

PHẦN 1: NGỮ PHÁP TRỌNG TÂM.

1. Tenses - Một số thời thì.

Tenses/Forms	Active – Dạng chủ động	Passive – Dạng bị động
Present Simple Hiện tại đơn	S + am/is/are + N/Adj <u>S + V(s,es) (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + am/is/are + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Present Progressive	<u>S + am/is/are + V-ing (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + am/is/are + being + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Present Perfect	<u>S + have/has + p.p (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + have/has + been + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Past Simple	S + was/were + N/Adj <u>S + V-ed/V₂ (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + was/were + being + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Past Progressive	<u>S + was/were + V-ing (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + was/were + being + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Past Perfect	<u>S + had + p.p (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + had + been + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Simple Future	<u>S + will/shall + V-inf (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + will/shall + be + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Near Future	<u>S + am/is/are + going to + V-inf (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + am/is/are + going to be + p.p (+ by O)</u>
Modal Verbs	<u>S + M.V. + V-inf (+O) ...</u>	<u>S + M.V. + be + p.p (+ by O)</u>

2. Reported Speech – Câu gián tiếp.

Cách chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

Thay đổi về thì		Thay đổi trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn	
Present Simple	Past Simple	This/ These	That/ Those
Present progressive	Past progressive	Here	There
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Now	Then
Past Simple	Past perfect	Today/ Tonight	That day/ That night
Will	Would	Tomorrow	The next day/ the following day
Must	Had to	Next	The next / The following
Can	Could	Yesterday	The day before, the previous day
Near Future Am/is/are going to	Near Future in the past Was/were going to	Last (week, month...)	The week/month... before The previous week/month...
may	might	ago	Before

Thay đổi đại từ chỉ ngôi: Phụ thuộc vào chủ ngữ và tân ngữ của mệnh đề chính.

I He /she We They He /She /they He /She /They

***Statement:**

S + said (to + O) / told + O: “**S’ + V + ...**”

S + said (to + O) (that) + **S’đổi + V** lùi thì + ...

S + told + O + (that) + **S’đổi + V** lùi thì + ...

***Yes /No -question:**

- S + asked + O: “Trợ từ để hỏi(Do, Does,...) + **S’ + V + ...?**”

S + asked + O + **if /whether** + **S’đổi + V** lùi thì + ...

- S + asked + O: “Will/Shall; Can; May;... + **S’ + V-inf + ...?**”

S + asked + O + **if /whether** + **S’đổi + would/should; could; might ;...+V-inf + ...**

***Wh-question:**

- S + asked + O: “Question word + trợ từ để hỏi(do, does,...) + **S’ + V + ...?**”

S + asked + O + Question word + **S’đổi + V** lùi thì + ...

- S + asked + O: “Question word + will/shall; can; may;... + **S’ + V-inf + ...?**”

S + asked + O + Question word + **S’đổi + would/should; could; might ;...+V-inf + ...**

***Chú ý dạng câu đề nghị, yêu cầu, khuyên ngăn:**

S + asked/told/adviced + O + **to V-inf**

3. Một số ngữ pháp khác:

a. Wish- sentences: (Câu ước) If only... = I wish...

- Hiện tại : S + wish/ wishes + S + were / V-ed / V₂ + O.

- Tương lai: S + wish/wishes + S could/would + V-inf.

- Diễn tả một sự không có thật hoặc trái ngược với sự thật ở hiện tại (tương lai).

Câu thực tế:

Can
Can't
Is / am / are
Is / am / are + not

Câu ước:

Could not
Could
were + not
were

Câu thực tế:

V₁ / V-s/es
Don't / doesn't + V_{inf}
Will
Won't

Câu ước:

Didn't + V_{inf}
V₂ / V-ed
won't
will

b. Conditional sentence: Type 1 (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

If- clause	Main –clause
S + V (present simple tense)	S + will/ can / should / must / might / ought to + V ₁

Note: Unless = If...not...

Type 2: Present unreal conditional sentences (câu điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Vsimple past (be were)	S + would/could/ might/ had to + V

Ex: I don't have free time, so we can't go to the beach with you

Type 3: Past unreal conditional sentences (câu điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + pp(Ved/V3)	S + would/could/might + have + P.P (V3/ed)
Ex: I didn't know that you were there, so I didn't write you a letter.	
If I had known that you were there,	I would have written you a letter.

Unless = If ...not

Ex: If you **don't work** hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

= Unless you **work** hard, you can't earn enough money for your living.

