# Viết thư

Dear Tommy,

It is so great to get the letter from you. I really hope that everything is going well with you. I am writing to describe ……………………………………….

It is time for me to stop writing now. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

May

# Viết lại câu

## I. Past simple -> Present perfect.

1. My uncle last painted his house last year.

* My uncle has not painted his house since last year.

2. They last visited me 5 years ago.

* They have not visited me for 5 years.

3. Mary last took some pictures when she was on holiday last year.

* Mary has not taken some pictures since she was on holiday last year.

4. My children last ate ice cream last summer.

* My children have not eaten ice cream since last summer.

*5. The last time my sister bought some clothes was 9 months ago.(k vào câu này)*

* *My sister has not bought some clothes for 9 months*.

6. He last wrote to his parents 6 months ago.

* He has not written to his parents for 6 months.

7. They last had a holiday abroad in 2019.

* They have not had a holiday abroad since 2019.

8. Janet started playing the piano when she was in grade 5.

* Janet has played the piano since she was in grade 5.

9. These workers began working in that factory in 2001.

* These workers have worked in that factory since 2001.

10. My friends began studying English 15 years ago.

* My friends have studied English for 15 years.

## II. Comparison.

1. No student in the class is as smart as Bill.

* Bill is the smartest in the class

1. The countryside is more peaceful than the city.

* The city is not as peaceful as the countryside.

1. The seats at the front are more expensive than the seats at the back.

* The seats at the back are not as expensive as the seats at the front.

1. No city in Britain is as exciting as Liverpool.

* Liverpool is the most exciting city in Britain.

1. Speaking Japanese is easier than writing Japanese.

* Writing Japanese is not as easy as Speaking Japanese.

1. Travelling by plane is more comfortable than by train.

* Travelling by train is not as comfortable as travelling by plane.

1. The countryside is not as noisy as the city.

* The city is noisier than the countryside.

1. Many people say that no city in the world is as romantic as Venice.

* Many people say that Venice is the most romantic city in the world.

1. No place on the Earth is as cold as Antarctica.

* Antarctica is the coldest place on the Earth.

1. Central Park in New York is bigger than Hyde Park in London.

* Hyde Park in London is not as big as Central Park in New York.

## III. Relative clauses. (Combine sentences using WHO, WHICH & WHERE)

1. He worked for a woman. She used to be an artist.

* He worked for a woman **who** used to be an artist.

1. They called a doctor. He lived nearby.

* They called a doctor **who** lived nearby.

1. I wrote an email to my sister. She lives in Italy.

* I wrote an email to my sister **who** lives in Italy

1. The police officer has just arrested a man. He robbed the bank.

* The police officer has just arrested a man **who** robbed the bank.

1. We broke a car. It belonged to my uncle.

* We broke a car **which** belonged to my uncle.

1. Nam loves books. They have happy endings.

* Nam loves books **which** have happy endings.

1. I first learned English from a book. I’ve just reread it.

* I first learned English from a book **which** I’ve just reread.

1. She opened the cupboard. She kept her best glasses in there.

* She opened the cupboard **where** she kept her best glasses.

1. This is a very old house. General Giap lived here.

* This is a very old house **where** General Giap lived.

1. There’s a great new bookshop in town. You can buy all the latest magazines there.

* There’s a great new bookshop in town **where** you can buy all the latest magazines.

## IV.1 First conditional.

1. I’ll be very disappointed unless he passes his exam.

* If he doesn’t pass his exam, I’ll be very disappointed.

1. They won’t let her into the concert if she doesn’t have a ticket.

* Unless she has a ticket, they won’t let her into the concert.

1. If she doesn’t water these plants, they will die.

* Unless she waters these plants, they will die.

1. I won’t be able to do any work if I don’t have a quiet room.

* Unless I have a quiet room, I won’t be able to do any work.

1. If you don’t stop smoking, you will be seriously ill.

* Unless you stop smoking, you will be seriously ill.

1. She won’t agree to that unless you accept her suggestion.

* If you don’t accept her suggestion, she won’t agree to that.

1. If she doesn’t pay up, we’re going to be in real trouble.

* Unless she pays up, we’re going to be in real trouble.

1. If it doesn’t rain this August, there will be water shortages.

* Unless it rains this August, there will be water shortages.

1. Unless it stops raining, we will not have a picnic.

* If it doesn’t stop raining, we will not have a picnic.

1. Unless you start now, you will not reach there in time.

* If you don’t start now, you will not reach there in time.

## IV.2. Rewrite the sentences with the second conditional. *(sd đk loại 2 chuyển đổi câu có 2 mệnh đề -> câu có nghĩa trái ngược).*

1. I can’t take you to the airport because I don’t have a car.

* If I had a car, I could take you to the airport.

1. I have a headache. I can’t go swimming.

* If I didn’t have a headache, I could go swimming.

