**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP MÔN TIẾNG ANH KHỐI 10**

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. Reported speech

\* Các thay đổi trong câu gián tiếp.

*1. Thay đổi động từ tường thuật:* Động từ tường thuật của lời nói trực tiếp phải được đổi phù hợp với nghĩa hoặc cấu trúc câu của lời nói gián tiếp

Eg: He said, “Do you like coffee?” 🡪 He asked me if I liked coffee

“If I were you, I’d not buy that coat,” said Mary 🡪 Mary advised me not to buy the coat

Chú ý: SAY TO: không bao giờ được dùng ở lời nói gián tiếp. (phải đổi bằng TELL + (O))

TELL: không bao giờ được dùng ở lời nói trực tiếp.

*2. Thay đổi các ngôi (đại từ, tính từ, đại từ sở hữu):*

VD: Mr Nam said to Hoa, “You take your book out and show it to me”

- Tình huống 1: Một người bạn của Hoa tường thuật với người bạn khác: Mr Nam told Hoa that she took her book out and showed it to him.

- Tình huống 2: Hoa tường thuật với một người bạn khác: Mr Nam told me that I took my book out and showed it to him

- Tình huống 3: Thầy Nam tường thuật với người khác: I told Hoa that she took her book out and showed it to me

*3. Thay đổi thời gian, địa điểm, các từ chỉ định*

*a. Từ chỉ thời gian*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu trực tiếp | Câu gián tiếp |
| - now  - an hour ago  - today  - tonight  - yesterday  - tomorrow  - Yesterday morning/ afternoon  - Tomorrow morning  - the day before yesterday  - the day after tomorrow  - last year  - next month | 🡪 then, at that time, at once, immediately  🡪 an hour before/an hour earlier  🡪 that day  🡪 that night  🡪 the day before/the previous day  🡪 the next day/the following day  🡪 the previous morning/ afternoon  🡪 the next/following morning  🡪 two days before  🡪 (in) two days’ time  🡪 the year before/the previous year  🡪 the month after/the following month |

*b. Từ chỉ nơi chốn, địa điểm:*

HERE 🡪 THERE: Khi chỉ một địa điểm xác định

Eg: “Do you put the pen here?” he said 🡪 He asked me if I put the pen there

HERE🡪 cụm từ thích hợp tùy theo nghĩa:

Eg: She said to me, “You sit *here*” 🡪 She told me to sit *next to* her.

“Come *here*, John,” he said 🡪 He told John to *come over* him.

*c. Các đại từ chỉ định:*

-THIS/ THESE + từ chỉ thời gian 🡪 THAT/THOSE

Eg: “They’re coming this evening,” he said. 🡪 He said (that) they were coming that evening

-THIS/THESE + danh từ 🡪 THE

Eg: “Is this book yours?” said Mary 🡪 Mary asked me if the book was mine

- THIS/THESE: chỉ thị đại từ 🡪 IT/ THEM

Eg: He said, “I like this” 🡪 He said (that) he liked it

Ann said to Tom, “Please take these into my room” 🡪 Ann asked Tom to take them into her room

*4. Thay đổi thì của động từ*

Các trường hợp thay đổi thì:

Khi các động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask…) ở thì quá khứ, động từ trong câu gián tiếp phải lùi về quá khứ một thì so với câu trực tiếp.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CÂU TRỰC TIẾP | CÂU GIÁN TIẾP |
| Simple Present: “I don’t know this man”  Present Continuous: “I’m working for a foreign company”  Present Perfect: “I’ve read a good book”  Present Perfect Continuous: “I have been writing my report”.  Simple Past: “I finished my assignment”  Simple Future: “I will do it later”  Modal Verbs:  “I can work late today”  “I may see her tonight”  “I must/have to go now” | Simple Past: He said he didn’t know that man  Past Continuous: He said he was working for a foreign company  Past Perfect: He said he had read a good book  Past Perfect Continuous: He said he had been writing his report  Past Perfect: He said he had finished his assignment  Future in the past: He said he would do it later.  Past forms of modals:  He said he could work late that day  He said he might see her that night  He said he had to go then |

Các trường hợp không thay đổi thì:

a. Khi động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask…) ở thì hiện tại đơn, tương lai đơn hay hiện tại hoàn thành:

Eg: He says, “I don’t know the answer to your question”

🡪 He says to me that he doesn’t know the answer to my question

They’ll say, “We’ll buy a new house” 🡪 They’ll say (that) they will buy a new house

b. Khi động từ tường thuật (say, tell, ask…) ở thì quá khứ, động từ trong câu gián tiếp không đổi thì trong các trường hợp sau :

*- Tường thuật một sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, định luật khoa học hay vật lý:*

Eg: My teacher said, “Russia is the biggest country in the world”

🡪 My teacher said that Russia is the biggest country in the world

He said, “health is more precious than gold” 🡪 He said (that) health is more precious than gold

*- Được tường thuật ngay sau khi nói hay khi thuật lại sự kiện vẫn không đổi:*

Eg: (In class): A: What did the teacher say?

