

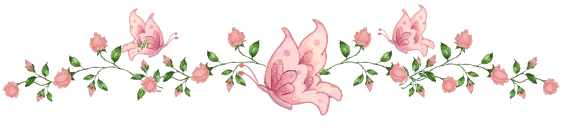
**lY THAI TO HIGH SCHOOL**

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***ENGLISH 10***

**ENGLISH 10**



**UNIT 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF…**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words/ phrases** | **Pronunciation** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. daily (adj) | ['deili] | hàng ngày |
| 2. routine (n) | [ru:'ti:n] | công việc |
| 3. get up (v) | [get] [ʌp] | thức dậy |
| 4. breakfast (n) | ['brekfəst] | bữa ăn sáng |
| 5. lunch (n) | [lʌnt∫] | bữa ăn trưa |
| 6. dinner (n) | ['dinə] | bữa ăn tối |
| 7. go off (v)= ring | [gou] [of] | reo |
| 8. several (adj) | ['sevrəl] | vài |
| 9. lead (v) | [li:d] | dắt, dẫn |
| 10. buffalo (n) | ['bʌfəlou] | con trâu |
| 11. field (n) | [fi:ld] | cánh đồng |
| 12. to get ready = to prepare | ['redi]- [pri'peə] | chuẩn bị |
| 13. leave (v) | [li:v] | rời, ra đi |
| 14. arrive (v) | [ə'raiv] | đến |
| 15. exactly (adv) | [ig'zæktli] | chính xác |
| 16. plough (v, n) | [plau] | cày/ cái cày |
| 17. harrow (v, n) | ['hærou] | bừa/ cái bừa |
| 18. plot of land (n) | [plɔt] [ɔv] [lænd] | thửa ruộng |
| 19. rest (n) | [rest] | giải lao, nghỉ ngơi |
| 20. break (n) | [breik] | giờ nghỉ |
| 21. fellow (n ) | ['felou] | bạn |
| 22. peasant (n) | ['peznt] | nông dân |
| 23. smoke (v) | [smouk] | hút thuốc |
| 24. local (adj) | ['loukəl] | địa phương |
| 25. tobacco (n) | [tə'bækou] | thuốc lá |
| 26. continue (v)= go on | [kən'tinju:] | tiếp tục |
| 27. repair (v) | [ri'peə] | sửa |
| 28. bank (n) | [bæηk] | bờ |
| 29. pump (v, n) | [pʌmp] | bơm nước/ máy bơm |
| 30. transplanting (n) | [træns'plɑ:nting] | cấy |
| 31. finish (v) | ['fini∫] | hoàn thành |
| 32. neighbour (n) | ['neibə] | hàng xóm |
| 33. plan (n) | [plæn] | kế hoạch |
| 34. crop (n) | [krɔp] | mùa, vụ |
| 35. contented with (adj) | [kən'tentid] | hài lòng với |
| 36. friendly (adj) | ['frendli] | thân mật, thân thiện |
| 37. satisfy (v) | ['sætisfai] | làm thỏa mãn, làm hài long |
| 38. occupation (n) | [,ɒkjʊ'pei∫n] | nghề |
| 39. wife (n)- wives (pl.n) | [waif] | người vợ |
| 40. husband (n) | ['hʌzbənd] | người chồng |
| 41. brief (adj) | [bri:f] | vắn tắt, ngắn gọn |
| 42. note (n) | [nəut] | ghi chép |
| 43. compare (v) | [kəm'peə] | so sánh, đối chiếu |
| **B. SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 44. weekly (adj) | ['wi:kli] | hàng tuần |
| 45. timetable (n) | ['taim,teibl] | thời khóa biểu |
| 46. information (n) | [,infə'mei∫n] | thông tin |
| 47. Maths (n)= mathematics |  | môn toán |
| 48. Physics (n) | ['fiziks] | môn vật lý |
| 49. Chemistry (n) | ['kemistri] | môn hóa học |
| 50. Biology (n) | [bai'ɔlədʒi] | môn sinh vật |
| 51. Literature (n) | ['litrət∫ə] | môn văn học |
| 52. History (n) | ['histri] | môn lịch sử |
| 53. Geography (n) | [dʒi'ɔgrəfi] | môn địa lý |
| 54. Civic Education (n) | ['sivik] [,edju:'kei∫n] | môn GDCD |
| 55. Physical Education (n) | ['fizikl] [,edju:'kei∫n] | môn thể dục |
| 56. Information Technology (n) | [,infə'mei∫n] [tek'nɔlədʒi] | môn công nghệ |
| 57. Class Meeting (n) | [klɑ:s]['mi:tiη] | tiết sinh hoạt |
| 58. bicycle = bike (n) | ['baisikl] | xe đạp |
| 59. stadium (n) | ['steidiəm] | sân vận động |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 60. cyclo (n) |  | xe xích lô |
| 61. travel (n) | ['trævl] | đi lại |
| 62. district (n) | ['distrikt] | quận, huyện |
| 63. drop (n) | [drɔp] | giọt |
| 64. passenger (n) | ['pæsindʒə] | hành khách |
| 65. ride (v) | [raid] | cưỡi, chạy |
| 66. pedal (n) | ['pedl] | bàn đạp |
| 67. purchase (n) | ['pə:t∫əs] | mua |
| 68. food stall (n) | [fu:d] [stɔ:l] | cửa hang bán thức ăn |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 69. air-hostess (n) | [eə,'houstis] | nữ tiếp viên hàng không |
| 70. seat bell (n) | [si:t] [bel] | dây an toàn |
| 71. dip (v) | [dip] | nhúng, chao nghiêng |
| 72. announce (v) | [ə'nauns] | thông báo, loan tin |
| 73. overjoyed (adj) | [,ouvə'dʒɔid] | vui mừng khôn siết |
| 74. relieve (v) | [ri'li:v] | làm yên lòng |
| 75. frightening (adj) | ['fraitniη] | hoảng sợ, khiếp sợ |
| 76. experience (n) | [iks'piəriəns] | kinh nghiệm |
| 77. fire brigade (n) | ['faiə] [bri'geid] | đội cứu hỏa |
| **E. LANGUAGE FOCUS** |  |  |
| 78. fisherman (n) | ['fi∫əmən] | người đánh cá, người câu cá |
| 79. rubbish (n) | ['rʌbi∫] | rác, vật bỏ đi |
| 80. sleeping-bag (n) | ['sli:piη'bæg] | túi ngủ |
| 81. smell- smelt- smelt | [smel]- [smelt] | ngửi |
| 82. tell- told- told | [tel] | kể, nói |
| 83. sing- sang-sung |  | hát, ca hát |
| 84. begin-began- begun | [bi'gin] | bắt đầu, khởi đầu |
| 85. feel- felt- felt | [fi:l]- [felt] | cảm thấy |
| 86. creep-crept- crept | [kri:p]- [krept] | bò, trườn |
| 87. sleep- slept- slept | [sli:p]- [slept] | ngủ |
| 88. wake- woke- woken | [weik] | thức dậy |
| 89. leap-leapt- leapt | [li:p]- [lept] | nhảy qua |
| 90. find- found- found | [faind] | tìm thấy |
| 91. wind- wound- wound | [wind] | thổi, cuốn |

**GRAMMAR**

**A. THE SIMPLE PRESENT**: (Thì hieän taïi ñôn)

**I. The Simple Present Tense Of Tobe: (Thì hieän taïi ñôn ñoái vôùi ñoäng töø Tobe)**

**1. Form:**

* Affirmative:

S + tobe (is,are,am) + C (N, Adj, Adv)

* Negative:

S + tobe (is, are, am) +not +C

isn’t, aren’t, am not

* Interrogative:

Tobe (Is, Are, Am) + S + C?

Yes, S+ is, are, am

No, S + is, are, am +not

**2. Examples:**

Ex1: I am a student.

N

Ex2: She is beautiful.

Adj

Ex3: They are at home.

Adv

**II. The Simple Present Of Ordinary Verbs: (Thì hieän taïi ñôn ñoái vôùi ñoäng töø thöôøng)**

**1. Form:**

* Affirmative:

S + V (s/es) + O

⭢ I /We/ You / They / S plural  + V + O

⭢ She / He/ It / S singular + V s/es + O

✡ V-es: -o, -s, -z, -x, -sh, -ch

Note: study – studies

stay – stays

S + do / does + not + V +O

⭢ I /We/ You / They / S plural + don’t +V + O

⭢ She / He/ It / S singular + doesn’t + V + O

* Negative:

Do/ Does + S + V + O?

Yes, S + do / does

No, S + don’t / doesn’t

* Interrogative:

**2. Examples:**

Ex1: I go to school everyday.

Ex2: She watches TV at night.

Ex3: They don’t wash the dishes after the meals.

Ex4: Does your mother often listen to music in her free time?

**III. The Usage Of The Simple Present Tense: (Caùch duøng)**

1. To express the truth (dieãn taû moät chaân lyù hoaëc moät söï thaät)

Ex1: The sun rises in the East.

Ex2: I’m a teacher.

2. To express the habits at present (dieãn taû moät thoùi quen ôû hieän taïi) dieãn taû söï vieäc laëp ñi laëp laïi

Ex: I often get up at 6 a.m.

3. Dieãn taû söï vieäc coá ñònh, oån ñònh.

**IV. The Common Adverbs: (Traïng töø ñi keøm)**

1. Always, usually ⭢ often ⭢ sometimes, occasionally ⭢ seldom, rarely ⭢ never

2. Every + Noun (everyday, every Sunday, every morning, every week, every month, every year, every summer, etc.)

3. Once, twice / three times, four times, etc. (once a week, twice a month, three times a year, etc.)

**B. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

Always, usually ⭢ often ⭢ sometimes, occasionally ⭢ seldom, rarely ⭢ never

**I. Position of the Adverbs**: (Vò trí cuûa traïng töø)

* After Tobe / Modal Verbs: (Sau tobe hoặc động từ khiếm khuyết)

S + Tobe / Modal Verbs + Adverbs ….

Ex1: She is always at home on Sundays.

Ex2: I have ever been to London.

* Before Ordinary Verbs: (Trước động từ thường)

S + Adverbs + V + O …

Ex: He sometimes visits his uncle.

**II. Question:**

How often + do / does + S + V + O

Ex: How often do you go to the cinema?- Once a week.

**III. Note**: as a rule at the beginning of sentence.

**C. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE**: (thì quaù khöù ñôn)

**I. The Simple Past Tense Of Tobe:**

1. Form:

* Affirmative:

S + tobe ( was / were) + C ( N, Adj, Adv)

* Negative:

S + was / were + not + C

( wasn’t / weren’t )

* Interrogative:

Was / Were + S + C?

Yes, S + was / were

No, S + was / were

**2. Examples:**

Ex1: I was at home yesterday.

Ex2: They were students 2 years ago.

**II. The Simple Past Of Ordinary Verb:**

**1. Form:**

* Affirmative:

S + V 2 /-ED + O

* Negative:

S + did not (didn’t) + V + O

* Interrogative:

Did + S + V + O?

Yes, S + did

No, S + didn’t

**2. Examples:**

Ex1: I went to school yesterday.

Ex2: They moved to Dong Xoai town last year.

Ex3: Did your parents go on a picnic last weekend?

**III. The Usage of Simple Past Tense:**

\_ To express an activity or situation beginning and ending at a particular time in the past (haønh ñoäng ñaõ baét ñaàu vaø ñaõ keát thuùc taïi moät thôøi ñieåm cuï theå trong quaù khöù)

**IV. Common Adverbs:**

\_ yesterday

\_ last + N ( last night, last Sunday, last week, last month, last year, last summer, etc)

\_ N + ago ( 2 days ago, 5 minutes ago, etc)

**V. Notes**: V-ed

1. study ⭢ studied

2. pre**fer**⭢ pre**ferred**

3. stop ⭢ stopped

4. die ⭢ died

**D. STRUTURES**

It takes/ took+ (O) + time + to V. ↔ S + spend/ spent + time + V-ing

(Ai đó mất thời gian bao lâu để làm việc gì )

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**UNIT 2: SCHOOL TALKS**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | **Pronunciation** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. attitude (n) | ['ætitju:d] | thaùi ñoä |
| 2. flat (n) | [flæt] | caên hoä |
| 3. household task (n) | ['haushouldtɑ:sk] | coâng vieäc nhaø |
| 4. mall (n) | [mɔ:l] | khu buoân baùn |
| 5. narrow (adj) | ['nærou] | Heïp |
| 6. opinion (n) | [ə'piniən] | yù kieán |
| 7. safety (n) | ['seifti] | söï an toaøn |
| 8. traffic (n) | [træfik] | giao thoâng |
| 9. worry (v) | ['wʌri] | lo laéng |
| 10.stuck (adj) | [stʌck] | bị kẹt, bị tắc |
| 11.profession (n) = job | [prə'fe∫n] | ngheà nghieäp |
| **B. SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 12. awful (a) | ['ɔ:ful] | khuûng khieáp |
| 13. backache (n) | ['bækeik] | ñau löng |
| 14. conversation (n) | [,kɔnvə'sei∫n] | cuoäc hoäi thoaïi |
| 15. headache (n) | ['hedeik] | ñau ñaàu |
| 16. toothache (n) | ['tu:θeik] | ñau raêng |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 17. alone (adv) | [ə'loun] | moät mình |
| 18. comfortable (adj) | ['kʌmfətəbl] | thoaûi maùi |
| 19. enjoy yourself | [in'dʒɔijɔ:'self] | thích |
| 20.Go for a swim = go swimming |  | ñi bôi |
| 21. plan (v) | [plæn] | döï ñònh |
| 22. semester (n) | [si'mestə] | hoïc kì |
| 23. experienced (adj) –experience (n,v) | [iks'piəriənst] | coù kinh nghieäm |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 24. block capital (n) | [blɔk'kæpitl] | chöõ in hoa |
| 25. employee (n) | [,implɔi'i:] | ngöôøi lao ñoäng |
| 26. employer (n) | [im'plɔiə] | ngöôøi sd lñoäng |
| 27. enrolment form (n) | [in'roulmənt] | maãu ghi danh |
| 28. female (adj) >< male (adj) | ['fi:meil] | (thuoäc) phaùi nöõ >< (thuoäc) phaùi nam |
| 29. fill in (v) | ['filin] | ñieàn vaøo |
| 30. provide (v) | [prə'vaid] | cung caáp |
| 31. somewhere (adv) | ['sʌmweə] | nôi naøo ñoù |
| 32. occupation – job (n) | [,ɒkjʊ'pei∫n] | ngheà nghieäp |
| 33. occasion (n) | [ə'keiʒn] | dòp, cô hoäi |
| 34. surname (n) | ['sə:neim] | teân hoï |
| 35. marital status (n) | ['mæritl'steitəs] | tình traïng hoân nhaân |
| **E. LANGUAGE** |  |  |
| 36. as a result | [ri'zʌlt] | keát quaû laø |
| 37. cousin (n) | ['kʌzn] | anh/chò/em hoï |
| 38. guy (n) | [gai] | anh chaøng, gaõ (tieáng loùng) |
| 39. improve (v) | [im'pru:v] | caûi thieän |
| 40. in a hurry | ['hʌri] | voäi vaõ |
| 41. look for (v) ≠ find (v) |  | tìm kieám |
| 42. marvelous (adj) | ['mɑ:vələs] | kyø dieäu |
| 43. memory (n) | ['meməri] | trí nhôù |
| 44. nervous (adj) | ['nə:vəs] | hoài hoäp |
| 45. pay attention to | [peiə'ten∫n] | chuù yù ñeán |
| 46. post (v) = send (v) | [poust] = [send] | gôûi thö |
| 47. relaxing (adj) | [ri'læksiη] | thö giaõn |
| 48. situation (n) | [,sit∫u'ei∫n] | tình huoáng |
| 49. target (n) | ['tɑ:git] | muïc tieâu |
| 50. threaten (v) | ['θretn] | ñe doaï |

**GRAMMAR:**

**A. WH – QUESTIONS**

**Caâu hoûi baét ñaàu baèng: Wh – words (what, who, whom, when, where, why)**

**How (old/ long/ far/ many/ much)**

* 1. **Tobe:**

**Wh – word + be + S + C (complement)**

Ex: - What is the time? It’s 8.00.

S

- What are you interested in?

C

* 1. **Auxiliary verbs** (many, might, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to…)

***a. Khi Wh-word laø taân ngöõ:***

**WH – word + Auxi. + S + V + ….?**

Ex: When will you leave?

Auxi. V

***b. Khi Wh-word laø chuû töø:***

WH – word + V + O?

Auxi. + V + O?

Ex: Who canplay volleyball?

Auxi. V

* 1. **Ordinary verbs** (live, play, get, go, want, love…)

**Wh - word + do/ does/ did + S + V + ….?**

Ex: Where **do** you **live**?

What **did** you **do** yesterday?

* 1. **The present perfect and the past perfect tense:**

**Wh - word + have/ has / had + S + V3/ed +?**

Ex: Where have you studied so far?

V-ed

How has he come here?

V3

**B. GERUND – TO-INFINITIVE AND BARE INFINITIVE**

**I. Gerund:**

***1. Definition:*** Gerund ***is*** verb ending with “ing” and has functions as a noun, a subject, an object, complement … (Danh ñoäng töø laø ñoäng töø theâm ñuoâi “ing” vaø coù caùc chöùc naêng nhö moät danh töø, moät chuû töø, moät taân ngöõ, boå ngöõ…)

***2. Functions: (Chöùc naêng)***

**a. Subject of a sentence**: (Laøm chuû töø cuûa caâu)

Ex: Playing tennis is fun.

S (gerund phrase)

Walking is good exercise.

S (gerund)

**b. Subject complement:** (Laøm boå ngöõ)

Ex: My hobby issinging.

be C

**c. Object of a verb**: (Laøm taân ngöõ cuûa ñoäng töø)

(enjoy/ finish/ mind/ practise/ avoid/ admit/ miss/ postpone/ consider/ quit/ delay/ like/ love/ hate/ deny (phuû nhaän) / detest (gheùt)/ dislike/ imagine/ involve/ risk (ñaùnh lieàu)/ spend/ waste/ …)

Ex: She enjoysplaying tennis. (Coâ aáy thích chôi tennis.)

V O

**d. Object of a preposition**: (Laøm taân ngöõ cuûa giôùi töø)

Ex: He’s excited aboutplaying tennis.

Prep O

**e.Go+ V-ing**: →recreational activities (Caùc hoaït ñoäng giaûi trí)

Go fishing/ shopping/ swimming/ dancing/ boating/ bowling/ sightseeing/ camping

Ex: I always go fishing at weekend.

**f. After some expressions.** (Laøm taân ngöõ sau moät soá caùc thaønh ngöõ)

- can’t bear, can’t face, can’t stand, can’t help, feel like, …

- It’s no use/good + V-ing sth.: Không ích gì …

- There’s no point in + V-ing sth.: Không cần thiết …

- It’s (not) worth + V-ing sth.: Không đáng để làm …

Ex1 : I can’t help seeing him .

Ex2: It’s not use ***helping*** lazy people

**Notes**: - Moät soá ñoäng töø ñöôïc theo sau bôûi danh ñoäng töø vaø ñoäng töø nguyeân maãu, ***nhöng nghóa khoâng khaùc nhau*** (start, begin, continue, intend, …)

eg. She starts to study/ studying French.

- Moät soá ñoäng töø ñöôïc theo sau bôûi danh ñoäng töø vaø ñoäng töø nguyeân maãu, ***nhöng nghóa khaùc nhau***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VERB + TO INFINITIVE | VERB+ GERUND |
| Stop + to inf. : ngöøng laïi ñeå laøm vieäc khaùc | Stop + gerund : ngöøng haún vieäc gì ñoù, töø boû |
| Remember + to inf. : nhôù vieäc caàn phaûi laøm | Remember + gerund : nhôù laïi vieäc ñaõ xaûy ra |
| Try + to inf. : coá gaéng laøm vieäc gì | Try + gerund : thöû laøm vieäc gì |
| Mean + to inf. :coù yù ñònh laøm vieäc gì | Mean + gerund : coù nghóa laø |
| Need + to inf : ai ñoù caàn laøm vieäc gì | Need + gerund : vieäc gì caàn ñöôïc laøm |
| Regret + to inf. : laáy laøm tieác khi noùi ñieàu gì | Regret + gerund : aân haän vì ñaõ laøm vieäc gì |

**II. Infinitive:**

***1. Infinitive with to:*** ta duøng To-infinitive trong caùc tröôøng hôïp sau:

***a. V + to + V*** (sau moät soá ñoäng töø nhö afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, happen, hesitate (do döï), hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend (giaû vô)ø, promise, refuse, resolve (quyeát taâm), seem, threaten, want, wish, would like)

eg: He **agreed to help** me

***b. V + O + to + V:***

- advise sb (not) to do sth. = advise + V-ing + sth.

- allow sb to do sth. = allow + V-ing + sth.

- invite sb to do sth.

- permit sb to do sth. = permit + V-ing + sth.

- persuade sb to do sth. Thuyeát phuïc ai laøm gì

- remind sb to do sth.

- tell sb (not) to do sth.

- warn sb (not) to do sth.

eg: The tourist guide advised us to see the old tower.

***c. S + to be + adj + (for sb) + to + V … = To + V… +to be + adj***

eg: His explanations were difficult to understand

= To understand his explanations were difficult

***d. To-infinitive is used in these sentences to express a purpose***

eg: He saved money ***to/ in order to/ so as to*** buy a car

***e. V + wh + to + V…***

eg: He taught me how to play the game

***2. Infinitive without to***: ta duøng trong caùc tröôøng hôïp sau.

***a. After modal verbs MV + bare infinitive*** (can, could, do, does, will, shall, did, may, must, should, ought to, would rather, had better …)

eg: She ***doesn’t know*** where to go

***b. S + make/ let/ have + O + V(without to)***

eg: Why don’t you ***let him go***?

