

XÓA MÙ TIẾNG ANH CẤP TỐC CÙNG CÔ MAI PHƯƠNG

BÀI 1

A. GRAMMAR

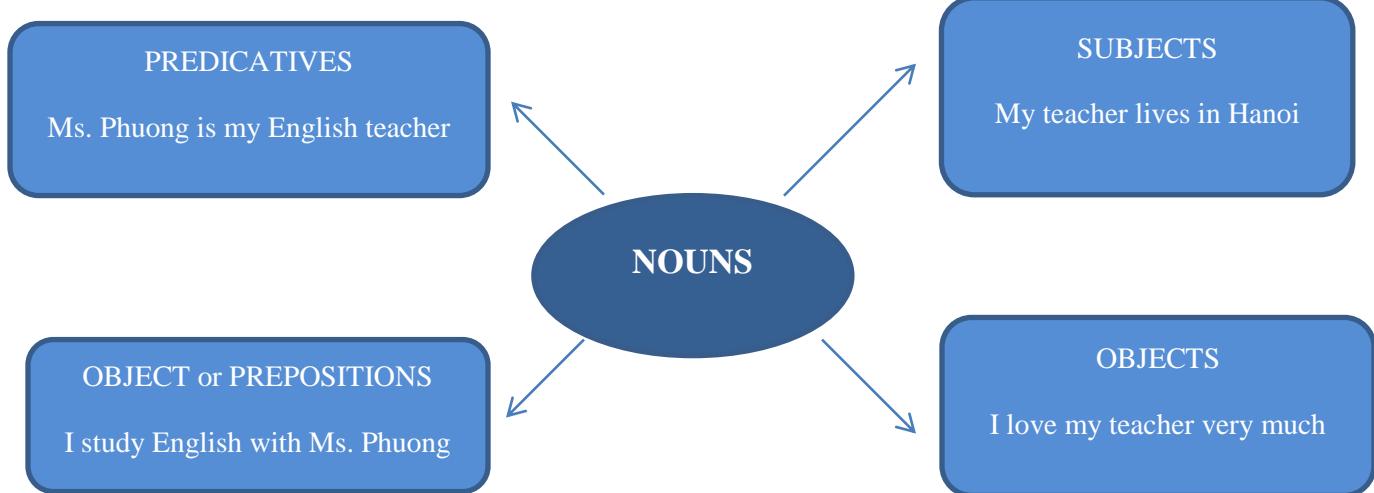
1. Nouns

- 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



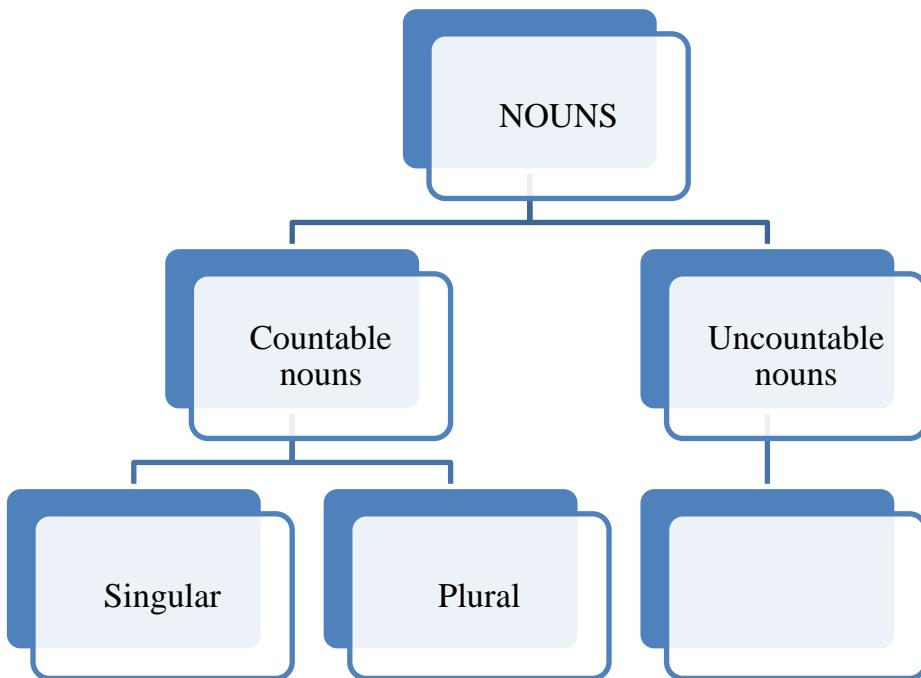
100 Most Common Nounsⁱ

1. time	35. room	69. president
2. year	36. mother	70. team
3. people	37. area	71. minute
4. way	38. money	72. idea
5. day	39. story	73. kid
6. man	40. fact	74. body
7. thing	41. month	75. information
8. woman	42. lot	76. back
9. life	43. right	77. parent
10. child	44. study	78. face
11. world	45. book	79. others
12. school	46. eye	80. level
13. state	47. job	81. office
14. family	48. word	82. door
15. student	49. business	83. health
16. group	50. issue	84. person
17. country	51. side	85. art
18. problem	52. kind	86. war
19. hand	53. head	87. history
20. part	54. house	88. party
21. place	55. service	89. result
22. case	56. friend	90. change
23. week	57. father	91. morning
24. company	58. power	92. reason
25. system	59. hour	93. research
26. program	60. game	94. girl
27. question	61. line	95. guy
28. work	62. end	96. moment
29. government	63. member	97. air
30. number	64. law	98. teacher
31. night	65. car	99. force
32. point	66. city	100. education
33. home	67. community	
34. water	68. Name	

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?