

REVISION FOR THE FIRST TERM TEST

A. Grammar.

I. Past simple and past continuous

Past Simple (Quá khứ đơn)	Past Continuous (Quá khứ tiếp diễn)
Công thức (+) S + V _(-ed/ cột 2) (-) S + didn't + V _{nguyên} (?) Did + S + V _{nguyên} ?	Công thức (+) S + was/ were + V _{-ing} (-) S + was/ were + not + V _{-ing} (?) Was/ Were + S + V _{-ing} ?
Cách dùng - Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ. E.g: My mother left this city 2 years ago. - Diễn đạt các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp trong quá khứ E.g: She came home, switched on the computer and checked her e-mails.	Cách dùng - Hành động diễn ra tại thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ E.g: I was watching TV at 9 o'clock last night.
Dấu hiệu -last night/ year/month, yesterday, ago (2 years ago), in + năm trong quá khứ (in 1999)	Dấu hiệu - at this time (last night), at this moment last year, at (8 p.m last night), while,...

Past simple and past continuous with “When” and “While”

Dùng “while” hoặc “when” để chỉ mối liên hệ giữa 2 hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ.	- Hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">S1 + QKTD + when + S2 + QKĐ</div> E.g: I was watching TV when she came home.
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">When + S1 + QKĐ, S2 + QKTD</div> E.g: When she came home, I was watching television.
	- Những hành động xảy ra song song <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">S1 + QKTD + while + S2 + QKTD</div> E.g: She was doing her homework while I was preparing dinner.
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">While + S1 + QKTD, S2 + QKTD</div> E.g: While they were running, we were walking.

II. Present perfect

Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)	
Công thức (+) S + have/ has + V _{3/ed} (-) S + have/ has + not + V _{3/ed}	

(?) Have/ Has + S + V _{3/ed} ?	
Cách dùng - Nhấn mạnh đến kết quả của hành động E.g: I have done my homework. I have read this book three times. - Kết quả mong muốn E.g: I have washed the car. (The car is clean now).	Note: - Sau cấu trúc so sánh hơn nhất ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành. Eg: It is the most interesting book that I have ever read. - Sau cấu trúc: This/It is the first/second... time, phải dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of food.
Dấu hiệu - already, never, ever, yet, just, recently, lately - so far/ up to now/ up to present, in/ over + the past/ last + thời gian - for + khoảng thời gian - since + mốc thời gian Nếu sau "since" là một mệnh đề thì mệnh đề trước since ta chia thì hiện tại hoàn thành còn mệnh đề sau since chia thì quá khứ đơn.	

III. Gerunds and to-infinitives

1. To - infinitive (Động từ nguyên mẫu có "to")

*Verb + to infinitive (Động từ theo sao là to-V)

afford	choose	hope	prepare	want
agree	decide	learn	promise	wish
arrange	expect	manage	refuse	would like
ask	fail	need	seem	would love
help	plan	threaten		

E.g: As it late, I decided to take a taxi home.

All citizens agree to build a water park at the centre of the city.

*Verb + Object + to infinitive (Động từ theo sao là tân ngữ + to-V)

advise	enable	invite	remind	warn
ask	encourage	need	require	wish
allow	forbid	order	teach	would like
beg	force	permit	tell	
expect	help	persuade	want	

E.g: He would like me to come.

The doctor advises me to eat more vegetables.

*Some forms use the infinitive with "to" (Một số dạng dùng động từ nguyên mẫu có "to")

Động từ nguyên mẫu có "to" được dùng để	+ Làm chủ ngữ trong câu E.g: <u>To become</u> a teacher is her dream.
	+ Làm tân ngữ của động từ E.g: It's raining, so she decides <u>to bring</u> an umbrella.
	+ Làm tân ngữ của tính từ E.g: I'm glad <u>to see</u> you here.
	+ Chỉ mục đích: E.g: Is there anything <u>to eat</u> ?
	+ Dùng sau các từ để hỏi "wh-": who, what, when, how... nhưng thường không dùng sau "why" E.g: I don't know what <u>to do</u> .
	+ Đứng sau các từ 'the first': "the second': "the last, "the only". E.g: Nam is the first person in my class <u>to receive</u> the scholarship.

*Other structures (Một số cấu trúc khác)

1.	It takes/took + O + thời gian + to + V-inf (Ai đó mất bao lâu để.) E.g: It took me 2 weeks <u>to find</u> a suitable job.
2.	S + be + adj + to V-inf E.g: It's interesting <u>to play</u> volleyball together.
3.	S + V + too + adj/adv + to + V (quá...để.) E.g: It's too late <u>to say</u> goodbye.
4.	S + V + adj/adv + enough + to + V-inf (đủđể.) E.g: He speaks English well enough <u>to communicate</u> with foreigners.
5.	I + think/ thought/ believe/ find + it + adj + to + V-inf (tôi nghĩ...để.) E.g: I find it difficult <u>to learn</u> to play the piano.

2. Gerunds (Danh động từ)

*Verb + V_ing

admit	delay	keep	quit	understand
advise	deny	mind	recommend	
avoid	discuss	miss	report	
can't help	enjoy	postpone	risk	
consider	finish	practice	suggest	

Danh động từ thường được dùng để	+ Làm chủ ngữ trong câu E.g: <u>Doing</u> exercise regularly is very good for our health.
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	+ Làm tân ngữ đứng sau một số cụm từ: it's (not) worth, it's (no) use/ good, in addition to, can't help, can't bear, can't stand ... E.g: It's worth <u>buying</u> an expensive ticket to this concert.
	+ Đứng sau các cụm động từ (phrasal verbs): give up, put off, keep on, be opposed to, face up, to be against, look forward to, be interested in, be/get used to, see about, care for... E.g: I get used to <u>getting</u> up early.

