

XÓA MÙ TIẾNG ANH CẤP TỐC CÙNG CÔ MAI PHƯƠNG

BÀI 1

A. GRAMMAR

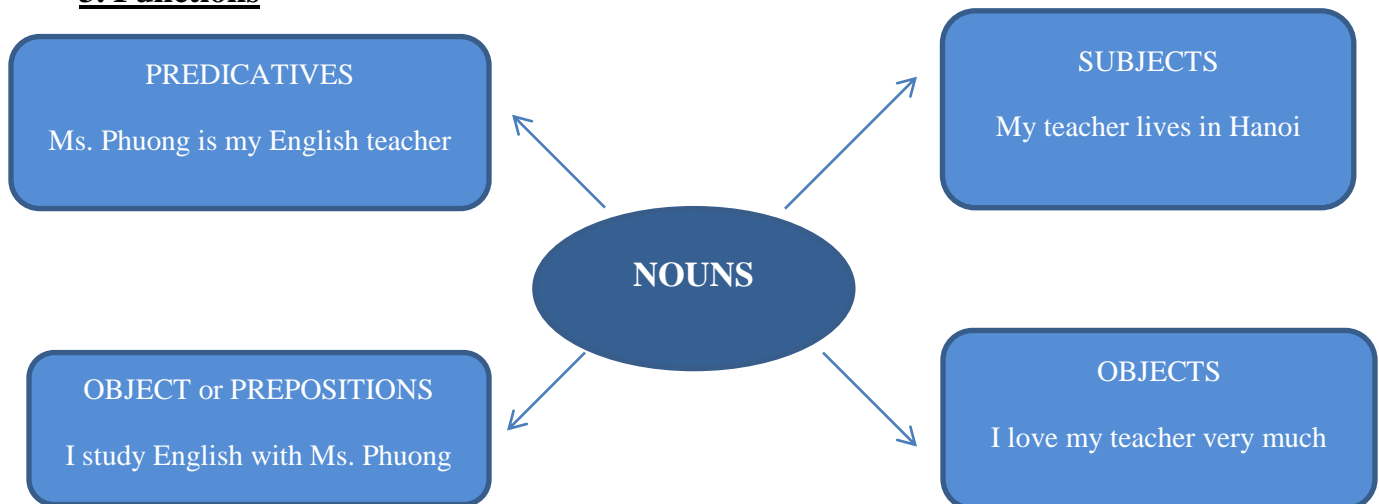
1. Nouns

- Of all the parts of speech, nouns are perhaps the most important.
- A noun is a word that identifies a person, animal, place, thing, or idea.
- The English word noun has its roots in the Latin word nomen, which means “name.”

2. Noun Examples:

- Plato was an influential Greek philosopher.
- Elephants never forget.
- Look! There’s the Eiffel Tower.
- Money doesn’t grow on trees.
- Love is a wonderful emotion.

3. Functions



100 Most Common Nounsⁱ

1. time
2. year
3. people
4. way
5. day
6. man
7. thing
8. woman
9. life
10. child
11. world
12. school
13. state
14. family
15. student
16. group
17. country
18. problem
19. hand
20. part
21. place
22. case
23. week
24. company
25. system
26. program
27. question
28. work
29. government
30. number
31. night
32. point
33. home
34. water

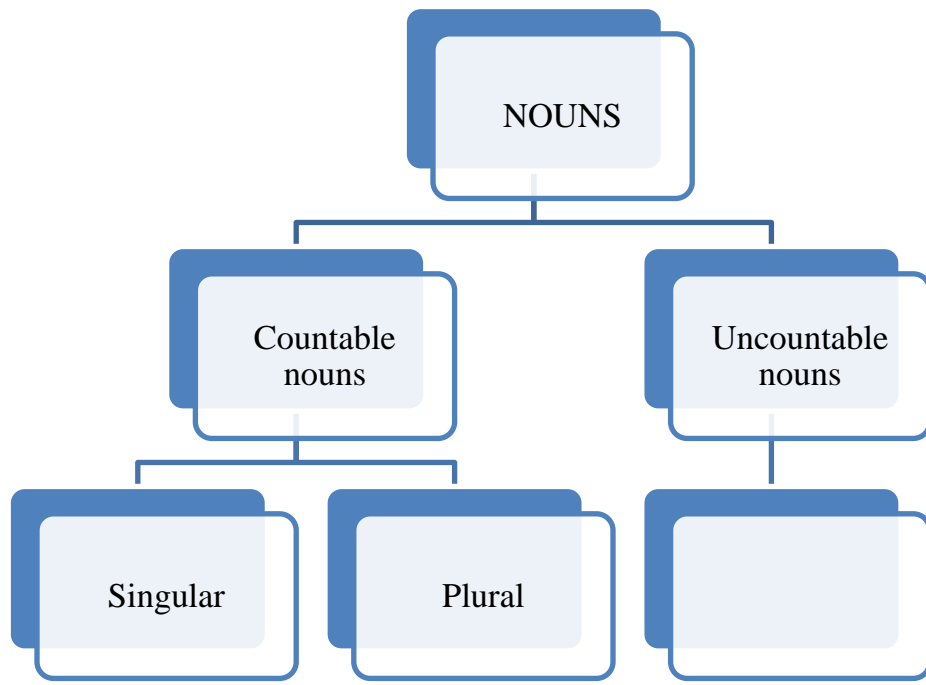
35. room
36. mother
37. area
38. money
39. story
40. fact
41. month
42. lot
43. right
44. study
45. book
46. eye
47. job
48. word
49. business
50. issue
51. side
52. kind
53. head
54. house
55. service
56. friend
57. father
58. power
59. hour
60. game
61. line
62. end
63. member
64. law
65. car
66. city
67. community
68. Name