Câu điều kiện kết hợp loại 2 và loại 3

Ex: 1. If I **hadn't stayed** up late **last night**, I **wouldn't be** so tired **now**.

C :CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

1. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường được giới thiệu bằng:

Although / Though / Even though / Even

Ex1: He was lazy. He passed the test.

-> Although he was lazy, he passed the test.

Ex2: We had a picnic. The weather was bad.

-> We had a picnic though the weather was bad.

• Mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ có thể được rút gọn thành cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ bởi các giới từ : despite , in spite of

Despite / In spite of + noun phrase
+ V.ing
+ the fact that + S + V

Inspite of her sadness, she managed to smiled.

In spite of being sad, she managed to smile.

* Khi cả hai mệnh đề cùng một chủ ngữ ta có thể chuyển mệnh chính về dạng V.ing.

Although there were many people there, they couldn't rescue him.

Despite many people there, they couldn't rescue him.

Clause of reason + “, so” / “; therefore,” + clause of result

= Because/Since/As+ clause of reason, clause of result = Clause of result + because/since/as + clause of reason.

Inspite of her sadness, she managed to smiled.

d. Used to + V-inf: Một thói quen trong quá khứ.

Be used to / Get used to + V-ing/N: Quen với (Việc gì)

e. Tag- questions: (Câu hỏi đuôi)

S + V (+ O), trợ động từ (theo thì của V) + not + S?

S + trợ động từ/ +not + (V) (+ O), trợ động từ + S ?

S + Modal verb (ex: can) + V-inf (+ O), Modal Verb + not (ex: can't) + S ?

* Note: - **Câu hỏi đuôi phủ định phải viết ở hình thức viết tắt**

- **Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu trần thuật là danh từ, câu hỏi đuôi phải dùng đại từ thay thế**

ex: This machine works well, doesn't it?

Đặc biệt: Let's ... , shall we?

f. Gerund after some verbs: S + like / love / enjoy / dislike / hate / mind / start / finish ...+ **V-ing** + O.

g. Prepositions of time: In, on, at, from...to, until = till, up to, between ...and, after, before

h. Lưu ý về thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

S + have/has + p.p + **since** + mốc thời gian, ex: Friday, last week, 1990,...

+ Mệnh đề chỉ hành động, chia ở thì QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN (PAST SIMPLE)

+ **for** + khoảng thời gian, ex: 2 hours, a long time,...

* (The first time + S + have/has + p.p + was // S + began/started + V-ing // S + first + V-ed) + time

S + have/has + pp + since/for + time

* (The last time + S + have/has + p.p / S + stopped + V-ing / S + last + V-ed) + time

S + have/has + not + pp + since/for + time

4. RELATIVES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

Introduction (giới thiệu).

Mệnh đề quan hệ/ mệnh đề tính từ là mệnh đề phụ trong câu (không thể đứng riêng một mình). Nó bắt đầu bằng:

a. relative pronouns (đại từ quan hệ) : **WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE, THAT.**

b relative adverbs (trạng từ liên hệ) : **WHERE, WHEN, WHY.**

Ex1: A man who dares to do it dares to do anything.

Ex2: We talked to the man who was from Beijing.

II.Use

WHO * Thay cho danh từ, đại từ chỉ người, có chức năng của một chủ từ.

* Lưu ý "Who" trong cấu trúc:

.... **Noun/ pronoun (person) + who + verb**

Ex1: The man has met your boss.He come from Italy.

S

→ The man who comes from Italy has met your boss

relative clause

Ex2: We have met the girl. She studies in the school.

→ We have met the girl who studies in the school.

relative clause

WHOM * Thay cho danh từ/ đại từ chỉ người, có chức năng của một đối từ.

* Lưu ý: "Whom" trong cấu trúc.

.... **Noun / pronoun + whom + subject + verb**.....

Ex1: We like the man. You talked to him yesterday.

O

We like the man whom you talked to yesterday

relative clause

Ex2: Is that the man ?. You have been waiting for him.

O

Is that the man whom you have been waiting for ?

relative clause

WHOSE * Thay thế cho sở hữu cách (possessive cases)

* Xuất hiện trong hai cấu trúc.

- **noun/ pronoun + whose + noun + verb**

- **noun/ pronoun whose + noun + subject + verb**

Ex1: The girl looks disappointed. Her examination result is so bad.

The girl whose examination result is so bad looks disappointed.