**Note**: *Khi ñoäng töø make ñöôïc duøng trong caâu bò ñoäng, noù phaûi ñöôïc theo sau baèng “to-infinitive”*

***c. Infinitive without to after verbs of sensation*** (ñoäng töø chæ giaùc quan)

***S + see/hear/watch/notice/find/feel + O + V(without to)***

eg: I saw that man take your bike

**Note**: *Caùc ñoäng töø treân cuõng ñöôïc theo sau baèng V-ing vôùi yù nghóa “nghe hoaëc thaáy ai ñang laøm gì”*

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**UNIT 3: PEOPLE’S BACKGOUND**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words/ Phrases** | **Pronunciation** | **Meanings** |
| 1. **READING** | | |
| 1. atomic weight (n) | [ə'tɔmik'weit] | trọng lượng nguyên tử |
| 1. award (v) | [ə'wɔ:d] | trao giải thưởng |
| 1. brilliant (adj) | ['briljənt] | thông minh sáng dạ |
| 1. degree (n) | [di'gri:] | Văn bằng do trường ĐH cấp |
| 1. ease (v) | [i:z] | xoa dịu đi |
| 1. founding (n) | ['faund] | việc thành lập |
| 1. general education (n) | ['dʒenərəl , ,edju:'kei∫n] | giáo dục phổ thông |
| 1. human suffering (n) | ['hju:mən'sʌfəriη] | nỗi đau nhân loại |
| 1. from then on (exp) |  | kể từ đó |
| 1. institute (n) | ['institju:t ;] | học viện |
| 1. joy (n) | [dʒɔi] | niềm vui |
| 1. obtain (v) | [əb'tein] | đạt được |
| 1. position (n) | [pə'zi∫n] | vị trí |
| 1. Ph. d |  | bằng tiến sĩ |
| 1. private tutor (n) | ['praivit 'tju:tə] | gia sư |
| 1. radium (n) | ['reidiəm] | Ra đi |
| 1. receive (v) | [ri'si:v] | nhận |
| 1. research (n) | [ri'sə:t∫] | nghiên cứu |
| 1. specialization (n) | [,spe∫əlai'zei∫n] | Sự chuyên môn hóa |
| 1. take up (v) |  |  |
| 1. **SPEAKING** | | |
| 1. appearance (n) | [ə'piərəns] | vẻ bề ngoài |
| 1. experience (n): | [iks'piəriəns] | kinh nghiệm |
| 1. interview (v) | ['intəvju:] | phỏng vấn |
| 1. journalist (n) | ['dʒə:nəlist] | phóng viên |
| 1. primary school (n) | ['praiməri,sku:l] | trường tiểu học |
| 1. secondary school (n) | ['sekəndrisku:l] | trường THCS |
| 1. **LISTENING** | | |
| 1. champion (n) | ['t∫æmpjən] | nhà vô địch |
| 1. join (v) | [dʒɔin] | gia nhập |
| 1. congratulation (n) | [kən,grætju'lei∫n] | xin chúc mừng |
| 1. sports teacher (n) | [spɔ:t'ti:t∫ə] | Giáo viên thể dục |
| 1. **WRITING** | | |
| 1. attend (v) | [ə'tend] | tham dự |
| 1. pass (v) | [pɑ:s] | thi đậu |
| 1. tourist guide (n) | ['tuərist gaid] | hướng dẫn viên du lịch |
| 1. travel agency (n) | ['trævl'eidʒənsi] | văn phòng du lịch |
| 1. telephonist (n) | [ti'lefənist] | nhân viên điện thoại |
| 1. work as (v) | [wə:kæz] | làm việc như là |
| 1. **LANGUAGE FOCUS** | | |
| 1. angry (adj) | ['æηgri] | giận |
| 1. carpet (n) | ['kɑ:pit] | tấm thảm |
| 1. drop (v) | [drɔp] | làm rớt |
| 1. dry (adj) | [drai] | khô |
| 1. manage (v) | ['mænidʒ] | xoay sở |
| 1. mat (n) | [mæt] | cái chiếu |
| 1. mess (n) | [mes] | sự lộn xộn |
| 1. pan (n) | [pæn] | cái chảo |
| 1. parrot (n) | ['pærət] | con vẹt |
| 1. sand (n) | [sænd] | cát |
| 1. thief (n) | [θi:f] | tên trộm |
| 1. torch (n) | ['tɔ:t∫] | đèn pin |
| 1. turn off (v) # turn on (v) | [tə:n] | tắt # mở |
| 1. vase (n) | [vɑ:z] | lọ; chậu |
| 1. voice (n) | [vɔis] | giọng nói |

**GRAMMAR**

1. **THE PAST PERFECT TENSE ( Thì quá khứ hoàn thành/ Tiền quá khứ)**
2. **Form**

|  |
| --- |
| S + had + |

* ***Affirmative:***

|  |
| --- |
| S + had not (hadn’t) + |

* ***Negative:***

|  |
| --- |
| Had + S +  Yes, S + had // No, S + hadn’t |

* ***Interrogative:***

1. **Usage:**

* To express an activity that happened or was completed before another activity or time in the past. (diễn tả một hành động mà đã xảy ra hoặc hoàn tất trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ).

Ex1: We had lived in Hue before 1975.

Ex2: My friend had already left when I got there.

* Hành động đã xảy ra trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ex3: By the time I met you I had worked in that company for five years.

**Note:**  Identify which action happened first, we use the past perfect tense for the action first and the past simple tense for the latter action.

Action 1 Action 2 now

x x

1. **Conjunctions of time:**
2. When, As, As soon as.

|  |
| --- |
| After + S + had + , S + |

1. After:

|  |
| --- |
| Before + S + , S + had + |

1. Before:
2. By the time

Ex: My parents had eaten dinner by the time I got home.

1. Until:

Ex: I had never heard about it until yesterday.

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**UNIT 4: SPEACIAL EDUCATION**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words and phrases** | **Pronunciation** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. admiring (adj) | [əd'maiəriη] | ngöôõng moä |
| 2. Braille (n) | [breil] | Chö õBray(chöõ noåi cho ngöôøi muø) |
| 3. chance (n) | [t∫ɑ:ns] | cô hoäi |
| 4. describe (v) | [dis'kraibə] | moâ taû |
| 5. effort (n) | ['efət] | nỗå löïc |
| 6. humorous(adj) | ['hju:mərəs] | haøi höôùc |
| 7. infer (v) | [in'fə:] | suy ra |
| 8. kid (n) | [kid] | treû con |
| 9. one by one | [wʌnbaiwʌn] | laàn löôït |
| 10. prevent … from (v) | [pri'vent] | caûn trôû |
| 11. proud of (adj) | [praud] | töï haøo veà |
| 12. prove (v) | [pru:v] | chöùng minh |
| 13. suspicious (adj) | [sə'spi∫əs] | nghi ngôø |
| 14. thanks to (prep) | ['θæηks] | nhôø vaøo |
| **B. SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 15. activity (n) | [æk'tiviti] | hoaït ñoäng |
| 16. break (n) | [breik] | giôø giaûi lao |
| 17. class (n) | [klɑ:s ; klæs] | tieát hoïc |
| 18. to be honest (exp) | ['{nist] | thaønh thật maø noùi |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 19. Beauty (n) | ['bju:ti] | veû ñeïp |
| 20. calm … down (v) | [kɑ:m daun] | traán tónh (ai ñoù) |
| 21. camera (n) | ['kæmərə] | maùy aûnh |
| 22. comprise (v) | [kəm'praiz] | goàm coù |
| 23. disability (n) | [,disə'biliti] | khuyeát taät |
| 24. escape (v) | [is'keip] | thoaùt khoûi |
| 25. exhibit (v) | [ig'zibit] | trieån laõm |
| 26. fascinate (v) | ['fæsineit] | cuoán huùt |
| 27. feature (v) | ['fi:t∫ə] | laøm noåi baät leân |
| 28. labourer (n) | ['leibərə] | ngöôøi lao ñoäng |
| 29. mute (adj) | [mju:t] | caâm |
| 30. on display | [dis'plei] | ñöôïc tröng baøy |
| 31. peaceful (adj) | ['pi:sfl] | hoaø bình |
| 32. photograph (n) | ['foutəgrɑ:f ; 'foutəgræf] | böùc aûnh (=photo) |
| 33. photographer (n) | [fə'tɔgrəfə] | nhaø nhieáp aûnh |
| 34. photographic (adj) | [,foutə'græfik] | (thuoäc) nhieáp aûnh |
| 35. simple (adj) | ['simpl] | ñôn giaûn |
| 36. subject (n) | ['sʌbdʒikt] | chuû ñeà |
| 37. surroundings (n) | [sə'raundiηz] | vuøng xung quanh |
| 38. wander (v) | ['wɔndə] | ñi lang thang |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 39. advertisement (n) | [ædvə'taizmənt] | muïc quaûng caùo |
| 40. air-conditioned (adj) | ['eəkən'di∫nd] | ñöôïc trang bò maùy laïnh |
| 41. complaint (n) | [kəm'pleint] | söï phaøn naøn |
| 42. contact (v) | ['kɔntækt] | lieân laïc |
| 43. enclose (v) | [in'klouz] | gôûi keøm |
| 44. look forward to (v) | ['fɔ:wəd] | mong ñôïi |
| 45. quality (n) | ['kwɔliti] | chaát löôïng |
| 46. receipt (n) | [ri'si:t] | bieân lai |
| 47. refund (n) | [ri:'fʌnd] | söï traû laïi tieàn |
| 48. resolution (n) | [,rezə'lu:∫n] | caùch giaûi quyeát |
| 49. resolve (v) | [ri'zɔlv] | giaûi quyeát |
| 50. Service (n) | ['sə:vis] | söï phuïc vuï |
| **E. LANGUAGE FOCUS** |  |  |
| 51. ambulance (n) | ['æmbjuləns] | xe cöùu thöông |
| 52. delay (v) | [di'lei] | hoaõn laïi |
| 53. give up (v) |  | töø boû |
| 54. injured (adj) | ['indʒəd] | bò thöông |
| 55. offer (v) | ['ɔfə] | toû yù muoán |
| 56. put … up (v) |  | cho (ai) troï |
| 57. rarely (adv) | ['reəli] | hieám khi |
| 58. rob (v) | [rɔb] | cöôùp |
| 59. scene (n) | [si:n] | hieän tröôøng |
| 60. unemployed (adj) | [,ʌnim'plɔid] | thaát nghieäp |

**GRAMMAR**

**I. THE + ADJECTIVE (=COMMON NOUN)**

Duøng ñeå chæ moät nhoùm ngöôøi, ñoäng töø theo sau luoân luoân ôû soá nhieàu. the injured (ngöôøi bò thöông), the poor (ngöôøi ngheøo), the rich (ngöôøigiaøu), the sick (ngöôøi beänh), the unemployed (ngöôøi thaát nghieäp), the young(ngöôøi treû tuoåi), the disabled (ngöôøi khuyeát taät), the blind (ngöôøi khieám thò),the dead (ngöôøi cheát), …

Ex: The rich should help the poor. (The rich = Rich people)

Ex: The rich should help the poor.

**II. USE TO – BE USED TO + V-ING**

**1. Use to + infinitive**: Used to expresses a past situation or habit that no longer exists at present (Dieãn taû thoùi quen trong quaù khöù, ñaõ chaám döùt ôû hieän taïi).

* **Affirmative**:

**S + used to + V-inf …**.

Ex: I **used to live** with my parent. Now I live in my own apartment.

* **Negative:**

**S + didn’t + use to + V-inf ….**

Ex: I **didn’t use to drink** coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning.

* **Interrogativ**e

**Did + S + use to + V-inf ….?**

Ex: **Did** you **use to live** in Ho Chi Minh City?

**Wh – word + did + S + use to + Vinf ….?**

Ex: - Where **did** you **use to live** when you were abroad?

**2. Be / get used to + V-ing (**Dieãn taû thoùi quen ôû hieän taïi)

**S + get/be (is,am, are) + used to + V-ing**

Ex: - I **am used todriving** on the left because I have live in Britain for a long time.

- He **gets used togetting** up early because he has to revise his lesson.

**3. Be used for +V-ing/ Be used to+V-inf** (Dieãn taû vaät gì ñoù ñöôïc söû duïng vaøo muïc ñích gì …)

Ex: - This pen is used for writing.

- This pen is used to write.

**IV. WHICH AS A CONNECTOR**

Duøng ñeå thay theá moät meänh ñeà ñöôïc noùi tröôùc ñoù.(which thöôøng ñöùng sau daáu phẩy)

Ex: Sheila couldn’t come to the party. **This** was a pity.

Sheila couldn’t come to the party, **which** was a pity.

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**UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY AND YOU**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | **Pronunciation** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. technology (n) | [tek'nɔlədʒi] | coâng ngheä hoïc |
| 2. central processing unit (CPU) | ['sentrəl 'prousesiη 'ju:nit] | Thieát bò xöû lyù trung taâm |
| 3. CD ROMs |  | Boä nhôù chæ ñoïc |
| 4. Keyboard | ['ki:bÎ:d] | baøn phím |
| 5. Visual display unit (VDU) =  computer screen | ['vi∫uəl dis'plei 'ju:nit] = [kəm'pju:tə skri:n] | thieát bò hieän hình = maøn hình |
| 6. Floppy disks | ['flÎpidisk] | ñóa meàm |
| 7. Scenic (n) | ['si:nik] | coù caûnh ñeïp thieân nhieân |
| 8. capable of (adj) | ['keipəbl] | coù khaû naêng |
| 9. daily life (n) | ['deililaif] | cuoäc soáng haøng ngaøy |
| 10. miraculous (adj) | [mi'rækjuləs] | kì dieäu, thaàn kì |
| 11. device (n) | [di'vais] | thieát bò,duïng cuï |
| 12. hardware >< software (n) | ['h¿:dweə]>< ['sɔftweə] | phaàn cöùng >< phaàn meàm |
| 13. calculate (v) | ['kælkjuleit] | tính toaùn |
| 14. calculation (n) | [,kælkju'lei∫n] | pheùp tính |
| 15. electronic (adj) | [,ilek'trɔnik] | ñieän töû |
| 16. storage (n) - store (v) | ['stɔ:ridʒ] | söï löu tröõ |
| 17. data (n) | ['deitə] | döõ lieäu |
| 18. magical (adj) | ['mædʒikəl] | kyø dieäu |
| 19. typewriter (n) | ['taip,raitə] | maùy ñaùnh chöõ |
| 20. memo (n) | ['memou] | baûn ghi nhôù |
| 21. request for leave (n) | [ri'kwest][li:v] | ñôn xin nghæ pheùp |
| 22. interact (v) | [,intər'ækt] | keát noái |
| 23. speaker (n) | ['spi:kə] | loa |
| 24. relax (v) | [ri'læks] | thö giaõn |
| 25. mysterious (adj) | [mis'tiəriəs] | huyeàn bí |
| 26. physical (adj) | ['fizikl] | thuoäc veà vaät chaát |
| **B. SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 27. air conditioner (n) | ['eəkən'di∫ənə] | maùy laïnh |
| 28. amount (n) | [ə'maunt] | soá löôïng |
| 29. cell phone (n) | [selfoun] | ÑT di ñoäng |
| 30.fax machine (n) | [fæksmə'∫i:n] | maùy fax |
| 31. long distance meeting(n) | [lɔη'distəns'mi:tiη] | cuoäc hoïp töø xa |
| 32. participant (n) | [pɑ:'tisipənt] | ngöôøi tham döï |
| 33. process (v) | ['prouses] | xöû lyù (döõ lieäu) |
| 34. transmit (v) | [trænz'mit] | truyeàn, phaùt |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 35. camcorder (n) | ['kæmkɔ:də(r)] | maùy quay video |
| 36. make an excuse | [meik] [iks'kju:s] | ngoû lôøi xin loãi |
| 37. refuse (v) | [ri'fju:z] | töø choái |
| 38. secretary (n) | ['sekrətri] | thö kyù |
| 39. shy (adj) | [∫ai] | maéc côõ, ngaïi |
| 40. since then (adv) | [sinsđen] | keå töø ñoù |
| 41. still (adv) | [stil] | vaãn coøn |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 42. instruction (n) | [in'strʌk∫n] | höôùng daãn |
| 43. lift (v) | [lift] | nhaác leân |
| 44. make a call | [meik kɔ:l] | thöïc hieän cuoäc goïi |
| 45. make sure (v) | [meik ∫uə] | ñaûm baûo |
| 46. operate (v) | ['ɔpəreit] | ñieàu khieån |
| 47. phone card (n) | [foun kɑ:d] | theû ñieän thoaïi |
| 48. dial tone (n) | ['daiəl toun] | quay soá ñieän thoaïi |
| 49. public telephone (n) | ['pʌblik'telifoun] | ÑT coâng coäng |
| 50. receiver (n) | [ri'si:və] | oáng nghe (ÑT) |
| 51. pip (n) | [pip] | tieáng píp (ÑT) |
| 52. slot (n) | [slɔt] | raõnh, khe |
| 53. emergency (n) | [i'mə:dʒensi] | Tình traïng khaån caáp |
| 54. fire service (n) | ['fai:(r)'sə:vis] | dòch vuï chöõa chaùy |
| 55. ambulance (n) | ['æmbjuləns] | xe caáp cöùu |
| 56. obtain (v) | [əb'tein] | thu ñöôïc, ñaït ñöôïc |
| 57. connector (n) | [kə'nektə] | töø keát noái |
| 58. plug in (v) | [plʌg] | caém ñieän vaøo |
| 59. remote control (n) | [ri'mout,kən'troul] | maùy ñieàu khieån töø xa |
| 60. adjust (v) | [ə'dʒʌst] | ñieàu chænh |
| **E. LANGUAGE FOCUS** |  |  |
| 61. pull (v) | [pul] | keùo, giaät |
| 62. full (v) | [ful] | ñaày, traøn treà |
| 63. tidy (adj) | ['taidi] | saïch seõ, goïn gaøng |
| 64. lay- laid- laid (v) | [lei] | ñaët, ñeå |
| 65. man-made (adj) | ['mæn'meid] | nhaân taïo |
| 66. satellite (n) | ['sætəlait] | veä tinh |
| 67. forest fire (n) | ['fɔrist'faiə] | chaùy röøng |
| 68. destroy (v) | [di'strɔi] | tieâu huyû |
| 69. earthquake (n) | ['ə:θkweik] | traän ñoäng ñaát |
| 70. dry (v) | [drai] | laøm khoâ |
| 71. towel (n) | ['tauəl] | khaên lau |
| 72. ink (n) | [iηk] | möïc |
| 73. spill (v) | [spil] | traøn, chaûy ra |
| 74. carpet (n) | ['k¿:pit] | taám thaûm |
| 75. fridge (n) | [fridʒ] | tuû laïnh |
| 76. instrument (n) | ['instrumənt] | duïng cuï |
| 77. look after (v) | [luk'ɑ:ftə] | chaêm soùc |
| 78. patient (n) | ['pei∫nt] | beänh nhaân |
| 79. save (v) | [seiv] | cöùu soáng |
| 80. show (v) | [∫ou] | trình chieáu, chæ, höôùng daãn |

**GRAMMAR**

**A. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:(Thì hieän taïi hoaøn thaønh)**

**I. Form:**

* ***Affirmative:***

S + have / has + Past Participle (V3 / -ED)

* ***Negative:***

S + have / has + not + V3 /- ED

(haven’t / hasn’t )

* ***Interrogative:***

Have / Has + S + V3 / -ED?

Yes, S + have / has

No, S + haven’t / hasn’t

**II. Usage:**

1. To express the recent activity, using with “just”. (dieãn taû 1 haønh ñoäng vöøa môùi xaûy ra vaø thöôøng ñi vôùi traïng töø “just”)

S + have/has + just + V­­­3/-ED …

Ex: I have *just* bought a new dictionary.

2. To express the activity that happened in the past without definite time. (dieãn taû 1 haønh ñoäng ñaõ xaûy ra trong quaù khöù nhöng khoâng roõ thôøi gian)

Ex: She has gone to America.

3. To express the repetition of activity in the past, using “many times, several times …”. (dieãn taû söï laëp ñi laëp laïi nhieàu laàn cuûa 1 haønh ñoäng hoaëc söï vieäc trong quaù khöù, thöôøng ñi vôùi caùc traïng töø many times, several times …)

Ex: We have seen that film *several times / three times*.

4. To express the activity that happened in the past but continues to the present and future, using “since or for”. (dieãn taû 1 haønh ñoäng hoaëc söï vieäc ñaõ xaûy ra trong quaù khöù nhöng vaãn coøn tieáp tuïc ôû hieän taïi vaø coù khaû naêng tieáp tuïc ôû töông lai, vaø thöôøng ñi vôùi caùc traïng töø “since hoaëc for”.)

Ex1: I have learnt English *for* 5 years.

Ex2: My family has lived in Dong Xoai town *since* 1999.

**III. Common Adverbs:**

\_ just, recently, lately

\_ already, yet

\_ ever, never

\_ so far = until now = up to now = up to the present = from now on

\_ since ( a point of time)

\_ for ( duration of time)

✡ S + have / has + V 3 / -ED + since ⭧ point of time (moác thôøi gian)

⭨ S + V 2 / -ED

for + period of time (khoaûng thôøi gian)

**B THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE**

**Form:**

* ***Affirmative:***

S + have / has + been + Past Participle (V3 / -ED) …

* ***Negative:***

S + have / has + not + been + V3 /- ED …

(haven’t / hasn’t )

* ***Interrogative:***

Have / Has + S + been + V3 / -ED …?

Ex: (A) They have built a new bridge across the river.

(P) A new bridge has been built across the river.

**C. WHO, WHICH, THAT (THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS)**

- Ñaïi töø quan heä duøng ñeå noái 2 caâu ñôn thaønh caâu phöùc.

- Ñaïi töø quan heä phaûi ñöùng ngay sau danh töø maø noù thay theá.

- Meänh ñeà quan heä baét ñaàu baèng ñaïi töø quan heä (hay goïi laø meänh ñeà tính ngöõ) duøng ñeå laøm roõ nghóa danh töø maø noù thay theá.

**I.Who:** duøng ñeå thay theá cho chuû töø, taân ngöõ laø ngöôøi.

**Whom:** duøng ñeå thay theá cho taân ngöõ laø ngöôøi.

Eg: 1. I like the man. The man is wearing a blue shirt.

I like the man/ who is wearing a blue shirt.

2. Nam is the only man. She loves Nam.

Nam is the only man/ whom she loves.

**II.Which:** duøng ñeå thay theá cho chuû töø vaø taân ngöõ laø vaät hoaëc con vaät.

Eg: 1. I bought a book. It is very good

I bought a book **which** is very good

2. The book is very interesting. I bought it last week

The book **which** I bought last week is very interesting

**III.That** duøng ñeå thay theá cho caû ngöôøi vaø vaät laøm chuû töø vaø laøm taân ngöõ trong meänh ñeà quan heä giôùi haïn.

Eg: 1. Mrs Brown is the woman **who/ that** owns the bigger house

2. The book **which /that** I bought last week is interesting

**Note:** - ***“that”*** khoâng ñöôïc duøng trong meänh ñeà quan heä khoâng giôùi haïn.( không dùng sau dấu phẩy)

- Phaûi duøng ***“that”*** khi noù thay theá cho danh töø coù tính töø so saùnh ôû baäc nhaát (the best, the most interesting, the hottest …), everybody, anybody, nobody, somebody, everything, anything, nothing, something …

Eg: 1. He is the best teacher that I have ever known.

2. I like anyone that lives in the countryside.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**UNIT 6: AN EXCURSION**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words/ phrases** | **Pronunciations** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. excursion (n) | [iks'kə:∫n] | Cuộc đi chơi |
| 2. shape of a lotus (n. phr) | [∫eip] ['loutəs] | Hình hoa sen |
| 3. picturesque (a) | [,pikt∫ə'resk] | Đẹp như tranh |
| 4. wonder of the world (n.phr) | ['wʌndə] [wə:ld] | Kỳ quan thế giới |
| 5. altitude (n) | ['æltitju:d] | Độ cao |
| 6. pine (n) | [pain] | Cây thông |
| 7. waterfall (n) | ['wɔ:təfɔ:l] | Thác nước |
| 8. day off (n) | ['dei'ɔf:] | Ngày nghỉ |
| 9. occasion (n) | [ə'keiʒn] | Dịp, cơ hội |
| 10. cave (n) | ['keiv] | Hang, động |
| 11. rock (n) | [rɔk] | Đá |
| 12. formation (n) | [fɔ:'mei∫n] | Sự hình thành, sự tạo thành |
| 13. permission (n) | [pə'mi∫n] | Sự cho phép, sự chập thuận |
| 14. persuade (v) | [pə'sweid] | Thuyết phục |
| 15. destination (n) | [,desti'nei∫n] | Nơi đến, điểm đến |
| 16. anxious (a) | ['æηk∫əs] | Áy náy, lo âu, lo lắng |
| 17. join (v) |  | Tham gia |
| **B. SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 18. participant (n) | [pɑ:'tisipənt] | Người tham gia, người tham dự |
| 19. sunburnt (a) | ['sʌnbə:nt] | Rám nắng |
| 20. suffer (v) | ['sʌfə] | Chịu |
| 21. travel sickness (n.phr) | ['trævl] ['siknis] | Say tàu, xe |
| 22. air-conditioning (n) | ['eəkən'di∫əniη] | Điều hòa không khí |
| 23. photograph (n) | ['foutəgrɑ:f ] | ảnh, bức ảnh |
| 24. view (n) | [vju:] | Quang cảnh |
| 25. conduct (v) | [kən'dʌkt] | Chỉ đạo, điều khiển, hướng dẫn |
| 26. section (n) | ['sek∫n] | Khu vực |
| 27. suitable (a) | ['su:təbl] | Phù hợp |
| 28. suggestion (n) | [sə'dʒest∫ən] | Sự gợi ý |
| 29. exit (n) | ['eksit] | Lối ra, cửa ra |
| 30. refreshment (n) | [ri'fre∫mənt] | Khu vực thư giản, ăn uống |
| 31. occupy (v) | ['ɒkjʊpai] | Giữ, chiếm |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 32. glorious (a) | ['glɔ:riəs] | Rực rỡ, lộng lẫy |
| 33. spacious (n) | ['spei∫əs] | Rộng rãi, rộng lớn |
| 34. left-overs (n) | [left'ouvə] | Đồ thừa |
| 35. delicious (a) | [di'li∫əs] | Thơm tho, ngon ngọt |
| 36. botanical garden (n. phr) | [bə'tænikəl]['gɑ:dn] | Vườn bách thảo |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 37. request (n) | [ri'kwest] | Lời yêu cầu, lời đề nghị |
| 38. confirmation (n) | [,kɔnfə'mei∫n] | Sự xác nhận |
| 39. convenient (a)  -convenience(n) | [kən'vi:njənt] | Tiện lợi, thích hợp/sự tiện lợi |
| 40. possible (a)# impossible | [kən'vi:njəns] | Có thể được |
| 41. fortunate (a)- fortunately(adv) | ['fɔ:t∫nit] | May mắn, tốt số |
| 42. bunch of banana (n. phr) | [bʌnt∫] [bə'nɑ:nə] | Nải chuối |
| 43. wildlife (n) | ['waidlaif] | Thú hoang dã |
| 44. accept (v) | [ək'sept] | Chấp nhận, chấp thuận |
| **E. LANGUAGE FOCUS** |  |  |
| 45. terrible (a) | ['terəbl] | Ghê gớm, kinh khủng |
| 46. umbrella (n) | [ʌm'brelə] | Cái dù, cái ô |

**GRAMMAR**

**A. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE with a future meaning**

**I. Form:**

S + tobe (is, are, am) + V-ing

* Affirmative:

S + tobe (is, are, am) + not + V-ing

* Negative:
* Interrogative:

Tobe (Is, Are, Am) + S + V-ing?

