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English grammar grade 9

I. Tense - Thì tiếng anh**1. Thì hiện tại đơn - simple present tense****a. Công thức**

- Với động từ thường

Khẳng định	:	S + Vs/es ...
Phủ định	:	S + do/does + not + V...
Nghi vấn	:	Do/does + S + V...?

- Với động từ tobe

Khẳng định	:	S + am/ is/ are + o
Phủ định	:	S + am/ is/ are + not + o
Nghi vấn	:	Am/ is/ are + s + o

*Lưu ý : Ta thêm "Es" Sau các động từ tận cùng là: o, s, x, ch, sh.***b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:** Always, usually, often, sometimes , generally, seldom, etc., (a fact, habit, or repeated action), every time, as a rule, every day (every other day), once (a month), once in a while,...**c. Cách dùng:****1.** Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý , một sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex: The sun rises in the East.

2. Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả 1 thói quen , một hành động xảy ra thường xuyên ở hiện tại.

Ex: Mary often goes to school by bicycle.

3. Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả năng lực của con người :

Ex : He plays badminton very well

4. Thì hiện tại đơn còn diễn tả một kế hoạch sắp xếp trước trong tương lai hoặc thời khoá biểu , đặc biệt dùng với các động từ di chuyển.**2. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn - present progressive****a. Công thức:**

Khẳng định	:	S + be (am/ is/ are) + V_ing ...
Phủ định	:	S + be + not + V_ing ...
Nghi vấn	:	Be + s+ V_ing ...

b. Cách dùng:**1.** Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra ở thời điểm đang nói.

Ex: I am reading. (Tôi đang đọc)

2. Một hành động xảy ra có tính chất tạm thời.

Ex: She is working (cô ấy đang làm việc)

3. Một hành động lúc nào cũng xảy ra liên tục. (thường có thêm usually, always... trong câu).

Ex: I am usually thinking of you (tôi thường nghĩ về bạn).

a. Chỉ một việc đang xảy ra ngay lúc nói chuyện/hiện hành.

Ex: I am reading an English book now.

b. Chỉ việc xảy ra trong tương lai (khi có trạng từ chỉ tương lai).

Ex: I am going to call on Mr. John tom / I am meeting her at the cinema tonight.

Những động từ không chia ở HTTD

- know	- understand	- keep	- be	- see	- hear	- hope
- wish	- smell	- seem	- need	- consider	- expect	- sound
- agree	- notice	- look	- start	- begin	- finish	- stop
- taste	- enjoy	- love/ like	- want	- prefer	- fall	- wonder
- have to	- feel					

c. Từ nhận biết: Right now , at the moment , at present , now , shhh! , listen! , look! , this semester . At the time = at this time = at present (hiện nay)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| - at the present | - do you hear? |
| - keep silent ! = Be quiet! | - pay attention to ! |
| - don't make noise: | - today |
| - hurry up! | - still |
| - don't talk in class | - where + be + s ? |

3. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành - present perfect

a. Công thức:

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Khẳng định | : | S + have/ has + past participle (V ₃) |
| Phủ định | : | S + have/ has + not + past participle (V ₃) |
| Nghi vấn | : | Have/ has + S + past participle (V ₃) |

* **Lưu ý :** I, THEY ,WE, YOU + **HAVE** + (V₃)
SHE, HE, IT + **HAS** + (V₃)

b. Cách dùng:

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra hoặc chưa bao giờ xảy ra ở 1 thời gian không xác định trong quá khứ.
- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành cũng được dùng với since và for.
- **Since + mốc thời gian** (1995, I was young, this morning etc.) Khi người nói dùng since, người nghe phải tính thời gian là bao lâu.
- **For + khoảng thời gian** (từ lúc đầu tới bây giờ) Khi người nói dùng for, người nói phải tính thời gian là bao lâu.
- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, vẫn kéo dài đến hiện tại (có thể đến tương lai).
- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không đề cập đến thời gian cụ thể.
- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trong qk nhưng không đề cập đến thời gian.
- Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ còn hậu quả ở hiện tại.

c. Từ nhận biết:

Never, ever, in the last fifty years, this semester (summer, year...), since, for, so far, up to now, up until , just, now, up to the present, yet, recently, lately, in recent years, many times, once, twice, and in his/her whole life, Already, the first time, the second times, the third times...

Chú ý: s + have/ has + **never/ever/ already /just...** + (V₃)

4. Thì Hiện Tại Hoàn Thành Tiếp Diễn (Present Perfect Continuous):

a. Công thức

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| Khẳng định | : | S + have/ has + been + V_ing + O |
| Phủ định | : | S + have/ has + not + been + V_ing + O |
| Nghi vấn | : | Have/ has + S + been + V_ing + O? |

b. Từ nhận biết:

all day, all week, since, for, for a long time, almost every day this week, recently, lately, in the past week, in recent years, up until now, and so far.

c. Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của 1 hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và tiếp tục tới hiện tại (có thể tới tương lai).