Ex2: That is the girl. I took her hat by mistake yesterday.

That is the girl whose hat I took by mistake yesterday.

WHICH

* Thay thế cho danh từ, đại từ chỉ vật

* Có thể làm chủ từ hoặc đối từ

* Lưu ý các cấu trúc.

- **noun / pronoun + which + verb**

-**noun/ pronoun + which + subject + verb**

Ex1: She show me the table. It was made by her father.

She shows me the table which was made by her father.

Ex2: Do you like this car ? Mr. Tan bought it last month.

Do you like this car, which Mr. Tan bought last month ?

Note: “Which” có thể được sử dụng để thay thế cho một mệnh đề đứng trước nó (= and this/ and that)

Ex: Tom is so lazy, and this makes Mrs. Green worried.

Tom is so lazy, which makes Mrs. Green worried.

WHERE

* Thay cho trạng từ, cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn (place) (eg. here, there, in that place....)

* Thường xuất hiện trong cấu trúc:

..... **noun/ pronoun (= a place) + where + subject + verb**

Ex: We visit the hospital. We were born there/in that hospital

We visit the hospital where we were born.

WHEN

* Thay cho trạng từ, cụm từ chỉ thời gian (time) (on that day, in the year...)

* Thường xuất hiện trong cấu trúc :

..... **noun / pronoun (= time) + when + subject + verb**

Ex: She will never forget the day. She first met him on that day

She will never forget the day when she first met him

WHY

* Thay cho cụm từ chỉ lý do (reason) (for this/ that reason)

* Thường xuất hiện trong cấu trúc.

..... **noun/ pronoun (reason) + why + subject + verb**

Ex: She has just told me the reason. She left the company for that reason.

She has just told me the reason why she left the company.

Notes:

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng: “ Preposition (in/ at / on / from) + “which” để thay cho “where, when hay why”

Ex1: She has just told me the reason **why/ for / which** she left the company.

Ex2: We visit the hospital **where/ in which** we were born.

THAT

- "**That**" có thể được sử dụng để thay thế cho “who, whom, which, where, when, why” trong mệnh đề để xác định

Ex: Here is the man **whom/that** you want to meet.

-That “ thường được sử dụng sau **THE FIRST , THE LAST, THE ONLY, THE VERY, TẬP HỢP GỒM NGƯỜI VÀ VẬT....**

Ex1: Tom **is the only student that** didn't pass the examination

Ex2: We saw the people and the vehicles that were moving to the market.

B. PRACTICE

Excercise 1: Fill in each space with Who. Which, where, when or whose.

1. What is the name of the girl is wearing a white blouse ?
2. I don't like the food is very spicy.
3. Last week, my father returned to his home village, he was born.
4. I'll never forget the day you gave me a surprise birthday party.
5. He is the man friends always trust him.
6. My friend Tom..... sings Western folk songs very well can compose songs.
7. I like reading books tell about different people and their culture.
8. On my Mom's birthday my father gave her roses were very sweet and beautiful.
9. He is the man is wearing a blue shirt.
10. She is the woman son is a famous singer.

II. Chose one correct answer to complete the following sentences

- This is the man _____ has asked me to marry him. (*who / which / whose / whom*)
- Daisy _____ always well dressed, has won the beauty contest. (*that is / who is / that / who are*)
- He came in and didn't say anything, _____ worried all of us. (*that / whom / whose / which*)
- Gloves are things _____ you wear on your hands. (*whose / who / which / whom*)
- A butcher is someone _____ sells meat. (*who / whom / which / whose*)
- I'm in love with Chris, _____ is a wonderful person. (*who / that / whom / which*)
- The bus _____ we got are very old. (*on that / on which / which on / whose on*)
- I like cars _____ dependable in the winter. (*that are / which is / who are / whose are*)
- I know a man _____ three horses. (*who owns / which owns / he owns / that owning*)
- Documentary films are the films _____ I find most interesting. (*who / that / whose / what*)

- It's this computer program _____ my father created. (that / whom / who / what)
- Mine is the one _____ has a green luggage bag. (what / whom / who / that)
- The CD _____ Victor bought is on the table. (whose / that / who / whom)
- "_____ films are you talking about?" "Gone with the wind." (That / Which / Who / Whose)
- The book _____ we discussed was a best-seller. (which / who / whom / whose)
- How about the shirt _____ you wore Saturday night? (which / whom / who / whose)
- The person _____ wallet is missing should report to the office. (which / whose / who / that)