Yes, S + is / are/ am

No, S + isn’t / aren’t / am not

**\* Formation of V-ing:**

- smoke – smoking

- see – seeing

- lie – lying

- stop – stopping

- V+ ing

**II. Usage**:

1. To express an action happening at the present time of speaking.

Ex. Please don’t make so much noise. I am working

2. To talk about things happening in a period around now.

Ex: “Is Susan working this week? – “No, she is on holiday”

Is your English getting better?

3. The present continuous tense is also used for future arrangements.

Ex: They’re building a new school next year.

- It’s commonly with verbs such as: come, go, see, visit, meet, have, leave

Ex. She is meeting him at 9 p.m on Friday

**B. NEAR FUTURE: BE GOING TO**: (Thì tương lai gần)

**I. Form:**

S + is /are /am + going to ⭧ V bare infinitive

⭨ be + C (N /Adj/Adv)

* Affirmative:

S + is /are /am + not + going to ⭧ V bare infinitive

⭨ be + C (N /Adj/Adv)

* Negative:

Is / Are /Am + S + going to ⭧ V bare infinitive

⭨ be + C (N /Adj/Adv)

Yes, S + is / are / am

No, S + isn’t / aren’t /am not

* Interrogative:

**II. Usage**: - To expresses an intension or decision thought about before the moment of speaking.

Ex: They’re going to repaint the school.

- To express a prediction based on the present situation

Ex: There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It is going to rain

- To express a prior plan / intention.

Ex: Why did you buy this paint? - I’m going to paint my house next week.

\* **Note**: - **Be going to**hiếm khi dùng với**go** và**come**. Trong trường hợp này ta chỉ cần dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

Ex1: We are going to the movies tonight.

Ex2: My brother is coming to see me on the weekend.

**III. Common adverbs for simple future / Be going to:**

tomorrow, next + N (next Sunday, next week, next month, next year, next summer, etc.)

**C. COMPARISONS AMONG THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS and BE GOING TO:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Be Going To | Present Continuous |
| Form | **S + is/are/am + going to + V bare inf.** | **S + is/are/am + V\_ing** |
| Usage | Prediction |  |
| Prior plan/ Intention | Definite plan / Intention |
| Examples | 1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It is going to rain.  2. Why did you buy this paint?  \_ I’m going to paint my house next week.  3. My mother is going to leave for HCM city soon. | 1. I am taking four courses next semester.  2. My mother is leaving for HCM city at 6 a.m. tomorrow |

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**UNIT 7: THE MASS MEDIA**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words and phrases** | **Pronuciation** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. channel (n) | ['t∫ænl] | Kênh truyền hình |
| 2. comedy (n) | ['kɔmidi] | haøi kòch,phim haøi |
| 3. comment (n) | ['kɔment] | bình luaän |
| 4. documentary (n) | [,dɔkju'mentəri] | phim taøi lieäu |
| 5. drama (n) | ['drɑ:mə] | vôû kòch |
| 6. drawing (n) | ['drɔ:iη] | böùc veõ |
| 7. ending (n) | ['endiη] | keát cuïc, keát thuùc |
| 8. fact (n) | [fækt] | söï thaät |
| 9. folk song (n | ['fouksɔη] | daân ca |
| 10. forecast (n) | ['fɔ:kɑ:st] | döï baùo |
| 11. funny (adj) | ['fʌni] | vui, haøi höôùc |
| 12. news headlines (n) | [nju:z'hedlain] | ñieåm tin |
| 13. people’s army (n) | ['pi:pl s'ɑ:mi] | quaân ñoäinhaân daân |
| 14. portrait of life (n) | ['pɔ:treit] | chaân dung cuoäcsoáng |
| 15. recommend (v) | [,rekə'mend] | giôùi thieäu |
| 16. series (n) | ['siəri:z] | moät chuoãi/loaït |
| **B. SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 17. deliver (v) | [di'livə] | cung caáp |
| 18. distinctive (adj) | [dis'tiηktiv] | noåi baät |
| 19. feature (n) | ['fi:t∫ə] | ñieåm ñaëc tröng |
| 20. in common | ['kɔmən] | chung |
| 21. present (v) | ['preznt] | trình baøy |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 22. cause (v) | [kɔ:z] | gaây ra |
| 23. climb (v) | [klaim] | leo, treøo |
| 24. flood (n) | [flʌd] | luõ, luït |
| 25. healthy (adj) | ['helθi] | khoeû maïnh |
| 26. leave- left- left (v) |  | rôøi boû |
| 27. mountain (n) | ['mauntin] | nuùi |
| 28. old age (n) |  | tuoåi giaø |
| 29. rise- rose- risen (v) |  | daâng leân |
| 30. top (n) | [tɔp] | ñænh |
| 31. wind (n) | [wind] | gioù |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 32. advantage (n) | [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] | thuaän lôïi |
| 33. aware (adj) | [ə'weə] | yù thöùc |
| 34. brain (n) | [brein] | boä oùc, naõo |
| 35. disadvantage (n) | [,disəd'vɑ:ntidʒ] | baát lôïi |
| 36. effective (adj) | ['ifektiv] | hieäu quaû |
| 37. encourage (v) | [in'kʌridʒ] | khuyeán khích |
| 38. enjoyable (adj) | [in'dʒɔiəbl] | thuù vò |
| 39. entertain (n) | [,entə'tein] | laøm (ai) vui |
| 40. global (adj) | ['gloubəl] | toaøn caàu |
| 41. increase (v) | ['inkri:s] | laøm taêng |
| 42. memorable (adj) | ['memərəbl] | deã nhôù |
| 43. popularity (n) | [,pɔpju'lærəti] | tính phoå bieán |
| 44. responsibility (n) | [ri,spɔnsə'biləti] | traùch nhieäm |
| 45. violent (adj) | ['vaiələnt] | baïo löïc |
| **E. LANGUAGE FOCUS** |  |  |
| 46. appointment (n) | [ə'pɔintmənt] | cuoäc heïn |
| 47. bad condition (n) | [bæd kən'di∫n] | tình traïngxuoáng caáp |
| 48. cancel (v) | ['kænsəl] | huyû boû |
| 49. China town (n) | ['t∫ainətaun] | phoá ngöôøi Hoa |
| 50. council (n) | ['kaunsl] | hoäi ñoàng |
| 51. demolish (v) | [di'mɔli∫] | phaù huyû |
| 52. live on (v) | [liv ɔn] | soáng nhôø vaøo |
| 53. mistake (n) | [mis'teik] | loãi |
| 54. quarrel (v) | ['kwɔrəl] | caõi nhau |
| 55. shorts (n) | [∫ɔ:ts] | quaàn soùoc |
| 56. type (v) | [taip] | ñaùnh maùy |

**GRAMMAR**

**A. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE: (Thì hieän taïi hoaøn thaønh)**

**I. From: (**xem bài 5)

**II. Usage:**

- To express the activity that happened in the past but continues to the present and future. (dieãn taû 1 haønh ñoäng hoaëc söï vieäc ñaõ xaûy ra trong quaù khöù nhöng vaãn coøn tieáp tuïc ôû hieän taïi vaø coù khaû naêng tieáp tuïc ôû töông lai.) Thường ñi với since vaø for

Ex1: I have learnt English *for* 5 years.

Ex2: My family has lived in Dong Xoai town *since* 1999.

**Note:**

- SINCE: chæ moác thôøi gian (2000, September, I last saw you, …)

- FOR: chæ khoaûng thôøi gian (3 months, a long time, ages, …)

**\* Phaân bieät vôùi thì quaù khöù ñôn (Past simple):**

**(xem cấu truùc ôû baøi 1)**

- Usage: Thì QKÑ duøng ñeå dieãn taû haønh ñoäng ñaõ xaûy ra vaø hoaøn taát trong quaù khöù vôùi thôøi gian ñöôïc XAÙC ÑÒNH roõ.

- Caùc traïng töø thöôøng ñi keøm: yesterday, ago, last week/month/year, in the past, in 1990, …

Ex: Uncle Ho passed away in 1969.

**B. BECAUSE OF and IN SPITE OF**

**I. Because of**: Nguyên nhân- kết quả

Because + S+ V↔Because of + Noun/ Noun phrase/ V-ing

↔ Because of + noun/noun phrase/V-ing

Ex: I didn’t go to the party because I was tired.

🡪I didn’t go to the party because of being tired / my tiredness.

***Caùch chuyeån ñoåi***

1. **Because +pronoun + be+ adjective**

🡪*Because of* + ***posseive adj*** + ***noun of the adj***( danh töø cuûa tính töø)

Ex: Pupils can’t do the exercise because it is difficult

🡪 Pupils can’t do the exercise because of its difficult

1. **because + noun + be + adj**

🡪*because of* + **the + adj + noun**

Ex: He didn’t go to the sea because the weather was bad

🡪 He didn’t go to the sea because of the bad weather

1. **Because + S +V +O**

🡪*Because of* + **gerund(V\_ing) +O**

Ex : She got ill because she worked very hard

🡪 She got ill because of working very hard

**II. In spite of:** Sự tương phản

Although / though / even though + clause↔ Despite/ In spite of + Noun/ noun phrase/ V-ing

Ex: Although it rained heavily, they went out with their friends.

* Despite the heavy rain , they went out with their friends

***Caùch chuyeån ñoåi***

1. **Although + pronoun + be + adj**

🡪 Despite + *poss.adj* +noun *derived from the adjective*( danh töø chuyeån hoùa töø tính töø)

Ex : although he is ill, he goes to work

Despite his illness , he goes to work

1. **Although + N + be + adj**

🡪 Despite + the + adj + N

Ex: Although the weather was bad , they went out

🡪 Despite the bad weather , they went out

1. **Although + S + V + O**

🡪 Despite + gerund( V\_ing) + O

**Ex :** Although he worked hard , he didn’t get a lot of money

Despite working hard, he didn’t get a lot of money

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**UNIT 8: THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words/ phrases** | **Pronunciation** | **Meanings** |
| **A. READING** |  |  |
| 1. All day |  | Cả ngày |
| 2. Author (n) | ['ɔ:θə] | Tác giả |
| 3. Change (v) | [t∫eindʒ] | Thay đổi |
| 4. Community (n) | [kə'mju:niti] | Cộng đồng |
| 5. Effect (n) | [i'fekt] | Hoệu quả |
| 6. Export (n, v) | ['ekspɔ:t] | Xuất khẩu |
| 7. Hardly (adv) | ['hɑ:dli] | Hầu như không |
| 8. Knowledge (n) | ['nɔlidʒ] | Kiến thức |
| 9. Lifestyle (n) | ['laifstail] | Lối sống |
| 10. Make ands meet | [meik] [ænd] , [ənd] [mi:t] | Vừa đủ sống |
| 11. Meet (v) | [mi:t] | Đáp ứng |
| 12. Method (n) | ['meθəd] | Phương pháp |
| 13. Result in | [ri'zʌlt] [in] | Mang lại |
| 14. Technical (adj) | ['teknikl] | Kỹ thuật |
| **B.SPEAKING** |  |  |
| 15. Canal (n) | [kə'næl] | Con kênh |
| 16. Cart (v) | [kɑ:t] | Chở bằng xe bò |
| 17. Get around (v) | [get] [ə'raund] | Đi đây đó, đi lại |
| 18. Medical centre (n) | ['medikl] ['sentə] | Trung tâm y tế |
| 19. Product (n) | ['prɔdəkt] | Sản phẩm |
| 20. Raise (v) | [reiz] | Nâng lên |
| 21. Resurface (v) | [,ri:'sə:fis] | Trải lại (mặt đường) |
| 22. Widen (v) | ['waidn] | Mở rộng |
| **C. LISTENING** |  |  |
| 23. Atmosphere (n) | ['ætməsfiə] | Bầu không khí |
| 24. Coast (n) | [koust] | Bờ biển |
| 25. Cut down (v) | [kʌt] [daun] | Đốn(cây) |
| 26. Department store (n) | [di'pɑ:tmənt][stɔ:] | Cửa hàng bách hóa |
| 27. Pull down (v) | [pul] [daun] | Kéo xuống, phá sập |
| 28. Replace (v) | [ri'pleis] | Thay thế |
| 29. Resort (n) | [ri:'zɔ:t] | Khu nghỉ mát |
| 30. Suburb (n) | ['sʌbə:b] | Ngoại ô |
| **D. WRITING** |  |  |
| 31. Ahead (adv) | [ə'hed] | Phía trước |
| 32. Direction (n) | [di'rek∫n] | Sự hướng dẩn |
| 33. Follow (v) | ['fɔlou] | Theo, đi theo |
| 34. Go over | [gou]['ouvə] | Đi qua(cầu) |
| 35. Keep on | [ki:p] [ɔn] | Đi tiếp |
| 36. Keep walking | [ki:p] | Đi tiếp |
| 37. Map (n) | [mæp] | Bản đồ |
| 38. Railway station (n) | ['reilwei] | Trạm xe lửa |
| 39. Walk past (v) | [wɔ:k] [pɑ:st] | Đi ngang qua |
| **E. LANGUAGE FOCUS** |  |  |
| 40. Announce (v) | [ə'nauns] | Thông báo |
| 41. At least | [æt, ət] [li:st] | Ít nhất |
| 42. Bone (n) | [boun] | Xương |
| 43. Coat (n) | [kout] | Áo khoát |
| 44. Crazy (adj) | ['kreizi] | Điên rồ |
| 45. Cure (v) | [kjuə] | Chửa bệnh |
| 46. Disease (n) | [di'zi:z] | Căn bệnh |
| 47. Medicine (n) | ['medsn; 'medisn] | Nganh y |
| 48. Put on (v) | ['putɔn] | Mặc vào |
| 49. Slippery (adj) | ['slipəri] | Trơn trợt |

**GRAMMAR**

**1. Conditional sentence type 1**

**a. Form:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| If + S + V/s/es | S +will / can /shall / may +V(bare inf)(a stuation may become true) (1)  S +V/s/es ( a real situation)(2)  Imperative form V-bare (3)  Don’t V-bare |

Ex: If I have free time, I will visit you . (1)

If the temperature is 100, the water boils.(2)

If you see Tom, ask him to ring me.(3)

**b. Usage**

To express a situation is real or may become true(diễn đạt một tình huống luôn đúng hoặc có thể xảy ra, một câu mệnh lệnh)

***NOTE***

1. Unless = If…..not( nếu ……không)

Ex 1: Unless you start at once , you will be late for school.

If you don’t start at once , you will be late for school.

Ex 2:If she doesn’t water these trees , they will die.

Unless she waters these trees , they will die.

**2. Phân biệt cách sử dụng giữa WHEN và IF**

**\_\_Dùng WHEN khi hành động chắc chắc xảy ra.**

**Ex:** When I’mhungry, I will find something to eat.

**\_\_Dùng IF khi hành động có khả năng xảy ra**.

**Ex**: If I have two tickets, I will invite her to the cinema.

**3. Reported speech: statements (tường thuật câu nói thông thường**)

S + said / told + (that) + S + V

Các bước chuyển từ câu trực tiêp sang câu gián tiếp.

-Bước 1: Bỏ ngoặc kép và lùi thì của động từ.

Simple present(S +am/is/are) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simple past(S + was/were)

(S +V/s/es) (S +V2/ed)

Simple past (S + was/were) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ past perfect(S + had +PP(V3/ed))

(S +V2/ed)

Present perfect (S +have/has +PP)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ past perfect(S + had +PP(V3/ed)

Present continuous(S +am/is/are +V-ing )\_\_\_\_\_ past continuous(S +was/were +V-ing)

Past continuous(S +was/were +V-ing) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_past perfect continuous(S +had been +V-ing)

Present perfect continuous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_past perfect continuous

(S +have/has been +V-ing) (S +had been +V-ing)

Model verbs(S +will/can/may…+V) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (S +would/could/might…+V)

S + must + V S +had to +V

-Note: nếu mệnh đề chính ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại hoàn thành và tương lai đơn thì thì của động từ trong ngoặc kép không lùi.

-Bước 2: Thay đổi các đại từ trong ngoặc sao cho phù hợp với đối người nói và người nghe:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | My | Me | Myself | Mine |
| She/He | Her/His | Her/Him | Herself/Himself | Hers/His |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| You | Your | You | Yourself | Yours |
| I | My | Me | Myself | Mine |
| She/he | Her/his | Her/him | Herself/himself | Hers/his |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| We | Our | Us | Ourselves | Ours |
| They | Their | Them | Themselves | Theirs |

*-Note: Nếu mệnh đề chính có tân ngữ, thì từ “you” sẽ đổi theo tân ngữ đó.*

*Eg: She said to him “You are a student” 🡪 She told him he was a student.*

-Bước 3: Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.

This 🡪 That tomorrow 🡪 the day after

These 🡪 Those the following day

Now 🡪 Then the next day

Here 🡪 There yesterday 🡪 the day before

Today 🡪 That day the previous day

Next week 🡪 The week after tonight 🡪 that night

Last week 🡪 The week before ago 🡪 before

Ex1: He said, ”I will be here again tomorrow”.

He said that he would be there again the day after.

Ex2: She said to his mother, ”I haven’t seen him since I came here”.

. She said to his mother that she hadn’t seen him since she had come there.

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**EXERCISE**

**VERB TENES**

1. **The simple present tense**

***Exercise 1:Rewrite each sentence as a positive, negative, or question:***

Example: He (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ ***visits***\_\_\_\_\_his parents ***very often.***

He ***doesn’t visit*** his parents very often.

***Does*** he ***visit*** parents very often?

1. He (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to School ***everyday***

* ………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
* ………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. She (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Germany.

* ………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
* ……………………….……………………….…………………………………………………

1. Daisy ***usually*** (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to work by car.

* …………………….……………………………………………………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. We (watch) \_\_\_\_\_TV ***every night***.

* ……………………….……………………….………………….……………………………………..
* …………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. He (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_to work ***every day***.

* ……………………….……………………….………………………………………………………..
* ………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_in Ca Mau.

* ……………………….……………………….…………………………………………………………
* …………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_students.

* ………………………. ……………………….………………………………………………………….

1. She (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_her clothes ***every Sunday***.

* …………………….………………………. …………………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. She (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_English ***every day***.

* ………………..……. ………………………. ……………………….………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. He (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to become a teacher.

* ……………………….……………………….……………………….…………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Exercise 2: Put the verb in the present simple tense:***

1. She usually (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school.
2. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mary usually (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up every morning?
3. She (not wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her clothes every weekend.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they (be) teachers?
5. It (not be) often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cold in summer.
6. Tom usually (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school.
7. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a student.
8. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sixteen years old.
9. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very friendly.
10. He often (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the car at weekends.
11. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you often (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up every morning?
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she (like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English?
13. Every week she (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit her parents.
14. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your father usually (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up?
15. We (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school on Sundays.
16. We (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very lazy.
17. The Earth (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the Sun.
18. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my parents very often.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school every day?
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from Japanese?
21. **The present continuous tense**

***Exercise 1***: ***Rewrite each sentence as a positive, negative, or question:***

Example: She (read) ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***is reading*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***at the moment.***

She ***isn’t readin***g at the moment

***Is*** she ***reading*** at the moment?

1. He (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV ***right now.***
2. ***At present*** they (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the class.
3. ***This year*** we (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English.
4. ***Look!*** Peter (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football in the schoolyard.
5. ***Be quiet!*** The baby (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Look! The man (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.
7. She (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her parents ***now.***
8. My father (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden ***at the moment.***
9. John (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the radio now.
10. He (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chess ***at the moment.***

**Exercise 2:*Put the verb in the present continuous simple tense:***

1. The workers (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the firm at the moment.
2. Please be quite! You (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much noise so I can’t concentrate.
3. Tony (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath at the moment.
4. Listen! He (read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a story by Shakespeare.
5. At present Richard (study)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London.
6. This term I (study\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy and economics.
7. Janet (have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower at the moment.
8. They (not/study)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at present.
9. Yukiko (have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath now.
10. We (make)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cake at the moment.
11. Jane (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television at the moment.
12. Look! The boy (cry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
13. Alice and Mary (put) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes away right now.
14. The farmer (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the field now.
15. Look! It (snow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Phong (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right now.
17. Mother (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some food in the kitchen at present.
18. Just a minute! I (look up) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that word in the dictionary.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a letter now.
20. They (not read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books in the sitting room right now.
21. Look! They (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football.
22. She (sweep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor now.
23. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now?
24. She (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the clothes at the moment.
25. Listen! Peter and Daisy (sing) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.
26. My brother (not watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV now. He (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his car.
27. He (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English this month.
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden now?
29. Peter (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Susan now.
30. She (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the radio in her bedroom at the moment.
31. **The pas simple tense**

***Exercise 1: Rewrite each sentence as a positive, negative, or question:***

Example: He (watch) \_\_***watched***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good programme on TV ***last night.***

He ***didn’t watch*** a good programme on TV last night.

***Did*** he ***watch*** a good programme last night?

* 1. Mary (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping for me ***yesterday.***
* …………………….……………………….………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. The policeman (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ away ten minutes ***ago.***
* ………………….…………………….……………………….…………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. The biscuit factory (close) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***last year.***
* …………………….……………………….………………………..…………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. The headmaster (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the school ***in 1985***.
* ……………….…………………………………………….…………………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. You (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money ***last month.***
* …………………….…………………….……………………….………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. I **last** (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain ***in 1990***.
* …………………….……………………….……………………….……………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. The boy (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_their homework ***yesterday***.
* ……………….………………….……………………….…………………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. Rolf (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the leather jacket ***last week***.
* ………………….…………………………………………………………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a little trouble with my car ***last week***.
* …………………………………….………………………………………………………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
  1. She (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her clothes ***last night.***
* ………………….……………………….……………………….…………………………
* ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Exercise 2:Put the verb in the past simple tense:***

1. They (begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to study at this school 7 years ago.
2. She (lose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her handbag on the train yesterday morning.
3. We (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that city last year.
4. Peter and Daisy (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ born in 1978.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your holiday in Dalat last summer?
6. She (clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bicycle yesterday.
7. They (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school in 1998.
8. My friend and I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the seaside last week.
9. We (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours on the beach last Sunday.
10. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi last year.
11. His father (die) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1930.
12. Lincoln (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in this factory three years ago.
13. I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my homework last night.
14. Miss White (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to her father last Monday.
15. My parents (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the car last year.
16. Hoa (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the book yesterday.
17. He (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the radio last night.
18. We (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good programme on TV last night.
19. Mary (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shopping for me yesterday.
20. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi last month.
21. My parents (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to HCM city last week.
22. Yesterday we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a meeting at our school.
23. Mary (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her parents two week ago.
24. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_born in 1992.
25. What you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last night.
26. Last summer I (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English in Can Tho City.
27. She (not visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her son last week.
28. In 1997 there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a terrible storm.
29. They (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the house twenty years ago.
30. John (do not) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_come to my birthday party last Sunday.
31. **The past continuous:**

***Exercise 1: Rewrite each sentence as a positive, negative, or question:***

Example: ***At this time yesterday*** they (play) \_\_***were playing***\_\_\_ football.