5. Thì quá khứ đơn - past simple

a. Công thức:

- Với động từ thường

Khẳng định	:	S + V _{2/ed} ...
Phủ định	:	S + did + not + V...
Nghi vấn	:	Did + S + V...?
- Với tobe

Khẳng định	:	S + was/were ...
Phủ định	:	S + was/ were + not ...
Nghi vấn	:	Was/were + S ... ?

b. *Cách dùng* : Diễn tả hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt tại một thời điểm hoặc thời gian xác định trong quá khứ

c. *Dấu hiệu nhận biết*

- Yesterday, ago, last (night, week, month, year..), from... to .
- In + năm trong quá khứ (vd: in 1995, 1999), in the old days

* **Chú ý** :

- Chủ từ + động từ quá khứ
- When + thì quá khứ đơn (simple past)
- When + hành động thứ nhất

6. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn - past progressive

a. *Công thức*

Khẳng định	:	S + was/were + V-ing ...
Phủ định	:	S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing ...
Nghi vấn	:	Was/were + s + V-ing ...?

Lưu ý: I, THEY, WE, YOU + **WERE** + **V-ing**

SHE, HE, IT + **WAS** + **V-ing**

Chủ ngữ + were/was + động từ thêm -ing

While + thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (past progressive)

b. *Cách sử dụng*

1. Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ

Ex: *What were you doing at 8.00 last night ? I was watching television .*

2. Diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra thì bị hành động khác xen vào trong quá khứ

Ex: *While I was having a bath, the phone rang .*

3. Diễn tả hai hành động đang diễn ra cùng một lúc

Ex: *I was learning my lesson while my parents were watching TV at 8.30 last night.*

c. *Các từ nhận biết:*

- At that moment (vào lúc đó)
- At that time (vào lúc đó)
- At this time yesterday (vào lúc này hôm qua)
- At this time last night (vào lúc này tối hôm qua)
- At 4 (5, 6 ...) o'clock yesterday (vào lúc 4 (5, 6...) giờ hôm qua.)
- All day yesterday (suốt ngày hôm qua)
- All last week = during last week (trong suốt tuần) + thời gian ở quá khứ
- The whole of....(toàn bộ) + thời gian ở quá khứ

7. Thì Quá Khứ HOÀN THÀNH - (Past perfect)

a. *Công thức*

Khẳng định	:	S + had + V _{3/ed} ...
Phủ định:	:	S + had + not + V _{3/ed} ...
Nghi vấn	:	Had + S + V _{3/ed} ?

b. *Cách sử dụng*

- Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác hoặc thời điểm khác trong quá khứ.
 - Chúng ta thường sử dụng các từ nối như **before, after, just, when, as soon as, by the time, until,...**
- Ex: *After I had cleaned the room, my mom called (Sau khi tôi dọn xong phòng thì mẹ gọi)*
- Hành động xảy ra như là điều kiện tiên quyết cho hành động khác

Ex: I had had a girl friend and would marriage to her (*Tôi có một người bạn gái và tôi sẽ cưới cô ấy*)

8. Thì tương lai - simple future

a. Công thức

Khẳng định	:	S + shall/ will + V_inf	V_inf = V_infinitive : Verb nguyên thể
Phủ định	:	S + shall/ will + not+ V_inf ...	
Nghi vấn	:	Shall/ will + s + V_inf ...?	

- b. Cách sử dụng:**
- Diễn tả hễ sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai
 - Diễn tả hễ quyết định nay lúc nói

- **Lưu ý:** Không sử dụng Will, Shall sau **before, after, when, while, as soon as, until, if.**

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Tomorrow (*ngày mai*), next (week, month, year..), someday (*một ngày nào đó*)
- In the future, soon (*chẳng bao lâu nữa*), tonight, in a few day's time
- In a week, in a minute, in + năm chưa tới

Before

After

By the time

S + WILL + V(inf) + when + S + V(s,es)
as soon as
until

9. Thì tương lai gần – near future

a. Công thức : Am/is/are + going to +v

b. Từ để nhận dạng : This____, tonight, tomorrow, next__, in____,...

c. Cách dùng:

- Khi đoán (predict, guess), dùng will hoặc be going to.
- Khi chỉ dự định trước, dùng be going to không được dùng will.
- Chủ từ + am (is/are) going to + động từ (ở hiện tại: Simple form)
- Khi diễn tả sự tình nguyện hoặc sự sẵn sàng, dùng will không được dùng be going to.
- Chủ từ + will + động từ (ở hiện tại: Simple form)

10. TƯƠNG LAI TIẾP DIỄN: (FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE)

a. Form (Công thức) : S + will be + V_ing

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- While, tomorrow, next (week, month, year..), someday (*một ngày nào đó*)
- In the future, soon (*chẳng bao lâu nữa*), tonight, in a few day's time
- In a week, in a minute, in + năm chưa tới

11. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE: (tương lai hoàn thành)

a. Form (Công thức): S + will have + V₃/ed

b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết: Before, after, by the time, by + một điểm thời gian ở tương lai

12. Thì Hiện Tại Hoàn Thành Tiếp Diễn (Present Perfect Continuous):

a. Công thức

Khẳng định	:	S + have/ has + been + V_ing + O
Phủ định	:	S + have/ has + not + been + V_ing + O
Nghi vấn	:	Have/ has + S + been + V_ing + O?

b. Từ nhận biết:

all day, all week, since, for, for a long time, almost every day this week, recently, lately, in the past week, in recent years, up until now, and so far.

c. Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của 1 hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và tiếp tục tới hiện tại (có thể tới tương lai).

EXERCISE 1: Use the correct form of verbs in brackets.

