Anh Ngữ Mr Vinh
0905.002.374

SÁCH BÀI TẬP
TỔNG HỢP
PHỤC VỤ
ÔN THI ĐH

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Trong quá trình giảng dạy và đồng hành cùng học sinh Việt Nam, tôi nhận thấy rằng các em không chỉ cần kiến thức lý thuyết, mà còn cần thật nhiều cơ hội luyện tập có hệ thống, bám sát thực tế và hướng tới khả năng **sử dụng tiếng Anh một cách chủ động**. Từ mong muốn đó, cuốn **"Sách Bài tập Tổng hợp Phục vụ Ôn thi ĐH"** đã ra đời.

Cuốn sách được biên soạn dựa trên những **chủ điểm ngữ pháp, từ vựng, và kỹ năng thiết yếu** trong chương trình phổ thông và luyện thi. Mỗi phần bài tập đều được thiết kế tỉ mỉ, giúp người học:

- Củng cố kiến thức trọng tâm một cách tự nhiên.
- Phát triển khả năng suy luận, không học máy móc.
- Làm quen với dạng bài thường gặp trong kiểm tra, thi cử, cũng như trong giao tiếp thực tế.

Bên cạnh đó, nội dung sách được cập nhật thường xuyên, kết hợp giữa **tính học thuật và tính thực tiễn**, với ví dụ, đoạn hội thoại, và tình huống quen thuộc trong đời sống. Đây không chỉ là một tài liệu ôn tập, mà còn là **người bạn đồng hành** giúp học sinh rèn luyện tư duy ngôn ngữ, từng bước tiến gần hơn đến việc sử dụng tiếng Anh tự tin, chính xác và sáng tạo.

Tôi hy vọng rằng, cuốn sách này sẽ trở thành **một công cụ hữu ích** cho các em học sinh, giáo viên, và những ai yêu thích tiếng Anh – những người luôn nỗ lực học hỏi mỗi ngày để mở rộng thế giới của mình qua ngôn ngữ.

Chúc các bạn học tập thật hiệu quả và tìm thấy niềm vui trên hành trình chinh phục tiếng Anh!

- *Anh Ngữ Thầy Vinh*

MỤC LỤC

BÀI 1. TỪ LOẠI TRONG TIẾNG VIỆT
VÀ TIẾNG ANH

A. CÂU ĐƠN
I. PHẦN CƠ BẢN MỞ RỘNG

English

1. **Technology** is changing the way we live and work.
2. He **runs** very fast every morning.
3. I am always **proud** of my city.
4. She bought a **new** dress yesterday.
5. The teacher **is** explaining the lesson.
6. I don't like going to school **alone**.
7. We **will** visit our grandparents at the weekend.
8. The **children** are playing in the yard.
9. They live **next to** a big river.
10. He **really** loves his job.

II. PHẦN NÂNG CAO MỞ RỘNG

Tiếng Việt:

1. Những **thành tựu** khoa học hiện đại đã góp phần nâng cao chất lượng cuộc sống.
2. Người dân **đang nỗ lực** giảm thiểu rác thải nhựa trong sinh hoạt hàng ngày.
3. **Bất chấp** những khó khăn ban đầu, dự án vẫn đạt kết quả tốt.
4. **Nếu** chúng ta không hành động ngay, môi trường sẽ bị hủy hoại nghiêm trọng.
5. Chính phủ **đã ban hành** nhiều chính sách để khuyến khích đầu tư xanh.
6. **Trong khi** nền kinh tế tăng trưởng, khoảng cách giàu nghèo vẫn tồn tại.
7. Các doanh nghiệp cần có chiến lược **phát triển bền vững** để thích ứng với thời đại mới.
8. Việc **giáo dục** ý thức bảo vệ môi trường nên được thực hiện từ bậc tiểu học.
9. **Bởi vì** họ tin tưởng lẫn nhau, nhóm đã hoàn thành nhiệm vụ đúng hạn.
10. **Tuy nhiên**, không phải ai cũng sẵn sàng thay đổi thói quen của mình.

English:

1. Modern **scientific achievements** have improved our quality of life.
2. Citizens are **making efforts** to reduce plastic waste in daily life.
3. **Despite** the initial difficulties, the project achieved good results.
4. **If** we don't act now, the environment will be seriously damaged.
5. The government **has issued** many policies to promote green investment.
6. **While** the economy is growing, inequality still exists.
7. Companies must develop **sustainable strategies** to adapt to the new era.

