

- B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ live) in a friend's house at the moment. Luckily \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ find) a place of my own now, but I can't move in until next week.
17. A: What did Angela say to you?  
 B: She asked me how to use a computer. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/ never/ use) it before, so \_\_\_\_\_ (she/ not/ know) what to do.
18. A: Is this your CD?  
 B: No, it isn't mine. \_\_\_\_\_ (I think) \_\_\_\_\_ (it/ belong) to Peter.
19. A: Why can't you wash your dirty plates sometimes? \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ leave) them in the sink most of the time.  
 B: OK, sorry. The last few weeks \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ have) so little time. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ rush) around all the time.
20. A: I've decided to try and learn a foreign language.  
 B: Have you? Which language \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ learn)?  
 A: Spanish.  
 B: When \_\_\_\_\_ (the Spanish course/ start)?  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (it/ start) next week.  
 B: That's great. I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ enjoy) it.  
 A: I hope so. But I think \_\_\_\_\_ (it/ be) quite difficult.
21. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ have) a party next Saturday. Can you come?  
 B: On Saturday? I'm not sure. Some friends of mine \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to stay with me next week but I think \_\_\_\_\_ (they/ go) by Saturday. But if \_\_\_\_\_ (they/ be) still here, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ not/ be) able to come to the party.  
 A: OK. Well, tell me as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ know)  
 B: Right. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/ phone) you during the week.

#### **XXV. Choose the correct answer.**

1. It was a boring weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
 a. I won't do      b. I don't do      c. I didn't do      d. I'm not doing
2. I'm busy at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer.  
 a. I work      b. I'm work      c. I'm working      d. I worked
3. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to the question.  
 a. is know      b. know      c. is knowing      d. knows
4. I think I'll buy this shoes. \_\_\_\_\_ really well.  
 a. They fit      b. They have fit      c. They're fitting      d. They were fitting
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the car?  
 a. did you park      b. have you parked      c. parked you      d. you parked
6. At nine o'clock yesterday morning we \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus.  
 a. wait      b. is waiting      c. was waiting      d. were waiting
7. When I looked round the door, the baby \_\_\_\_\_ quietly.  
 a. is sleeping      b. slept      c. was sleeping      d. were sleeping
8. Here's my report. \_\_\_\_\_ it at last.  
 a. I finish      b. I finished      c. I'd finished      d. I've finished
9. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ on the sun for its heat and light.

- a. is depended      b. depends      c. is depending      d. has depended
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Ireland for our holiday last year.  
a. go      b. are going      c. have gone      d. went
11. Robert \_\_\_\_\_ ill for three weeks. He's still in hospital.  
a. had been      b. has been      c. is      d. was
12. My arms are aching now because \_\_\_\_\_ since two o'clock.  
a. I'm swimming      b. I swam      c. I swim      d. I've been swimming
13. I'm very tired. \_\_\_\_\_ over four hundred miles today.  
a. I drive      b. I'm driving      c. I've been driving      d. I've driven
14. When Martin \_\_\_\_\_ the car, he took it out for a drive.  
a. had repaired      b. has repaired      c. repaired      d. was repairing
15. Janet was out of breath because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. she'd been running      b. she ran      c. she's been running      d. she's run
16. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ here to help you.  
a. be      b. will be      c. am going to be      d. won't be
17. Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ meet us at the airport tonight.  
a. are      b. are going to      c. go to      d. will be to
18. \_\_\_\_\_ a party next Saturday. We've sent out the invitation.  
a. We had      b. We have      c. We'll have      d. We're having
19. I'll tell Anna all the news when \_\_\_\_\_. her.  
a. I'll see      b. I'm going to see      c. I see      d. I'm seeing
20. At this time tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ over the Atlantic.  
a. we're flying      b. we'll be flying      c. we'll fly      d. we're to fly
21. Where's Robert? \_\_\_\_\_ a shower?  
a. Does he have      b. Has he      c. Has he got      d. Is he having
22. Your birthday party was the last time \_\_\_\_\_. myself.  
a. I've really enjoyed      b. I really enjoyed      c. I'd really enjoyed      d. I really enjoy
23. \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.  
a. I'm not working      b. I don't work      c. I won't work      d. I'm not going to work
24. It's two years \_\_\_\_\_. Joe.  
a. that I don't see      b. that I haven't seen      c. since I didn't see      d. since I saw
25. Linda has lost her passport again. It's the second time this \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. has happened      b. happens      c. happened      d. had happened

## SỰ PHỐI HỢP THÌ (THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

Một câu có thể bao gồm một mệnh đề chính (main clause) và một hoặc nhiều mệnh đề phụ (subordinate clause). Khi trong câu có từ hai mệnh đề trở lên, thì các động từ phải có sự phối hợp về thì.

### I. Sự phối hợp của các động từ trong mệnh đề chính (Main clause) và mệnh đề phụ (Subordinate clause)

MAIN CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE	
Present simple Future simple	Present simple Present progressive Present perfect Future simple am/ is/ are + going to + V (bare-inf.) Past simple ( <i>có thời gian xác định ở quá khứ</i> )	Present tenses
Past simple	Past simple Past perfect Past progressive Future in the past (would + bare-inf.) was/ were + going to + V (bare-inf.) Present simple ( <i>diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên, hoặc một thói quen ở hiện tại</i> )	Past tenses
Present perfect	Present simple	
Past perfect	Past simple	

Ex: I work so hard that I am always tired.

(Tôi làm việc vất vả đến nỗi tôi luôn cảm thấy mệt mỏi.)

She will think that I have taken her book.

(Cô ta sẽ nghĩ rằng tôi đã lấy cuốn sách của cô ta.)

Tom promises that he will visit me again.

(Tom hứa rằng anh ấy sẽ đến thăm tôi lần nữa.)

He says that he is going to eat it. (Anh ta nói rằng anh ta sẽ ăn nó.)

She says she was born in 1980. (Cô ấy nói cô ấy sinh năm 1980.)

We knew that the bridge was unsafe.

(Chúng tôi đã biết rằng cây cầu này không an toàn.)

I thought that she was cooking then.

(Lúc đó tôi cứ nghĩ là cô ta đang nấu ăn.)

He saw that he had made a mistake.

(Anh ta nhận ra rằng anh ta đã lầm.)

We thought that it would rain. (Chúng tôi đã nghĩ rằng trời sẽ mưa.)

My teacher said that the moon circles the earth every 28 days.

(Giáo viên của tôi đã nói rằng mặt trăng xoay quanh trái đất mỗi vòng 28 ngày.)

I have forgotten what he looks like.

(Tôi đã quên anh ta trông như thế nào.)

They had done all that was necessary.

(Họ đã làm tất cả những điều cần làm.)

## II. Sự phối hợp của các động từ trong mệnh đề chính (Main clause) và mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (Adverbial clause of time)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian thường được bắt đầu bằng các liên từ chỉ thời gian như: when, while, whenever, as, before, after, as soon as, till / until, just as, since, no sooner... than, hardly... when, as long as, once, by the time, .v.v.

Cách phối hợp thì trong câu có mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian

MAIN CLAUSE	ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME
Present tenses	Present tenses
Past tenses	Past tenses
Future tenses	Present tenses

1. Present tenses: Tất cả các thì hiện tại (tùy theo ngữ cảnh của câu).

Ex: He never **goes** home before he **has finished** his work.

(Anh ta không bao giờ về nhà trước khi làm xong công việc.)

I often **read** a newspaper while I **am waiting** for the bus.

(Tôi thường đọc báo trong khi đợi xe buýt.)

Wait here until I **come** back. (Hãy đợi ở đây cho đến khi tôi trở lại.)

I'm starting a job in sale after I **finish/ have finished** college.

(Tôi sẽ bắt đầu công việc kinh doanh sau khi học xong cao đẳng.)

2. Past tenses: Tất cả các thì quá khứ (tùy theo ngữ cảnh).

Ex: It **was raining** hard when I **got** there.

(Khi tôi đến đó trời đang mưa rất to.)

They **arrived** at the station after the train **had left**.

(Họ đến nhà ga sau khi xe lửa đã rời ga.)

He **slammed** the door as he **went** out.

(Khi anh ta đi ra, anh ta đóng sầm cửa lại.)

He **had** no sooner **arrived** than he **was asked** to leave again.

(Anh ta vừa đến lại được yêu cầu phải lên đường ngay.)

Would you **follow** me wherever I **went**?

(Em hãy đi theo anh đến bất cứ nơi nào nhé?)

By the time I **arrived**, they **had** already **left**.

(Lúc tôi đến họ đã đi rồi.)

3. Future tenses: Tất cả các thì tương lai (tùy theo ngữ cảnh).

Ex: We **will give** you a call as soon as we **arrive/ have arrived**.

(Chúng tôi sẽ gọi điện cho anh ngay khi chúng tôi đến.)

After she **graduates**, she **will get** a job.

(Sau khi tốt nghiệp cô ấy sẽ đi làm.)

By the time he **comes**, we **will have** already **left**.

(Lúc anh ta đến thì chúng ta sẽ đã đi rồi.)

On Sunday I **will be lying** on the beach while you **are studying**.

(Và Chủ Nhật sau khi bạn đang học thì tôi đang nằm trên bãi biển.)

### ★ Lưu ý:

- Không dùng các thì tương lai (Future Tenses) trong các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, thì Simple Future được thay bằng Simple Present; thì Future Perfect hoặc Future Perfect Continuous được thay bằng thì Present Perfect hoặc Present Perfect Continuous.
- Trong trường hợp dùng liên từ *since* phải lưu ý:
  - + Động từ trong mệnh đề chính thường được chia ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành (present perfect) hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (present perfect progressive), động từ trong mệnh đề phụ có *since* thường được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn (past simple).

**S + V (present perfect/ present perfect pro.) + since + S + V (past simple)**

Ex: We **haven't seen** her since she **left** school.