1. In all the world, there (be) _____ only 14 mountains that (reach) _____ above 8,000 meters.
2. He sometimes (come) _____ to see his parents.
3. When I (come) _____, she (leave) _____ for Dalat ten minutes ago.
4. My grandfather never (fly) _____ in an airplane, and he has no intention of ever doing so.
5. We just (decide) _____ that we (undertake) _____ the job.
6. He told me that he (take) _____ a trip to California the following week.
7. I knew that this road (be) _____ too narrow.
8. Right now I (attend) _____ class. Yesterday at this time I (attend) _____ class.
9. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (arrive) _____ at the airport, Mary (wait) _____ for me.
10. Margaret was born in 1950. By last year, she (live) _____ on this earth for 55 years .
11. The traffic was very heavy. By the time I (get) _____ to Mary's party, everyone already (arrive) _____
12. I will graduate in June. I (see) _____ you in July. By the time I (see) _____ you , I (graduate) _____.
13. I (visit) _____ my uncle's home regularly when I (be) _____ a child.
14. That book (be) _____ on the table for weeks. You (not read) _____ it yet ?
15. David (wash) _____ his hands. He just (repair) _____ the TV set.
16. You (be) _____ here before? Yes, I (spend) _____ my holidays here last year.
17. We never (meet) _____ him. We don't know what he (look) _____ like.
18. The car (be) _____ ready for him by the time he (come) _____ tomorrow.
19. On arriving at home I (find) _____ that she just (leave) _____ a few minutes before.
20. When we (arrive) _____ in London tonight, it probably (rain) _____.
21. It (rain) _____ hard. We can't do anything until it (stop) _____
22. Last night we (watch) _____ TV when the power (fail) _____.
23. That evening we (stay) _____ up to talk about the town where he (live) _____ for some years.
24. I (sit) _____ down for a rest while the shoes (repair) _____.
25. Half way to the office Paul (turn) _____ round and (go) _____ back home because he (forget) _____ to turn the gas off.
26. London (change) _____ a lot since we first (come) _____ to live here.
27. While we (talk) _____ on the phone the children (start) _____ fighting and (break) _____ a window
28. He used to talk to us for hours about all the interesting things he (do) _____ in his life.
29. You know she (stand) _____ looking at that picture for the last twenty minutes.
30. I (spend) _____ a lot of time travelling since I (get) _____ this new job.
31. When we (be) _____ at school we all (study) _____ Latin.
32. When I (meet) _____ him , he (work) _____ as a waiter for a year.
33. After he (finish) _____ breakfast he (sit) _____ down to write some letters.
34. She (have) _____ a hard life, but she's always smiling.
35. I think Jim (be) _____ out of town.

EXERCISE 2: Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D.

1. When I last saw him, he _____ in London.
A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
2. We _____ Dorothy since last Saturday.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
3. The train _____ half an hour ago.

- A. has been leaving B. left C. has left D. had left
4. Jack _____ the door.
A. has just painted B. paint C. will have painted D. painting
5. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
6. I _____ Texas State University now.
A. am attending B. attend C. was attending D. attended
7. He has been selling motorbikes _____.
A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for ten years ago D. for ten years
8. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. had been discovering
9. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
10. We _____ there when our father died.
A. still lived B. lived still C. was still lived D. was still living
11. They _____ table tennis when their father comes back home.
A. will play B. will be playing C. play D. would play
12. By Christmas, I _____ for Mr. Smith for six years.
A. will have been working B. will work
C. have been working D. will be working
13. I _____ in the room right now.
A. am being B. was being C. have been being D. am
14. I _____ to New York three times this year.
A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
15. I'll come and see you before I _____ for the States.
A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
16. The little girl asked what _____ to her friend.
A. has happened B. happened
C. had happened D. would have been happened
17. John _____ a book when I saw him.
A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
18. He said he _____ return later.
A. will B. would C. can D. would be
19. Jack _____ the door.
A. has just opened B. open C. have opened D. opening
20. I have been waiting for you _____.
A. since early morning B. since 9 a.m.
C. for two hours D. All are correct
21. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
22. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
23. When her husband was in the army, Mary _____ to him twice a week.
A. was reading B. wrote C. was written D. had written
24. I couldn't cut the grass because the lawn mower _____ a few days previously.
A. broke down B. has been broken C. had broken down D. breaks down
25. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying

26. Since _____, I have heard nothing from him.
A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
27. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.
A. had B. had had C. have has D. have had
28. By the end of next year, George _____ English for two years.
A. will have learned B. will learn C. has learned D. would learn
29. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the book.
A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk
30. Henry _____ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.
A. was going B. went C. has gone D. did go
31. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
A. finish B. finishes C. will finish D. finishing
32. I will be glad if he _____ with us.
A. had gone B. did go C. went D. goes
33. Ask her to come and see me when she _____ her work.
A. finish B. has finished C. finished D. finishing
34. Turn off the gas. Don't you see that the kettle _____?
A. boil B. boils C. is boiling D. boiled
35. Tom and Mary _____ for Vietnam tomorrow.
A. leave B. are leaving C. leaving D. are left
36. He always _____ for a walk in the evening.
A. go B. is going C. goes D. going
37. Her brother _____ in Canada at present.
A. working B. works C. is working D. work
38. I _____ to the same barber since last year.
A. am going B. have been going C. go D. had gone
39. Her father _____ when she was a small girl.
A. dies B. died C. has died D. had died
40. Last week, my professor promised that he _____ today.
A. would come B. will come C. comes D. coming

EXERCISE 3: Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B, C, or D) that needs correcting.

1. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.
A B C D
2. Jimmy threw the ball high in the air, and Betty catching it when it came down.
A B C D
3. Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.
A B C D
4. Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.
A B C D
5. Having fed the dog, he was sat down to his own meal.
A B C D
6. When I turned on my computer, I was shocked to find some junk mail, and I delete it all.
A B C D
7. They are going to have to leave soon and so do we.
A B C D
8. The boss laughed when the secretary has told him that she really needed a pay rise.
A B C D
9. The telephone rang several times and then stop before I could answer it.

10. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years
A B C D
11. I have seen lots of interesting places when I went on holiday last summer.
A B C D
12. When my cat heard a noise in the bushes, she stopped moving and listen intently.
A B C D
13. I think it's time you change your way of living.
A B C D
14. Roger felt the outside of his pocket to make sure his wallet is still there.
A B C D
15. When I'm shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I hadn't met for five years.
A B C D
16. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.
A B C D
17. Peter and Wendy first met in 2006, and they are married for three years now.
A B C D
18. Some people are believing there is life on other planets.
A B C D
19. The island of Hawaii had been the subject of intensive research on the occurrence of earthquakes.
A B C D
20. Every morning, the sun shines in my bedroom window and waking me up.
A B C D
21. The man died as a result of falling asleep while he drives.
A B C D
22. I haven't finished the report yet, but by the time you return I will certainly complete it.
A B C D
23. Caroline has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.
A B C D
24. We'll be cycled to Hoa's village at this time next Sunday.
A B C D
25. What will you do when your friends won't come?
A B C D
26. Someone was knocking at the door when I was doing the washing up.
A B C D
27. My friend didn't drink any beer since we came to live here.
A B C D
28. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.
A B C D
29. After breakfast, I'm gone to walk to school with my friends.
A B C D
30. Did he go to the pop concert next weekend for a change?
A B C D

EXERCISE 4: Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.

1. *Eight years ago we started writing to each other.*

A. We have rarely written to each other for eight years.

- B. Eight years is a long time for us to write to each other.
 C. We wrote to each other eight years ago.
 D. We have been writing to each other for eight years.
2. *The boy was so lazy that he couldn't stay up late to learn his lessons.*
 A. The boy was lazy enough not to stay up late to learn his lessons.
 B. The boy was too lazy to stay up late to learn his lessons.
 C. The boy was lazy enough but he stayed up late to learn his lessons.
 D. The boy was lazy enough to stay up late to learn his lessons.
3. *My father is tired of seeing any violent films.*
 A. My father hasn't seen a violent film.
 B. My father has enjoyed all the violent films he has ever seen.
 C. My father is worried about missing the next violent film.
 D. My father never wants to see another violent film.
4. *As soon as he waved his hand, she turned away.*
 A. He saw her turn away and he waved his hand.
 B. No sooner had he waved his hand than she turned away.
 C. She turned away because he waved his hand too early.
 D. Although she turned away, he waved his hand.
5. *John wishes he had remembered to send Mary a Christmas card.*
 A. John regrets not to send Mary a Christmas card.
 B. John regrets forgetting not to send Mary a Christmas card.
 C. John regrets not remembering sending Mary a Christmas card.
 D. John regrets forgetting to send Mary a Christmas card.
6. *My father hasn't smoked cigarettes for a month.*
 A. It's a month since my father last smoked cigarettes.
 B. It's a month ago that my father smoked cigarettes.
 C. It's a month that my father hasn't smoked cigarettes.
 D. It's a cigarette that my father smoked a month ago.
7. *Having finished their work, the workers expected to be paid.*
 A. The workers expected to be paid because they had finished their work.
 B. Having their work finishing, the workers expected to be paid.
 C. Having expected to be paid, the workers finished their work.
 D. Having been finished their work, the workers expected to be paid.
8. *Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.*
 A. Mr. Brown started to buy this car for five years.
 B. It has been five years when Mr. Brown has bought this car.
 C. Mr. Brown has had this car for five years .
 D. It is five years ago since Mr. Brown has bought this car.
9. *John used to write home once a week when he was abroad.*
 A. John doesn't write home once a week any longer.
 B. John enjoyed being written home every week when he was abroad.
 C. John never forgot to write a weekly letter home when he was abroad.
 D. When he was abroad he remembered to write home every week.
10. *I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.*
 A. It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.
 B. It's years since I have enjoyed myself so much.

- C. It was years since I had enjoyed myself so much.
 D. It has been years since I have enjoyed myself so much.

ĐÁP ÁN**Exercise 1:**

1. are - reach
2. comes
3. came - had left
4. has never flown
5. have just decided - would undertake
6. would take
7. was
8. am attending - was attending
9. arrive - will be waiting
10. had lived
11. got - had already arrived
12. will see - see - will have graduated
13. visited - was
14. has been - haven't you read
15. is washing - has just repaired
16. Have you been - spent
17. have never met - looks
18. will have been - comes
19. found - had just left
20. arrive - will probably be raining
21. is raining - stops
22. were watching - failed
23. stayed - had lived
24. sat - were being repaired
25. turned - went - had forgotten
26. has changed - came
27. were talking - started - broke
28. had done
29. has been standing
30. have spent - got
31. were - studied
32. met - had been working
33. had finished - sat
34. has
35. has been

Exercise 2:

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D
 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. B
 27. B 28. A 29. B 30. B 31. B 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. C 37. C 38. B 39. B
 40. A

Exercise 3:

1. D. was cooking -> cooked
2. C. catching -> caught
3. D. buys -> bought
4. C. is looking -> was looking
5. B. was sat -> sat
6. D. delete -> deleted
7. C. so do -> so are
8. A. has told -> told
9. C. stop -> stopped
10. D. since -> for
11. A. have seen -> saw
12. C. listen -> listened
13. B. change -> changed
14. D. is still -> was still
15. A. I'm shopping -> was shopping
16. C. is having -> was having
17. C. are -> have been
18. B. are believing -> believe
19. B. had been -> has been
20. C. waking -> wakes
21. D. drives -> was driving
22. D. will certainly complete -> will have certainly completed
23. D. buys -> bought
24. A. We'll be cycled -> We'll be cycling
25. D. won't come -> don't come
26. A. was knocking -> knocked
27. A. didn't drink -> hasn't drunk
28. C. when -> since
29. B. gone -> going
30. A. Did -> Will

Exercise 4: 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. A

II. Conditional sentences (Câu điều kiện)**Các loại câu điều kiện:**

Type	Forms	Usage
0	If + S + V(s,es), S+ V(s,es)	
1	If + S + V(s,es), S + Will/Can/shall..... + Vo	Đk có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại ở tương lai
2	If + S + V2/ Ved, S + would/ Could/ Should...+ Vo	Đk không có thật ở hiện tại
3	If + S + Had + V3/Ved, S + would/ could...+ have + V3/Ved	Đk không có thật trong quá khứ
Đk kết hợp	If + S + had + V3/Ved, S + would + Vo	

I. Câu điều kiện loại I**1. Khái niệm về câu điều kiện loại 1**

- Câu điều kiện loại I còn được gọi là câu điều kiện có thực ở hiện tại.
- Điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

2. Cấu trúc – Công thức
If + S + V (hiện tại), S + will + V (nguyên mẫu)

IF + Chủ ngữ 1 + Động từ chia ở thì hiện tại đơn + Bỏ ngữ, Chủ ngữ 2 + WILL + Động từ giữ nguyên + Bỏ ngữ (nếu có).

Ở câu điều kiện loại 1, mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

- Chủ ngữ 1 và chủ ngữ 2 có thể trùng nhau. Bỏ ngữ có thể không có, tùy ý nghĩa của câu. Mệnh đề IF và mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.
- Trong câu điều kiện loại I, động từ của mệnh đề điều kiện chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, còn động từ trong mệnh đề chính chia ở thì tương lai đơn.

Ví dụ:

If you come into my garden, my dog will bite you.

(Nếu anh vào vườn của tôi, con chó của tôi sẽ cắn anh đó.)

If it is sunny, I will go fishing. (Nếu trời nắng tốt, tôi sẽ đi câu cá.)

3. Cách dùng câu điều kiện loại 1:

Câu điều kiện loại 1 còn có thể được gọi là **câu điều kiện hiện tại có thể có thật**. Ta sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 1 để đặt ra một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại và nêu kết quả có thể xảy ra.

II, Câu điều kiện loại II

Khái niệm về câu điều kiện loại 2:

- Câu điều kiện loại II còn được gọi là **câu điều kiện không có thực ở hiện tại**.
- Điều kiện không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, điều kiện chỉ là một giả thiết, một ước muốn trái ngược với thực trạng hiện tại.

Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 2

If + S + V (quá khứ), S + would + V (nguyên mẫu)

– Trong câu điều kiện loại II, động từ của mệnh đề điều kiện chia ở dạng thái cách (past subjunctive), động từ của mệnh đề chính chia ở thì điều kiện hiện tại (simple conditional). Chú ý: Dạng thái cách (Past subjunctive) là hình thức chia động từ giống hệt như thì quá khứ đơn, riêng **động từ “to be” thì dùng “were” cho tất cả các ngôi**.

Ví dụ:

- *If I were a bird, I would be very happy. (Nếu tôi là một con chim, tôi sẽ rất hạnh phúc.)* <= *tôi không thể là chim được*
- *If I had a million USD, I would buy that car. (Nếu tôi có một triệu đô la, tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đó.)* <= *hiện tại tôi không có*

III, Câu điều kiện loại III

Khái niệm về câu điều kiện loại 3:

- Câu điều kiện loại III là câu điều kiện **không có thực trong quá khứ**.
- Điều kiện không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ, chỉ mang tính ước muốn trong quá khứ, một giả thiết trái ngược với thực trạng ở quá khứ.

Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3

If + S + had + P.P (quá khứ phân từ), S + would + have + P_{II}

– Trong câu điều kiện loại III, **động từ của mệnh đề điều kiện chia ở quá khứ phân từ, còn động từ của mệnh đề chính chia ở điều kiện hoàn thành** (perfect conditional).

Ví dụ:

- *If he had come to see me yesterday, I would have taken him to the movies. (Nếu hôm qua nó đến thăm tôi thì tôi đã đưa nó đi xem phim rồi.)*
- *If I hadn't been absent yesterday, I would have met him. (Nếu hôm qua tôi không vắng mặt thì tôi đã gặp mặt anh ta rồi.)*

NÂNG CAO:

1. Câu Điều Kiện Diễn Tả Thói Quen Hoặc Một Sự Thật Hiện Nhiên (Loại 0)

Câu điều kiện này diễn tả **một thói quen**, một **hành động thường xuyên xảy ra** nếu điều kiện được đáp ứng, hoặc diễn tả một **sự thật hiển nhiên**, một kết quả tất yếu xảy ra.