8. **Educating** environmental awareness should start from primary school.
9. **Because** they trusted each other, the team completed the task on time.
10. **However**, not everyone is willing to change their habits.

III.PHẦN THÊM – DÀNH CHO HỌC SINH GIỎI

Tiếng Việt:

1. Dù **mệt mỏi**, cô ấy vẫn tiếp tục làm việc đến khuya.
2. Anh ta hành động **như thể** mình là người lãnh đạo.
3. **Ngoài ra**, dự án còn tạo cơ hội việc làm cho hàng trăm lao động.
4. Họ đến nơi **khi** buổi lễ đã bắt đầu.
5. **Trước khi** rời đi, anh nhớ tắt đèn nhé.

English:

1. Although she was **tired**, she continued working until midnight.
2. He acted **as if** he were the leader.
3. **Moreover**, the project created jobs for hundreds of workers.
4. They arrived **when** the ceremony had already begun.
5. **Before** leaving, please remember to turn off the lights.

B. ĐOẠN VĂN
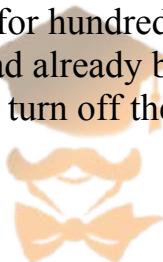
BÀI TẬP 1 – TIẾNG VIỆT (CƠ BẢN)

Mùa xuân là thời điểm **tuyệt vời** để mọi người **tham gia** các hoạt động ngoài trời. Ở công viên, trẻ em **chạy nhảy** khắp nơi, trong khi người lớn **tận hưởng** không khí trong lành. **Bên cạnh** đó, nhiều gia đình **tổ chức** dã ngoại để gắn kết tình thân và tạo nên những kỷ niệm đáng nhớ. Học sinh **đang** tập trung ôn bài cho kỳ thi cuối kỳ, còn các cô giáo thì **chuẩn bị** những bài giảng thật sinh động. Ai cũng cảm thấy **hào hứng** khi được sống trong bầu không khí tươi mới của mùa xuân.

BÀI TẬP 2 – TIẾNG ANH (BASIC LEVEL)

Spring is a wonderful time for people to **join** outdoor activities. In the park, children **run** everywhere, while adults **enjoy** the fresh air. **Besides**, many families **organize** picnics to strengthen their relationships and create unforgettable memories. Students **study** hard to achieve better **results**, and teachers **prepare** lessons with great **enthusiasm**. Everyone feels **happy** and **energetic** during this beautiful season of the year.

BÀI TẬP 3 – TIẾNG VIỆT (TRUNG BÌNH)

Những **thành tựu** khoa học hiện đại đã góp phần nâng cao chất lượng cuộc sống của con người. Người dân **đang nỗ lực** giảm thiểu rác thải nhựa trong sinh hoạt hàng ngày, **bất chấp** những khó khăn ban đầu. **Nếu** chúng ta không hành động ngay, môi trường sẽ bị hủy hoại nghiêm trọng. Chính phủ **đã ban hành** nhiều chính sách để khuyến khích đầu tư xanh và hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp chuyển đổi sang mô hình **bền vững**. **Trong khi** nền kinh tế đang phát triển, ý thức bảo vệ môi trường của cộng đồng cũng dần được nâng cao.

BÀI TẬP 4 – TIẾNG ANH (INTERMEDIATE LEVEL)

Modern **scientific achievements** have improved the quality of human life. Citizens are **making efforts** to reduce plastic waste in their daily activities, **despite** the initial difficulties. **If** we don't act now, the environment will face serious damage. The government **has issued** several policies to promote green investment and encourage **sustainable** development. **While** the economy continues to grow, people's awareness of environmental protection is also gradually increasing.

BÀI TẬP 5 – SONG NGỮ (BILINGUAL – ACADEMIC CONTEXT)

The **development** of technology (**sự phát triển của công nghệ**) has changed the way people **communicate** (**giao tiếp**) and **work** (**làm việc**). Today, we can **instantly** (**ngay lập tức**) send messages across the world, and this **innovation** (**sự đổi mới**) has made life more **convenient** (**tiện lợi**) than ever. **Education** plays an important role in **developing** a country's economy, and governments should **invest** more in **quality** education to ensure future growth. Nhờ vào sự **đầu tư đúng hướng**, con người ngày nay có nhiều cơ hội **học hỏi** và **phát triển** bản thân hơn so với trước đây.