69. president
70. team
71. minute
72. idea
73. kid
74. body
75. information
76. back
77. parent
78. face
79. others
80. level
81. office
82. door
83. health
84. person
85. art
86. war
87. history
88. party
89. result
90. change
91. morning
92. reason
93. research
94. girl
95. guy
96. moment
97. air
98. teacher
99. force
100. education

ⁱ Adapted from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

4. Countable nouns and Uncountable nouns

- Countable nouns are for things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form. The singular form can use the determiner "a" or "an". If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask "How many?"
- Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small or too amorphous to be counted (liquids, powders, gases, etc.). Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form.



Examples:



A DOG



MANY DOGS

10 DOGS

A PACK OF DOGS

A LITTER



MILK



A GLASS OF MILK



5 GLASSES OF MILK

❖ **How to make a plural nouns?**

1. + S

bottle – bottles

cup – cups

pencil – pencils

desk – desks

sticker – stickers

window – windows

2. Nouns ending with O, X, S, Z CH, SH + ES

box – boxes

watch – watches

moss – mosses

3. Nouns ending with F/FE → VES Ví dụ:

wolf – wolves

wife – wives

leaf – leaves

life – lives

4. Nouns ending with Y or O + S/ES (depends)

Ví dụ:

baby – babies

toy – toys

kidney – kidneys

potato – potatoes

memo – memos

stereo – stereos

5. Irregular plural forms

Ví dụ:

child – children

woman – women

man – men

mouse – mice

goose – geese

6. Same forms

Ví dụ:

sheep – sheep

deer – deer

series – series

species – species

QUIZ

- 1) I have three (child, children).
- 2) There are five (man, men) and one (woman, women).
- 3) (Baby, Babies) play with bottles as toys.
- 4) I put two big (potato, potatoes) in the lunch box.
- 5) A few men wear (watch, watches).
- 6) I put (memo, memos) on the desk.
- 7) I saw some (mouse, mice) running by.
- 8) There are few (bus, buses) on the road today.

3. To be – Action verbs

❖ **Am/is/are**

There is/are I am

You /We/They are

He /She/It is

This/That is

These/Those are

❖ **Action Verbs (have, put, play, wear, see, ...)**

4. Possessive Adjectives

SUBJECT PRONOUN

I	I have a shirt.
YOU	You have a book.
HE	He has a pillow.
SHE	She has a dog.
IT	It has a bone.
WE	We have a bird.
YOU	You have a house.
THEY	They have a car.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

MY	My shirt is green.
YOUR	Your book is new.
HIS	His pillow is soft.
HER	Her dog is small.
ITS	Its bone is old.
OUR	Our bird is noisy.
YOUR	Your house is big.
THEIR	Their car is slow.

YOUR = Possessive Adjective

- You need to bring **your** dictionary.

YOU'RE = You are (contraction)

- **You're** an excellent student.

ITS = Possessive Adjective

- The dog played with **its** ball.

IT'S = It is (contraction)

- **It's** very hot right now.

5. WH-questions and H- questions

Who

Whom

Whose

What

Where

When

Why

How many

How much

How often

What is your job?

Where are you going?

Why do you learn English?

B. VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Listen and answer the questions:

1. What are their jobs?
2. Where does the man work?
3. What does her husband do?
4. What does the police officer do?
5. What kind of shop is it?