Cấu trúc: If + S + V (hiện tại), S + V (hiện tại)

- Tất cả động từ trong câu (**mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề điều kiện**) đều được chia ở thì hiện tại đơn.
- Nếu diễn tả thói quen, trong mệnh đề chính thường xuất hiện thêm: often, usually, or always.

Ví dụ:

- I often drink milk if I do not sleep at night. (Tôi thường uống sữa nếu như tôi thức trắng đêm.)
- I usually walk to school if I have enough time. (Tôi thường đi bộ đến trường nếu tôi có thời gian.)
- If you heat ice, it turns to water. (Nếu bạn làm nóng nước đá, nó sẽ chảy ra.)
- If we are cold, we shiver. (Nếu bị lạnh, chúng ta sẽ run lên.)

3. Đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 1: Should + S + Vo, S + Will + Vo

- If he has free time, he'll play tennis. => Should he have free time, he'll play tennis

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 2: Were + S + to + Vo, S + Would + Vo

- If I learnt Russian, I would read a Russian book. => Were I to learn Russian, I would read a Russian book

Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3: Had + S + V3/Ved, S + Would have + V3/Ved

- If he had trained hard, he would have won the match. => Had he trained hard, he would have won the match.

4. If ...not = Unless.

– Unless cũng thường được dùng trong câu điều kiện – lúc đó Unless = If ...not. Ví dụ:

- Unless we start at once, we will be late.
= If we don't start at once we will be late.

Bài 1: Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

- If I see him, I _____ (give) him a gift.
- If I had a typewriter, I _____ (type) it myself.
- If I had known that you were in hospital, I _____ (visit) you.
- You could make better progress if you _____ (attend) class regularly.
- If I _____ (know) his telephone number, I'd give it to you.
- If you _____ (arrive) ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
- If he worked more slowly, he _____ (not make) so many mistakes.
- I shouldn't drink that wine if I _____ (be) you.
- If I _____ (find) a cheap room, I will stay a fortnight.
- A lot of people _____ (be) out of work if the factory closed down.
- I (have) _____ plenty of money now if I (not/spend) _____ so much yesterday.
- If someone (give) _____ you a boat, what you (do) _____?
- If you _____ (press) CTRL + S, you _____ (save) the file.
- The children _____ (be) happy if he. _____ (teach) them English.
- If she _____ (buy) a new hard disk, she _____ (not/ lose) all data.

Đáp án:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. will give | 6. had arrived | 11. would have/ hadn't spent (ĐK hỗn hợp) |
| 2. would not type | 7. wouldn't make | 12. gives/ what will you do |
| 3. would have visited | 8. were | 13. press/ save (hoặc will save) |
| 4. attended | 9. find | 14. would be/ taught |
| 5. knew | 10. would be | 15. had bought/ wouldn't have lost |

Bài 2: Viết lại các câu sau sang dạng câu điều kiện thích hợp.

- Keep silent or you'll wake the baby up.
→ If you don't keep silent, you will wake the baby up.
- Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.
→ If.....
- I don't know her number, so I don't ring her up.

- If.....
4. I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.
→ If.....
5. We got lost because we didn't have a map.
→ If.....
6. Susan felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.
→.....
7. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.
→.....
8. He lost his job because he was late every day.
→.....
9. Peter is fat because he eats so many chips.
→.....
10. Robert got a bad cough because he started smoking cigarettes.
→.....

Đáp án tham khảo

(ngoài ra còn nhiều cách viết sử dụng từ ngữ khác nhau, nhưng nghĩa là không thay đổi)

2. If you keep talking, you won't understand the lesson.
3. If I know her number, I will ring her up.
4. If I know the answer, I will tell you.
5. If we had had a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
6. If Susan hadn't eaten four cream cakes, she wouldn't have felt sick.
7. If we hadn't had this treatment, the patient would have died.
8. If he hadn't been late every day, he wouldn't have lost his job.
9. If Peter ate less chips, he wouldn't be fat.
10. If Robert hadn't started smoking cigarettes, he wouldn't have got a bad cough.

Bài 3: Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. I would have visited you before if there _____ quite a lot of people in your house.
A. hadn't B. hadn't been C. wouldn't be D. wasn't
2. If you had caught the bus, you _____ late for work.
A. wouldn't have been B. would have been C. wouldn't be D. would be
3. If I _____, I would express my feelings.
A. were asked B. would ask C. had been asked D. asked
4. If _____ as I told her, she would have succeeded.
A. she has done B. she had done C. she does D. she did
5. Will you be angry if I _____ your pocket dictionary?
A. stole B. have stolen C. were to steal D. steal
6. You made a mistake by telling her a lie. It _____ better if you _____ to her.
A. would have been/ hadn't lied B. would be/ didn't lie
C. will be/ don't lie D. would be/ hadn't lied
7. John would be taking a great risk if he _____ his money in that business.
A. would invest B. invested C. had invested D. invests
8. She wouldn't have given them all that money if we _____ her to.
A. wouldn't advise B. won't advise C. hadn't advised D. didn't advise
9. If the tree hadn't been so high, he _____ it up to take his kite down.
A. could have climbed B. climb C. is climbing D. climbed
10. If the wall weren't so high, he _____ it up to take his ball down.