***At this time yesterday*** they ***were not playing*** football.

***At this time yesterdaywere*** they ***playing*** football?

* + - 1. ***At this time yesterday*** we (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis in the schoolyard.
      2. ***At 7:00 pm yesterday*** (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.
      3. ***Yesterday*** while my father (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV, my mother (read) the newspaper, my sister (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework and I (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chess with my friend.
      4. What were you doing ***when*** I phoned you?  I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bath.
      5. She (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her homework ***at the time yesterday***.
      6. Marry (water) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the flowers ***at 3:00 p.m yesterday***.
      7. They (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the zoo ***at ten o’clock yesterday***.
      8. Peter and I (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the exercise ***at this time last night.***
      9. ***Last night*** my father (feed)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the pigeons ***at 7:00.***
      10. ***At this time last year*** we (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English in London.

***Exercise 2: Put the verb in the past simple tense or the past continuous:***

When I (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at this house, he (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The light (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out while we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dinner.

Bill (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast when I (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at this house this morning.

When I (arrive)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at this house, he (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

As we (cross) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Street, we (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an accident.

Tom (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a serious accident while he (stand) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the bus stop.

The children (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_football when their mother (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_back home.

The bell (ring) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_while Tom (take)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bath.

He (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a car when I (see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him.

We (clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the house when she (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yesterday.

1. **The present perfect tense:**

***Exercise 1: Rewrite each sentence as a positive, negative, or question:***

Example: She (be) ***has bee***n here for several days.

She ***has not been*** here for several days.

***Has*** she ***been*** here for several days?

Tom (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this film ***before***.

I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my exercise ***already.***

They (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here ***since*** 1990.

My father (***just*** wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his car.

The student (discuss) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the question ***recently.***

Mary (***never***, be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Ha Noi.

We (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other ***for 5 years.***

***So far*** we (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five lessons.

We (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pen pals ***for a long time.***

They (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here ***since*** last week.

***Exercise 2:***

1. Bob (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this movie before.
2. Sandra (lend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her brother $200 so far.
3. Rashid (just pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his driving test.
4. Karen (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Italian for three years now and is still studying.
5. The teacher (already, tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be quite.
6. Tim (not, take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many photos yet.
7. Jorge (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper already.
8. We (not begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to study for the test yet.
9. John and I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pen pals for nearly 3 years.
10. He (wear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same coat since he (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.
11. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your brother recently.
12. They (not contact) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to each other for a long time.
13. How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English?
14. How many times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him since he went to Edinburgh?
15. Who is that woman? I (never/ see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her before.
16. We (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from French. We (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there for 20 years.
17. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that film several times because I like it.
18. Mary (lose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hat for 2 days.
19. He (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing it yet.
20. He (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him since Christmas.
21. (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ho Chi Minh City since 1975.
22. He (just see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her.
23. They (already show) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film.
24. I’m sorry the car is not here. I (just sell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
25. The Bakers (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York for 3 months.
26. My brother (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this computer for 2 years.
27. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this street for a long time.
28. Mr. Green (teach) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French since he left London in 1997.
29. She (not speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me since last week.
30. Up to now, Hoa (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
31. **The past perfect tense:**
    1. Yesterday they (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home after they (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their work.
    2. When we came to the stadium, the match (already start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Many people (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the new place before the storm occurred.
    4. I sat down ant rested after they (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
    5. Before he died, he (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill for several days.
    6. Last night before he (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV, he (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.
    7. She went to the department after her (clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
    8. When I got to the party, they (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.
    9. By the time the police arrived, the house (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ burned down.
    10. By last year, twenty schools in this province (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_built.
32. **The future simple tense**

***Exercise 1: Put the verb in the future simple tense.***

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (take)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at trip to London next week.
  2. She (water)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers next month.
  3. They (build)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new bridge in this province next year.
  4. Tomorrow she (send)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the letter to Ha Noi.
  5. In 2010 she (move)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to live in Ho Chi Minh City.
  6. I (meet)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my parents in an hour.
  7. I think it (be)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sunny tomorrow.
  8. I am sure he (pass)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the exam.
  9. I (stay)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home if it rains.
  10. He (spend)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the letter when he goes to the post office.

1. **The present simple or the present continuous tense:**

***Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or the present continuous tense:***

* + 1. My father (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee for breakfast every day.
    2. His sister (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a shoe store this summer.
    3. The students (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up that new word now.
    4. Mary (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.
    5. They (do) ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this exercise at the moment.
    6. Ms Eden (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper now.
    7. It (rain)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much in the summer. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.
    8. Bad students never (study)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hard.
    9. He generally (sing) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English, but today he (sing) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish.
    10. We seldom (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before 6.30.
    11. She sometimes (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables at his market.
    12. We always (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our exercises carefully.
    13. Look! A man (run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the train. He (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to catch it.
    14. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very cold now.
    15. John (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to England tomorrow.
    16. I (need) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some money for my textbooks.
    17. Tom (like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to the museums.
    18. Mary (love) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ice – cream.
    19. My mother (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some food in the kitchen at present. She always (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mornings.
    20. I often (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city at weekends.
    21. The guests (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the TV programmes now.
    22. The sun (set)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the west.
    23. My friend (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for an hour every night.
    24. Listen. I (hear)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone knocking at the front door.
    25. I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an exercise on the present tense at the moment and I (think) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how to use it now.

1. **The present perfect or the simple past tense:**

***Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or the simple past tense.***

1. We (never watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that TV programme.
2. We (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good programme on TV last night.
3. He (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that novel many times before.
4. He (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that novel again last vacation.
5. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a little trouble with my car last week.
6. However, I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_no trouble with my car since then.
7. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_John for a long time. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him 3 weeks ago.
8. He is very thirsty. He (not drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_since this morning.
9. They (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at this school for 7 years now.
10. They (begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to study at this school 7 years ago.
11. How long ago he (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn French?
12. She (lose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her handbag on the train yesterday morning.
13. His dog (just run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of the garden.
14. Mr. Brown (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by air several times in the past.
15. He (travel) to Mexico by air last summer.
16. **The Past Simple Or The Past Continuous Tense**

***Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous tense.***

1. He (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a bar when I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
2. When I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out, the sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The light (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out while I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea.
4. While he (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drive, he (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
5. We (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the station when it (begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to rain.
6. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bad fall when he (repair) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his roof.
7. It (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to rain when we (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_football in the schoolyard yesterday.
8. He (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_three sandwiches while you (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to him.
9. The servant (drop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two cups while she (wash up) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last night.
10. While he (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a letter, the telephone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Last night we (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV when the power (fail) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. When I (stand) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the bus stop, I (see) \_\_\_**\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
13. Yesterday I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school when I (find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a wallet on the street.
14. When I (have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dinner yesterday, Peter (come)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our house.
15. The thief (steal**)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bike when Mai (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for some books in the shop.
16. **The past simple or the past perfect tense**

***Exercise: Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past perfect tense.***

1. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home after they (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their study.
2. Yesterday when I (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the party, they (already go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_home.
3. After the guests (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_back into the living-room and (switch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_off the light.
4. On arrival at home I (find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that she (just leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_just a few minutes before.
5. Before he (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bad, he (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his homework.
6. When they (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the place, the man (die) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. He (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing before he (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.
8. He (thank) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me for what I (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him.
9. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sorry that I (hurt) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
10. After they (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down and (rest) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. When I (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the dinner (already, begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. My friend (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me for many years when I (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
13. He (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English before he (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for England.
14. In England, he soon (remember) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all he (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before.
15. They (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him they (not meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him before.
16. He (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why we (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so early.
17. She (say) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she (already, see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Rice.
18. By the time Bill (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there, the meeting (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
19. When we (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at our place, we (find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that a burglar (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in.
20. Almost everybody (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for home by the time we (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
21. **The simple present or the simple future tense**

***Exercise:Put the verbs in brackets in the simple present or the simple future tense*.**

1. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out when the rain (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. I (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here until he (answer) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.
3. Wait until I (catch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.
4. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ready before you (count) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten.
5. John (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his breakfast before he (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out.
6. Miss Helen (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you as soon as she (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that letter.
7. He (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you when you (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.
8. She (not come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until you (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ready.
9. He (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you when you (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
10. I (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you before I (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ for England.
11. **Mixed tense**

***Exercise 1: Put the verb in the brackets in the correct tense.***

1. We seldom (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before 7 am.
2. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him since I (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him 2 months ago.
3. Listen! I (think) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone (knock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door.
4. I (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up early the day before yesterday.
5. The earth (circle) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sun once every 365 days.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last night?
7. The workers (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the firm at the moment.
8. How many times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him since he went to Edinburgh?
9. Rivers usually (flow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the sea.
10. Look! The boy (cry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Do you know that man, who (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there?
12. Mrs. Green always (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work by bus.
13. We (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from French. We (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there for 20 years.
14. I (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another town next week.
15. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that film several times because I like it.
16. She always (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to bed before her mother does.
17. Mary (lose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hat for 2 days.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a trip to London next week?
19. She rarely (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bath before dinner.
20. He (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing it yet.
21. He (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him since Christmas.
22. In what year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ World War II (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out?
23. The sun (set) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the West.
24. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ho Chi Minh City since 1975.
25. He (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here once 2 years ago.
26. We will go out when it (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_raining.
27. She (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_all the books written by Dickens. How many books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
28. Alice and Mary (put) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes away right now.
29. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 10 am yesterday?
30. She (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework recently.
31. He (just see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her.
32. They (already show) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film.
33. I’m sorry the car is not here. I (just sell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
34. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your bicycle?
35. I (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Jack since we (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students but I (not meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him since we (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school in 1998.
36. The Bakers (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York for 3 months.
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your holiday in Da lat last summer?
38. We (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that city last year.
39. The farmer (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the field now.
40. John (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that film sometimes.
41. My brother (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this computer for 2 years.
42. Mr. Green (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new tractor last month.
43. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this street for a long time.
44. My brother (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football at the moment.
45. Mr. Green (teach) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French since he left London in 1997.
46. She often (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bicycle but yesterday she (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by bus.
47. Look! It (snow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
48. She (not speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me since last week.
49. Up to now, Hoa (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
50. HCM city (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the largest city in Vietnam.
51. They (hold) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting recently.
52. Phong (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right now
53. He (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Hanoi since 2002.
54. Long ago, my young brother often (cry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night.
55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him recently?
56. He (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his work since yesterday.
57. Peter and Daisy (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ born in 1978.
58. Please be quite! You (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much noise so I can’t concentrate.
59. Look. A man (run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the train. He (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to catch it.
60. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very cold now.
61. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre last night.
62. He usually (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in green ink.
63. She (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the piano when our guests (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night.
64. We (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English exercise at the moment.
65. She (just come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in and (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you in 5 minutes.
66. I (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as soon as my study is finished. (You be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ready?
67. Where (you go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for your holiday last year?
68. I (not leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Paris since we (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Dieppe three years ago.
69. My mother (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay with us next weekend.
70. We (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only yesterday and (already decide) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get married.
71. I (never see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ snow.
72. Violets (bloom) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in spring.
73. We (not live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in England for the last two months.
74. I (lose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my keys; I cannot remember where I last (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_ them.
75. He (not arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my last letter to you.
76. Whenever you (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to town nowadays, you (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
77. I (never forget) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what you (just tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.
78. They (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas dinner today.
79. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John for a long time. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him 3 weeks ago.
80. He is very thirsty. He (not drink) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since this morning.
81. Look at those black clouds. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
82. We (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her since we (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holiday in Ha Long bay.
83. Phuong (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework yet.
84. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some.
85. No one (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this car for several years.
86. Last night when we (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him, he (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an experiment on the upstairs.
87. The sewing machine which you (use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at present (invent) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1830 by French.
88. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_ your uncle recently. - No .He (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out since he (buy)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new color television.
89. My uncle (just /open) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new internet house on Trang Thi street
90. Her grandfather (die) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 years ago. She (never meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.
91. Linh's brother (lose) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his job last month and since then he (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of work.
92. You (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Chi lately? - Yes. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her at the school gate three days ago.
93. The door won't open unless you (push) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it hard.
94. As soon as I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I'll buy a new car.
95. I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the street when I suddenly (feel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something hit me in the back. I (not know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what it was.
96. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Daisy for ages. When I last (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him, he (try) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a job in London.
97. When I was young, I (want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be a bus diver.
98. They (practice) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their music lesson at 7 o'clock last night.
99. Thu (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after her little brother next Sunday.
100. The kids (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when the bell rang.
101. Who \_\_\_\_\_\_you (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to on the phone now, Minh?
102. \_\_\_\_\_\_You (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free next Sunday morning, Tan? - No, I and my brother\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(visit) our grandparents.
103. Trang (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in her room at the moment. She (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the kitchen.
104. Lien (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the movie theater tomorrow. She (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at home and watch TV.
105. Minh (not visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the museum with his class last Sunday because he (catch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a cold.
106. The Pikes (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to London since 2002.
107. The students (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_badminton at the moment.
108. Ba and Phong (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_each other quite well for years
109. The phone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at midnight last night.
110. The Brown (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Asia many times.
111. What \_\_\_\_\_\_you (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend? - I (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the theater with my family.
112. John and I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pen pals for nearly three years.
113. Maria (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with us at the moment. She (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my sister's friend.
114. My mother (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the dishes while we (clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the floor.
115. Listen! The teacher (explain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the lesson.
116. Viet Nam (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of mountains and there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many tall and big trees there.
117. Lan (borrow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some books from the library since Monday.
118. Uyen (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bus to school every day.
119. Farmers often (harvest) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their crops in August.
120. They (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Hanoi for HCM City yesterday.

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 1**

***Ex 1: Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense:***

* 1. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread and milk for breakfast every day.
  2. They (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning English 7 years ago.
  3. It (sometimes, rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.
  4. Bad student never (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard.
  5. He (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his friend yesterday and (find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was out.
  6. He pays us a visit once or twice a month, but he rarely (stay) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ longer than an hour.
  7. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London from 1990 to 1995.
  8. She (live) in Paris for five years and then (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Japan in 1998.
  9. Everyone (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that women are equal to men.
  10. Nothing (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more important than health.

***Ex 2: Complete each sentence with an appropriate adverb of frequency:***

* + - 1. (He cleans his teeth in the morning.) (always)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

* + - 1. (They go to the cinema.) (often)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

* + - 1. He prefers listening to the radio to watching TV. (He listens to the the radio, and he watches television.) (usually/ sometimes)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

* + - 1. (He goes out at night.) (rarely)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

* + - 1. She doesn’t like whisky. (She drinks whisky.) (never)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

***Ex 3: Choose the word or phrase (a, b, c or d) that the best fits the space in each sentence:***

1. All the teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him because he is well-behaved.

a. loves b. love c. is loving d. loved

2. She was listening to some music when she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a siren.

a. heard b. hears c. hearing d. hear

3. She looked in her mirror \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ambulance behind her.

a. saw b. and see c. and was seeing d. and saw

4. She immediately \_\_\_\_\_ her car to the side of the road and waited for the ambulance to pass.

a. pulls b. pulled c. pulling d. to pull

5. I was late for school this morning because my alarm clock didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. go on b. go off c. go away d. go up

6. Mr. Lam goes to work on foot once a week. It means he \_\_\_ walks to work.

a. never b. sometimes c. often d. usually

7. When I was a child, I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fishing with my brother.

a. go b. went c. gone d. use to go

8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home on Saturdays.

a. haven’t had b. didn’t had c. aren’t have d. don’t have

9. My sister went to Ha Nội \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. last week b. for a week c. week ago d. all are correct

10. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me fifteen minutes to get to school every morning.

a. takes b. took c. has taken d. taken

11. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you yesterday morning?

a. had happened b. has happened c. was happening d. happened

12. We were watching TV when the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out.

a. went b. has gone c. had gone d. were going

13. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the piano everyday.

a. practise b. practises c. to practise d. practising

14. Maria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a cold.

a. have b. had c. to have d. has

15. Jill always \_\_\_\_\_ up at 5:30 a.m.

a. get b. to get c. got d. gets

16. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room, the students were talking.

a. entered b. enter c. entering d. to enter

17. Jill always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up at 5:30 a.m.

a. get b. to get c. got d. gets

18.  Mrs. Reed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the radio in her car while she was driving home yesterday.

a. was turning       b. turning                    c. turned                      d. turns

***Ex 4: Complete the conversations by putting the adverbs in the best place***

1. A: Did you know the man who tried to steal your bag?

B: No, but I .................... him again. (certainly/ recognize / would)

2. A: That was a goal, wasn't it?

B: Yes, the ball .................. the line. (clearly/crossed)

3. A: The weather is a lot better today.

B: It said on the radio it .............. later. (probably/ rain/ will)

4. A: How do we get to Mike's place?

B: I don't know. I ..................... the directions. (didn't/ fully / understand)

5. A: It's quiet here today, isn't it?

B: Yes, the neighbors ............. cut on a Sunday. (usually/are)

6. A: Have you been to this place before?

B: Yes, I .............. as a child. (it/ occasionally/visited)

7. A: Did the computers crash this morning?

B: Yes. but they............... main. (soon/ were/working)

8. A: Your friend's late. Vicky.

B: Rachel...............that we arranged to go out. (forgotten/ has/ obviously)  
9. A: Do you know them?

B: Yes, they live in the same street as me but I ............... to them. (never/ have/ spoken)  
10. A: Have you finished your homework yet?

B: Yes, I have. But I.................homework. (hate/really)

***Ex 5: Read the paragraph and answer the question:***   
      Brian is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o’clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving.

       It’s 12.00 o’clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn’t having lunch at 12.00, he is looking after his sick patients. It is half past seven now, Brian is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favorite programme starts at half past seven. Brian has his dinner at 8.30 everyday and he is having dinner now.

       It is 24.00 now Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 24.00.

1. What does Brian do?                                  6. When does he always have his lunch?

2. What time does he usually get up?                      7. What is he doing at 12.00 today?

3. How does he usually go to work?                        8. Why does he usually watch TV at 7.30?

4. Why is he driving to work today?                        9. What time does he go to bed?

5. What time does he arrive at work everyday?       10. What time is he going to bed now?

***Ex 6: Fill in the blanks with PRESENT CONTINUOUS or SIMPLE PRESENT:***

1. The children ………………………….. (play) outside now.
2. She usually ………………………. (read) the newspaper in the morning.
3. I …………………………… (do) my homework now.
4. I ………………………… (eat) my dinner now.
5. ……………………………. (you / want) a pizza?
6. They …………………………….. (watch) TV now.
7. I ……………………………. (not / like) spaghetti.
8. The baby …………………………. (sleep) now.
9. My mother usually …………………. (cook) dinner in the evening.
10. He …………………….. (write) a letter to his pen-friend every month.
11. She  ………………………. (not / like) football.
12. Mary ………………………….. (listen) to music now.
13. Tom usually ……………………(drink) coffee, but he …………………. (drink) tea now.
14. We ………………………. (go) to the disco tonight.
15. ………………………… (he / go) to work by bus everyday.

***Ex 7: Read the questions & answers about ALAN and ask and answer about JUDITH.***

**Questions:                                                                                    ALAN**

1. What does Alan do?                                               1. Alan’s a lorry driver.

2. How old is Alan?                                                    2. He’s twenty-five years old.

3. How many days a week does he work?                  3. He works five days a week.

4. What time does he get up?                                      4. He gets up at six o’clock every day.

5. What does he eat for breakfast?                              5. He eats an enormous breakfast.

6. What does he drink?                                               6. He drinks two cups of tea.

7. What does he do after breakfast?                            7.Then he kisses his wife.

8. What time does he leave for work?                         8.He leaves for work at half past six.

9. Where does he have lunch?                                     9. He has lunch in a transport café.

10.What time does he come home?                             10.He comes home at five o’clock.

11.Where does he go in the evening?                           11.In the evening he goes to the pub.

12.What time does he go to bed?                                12.He goes to bed at ten o’clock.

**Questions:                                                                                 JUDITH**

1. ……………………………………………….             1. secretary

2. ……………………………………………….             2. 18

3. ………………………………………………..            3. 5 days a week.

4. ………………………………………………..      4. 7.30

5. ………………………………………………..            5. cornflakes

6. ………………………………………………..            6. orange-juice

7. ………………………………………………..            7. parents

8. ………………………………………………..            8. 8.15

9. ………………………………………………..            9. in the canteen

10. ……………………………………………….          10. home / 5.30

11. ……………………………………………….          11. evening classes

12. ……………………………………………….          12. eleven o’clock

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 2**

***Exercise 1: Make question with the underlined words***

1. They do their homework at night.

2. Mr. Robertson came to the party alone.

3. I like the red blouse, not the blue one.

4. She felt better after she took a nap.

5. She talked to him for an hour.

6. My parents have two cars.

7. I don’t get up early because I like to sleep late.

8. We have an English class every day.

9. They like to dance on weekends.

10. The club is next to their house.

11. Their favourite kind of music is Latin Jazz.

12. The train arrived at ten o’clock.

***Exercise 2: Complete sentences, using gerund, infinitive with to and infinitive without to.***

1. It’s obvious he’s only interested in (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

2. Anne couldn’t find a taxi so I offered (drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her to the station.

3. I managed (book) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two seats on the morning flight.

4. I promise (send) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you our new brochure as soon as it’s available.

5. Peter was delighted (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a former colleague at the conference.

6. I avoid (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the car whenever possible, especially in big cities.

7. My father hates (wear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a tie to work.

8. We can’t afford (take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vacation this summer.

9. The company was pleased (receive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your thank-you letter.

10. Would you mind (open) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a window?

***Exercise 3: Choose the best answer***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you want? – A box of chocolates.

a. What b. Which c. Who d. How

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is this building? – It’s about two hundred years old.

a. How long b. How far c. How old d. How

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money do you earn? – About £250 a week.

a. How much b. What c. How many d. Which

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bag are you carrying? - July’s.

a. Which b. What c. Who’s d. Whose

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first stepped on the moon? – Neil Amstrong, wasn’t it?

a. Whose b. Who c. Where d. When

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your new school like ? – It’s very big and friendly.

a. What b. How c. Where d. Which

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it to the post office? – About two hundred meters.

a. How far b. How long c. How often d. How much

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your national flag? – Red and yellow.

a. What b. Which of color c. What color d. Which

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you take a holiday? – Once a year.

a. When b. How long c. What time d. How often

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Greg like? – He’s tall and thin with brown hair.

a. What b. How c. Who d. Whom

11. Ann is interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young children.

a. teach b. teaches c. to teach d. teaching

12. I finished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book and went to bed.

a. reading b. to read c. read d. to be read

13. I must go now. I promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late again.

a. not being b. not to be c. I wouldn’t be d. to not be

14. Dad allowed Dora\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

a. going b. to go c. go d. gone

15. My teacher always expected me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well in exams.

a. do b. doing c. to do d. did

16. Will you please stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV channels?

a. to change b. change c. be changed d. changing

17. My glasses are in my book bag, but I don’t remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them there.

a. putting b. to put c. I put d. put

18. I’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ somewhere different for a change.

a. to go b. going c. for going d. go

19. He agreed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job as soon as possible.

a. start b. starting c. to start d. to be started

20. Our teacher made me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the questions.

a. answer b. to answer c. answering d. answered

***Exercise 4:***

1. **Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs:**

1. He gave up ………………………….. (gamble).

2. He told me …………… (try) ………………………….. (come) early.

3. I advised him …………………. (ask) the bus conductor ……………………… (tell) him where …………………….. (get) off.

4. We are looking forward to ……………………….. (read) your new book.

5. I don’t enjoy ………………………….. (go) to the dentist.

6. A: Did you remember ……………………………. (give) him the money?

B: No, I didn’t. I still have it in my pocket; but I’ll ………………………. (see) him tonight and I promise ……………………………… (not / forget) this time.

7. I saw the plane ………………………. (crash) in to the hill and …………………………. (burst) into flames.

8. He is said ………………… (be) the best surgeon in the country.

9. We don’t want anybody ………………. (know) we are here.

10. A: Why didn’t you pay the bill for him? B: I offered …………………. (pay), but he refused.

11. He was accused of ………………………….. (steal) the valuable vase.

12. I don’t feel like ……………………….. (work); what about ………………………. (go) to a disco instead?

13. Imagine …………………. (live) with someone who never stops ………………….. (talk).

14. A: Do the boys tidy their own rooms? B: They are supposed ………………………… (tidy), but they don’t always.

15. I hope the children won’t go near the water. I warned them …………………… (not / go) near it.

16. Try to avoid ……………………………….. (make) him angry.

17. Would you mind ………………………….. (write) your name and address on the back of the cheque?

18. After ……………………… (read) this article, will you give up ……………….. (smoke)?

19. I suggest ………………………….. (hold) another meeting next week.

20. I have no intention of ……………………. (go) to that film; I couldn’t bear …………….. (see) my favorite actress in such a dreadful part.