(Chúng tôi không gặp cô ta từ khi cô ta rời trường.)

She **has been playing** tennis since she **was** eight. (Cô ta chơi quần vợt từ năm lên tám.)

## ► EXERCISES

### I. Supply the correct verb form.

1. He thinks that it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tonight.
2. She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married soon.
3. Bill said that he \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his bicycle.
4. He knew that I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) the following week.
5. I was taught that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bigger than the moon.
6. The boy knew that an hour \_\_\_\_\_ (have) sixty minutes.
7. I didn't know what time it \_\_\_\_\_ (be), so I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the radio.
8. I wondered whether I \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the door or not.
9. They hoped that they \_\_\_\_\_ (end) soon.
10. This is the house that Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (build) three years ago.
11. He is saving his money so that he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a long vacation.
12. I see that Henry \_\_\_\_\_ (write) his composition now.
13. The students had thought that the test \_\_\_\_\_ (be) rather difficult.
14. They have found that the road \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very long.
15. I saw that I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a mistake.
16. We find that we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a wrong way.
17. I want to know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here.
18. I didn't know who \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him.
19. Do you hear what she \_\_\_\_\_ (just, say)?
20. They believed that the police \_\_\_\_\_ (capture) the thief soon.
21. I wonder what changes the new president \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce).
22. Mrs Smith complains that her neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ (make) too much noise.
23. Tom promised he \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) it again.
24. Miss White swears that she \_\_\_\_\_ (never see) that man before.
25. She has told me her name \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Mary.

### II. Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I see that Tom (writes/ is writing) his composition.
2. He says that he (looks/ will look) for a job next week.

3. They think he (was/ would be) here last night.
4. He tells us that he (was/ has been) to the mountains before.
5. I hoped that he (will be/ would be) able to attend.
6. He wants to do it before his father (will come/ comes).
7. People have said that the sun (rise) in the East.
8. He says he (does/ will do) it some time.
9. He asked the guard what time the train usually (starts/ started).
10. He told me in the morning that he (is going/ was going) with us the following day.
11. He says that he (finished/ will finish) the project by May.
12. I realized that they (are/ were) older than they looked.
13. I hear that Kate (accepted/ has accepted) a new position.
14. They told me they (have never seen/ had never seen) her before.
15. We know that you (move/ will move) to France next year.
16. In Britain, the weather is very varied. People (never know/ have never known) what it (is/ will be) like the next day.
17. He (is/ had been) ill for a long time before he died.
18. She didn't tell me the reason why she (didn't come/ hadn't come) to school the day before.
19. I had no map, that's why I (got/ get) lost.
20. I hope it (does not rain/ will not rain) when we start early tomorrow.

### **III. Complete these sentences, using the future simple or the present simple of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) you when I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home from work.
2. I want to see Margaret before she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
3. We're going on holiday tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you all about it when we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back.
4. Brian looks very different now. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him again, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ recognize) him.
5. We must do something soon before it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too late.
6. I don't want to go out without you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) until you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready.
7. Sue has applied for the job but she isn't very well qualified for it. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it.
8. I'd like to play tennis tomorrow if the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice.
9. I'm going out now. If anybody \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me while I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out, can you take a message?
10. It's raining hard. We \_\_\_\_\_ (get) wet if we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out. As soon as it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) raining, we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

### **IV. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. While Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV last night, Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper.
2. They'll have stopped serving meals by the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the restaurant.
3. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all this work, I'll go for a walk.
4. She got a job after she \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate).
5. I had a cup of tea before I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for work.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late to work three times since my watch \_\_\_\_\_ (break).

7. Mohammad \_\_\_\_\_ (never/ hear) about Halloween before he came to the U.S.
8. As Pauline \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of bed, she fell over.
9. The village \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no electricity until a new generator is installed.
10. By the time I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the room, I had turned off the lights.
11. The first time I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to New York, I saw a ballet.
12. Have a good time when you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris next week.
13. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) Sandy's birthday card, I cut my finger.
14. David \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ be) able to work since he \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his leg.
15. By the time he comes, we \_\_\_\_\_ (already/ leave).
16. When Sandra found the letter, someone \_\_\_\_\_ (already/ open) it.
17. Whenever I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her, I say hello.
18. I will never speak to him again as long as I \_\_\_\_\_ (live).
19. As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the tornado, we ran to the basement of the town hall.
20. We're going to tidy after everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (go).
21. Trevor tried to fix the shelves while Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out shopping.
22. By the time we got to the party, most of the other guests \_\_\_\_\_ (go).
23. You have to wait until the light \_\_\_\_\_ (change) to green.
24. As soon as the other passengers get on the bus, we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).
25. After the old man \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) unwell for some time, he died.

**V. Use the words in brackets, make logical connections between the ideas in column A with the ideas in column B. Punctuate carefully and pay attention to verb tenses.**

- Example: 1. As soon as our taxi gets here, we can leave.  
 2. I turned off the TV before I left the room.

**A**

1. Our taxi will get here. (as soon as)
2. I turned off the TV. (before)
3. I parachuted from a plane. (the first time)
4. My boss stormed into my office. (while)
5. Ceylon had been independent for 24 years. (after)
6. Jack fell off his bicycle. (since)
7. Ms Johnson will return your call. (as soon as)
8. John will learn how to use a computer. (once)
9. I won't return this book to the library. (until)
10. Sue dropped a carton of eggs. (as)
11. Anna will go to class. (the next time)
12. The flooding river raced down the valley. (when)
13. The rice will be done. (just as soon as)
14. When I go to bed at night, I like to read. (until)
15. I must get to the post office. (before)

**B**

- a. She was leaving the store.
- b. It destroyed everything in its path.
- c. We can leave.
- d. I get sleepy.
- e. I left the room.
- f. Its name was changed to Sri Lanka.
- g. We can eat.
- h. She'll have some free time.
- i. I'll finish my research project.
- j. I was both terrified and exhilarated.
- k. I was talking on the phone to an important client.
- l. It closes.
- m. He'll be able to work more efficiently.
- n. He's had to use crutches to walk.
- o. She'll remember to take her grammar book.

## **VI. Choose the correct answer.**

1. As soon as Martina saw the fire, she \_\_\_\_\_ the fire department.  
a. was telephoning b. telephoned c. had telephoned d. has telephoned
2. Before Jennifer won the lottery, she \_\_\_\_\_ any kind of contest.  
a. hasn't entered b. doesn't enter c. wasn't entering d. hadn't entered
3. Every time Prakash sees a movie made in India, he \_\_\_\_\_ homesick.  
a. will have felt b. felt c. feels d. is feeling
4. Since I left Venezuela six years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit friends and family several times.  
a. return b. will have returned c. am returning d. have returned
5. While he was washing his new car, Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ a small dent in the rear fender.  
a. has discovered b. was discovering c. is discovering d. discovered
6. Yesterday while I was attending a sales meeting, Matthew \_\_\_\_\_ on the company's annual report.  
a. was working b. had been working c. has worked d. works
7. After the horse threw her to the ground for the third time, Jennifer picked herself up and said, "I \_\_\_\_\_ on another as long as I live."  
a. never ride b. have never ridden c. will never ride d. do not ride
8. Ever since Maurice arrived, he \_\_\_\_\_ quietly in the corner. Is something wrong?  
a. sat b. has been sitting c. had been sitting d. will have sat
9. After Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty minutes, she began to feel tired.  
a. jogging b. had been jogging c. has been jogging d. has jogged
10. Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ since you got home from football practice?  
a. have you eaten b. will you eat c. are you eating d. do you eat
11. By the time the young birds \_\_\_\_\_ the nest for food, they will have learned how to fly.  
a. will leave b. will have left c. are leaving d. leave
12. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens, the weather was hot and humid.  
a. had been b. was c. am d. will have been
13. After Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.  
a. will finish b. will have finished c. finishes d. is finishing
14. By the time I go to bed tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ my work for the day.  
a. will finish b. have finished c. will have finished d. finish
15. When my parents \_\_\_\_\_ for a visit tomorrow, they will see our new baby for the first time.  
a. will arrive b. arrived c. will have arrived d. arrive
16. Susan looked down to discover a snake at her feet. When she saw it, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. was screaming b. had screamed c. screamed d. screams
17. By the time Alfonso finally graduated from high school, he \_\_\_\_\_ seven different schools because his parents moved frequently.  
a. attended b. was attending c. had attended d. had been attending
18. Until you learn to relax more, you \_\_\_\_\_ your ability to speak English.  
a. haven't improved b. aren't improving c. don't improve d. won't improve
19. I borrowed four books on gardening the last time I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. go b. went c. had gone d. have gone

20. Before I started the car, all of the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ their seat belts.  
 a. will buckle      b. had buckled      c. buckle      d. have buckled
21. It seems that whenever I travel abroad, I \_\_\_\_\_ to take something I need.  
 a. forgot      b. am forgetting      c. forget      d. had forgotten
22. When I see the doctor this afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_ him to look at my throat.  
 a. will have asked      b. asked      c. will ask      d. ask
23. After ancient Greek athletes won a race in the Olympics, they \_\_\_\_\_ a simple crown of olive leaves.  
 a. were receiving      b. had received      c. received      d. have received
24. After the race \_\_\_\_\_, the celebration began.  
 a. had been won      b. is won      c. will be won      d. has been won
25. I'll return Bob's pen to him the next time I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
 a. will have seen      b. will see      c. see      d. have seen
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ all of the questions correctly since I began this grammar exercise on verb tenses.  
 a. am answering      b. answered      c. answer      d. have answered
27. A small stone struck the windshield while we \_\_\_\_\_ down the gravel road.  
 a. drive      b. were driving      c. had driven      d. had been driving
28. When you \_\_\_\_\_ in London again, you must come and see us.  
 a. will be      b. will being      c. are      d. have been
29. As soon as Laura \_\_\_\_\_ the house, it started to rain.  
 a. had been leaving      b. had left      c. was leaving      d. left
30. Andy \_\_\_\_\_ out of the restaurant when he \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny.  
 a. came/ saw      b. is coming/ saw      c. came/ was seeing      d. was coming/had seen

#### **VII. Complete each of the following sentences with an adverbial clause of time.**

1. Don't say anything while \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. We will leave as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. They had already left by the time \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. You have to wait until \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I've known her since \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. What are you going to do after \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. We were having dinner when \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. I think of you whenever \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. She sprained her ankle while \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. The phone rang shortly after \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### **VIII. Read the conversation. Write the correct answer in each space.**

A : Where's Sonia? I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ her lately.