1. We don’t take a holiday this year because we haven’t got any money.

* If we got some money, we would take a holiday this year.

1. We don’t live in a big house. We can’t invite friends to stay.

* If we lived in a big house, we could invite friends to stay.

1. Kevin doesn’t get good grades because he doesn’t study much.

* If Kevin studied much, he would get good grades.

1. Francis works very hard. He doesn’t have time to spend with his family.

* If Francis didn’t work very hard, he would have time to spend with his family.

1. Andrea doesn’t pay attention in class. Then she doesn’t understand the homework.

* If Andrea paid attention in class, she would understand the homework.

1. Johnny’s mom often gets angry with Johnny because he doesn’t pick up his toys.

* If Johnny picked up his toys, his mom wouldn’t get angry with him.

1. Ben drives too fast so he gets a lot of speeding tickets.

* If Ben didn’t drive too fast, he wouldn’t get a lot of speeding tickets.

1. Andrew coughs a lot because he smokes.

* If Andrew didn’t smoke, he wouldn’t cough a lot.

## V. Direct speech -> Reported speech.

1. Jane said, “I want to study medicine, father.”

* Jane said to his father that he wanted to study medicine.

1. “I studied music for five years.” Alex said.

* Alex said that he had studied music for five years.

1. “I’ve been to Shanghai.” She said.

* She said that she had been to Shanghai.

1. “We can help you.” John said.

* John said that they could help me.

1. He said to me, “I saw your friend at the cinema yesterday.”

* He said to me that he had seen my friend at the cinema the day before.

1. Mr West said, “I am very tired”.

* Mr West said that he was very tired.

1. He said, “I am flying to Rome tomorrow.”

* He said that he was flying to Rome the next day.

1. George said, “I have lived in this village all my life.”

* George said that he had lived in that village all his life.

1. Peter said to me “I can’t go out with you because I am not feeling well”

* Peter said to me that he couldn’t go out with me because he wasn’t feeling well.

1. Helen said to me, “I hope you have enjoyed yourself”.

* Helen said to me that she hoped I had enjoyed myself.

## VI. Modal Verbs: Rewrite the following sentences using Must(n’t), Should(n’t) and forms of Have to.

1. Why was it necessary for you to go to school last Saturday?

* Why did you have to go to school last Saturday.

1. I don’t think it’s a good idea for you to spend too much time playing games.

* You shouldn’t spend too much time playing games.

1. It’s necessary for the children to wear a uniform.

* The children have to wear a uniform.

1. I think it would be a good idea to say sorry to your parents.

* You should say sorry to your parents.

1. It is not a good idea for you to drink so much coffee.

* You shouldn’t drink so much coffee.

1. It is not necessary for him to apologize. He was absolutely right.

* He doesn’t have to apologize. He was absolutely right.

1. It is necessary for us to give him our answer today or we’ll lose out on the contract.

* We have to give him our answer today or we’ll lose out on the contract.

1. It’s a good idea for you to go and lie down.

* You should go and lie down.

1. It’s not necessary for you to learn all the new words.

* You don’t have to learn all the new words.

1. Is it necessary for you to attend every English lesson?

* Do you have to attend every English lesson?

1. It would be a good idea if Harry took a holiday.

* Harry should take a holiday. (should + Vo => took chuyển thành take)

1. It’s not a good idea to leave a child unsupervised.

* You shouldn’t leave a child unsupervised.

1. It is necessary to register in advance to take the course.

* You have to register in advance to take the course.

1. It is not necessary to read all those books.

* You don’t have to read all those books.

1. I think she needs to spend more time with you.

* She should spend more time with you.

## VII. Although <-> Despite/In spite of

1. Although she is beautiful, everybody hates her.

* In spite of the fact that she is beautiful, everybody hates her.

1. Jane rarely sees Alan although they are neighbors.

* In spite of the fact that they are neighbors, Jane rarely sees Alan.

1. Kate did not do well in the exam in spite of working very hard.

* Although Kate worked very hard, he did not do well in the exam.

1. Although I was very hungry, I couldn’t eat.

* In spite of the fact that I was very hungry, I couldn’t eat.

1. In spite of the difficulty, they managed to solve the math problem.

* Although the math problem was difficult, they managed to solve it.

1. She decided to go abroad for a year in spite of loving her boyfriend very much.

* Although she loved her boyfriend very much, she decided to go abroad for a year.

1. Although it was cold, Marie didn’t put on her coat.

* In spite of the fact that it was cold, Marie didn’t put on her coat.

1. Clare did the work in spite of being ill.

* Although Clare was ill, she did the work.

1. Although the weather was bad, we enjoyed our trip.

* In spite of the fact that the weather was bad, we enjoyed our trip.

1. The children slept well in spite of the noise.

* Although it was noisy, the children slept well.