21. Try ……………………. (forget) it; it’s not worth …………………… (worry) about.

22. I advise you ……………………… (start) ……………………. (look) for a flat at once.

23. He hates …………………….. (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it …………… (ring).

24. It is usually easier ………………………. (learn) a subject by …………………….. (read) books than by ……………………………. (listen) to lectures.

25. Don’t forget …………………….. (lock) the door before …………………… (go) to bed.

26. I arranged ………………………… (meet) them here.

27. He tried ……………………… (explain) but she refused ……………………… (listen).

28. I regret ……………………. (inform) you that your application has been refused.

29. Your windows need ……………………… (clean); would you like me ………………… (do) them for you?

30. I can’t help …………………… (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from ………………. (sit) in a draught.

31. I absolutely remember …………………………. (pay) him. I gave him $20.

32. You’ll never regret …………………….. (do) a kind action.

33. A: Did you remember ……………………… (lock) the door? B: No, I didn’t. I’d better …………………… (go) and ………………. (do) it now.

34. I’m very sorry for ……………………. (be) late; it was good of you …………………. (wait) for me.

35. You don’t need ……………………. (ask) his permission every time you want …………………….. (leave) the room.

36. I except him ………………………… (apologize) to me.

37. We got tired of ………………………… (wait) for the weather ………………… (clear) and finally decided …………………….. (set) out in the rain.

38. I can hear the bell ……………………… (ring), but nobody seem to be coming …………………… (open) the door.

39. There are people who can’t help …………………….. (laugh) when they see someone ……………………… (slip) on a banana skin.

40. They don’t allow ……………………….. (smoke) here.

1. **Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs in brackets:**

1. After she had decided …………………… (stay) in Turkey, she got used to ……………… (eat) Turkish foods.  
2. They seem …………………. (have) plenty of money.   
3. I’m sorry sir, I’m late, but I promise …………………….. (not / be) late again.   
4. I remember ……………………… (go) to the cinema with my girl friend when I was a teenager.   
5. He is ashamed of ……………………… (steal) that money.   
6. I think we’d better …………………………. (exchange) names and addresses.   
7. Would you mind ………………………. (show) me how ……………………….. (work) the new machine?   
8. She warned her child ………………………………… (not / touch) the wire.    
9. Can you manage …………………………… (finish) ……………………… (pack) these parcels alone?   
10. His doctor advised him ………………………… (give up) ……………………….. (sit) up late at night?

1. **Supply the appropriate form of the verbs:**

1. She never admits …………………….. (make) mistakes.

2. Please avoid …………………. (be) alone with him.

3. When you finish ………………….. (do) your homework, call me.

4. She’s considering …………………… (be) a member of T.E.D. Club.

5. On Sundays I always practise ……………………… (talk) English with my aunt.

6. Do you fancy …………………….. (play) tennis this afternoon?

7. I dislike ………………………. (study) history.

9. I enjoy ………………….. (walk) in the rain.

10. She can’t afford …………………….. (buy) a car.

11. I decided …………………….. (go) on Saturday.

12. Don’t forget ……………………… (tell) him the news.

13. They managed ………………………… (pass) their exams.

14. He refused ……………………… (see) me again.

15. Remember ………………………. (post) the letters.

16. She seems ……………………… (be) happy.

17. He waited ………………………. (get) his salary.

18. He’ll hire a man ……………………… (kill) them.

19. He advised ………………………. (study) hard.

20. I’m sorry for ……………………….. (keep) you late.

21. I’m interested in ……………………… (play) tennis.

22. Instead of ……………………… (study) Alice watched TV.

23. He apologized for …………………… (come) late.

24. He succeeded in ……………………… (pass) his exam.

25. I’m looking forward to …………………………. (go) to London.

26. We’re thinking of ………………………… (travel) by train.

27. Do you feel like ………………………. (go) for a swim?

28. Do you have any good reason for ……………………………. (not / call) me?

29. Thank you for …………………….. (help) me carry the goods.

30. The little boy’s mother warned him ………………………….. (not / eat) so many apples.

31. They reminded me …………………….. (do) my assignment.

32. The children are excited about ……………………… (go) to the movies.

33. She always puts off ………………………. (do) the laundry.

34. Bob refused ………………………. (talk) about his problems.

35. Cindy told him ………………………….. (not / wait) for her.

36. He suggested ……………………… (go) home when he got sick.

37. Who is responsible for …………………… (tidy) the room?

38. Henry is quite good at ………………………………… (make up) stories.

39. We’re planning on ………………………………. (go / swim) this weekend.

40. I couldn’t persuade him ………………………….. (come) with me.

41. Can you touch your toes without ………………………… (bend) your knees?

42. I can’t help …………… …… (look) at her.

44. Do you have any difficulty in ……………………….. (speak) English?

45. Please remind me ……………………… (take) my photo.

46. I persuaded my mother ……………………… (give) me permission to go out.

47. He will arrange ……………………….. (meet) me at the airport.

48. He waited ………………………. (get) his salary.

49. I regret ………………………. (say) you that he is ill.

50. Jim can’t stand ……………………… (be) interrupted.

51. When Sam got tired, he stopped ……………………….. (work).

52. I remember ………………………. (play) with dolls when I was a child.

53. I regret ………………………………… (not / listen) to my father’s advice. He was right.

54. He suggested ………………………..(have) dinner in a Chinese restaurant.   
55. I’ll give it back when I finish …………………………..(read) it.   
56. I remembered ………………………….(go) to the chemists for you. Here’s your medicine.   
57. I remember ………………………..(meet) him last night.   
58. Would you like …………………………(listen) to some music?   
59. I regret ………………………(say) that I won’t be able to come to the meeting.

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 3**

***Ex 1: Supply the correct form of the verbs in simple past or past perfect***

1. Yesterday John (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the store before he (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_home.

2. Our teacher (tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us that he (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ London in 1970.

3. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ already.

4. After they had gone, I (sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down and (rest) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. It was the first time I (ever see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful girl.

6. Before she (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV, she (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework.

7. He (ask) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why we (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so early.

8. They told me they (not, eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such kind of food before.

9. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very naughty when he (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a boy.

10. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home after they (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their homework.

11. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (worry) a lot about her before I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) that she was safe.

12. I didn’t like the flat. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) much smaller than I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) at first.

13. He told us he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shoot) a big tiger.

14. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) tea after they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner.

15. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table drawer when the door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (open) and Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enter).

16. The police wanted to know why he …………………………….. (bring) a gun to school.

17. After he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the hospital for two years he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(decide) to give up the job.

18. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the party John ……………. already ………..(go) home.

19. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the room before the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(finish).

20. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new camera before I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) toLondon.

21. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the lights when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ring).

***Exercise 2: Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:***

1. …………. he …………….. (know) her for a long time before they ………………………(get) married?

2. He ………………………………. (drive) down the hotel where they …………………….(spend) their honeymoon years ago.

3. When we ………………………… (get) to the station the train …………………………...(already / leave).

4. He …………………………. (sit) at a table by the window where he ……………………..(have) a meal with Jane.

5. Why ………………. he ………………… (not / ask) her to wait and think again before she ………………………….. (leave) Paris.

6. He was wondering why he ………………………………… (let) her leave so easily.

7. He knew he ………………………………… (earn) that money with a great difficulty.

8. After they …………………………… (go), he …………………….. (sit) down and

……………………… (light) a cigarette.

9. He ………………………….. (have to) go to work by bus because his car ……………….(break) down.

10. He ……………………………(get) angry before he ……………………… (hear) my offer.

***Exercise 3: Supple a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAS PERFECT TENSE:***

1. They ……………………………. (go) home after they ………………………….. (finish) their work.
2. She ………………………………….. (just / go) out when I called her.
3. My brother ………………………………. (eat) all the pie before we got back.
4. He wondered why I …………………………………………. (not / visit) him before.
5. She said that she ……………………………………………. (already / see) the Pyramids.
6. The fire ………………………………………….. (spread) to the next building before the firemen ………………………………………….. (arrive).
7. They drank small cups of coffee, after they ………………………………………. (finish) dinner.
8. He told me he ……………………………………………….. (catch) a young lion.
9. His mother …………………………………………. (worry) a lot about him before she ……………………………………… (hear) that he was asfe.
10. He ……………………………………………….. (already / learn) English before he …………………………………………. (leave) for England, but before he arrived in England, he ……………………………………… (forget) some.
11. Mary ………………………………………….. (go) swimming after she …………………

(come) home. After she ………………………………… (swim), she …………………….

(call) her friend Judy.

1. I ……………………………………… (go) to the theatre with my friends yesterday. I ……………………………… (not / go) to the theatre for a year. We …………………….. (have) a very good time.
2. After they ……………………………… (finish) their breakfast, they …………………… (leave) for school.
3. Linda ……………………………………. (play) tennis after she ………………………… (do) her homework.
4. My father ……………………………. (water) the flowers after he ………………………. (clean) the car. After he ………………………………….. (water) the flowers, he …………………………….. (have) dinner.

***Exercise 4: Combine the following sentences by using AFTER / BEFORE:***

1. My mother took her umbrella. She went out.

……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Frank called me. I went to school.

……………………………………………………………………………………….

1. I washed the dishes. I watched TV.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. She washed her hands. She had lunch.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The boys bought a ball. They played football.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My mother made a cake. The guests came.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. He put sugar in his tea. He drank it.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I got up. I had breakfast.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The children ran away. They broke the window.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

***Ex: Choose the best option***

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit him, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work.

a. came /gone b. came / had gone c. had gone /went d. had come / had gone

2. Jane had gone to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she got home.

a. as soon as b. after c. when d. before

3. After it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dry for two months, it rained heavily last night.

a. was b. has been c. had been d. would be

4. The World War II \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in 1939 and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1945.

a. begins / ends b. had begun /ended c. has begun / had ended d. began / ended

5. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_\_swimming was when I was in Spain.

a. had gone b. went c. has gone d. was going

6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last night.

a. left / came b. had left / came c. had left /had came d. had left/ came

7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_here sixteen years ago.

a. come b. came c. had come d. has come

8. Glenda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_extremely hard when she was a student.

a. worked b. has worked c. was working d. had been worked

9. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Hanoi?

a. have / visited b. will / visit c. do / visit d. did / visit

10. Mary\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meal before her friends came.

a. was preparing b. had been preparing c. had prepared d. repaired

11. Last year, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to speak English well.

a. learn b. learned c. had learned d. will learn

12. In 1938, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_married for ten years.

a. be b. were c. have been d. had been

13. The games had finished when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. arrived b. will arrive c. had arrive d. arrive

14 Last summer, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his course of study at the university.

a. finished b. had finished c. will have finished d. finish

15. I was late. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a quiz when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to class.

a. gave/ got b. gave / had got c. had given/ had got d. had given/got.

16. The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me on the way home last night.

a. stop b. stopped c. has stopped d. will stop

17. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night?

a. have/ done b. had/done c. did /do d. do/do

18. His father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ill for a long time.

a. died/ was b. died/ has been c. had died/ had been d. died/had been.

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 4**

***Ex 1: Rewrite the sentences using the word given in brackets***

1**.** People today put on TV or in newspapers. This makes it possible to produce more things to sell

(using *which* connector)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Tim has found a new job. That is lucky (using *which* connector)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. She came to work on time. That pleased her boss (using *which* connector)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. They no longer play tennis (using *used to)*

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. I don’t go to the church every Sunday any longer (using *used to)*

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. We need to provide more shelters for people who are without place to live. (using *the + adj*)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. People with severe disabilities need full-time care. (using *the + adj*)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. People was injured in the accident yesterday was taken to hospital immediately.(using *the + adj*)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. People do not have enough to eat should be helped. (using *the + adj*)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

10. People no longer travel on foot. (using *used to )*

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Ex 2: Choose the best option for each sentence***

1. My father didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee for breakfast

a. used to have b. use to have c. use to having d. use be having

2. A verb from “information” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. to inform b. to informize c. to informate d. to informatize

3. The government is doing nothing to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the poor people b. the poor ones c. the poor d. the pours

4. It rained all the time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was agreat pity.

a. that b. what c. which d. who

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you really need is a long holiday.

a. That b. What c. Which d. Who

6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like going to pop concerts when I was a teenager.

a. would b. used to c. must d. could

7. Rick left the party early because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a headache.

a. had b. has c. used to have d. was having

8. Claude didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Canada.

a. lived b. use to live c. used to live d. used to living

9. I remember you. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school here.

a. were used to going b. have already gone c. went d. used to go

10. One day last March, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a very strange letter.

a. get b. got c. used to get d. was getting

11. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the film in this camera?

a. how to change b. how change c. how changing d. how you changed

12. I didn't like the noise in the city at first. But now\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.

a. I got used to living b. I'm used to living c. used to live d. I used to living

13. Galileo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his first telescope in 1609.

a. builds b. built c. has built d. had built

14. Last summer, we had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-holiday in Spain.

a. a two week's b. a two-weeks c. two-week d. a two-week

15. Have you got the money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I lent you yesterday?

a. Which b. that c. x (nothing) d. all are correct

16. Robbie loves dog, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one since Jacky, his favorite pet dog, died last year

a. hasn’t b. hasn’t had c. didn’t have d. hadn’t had

17. One who is unable to use a part of his / her body properly is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person

a. disabled b. dumb c. deaf d. retarded

28. When Mick went to the office last Thursday, he knew somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there

a. has been b. had been c. went d. was being.

***Ex 3: Complete the sentences using USED TO or USED TO:***

* + - 1. I…………………………(live) in Finland, but now I live in France.
      2. When I was a child, I…………………………(play) games with my friends in a big field near my house after school every day.
      3. It’s hard for my children to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They …………………………(play) outside in the big field near our house. They play there almost every day.
      4. People ………………………… (believe) that the world was flat.
      5. Trains ………………………… (be) the main means of cross – continental travel. Today, most people take airplanes for long – distance travel.
      6. Ms. Stanton’s job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She ………………………… (travel) by plane.
      7. You and I are from different cultures. You ……………………………………… (have) fish for breakfast. I ……………………………………………. (have) cheese and bread for breakfast.
      8. What ……………………………………. (do) on summer days when you were a child?
      9. Bill lives alone. He doesn’t mind this. Because he ………………….. ……………………… (live) alone.
      10. Tom ………………………………. (drink) a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.

1. I have to work hard. This is not a problem for me. I have always worked hard. So I ……………………………………… (work) hard.
2. Some friends of yours have just moved into a flat on a busy street. It is very noisy. They will …………………………………………….(be) familiar with noise.
3. When we were children, we ………………………………….. (swim) every day.
4. I haven’t been to the cinema for ages now. We ………………………………… (go) a lot.
5. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He ……………………………………… (smoke)

***Ex 4: Rewrite the sentences usingUSED TO:***

1. When she was a child, she lived in a small village.

……….***When she was a child, she used to live in a small village****.* ……………….

1. When he was a young man, he enjoyed playing basketball.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. In ancient Rome, wall paintings were a popular form of advertising.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Before she learned to read, her parents read stories to her.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Before he came to Ankara, life was cheap in Turkey.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Jim spoke German at school, but he has now forgotten.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Susan was a nurse before she got married and raised a family.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Sally played tennis when abroad, but she prefers swimming now.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Before they bought their house, they lived in an apartment.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. While she was going to university, she worked in a doctor’s office.

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Before he married his second wife, he was quite happy.

………………………………………………………………………………………

***Ex 5: Complete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN’T***

***USE TO and the verbs in brackets:***

I ***didn’t use to have***(not have) many friends when I was a child so I …………………………. (play) with my toys all day. I ………………………………….. (worry) about things a lot but

I ……………………………………… (not bite) my nails or suck my thumb. I remember that I ……………………………….. (cry) a lot and I ……………………………. (be) really afraid of the dark.

***Ex 6: Complete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:***

do give have learn read wear

School has changed since I was a student.***We used to wear***school uniform and I didn’t like that very much. We …………………………………. a lot of lessons and most of them were difficult. We ………………………………….. homework every day. We ……………………….lots of books and we ……………………………………. everything by heart. And our teachers …………………………………… us a lot of tests and examinations. Some of them were impossible! I think school is easier now than it was 50 years ago.

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 5**

***Exercise 1: Fill SINCE or FOR in the blankets.***

1. My sister has been a student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two years.

2. We’ve lived here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1999.

3. I haven’t seen Linh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party.

4. She’s been away \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five days.

5. We’ve already waited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a year.

6. They have only been there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.

7. We haven’t had any rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a very long time.

8. That building has been there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 19th century.

9. I have known them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many years.

10. My brother works for a company called FPT. He has worked for them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he graduated from university.

***Exercise 2: Give the correct forms of the verbs.***

1. Their parents went abroad two years ago. They (look after) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by their grandmother since then.

2. I can’t go with you as I (not finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

3. “Your guest already (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” “I know.”

4. The book that I need (not return) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. What do you think of my French? Do you think it (improve) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

***Exercise 3: Write a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:***

* + - 1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean (wash) ...........................

=>Ann has washed her hair   
  
2. Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight)   
………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Bill played football yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)   
………………………………………………………………………………………

4. My sister is looking for her pen. (lose)   
………………………………………………………………………………………

5. Mary is on holiday in France. (go)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
6. Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be)   
………………………………………………………………………………………

7. Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
8. I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
9. Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
10. Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)   
………………………………………………………………………………………

***Exercise 4: Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE after BECAUSE:***

Example: She can't go to the party. (catch a cold)   
***.............She can't go to the party because she has caught a cold.***   
  
1. He can't walk very fast. (hurt / leg)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
  
2. I can't get in. (lose / key)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
  
3. I know this story very well. (see the film)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
  
4. I can't post the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
  
5. He can't stand up. (eat too much)   
………………………………………………………………………………………

# 6. They can’t go on holiday. (not save / money) ……………………………………………………………………………………………… 7. I know him. (meet him before) ……………………………………………………………………………………………… 8. We don’t know how he is. (not hear from him) ……………………………………………………………………………………………… 9. He won’t take a cigarette. (give up smoking) ……………………………………………………………………………………………… 10. She can’t get in. (he / lock the door) ………………………………………………………………………………………………

# *Exercise 5: Follow the example and do the same using YET:* Example: She has been in the shop. (buy anything) - *She has been in the shop but she hasn’t bought anything YET.*

# 1. I’ve written to them three times. (not reply) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 2. I’ve asked you again and again. (not do it) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 3. I lent him $10 last month. (not give it back) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 4. He lost his pen a week ago. (not find it) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 5. He borrowed my book last year. (not give it back) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 6. She went to New York six months ago. (not return it) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 7. She gave me $2 a week ago. (not return it) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 8. I finished reading my library books a long time ago. (not change them) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 9. She went to the bus-stop half an hour ago. (the bus/ not come) ……………………………………………………………………………………………... 10. He’s still studying that lesson. (not learn it) ……………………………………………………………………………………………...

***Exercise 6: Put the verbs in the correct tenseç Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT:***

1. ................... Tim ................... (finish) his work yet?   
2. ................... he ................... (finish) it yesterday?   
3. They .............................. ........ (just / go) out.   
4. They .............................. ........ (go) out a minute ago.   
5. ................... Ann ................... (study) yesterday afternoon.   
6. ................... you ................... (send) the letters yet?   
7. ................... she ................... (call) him a week ago?   
8. They .............................. ........ (not see) the film.   
9. The train .............................. ........ (just / arrive).   
10. ................... you ................... (ever / be) in a TV studio?   
11. ................... you and Tom ................... (enjoy) the party last night?   
12. ................... you ................... (not / finish) school last year?   
13. I .............................. ........ (lose) my dictionary. I can't find it anywhere.   
14. His hair looks short. He .............................. ........ (have) a haircut.   
15. When .............................. ........ (he / give up) smoking?   
16. Jane .............................. ........ (buy) her car two weeks ago.

# 17. My bicycle isn’t here. Somebody ……………………………………………. (take) it. 18. Why ……………………………………… (Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday? 19. The car looks clean. ……………………….. you ……………………….. (wash) it? 20. When we were on holiday, the weather …………………………… (be) terrible.

***Exercise 7: Rewrite the following sentences, using relative pronouns (who, whom,whose, that, which, where, when).***

* + - 1. This is the book. I bought it at the bookstore.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Do you know the man? They are talking about him.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Mr. Brown is coming today. He teaches me French.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. I don’t like the stories. They have unhappy endings.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. The dress doesn’t fit Mary well. She bought it.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. She’s the girl. She works in the library.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Corfu is an island. It has many beautiful beaches.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Here’s the alarm clock. I bought it yesterday.

………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. I’ve spoken to John. His house was burgled last Monday

. …………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. That’s the lady. Her jewellery was stolen

. …………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. That is the radio. I won it in the competition

. …………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. John is the man. His house was destroyed by the fire

. …………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. There is the hospital. I was born there

. …………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. That was the summer. I met my wife then

. …………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. That is Fiona Webb. She is a famous dancer

. …………………………………………………………………………………

1. France is the country. The best wine is produced there

. …………………………………………………………………………………

1. 1945 was the year. The Second World War ended then

. …………………………………………………………………………………

1. That’s the hotel. I stayed there last summer

. …………………………………………………………………………………

1. August is the month. Most people go on holiday then

. …………………………………………………………………………………

***Exercise 8: Complete the conversation using WHO, WHICH, WHOSE or WHERE:***

Simon: Hi Nigel! Where did you go on holiday?   
Nigel : I went to Greece …where ….. I had a nice time.   
Simon: Did you see anything exciting?   
Nigel : Yes. I went to the Acropolis, …………………. is very famous. I also went to the place …………………the first Olympic Games were held.   
Simon : Did you meet anyone interesting there?   
Nigel : Yes. I met a girl ……………….. was from England. She knew a Greek family……... lived in Athens and she took me to meet them. They were a very rich and kind family ……………….friendliness made me feel very welcome.   
Simon : It sounds like you enjoyed yourself!   
Nigel : Yes, it’s a place ………………. I would like to go back.

***Exercise 9: Change into the passive voice***

1. Somebody has stolen my bike.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. They have postponed the class meeting.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. They have built a school near our house.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Has somebody informed Lan of the change?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. They haven’t finished their assignments.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Doctor Brown will give you some advice.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. A famous designer will decorate the hotel.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Steven Spielberg directed “E.T.”

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Someone has broken the crystal vase.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. His parents have brought him up to be polite.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. Fleming discovered penicillin.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. They will advertise the product on television.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. They have painted that house white.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. The secretary has given Mrs. Jones some letters.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. The traffic warden has just given him a ticket for illegal parking.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Exercise 10: Put the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE***

* + - 1. Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

* + - 1. They taught him French and gave him a dictionary

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………  
3. When we first met, they had already offered me a job at the bank.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………  
4. A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………  
5. A young woman asked the rest of us to be there at eight.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………  
6. They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………  
7. Who wrote it?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. The author has written a special edition for children.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Did he offend you?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

10. Why didn’t they fix the roof?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………  
  
11. The burglars had cut a huge hole in the steel door.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. When did they ring the church bells?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Does listening to music disturb you?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Exercise 11: Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d)***

1. Yoko told me about students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have taken the entrance exam 13 times.

a. who b. whom c. which d. that

1. The secretary\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I talked to didn't know where the meeting was.

a. which b. whom c. that d. θ

1. The problems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tony has seem insurmountable.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. what | b. he | c. that | d. who |

1. The Titanic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sank in 1922, was supposed to be unsinkable.

a. whose b. that. c. which d. who

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ able to play tennis since I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my arm.
   1. wasn’t/ broke b. haven’t been/ had broken

c. wasn’t/ had broken d. haven’t been/ broke

1. A number of political prisoners \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since Independent Day.
2. released b. have released c. was released d. have been released
3. The program must be new. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it before.
   1. have never been seen b. have ever seen

c. have never seen d. have seen

1. How often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your car serviced since you bought it?
   1. do you get b. did you get c. had you gotten d. have you gotten
2. How many times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you not to be so lazy?
   1. did I tell b. have I told c. would I tell d. was I told
3. Soon after the development of the computer, human life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dramatically in both work and entertainment.
   1. was improved b. will have been improved

c. has been improved d. had been improved

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 6**

***Ex 1: Supply the correct form of the verbs: be going to or present progressive to express future time.***

1. We (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party on Sunday, 12th November. Can you come?

2. I can't get to the match after all.' “That's a pity. David (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very disappointed.”