BÀI TẬP 6 – TIẾNG VIỆT (HỌC THUẬT)

Giáo dục đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc **phát triển** kinh tế và xã hội của một quốc gia. Thông qua quá trình **đào tạo** phù hợp, học sinh có thể tích lũy cả **kiến thức** lẫn **kỹ năng** thực hành, giúp họ thích nghi với những thay đổi nhanh chóng của thời đại mới. Chính phủ cần **đầu tư** nhiều hơn vào **chất lượng** giáo dục để đảm bảo sự phát triển bền vững. Nhiều nhà nghiên cứu **cho rằng** việc áp dụng công nghệ trong học tập mang lại hiệu quả cao, đồng thời **khuyến khích** người học **tư duy** độc lập và **sáng tạo** hơn trong quá trình tiếp thu tri thức.

BÀI TẬP 7 – TIẾNG ANH (ADVANCED LEVEL)

The **rapid** growth of cities has led to serious **environmental** problems. People are now trying to **find** more **sustainable** ways of living, and many organizations **encourage** citizens to use **renewable** energy sources. Scientists **believe** that innovation will bring positive **changes** in the future, improving both the **quality** of life and the balance of nature. The **protection** of natural resources is essential for human survival, and everyone must **take** responsibility to preserve the planet for the next generations.

BÀI TẬP 8 – TIẾNG VIỆT (NÂNG CAO)

Sự **phát triển nhanh chóng** của các đô thị đã dẫn đến nhiều vấn đề môi trường nghiêm trọng. Con người ngày nay đang cố gắng **tìm kiếm** những cách sống **bền vững** hơn, nhằm giảm thiểu tác động tiêu cực đến thiên nhiên. Nhiều tổ chức **khuyến khích** người dân sử dụng năng lượng **tái tạo** và **giảm thiểu** lượng khí thải ra môi trường. Các nhà khoa học **tin rằng** đổi mới sẽ mang lại những **thay đổi tích cực** trong tương lai, góp phần xây dựng một thế giới **xanh sạch đẹp** hơn. Việc **bảo vệ** tài nguyên thiên nhiên cần được xem là trách nhiệm chung của toàn xã hội.

BÀI TẬP 9 – HỘI THOẠI TIẾNG ANH (DAILY CONVERSATION)

A: Hey, you look **worried**. What's wrong?
B: I'm just a bit **nervous** about tomorrow's presentation.
A: Don't worry! You **speak** very clearly and your slides are **well-prepared**.
B: Thanks. I just hope everything goes **smoothly**.
A: It will. Just remember to **smile** and **take** a deep breath before you start.

BÀI TẬP 10 – HỘI THOẠI TIẾNG VIỆT (GIAO TIẾP THỰC TẾ)

A: Hôm nay trông bạn có vẻ **mệt** đấy, có chuyện gì không?
B: Ừ, tối qua mình **thức khuya** làm bài nên sáng nay hơi **uể oải**.
A: Bạn nên **nghỉ ngơi** một chút, uống cốc nước **ấm** rồi thư giãn đi.
B: Cảm ơn nhé, lát nữa mình **ngủ** một giấc ngắn cho lại sức.
A: Ừ, nhớ **ăn trưa** đầy đủ nhé, đừng bỏ bữa nữa đó!

BÀI TẬP 11 – TIẾNG ANH

It was a **must** for everyone to arrive on time. The teacher gave us a **clean** start after the break, hoping we would **better** our results. She spoke in a **clear** voice, but the noise outside made it **hard** to focus. Only the **strong** managed to stay calm, while the **late** students waited outside for their turn.

BÀI TẬP 12 – TIẾNG VIỆT (Từ chuyển loại và ẩn nghĩa)

Sự **thật** không phải lúc nào cũng dễ chấp nhận. Có người chọn **im lặng**, có người lại **nói thật** dù biết sẽ bị tổn thương. Cái **đẹp** trong tâm hồn khác với cái **đẹp** bên ngoài, nhưng cả hai đều đáng được trân trọng. Đôi khi, chỉ một ánh **nhìn** thôi cũng đủ khiến ta **hiểu** nhiều điều mà lời nói không thể diễn tả.

