risk being laid off.

a. If so b. If not

c. With d. Without

4. Could I have rice \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes, please?

a. but b. but also

c. instead d. instead of

5. \_\_\_\_\_ His denial, we knew that he was guilty.

a. Despite b. In spite

c. Because d. And

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.**

1. A: Would you like to drink a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?

B: Tea, please.

A. and

B. or

C. although

D. but

2. My sister plays volleyball well \_\_\_\_\_ I do not.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. although

3. Most people like watching comedy \_\_\_\_\_ it's very interesting.

A. because

B. so

C. although

D. but

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Minh likes sport programmes, he watches this animal programme with his family.

A. Because

B. Although

C. and

D. but

5. The film is very interesting. It's both moving \_\_\_\_\_ funny.

A. and

B. or

C. although

D. but

6. I have to go out \_\_\_\_\_ I meet my pen pal today.

A. but

B. so

C. because

D. or

7. We decide to stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ it's raining heavily.

A. though

B. so

C. because

D. but

8. \_\_\_\_\_ she knows that watching too much TV is a bad habit, she still watches TV usually.

A. Because

B. Although

C. or

D. but

**Exercise 2. Fill in each blank with one of the conjunctions "and/ or/ but/ so/ because/ although" to complete the sentences.**

1. Is her child a boy \_\_\_\_\_ a girl?

2. I forgot to bring the map, \_\_\_\_\_ I got lost.

3. He failed the examination \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't study hard.

4. Lien won the match \_\_\_\_\_ she was injured.

5. My new classmate is quite friendly \_\_\_\_\_ sociable.

6. I don't like watching films on TV \_\_\_\_\_ I like watching them at the cinema.

7. She likes watching cartoons \_\_\_\_\_ they are colorful and funny.

8. He helps his friends a lot \_\_\_\_\_ he is very busy.

9. Lan sings very well \_\_\_\_\_ she cannot sing in front of many people.

10. The movie was very boring \_\_\_\_\_ we went out to go shopping.

**Exercise 3. Choose the best answer.**

1. I'd love to stay (so /and / but) I have to catch my bus.

2. His hot chocolate was too hot (so / and / but) he put some cold milk in it.

3. (Or/ Although/ Because) we had an umbrella, we got extremely wet.

4. I only passed my exam (because / but / although) you helped me.

5. They were hungry (but / because / so) they made some sandwiches.

6. We can go to the pool (and / but / or) we can go horse-riding, whichever you prefer.

7. She didn't want him to see her (and / so / although) she hid behind a plant.

8. He's in the town centre (so / because / but) he wants to look for shoes.

9. I'm definitely coming tonight, (or / because / although) I could be a bit late.

10. We can go to the shop before we go to Clare's house (and / or / so) go to Clare's house first to see if she needs anything. What do you think?

**Exercise 4. Rewrite the sentence using the given words.**

1. He was lazy, so he got a bad mark. (because)

2. It rained hard yesterday. I went to school on time. (although)

3. Daisy has to do her homework. She is very tired. (Although)

4. I am interested in the history of television, so I've read a lot of books about it. (because)

5. We tried our best to play well. We didn't win the match. (although)

**Exercise 5. Make the sentences using a conjunction: but; and; or; so.**

1. We know him. We know his friends.

2. The coat was soft. The coat was warm.

3. It is stupid to do that. It is quite unnecessary.

4. I wanted to go. He wanted to stay.

5. Your arguments are strong. They don't convince me.

6. You can go there by bus. You can go there by train.

7. I was feeling tired. I went to bed when I got home.

**Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer.**

1. He got wet \_\_\_\_\_ he forgot his umbrella.

A. because of

B. because

C. but

D. and

2. He stops working \_\_\_\_\_ heavy raining.  
A. in spite of  
B. although  
C. despite  
D. because of
3. They have a lot of difficulties in their life \_\_\_\_\_ their poverty.  
A. in spite of  
B. although  
C. because  
D. because of
4. Tom wakes his parents up \_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar very softly.  
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8. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very hard-working, she hardly earned enough to feed her family.  
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C. Because of  
D. Although
9. \_\_\_\_\_ her absence from class yesterday, she couldn't understand the lesson.  
A. Although  
B. In spite of  
C. Because of  
D. Because
10. \_\_\_\_\_ her poorness, she feels happy.  
A. Although  
B. Because  
C. If  
D. In spite of

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.**

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So my friend, Kaaliya, is the person that I gave a present to and this was because I felt it would always remind him of the fun times that we had and also of Cambridge.

**Exercise 8. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. Because of feeling very tired, John couldn't sleep.
2. Though Tom was ill, he couldn't take part in his little sister's birthday party.
3. Before she was washing the dishes, her parents came home.
4. "Bring an umbrella with you although it rains", my mom told me.
5. I had to wait for him in front of his house because of 9 p.m.
6. That was the reason when they didn't want to come back to their hometown.
7. I am sure they are going to succeed so their difficulties.

**Exercise 9. Choose the correct answer.**

1. She couldn't attend the party \_\_\_\_\_ she had a prior commitment.  
A. because  
B. and  
C. but  
D. so
2. He was both tired \_\_\_\_\_ hungry after the long journey.  
A. and  
B. or  
C. but  
D. because
3. We'll go out for dinner tonight \_\_\_\_\_ my meeting ends early.  
A. because  
B. if  
C. so  
D. but
4. Sarah won't go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ her friends are going with her.  
A. despite  
B. unless  
C. because  
D. but
5. Mark forgot his umbrella at home, \_\_\_\_\_ he got completely soaked in the rain.  
A. if  
B. but  
C. because  
D. so
6. Would you talk about the last homework \_\_\_\_\_ discuss the next exam in our next meeting?  
A. or  
B. so  
C. yet  
D. and
7. John wanted to go to the concert; \_\_\_\_\_, he couldn't get a ticket.  
A. but  
B. although  
C. however  
D. and
8. \_\_\_\_\_ he was tired, he stayed up late to finish his project.  
A. If

B. Although

C. Because

D. However

9. You can choose \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate cake \_\_\_\_\_ vanilla cake for dessert.

A. and – but

B. either – or

C. so – but

D. neither – or

10. Nick will come to the party \_\_\_\_\_ he finishes his work.

A. so

B. once

C. because

D. or

11. He didn't go to the concert \_\_\_\_\_ he had already seen the band perform.

A. but

B. unless

C. because

D. if