3. Clear the area! The bomb (explode)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Nina (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Switzerland next week on business.

5. Before I go to China next year, I (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some Cantonese.

6. They (leave) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Frankfurt airport at 6.30 pm.

7. Scientists say that the satellite (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Earth some time this afternoon.

8. The orchestra (perform) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mahler's 5th Symphony at next week's concert.

9. My wife has an appointment with a doctor. She (see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Sr. North next Tuesday.

10. Her sister’s birthday is on January 14th, next week. I (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her a gift.

***Ex 2: Complete each sentence. Use GOING TO and the verb in brackets:***

1. ………………. Are you going to buy ……………………. (you / buy) a new bike?

2. Tom ………………………………………………………………… (not / be) a doctor.

3. I ……………………………………………………………... (buy) some new shoes.

4. ……………………………………………………………….. (Helen / catch) the train?

5. Who ……………………………………………………… (carry) the shopping for me?

6. Jim and Dinah ……………………………………………………… (not / get) married.

7. Sam …………………………………………………………………… (take) a holiday.

8. What time ………………………………………………………….. (you / phone) me?

9. Where ………………………………………………………….. (we/ eat) tonight?

10. I ………………………………………………………….. (not/ give) a birthday present!

***Ex 3: Rewrite each sentence or question with GOING TO***

1. Joe plans to buy a new computer next year.

… ***Joe is going to buy a new computer next year****.* ………………………………………..

1. We don’t plan to play tennis this weekend.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Does Nick plan to join the sports club?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. What are your plans for next summer?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Look! That tree is about to fall over!

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Do you plan to work hard this year?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I don’t intend to get a new car.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The forecast for tomorrow is rain.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. I think it’s about to snow.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Ex 4: Choose the best option (a, b, c or d)***

1. It is a grey day today. The sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. not shines b. had not shone c. is not shining d. has not shone

2. Are you free this afternoon? – No, I am not. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lecture given by Professor Jones.

a. am attending b. attend c. attended d. have attended

3. There is an international football match on TV tonight. Liverpool \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against Manchester.

a. are playing b. has played c. was playing d. are going to play

4. Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this place. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this.

a. had left/ was waiting b. have left/ have waited

c. will visit/ waited d. are going to leave/ am waiting

5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow to stay with me for a few days.

a. come b. will have come c. are coming d. came

6. The firework display, part of the city’s centenary celebration, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place on the 21st August in Canon Park.

a. will take b. is taking c. is going to take d. takes

7. This is the first time we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland, so it’s all new to us.

a. are going b. were c. have been d. will go

8. Look at those cars! They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

a. will crash b. are crashing c. will be crashed d. are going to crash

9. Goodnight. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you in the morning.

a. see b. am seeing c. going to see d. will see

10. What’s in the letter? Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. don’t you let me to read it b. don’t you let me reading it

c. won’t you let me read it d. won’t you let me to read it

11. “We’re having a party at the weekend” “Great! Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”

a. will being invited b. is going to invite c. is going to be invited d. will invite

12. He was busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

a. doing b. to do c. that he was doing d. he was doing

13. “Would you like to join Linda and me tomorrow? We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the natural history museum.” “Sure. I’ve never been there.”

a. visit b. will visit c. are going to visit d. visited

14. Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Mary’s birthday party together.

a. am going b. are going c. will going d. are going to go

15. I know that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the library at this moment.

a. works b. has worked c. is working d. was working

16. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sixteen years old next Saturday.

a. is b. is going to c. will be d. has

17. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our teacher tomorrow, so I shall give him your note.

a. have seen b. am going to see c. shall have seen d. am seeing

18. Our class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picnic at Thay Pagoda this Sunday.

a. am having b. will has c. is going to have d. go to have

19. “We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party on Sunday, 12th November. Can you come?” “Yes, I’d love to.

a. are having b. are going to have c. will have d. have

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 7**

***Ex 1: Rewrite the following sentences as directed***

1. I couldn’t do the test because it was difficult.

🡪Because of ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Although he got up early, he was late for the first train.

🡪 In spite…………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Although my friend doesn’t have enough money, she wants to buy that new car.

🡪 Despite ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. We arrived late because of the bad traffic.

🡪Because…………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. She didn’t buy the house because the price was very high.

🡪Because of ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. She only accepted the job because of the high salary.

🡪Because ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. We couldn’t sleep because the weather was hot.

🡪Because of ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. He didn’t go to school because he was ill.

🡪Because of ……………………………………………………………………………………………

9. He can’t work because he is old.

🡪Because of ……………………………………………………………………………

10.They couldn’t walk home because It rained heavily.

🡪 Because of ………………………………………………………………………………………………

***Ex 2: Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in brackets:***

1. She has plenty of money, but she is very mean. **(although)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. They have a car, but they rarely use it. **( though)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. He was innocent, but he was sent to prison.**( although)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. He has a number of relatives living nearby, but he never visits them **(even though)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. She never takes any kind of exercise, but she is quite fit and healthy. **(even though)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

***Ex 3: Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets and a noun:***

1. They went out for a walk, even though the weather was bad. (despite)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
2. She managed to write, even though her hand was injured. (in spite of)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
3. All the trains were on time, even though the snow was heavy. (despite)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
4. Our coach didn’t arrive late, even though the traffic was terrible. (in spite of)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
5. A lot of people buy those houses, even though the prices are high. (despite)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
6. He stayed up late, even though he was very tired. (despite)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
7. I didn’t buy the car, even though I had the money. (despite)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
8. He stayed outside in the cold weather, even though he felt ill. (despite)   
…………………………………………………………………………………  
9. People continue to smoke, even though they know the dangers. (in spite of)   
…………………………………………………………………………………

***Ex 4: Rewrite the sentences using SIMPLE PAST or PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:***

1.   I haven’t seen her for a long time.

It’s ages ***since I saw her***…………………………………………

2. I last met George two weeks ago.

I haven’t …………………………………………………………

3. They have been here for three months.

They arrived ……………………………………………………..

4. We started living in Istanbul 12 years ago.

We have ………………………………………………………….

5. I last saw my girlfriend five days ago.

I haven’t ………………………………………………………….

6. Is this the first time you have tasted a kivi?

………………… (not) you ………………………. one before?

7. I last smoked a cigarette ten years ago.

I haven’t …………………………………………………………..

8. I last drank wine two weeks ago.

It’s two weeks ……………………………………………………. wine.

9. I have lived in Istanbul since January.

I …………………………………………………………………… (come)

10. They moved to Ankara two years ago.

They ……………………………………………………………. two years.

11. She hasn’t been to Rome before.

This is the first time ………………………………………………

***Ex 5: Choose the best option (a, b, c or d) for each sentence***

1. Do you understand this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? “200 WOMEN GIVEN WRONG DIAGNOSIS”

a. report b. headline c. news d. advert

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends since we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at college together

a. were/ were b. have been/ were c. were/ have been d. had been/ have been

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we live on the same street, we hard ever see each other

a. Because of b. Because c. Although d. Despite

4. Rice grows well here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the warm and wet climate

a. because of b. because c. although d. in spite of

5. John began to play the piano ten years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. for b.since c. ago d. last

6. There was a report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *The Independent* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this new law.

a. on/ for b. in/ to c. in/ about d. on/ in

7. The meeting had been cancelled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the chairman’s absence

a.because b.because of c.despite d. although

8.We haven’t seen each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we left school .

a.for b.since c. before d. after

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the storm warnings, we did not go out last night.

a. Since b. In spite of c. Because of d. The result

10. This is the fifth time you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me the same question.

a. ask b. asked c. are asking d. have asked

11. We decided to eat out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather was bad

a. despite b. although c.because d. whether

12. I’ve lived in a small house near the coast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1990.

a. from b. since c. in d. for

13. She left home in 1993 and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since.

a. hasn’t seen b. didn’t see c. hasn’t been seen d. wasn’t seen

14. It’s time we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this old car and bought a new one.

a. will sell b. have sold c. had sold d. sold

15. Since Mr. Hassan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ president, both taxes and unemployment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. has become/ increased b. became/ increased

c. became/ have increased d. has become/ have increased

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all my warnings, he tried to fix the computer himself.

a. Although b. In spite of c. Because d. Instead of

17. Some television programs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. may make children to be violent. b. make children be violent.

c. may make children violent. d. make children being violent.

18. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away most of my old books when I moved house.

a. threw b. have thrown c. had thrown d. was throwing

19. The goods were never delivered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the promise we had received.

a. although b. in spite of c. because d. because of

20. My mother is always complaining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the untidiness of my room.

a. in spite of b. because c. because of d. although

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**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 8**

***Ex 1: Choose the correct item and underline it:***

1. If ***I move***/ ***I’ll move*** to Boston, ***I live /I’ll live*** on Main Street.

2. If **you call** / **you’ll** call your mother, she’ll be very happy.

3. If the mechanic fixes our car on time, we **drive / we’ll drive** to Center ville.

4. If it **rains / it’ll rain** today, we won’t go to the park.

5. If I’m not in a hurry tonight, **I write / I’ll write** to her.

6. If she **isn’t / won’t be** sick, she’ll go to school.

7. If **they’re / they’ll be** tired tomorrow, they **don’t go / won’t go** to work.

8. If John doesn’t buy a new car, **he buys / he’ll buy** a motorcycle.

***Ex 2: Find correct items and complete the following sentences:***

1. If we ….. go …….. to London, …… we’ll ………. visit our cousin.

2. If they ………………. their homework tonight, their teacher ……………………. happy.

3. If the weather ………………… good, George ………………… swimming this weekend.

4. If he …………………. swimming this weekend,…………………. …...a wonderful time.

5. If you don’t eat your dinner tonight, ……………………………………………... hungry.

6. If .…………………………..tired, they’ll go to sleep early tonight.

7. If it ……………………………….. , she’ll wear her new raincoat.

8. If you ………………….. too many cookies after dinner tonight, …………………………

get a stomachache.

9. If I ………………………… too much coffee, …………………………... get a headache.

**Ex 3: *Discramble the sentences:***

1. If / she / she’ll / misses / bus / the / the / walk

……… I***f she misses the bus, she’ll walk***………………………………………………….

1. If / he / he’ll / concert / goes / his / suit / the / to / wear

……………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. If / she / she’ll / cook / isn’t / dinner / tired

……………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. If / I’m / I’ll / busy / not / you / visit

……………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. If / you / you’ll / be / don’t / school / finish / sorry

……………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. If / he / he’ll / a / get / good / hard / job / works

……………………………………………………………………………………………...

***Ex 4: Complete the sentences with any vocabulary you wish:***

1. If the weather is bad tomorrow, …………………………………………………………..

2. If we hitchhike to work, …………………………………………………………………..

3. If I don’t sleep well tonight, ………………………………………………………………

4. If you don’t fix the broken window, ………………………………………………………

5. If he doesn’t cut his hair, ………………………………………………………………….

6. If ………………………………………………………..,they’ll go to a restaurant tonight.

7. If ………………………………………………………………., his mother will be happy.

8. If …………………………………………………………………., his mother will be sad.

9. If ………………………………………………………………….., her boss will fire him.

10. If ……………………………………………………………..., their friends will be angry.

11. If I study hard, ……………………………………………………………………………

12. If it’s sunny at the weekend, ……………………………………………………………..

13. If I become rich, ………………………………………………………………………….

14. If I go to London, ………………………………………………………………………...

***Ex 5: Match the two halves of the sentences:***

***Sam is thinking about his camping holiday with Andy.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | If it’s sunny, | a) | we’ll make a fire. |
| 2. | If it rains, | b) we’ll be able to see the stars. | |
| 3. | If the sky is clear, | c) | we’ll go skating. |
| 4. | If the lake freezes, | d) | we’ll sit outside. |
| 5. | If the sea is clean, | e) | we’ll need an umbrella. |
| 6. | If we get cold, | f) | we’ll go swimming. |
| 1. ..d… 2. ……. | | 3. …… 4. ……. 5. …….. 6. ……… | |

***Ex 6: Rewrite the sentences using UNLESS:***

1. If you don’t go to Venice, you will never ride in a gondola.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If it doesn’t rain, we will go to the cinema.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If you don’t go to a Chinese restaurant, you’ll never taste a Peking Duck.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If you don’t go to Bursa, you’ll never climb Uludag.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If you don’t go to India, you’ll never see Taj Mahal.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If you don’t answer my question, I won’t go anywhere.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. I won’t let you go if you don’t give me my money back.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. I’ll call the police if you don’t go away.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If you don’t complain the manager, you’ll always get bad service.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If you don’t have enough money, you can’t buy this car.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. If he doesn’t work hard, he can’t pass his class.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

1. You won’t catch the bus if you don’t leave immediately.

……………………………………………………………………………………..

***Ex 7: Change the following sentences from DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH:***

**1.He said,** *“I will be here at noon.”   
He said that he would be here at noon.* 2. Mary said, “The train will probably arrive on time.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
3. He said, “I have to finish this report by five o’clock.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
4. The doctor said, “Mr. Smith will improve quickly.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
5. William said to me, “I am leaving in the morning.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
6. The teacher said, “Everyone has to write a composition.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
7. John said, “I saw that movie on Wednesday.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
8. Helen said, “I have read that book.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
9. Mary said to John, “I cannot go to the movie with you.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
10. John said, “I have finished studying my lesson.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
11. Mary remarked, “John speaks English well.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
12. William said to me, “I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………..  
13. Mr. Smith said, “I will refuse their offer.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
14. John said, “I certainly hope it won’t rain tomorrow.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
15. Henry said, “I can meet them later.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
16. The boy said, “I am only eight years old.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
17. She said to me, “The lights have gone out.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
18. The man said, “The telephone is out of order.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
19. He said, “I will never speak to her again.”   
……………………………………………………………………………………….  
20. I said to the clerk clearly, “I have already paid that bill.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………

# *Ex 8: REPORT what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday:*

1. Miss Moore: “They’ll make a lovely couple.”   
***Miss Moore said (that) they would make a lovely couple.***2. Mr. Smith: “They’re going to live in Brighton.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
3. Mrs.Jones: “The bride and the groom are very nice young people.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
4. Mr. Roberts: “The bride is wearing a beautiful wedding dress.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
5. Mr. Clarke: “The couple’s parents look happy.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………  
6. Miss Mayall: “The bride’s father has bought them a big flat.”   
………………………………………………………………………………………

***Ex 9: Write sentences about Jane’s trip to Paris:***

1.We’re taking the nine o’clock plane.   
Jane told me ***they were taking the nine o’clock plane.***   
2. I’ll have to get up early.   
She said ……………………………………………………………………………   
3. I don’t really like traveling by air.   
She told me ………………………………………………………………………..   
4. But it’s the easiest way to travel.   
But she decided ……………………………………………………………………   
5. We’re going to spend a week in Paris.   
She told me ………………………………………………………………………..   
6. I want to go up the Eiffel Tower.   
She said ……………………………………………………………………………   
7. We’ve been to Paris before.   
She told me ………………………………………………………………………..   
8. But we didn’t see everything.   
But she said ……………………………………………………………………….   
9. I’ll send you a postcard.   
She said ……………………………………………………………………………   
10. But I won’t write you a letter.   
But she told me ……………………………………………………………………   
11. I’m very excited!   
She said ……………………………………………………………………………   
12. We’ll be in Paris tomorrow!   
The last thing she said was that ……………………………………………………

***Ex 10: \*The teacher said, “Don’t talk in the class.”***

**The teacher told us *NOT TO talk in the class.***

**Do the same:**

1. Woman to the porter: “Carry my suitcases.”   
……………………………………………………………………..  
2. Policeman to a man: “Describe your car.”   
…………………………………………………………………….  
3. Mother to the boy: “Don’t hurt yourself.”   
…………………………………………………………………….  
4. The robber to the man: “Give me your money.”   
…………………………………………………………………….

5. Teacher to the student: “Give me your book.”   
…………………………………………………………………….  
6. The man to us: “Don’t park here.”   
……………………………………………………………………..  
7. Woman to her husband: “Don’t forget to take your key.”   
……………………………………………………………………..  
8. Mr. Smith to her son: “Don’t put your books on this desk.”   
……………………………………………………………………..  
9. Young man to the young woman: “Give me one of your photographs.”   
……………………………………………………………………..  
10. The man to his son: “ Don’t miss the bus!”   
……………………………………………………………………..  
11. The woman to her daughter: “Tidy your room”   
……………………………………………………………………..

***Ex 11: Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d)***

1. I will give you a call If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some help tomorrow.

a. Will need b. would need c. need d. needed

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus, I will get a taxi instead.
2. miss b. will miss c. would miss d. missed
3. We will go without John if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.
4. arrive b. doesn’t arrive c. will arrive d. won’t arrive
5. If someone enters the building, the alarm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. will go off b. goes off c. won’t go off d. go off
7. Don’t worry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am late tonight.
8. If b. when c. unless d. will
9. They will help you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are lazy.
10. when b. if c. unless d. don’t
11. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this switch, the computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on.
12. press/ comes b. will press/ comes c. press/ can come d. pressed/ will come
13. Get me a glass of lemonade if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the kitchen.
14. go b. will go c. have gone d. went
15. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your homework, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you watch TV.
16. won’t do/ let b. did/ won’t let c. don’t do/ won’t let d. won’t do/ don’t let
17. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time tonight, she will finish the novel she is reading.
18. will have b. have c. don’t have d. has
19. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to the country soon.
20. is b. will be c. was d. has been
21. They said they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy
22. is b. are c. were d. will be
23. Peter said that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would take me to his house.
24. I b. she c. he d. they
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rains, everyone can eat inside.
26. Unless b. If c. When d. While
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you arrive on time, we’ll go without you.
28. If b. unless c. when d. In case

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**PRACTICE TEST**

**UNIT 1: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF……**

**I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. continue B. physics C. spilt D. like

2. A. teacher B. beat C. breakfast D. eating

3. A. passenger B. several C. begin D. repair

4. A. meeting B. weekly C. engineer D. free

5. A. realize B. pea C. cheese D. asleep

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different street pattern.**

1. A alternative B. announce C. absolute D. arrive

2. A. brigade B. harrow C. normal D. peasant

3. A. typical B. continue C. tobacco` D. appointment

4. A. interesting B. satisfy C. afternoon D. happiness

5. A. repeat B. frequency C. occasionally D. immediately

**III. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.**

1. I was late for school this morning because my alarm clock didn’t……………

a. go on b. go off c. go away d. go up

2. Another word for fasten is\_\_\_\_\_.

a. frighten b. loosen c. lengthen d. tighten

3. I was born and grew up on the \_\_\_\_\_of the Red River.

a. shops b. restaurants c. offices d. banks

4. Mr. Lam goes to work on foot once a week. It means he\_\_\_ walks to work.

a. never b. sometimes c. often d. usually

5. My aunt is \_\_\_\_\_teacher.

a. history b. historic c. historical d. historian

6. “\_\_\_ do you get to school?” – “By bike”.

a. What b. How c. How often d. How far

7. When I was a child, I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_fishing with my brother.

a. go b. went c. gone d. use to go

8. We \_\_\_\_dinner at home on Saturdays.

a. haven’t had b. didn’t had c. aren’t have d. don’t have

9. Are you contented \_\_\_\_your present job, Mrs. Tuyet?

a. to b. with c. for d. in

10. We ***seldom*** see each other anymore.

a. sometimes b. occasionally c. frequently d. rarely

11. She ***purchased*** a number of shares in the company.

a. invested b. sold c. exchanged d. bought

12. We had a nice ***chat*** over a cup of tea.

a. formal talk b. informal talk c. serious talk d. long talk

13. It was a difficult time, but we never ***gave up*** hope.

a. stopped b. continued c. had d. offered

14. I’ll see him when he \_\_\_here tomorrow.

a**.** comes b. will come c. has come d. had come

**IV. Choose one sentences a, b, c, or d which is best written from the words and phrases provided.**

1. I/ came/ neighbors/ coffee/ sometimes/ see/ for /cup/ to/ a/ my/ of.

1. I came sometimes to see my neighbors for a cup of coffee.
2. My neighbors sometimes came to see I for a cup of coffee.
3. Sometimes I came to see my neighbors for a cup of coffee.
4. To see my neighbors I sometimes came for a cup of coffee.

2. shall/ forget/ dreadful/ life/ my/ I / never/ day/ in/ that.

1. I shall never forget that dreadful day in my life.
2. I never shall forget that day dreadful in my life.
3. In my life I shall never forget that dreadful day.
4. That dreadful day in my life shall I never forget.

3. got up/ 6 o’clock/ woke up/I / early/ and/ at.

1. I woke up at 6 o’clock early and got up.
2. I got up at 6 o’clock and woke up early.
3. I got up and woke up early at 6 o’clock.
4. I woke up early and got up at 6 o’clock.

4. often/ do/ afternoon/ what/ you/ do/ Saturday/ every/ ?

1. What often do you do every Saturday afternoon?
2. What do you often do every Saturday afternoon?
3. What do you do often every Saturday afternoon?
4. What do you often do every afternoon Saturday?

5. witnessed/ accident/ home/ I / an/ on/ way/ the.

1. Yesterday an accident I witnessed on the way home.
2. Yesterday on an way home I witnessed the accident.
3. Yesterday I witnessed an accident on the way home.
4. Yesterday I on the way home witnessed an accident.

**V. Choose one sentence that has nearest meaning to the root one.**

1. It takes Mr. Vy 15 minutes to get to the field.

a. Mr. Vy leaves the house at a quarter to live and arrives in the field at 5.30.

b. Mr. Vy spends fifteen minutes getting to the field.

c. Fifteen minutes is long enough for Mr. Vy to get to the field.

d. Mr. Vy wastes 15 minutes on the way to the field.

2. Although they have little money, they are happy.

a. They have little money so they are happy.

b. They don’t have much money and they aren’t happy.

c. They are happy in spite of not having much money.

d. Their happiness is due to the fact that they have little money.

3. I prefer going by cyclo to cycling.

a. I’d rather go by cyclo than by bicycle.

b. I like cycling more than going by cyclo.

c. I don’t care going by cyclo or cycling.

d. I like going by cyclo as much as cycling.

4. Can you tell me when you were born?

a. Please give me your place of birth.

b. Can I have your name and address, please?

c. Can you tell me about your last birthday?

d. I want to know your date of birth.

5. My brother always drives to work.

a. My brother always goes to work in my car.

b. My brother always gets to work by car.

c. My brother always repairs cars at work.

d. My brother’s driver is always off work.

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**UNIT 2: SCHOOL TALKS**

**I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounce differently from the rest.**

1. a. son b. above c. convenience d. wonderful

2. a. marvel b. package c. farther d. lastly

3. a. study b. student c. studio d. stupid

4. a. address b. important c. master d. embarrass

5. a. holiday b. health c. hobby d. honor

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different street pattern.**

1. a. condition b. profession c. interaction d. translation

2. a. service b. lobby c. weather d. receive

3. a. entertainment b. communicate c. geography d. appropriate

4. a. polite b. problem c. guitar d. arrive

5. a. customary b. decide c. acceptable d. semester

**III. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistakes (a, b, c, ord)**

1. I enjoy to talk with my classmates about their future plans.

a b c d

1. My daughter has been absent from school for three days because her illness.

a b c d

1. Why don’t let him ridehis bicycle to school?

a b c d

1. Tom, you didn’t remember closing the windows when you left the classroom yesterday.

a b c d

1. Mr. Ha is very worried about his son’s traveling because there’s so many traffic on the way to school.

a b c d

**IV. Choose one correct option for the blank in each sentence.**

1. My brother’s new hobby is\_\_\_ foreign coins.

a. collection b. collecting c. collected d. to collect

1. The children agreed \_\_\_ the candy equally.

a. divide b. to divide c. dividing d. to dividing

1. Do you know \_\_\_\_ the red hat is?

a. what b. who c. whom d. whose

1. Bod\_\_\_\_ eating a whole bag of chocolate chip cookies before lunch.

a. denied b. refused c. objected c. disapproved

1. Is it \_\_\_\_ spending a lot of money on the goods?

a. expensive b. necessary c. worth d. valuable

1. Mai is interested \_\_\_\_ taking an art course.

a. in b. on c. of d. with

1. The internet is an important \_\_\_ of communication in modern world.

a. mean b. means c. meaning d. meaningful

1. It’s kind of you \_\_\_\_ me with my homework.

a. help b. to help c. helping d. to helping

1. You’d better\_\_\_\_\_ in this weather or you may have a cold.

a. don’t go out b. didn’t go out c. not went out d. not go out

1. The season \_\_\_\_ he left was that he felt lonely.

a. which b. what c. why d. how

11. Approximately half the people interviewed were in manual occupations.

a. hobbies b. careers c. jobs d. visits

12. Most people start to lose their memory as they get older.

a. ability to remember b. ability to impress c. feeling of admiration d. ability to affect

A: (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_in your exam!