B : She (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

A : Oh? What (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from?

B : She (4) \_\_\_\_\_ her back while she (5) \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball last week in the game against South City College.

A : What happened? How (6) \_\_\_\_\_ her back?

B : She (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to spike a ball when she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with another player and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground. She (10) \_\_\_\_\_ hard and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ her back.

A : Gosh, that's too bad. I'm sorry to hear that. How's she doing?

B : Well, she's pretty uncomfortable. She (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a special brace on her back for the last five days. Needless to say, she (13) \_\_\_\_\_ able to play volleyball since her injury. She probably (14) \_\_\_\_\_ able to play again for at least a month.

A : (15) \_\_\_\_\_ her to play in the national tournament at the end of the summer?

B : She (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the brace on her back for more than seven weeks by then, so I think he will.

A : I hope so.

- |                              |                  |                           |                      |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. didn't see             | b. haven't seen  | c. am not see             | d. hadn't seen       |
| 2. a. is recuperating        | b. recuperated   | c. recuperates            | d. has recuperated   |
| 3. a. did she recuperate     |                  | b. has she recuperated    |                      |
| c. is she recuperating       |                  | d. does she recuperate    |                      |
| 4. a. has hurt               | b. was hurting   | c. hurt                   | d. hurts             |
| 5. a. was playing            | b. is playing    | c. has been playing       | d. played            |
| 6. a. has she hurt           | b. does she hurt | c. had she hurt           | d. did she hurt      |
| 7. a. was trying             | b. tries         | c. has been trying        | d. had tried         |
| 8. a. was colliding          | b. collided      | c. has collided           | d. had collided      |
| 9. a. fell                   | b. has fallen    | c. falls                  | d. had fallen        |
| 10. a. has landed            | b. was landing   | c. landed                 | d. had landed        |
| 11. a. twisted               | b. is twisted    | c. has twisted            | d. had been twisting |
| 12. a. wears                 | b. was wearing   | c. weared                 | d. has been wearing  |
| 13. a. isn't                 | b. hadn't been   | c. hasn't been            | d. won't be          |
| 14. a. hasn't been           | b. won't be      | c. isn't                  | d. isn't going to be |
| 15. a. Will her doctor allow |                  | b. Does her doctor allow  |                      |
| c. Has her doctor allowed    |                  | d. Is her doctor allowing |                      |
| 16. a. is having             | b. has           | c. has had                | d. will have had     |

#### IX. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a party. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there, the room was full of people. Some of them \_\_\_\_\_ (dance), and others \_\_\_\_\_ (talk). One young woman \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) by herself. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/ meet) her, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) myself to her.
2. Next month I have a week's vacation. I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to take a trip. First I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Madison, Wisconsin, to visit my brother. After I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Madison, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Chicago to see a friend who \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the university there. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Chicago for three years, so she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her way around the city. She \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) to take me to many interesting places. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/ be) in Chicago, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) forward to going there.
3. Hello. This \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Kitty Beamish. I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to you from Oxford, where the finals of the World Quiz Championships will be held tomorrow. The favorite is Claude Jennings of Cornwall, the man who \_\_\_\_\_ (know) everything. Twelve months ago no one \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) of Claude Jennings, although he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) part in quiz

competitions for years. Now suddenly he is a big star. So far this year he \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) every single question correctly. And he is popular, too. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) here two days ago, hundreds of fans \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) at the station to welcome him. Since his arrival Claude \_\_\_\_\_ (read) encyclopedias in his hotel bedroom. He is clearly the man to watch. And now back to the news desk.

4. It \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go to Greece together for a holiday. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in the queue at passport control when suddenly I \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my passport. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite a shock. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hurry) to a phone and \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) my parents. They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the garden, but luckily my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the phone. They \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the passport and immediately \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport with it. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) them at the information desk. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no time to talk, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (say) goodbye to them earlier that morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there, the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on their seats ready for take-off. When they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (start) clapping.
5. The weather has been terrible lately. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) off and on for two days, and the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) drastically. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really cold today. Just three days ago, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) and the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) pleasant. The weather certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (change) quickly here. I never know what to expect. Who know? When I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up tomorrow morning, maybe it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow).
6. Mark Twain, the author of the '*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*', \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one of America's best-loved storytellers. He \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in a small town on the Mississippi River. As a young boy, he \_\_\_\_\_ (greatly/ admire) the pilots of the riverboats and dreamed about being a riverboat pilot on the mighty river. He pursued his dream, and by the age of 22, he himself \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a riverboat pilot. Later in life, when he \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a writer, many of his stories \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) elements of his own experiences. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) many humorous stories and articles about life on the Mississippi River before he \_\_\_\_\_ (die) in 1910 at the age of 74. Sadly, Twain \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a new story for several months before his death, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish/ never) it. Over the years since his death, his boyhood home in Hannibal, Missouri, \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a favorite place for Americans to visit to learn about Twain and life on the Mississippi at the turn of the 19th century.
7. The actress Vanessa Kemp \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear). Yesterday she \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!'. Ms Kemp, who \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Hampstead, \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she \_\_\_\_\_ (make) several times the week before. Two people who \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) past her home at the time \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her leave. But no one \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her since then. At half past seven she still \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ arrive) at the theatre. At eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) no success so far. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the matter seriously, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to hear from her soon.

## MỆNH ĐỀ VÀ CỤM TỪ (CLAUSES AND PHRASES)

### MỆNH ĐỀ SAU WISH VÀ IF ONLY (CLAUSE AFTER WISH AND IF ONLY)

**Wish** (*ước gì, mong*) và **if only** (*ước gì, giá mà*) thường được dùng để diễn đạt ước muốn (**if only** mạnh hơn và rõ ràng hơn **wish**). Sau **wish** và **if only** là một mệnh đề chỉ sự ao ước hoặc một điều không có thật. Mệnh đề sau **wish** và **if only** được xem như một mệnh đề danh từ (noun clause).

Sau **wish** và **if only** có 3 loại mệnh đề được dùng để chỉ sự ao ước ở tương lai, hiện tại và quá khứ.

1. Ao ước ở tương lai (**Future wish**): mong muốn điều gì đó xảy ra hoặc muốn người nào đó làm điều gì đó.

Subject + wish(es) If only	+ subject + would (not) + verb (bare-inf.)
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Ex: I wish you **would** stop smoking. (*Tôi mong anh bỏ thuốc lá.*)

Tom wishes his neighbors **wouldn't** make so much noise.

(*Tom ước gì những người hàng xóm của anh ấy không ôn ào như thế.*)

If only Jane **would** take the trip with me next Sunday.

(*Ước gì Chủ nhật tới Jane đi du lịch với tôi.*)

If only it **would** stop raining. (*Ước gì trời ngừng mưa.*)

#### ★ Lưu ý:

- Chủ ngữ của **wish** không thể cùng chủ ngữ với **would** do đó chúng ta không thể nói / **wish I would ...**, nhưng chúng ta có thể dùng **could**.

Ex: I wish I **could** attend your wedding next week. [NOT ~~I wish I would attend...~~]

(*Ước gì tuần tới tôi có thể tham dự đám cưới của các bạn.*)

- **I wish ... would ..** được dùng khi nói về hành động và sự thay đổi, **would** không được dùng khi nói về một tình trạng.

Ex: I wish something exciting **would** happen.

(*Tôi mong điều gì đó thú vị sẽ xảy ra.*) → cho hành động ở tương lai

But: My life isn't interesting. I wish my life **was** more interesting. [NOT my life **would be more...**]  
(*Cuộc sống của tôi thật buồn tẻ. Ước gì cuộc sống của tôi thú vị hơn.*)

2. Ao ước ở hiện tại (**Present wish**): diễn đạt mong ước về một điều không có thật hoặc không thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại.

Subject + wish(es) If only	+ subject + verb (past simple)
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Ex: I wish I **was/ were** rich. (*Ước gì tôi giàu.*) → but I am poor now.

I wish I **could** swim. (*Ước gì tôi biết bơi.*) → but I can't.

If only Ben was/ were here. (*Ước gì có Ben ở đây.*) → but Ben isn't here.

If only we **knew** where to look for him.

(Giá mà chúng tôi biết phải tìm anh ta ở đâu.) → but we don't know.

☆ Lưu ý:

- *Would* không được dùng để diễn đạt mong ước về hiện tại, nhưng chúng ta có thể dùng *could*.

Ex: I feel so helpless. If only I **could** speak the language. [NOT ~~If only I would...~~]  
(Tôi cảm thấy mình thật vô dụng. Giả mà tôi nói được ngôn ngữ đó.)

- *Were* có thể được dùng thay cho *was* (*I, he, she, it was/ were*), nhất là trong lối văn trình trọng.

Ex: I wish I **was/ were** taller, I might be better at basketball.  
(Ước gì tôi cao hơn, tôi có thể chơi bóng rổ hay hơn.)

**3. Ao ước ở quá khứ (Past wish):** diễn đạt mong ước về một điều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ hoặc diễn đạt sự hối tiếc về một điều gì đó đã không xảy ra.

**Subject + wish(es) + subject + verb (past perfect)**

Ex: I wish I **hadn't failed** my exam last year.