B: He said (that) he wants us to do our homework

\* Các loại câu gián tiếp

1. Tường thuật câu trần thuật (statements)

- Dùng *say* hoặc *tell* để tường thuật

- Thường bắt đầu bằng: He said that…./ she said to me that…/ they told me that….,

eg: She said, “I’m happy to see you again”

🡪 She said that she was happy to see me again.

She said to me that she was happy to see me again.

She told me that she was happy to see me again.

- Chú ý đổi thì, các đại từ, các từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm…

2. Tường thuật câu hỏi (questions)

*a. Đối với câu hỏi trực tiếp (Wh-question)*

- Thường bắt đầu bằng: He asked (me) …/ He wanted to know…/ She wondered….

Eg: She asked, “What is his job?” 🡪 She asked what his job was.

They asked me, “Where did you have lunch?” 🡪 They asked me where I had lunch.

- Không đặt trợ động từ trước chủ ngữ như trong câu hỏi trực tiếp.

- Không đặt dấu chấm hỏi cuối câu.

- Thay đổi thì , đại từ, các từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm…

*b. Đối với câu hỏi “Yes – No” hoặc câu hỏi lựa chọn “Or”*

- Phải thêm từ “if/whether” để mở đầu câu tường thuật

eg: She asked, “are you a teacher?”

🡪 She asked him if/whether he was a teacher

They asked me, “Do you want to go or stay at home?”

🡪 They asked me if/ whether I wanted to go or stay at home.

- Câu hỏi đuôi được tường thuật giống câu hỏi Yes/No nhưng bỏ phần đuôi phía sau

eg: She asked, “You will stay here, won’t you?” 🡪 She asked me if/whether I would stay there. II.CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1, Conditional sentences: TYPE 1:

a) use: câu điều kiện loại 1 còn được gọi là câu điều kiện có thực ở hiện tại .Điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

b) Form:

If + S + V (hiện tại đơn ) , S + Will (can, may) + V (nguyên mẫu) .

(S + Will (can, may) + V(nguyên mẫu) + If + S + V (hiện tại đơn).

Ex: If it is sunny, I will go fishing.

If she gets up late, she will miss the bus.

*\* Câu điều kiện mệnh lệnh.*

If + S + V1,  V2

       – Dạng câu điều kiện này dùng để nêu một yêu cầu, một mệnh lệnh mà người nói muốn người nghe thực hiện nếu điều kiện được nêu xảy ra.

       – Dạng câu mệnh lệnh chỉ có thể dùng với câu điều kiện loại I.

       – Cuối câu ta đặt một dấu chấm than, biểu thị cho thức mệnh lệnh.

       – Khi dùng dạng câu này, mệnh đề điều kiện vẫn giữ nguyên, riêng mệnh đề chính sẽ được chuyển thành mệnh đề mệnh lệnh bằng cách sử dụng nguyên động từ và khuyết đi chủ ngữ.

Ex: If you meet him, tell him to write to me!

Ex: Don’t go outside the harbor if the wind is strong.

2/ Conditional sentences :TYPE 2:

use : câu điều kiện loại 2 dùng để diễn tả một hành động không có thật ở hiện tại.

Form :

If + S + V(quá khứ đơn ), S +Would (could , might ..) + V( nguyên mẫu).

( S + Would ( could , might) + V( nguyên mẫu ) + If +S +V (quá khứ đơn)) .

Note : Động từ trong mệnh đề điều kiện nếu là động từ tobe thì ta dùng were cho tất cả các chủ ngữ.

Ex. If I were you, I would go abroad.

If I knew his address, I would give it to you.

3/ Conditional sentences : Type 3.

a/ use: Diễn tả hành động không có thật ở quá khứ.

b/ Form :

If +S +had +V(PII), S + Would (could, might ) + have + V(PII).

(S + Would (could, might ) + have + V(PII) +IF + S +had +V (PII ).

Ex : If he had studied harder for that test , he would have passed it.

4/ Một số trường hợp câu điều kiện đặc biệt.

CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN KẾT HỢP

Form: If + S + had + P2, S + would have + P2

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

🡪 Trong trường hợp này, mệnh đề If chia động từ ở loại 3, mệnh đề chính chia động từ ở loại 2

**B. BÀI TẬP**

**Choose the correct option**.

1. She asked who I (am/ was) talking to.

2. He asked me why I (didn’t/ don’t) speak Japanese.

3. Johnny asked me where (did she live/ she lived).

4. Kimberly says that her brother (liked/ likes) roast beef.

5. Jennifer asked him what he (wants/ had wanted) to do.

6. Ethan said, “They (had/ have) left the cafeteria when I came”

7. He said that he had visited Singapore (the month before/ a month ago).

8. He said that he (was/ is) going to resign then.

9. She said that she (had/ has) studied there for a long time.

10. He asked why (did he do/ he did) the household chores that day.

**Choose the answer which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words.**

**1.** People should ***keep away from*** the radioactive waste.

A. get along with B. keep in touch with C. put up with D. stay close to

**2.** Several outbreaks of infection have been traced to ***contaminated*** food.

A. clean B. dirty C. polluted D. poisonous

**3.** Eat as many fresh products as possible rather than ***relying*** on tinned and packed foods.

A. learning B. counting C. liberating D. depending

**4.** ***Fresh*** water is very important to life because no one can live without it. Yet it is one of the limited and most endangered natural resources on our planet.

A. Clean B. Drinkable C. Polluted D. Running

**Choose the answer which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words.**

**1.** Some of the waste materials can be ***reworked*** for reuse.

A. redone B. recalled C. renewed D. preserved

2.We are facing ***severe*** environmental pollution despite the fact that many world organizations are working hard to reduce it.

A. heavy B. destructive C. harmful D. serious

**7.** Water pollution is a result of dumping ***pollutants*** such as detergents, pesticides, oil, and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean.

A. substances B. stuffs C. contaminants D. wastes

**8.** WWF was set up in 1961 and had its operations in areas such as the preservation of biological ***diversity***.

A. difference B. abundance C. variety D. plenty

**Choose the underlined words that need correction.**

1. I asked her whether she would prefer to eat out or cooking a meal at home.

A B C D

2. We are going to buy anything to eat because Tommy says he is hungry.

A B C D

3. Jane said to her mother that she was studying physics tomorrow morning.

A B C D

4. Mr. Jackson said, “I had played for my school’s basketball team when I was a student.”

A B C D

5. I wondered if we should take an umbrella as the forecast said that it is going to rain.

A B C D

6. Tim called yesterday and said he needed the report right now.

A B C D

7. Sally called from Miami and said that she was swimming here.

A B C D

8. Rosy said that she will come back there on another project the following year.

A B C D

9. Clarence said he couldn't have repaired the car the next day.

A B C D

10. The teacher asked his students to focus on your topic.

A B C D

Mark the word that differs from the other three in the position…………..

1.A. suggest B. involve C. travel D. sustain

2.A. ecotourism B. deforestation C. contamination D. qualification

Mark the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

3.If you've decided to travel, you can still do a lot to reduce your impact and at least in some respects even \_\_\_\_ a positive difference.

A. do B. make C. take D. tell

4.Ecotourism is a form of sustainable travel that supports the local environment instead of putting more pressure \_\_\_\_ it and exploiting its resources.

A. to B. for C. on D. at

5.If the trip involves walking through the jungle, \_\_\_\_ that walk help nature and locals in any way?

A. do B. does C. could D. would

6.Tourism is changing rapidly as nature, heritage, and recreational destinations become more important, and as conventional tourism is forced to \_\_\_\_ tougher environmental requirements.

A. meet B. impose C. lay D. set.

7. If the local people \_\_\_\_ the necessary skills to participate in the eco-tourism industry or interact with foreign tourists, the government may provide job training and education.

A. lack B. lack in C. lack of D. lack for

8.Infrastructure \_\_\_\_ to maintain attractive tourism destinations inevitably involves energy and resource consumption, putting added pressure on the local ecosystems.

A. require B. requires C. requiring D. required

9.If you …………more carefully ,you wouldn’t have had so many accidents.

A. drive B. drove C. had driven D.driven

10. If I spoke English , my job …………………a lot easier.

A. was B. were C. will be D.would be

11.I will lend them some money If they …………….me .

A. ask B. will ask C. asked D.had asked

12.Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water by turning off tapes when not using.

A. save     B. to save     C. saving     D. saved

13.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lounge for ten minutes.

A. was told waiting     B. was told to wait

C. was telling to be waited     D. was told to be waited

14..\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we conserve natural resources, they will run out very soon.

A. If     B. Unless     C. Whether     D. In case

15..Without plants, most water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off as soon as it falls, taking away valuable soil.

A. would run     B. will run     C. running     D. has run

16.Recycling is a good way of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

A. protecting     B. damaging     C. destroying     D. editing

17. If we had known who he was , we …………….him to speak at our meeting .

A.would have invited B.have invited C.will invite D.would invite

18.The leopard is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the threat of extinction.

A. in     B. on     C. under     D. below

19.If I ………in your place , I would accept Mr Anderson’s invitation .

A.were B.am C.be D.was

20.If I ………….you ,I would help them .

A.am B will be C.were D.had been