- A. climbed B. could climb C. is climbing D. climb
11. If I _____ her phone number, I _____ her last night
 A. had known/ could have phoned B. knew/ would have phoned
 C. know/ can phone D. knew/ could phone
12. If he _____ the truth, the police wouldn't arrest him.
 A. tells B. told C. had told D. would tell
13. If you press that button what _____?
 A. would happen B. would have happened
 C. will happen D. happen
14. She says if she _____ that the traffic lights were red she _____.
 A. had realized/ would stop B. realized/ could have stopped
 C. has realized/ stopped D. had realized/ would have stopped
15. I am very thin. I think, if I _____ smoking, I might get fat.
 A. stop B. had stopped C. will stop D. stopped
16. If I _____ that yesterday, I _____ them.
 A. had discovered/ would inform C. had discovered/ would have informed
 D. had discovered/ could inform C. discovered/ can inform
17. If you _____ to the course regularly, they _____ a certificate last year.
 A. go/ gave B. go/ give
 C. had gone/ would have given D. went/ would give
18. I think he is not at home. If he _____ in, he _____ the phone.
 A. was/ answered B. were/ would answer
 C. were/ would have answered D. had been/ would have answered
19. If I _____ in London now, I could visit British Museum.
 A. were B. had been C. have been D. would be
20. If Columbus _____ money from Queen Isabella, he _____ across the Atlantic.
 A. do not receive/ could not sail B. had not received/ might not have sailed
 C. did not receive/ might not have sailed D. would not receive/ might not sail

Đáp án:

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. A | 16. B |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. B | 17. C |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. C | 18. B |
| 4. B | 9. A | 14. D | 19. A |
| 5. D | 10. B | 15. A | 20. B |

Bài 4: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. If she the lottery last year, She rich now.
 A. have won/would be B. had won/would be C. won/would be D. wins/will be
2. If I the homework last night, I bonus today.
 A. had done/would get B. had done/would have got
 C. done/would get D. does/will get
3. If we had played this game yesterday, we a lot of money now.
 A. will have B. may have C. would have had D. would have
4. If it last night, it would be cold today.
 A. had rained B. rained C. have rained D. was raining
5. If she to me, she in trouble right now.
 A. had listened/would be B. had listened/would have be
 C. had listened/would not be D. A & B
6. If it had rained one hour ago, the streets wet now.

- A. would have be B. will be C. be D. would be
7. If I to the beach yesterday, I would be tired today.
A. have gone B. goes C. had gone D. A & B
8. If they had gone to school yesterday, they to the museum now
A. would go B. will go C. could go D. A&C
9. If he had done exercise last night, he soccer right now.
A. will play B. can play C. plays D. could play.
10. If Nina had not gone out last week, she die now.
A. will B. would C. could D. B&C

Đáp án:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 3. D | 5. A | 7. C | 9. D |
| 2. A | 4. A | 6. D | 8. D | 10. D |

Bài 5: Điền vào chỗ trống

- If you take my advice, you (be) happy.
- What would you do if you (be) me?
- If you (lend) me some books I will give them back in two weeks.
- I (send) her a letter if I had found her address.
- She (not/steal) the bread if she hadn't been hungry.
- If she (come) here I will tell her about the film.
- I will be unhappy if you (leave) me.
- If you hadn't been so crazy you (not/buy) this expensive house.
- If the sun (shine) I will go to the beach.
- If I (win) the lottery I would leave my country.

Đáp án:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. will be | 6. comes |
| 2. were | 7. leave |
| 3. lend | 8. would not have bought -hoặc- wouldn't have bought |
| 4. would have sent | 9. shines |
| 5. would not have stolen / wouldn't have stolen | 10. Won |

Bài 6: Điền vào chỗ trống

- we (have) enough time if we wanted to see the castle?
- In case you (buy) a car, will you teach me to drive?
- If I..... (not be) in a hurry, I wouldn't have made so many mistakes.
- She won't finish it on time if she (not start) right now.
- She (get angry) if you had told her.
- On condition that they(support) our product, they would get a discount.
- Even if I(ask) him, he won't come.
- Had I driven slowly, I(not crash)
- It will be a disaster unless they (help) us.
- If you (have) something to eat, you wouldn't have felt sick.
- I wouldn't risk it if I (be) you.
- She would get fat if she (not stop) eating.

Đáp án:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Would; have | 4. does not start | 7. ask |
| 2. buy | 5. would have got | 8. would not have crashed |
| 3. had not been | 6. supported | 9. help |

10. had had

11. were

12. did not stop

III. Câu ước (wish)**CẤU TRÚC WISH**

Type 1: Câu ước ở tương lai	S + Wish(es/ed), S + would/ could/ have to + V_{inf}...
Type 2: Câu ước trái ngược với hiện tại:	S + wish(es/ed) , S + tobe / V_{past} + ...
Type 3: Câu ước trái ngược với quá khứ	S + wish(es/ed), S + had (not) + PH...