Lưu ý: Một số động từ đi với 2 trường hợp

stop + V-ing	Dừng làm gì (dừng hẳn) E.g: He stopped <u>smoking</u> three years ago.
stop + to-V	Dừng lại để làm việc gì E.g: He stopped <u>to smoke</u> a cigarette.
forget remember regret } + V-ing	Quên/ nhớ/ hối tiếc đã làm gì (ở quá khứ) - đã xảy ra rồi E.g: She remembers <u>seeing</u> him.
forget remember regret } + to-V	Quên/ nhớ/ tiếc sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại - tương lai) E.g: I regret <u>to inform</u> you that the train was cancelled.
try + V-ing	Thử làm gì E.g: You should try <u>wearing</u> this hat.
try + to-V	Cố gắng làm gì E.g: I try <u>to pass</u> the exam.
prefer + to V + rather than (V)	E.g: I prefer <u>staying</u> at home to going out. I prefer <u>to stay</u> at home rather than go out.
mean + V-ing	Có nghĩa là gì. E.g: This sign means not <u>going</u> into.
mean + to-V	Có ý định làm gì. E.g: He doesn't mean <u>to prevent</u> you from doing that.
need + V-ing	Cần được làm gì (= need to be done) Your hair needs <u>cutting</u> . (= Your hair needs to be cut.)
need + to-V	Cần làm gì E.g: I need <u>to clean</u> the house.
used + to-V	Đã từng/ thường làm gì trong quá khứ (bây giờ không làm nữa) E.g: I used to <u>get</u> up early when I was young.
be/ get used to + V-ing	Quen với việc gì (ở hiện tại) E.g: I'm used to <u>getting</u> up early.

B. Exercises.

Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. homeless B. provide C. donate D. remote
2. A. contact B. equip C. service D. interest
3. A. benefit B. charity C. generous D. volunteer

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

1. A. area B. beach C. peace D. sea
2. A. decided B. listened C. donated D. promoted
3. A. activities B. dishes C. buses D. houses
4. A. rural B. surprise C. successful D. volunteer

Choose the correct answer

1. The Smiths (**aren't painting/ weren't painting**) their house last weekend
2. Tom (**cleaned/ was cleaning**) the living room when Jane arrived
3. While my parents (**were working/ was working**), I was studying at home
4. At 8 o'clock last night, we (**were having/ had**) dinner at a Chinese restaurant
5. Mary (**prepared/ was preparing**) lunch when they came/ was coming
6. This TV programme is very (**interested/ interesting**).
7. We really enjoyed the film. It was very (**entertained/ entertaining**).
8. I worked hard last term, but my exam results were (**disappointed / disappointing**).
9. I cannot wait (**seeing/ to see**) my parents.
10. (**Have/ Having**) some close friends is really cheerful.
11. She suggested (**going/ to go**) to a movie that weekend.
12. He learned (**not to/ to not**) trust anyone after the scam.
13. Ms. Bella needs (**to learn/ learning**) how to cook faster.
14. The editor recommends (**to read/ reading**) this science book.
15. (**Reading/ Read**) English articles helps you learn English effectively.
16. How is it possible (**to finish/ finishing**) the project in that short time?
17. I always enjoy (**chatting/ to chat**) on the internet with my friends.
18. My favourite activity (**is playing/ play**) football with my friends.
19. I don't want (**wasting/ to waste**) time today. I'm too busy.
20. I regret (**wasting/ to waste**) so much time watching TV.
21. My best friend and I (**have known / knew**) each other for over five years.
22. Lan can't go out with you because she (**has not finished/finished**) her homework yet.
23. My close friend loves this writer and he (**has read /read**) all of his books.
24. My uncle (**has not smoked/ smoked**) for two weeks, he is trying to give it up.

Choose the best answer.

1. The train _____ half an hour ago.
A. has been leaving B. left C. has left D. had left
2. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
3. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. had been discovering
4. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
5. I _____ to New York three times this year.
A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
6. John _____ a book when I saw him.
A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
7. Since _____, I have heard nothing from him.
A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
8. When Beth got tired, she stopped -----
A. working B. to work C. work D. works
9. Don't forget ----- the letter I gave you yesterday
A. post B. posting C. posts D. to post
10. Her boss refuses ----- her a raise
A. giving B. to give C. give D. A & B correct
11. She enjoys ----- with many people
A. work B. working C. to work D. works
12. Mary was in a difficult situation, so he agreed ----- her some money
A. to lend B. lend C. lending D. A & C correct
13. They sometimes avoid ----- him
A. meeting B. meet C. to meet D. meets
14. It was a nice day, so we decided ----- for a walk
A. going B. go C. to go D. goes

C. Rewrite these sentences by using the suggested words.

1. David is bored with his job at present.
→ _____ . (boring)
2. This funny film was entertaining my family.
→ _____ . (entertained)
3. My elder brother likes playing video games every Sunday.
→ _____ . (interested)
4. That football match was exciting for me yesterday.
→ _____ . (excited)