(Giá như năm ngoái tôi đã không thi rớt.) → but I failed my exam last year.

She wishes she **had had** enough money to buy the house. (*Cô ta ước cô ta đã có đủ tiền để mua nhà.*) → but she didn't have enough money to buy it.

If only I **had** met her yesterday.

(Giá như hôm qua tôi đã gặp cô ấy.) → but I didn't meet her.

If only David **had been** a bit more carefully, he'd have been all right.

(Giá như David cẩn thận hơn một chút, thì anh ta đã bình yên vô sự rồi.)

★ Lưu ý:

- Chúng ta có thể dùng *could have + past participle* để diễn tả mong ước về quá khứ.

**Ex:** I wish I **could have been** at the wedding, but I was in New York.

(Tôi ước tôi đã có thể dự đám cưới, nhưng tôi đã ở New York.)

- Mệnh đề có *if only* có thể đứng một mình hoặc trong câu điều kiện

Ex: If only I wasn't/ weren't so fat. (Giá mà tôi không quá mập.)

If only I weren't so fat. I would be able to get into this dress.

(Giá mà tôi không quá mập, thì tôi đã có thể mặc chiếc áo đậm này.)

- Wish có thể được dùng ở quá khứ mà không thay đổi thể giỏ định

Ex: He wished he knew her address. (Anh ta ước gì anh ta biết địa chỉ của cô ấy.) = He was sorry he didn't know her address.

## ► EXERCISES

### I. Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb form.

1. Our classroom doesn't have any window. I wish our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ windows.
2. The sun isn't shining. I wish the sun \_\_\_\_\_ right now.
3. I didn't go shopping. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.
4. I can't swim. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ so I would feel safe in the boat.
5. I don't know how to dance. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ how to dance.
6. I live in the country. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city.
7. You didn't tell them about it. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ them about it.
8. It's cold today. I'm not wearing a coat. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a coat.
9. I don't have enough money to buy that book. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.
10. It's raining and I want it to stop. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.
11. Elena is tired because she went to bed late last night. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night.
12. Ann has a beautiful voice, so I want her to sing. I wish Ann \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of songs.
13. I'm not lying on the beach in Hawaii. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ on a beach in Hawaii.
14. The teacher is going to give an exam tomorrow. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ us an exam tomorrow.
15. Jack didn't drive to work. I wish Jack \_\_\_\_\_ to work. I'd ask him for a ride home.
16. Bill didn't get the promotion. I wish Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the promotion. He feels bad.
17. It isn't winter. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ winter so that I could go skiing.
18. We're going to the concert tonight. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ with us.
19. I quit my job. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ my job until I'd found another one.
20. My friend won't ever lend me his car. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ me his car for my date tomorrow night.

### II. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. I feel sick. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ so much cake. (I/ not/ eat)
2. I'm fed up with this raining. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ raining. (it/ stop)
3. It's a difficult question. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ the answer. (I/ know)
4. I should have listened to you. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ your advice. (I/ take)
5. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ here. She'd be able to help us. (Ann/ be)
6. Aren't they ready yet? I wish \_\_\_\_\_. (they/ hurry up)
7. It would be nice to stay here. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ to go now. (we/ not/ have)
8. When we were in London last year, I didn't have time to see all the things we wanted to see. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ more time. (we/ have)
9. It's freezing today. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ so cold. I hate cold weather. (it/ not/ be)
10. What's her name again? I wish \_\_\_\_\_ remember her name. (I/ can)
11. What I said was stupid. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ anything. (I/ not/ say)
12. You're driving too fast. I wish \_\_\_\_\_. (you/ slow down)
13. It was a terrible film. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ to see it. (we/ not/ go)
14. You're always tired. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ to bed so late. (you/ not/ go)
15. I spent all my money. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ it. (I/ save)
16. Vicky's work isn't going well. She wishes \_\_\_\_\_. (it/ be)

17. I looked everywhere for the key. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ it. (I/ find)
18. The phone has been ringing for five minutes. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ it. (somebody/ answer)
19. It's very crowded here. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ so many people. (there/ not/ be)
20. I wish \_\_\_\_\_ me about the dance, I would have gone. (you/ tell)

### **III. For each situation, write a sentence with *wish* or *if only*.**

1. Ann isn't here. I need to see her now.
2. John would like to be a pilot when he grows up.
3. I'm sorry I didn't come to the party last night.
4. I regret that you didn't give me a chance to tell you the truth.
5. Mary is afraid she won't be able to attend your wedding next week.
6. I regret I didn't learn to play a musical instrument.
7. You drive too fast. I'd like you to drive more slowly.
8. It is raining. I want to go out, but not in the rain.
9. I'd like to buy this book but I don't have enough money to buy it.
10. I live in a big city, but I don't like it.
11. Nam was sorry that he didn't accept the job.
12. I have to work tomorrow but I'd like to stay at home.
13. I feel sick because I ate too much ice-cream.
14. It's pity that you were not here last week.
15. A lot of people drop litter in the street.
16. I'd like to take some photographs but I didn't bring my camera.
17. It's cold and I hate cold weather.
18. I can't go to the party and I'd like to.
19. I regret I didn't apply for that job.
20. My life isn't interesting.

### **IV. Choose the correct answer.**

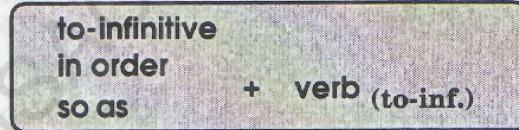
1. A: Could you lend me some money?  
B: I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.  
a. can lend      b. would lend      c. could lend      d. will lend
2. A: Are we lost?  
B: I think so. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ a map with us today.  
a. were bringing      b. brought      c. had brought      d. would bring
3. A: What are you doing later this afternoon?  
B: I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer of that question.  
a. knew      b. know      c. could know      d. would know
4. A: I told your mother that you had left your job.  
B: Well, I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ her. It's none of your business.  
a. wouldn't tell      b. didn't tell      c. hadn't told      d. doesn't tell
5. A: I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ making that noise. It's bothering me.  
B: Sorry, I'll stop it right now.  
a. would stop      b. are going to stop      c. stop      d. can stop
6. A: These figures are too complicated to work out in your head.  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ a calculator.

- a. I wish we would have  
c. if only we had had
- b. if only we had  
d. I wish we have
7. A: You look so tired.  
B: Yes, I'm really sleepy today. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ Bob to the airport late last night.  
a. didn't have to take b. weren't taking c. hadn't had to take d. didn't take
8. A: It's raining. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: Me too. If only the sun \_\_\_\_\_ so that we could go swimming.  
a. stopped/ shined  
c. had stopped/ had shined  
b. would stop/ were shining  
d. would stop/ would shine
9. A: Did you study for that test?  
B: No, but now I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ because I flunked it.  
a. had studied b. studied c. would study d. have studied
10. A: My feet are killing me! I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable shoes.  
B: Yeah, me too. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ that we were going to have to walk this much.  
a. had worn/ knew  
c. were wearing/ would know  
b. am wearing/ had known  
d. wore/ had known

## CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ MỤC ĐÍCH (PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF PURPOSE)

### I. Cụm từ chỉ mục đích (Phrases of purpose)

- Để diễn đạt mục đích của một hành động, ta dùng cụm từ bắt đầu bằng ***to-infinitive*** hoặc ***in order/ so as + to-infinitive***.



Ex: He went to France ***to study*** French.

(Anh ấy đã đi Pháp để học tiếng Pháp.)

The staff are working at weekends ***in order to complete*** the project in time. (Các nhân viên sẽ làm việc cả những ngày cuối tuần để hoàn thành dự án đúng thời hạn.)

He does morning exercise regularly ***so as to improve*** his health.

(Ông ta thường xuyên tập thể dục buổi sáng để sức khoẻ tốt hơn.)

- Để diễn đạt mục đích phủ định ta dùng cụm từ bắt đầu bằng ***in order not/ so as not + to-infinitive*** (không dùng ***not + to-infinitive***).

Ex: She is hurrying ***in order not to miss*** the bus.

(Cô ta đang đi vội để không bị lỡ xe buýt.)

[NOT She is hurry ***not to miss*** the bus.]

He studied hard ***so as not to fail*** in the exam.

(Anh ấy học chăm chỉ để không bị thi rớt.) [NOT ...hard ***not to fail*** in...]

Tuy nhiên, trong các câu nêu bật sự tương phản ta có thể dùng ***not + to-infinitive, but + to-infinitive***.

Ex: I came to see you not (**in order/ so as**) to complain, but (**in order/ so as**) to apologize. (*Tôi gặp anh không phải để phàn nàn, mà là để xin lỗi.*)

- **For + noun** cũng có thể được dùng để nói đến mục đích của ai khi làm điều gì đó.

Ex: I went to the store **for some bread**. [= I went to the store **to buy some bread**.] (*Tôi đi đến cửa hàng để mua một ít bánh mì.*)

Chúng ta có thể dùng **to-infinitive** hoặc **for + verb-ing** để nói về công dụng của một vật.

Ex: This knife is only used **to cut/ for cutting** bread.

(*Con dao này chỉ được dùng để cắt bánh mì.*)

Nhưng chúng ta không dùng **for + verb-ing** để nói về một hành động cụ thể.

Ex: I used this knife **to cut** bread. (*Tôi dùng con dao này để cắt bánh mì.*)  
[NOT I used this knife for cutting bread.]

Câu trúc **for + object + to-infinitive** có thể được dùng để nói đến mục đích liên quan hành động của một người nào khác.

Ex: I left the door unlocked **for Harry to get in**.

(*Tôi đã không khóa cửa để Harry vào được.*)

## II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (Adverb clauses of purpose)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ mục đích của hành động ở mệnh đề chính. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích thường được bắt đầu bằng **so that** hoặc **in order that**.