III. Combine these sentences using the words given in brackets.

- There are some words. They are very difficult to translate. (Using: which)
- The man is a famous actor. You met him at the party last night. (Using: whom)
- His house is big. It is not very far from here. (Which)
- That is the boy. We took him to the theater last night (Whom)
- The student writes well. I've read her composition. (nối câu dùng "whose")
- We lived in grandfather's old house . I told you about it . (which)
- Ba lives on Trang Tien Street . He likes playing the guitar .(who)
- Mount Pinatubo erupted in 1991.It is a volcano in the Philippines. (which)
- It snows in Lang Son in the winter of 2002.Lang Son is on the Ky Cung River.
- Venus is a planet.It is closest to the Earth.

5: DẠNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

A. Lý thuyết.

I. To – infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau các động từ: want, intend, decide, expect, hope, mean, offer, promise, refuse, wish,....
- sau các tính từ: glad, happy, ready, kind,....
- sau các phó từ: enough, too,
- trong cấu trúc: - It + take + O + (time) + to-inf
- S + V + O + (not) + to-inf (V: ask, get, tell, want, advise, request,...)

* Eg: I want to buy a new house.
I'm glad to pass the exam.

II. Bare infinitive.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau Modal Verbs như: can, may, must, will, shall, would, should, would rather, had better,....
- trong cấu trúc với V là: make, let, have
- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác: see, hear, notice, feel,.

* Eg: I can speak English very well.
I hear him come in.

III. Verb- ing.

Sử dụng trong các trường hợp sau:

- sau một số động từ như: avoid, dislike, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, practise, stop....
- sau các Phrasal verbs: to be used to, to get accustomed, to look forward to, to have a good time/difficulty, to be busy, to be worth,...
- trong cấu trúc với V là động từ tri giác biểu đạt hành động đang tiếp diễn
- trong cấu trúc: would you mind ...
- sau các giới từ như: about, of, with, without,...

* Eg: I enjoy fishing.
Alice is fond of dancing.

EXERCISES

A. PHONETICS:

Question I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. listened | B. stayed | C. opened | D. wanted |
| 2. A. frustrated | B. relaxed | C. embarrassed | D. depressed |
| 3. A. multicultural | B. conduct | C. stuck | D. fabulous |
| 4. A. what | B. where | C. whole | D. why |
| 5. A. meat | B. reading | C. bread | D. seat |
| 6. A. writes | B. makes | C. takes | D. drives |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 7. A. <u>never</u> | B. <u>often</u> | C. <u>when</u> | D. <u>tennis</u> |
| 8. A. <u>needed</u> | B. <u>watched</u> | C. <u>stopped</u> | D. <u>talked</u> |
| 9. A. <u>ethic</u> | B. <u>thanks</u> | C. <u>these</u> | D. <u>birthday</u> |
| 10. A. <u>open</u> | B. <u>doing</u> | C. <u>going</u> | D. <u>cold</u> |
| 11. A. <u>out</u> | B. <u>round</u> | C. <u>about</u> | D. <u>would</u> |
| 12. A. <u>listened</u> | B. <u>stayed</u> | C. <u>wanted</u> | D. <u>played</u> |
| 13. A. <u>humor</u> | B. <u>history</u> | C. <u>hour</u> | D. <u>hobby</u> |
| 14. A. <u>there</u> | B. <u>thank</u> | C. <u>thirsty</u> | D. <u>youth</u> |
| 15. A. <u>worked</u> | B. <u>naked</u> | C. <u>liked</u> | D. <u>looked</u> |
| 16. A. <u>sunbathe</u> | B. <u>father</u> | C. <u>theater</u> | D. <u>weather</u> |
| 17. A. <u>watched</u> | B. <u>stayed</u> | C. <u>liked</u> | D. <u>looked</u> |
| 18. A. <u>nation</u> | B. <u>information</u> | C. <u>question</u> | D. <u>pollutio</u> |