B: (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_ I hope we both pass.

A: Did you study all last night?

B: (15) \_\_\_\_ I watched TV and went to bed.

13. a. How are you b. Have a good c. Good luck d. What about you

14. a. Like you b. Same to you c. Same of you d. You do

15. a. Yes, I did b. No, of course not c. Of course I did d. I not do that

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**UNIT 3: PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND**

**l. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1 A. ambitious B. background C. tragic D. humane

2. A. extreme B. telephone C. depend D. went

3. A. happen B. many C. example D. family

4. A. elephant B. enable C. better D. pretty

5. A. eleven B. said C. anyone D. camera

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

6. A. November B. diploma C. interrupt D. romantic

7. A. educate B. chemistry C. tragic D. obtain

8. A. mathematics B. university C. difficult D. afternoon

9. A. private B. atomic C. receive D. professor

10. A. intelligent B. secondary C. appearance D. development

**III. Insert the word given into the most appropriate place A, B, C or D of the following sentences.**

11. Insert *"had '* into the following sentence.

Mr Nam (A) told us (B) yesterday that (C) he (D) visited London in 2004.

12. Insert *"after"* into the fo/1owing sentence.

(A) Mai watched TV (B) she had done (C) her homework (D).

13. Insert *"left"* into the following sentence.

All the other students (A) had (B) by the time (C) we (D) arrived.

14. Insert “*moved"* into the following sentence.

Marie Curie had lived (A) in Poland for sixteen (B) before she (C) to (D) France.

15. Insert “*for"* into the following sentence.

When I met (A) her again, I hadn't seen (B) her (C) five years (D).

**IV. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

16. When I was young. I received some\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ training from my father.

A. science B. scientific C scientist D. scientifically

17. We must send \_\_\_\_\_ aid to the refugees.

A. human B. humanism C humane D. humanitarian

18. Nowadays, more and more young people want to have a university\_\_\_\_\_*.*

A. educate B. education C. educator D. educational

19. The purpose of the test is to\_\_\_\_\_ the weight ofthe chemical element.

A. ease B. interrupt C. determine D. receive

20. In the 19th century, it was \_\_\_\_\_ for a woman to become a doctor.

A. unable B. impossible C. couldn't D. incapable

21. He took \_\_\_\_\_\_ the position that his father had obtained at the college.

A. on B. to C. up D. in

22. Tran Hieu Ngan was the first Vietnamese athlete\_\_\_\_\_\_ an Olympic medal.

A. to win B. winning C. won D. had won

23. After it \_\_\_\_\_ dry for two months, it rained heavily last night.

A. was B. has been C. had been D. would be

24. Jane had gone to the supermarket\_\_\_\_ she got home.

A. as soon as B. after C. when D. before

25. When I\_\_\_\_ to visit him. He \_\_\_\_\_to work.

A. came / gone B. came/ had gone C had come – went D. had come - had gone

26. Computer models help to determine whether a particular area is likely to flood.

A. make up B. find out C. take over D. put up

27. He passed his exams with flying colour.

A. successfully B. difficulty C. badly D. easily

28. She harboured her hope of being a teacher.

A. gave up her hope of being a teacher B. built her hope of being a teacher

C had her hope of being a teacher D. help her hope of being a teacher in her mind

Tony : (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann : In a house near Brighton.

Tony : (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann : For three years.

29. a. What’s your address? b. where are you? c. Where you live? d. Where do you live?

30. a. You have lived there for how long? b. How long have you live there?

c. How many years have you lived there? d. How long do you live there?

**V. Read the passage below and choose one correct answer for each question**.

Marie Curie, the Polish-born chemist, was a courageous and ***determined***woman. She was born on November 7th. 1867. She left her home for Paris to pursue her interest in science. Living in poverty, she still managed to graduate at the top of the class. She met Pierre Curie shortly after graduation and married him a year later.

Together, Pierre and Mane formed the most famous husband and wife partnership in science history. They discovered the radioactive elements, Polonium and Radium. They were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

31. The word "determined" in line 1 means most nearly\_\_\_

A. resolute B. found out C. brave D. honest

32. What did Marie Curie go to France for?

A. To find a job B. To earn her living C. To study D. to pursue her interest in science.

33. How was Marie Curie when she first lived in Paris?

A. bored B. poor C. rich D. lively

34. How old was Marie Curie when she won the first Nobel Prize?

A. 30 years old B. 36 years old C. 44 years old D. 67 years old

35. Polonium is a\_\_\_\_.

A. country B. science history C. prize D. radioactive elements

**VI. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences.**

36. By the time the boss returned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she would type all the letters B. all the letters was typed

C. she had typed all the letters D. all the letters will have been typed

37. It was the most beautiful beach that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. we had ever visited

B. we has ever visited

C. we should ever visit

D. we will ever have visited

38\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lan had turned off the light.

A. After she had gone to bed B. Before she went to bed

C. As soon as went to bed D. When she was gone to bed

39. If he had studied harder, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he won't have failed the exam B. he wouldn't fall the exam

C. he wouldn't have failed the exam D. he hadn't failed the exam

40. Kim said that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she wasn't good at English last semester. B. she hadn't been good at English the last semester.

C. she wasn't good at English the semester before. D. she hadn't been good at English the previous semester.

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**UNIT 4: SPECIAL EĐUCATION**

**I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. follow B. job C. geography D. develop

2. A. all B. walk C. what D. water

3. A. effort B world C. sport D. before

4. A. fall B. watch C. bottle D. wrong

5. A. awful B. quality C. corner D. fourteen

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

6. A. enjoy B. prevent C. special D. attend

7. A. different B. disabled C. consuming D. activity

8. A. educate B. secondary C. biology D. suspicious

9. A. explain B. gradually C. development D. profession

10. A. opposite B. employed C. condition D. important

**III. Choose one option that has the opposite meaning to the word given.**

11. **add:**A. divide B. subtract C. reduce D. pronounce

12. **mental:**A. physical B. chemical C. historical D. political

13. **spirit:** A. head B. stomach C. mind D. body

14. **proud:**A. dissatisfied B. disabled C. disappointed D. dishonest

15. **professional:**A. skilful B. unable C. amateur D. complex

**IV. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistake**

16. Yesterday Duong got mark 10 in maths. that made him very happy.

A B C D

17. We should raise moneyto help the poverty in our city.

A B C D

18. My aunt used to doing voluntary work in the local orphanage.

A B C D

19. The young is not fully aware of the importance of learning English.

A B C D

20. If you have anyquestion during the examination, please rise your hand.

A B C D

**V. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

21. He rushed into the burning building.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was very brave.

A. it B. who C. that D. which

22. My father didn't\_\_\_\_\_ coffee for breakfast.

A. used to have B. use to have C. use to having D. used be having

23. The government should have special policies to help the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. disable B. disabled C. disability D. disablement

24. The unemployed \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a strike to ask for employment.

A. are gathering B. has gathered C. gathers D. was gathering

25. I\_\_\_\_\_\_ up late all night.

A. use to stay B. am used to stay C. used to staying D. am used to staying

26. The blind child \_\_\_\_\_ a great effort to learn "Braille".

A. did B. got C.made D. created

27. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the local residents.

A. oppose B opposite C. opponent D. opposition

28. I'd like to introduce you to Mrs. Thuy,\_\_\_\_\_ is the teacher of this special class.

A. that B. which C who D. whom

29. The children will learn how\_\_\_\_\_\_ sums.

A. to do B. doing C. do D. will do

30. Mrs. Thuy's class is very different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other ones.

A. than B. from C. with D. as

31. The president expressed his deep sorrow over the bombing deaths.

A. regret B. anger C. sadness D. passion

32. In spite of her deafness, she played the violin very well.

A. inability to speak B. inability to see C. inability to hear D. mentally impairment

**VI. Choose one sentence A, B, C, or D that best rewrites the sentence given in *italic*.**

33. *People who are* out of *work are increasing* in *our country.*

A. There is a decrease in the number of unemployed people in our country.

B. There is an increase in the number of workers in our country.

C. The unemployed in our country are increasing.

D. The unemployed who have work are increasing in our country.

34. *Mrs*. *Quyen taught the mute but she doesn’tdo* it *any more.*

A. Mrs. Quyen used to teach the mute.

B. Mrs. Quyen has used to teaching the mute.

C. Mrs. Quyen gets used to teach the mute.

D. Mrs. Quyen is used to teaching the mute.

35. *Mai didn’tcome to class yesterday. This surprised all* of *us.*

A. Mai didn't come to class yesterday that surprised all of us.

B. This Mai didn't come to class yesterday surprised all of us.

C. Which surprised all of us that Mai didn't come to class yesterday.

D. Mai didn't come to class yesterday, which surprised all of us.

36. *They* didn't *have proper schooling because they were* poor.

A. Poverty prevented them from having proper schooling.

B. They were poor but they still had proper schooling.

C They had proper schooling because they were poor.

D. Poverty didn't discourage them from having proper schooling.

37. The *students keep complaining about the poor service of the canteen*

A. The students sometimes complain about the poor service of the canteen.

B. The students are always complaining about the poor service of the canteen.

C. Complaining about the poor service of the canteen is kept by the students.

D. The poor service or the canteen always keeps the students complaining

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**UNIT 5: TECHNOLOGY AND YOU**

**l. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. put B. full C. sugar D. fun

2. A. blood B. tooth C. fond D. choose

3. A. fruit B. through C. good D. June

4. A. woman B. duty C. fool D. pudding

5. A. afternoon B. boot C. book D. pool

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

6. A. hardware B. appear C. office D. manage

7. A. computer B. magical C. entertain D. calculate

8. A. appropriate B. miraculous C. communicate D. accuracy

9. A. device B. personal C. beautifully D. television

10. A. prepare B. display C. document D. interest

**III. Read each of the following lists or four words and choose one word in each list that does not belong to the group.**

11. A. keyboard B. computer screen C. speaker D. CPU

12. A. cam-recorder B. television C. calculator D. communicator

13. A. bicycle B. motorcycle C. automobile D. airplane

14. A. fax machine B. cooker C. printer D. photocopier

15. A. typewriter B. author C engineer D. scientist

**IV. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistake.**

16. My brother has driven his car to work every day when he bought it.

A B C D

17. The air conditioner who is in the silting room is out of order.

A B C D

18. Vietnam's first man-made satellite has just sent up into space.

A B C D

19. I didn't use the computer since last week so I don't know what's wrong with it.

A B C D

20. The television which we bought it five days ago gives very good pictures.

A B C D

**V. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

21. My aunt has just bought an \_\_\_\_ cooker.

A. electric B. electrical C electrical D. electrician

22. A \_\_\_\_ is used to copy the information from a computer on to

A. photocopier B. printer C. speaker D. mouse

23. This robot is \_\_\_\_of doing almost anything you ask.

A. able B. possible C. capable D. could

24. The Internet helps us to interact\_\_\_\_\_ other people around the world.

A. to B. from C. of D. with

25. Robert is going to be famous someday. He \_\_\_\_\_in three movies already.

A. appeared B. had appeared C has appeared D. has been appearing

26. The chemistry book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a little expensive.

A. that I bought it B. I bought that C what I bought D. that I bought

27. Do you remember Mrs. Huong, \_\_\_\_\_ taught us English composition.

A. who B. whom C. that D. which

28. I've been in this city for a long time. I *\_\_\_\_* here sixteen years ago.

A. have come B. was coming C. came D. had come

29 The man died because medical help was not summoned. A doctor should *\_\_\_\_*immediately.

A. have called B. been called C called D. have been called

30. Oh, no! I don't believe it. My mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is stolen B. was stolen C. has been stolen D. was being stolen

31. This door should only be used in an emergency.

A. a serious problem B. an annoying situation C. a serious situation D. a happy event

32. What makes computer a miraculous device?

A. strange B. powerful C. magical D. excellent

A: Would you like a coffee?

B: (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: What will we do when we want to call the Fire Service?

B: (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33. A: Not at all B. Yes, let’s C. Yes, I would D. Yes, I love one

34. A. Dial 113 B. Dial 114 C. Dial 115 D. Dial 116

**VI. Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.**

When robots are widely used at the home, they will probably be used to do the cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing-up, but it is considered unlikely that they will be used to do the cooking - at least, not in the near future. In factories, mobile robots ale already used lo carry out a large number of the distribution and assembly tasks while human beings carry out research and produce plans for new products. Among the numerous jobs on the farm, robots will drive tractors, keeping **their** eyes on the ground in front of guide the tractor along a straight line. The majority of the robots used at present do not look like human beings at all because their design is chiefly functional.

35. According to the passage. When used at home, robots will probably do all of the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_.

A. laying the table B. washing the dishes C. washing the clothes D. scrubbing

36. In factories what are robots used to do?

A. carry out assembly tasks B. carry out research C. produce plans D. both B and C

37. The word "their" in paragraph 2 refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tractors' B. robots' C. people's D. farms'

38. Why don't robots at present look like human beings?

A. Because they are widely used al home.

B. Because they are mainly used in factories.

C. Because they are only used to guide tractors.

D. Because they are mainly produced according to their function.

39. Which of the following statements is NOT true about robots?

A. They will be used lo do the cleaning.

B. In the near future they will be used to cook.

C. They are already used to carry out the distribution tasks.

D. They will be used to drive the tractor.

**VIII. Choose A, B, C, or D which shows the best way or making a sentence from the words provided.**

40. who/ hear/ deaf/ one/ can’t/ anything/ a/ person/ the / is.

A. A deaf person is the one who can't hear anything.

B. A dead person is the one who anything can't hear.

C. A deaf one is the person who anything can't hear.

D. A one who can't hear anything is the deaf person.

41. been/ our/a/ has/ built/ village/ new/just/ in/ school.

A. A new school in our village just been has built.

B. A school new has been just built in our village.

C. A school new in our village built has just been.

D. A new school has just been built in our village.

42. We/ seen/ left/ haven’t/ we /since/ school/ her.

A. We left school since we haven’t seen her.

B. We haven't seen her since we left school.

C. We haven't left school since we seen her.

D. We lefl school since we haven't seen her.

43. know/ which/ computers/ do/ shop/ sells/ you/ a?

A. Do you know a shop which sells cheap laptops?

B. Do you know which a shop sells cheap laptops?

C. Do you know laptops which a cheap shop sells?

D. Do you know cheap shop which sells a laptop?

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**UNIT 6: AN EXCURSION**

**l. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. picture B.classmate C. pagoda D. center

2. A. worse B. world C. sword D. worm

3. A. husband B. button C. circus D. funny

4. A. burn B. shirt C. working D. answer

5. A. thirteen B. second C. suggest D. problem

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

6. A. reason B. resort C. mountain D. forest

7. A. beside B. believe C. enjoy D. weather

8. A. understand B. altitude C. interesting D. photograph

9. A. occasional B. geography C. information D. participant

10. A. persuade B. request C. progressive D. fortunate

**III. Choose one option that has the opposite meaning to the word given**.

11. **below:** A. beneath B. above C. among D. inside

12. **fortunate:** A. unlucky B. unsuccessful C. impossible D. impatient

13. **busy:** A. poor B. free C. fresh D. glorious

14. **refuse:** A. permit B. allow C. request D. accept

15. **give up:** A. quit B. cancel C. continue D. increase

**IV. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistake .**

16. We will going to spend our summer holiday in Da Lat next month.

*A* B C D

17. We have a small party in one of our teacher's houses tomorrow evening.

*A* B C D

18. Only today we have learnt that the caves are closeduntil after Tet.

A B C D

19. I’m going to have a four- days trip in Ho Chi Minh City.

A B C D

20. Our teacher isn't seeming very happy at the moment.

A B C D

**V. Choose the best answer to complete each or the following sentences.**

21. Tom and I\_\_\_\_\_ to Mary's birthday party together.

A. am going B. are going C. will going D. are going to go

22. You’ve heard she isn't coming to the meeting, \_\_\_\_?

A. is she B. haven't you C. aren't you D. hasn't she

23. I'll try to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her to go with us

A. persuade B. suggest C. propose D. offer

24. This semester in geography we have studied rock\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. information B. formal C. informal D. formations

25. We're going to make a two-day\_\_\_\_\_ to visit Huong Pagoda.

A. travel B. excursion C voyage D. gone

26. I know that he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the library at this moment.

A. works B. has worked C. is working D. was working

27. She\_\_\_\_ sixteen years old next Saturday.

A. is B. is going to C. will be D. has

28. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our teacher tomorrow, so I shall give him your note.

A. have seen B. going to see C. shall have seen D. will see

29. I think they're going to visit Sa Pa, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. aren't they B. are they going C. do I D. don't I

30. Our class \_\_\_\_\_a picnic at Thay Pagoda this Sunday.

A. am having B. will has C. is going to have D. go to have

31. The cottage is surrounded by the most glorious countryside.

A. ordinary B. honourable C. beautiful D. gloomy

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**UNIT 7: THE MASS MEDIA**

**I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A height B. life C. wild D. sky

2. A says B. plays C. stays D. bays

3. A. enjoy B. boy C. going D. voice

4. A. mail B. fair C. nature D. radio

5. A. climb B. popularize C. wild D. magazine

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

6. A. adventure B. advantage C. advertise D. adviser

7. A. recommend B. comedy C. punishment D. national

8. A. interfere B. responsible C. education D. documentary

9. A. forecast B. programme C. media D. cartoon

10 A. channel B. intend C. presenting D. deliver

**III. Choose the word having the same meaning as the underlined part.**

11. It rained very heavily last night

A. hard B. deeply C. little D. hardly

12. Because of her illness, my daughter couldn’t go lo school.

A. stomachache B. backache C. sadness D. sickness

13. We receive information from radio through ears.

A. orally B. visually C. aurally D. usually

14. Television increases the popularity of sports and games.

A. lower B. raise C. arouse D. balance

15 There is a good film on TV tonight.

A. play B. comedy C. drama D. movie

**IV. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistake.**

16. The weather has been quite good at Christmas.

A B C D

17. We had to cancel the match because the bad weather.

A B C D

18. In spite of the house was in bad condition, it was sold at a high price

A B C D

19. I didn't watch a football matchon TV for a long time.

A B C D

20. How long is it since you have seen our former teacher?

A B C D

**V. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

21. One disadvantage of TV is that it interferes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_family life.

A. for B. to C. with D. of

22. A film which is made by photographing a series of changing drawings is called a\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. drama B. cartoon C. comedy D. documentary

23. \_\_\_\_presents information and entertainment orally.

A. Radio B. The Internet C. Television D. Newspaper

24. I \_\_\_\_\_a cough since yesterday.

A. have B had C. have had D. was having

25 The radio is \_\_\_loud. I can't hear anything.

A. too many B. too much C. a few D. a lot

26. The teacher has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come into the room.

A. still B. already C. yet D. lately

27. This is the second time that you have seen this film, \_\_\_\_?

A. isn't it B. haven't you C. don't D. isn't this

28. \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain. He went our without a raincoat.

A. Although B. In spite C. Despite D. Even

29. There were a lot of accidents \_\_*\_* the icy roads.

A. thanks to B. owing of C. because D. because of

30. I \_\_\_ to him three times since he \_\_\_\_\_\_ to live here.

A. talked-came B. have talked-came C. talked-has come D. have talked-has come

**VI. Choose one sentence that has the deferent meaning to the root one.**

31. In spite of her good salary, Mr. Green decided to leave the job

A. Although Mr. Green had a good salary. He decided to leave the job.

B. Mr. Green decided to leave the job despite having a good salary.

C. In spite of the fact that Mr. Green had a good salary. He decided to leave the job.

D. Mr. Green decided to leave the job owing to his good salary.

32. I haven’t watched a good film for a long time.

A. I watched a good film at the early age.

B. It's ages since I last watched a good film.

C. I last watched a good film a long time ago.

D. The last time I watched a good film was a long lime ago.

33. I didn’t buy the colour TV because it was expensive.

A. The colour TV was expensive, so I didn't buy it.

B. I didn't buy the colour TV because of its price.

C. The colour TV was expensive. However, I bought it.

D. The reason I didn't buy the colour TV was that it was expensive.

34. I want to know when you started working as a television presenter.

A. When did you begin working was a television presenter?

B. When did you start working for a television presenter?

C. How long is it since you started working as a television presenter?

D. How long have you worked as a television presenter?

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**UNIT 8: THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE**

**I. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. A. cow B. grow C. narrow D. follow

2. A. about B. soul C. ground D. mountain

3. A. close B. sold C. hope D. crop

4. A. road B. boat C. broad D. coat

5. A. crowd B. town C. how D. show

**II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

6. A. village B. parent C. produce D. college

7. A. method B. result C. condition D. improve

8. A. education B. technology C. community D. conditional

9. A. manage B. resurface C. lifestyle D. atmosphere

10. A. motorbike B. technical C. grandchildren D. introduce

**III. Read each of the following lists or four words and choose one word in each list that does not belong to the group.**

11. A. crop B. field C. straw D. export

12. A. lower B. widen C. resurface D. lengthen

13. A. simple B. peaceful C. rapid D. fresh

14. A. lorry B. cart C. car D. bus

15. A. flooded B. crowded C. icy D. muddy

**IV. There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistake.**

16. He said that the lifestyle ofhis village has changed a lot for the last five years.

A B C D

17. If this road was widened, cars and lorries can get to our village.

A B C D

18. In the past our village used to having many small houses.

A B C D

19. Phong told me that his father was workingin the garden now.

A B C D

20. I’d lend you my book if I have finishedreading it.

A B C D

**V. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

21. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_nice tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.

A. is – go B. is - will go C. will be – go D. will be - will go

22. He said that he - going to the country soon.

A. is B. will be C. was D. has been

23. Despite the poverty, they ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_ to send their children lo college.

A. succeeded B. obtained C. managed D. completed

24 I hope they can find a way of - their lives.

A. welling B. bettering C. gooding D. besting

25. The roads will be flooded \_\_\_\_ we resurface and raise them.

A. if B. unless C. when D. so

26. My brother told me that they had worked in the field all day\_\_\_.

A. yesterday B. the next day C. two days ago D. the previous day

27. If Tom is late again, he \_\_\_\_\_his job.

A. loses B. lost C. will lose D. would lose

28. ln the past there - many big trees in our village.

A. used to be B. used to being C. are D. have been

29. We will go skiing if it \_\_\_\_ this winter.

A. snows B. snowed C. will snow D. is snowing

30. They tried to find a way of bettering their lives.

A. moving B. changing C. achieving D. improving

31. Last year we had a bumper crop of strawberries.

A. large crop B. poor crop C. early crop D. record crop

32. I’ll speak to her as soon as she comes out of the meeting.

A. goes to B. appears C. leaves D. attends

**VI. Choose one sentence that best rewrites the root one.**

33. Direct speech: "I m coming back to my home town tomorrow," Mai said.

Indirect speech:

A. Mai said that I am coming back to my home town tomorrow.

B. Mai said that she is coming back to her home town the next day.

C. Mai said that she was coming back to her home town tomorrow.

D. Mai said that she was coming back to her home town the following day.

34. Go to bed immediately or you can’t get up early tomorrow.

A. If you don’t go to bed immediately, you can’t get up early tomorrow.

B. If you go to bed immediately, you can’t get up early tomorrow.

C. If you didn’t go to bed immediately, you couldn’t get up early tomorrow.

D. If you went to bed immediately, you could get up early tomorrow.

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**PRACTICE TEST 1**

**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (6 MARKS)**

**Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that of the other words.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. travel | B. listen | C. answer | D. complain |
| 2. A. holiday | B. importance | C. tomorrow | D. profession |

**Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.**

3. The telephone is considered to be one of the most useful .……….. achievements.

A. science B. scientifically C. scientist D. scientific

4. John often goes to bed early and ……………. up late.

A. to get B. gets C. get D. got

5. A …………… is a place where plants and trees are grown for scientific study.

A. resort B. Botanical Garden C. pagoda D. pine forest

6. John isn't **contented with**his present salary.

A. excited about B. disappointed about C. interested in D. satisfied with

7. You …………. English fluently if you don’t practice it everyday.

A. will not speak B. will speak C. did not speak D. can speak

8. I …............ swimming with my classmates last weekend.

A. had gone B. was going C. has gone D. went

9. The New Year is coming so most of the clothing stores are ……….. with people.

A. accustomed B. full C. crowded D. fed up

10. She often …………. stamps of many other country in her spare time. She has a large

……………of stamps.