<b>so that</b>	<b>will/ would</b>
<b>S + V +</b>	<b>+ S + can/ could + V (bare-inf.)</b>
<b>in order that</b>	<b>may/ might</b>

Ex: I'll try my best to study English **in order that** I can find a better job.

(*Tôi sẽ cố học tiếng Anh để có thể tìm được một công việc tốt hơn.*)

He wore glasses and false beard **so that** nobody would recognize him.

(*Anh ta mang kính và râu giả để không ai nhận ra anh ta.*)

- **Will/ can/ may** được dùng để diễn đạt mục đích ở hiện tại (present purpose) và **would/ could/ might** được dùng để diễn đạt mục đích ở quá khứ (past purpose).

Ex: Put the milk in the refrigerator **so that it won't spoil**.

(*Hãy cho sữa vào tủ lạnh để sữa không bị hư.*)

We **moved** to London **so that we could** visit our parents more often.

(*Chúng tôi chuyển đến London để có thể thăm cha mẹ thường xuyên hơn.*)

- Đôi khi thì hiện tại đơn (present simple) mang nghĩa tương lai cũng có thể được dùng sau **so that/ in order that**.

Ex: Send the letter express **so that she gets** (= will get) it before Tuesday.

(*Hãy gửi thư nhanh để cô ấy nhận được vào trước thứ Ba.*)

\* Trong lối nói thân mật chúng ta có thể bỏ *that* sau *so*, nhưng không được bỏ *that* sau *in order*.

★ **Lưu ý:** Khi mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích không cùng chủ ngữ thì không nên dùng cụm từ chỉ mục đích (phrase of purpose). Nhưng ta có thể dùng cấu trúc *for + object + to-infinitive*.

Ex: I left the door unlocked **so that** Harriet could get in.

Or: I left the door unlocked **for** Harriet **to** get in.

## ► EXERCISES

### I. Make a new sentence with a sentence from column A and a sentence from column B. Use *to*, *in order to* or *so as to*.

#### A

1. I hurried.
2. We took off our boots.
3. I'm saving money.
4. Lynn unplugged the phone.
5. I phoned to the police station.
6. The staff are working at weekends.
7. I stood on tiptoes.
8. Ali often writes down the time and date of his appointment.
9. Tom turned on the radio.
10. We wore warm clothes.

#### B

- I want to go abroad for a holiday.  
We didn't want to get cold.  
I wanted to report that my car had been stolen.  
I didn't want to be late for the meeting.  
I wanted to see the parade better.  
We didn't want to make the floors dirty.  
She didn't want to be interrupted while she was working.  
They want to complete the project in time.  
He wanted to hear the football results.  
He doesn't want to forget to go.

### II. Combine the ideas, using a clause of purpose.

1. Rachel wanted to watch the news. She turned on the TV.
2. I'll post the card today. I want it to get there on Daniel's birthday.
3. Please turn down the radio. I want to be able to get to sleep.
4. She locked the door. She didn't want to be disturbed.
5. I gave her my address. I wanted her to contact me.
6. I'm going to cash a check. I want to make sure that I have enough money to go shopping.
7. Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time.
8. I slowed down. I wanted the car behind to be able to overtake.
9. Jackson is planning to take a semester off. He wants to travel in Europe.
10. The man spoke very slowly. He wanted me to understand what he said.
11. I whispered. I didn't want anybody else to hear our conversation.
12. I'll give you a map. I want you to find the way all right.
13. Please be quiet. I want to be able to hear what Sharon is saying.
14. The little boy pretended to be sick. He wanted to stay home from school.
15. I turned off the TV. I wanted my roommate to study in peace and quiet.

### **III. Change phrases of purpose to clauses of purpose or vice versa.**

1. Melanie was hurrying in order not to miss her bus.
2. Ali borrowed an eraser so that he could erase a mistake in his composition.
3. Most people work to earn money.
4. I wish we had a garden for the children to play in.
5. She is learning English so that she can study in the United States.
6. The staff are working at weekends so as not to delay the project any further.
7. Can we stop for me to buy a newspaper?
8. We moved to London so that we could visit our parents more often.
9. We're having to borrow money in order to pay our bills.
10. I left the door open so that Harry could get in.
11. I'm going to be very careful so that I won't have an accident.
12. The government took these measures in order to reduce crime.
13. He wore glasses and false beard so that he wouldn't be recognized.
14. I lowered the volume on the TV set so as not to disturb my neighbors.
15. Yesterday I took my umbrella so that I wouldn't get wet.

### **IV. Comment on what each person says. Use the word in brackets.**

1. Ilona : I'm learning English. I want to get a better job. (to)  
Ilona is learning English to get a better job.
2. Claude : I study encyclopedias. Then I can answer quiz questions. (so that)
3. Vicky : I'm saving up. I'm planning a holiday. (for)
4. Nick : I keep a dog. It guards the house. (to)
5. Olivia : I booked a babysitter. I wanted to go out for the evening. (so that)
6. Jessica : I'm going on a diet. I want to lose weight. (in order to)
7. Trevor : I often switch off the heating. It saves money. (to)
8. Sarah : I had to go to Birmingham. I had a business meeting. (for)
9. Emma : I wore boots because I didn't want my feet to get wet. (so that)
10. Mark : I'm saving my money. I'm planning to travel in Europe next summer. (in order to)

### **V. Complete the following sentences.**

1. I had to go to the post office to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ so that she improves her English.
3. I gave her my telephone number so that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in order to see the World News.
5. I took the meat out of the freezer so that \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We may go to Canada for \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ so as not to be late for the meeting.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ so that you won't be lost.
9. I studied very hard in order that \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They put video cameras in shops in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

# CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ KẾT QUẢ (PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULT)

## I. Cụm từ chỉ kết quả (Phrases of result)

1. **TOO** (*quá ... không thể*): được dùng trước tính từ (adjective) hoặc trạng từ (adverb).

**too + adj/ adv + to-infinitive**

Ex: He is **too short to play** basketball.

(Anh ta quá thấp không thể chơi bóng rổ được.)

Tim spoke **too quickly to understand**.

(Tim nói nhanh quá không thể hiểu được.)

*Too much* và *too many* thường được dùng trước danh từ (noun).

Ex: Andrew spent **too much time** working.

(Andrew đã dành quá nhiều thời gian cho công việc.)

There are **too many people** at the entrance. (Có quá nhiều người ở lối ra vào.)

2. **ENOUGH** (*đủ ... để có thể*): được dùng sau tính từ và trạng từ.

**adj/ adv + enough + to-infinitive**

Ex: Mary is **old enough to do** what she wants.

(Mary đã đủ lớn để có thể làm những gì cô ta muốn.)

He didn't jump **high enough to win** a prize.

(Anh ta nhảy chưa đủ cao để có thể đoạt giải.)

*Enough* thường đứng trước danh từ.

**enough + noun + to-infinitive**

Ex: I have **enough strength to lift** that box. (Tôi đủ khỏe để nhấc cái thùng đó.)

We haven't got **enough money to go** on holiday.

(Chúng tôi không có đủ tiền để đi nghỉ mát.)

*Enough* có thể được dùng không có danh từ theo sau nếu như nghĩa của câu đã rõ ràng.

Ex: I'll lend you some money if you haven't got **enough**.

(Tôi sẽ cho bạn mượn ít tiền nếu bạn không có đủ.)

★ **Lưu ý:** Cụm từ với **for** có thể được dùng sau *too* và *enough*.

**too + adj/ adv + for + noun/ pronoun (+ to-infinitive)**  
**adj/ adv + enough**

Ex: This game is **too difficult for children**. (Trò chơi này quá khó đối với bọn trẻ.)

The coffee is **too hot for me to drink**. (Cà phê nóng quá tôi không uống được.)

He wasn't experienced **enough for the job**.

(Anh ấy không đủ kinh nghiệm để làm công việc đó.)

Do you think it's warm enough **for the snow to melt**?

(Bạn có nghĩ rằng thời tiết đủ ấm để tuyết tan không?)

## II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả (Adverb clauses of result)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ kết quả do hành động của mệnh đề chính gây ra.

### 1. SO ... THAT (quá ... đến nỗi; đến nỗi mà)

Subject + verb + so + adj/adv	+ that + subject + verb
main clause	adverbial clause of result

Ex: It was **so dark that** I couldn't see anything.  
(Trời tối đến nỗi tôi không thể nhìn thấy gì.)

He spoke **so fast that** nobody could understand him.  
(Anh ta nói nhanh đến nỗi không ai hiểu được.)

The little girl looks **so unhappy that** we all feel sorry for her.  
(Trông cô bé đó khổn khổ đến nỗi tất cả chúng tôi đều thấy tội nghiệp nó.)

She walked **so quickly that** I couldn't keep up with her.  
(Cô ấy đi nhanh đến nỗi tôi không thể theo kịp.)

Khi tính từ là *much, many, few, little* thì có thể có danh từ theo sau:

so many/few + plural countable noun	+ that
so much/little + uncountable noun	+ that

Ex: She had **so many children that** she couldn't remember their dates of birth. (Bà ta có nhiều con đến nỗi bà ta không thể nhớ ngày sinh của chúng.)

There were **so few people** at the meeting **that** it was canceled.  
(Có ít người tham dự cuộc họp đến nỗi nó bị hủy bỏ.)

He has invested **so much money** in the project **that** he can't abandon it now. (Anh ta đã đầu tư vào dự án này nhiều tiền đến nỗi bây giờ anh ta không thể từ bỏ nó.)

I have got **so little time that** I can't manage to have lunch with you.  
(Tôi có ít thời gian đến nỗi tôi không thu xếp để ăn trưa với anh được.)

➤ Một cấu trúc khác của "SO ... THAT"

S + V + so + adj + a + singular count. noun	+ that
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Ex: It was **so hot a day that** we decided to stay indoors.  
(Trời nóng đến nỗi chúng tôi quyết định ở nhà không đi đâu cả.)