Question II. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

- The villagers are trying to learn English _____ they can communicate with foreign customers.
A. so that B. in order that C. although D. A and B are correct
- I've been to a _____ village in Hue!
A. conical hat making B. making conical hat C. making conical hats D. hat making conical
- _____ we had eaten lunch, we went to Non Nuoc marble village to buy some souvenirs.
A. After B. Before C. By the time D. Because
- Do you think that the various crafts remind people _____ a specific region?
A. about B. of C. for D. at
- _____ this hand-embroidered picture was expensive, we bought it.
A. As B. Because C. Even though D. so that
- Conical hat making in the village has been passed _____ from generation to generation
A. on B. down C. up D. in
- This department store is an attraction in my city _____ the products are of good quality.
A. when B. because C. though D. if
- I look forward to _____ you soon.
A. see B. seeing C. seen D. saw
- The artisan _____ this statue in bronze.
A. moulded B. cast C. carved D. knitted
- The artisans in my village can live _____ basket weaving.
A. for B. on C. up D. in
- I invited her to join our trip to Trang An, but she _____ down my invitation.
A. passed B. sat C. turned D. closed
- We have to try harder so that our handicrafts can keep _____ theirs.
A. on B. up C. up with D. up down
- The flower was _____ out of a single piece of valuable wood.
A. carved B. moulded C. cast D. given
- We didn't go camping yesterday _____ it rained heavily.
A. because B. although C. despite D. In spite of
- I wish I _____ his name.
A. knew B. know C. will know D. would know
- Please turn _____ the light when you leave the room.
A. on B. off C. up D. down
- I love going to this place _____ it's the quietest place in the city,
A. so B. though C. so that D. as
- They keep changing the decoration of the shop _____ they can attract more young people.
A. so that B. because C. although D. when
- _____ she's young, she's the most famous artisan in the village.
A. When B. Although C. Whereas D. In order to
- Do you know who's _____ his pottery workshop?
A. bringing out B. taking over C. passing down D. turning down
- I've _____ the product catalogue and decided to buy this table.
A. found out B. closed down C. looked through D. lived on

22. This sports centre is so small that it cannot _____ the demands of local residents.
A. keep up with B. face up to C. deal about D. set up
23. **Nam** went to Hue city _____ he could take some beautiful photos.
A. when B. although C. while D. so that
24. The city has recently set _____ a library in the West Suburb.
A. up B. off C. out D. down
25. Before _____ to the office, she has to take her children to school.
A. go B. going C. to go D. went
26. Hai Duong is famous _____ its green bean cakes.
A. for B. of C. with D. in
27. She has taught English here _____ 10 years.
A. in B. for C. since D. from
28. You should _____ the shoes when coming into the Japanese houses
A. take off B. put on C. get off D. take on
29. She turned _____ the new job in New York because she didn't want to move.
A. on B. down C. off D. up
30. Nam didn't know _____ to find more information about the course.
A. what B. why C. where D. while
31. I couldn't sleep last night _____ the bar nearby played music so loudly.
A. although B. so that C. while D. because
32. Lots of people choose to buy houses in the suburbs _____ they can avoid the noise and pollution in the city.
A. although B. when C. so that D. so as
33. I wish my friends spent less time _____ computer games and more time outdoors.
A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
34. The farmers in my home village _____ rice home on trucks. They used buffalo-driven carts.
A. used to transport B. used to be transported C. didn't use to transport D. use to transport
35. A _____ is used to make the sound much louder so that many people can hear it from a distance.
A. loudspeaker B. radio C. television D. computer

Question III. Give the correct form of the following verbs:

1. I _____ (go) to school by bicycle every day.
2. When I (come) _____ home from work, my mother was cooking dinner.
3. The children (play) _____ football at the moment.
4. If you (study) _____ harder, you will pass the exam.
5. I wish he (not leave) _____ here
6. He (live) _____ in Australia for 10 years.
7. Ba enjoys (play) _____ football in the morning.
8. My house (build) _____ in 2004.
9. If the weather gets worse, we (not go) _____ to the beach.
10. I wish I (live) _____ near my school.
11. My brother usually (go) _____ to school by bike every day.
12. Last night, my father (watch) _____ TV
13. I wish I (know) _____ her address
14. My father enjoys (watch) _____ television in the evenings.
15. I wish I (be) _____ taller.
16. When I (come) _____ home from work yesterday, my mother was cooking dinner.
17. My house _____ (build) yesterday.
18. We (not see) _____ each other since Monday.
19. If the weather is fine, we (go) _____ for a picnic.
20. She asked me if I (like) _____ pop music.
21. Ba hates (watch) _____ the advertisements on TV.
22. Mrs. Nga enjoys (listen) _____ to music in her free time.
23. If Mai doesn't work hard, she (not fail) _____ the exam.
24. We (not meet) _____ her since we lived here.
25. I (visit) _____ Hue last week

26. I don't know many English words. I wish I (know) _____ more English words.
27. Tuan and Huong (not/go) _____ to the cinema last night.
28. My brother used to (go) _____ to work by motorbike. Now he cycles.
29. Last night we (go) _____ to Lan's birthday party.
30. Men used (be) _____ the bread winner of the family.