BÀI TẬP 13 – TIẾNG ANH (Functional Shifts & Subtle Conversion)

The **present** you gave me was truly unexpected. When you **present** your ideas tomorrow, make sure they're **clear** and well-structured. Many students feel **tired**, but a few remain **awake** even after midnight. The **poor** often suffer the most, but they're also the **kindest** at heart.

BÀI TẬP 14 – TIẾNG VIỆT (Cấu trúc đánh lừa loại từ)

Anh ấy **đứng đầu** lớp về môn Toán, nhưng lại rất **thấp** về chiều cao. Điều **khó** không nằm ở bài tập, mà ở việc **hiểu** được bản chất vấn đề. Cô giáo luôn **khen** những ai có **cố gắng**, vì với cô, nỗ lực là điều đáng quý hơn cả **thành công**. Người **đứng sau** đôi khi lại là người **tiến xa** nhất.

BÀI TẬP 15 – TIẾNG ANH (Contextual Ambiguity – Mơ hồ ngữ cảnh)

They **like** simple things, but simplicity is never **simple** to achieve. He's a **fast** learner, yet he needs to **work fast** to meet deadlines. The **best** part of the movie wasn't the ending, but the **best** performance in the middle. She walked **straight** into the room and gave a **straight** answer, leaving everyone **right** where they stood — confused but impressed.

BÀI TẬP 16 – TIẾNG ANH

The **close** of the day brought silence to the valley. The wind grew **cold**, and the **light** began to fade. She **lighted** a candle and sat **still**, her eyes fixed on the **open** door. It was strange how something so **quiet** could feel so **loud** inside her mind. The **dead** leaves whispered beneath her feet, reminding her that endings are sometimes **new beginnings** in disguise.

BÀI TẬP 17 – TIẾNG VIỆT (Ngữ cảnh báo chí & chuyển nghĩa)

Trong bài phát biểu mới nhất, ông Bộ trưởng khẳng định rằng **mở cửa** kinh tế là điều cần thiết, nhưng phải đi kèm với **kiểm soát** chặt chẽ. Ông cho rằng sự **thật thà** trong quản lý quan trọng không kém hiệu quả. Một số chính sách **mở rộng** được đề xuất, song nhiều ý kiến lại **phản đối** do lo ngại về **tác động** dài hạn. Dù quan điểm khác nhau, tất cả đều đồng thuận rằng **minh bạch** là nền tảng cho sự phát triển bền vững.

BÀI TẬP 18 – TIẾNG ANH

The company promised a **fair** deal for all employees, yet many claimed the offer was **hardly fair**. During the conference, the CEO tried to **sound** confident, but his **sound** reasoning failed to convince investors. The report stated that the market remained **stable**, though **stability** was questioned by experts. After the meeting, stocks fell **close** to their lowest point of the year, but analysts expected a **close** recovery soon after.

8

BÀI 2. CÁCH XÁC ĐỊNH TỪ LOẠI
CHO TỪ ĐA CHỨC NĂNG

HỌC VIÊN CÓ THỂ GHI ĐÁP ÁN LÀ <u>TỪ LOẠI</u> TẠI CUỐI CÂU HOẶC XUNG QUANH CÓ GHI CHÚ ĐỂ ĐỌC.

I. LUYỆN TẬP XÁC ĐỊNH

BÀI TẬP 1

1. They **play** football every Sunday.
2. The school **play** was performed beautifully.
3. Please **open** the door before you leave.
4. The store is **open** on weekends.
5. The **poor** often need support during hard times.
6. That was a **poor** performance from the team.
7. You must **clean** your shoes after the trip.
8. The air in the mountains is so **clean**.
9. He gave me a **look** I couldn't forget.
10. Don't **look** at me like that.

BÀI TẬP 2

1. The **light** from the window was soft and golden.
2. Please **light** the candles on the table.
3. It was a **close** game between two strong teams.
4. Please **close** the window before it rains.
5. He is a **fast** learner but doesn't always **work fast**.
6. The **right** answer isn't always the **right** choice.
7. She spoke in a **clear** voice so everyone could **hear clearly**.
8. The **dead** leaves covered the **ground** completely.
9. It's a **must** to wear a helmet when riding a motorbike.
10. The teacher wanted us to **better** our writing skills.