It was **so interesting a book that** he couldn't put it down.  
(Cuốn sách hay đến nỗi anh ta không thể đặt nó xuống.)

### 2. SUCH ... THAT (quá ... đến nỗi)

S + V + such + (a/an) + adjective + noun	+ that + S + V
--	----------------

Ex: It was **such a heavy piano that** we couldn't move it.  
(Chiếc dương cầm nặng đến nỗi chúng tôi không thể di chuyển nó.)

They had **such fierce dogs** that no one dared to go near their house.  
(Họ có những con chó dữ đến nỗi không ai dám đi gần nhà họ.)

It was **such horrible weather** that we spent whole day indoors.  
(Thời tiết khó chịu đến nỗi chúng tôi ở trong nhà suốt ngày.)

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng *such* trước danh từ không có tính từ.

Ex: She's **such a baby** that we never dare to leave her alone.

(Nó trẻ con đến nỗi chúng tôi không bao giờ dám để nó một mình.)

He showed **such concern** that people took him to be a relative.

(Anh ta tỏ ra lo lắng đến nỗi mọi người tưởng anh ta là họ hàng thân thích.)

### ★ Lưu ý:

- Không dùng *a/ an* trước danh từ số nhiều (plural nouns) và danh từ không đếm được (uncountable nouns).

Ex: They are **such old shoes**. [NOT ... ~~such an old shoes~~]

It was **such lovely weather**. [NOT ... ~~such a lovely weather~~]

- **So** được dùng với *many, much, few, little; such* được dùng với *a lot (of)*.

Ex: Why did you buy **so much** food? = Why did you buy **such a lot of** food?

- *That* có thể được bỏ.

Ex: She was **so angry** (that) she couldn't speak.

I had **such bad luck** (that) you wouldn't believe it.

- Đôi khi **so** được đặt đầu câu để nhấn mạnh, và sau là hình thức đảo ngữ của động từ.

Ex: **So terrible was the storm** that whole roofs were ripped off.

## ► EXERCISES

### I. Complete these sentences using *too, too many, too much or enough* with one of the following adjectives or nouns: *clearly, complicated, difficult, expensive, food, hastily, mistakes, rain, sweet, traffic*.

1. You should stop to think first. You always acted \_\_\_\_\_
2. This quiz is rather easy. The questions aren't \_\_\_\_\_
3. Can I have some more sugar in my coffee, please? It isn't \_\_\_\_\_
4. I can't afford a new stereo. It would be \_\_\_\_\_
5. There's a water shortage. There just hasn't been \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can't read your writing. You don't write \_\_\_\_\_
7. Try to be more careful, please. You're making \_\_\_\_\_
8. The roads are very crowded. There's simply \_\_\_\_\_
9. I can't understand these instructions. They're \_\_\_\_\_
10. Thousands of people are starving because they can't get \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Complete the answers to the questions. Use *too or enough* with the word in brackets.

1. A: Is she going to get married?  
B: No, she's not \_\_\_\_\_. (old)
2. A: I need to talk to you about something.  
B: Well, I'm afraid I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you now. (busy)
3. A: Let's go to the cinema.  
B: No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema. (late)

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng *such* trước danh từ không có tính từ.

Ex: She's **such a baby that** we never dare to leave her alone.

(Nó trẻ con đến nỗi chúng tôi không bao giờ dám để nó một mình.)

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Ex: They are **such old shoes.** [NOT ... **such an old shoes**]

It was **such lovely weather.** [NOT ... **such a lovely weather**]

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Ex: Why did you buy **so much** food? = Why did you buy **such a lot of** food?

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I had **such bad luck (that)** you wouldn't believe it.

- Đôi khi **so** được đặt đầu câu để nhấn mạnh, và sau là hình thức đảo ngữ của động từ.

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5. There's a water shortage. There just hasn't been \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can't read your writing. You don't write \_\_\_\_\_
7. Try to be more careful, please. You're making \_\_\_\_\_
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1. A: Is she going to get married?  
B: No, she's not \_\_\_\_\_. (old)
2. A: I need to talk to you about something.  
B: Well, I'm afraid I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you now. (busy)
3. A: Let's go to the cinema.  
B: No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema. (late)

12. He's difficult to understand because he speaks \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.
13. She made \_\_\_\_\_ many mistakes that she failed the exam.
14. I can't decide what to do. It's \_\_\_\_\_ problem.
15. A: Sorry I'm \_\_\_\_\_ late. We had \_\_\_\_\_ lot to do at work. My boss gets in \_\_\_\_\_ a panic about things. She makes \_\_\_\_\_ big fuss.  
 B: You shouldn't do \_\_\_\_\_ much. You shouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ willing to work \_\_\_\_\_ long hours. No wonder you're \_\_\_\_\_ tired. You'll make yourself ill, you know.

#### **V. Combine the sentences using *so ... that*.**

1. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk.
2. I couldn't understand her. She talked too fast.
3. Grandpa held me tightly when he hugged me. I couldn't breathe for a moment.
4. There were few people at the meeting. It was canceled.
5. Ted couldn't get to sleep last night. He was worried about the exam.
6. Jerry got angry. He put his fist through the wall.
7. I have many problems. I can use all the help you can give me.
8. I can't figure out what this sentence says. His handwriting is illegible.
9. It took us only ten minutes to get there. There was little traffic.
10. Too many people came to the meeting. There were not enough seats for everyone.

#### **VI. Combine the sentences using *such ... that*.**

1. We took a walk. It was a nice day.
2. It was an expensive car. We couldn't afford to buy it.
3. I don't feel like going to class. We're having beautiful weather.
4. The classroom has comfortable chairs. The students find it easy to fall asleep.
5. The tornado struck with great force. It lifted automobiles off the ground.
6. This is good coffee. I think I'll have another cup.
7. Karen is a good pianist. I'm surprised she didn't go into music professionally.
8. It was a good book. I couldn't put it down.
9. We did a lot of gymnastics. We couldn't walk afterwards.
10. They were beautiful flowers. We took a photograph of them.

#### **VII. Match the sentences and combine them, using *so* or *such*.**

**A**

1. Sarah was late home.
2. Mike hadn't cooked for a long time.
3. The piano was heavy.
4. Tom was annoyed about United losing.
5. The band was a big attraction.
6. Vicky had a lot of work to do.
7. The party made a lot of noise.
8. She speaks English well
9. It was horrible weather.
10. The music was loud.

**B**

- All the tickets sold out.
- He wouldn't speak to anyone.
- He'd almost forgotten how to.
- It kept all the neighbors awake.
- Mark had already gone to bed.
- You could hear it from miles away.
- We spent the whole day indoors.
- Mike and Harriet couldn't move it.
- She was sure she'd never finish it.
- You would think it was her native language.

## VIII. Use your own ideas to complete the sentences.

1. The exam was so difficult that...
2. I was so tired that...
3. They've got so much money that...
4. My father is such a busy man that...
5. It was such lovely weather that...
6. He spoke so quickly that...
7. We had such a good time on holiday that...
8. I've got so many things to do that...
9. These shoes are so expensive that...
10. It was such an extraordinary story that...

## CỤM TỪ & MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ NGUYÊN NHÂN HOẶC LÝ DO (PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF CAUSE OR REASON)

### I. Cụm từ chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do (Phrases of cause or reason)

Cụm từ chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do thường được bắt đầu bằng các giới từ ***because of*, *due to* hoặc *owing to*** (*do*; *vì*; *bởi vì*).

**because of  
due to/ owing to + noun/ pronoun/ gerund phrase**

Ex: We didn't go out **due to** the cold weather.

(*Vì trời lạnh nên chúng tôi không đi chơi.*)

They are here **because of** us. (*Họ ở đây vì chúng tôi.*)

**Owing to** his carelessness we had an accident.

(*Do sự bất cẩn của anh ta mà chúng tôi bị tai nạn.*)

She stayed home **because of** feeling unwell.

(*Cô ấy ở nhà vì cảm thấy không khoẻ.*)

### II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do (Adverb clauses of cause or reason)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do thường được nối với mệnh đề chính bằng các liên từ: ***because*, *since*, *as*, *seeing that*** (*do*; *vì*; *bởi vì*).

**because/ since/ as/ seeing that + subject + verb**

Ex: He came ten minutes late **because** he missed the bus.

(*Anh ta đến trễ mười phút vì anh ta bị lỡ xe buýt.*)

**Since** it was too dark to go on, we camped there.

(*Chúng tôi đóng trại ở đó vì trời quá tối không thể đi tiếp.*)

**As** you weren't there, I left a message.

(*Vì anh không có ở đó nên tôi đã để lại lời nhắn.*)

**Seeing that/ Seeing as** the weather was bad, they didn't take part in the trip. (*Bởi vì thời tiết xấu, họ đã không tham gia chuyến đi.*)

- **For, in that, inasmuch as** cũng có thể được dùng để đưa ra lý do trong lối nói trang trọng hoặc trong văn chương.

Ex: The film is unusual **in that** it features only four actors.

(Bộ phim lạ vì chỉ có 4 diễn viên.)

- **Now (that) = because of the fact that**

Ex: **Now (that)** the exams are over I can enjoy myself.

(Vì kỳ thi đã qua nên tôi thấy rất thoải mái.)

### ★ Lưu ý:

- **Since, as, seeing that** thường được dùng khi người nghe/ người đọc đã biết lý do hoặc lý do không phải là phần quan trọng trong câu. Sự nhấn mạnh thuộc mệnh đề chính.

Ex: We watched TV all evening **as** we had nothing to do.

(Chúng tôi xem tivi suốt buổi tối vì chúng tôi chẳng có việc gì để làm.)

- **Because** được dùng để nhấn mạnh lý do, cung cấp thông tin mới mà người nghe/ người đọc chưa biết. Sự nhấn mạnh thuộc mệnh đề chỉ lý do.