I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tenses:

- I wish I (go)..... to the movie with you.
- I wish I (have)..... day off.
- I wish I (study)..... Latin instead of Greek.
- I wish I (not/ spend)..... so much money.
- I wish the weather (be)warm, so we could go swimming.
- I wish I (ask)..... him how to get there.
- I wish I (not stay)..... at home.
- I wish I (not/ buy)that book.
- I wish I (not/ see)him.
- I wish I (not/ call)..... him a liar.
- I don't have time to go to "High Quality Good Fair ". I wish I (go)there.
- The weather is very hot. I wish it (be) cooler.
- We seldom write to her. I wish we (write) to her more often.
- John doesn't know how to swim. He wishes he (can) swim.
- John doesn't buy the book. She wishes she (buy) it.
- Mai doesn't pass the exam. She wishes she (study) harder.
- We will not go to Ha Long Bay next week. I wish we (go) there.
- It is raining now. I wish it (stop) raining soon.
- My parents are not in now. I wish they (be)at home with us now.
- I know Nam will not lend me his car. I wish he (lend). it to me.

Đáp án

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. could go | 11. could go |
| 2. had | 12. were |
| 3. studied | 13. wrote |
| 4. hadn't spent | 14. could |
| 5. were | 15. had bought |
| 6. had asked | 16. had studied |
| 7. wouldn't stay | 17. would go |
| 8. hadn't bought | 18. would stop |
| 9. hadn't seen | 19. were |
| 10. hadn't called | 20. would lend |

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using "Wish"

- I don't know more people.
⇒ I wish
- I don't have a key.
⇒ I wish
- Ann isn't here.

⇒ I wish

4. It is cold.

⇒ I wish

5. I live in a big city (I don't like it).

⇒ I wish

6. I can't go to the party (and I like it).

⇒ I wish

7. I have to work tomorrow (I like to stay in bed).

⇒ I wish

8. I don't get good marks.

⇒ I wish

9. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach.

⇒ I wish

10. Hoa and Ba won't go fishing this weekend.

⇒ They wish

Đáp án

1. I wish I knew more people.

2. I wish I had a key.

3. I wish Ann were here.

4. I wish it weren't cold.

5. I wish I lived in the countryside.

6. I wish I didn't have to go to the party,

7. I wish I could stay in bed tomorrow.

8. I wish I had good marks.

9. I wish I was lying on a beautiful sunny beach.

10. They wish Hoa and Ba would go fishing this weekend.

III. Rewrite the following sentences, using "Wish"

1. I don't have a car.

2. I can't play the piano.

3. I'm at work.

4. It's winter.

5. I'm ill.

6. I don't have new shoes.

7. I can't afford to go on holiday.

8. I don't have time to read lots of books.

9. I can't drive.

10. My laptop is broken.

Đáp án:

1. I wish (that) I had a car.
2. I wish (that) I could play the piano.
3. I wish (that) I weren't at work.
4. I wish (that) it weren't winter.
5. I wish (that) I weren't ill.
6. I wish (that) I had new shoes.
7. I wish (that) I could afford to go on holiday.
8. I wish (that) I had time to read lots of books.
9. I wish (that) I could drive.
10. I wish (that) my laptop weren't broken.

IV. Passive Voice (Câu Bị Động)**1. Giới thiệu chung câu bị động**

Câu bị động là loại câu được sử dụng khi chúng ta muốn nhấn mạnh vào bản thân một hành động, chủ thể thực hiện hành động hay tác nhân gây ra hành động đó không quá quan trọng.

Cấu trúc

Câu chủ động	S1	V	O
Câu bị động	S2	TO BE	PII

Khi chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động, chú ý những điểm sau:

1. Tân ngữ trong câu chủ động (**O**) => chủ ngữ trong câu bị động (**S2**)
2. Động từ trong câu bị động luôn ở dạng: **TO BE + PII** (TO BE chia theo chủ ngữ mới của câu bị động cho hợp ngôi/thời)
3. Chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động => đưa ra phía sau động từ và thêm 'by' phía trước (hoặc có thể lược bỏ)

Ví dụ:

- They planted a tree in the garden. (Họ đã trồng một cái cây ở trong vườn.)

S1 V O

=> A tree was planted in the garden (by them). (Một cái cây được trồng ở trong vườn (bởi họ).)

S2 be V (PII)

Lưu ý:

- Nếu S trong câu chủ động là: *they, people, everyone, someone, anyone, etc* => được bỏ đi trong câu bị động

Ví dụ:

- Someone stole my motorbike last night. (Ai đó lấy trộm xe máy của tôi đêm qua.)

=> My motorbike was stolen last night. (Xe máy của tôi đã bị lấy trộm đêm qua.)

- Nếu là người hoặc vật trực tiếp gây ra hành động thì dùng 'by', nhưng gián tiếp gây ra hành động thì dùng 'with'

Ví dụ:

- The bird was shot **by** the hunter. (Con chim bị bắn bởi người thợ săn.)

- The bird was shot **with** a gun. (Con chim bị bắn bởi một khẩu súng)

2. Bảng chia câu chủ động sang câu bị động ở các thì

Thì	Chủ động	Bị động
Hiện tại đơn	S + V(s/es) + O	S + am/is/are + P2
Hiện tại tiếp diễn	S + am/is/are + V-ing + O	S + am/is/are + being + P2
Hiện tại hoàn thành	S + have/has + P2 + O	S + have/has + been + P2
Quá khứ đơn	S + V(ed/Ps) + O	S + was/were + P2
Quá khứ tiếp diễn	S + was/were + V-ing + O	S + was/were + being + P2
Quá khứ hoàn thành	S + had + P2 + O	S + had + been + P2
Tương lai đơn	S + will + V-infi + O	S + will + be + P2