Question IV. Give the correct form of the following verbs:

1. Be quiet ! The baby (sleep)
2. It (not rain)..... in the dry season.
3. His uncle (teach)..... English in our school five years ago.
4. They (not speak)..... to each other since they quarreled
5. If Tom (go).....to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.
6. If he (try)..... hard, he'll pass the examination.
7. I wish someone (give) me a job next month.
8. The form teacher has asked Jack (write)..... an essay on the Thames.
9. I advised him (wait)..... for me at the airport.
10. Homework must (do)..... regularly.

Question V. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences

1. I've played the piano _____.
A. two years ago B. since 1995 C. before 1995 D. tomorrow
2. He _____ me about it last night.
A. tells B. have told C. has told D. told
3. The meeting will _____ in London next week.
A. be held B. is held C. be hold D. are hold
4. Bananas _____ to Europe every year.
A. are exported B. exports C. is exported D. exported
5. She wishes she _____ a palace now.
A. owns B. owned C. is owning D. would own
6. My house _____ broken into last night.
A. are B. is C. was D. were
7. The details should _____ carefully.
A. is checked B. check C. was checked D. be checked
8. If Mary doesn't improve in math, we _____ have to find a tutor for her.
A. will B. can C. should D. would
9. The journey to the village is very _____.
A. interested B. interesting C. disinterested D. interest
10. I don't like using the internet because it has some _____.
A. benefits B. advantages C. limitations D. disadvantages

Question VI. ERROR

Choose the underlined words or phrases that are not correct in standard written English.

1. Minh and I haven't seen each other for 2012 now.
A B C D
2. Don't expect to learn all words in a day. Learning language is time-consumed work.
A B C D
3. Millions of people have visit Disney World in Orlando, Florida, since it opened.
A B C D
4. This is the first time I tried to play badminton.
A B C D
5. The last time we decorated the flat was 5 years ago. The flat wasn't decorated for five years.
A B C D
6. He said he would go to England next week.
A B C D
7. My brother enjoys to go to the park on Summer evenings.
A B C D
8. Nam wishes he can speak English fluently.
A B C D

C-READING:

Question I. Read the following passage and choose the best answers.

Tet is a national and..... (1) festival in Vietnam. It is occasion for every Vietnamese to be reunited to think.....(2) their past activities and hope for good luck in the new year.

Before Tet all houses..... (3) whitewashed and (4) with colourful lights. Everybody is looking..... (5) to a better life. In the new year's eve, children are smartly dressed..... (6) are hoping to receive money put in small red envelopes as they are wishing longevity to..... (7) grandparents and parents. Wrong doings should..... (8) avoided on these days.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. traditional | B. modern | C. compulsory | D. convenient |
| 2. A. about | B. with | C. after | D. for |
| 3. A. was | B. were | C. are | D. is |
| 4. A. decorate | B. decorating | C. to decorate | D. decorated |
| 5. A. for | B. forward | C. after | D. at |
| 6. A. them | B. who | C. these | D. they |
| 7. A. his | B. her | C. my | D. their |
| 8. A. take | B. not | C. we | D. be |

Question II. Read the text carefully and answer the questions below.

Last Sunday, Nam went on an excursion to Oxford. He got up early and took a bus, so he arrived there on time. In the morning, he visited the National Gallery, Big Ben and the Hyde Park. In the afternoon, he bought a dictionary and a small disc with the words "Oxford University". He met some English students in the bookshop. He was very happy to practice speaking English with many foreigners. Although he felt tired, he had a nice day.

1. Where did Nam go last Sunday?

✍ _____

2. What did he visit?

✍ _____

3. Where did he meet some English students?

✍ _____

4. What did he buy ?

✍ _____

5. Was he tired after the trip ?

✍ _____

D.WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Nam can't speak English well.

Nam wishes

2. My father likes playing soccer every morning.

My father is interested.....

3. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

It's

4. Nam cleaned the room yesterday.

The room

5. They have just built a new bridge in the area.

A new bridge

6. He had a headache, but he still went to work.

Although.....

7. She started working as a secretary five years ago.

She has.....

8. Because of his broken leg, he didn't take part in the contest yesterday

Because his.....

9. Despite the bad weather, we went out for a picnic.

Although.....

10. Scientists have discovered that there is water on Mars.

It has been