Ex: **Because** they live near us, we see them quite often.

(Vì họ sống gần chúng tôi nên chúng tôi thường gặp họ.)

- Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng **for** không giải thích tại sao hành động được thực hiện, mà chỉ giới thiệu thêm thông tin giải thích hành động. Trước **for** phải có dấu phẩy.

Ex: The days are short, **for** it is now December.

(Vì bây giờ là tháng Mười Hai, nên ngày thật ngắn.)

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính. Khi mệnh đề trạng ngữ đứng trước, giữa hai mệnh đề có dấu phẩy (,).

Ex: Because it was cold, I turned the heating on. Or: I turned the heating on because it was cold.

- Khi đổi từ mệnh đề sang cụm từ, nếu 2 chủ ngữ giống nhau ta có thể dùng cụm danh động từ (gerund phrase).

Ex: She stayed at home **because she was sick.** → She stayed at home **because of being sick.**

## ► EXERCISES

### I. Complete the sentences with either **because** or **because of**.

1. We delayed our trip \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.
2. Sue's eyes were red \_\_\_\_\_ she had been crying.
3. My mother is always complaining \_\_\_\_\_ the untidiness of my room.
4. The water in most river is unsafe to drink \_\_\_\_\_ it's polluted.
5. The trees were bend over \_\_\_\_\_ the wind.
6. You can't enter this secure area \_\_\_\_\_ you don't have an official permit.
7. It's unsafe to travel in that country \_\_\_\_\_ the ongoing civil war.
8. Several people in the crowd became ill and fainted \_\_\_\_\_ the extreme heat.
9. Mark didn't go to work yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't feel well.
10. We couldn't get into the disco \_\_\_\_\_ the enormous crowd.

**II. Match the two halves of the sentence. Then write the full sentence, using the word in brackets. Add commas where necessary.**

**A**

1. Yesterday was a public day
2. We didn't want to wake anybody up
3. We didn't know what time it was
4. It was a nice day
5. The door was open
6. You paid for the theater tickets
7. Oil is an irreplaceable natural resource
8. We didn't see Lisa for a long time
9. Lilian was late for work
10. Sonia was tired
11. Eve had an attractive personality
12. Mother had burnt the dinner
13. It's a really useful book
14. Ellie hadn't fully recovered yet
15. All the students had done poorly on the test

**B**

- she was very popular. (since)
- we ate out. (as)
- it explains everything very clearly. (because)
- none of us had a watch. (because)
- the teacher decided to give it again. (since)
- she missed the bus. (because)
- we went for a walk by the sea. (as)
- we didn't recognize her. (because)
- we must do whatever we can to conserve it. (since)
- we came in very quietly. (as)
- she felt weak. (because)
- we didn't have to go to work. (since)
- please let me pay for our dinner. (as)
- she'd been working very hard. (because)
- I walked in. (since)

**III. Rewrite these sentences, using *because*.**

1. Due to the cold weather, we stayed home.
2. Most people hear jogging is a good exercise, so they begin to jog.
3. People like to live in this country because of its healthy climate.
4. A computer can be used for various purposes, so it becomes very popular nowadays.
5. Stacey retired in 1987, partly because of ill health.
6. We were late for the meeting due to the heavy traffic.
7. Harry had to stay in hospital because of his broken leg.
8. Our leader couldn't attend the meeting, so it was canceled.
9. The young couple decided not to buy the house because of its dilapidated condition.
10. I always enjoyed mathematics in high school, so I decided to major in it in college.

**IV. Change clauses of reason to phrases of reason.**

1. Jim had to give up jogging because he had sprained his ankle severely.
2. The water in most rivers is unsafe to drink because it's polluted.
3. We had to stay in London an extra day because it was foggy at the airport.
4. Bill has to do all of the cooking and cleaning because his wife is ill.
5. We all have received the best of everything because our parents are generous.
6. I couldn't get to sleep last night because it was noisy in the next apartment.
7. John has to sit in the front row in class because he has poor eyesight.
8. We stopped our car because the traffic lights turned red.
9. She couldn't see the road because the wall was too high.
10. We postponed our trip because the driving conditions were bad.
11. Sarah will not walk across a bridge because she's afraid of heights.
12. Mark's doctor has advised him to exercise regularly because he is overweight.

- Piranhas can devour an entire cow in several minutes because their teeth are extremely sharp.
- Most students couldn't do the final exam because it was extremely difficult.
- John succeeded in his exam because he worked hard and methodically.

## CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ SỰ NHƯỢNG BỘ (PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF CONCESSION)

### I. Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Phrases of concession)

Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường được bắt đầu bằng các giới từ ***in spite of*** hoặc ***despite*** (*mặc dù, cho dù, bất chấp*).

<b>In spite of</b>	+	<b>noun/ pronoun/ gerund phrase</b>
<b>Despite</b>		

Ex: **Despite/ In spite of** his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.  
(*Mặc dù tật nguyền, anh ấy vẫn trở thành một doanh nhân thành công.*)

Kitty wanted to report on the war **in spite of/ despite** the danger.

(*Bất chấp nguy hiểm, Kitty vẫn muốn viết bài về chiến tranh.*)

I wasn't tired **in spite of/ despite** working hard all day.

(*Tôi không cảm thấy mệt dù làm việc vất vả cả ngày.*)

She wasn't well, but **in spite of/ despite** this she went to work.

(*Cô ấy không được khỏe, nhưng dù vậy cô ấy vẫn đi làm.*)

**In spite of/ Despite** what I said yesterday, we're still good friends.

(*Dù hôm qua tôi đã nói gì đi nữa thì chúng ta vẫn mãi là bạn thân.*)

**In spite of/ despite the fact (that)...** được sau bởi một mệnh đề (clause).

Ex: I couldn't sleep **in spite of/ despite the fact (that)** I was very tired.

(*Tôi không thể ngủ dù thật sự là tôi rất mệt.*)

★ **Lưu ý:** Cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ có thể được đặt ở trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.

Ex **In spite of the rain**, we enjoyed our holiday. *Or:* We enjoyed our holiday **in spite of the rain**.

### II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (Adverb clauses of concession)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ là mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự tương phản của hai hành động trong câu. Mệnh đề này thường được bắt đầu bằng các từ: ***though, although, even though, no matter, whatever/ whoever/ wherever/ ...***

#### 1. **Though, although, even though (dù, mặc dù, cho dù)**

<b>although/ though/ even though</b>	+	<b>subject + verb</b>
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Ex: **Although** the weather was very bad, we had a wonderful holiday.

(*Mặc dù thời tiết xấu, chúng tôi cũng đã có một kỳ nghỉ tuyệt vời.*)

**Though** they lack official support, they continue their struggle.

(*Dù cho họ không được chính quyền ủng hộ, họ vẫn tiếp tục đấu tranh.*)

**Even though** you dislike Jessica, you should try to be nice to her.

(*Dù là anh không thích Jessica, anh cũng nên cố tử tế với cô ta.*)

- Trong đàm thoại, chúng ta có thể dùng **though** như một trạng từ (thường đứng ở cuối câu) với nghĩa tương đương với *but* hoặc *however*.

Ex: The house isn't very nice. I like the garden **though**. (*Ngôi nhà không đẹp lắm. Thế nhưng tôi thích khu vườn.*) [= but I like the garden]

- Khi mệnh đề tương phản và mệnh đề chính có cùng chủ ngữ, ta thường có thể lược bỏ chủ ngữ và động từ 'be' trong mệnh đề tương phản.

Ex: (**Al)though** a disabled girl, she was quite confident and independent. (*Mặc dù là một cô gái tàn tật, cô ấy khá tự tin và độc lập.*) [= Although she was a disabled girl]

**(Al)though** not huge, the garden needs constant attention. (*Dù không rộng lớn, nhưng khu vườn cần được chăm sóc thường xuyên.*) [= (**Al)though** it is not huge...]

Davidson fought bravely, and (**al)though** badly wounded, he refused to surrender. (*Davidson đã chiến đấu rất dũng cảm, và dù bị thương rất nặng, ông vẫn không đầu hàng.*) [= ... although he was badly wounded...]

- **Though** (hoặc **as**) có thể được dùng trong cấu trúc đặc biệt sau một tính từ, trạng từ hoặc danh từ: *adjective/ adverb/ noun + though/ as + clause.*

Ex: Rich **though/ as** he is, he is unhappy.

(*Dù rất giàu, ông ta vẫn không hạnh phúc.*)  
[= Although he is rich, he is unhappy.]

Bravely **though/ as** they fought, they had no chance of winning.  
(*Dù chiến đấu rất dũng cảm họ vẫn không thể thắng.*)

★ **Lưu ý:** *Even though* được dùng để nhấn mạnh sự tương phản (nét nghĩa mạnh hơn *although/ though*).

Ex: Even **though** I didn't understand a word, I kept smiling.

(*Dù chẳng hiểu một từ nào, tôi vẫn mỉm cười.*)

## 2. No matter, whatever (Dù cho, bất kể)

No matter + what/ who/ when/ where/ why/ how (adj/ adv) + subject + verb

Whatever (+ noun)/ whoever/ whenever/ wherever/ however (+ adj) + subject + verb

Ex: **No matter who** you are, I still love you.

(*Dù em có là ai đi nữa, anh vẫn yêu em.*)

Don't trust him, **no matter what** he says.

(*Bất kể anh ta nói gì cũng đừng tin anh ta.*)

Phone me when you arrive, **no matter how late** it is.

(*Hãy gọi điện cho tôi khi anh đến cho dù có trễ mấy đi chăng nữa.*)

**Whatever problems** you have, you can always come to me for help.

(*Bất kể bạn gặp vấn đề gì, bạn luôn có thể đến nhờ tôi giúp đỡ.*)

**Whatever** you say, I don't think he's the right man for you.

(*Cho dù bạn có nói gì đi nữa tôi cũng nghĩ anh ta không phải là người thích hợp với bạn.*)

I'm not opening the door, **whoever** you are.