A. collections / collects B. collects / collection

C. collect / collective D. collecting / collect

11. At last, Mary could not master her piano lessons, .... made her parents disappointed.

A. which B. these C. for which D. that

12. You will get a good seat if you ………….. first.

A. came B. come C. have come D. will come

13. Our teacher said that we …………. an English test the following week.

A. have had B. had C. would have D. will have

14. He has not developed mentally as much as others at the same age. He's ……. .

A. mentally retarded B. mentally alert C. mentally restricted D. mentally ill

15. Keep calm! There is nothing to worry …………….. .

A. in B. on C. about D. for

16. I …………. Mr. Thompson at the airport at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A. am meeting B. am going to meet C. was meeting D. often meet

17. When Marie first went to Paris, she had very little money to live ………. .

A. at B. in C. on D. by

**Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question.**

Faraday was born into a poor family. He received little schooling in his boyhood and had to start work at an early age in a bookbinder’s shop. He was very interested in science, so he often attended scientific lectures given by Sir Humphry Davy, a famous scientist at that time.

One day Davy discovered Faraday’s talent. As a result, he invited the boy to work in his laboratory. At first Faraday was given very simple jobs, but late he had more important work to do. It was in Davy’s laboratory that Faraday invented the generator and became a well-known scientist of England.

18. Why didn’t Faraday have a good education?

A. Because he wasn’t interested in studying.

B. Because he didn’t have money.

C. Because his family was too poor.

D. Because his father was a blacksmith.

19. Where did he work at his early age?

A. in a bookshop B. in a book club

C. in a bookbinder’s shop D. in a book stall

20. The boy often attended …………. .

A. lectures B. sentences C. letters D. speeches

21. What did Faraday do at first in Davy’s laboratory?

A. uneasy jobs B. easy jobs C. difficult jobs D. complex jobs

22. What did Faraday do later in Davy’s laboratory?

A. more tiring work B. more boring work

C. more simple work D. more important work

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

23. A. band B. sand C. hat D. hate

24. A. eating B. heart C. heat D. repeat

**B. WRITING: (4 MARKS)**

**Do the following sentences as directed in parentheses.**

1. Mr Vy often gets up at 4:30.

(Make the question from the underlined words)

…………………………………………………………………………………..

2. Barbara stayed with an Italian family when she was in Italy. (Rewrite the sentence using “**used to**”)

…………………………………………………………………………………..

3. The farmers have cut a lot of trees for firewood. (Rewrite the sentence into **the passive voice**)

…………………………………………………………………………………..

4. I enjoyed the film although the story was silly. (Rewrite the sentence using “**in spite of**”)

…………………………………………………………………………………..

5. Mark stopped working because he felt tired. (Rewrite the sentence using “**because of**”)

…………………………………………………………………………………..

6. He has had this car ……………… six months. (Fill in the blank with **a suitable word**)

7. If this film (finish) ……………………., I’ll stop the video. (Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses)

8. “I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.” he said

(Rewrite the sentence into **the reported speech**)

…………………………………………………………………………………..

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (6 MARKS)**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. card | B. father | C. hard | D. background |
| 2. A. contented | B. rest | C. friend | D. children |

**Read the passage and choose the correct answer.**

Last summer Nga decided to do a two-week course in England, because she wanted to improve her English. On her first day at the language school, they gave her a test, and the teacher told her, "We'll put you in the top class." She was very pleased to hear that, and she proudly told all her friends at home: "I'm one of the best students!". Rut soon she was surprised to find how difficult the class was. She also felt very homesick. "It's hard to adapt to life in another country!" she thought. At the end of two weeks,

her English was much better, but she was happy to return home!

3. What did Nga decide to do last summer?

A. to go on holiday overseas B. to find a summer job

C. to study overseas D. to spend her holiday in her home village

4. How long did the course last?

A. two months B. two weeks C. one month D. three months

5. How did she feel when she got the results?

A. proud B. pleased C. both A & B D. proudly

6. She was put in the class.

A. beginner B. best C. middle D. bottom

7. Nga thought it's to live in another country.

A. not easy B. simple C. easy D. happy

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. A. Biology | B. Chemistry | C. Physics | D. History |
| 9. A. nervous | B. relax | C. semester | D. opinion |

**Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence**.

10. “I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.” When I saw Rachel, she said .

A. she was taking her driving test the following day.

B. I was taking my driving test tomorrow.

C. she was taking the driving test tomorrow.

D. she is taking her driving test the following day.

11. My friend to the museum last weekend.

A. goes B. had gone C. went D. has gone

12. Because of financial problem, she could not **go on** her study at university.

A. finish B. continue C. expect D. examine

13. The alarm **went off** at 5.30 and everybody got up.

A. rang B. warn C. notice D. focus

14. We are having a party next weekend. Great! Who ?

A. will you be invited B. are you going to be invited

C. will you invite D. are you going to invite

15. He is extremely in his approach to his job.

A. profession B. professional C. professionally D. profess

16. I don't know why Susan didn't go to the meeting. She said .

A. she will definitely go. B. she is definitely going.

C. she had definitely go. D. she was definitely going.

17. It’s very kind you to help me solve the problem.

A. to B. for C. of D. at

18. The school prepares students for a wide range of qualifications.

A. profess B. professional C. profession D. professionally

19. My phone is out of order, is a real nuisance.

A. which B. whom C. who D. whose

20. durian since you lived in Malaysia?

A. Have you ever eat B. Have you ever eaten

C. Have you ever ate D. Have you ever been eaten

21. Minh’s father is a **peasant.**

A. pilot B. doctor C. farmer D. teacher

22. The T-shirt has the beautiful picture on belongs to my mother.

A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

23. People who cannot see anything are called .

A. the poor B. the dumb C. the blind D. the deaf

24. She was born and grown up in a **picturesque** fishing village in Ha Long Bay.

A. wealthy B. poor C. dangerous D. pretty

**B. WRITING: (4 MARKS)**

**Make new sentences using the words given.**

1. Lan didn’t go to school yesterday **because she was ill.**

-> ?

2. Dave smoked a lot of cigarettes 2 years ago.

-> Dave used to .

3. My mother has prepared the dinner for the family.

-> The dinner .

4. He stopped working because of having a headache.

-> Because .

5. It’s nearly twenty years since my father saw his brother.

-> My father hasn’t .

6. Although Henry is a millionaire, he hates spending money.

-> In spite of .

7. Phong said, “My parents are proud of my good marks”

-> Phong said that .

8. He said, "I will finish this paper tomorrow."

-> He said that .

**PRACTICETEST3**

**A. MULTIPLECHOICEQUESTIONS:(6 MARKS)**

**Choosethebest answerto complete thesentences.**

1. If I meet Lan tomorrow, I …………… her to my birthday party.

A. will invites B. invite C. will invite D. would invite

2. The word which is synonym with “**farmer**” is………………… .

A. peasant B. employer C. worker D. driver

3. Smoking is very bad for his health, but he………………it up.

A. won’t give B. isn’t giving C. is going to give D. isn’t going to give

4. He ……………….. to school at 6.30.

A. goes usually B. usually goes C. went D. usually go

5. Marie Curie was born ………. Warsaw…………November.

A. in - in B. in - on C. at - on D. on - in

6. Lan…………….. to the cinema with her friend every weekend.

A. go B. went C. has gone D. goes

7. Nam……………. abroad when he was young.

A. used to go B. used going C. uses to go D. use to go

8. Mary told me “You failed the last exam”

A. Mary told me that I failed the last exam.

B. Mary told me that she had failed the last exam.

C. Mary told me that I had failed the previous exam.

D. Mary told me that you failed the previous exam.

9. The ……………are unable to use a part of the body in the normal way.

A. disabled B. deaf C. mentally retarded D. dumb

10. John ………..….. this story several times.

A. read B. have read C. had read D. has read

11. Which word can replace for “**term**”?

A. period B. semester C. course D. class

12. VDU stands for…………

A. visual display unit B. central processing unit C. mouse D. key board

13. Mr. Long worries …………… his daughter’s safety.

A. with B. for C. about D. to

**Choose the word whose stress pattern is differently from that of the other three.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. A. | student | B. | lesson | C. | language | D. | because |
| 15. A. | profession | B. | semester | C. | ambitious | D. | history |
| **Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.** | | | | | | | |
| 16. A. | semester | B. | correct | C. | writer | D. there | |
| 17. A. | bit | B. | bike | C. | click | D. interest | |

**Find the mistakes from the four underlined parts of each sentence( A, B, C or D).**

18. Mr. Long is a nice person whom often gives us a lot of useful advices.

A B C D

19. If it doesn’t rain, we would go for picnic in the countryside.

A B C D

**Choose the one option A, B, C or D to complete the passage.**

I (20)...............my teaching career nearly ten years ago. I spent six years teaching in a remote village where the villagers were very poor and the living standard was low. Sometimes I was very

disappointed (21)................. bad living condition and low pay. I was really homesick. However, at that

time with my youth (22)............., I tried my best to devote myself to the noblest career, that was "teaching". I loved my poor little students. They were living in poverty but they could not suffer from empty mind.

I am proud (23)............... myself to be a teacher, a hard working "boatman" taking my students to the "destination" of (24) ................. .

20. A. begin B. had begun C. have begun D. began

21. A. though B. in spite of C. because of D. because

22. A. enthusiasm B. culture C. emotion D. movement

23. A. on B. of C. about D. in

24. A. experience B. competence C. knowledge D. background

**B. WRITING: (4 MARKS)**

**Do the following sentences as directed in parentheses.**

1. It costs 200.000 VND.

(Make question for the underline phrase)

……………………………………………………….…………………………?

2. They have built a new museum in our city. (Change into **passive voice**)

………………………………………………..……………..…………………..

3. If he is careful, he (not lose) ……………………… all his money. (Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses)

4. Mary said to me, “You have just failed the exam” (Change into **reported speech**)

…………………………………………………………………………………

5. Nancy has got a new job. This is good news. (Connect two sentences using “**which**”)

…………………………………………………………………………………

**Fill in each blank with ONE of the word below to complete the following sentences. One word is used ONCE only.**

**in spite of because of since for ago when**

6. The villagers managed to send their children to school and college …..…………. the shortage.

7. It’s three years……………..I last saw Mary.

8. John can’t go to school for a long time………..………….his sickness.

**PRACTICE TEST 4**

**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (6 MARKS)**

**Choose the word whose stress pattern is differently from that of the other three.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. feature | B. forecast | C. interest | D. cartoon |
| 2. A. development | B. wonderful | C. interesting | D. beautiful |

**Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.**

3. A computer is a …………… typewriter which allows you to type and print any kind of document.

A. magic B. magician C. magical D. magically

4. She will be ill if she …..………….. a few days’ rest.

A. doesn’t take B. takes C. take D. will take

5. During his break, Mr. Pike used to drink tea with his fellow **peasants**.

A. workers B. farmers C. mechanics D. doctors

6. We are going to have a day ……………….. at the beach.

A. outside B. off C. away D. out

7. Mr.Ha worries ……..…….his son’s safety.

A. about B. at C. for D. on

8. The second world war …………… in 1939 and ………….. in 1945.

A. has begun/had ended B. had begun/ended C. began/ended D. begins/ends

9. I can’t find my diary, …………… is a real nuisance.

A. who B. that C. what D. which

10. Because of financial problem, he could not **go on** her study at university.

A. continue B. expect C. finish D. examine

11. He said, “My father isn’t working today”.

A. He said his father wasn’t working today.

B. He said his father isn’t working that day.

C. He said his father wasn’t working that day.

D. He said my father wasn’t working that day.

12. David ……………..football on Saturday. He’s hurt his leg.

A. is not playing B. won’t play C. didn’t play D. doesn’t play

13. I ……………… it to you if you don’t have one.

A. give B. will give C. gave D. would give

14. Look at those black clouds! It …………….. soon.

A. is raining B. will rain C. is going to rain D. has rained

15. It ………………… me 15 minutes to get to school every morning.

A. had taken B. took C. has taken D. takes

16. Some of the more **time-consuming** jobs can now be done by machines.

A. not affected by time B. add C. taking much time D. taking little time

17. Do you know a shop? It sells cheap computers.

A. Do you know which a shop sells cheap computers? B. Do you know computers who a cheap shop sells? C. Do you know cheap shop, that sells a cumputer?

D. Do you know a shop which sells cheap computers?

**Read the passage and fill in the blank by choosing A, B, C or D.**

Most people agree that computers are the most important (18)…………….of the 20th century. The first business computers (19)………….introduced just about fifty years ago, and now they are

being used in a wide variety of fields, from banking to space travel. However, until just a few years ago, computers were very large, expensive machines (20)……………by large existed, very few people had ever seen one an even fewer had used one. Then in the 1970s the silicon chip was invented. Because this electronic device could (21)………………a large amount of information in a very small space, computers could be much smaller and less expensive than the huge mainframe computers used

by corporation. Some computer manufacturers believed that people might lie to have computers in

(22)……………homes, offices, and schools, so the personal computers was born.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. A. | inventory | B. | invention | C. | invent | D. | inventive |
| 19. A. | have been | B. | had been | C. | were | D. | are |
| 20. A. | belonged | B. | owned | C. | had | D. | was |
| 21. A. | store | B. | hide | C. | stock | D. | provide |
| 22. A. | his | B. | our | C. | its | D. | their |

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. A. heat | B. head | C. meet | D. | field |
| 24. A. husband | B. another | C. mature | D. | traffic |
| **B. WRITING:(4 MARKS)** |  |  |  |  |

**Do the following sentences as directed in parentheses.**

1. We go to work five days a week.

(Make question for the underlined words of the answer)

………………………………………….………………………………….

2. She didn’t use (go)………..….……..to the theatre when she was in London. (Put the correct form of the verbs in parentheses)

3. We (live)…….……………..in this city since 1990. (Put the correct form of the verbs in parentheses)

4. Mr. Long has taught Literature for twenty years. (Change into **passive voice**)

………………………………………….………………………………….

5. Mark went on working although he felt unwell. (Rewrite the new sentence using “**In spite of**”)

………………………………………….………………………………….

6. Because the weather is cold, I can’t go out at night. (Rewrite the new sentence using “**Because of**”)

………………………………………….………………………………….

7. John said to me, “I will make some experiments in this laboratory”. (Change into **reported speech**)

………………………………………….………………………………….

8. collapse /table /will /if /stand /you /it /on /The . (Rearrange these words in correct order)

………………………………………….………………………………….

**PRACTICE TEST 5**

**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (6 MARKS)**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words:**

**Question 1**: A. teacher B. eating C. beat D. breakfast**Question 2**: A. school B. chance C. children D. watching **Question 3**: A. enjoy B. voice C. boy D. going**Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:**

**Question 4**: It ……………me 15 minutes to get to school every morning

A. has taken B. takes C. took D. take

**Question 5**: My father didn’t……………coffee for breakfast.

A. used to have B. use be having C. use to have D. use to having

**Question 6**: It rained yesterday after it…………..dry for months.

A. had been B. has been C. was D. was being

**Question 7**: The opposite of passive is………………….

A. typical B. tragic C. professional D. active **Question 8**: After harvesting the…….., the farmers plough their land to prepare for another one. A. frogs B. crop C. fields D. farms **Question 9**: That desk………………several times this year.

A. has repaired B. is repaired C. has been repaired D. repaired

**Question 10**: He wanted to get to the top of before 10. He’s very……………..

A. industrial B. ambitious C. intelligent D. tall

**Question 11**: How long have you known them? & ………………..

A. For 5 years B. At 5 years C. In 5 years D. Since 5 years

**Question 12**: Did you get good marks in the first **semester** tests?

A. term B. year C. class D. season

**Question 13**: ………………do you often go to school? &At 6:30 every morning.

A. Who B. With whom C. How D. What time

**Question 14**: This semester in geography we have studied rock………………

A. informations B. formations C. informal D. formal

**Question 15**: …………….is a system connecting millions of computer worldwide.

A. The media B. The phone C. The television D. The internet

**Read the passage and choose one correct answer for each question:**

Alfred Nobel was born on October 21, 1833 in Sweden. His important invention was dynamite&a powerful explosive .This dynamite business made him a very rich man.

One day, Alfred Nobel read about his death in the newspaper. In fact, it was his brother’s death. The reporter called him a salesman of the death. “the dynamite king”. Nobel was very upset. He had invented dynamite to save lives&lives that were lost because other explosives were

dangerous to use. He hated violence and war. And he didn’t like the world to think of him as a man of war.

He thought of the best way for people to use his fortune for years. Finally he knew what to do with his fortune. Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prize, an annual award to honor leaders of science, literature, world peace. Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896. He was unmarried and had no children.

**Question 16**: The main idea of the passage is about…………….

A. Alfred Nobel’s life B. His prize

C. His invention D. His brother’s death

**Question 17**: Alfred Nobel invented dynamite……………

A. To save people’s lives B. To be the “dynamite king” C. To war D. To make money

**Question 18:** The newspaper called him a salesman of death when……………

A. He invented dynamite B. He died

C. He became a rich man D. His brother died

**Question 19:** Alfred Nobel died at the age of ………….

A. Sixty B. Sixty&three C. Ninety&six D. Thirty&three

**Question 20:** The Nobel prize is awarded to leaders of science, literature and world peace……..

A. Every four years B. Every two years C. Every year D. Every month

**Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting:**

**Question 21:** I enjoyto playfootball in the afternoon.

A B C D

**Question 22:** The driver whichwas driving the car was badlyinjured.

A B C D

**Choose the word that has stress pattern different from that the other words:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 23:** A. reason | B. forest | C. resort | D. mountain |
| **Question 24:** A. calculation | B. university | C. difficult | D. mathematics |

**B. WRITING: (4 MARKS)**

**Question 1.** each other / We / last / known / since /have / summer. (Arrange the following words to make the complete sentence)

……………………………………………………………………………………………… **Question 2.** He usually (watch) ………………….. TV in his free time.

(Give the correct form of the verb in bracket)

**Question 3.** After I (finish)…………………….my homework, I watched television. (Give the correct form of the verb in bracket)

**Question 4.** She said, "I am writing a test tomorrow." (**Report the sentence above**)

She said …………………………..………………………………………………………. **Question 5.** I’ll bring her another one if she (not like)………………..

(Give the correct form of the verb in bracket)

**Question 6.** is / flying / at 11:00 / morning / tomorrow / My father / to / Hanoi. (Arrange the following words to make the complete sentence)

……………………………………………………………………………………………… **Question 7.** She (go) ………….…….. to school with her friend by bicycle yesterday. (Give the correct form of the verb in bracket)

**Question 8.** Her father said, “I don’t know how to do with this work”. (**Report the sentence above**)

His father said…………………………………………..…………………………………

**INRREGULAR VERBS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **V** | | **VpI** | **VpII** | | **Meaning** | **V** | **VpI** | | **VpII** | | **Meaning** |
| cost | | cost | cost | | ***trị giá*** | shake | shook | | shaken | | ***lắc*** |
| cut | | cut | cut | | ***cắt*** | take | took | | taken | | ***cầm, nắm*** |
| fit | | fit | fit | | ***vừa vặn*** | sleep | slept | | slept | | ***ngủ*** |
| hit | | hit | hit | | ***đụng*** | sweep | swept | | swept | | ***quét*** |
| hurt | | hurt | hurt | | ***làm đau*** | keep | kept | | kept | | ***giữ*** |
| lit | | lit | lit | | ***Thắp (đèn)*** | leave | left | | left | | ***rời khỏi*** |
| let | | let | let | | ***để cho*** | awake | awoke | | awoken | | ***thức dậy*** |
| put | | put | put | | ***đặt, để*** | break | broke | | broken | | ***làm vỡ*** |
| read | | read | read | | ***đọc*** | freeze | froze | | frozen | | ***đông lạnh*** |
| shut | | shut | shut | | ***đóng lại*** | speak | spoke | | spoken | | ***nói*** |
| begin | | began | begun | | ***bắt đầu*** | wake | woke | | woken | | ***đánh thức*** |
| drink | | drank | drunk | | ***uống*** | beat | beat | | beaten | | ***đánh đập*** |
| ring | | rang | rung | | ***reo, rung*** | bite | bit | | bitten | | ***cắn*** |
| run | | ran | run | | ***chạy*** | choose | chose | | chosen | | ***chọn lựa*** |
| sing | | sang | sung | | ***hát*** | do | did | | done | | ***làm*** |
| swim | | swam | swum | | ***bơi, lội*** | eat | ate | | eaten | | ***ăn*** |
| hang | | hung | hung | | ***treo*** | fall | fell | | fallen | | ***té xuống*** |
| find | | found | found | | ***tìm thấy*** | forget | forgot | | forgot(ten) | | ***quên*** |
| spend | | spent | spent | | ***tiêu xài*** | forgive | forgave | | forgiven | | ***tha thứ*** |
| smell\* | | smelt | smelt | | ***ngửi*** | get | got | | got(ten) | | ***đạt được*** |
| build | | built | built | | ***xây dựng*** | give | gave | | given | | ***cho*** |
| send | | sent | sent | | ***gửi đi*** | sit | sat | | sat | | ***ngồi*** |
| lend | | lent | lent | | ***cho mượn*** | dream\* | dreamt | | dreamt | | ***mơ*** |
| spell | | spelt | spelt | | ***đánh vần*** | have | had | | had | | ***có; dùng*** |
| meet | met | | met | ***gặp*** | | hear | | heard | | heard | ***nghe*** |
| bleed | bled | | bled | ***chảy máu*** | | hold | | held | | held | ***tổ chức*** |
| see | saw | | seen | ***xem, nhìn*** | | learn\* | | learnt | | learnt | ***học*** |
| feed | fed | | fed | ***cho ăn*** | | lose | | lost | | lost | ***đánh mất*** |
| lead | led | | led | ***dẫn dắt*** | | make | | made | | made | ***làm*** |
| speed | sped | | sped | ***tăng tốc*** | | mean | | meant | | meant | ***nghĩa là*** |
| bring | brought | | brought | ***mang*** | | mishear | | misheard | | misheard | ***nghe nhầm*** |
| buy | bought | | bought | ***mua*** | | shoot | | shot | | shot | ***bắn*** |
| catch | caught | | caught | ***bắt được*** | | stand | | stood | | stood | ***đứng*** |
| fight | fought | | fought | ***đánh nhau*** | | understand | | understood | | understood | ***hiểu*** |
| teach | taught | | taught | ***dạy*** | | sell | | sold | | sold | ***bán*** |
| think | thought | | thought | ***suy nghĩ*** | | tell | | told | | told | ***bảo, kể*** |
| arise | arose | | arisen | ***xuất hiện*** | | bear | | bore | | born | ***sinh ra*** |
| drive | drove | | driven | ***lái xe*** | | tear | | tore | | torn | ***xé rách*** |
| ride | rode | | ridden | ***cưỡi*** | | wear | | wore | | worn | ***mặc, đeo*** |
| rise | rose | | risen | ***mọc lên*** | | become | | became | | become | ***trở nên*** |
| write | wrote | | written | ***viết*** | | come | | came | | come | ***đến*** |
| blow | blew | | blown | ***thổi*** | | overcome | | overcame | | overcome | ***vượt qua*** |
| draw | drew | | drawn | ***vẽ*** | | lay | | laid | | laid | ***đặt, để*** |
| fly | flew | | flown | ***bay*** | | pay | | paid | | paid | ***trả tiền*** |
| grow | grew | | grown | ***mọc, trồng*** | | say | | said | | said | ***nói*** |
| know | knew | | known | ***biết*** | | be | | was/ were | | been | ***thì, là, ở*** |
| throw | threw | | thrown | ***ném*** | | go | | went | | gone | ***đi*** |