(Dù ông là ai đi nữa tôi cũng sẽ không mở cửa.)

**However much** he eats, he never gets fat.

(Dù anh ta có ăn nhiều thế nào đi nữa anh ta cũng không bao giờ bị béo phì.)

★ **Lưu ý:**

- Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng **although, though, even though** có thể đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề chính.
- Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng **no matter** hoặc **whatever** thường được đặt trước mệnh đề chính.

## ► EXERCISES

### I. Complete the sentences with **although/ in spite of/ because/ because of.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- Daniel forgot his passport \_\_\_\_\_ having it in his list.
- I couldn't get to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ the noise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I had nothing for lunch but an apple, I ate dinner early.
- A lot of things went wrong \_\_\_\_\_ all our careful plans.
- She wasn't wearing a coat \_\_\_\_\_ it was quite cold.
- He only accepted the job \_\_\_\_\_ the salary, which was very high.
- I went home early \_\_\_\_\_ I was feeling unwell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I knew the truth, I decided not to tell them.
- The villagers refused to leave \_\_\_\_\_ the drought.
- We decided not to go out for a meal \_\_\_\_\_ we were simply too tired.
- Have you really got no money \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that you've had a job?
- Sarah can't climb up the tree \_\_\_\_\_ her fear of heights.
- Matthew looked quite fresh, \_\_\_\_\_ he'd been playing squash.
- \_\_\_\_\_ his age, John was not hired \_\_\_\_\_ he had the necessary qualifications.

### II. Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

- I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
- We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
- My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)
- They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
- I got very wet in the rain. I had an umbrella. (even though)
- I couldn't sleep. I was tired. (despite)
- He liked the sweater. He decided not to buy it. (though)
- I didn't get the job. I had all the necessary qualifications. (in spite of)
- Nick used to smoke. He seems to be in good health. (although)
- I had turned on the air conditioner. It was still hot in the room. (even though)
- Laura wants to fly. She feels afraid. (in spite of the fact)
- Trevor didn't notice the sign. It was right in front of him. (even though)
- I'm no better. I've taken the pills. (despite the fact)
- Matthew doesn't know any French. It was one of his school subjects. (though)
- Henry's friend is a millionaire. He hates spending money. (despite)

16. We couldn't get tickets. We queued for an hour. (in spite of)
17. I'd met her twice before. I didn't recognize her. (although)
18. Laura felt unwell. She went on working. (in spite of this)
19. I told the absolute truth. No one would believe me. (even though)
20. The good were never delivered. We had received the promise. (despite)

**III. Complete the sentences. Use *in spite of/ despite* and *even though/ although/ though* + a phrase or a sentence from the box.**

its inherent dangers	its many benefits
it has been shown to be safe	not playing very well
I had never seen her before	the low salary
his fear of heights	her grades were low
It was sunny	he has a very important job

1. \_\_\_\_\_, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. Nuclear energy is a clean and potentially inexhaustible source of energy \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, it was quite a cold day.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, the use of chemotherapy to treat cancer has many severe side effects.
5. Many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, I recognized her from a photograph.
7. Mark accepted the job \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_, she was admitted to the university.
9. \_\_\_\_\_, Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon in Arizona.
10. United were 1-0 winners \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Change clauses of concession to phrases.**

1. Mr. Pike doesn't wear glasses though he is over sixty.
2. Although he had much experience in machinery, he didn't succeed in repairing this machine.
3. Although it got dark, they continued to work.
4. Although it was noisy, I kept on studying.
5. Although it rained heavily, I went to school on time.
6. Although he is strong, I'm not afraid of him.
7. Everybody has great regard for him though he is poor.
8. Although he had not finished the paper, he went to sleep.
9. Though he had been absent frequently, he was managed to pass the test.
10. He didn't stop his car though the traffic lights turned red.

**V. Rewrite the sentences, using the word in brackets.**

1. They are very rich, but they aren't happy. (no matter)
2. I'd rather have a room of my own though it's small. (however)
3. He got good jobs, but he was not satisfied. (no matter)
4. If you should do any job, you should do it devotedly. (whatever)
5. Anyone who gains the most points wins the competition. (whoever)
6. Although he had taken any kinds of exercise, he got fatter and fatter. (whatever)
7. Although he lived anywhere else, he always thought of his homeland. (no matter)
8. My roof leaks every time it rains. (whenever)

9. He may say something, but don't trust him. (no matter)
10. You should study hard although you encounter difficulties. (whatever)
11. Although she is very intelligent, she can't answer my question. (no matter)
12. She would still love him even though he behaved very badly. (however)
13. Although the papers print any nonsense, some people always believe it. (whatever)
14. I'll find him, wherever he has gone. (no matter)
15. Phone me when you arrive, no matter how late it is. (however)

## AS IF, AS THOUGH, IT'S HIGH TIME, IT'S TIME, WOULD RATHER

### 1. AS IF, AS THOUGH

- a. *As if, as though* được dùng để diễn đạt một người hoặc một vật nào đó trông như thế nào, nghe như thế nào, cảm thấy như thế nào (thường dùng với động từ *look, sound, feel*).

Ex: That house looks **as if/ as though** it's going to fall down.  
(Trông ngôi nhà đó có vẻ như sắp sập.)

Mary sounded **as if/ as though** she had just run all the way.

(Giọng Mary nghe có vẻ như cô ấy vừa chạy suốt quãng đường.)

I feel **as if/ as though** I am dying. (Tôi cảm thấy như thể mình sắp chết.)

- Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng *It looks as if/ as though...* hoặc *It sounds as if/ as though...*

Ex: Do you hear that music next door? It sounds **as if** they're having a party. (Bạn có nghe tiếng nhạc phát ra từ nhà bên cạnh không?  
Nghe có vẻ như họ đang mở tiệc.)

- Chúng ta có thể dùng *as if/ as though* với những động từ khác để nói cách một người làm một việc gì.

Ex: He ran **as if** he was running for his life.  
(Anh ta chạy như thể đang gấp nguy.)

After the interruption, he went on talking **as if** nothing had happened.  
(Sau khi bị ngắt lời, ông ta tiếp tục nói như thể không xảy ra chuyện gì.)

- b. *As if, as though* có thể được dùng để diễn đạt một điều không thật hoặc trái với thực tế.

- Điều không có thật ở hiện tại

**S + V + as if/ as though + S + V(past simple)**

Ex: He talks as though he **knew** where she was.

(Anh ta nói như thể anh ta biết cô ta ở đâu.) → but he doesn't know  
He orders me about as if I **was** his wife.

(Anh ta sai tôi như thể tôi là vợ anh ta.) → but I'm not

So sánh: She acts as if she **owns** the place. (Perhaps she owns the place.)  
She acts as if she **owned** the place. (But she definitely doesn't own it.)

- Điều không có thật ở quá khứ

**S + V + as if/ as though + S + V<sub>(past perfect)</sub>**

Ex: Tom looked tired as if he **had worked** very hard.

(Trong Tom có vẻ mệt mỏi như thể anh ta đã làm việc rất vất vả.)  
→ but he didn't work hard.

He talked as if he **had seen** the accident yesterday.

(Anh ta nói như thể hôm qua anh ta đã chứng kiến tai nạn đó vậy.)  
→ but he didn't see it.

### ★ Lưu ý:

- Were có thể được dùng thay thế was (với các chủ từ I, he, she, it) trong mệnh đề giả định.

Ex: Gary's only 40. Why do you talk about him as if he **were/ was** an old man?

(Gary mới 40. Sao anh lại nói về anh ta như thể anh ta là một ông lão vậy?)

- Động từ đứng trước as if/ as though có thể ở thì hiện tại hoặc quá khứ mà không có sự thay đổi thì trong mệnh đề giả định.

Ex: He **talks/ talked** as if he knew everything. (Anh ta nói như thể anh ta biết mọi chuyện.)

He **looks/ looked** as though he hadn't had a decent meal for a month.

(Trong ông ta như thể cả tháng nay chẳng có bữa ăn tươm tất nào.)

- Trong mệnh đề so sánh (mệnh đề chỉ cách thức và mệnh đề chính có cùng chủ ngữ), chúng ta có thể dùng as if/ as though theo sau bởi một phân từ (present/ past participle) hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive).

Ex: He ran off to the house as if **escaping**.

After scoring, Fowler fell to the floor as if **hit** by a bullet.

As if **to remind** him, the church clock struck eleven.

## 2. IT'S TIME, IT'S HIGH TIME

*It's time/ It's high time* có thể được theo sau bởi:

- Động từ nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive)

**It's time/ It's high time + (for + object) + to-infinitive**

Ex: It's time **to buy** a new car. (Đã đến lúc phải mua xe mới rồi.)

It's high time **for the children to go** to bed.

(Đã đến giờ bọn trẻ đi ngủ rồi.)

- Mệnh đề (động từ chia ở quá khứ nhưng mang nghĩa hiện tại)

**It's time/ It's high time + S + V<sub>(past simple)</sub>**

Ex: Ten o'clock - It's time we **went** home.

(10 giờ rồi - Đã đến lúc chúng ta phải về nhà.)

It's time the children **were** in bed. (Đã đến giờ bọn trẻ đi ngủ.)

It's high time you **got** a job. (Đã đến lúc anh phải tìm một công việc.)

It's about time I **was leaving**. (Đã đến lúc tôi phải đi rồi.)

## 3. WOULD RATHER

- Would rather** (thích... hơn) được dùng để diễn đạt những gì mà một người nào đó muốn thực hiện trong một tình huống cụ thể (không được dùng trong trường hợp tổng quát). **Would rather (do sth) = would prefer (to do sth)**.