BÀI TẬP 3

1. The **present** you gave me was thoughtful.
2. She will **present** her ideas tomorrow.
3. I'm always **early**, but he came even **earlier**.
4. The **run** of luck didn't last long.
5. They **run** a small bakery downtown.
6. The **sound** of rain helps me **sleep soundly**.
7. Please don't **sound** so disappointed.
8. He made a **clean** escape from the police.
9. You should **clean** the whiteboard after class.
10. The **drive** to succeed pushed him forward despite the difficulties.

BÀI TẬP 4

1. The **close** of the meeting was delayed.
2. They plan to **close** the store early today.
3. The **poor** suffer most during economic crises.
4. She gave the **best** answer in the test.
5. He always tries to **do his best** in everything.
6. The **present** situation requires quick decisions.
7. It's an honor to **present** this award to you.
8. He's a **hard** worker but sometimes **works hard** without rest.
9. The **blind** need guidance across the street.
10. Don't judge the **quiet** ones; they often think deeply.

BÀI TẬP 5

1. The **walk** to school takes only ten minutes.
2. We **walk** home together every day.
3. The **run** was long but exciting.
4. He loves to **run** in the rain.
5. The **look** on her face said everything.
6. Don't **look** back; keep moving forward.
7. The **drive** took hours, but the scenery was amazing.
8. He has the **drive** to become a great leader.
9. They **drive** carefully in heavy traffic.
10. Her **sound** reasoning convinced the judges.
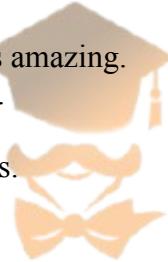
BÀI TẬP 6

1. He gave a **fair** answer to the question.
2. Life isn't always **fair** to everyone.
3. The **light** turned green, and cars started moving.
4. Let's **light** the fire before it gets cold.
5. He gave me a **clear** explanation of the process.
6. She wanted to **clear** her mind before the test.
7. The **open** road stretched far into the horizon.
8. They plan to **open** a new café next month.
9. The **dead** are remembered on special days.
10. She looks **fine**, but she doesn't feel **fine** inside.

BÀI TẬP 7

1. The **change** was unexpected but necessary.
2. We need to **change** our study plan this term.
3. The **show** started late due to technical issues.
4. They will **show** their project tomorrow.
5. He made a **strong** argument during the debate.
6. You must **strongly** believe in your goals.
7. The **play** was full of humor and emotion.
8. The children **play** happily in the garden.

9. The **fight** lasted for hours.
10. They **fight** for what they believe in.

BÀI TẬP 8

1. The **record** shows a steady improvement.
2. We need to **record** all the results carefully.
3. The **increase** in temperature affected the crops.
4. Scientists **increase** the pressure to test the machine.
5. Her **research** focuses on climate change.
6. They plan to **research** new learning methods.
7. The **return** of the hero surprised everyone.
8. We hope to **return** by the end of the month.
9. The **present** was wrapped beautifully in red paper.
10. The **present** time demands quick adaptation.

BÀI TẬP 9

1. They **plan** to expand their business abroad.
2. The government introduced a new **plan** for education.
3. We should **drink** more water every day.
4. Would you like a **drink** before dinner?
5. He gave a **talk** about environmental issues.
6. Let's **talk** about your progress later.
7. The **run** of good weather continues this week.
8. They **run** workshops on sustainable farming.
9. The **drive** home was long but peaceful.
10. He's full of **drive** and ambition.
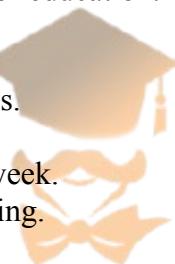
BÀI TẬP 10

1. The **light** in the room was soft and warm.
2. Please **light** the lamp before it gets dark.
3. He spoke in a **low** voice so no one could **hear lowly**.
4. The **right** answer isn't always morally **right**.
5. She's the **best** in the class, but she's also the **best** friend anyone could have.
6. The **open** sea looked endless.
7. We plan to **open** the event with a short speech.
8. It's a **hard** decision, but we have to **work hard** to succeed.
9. The **close** relationship between them surprised everyone.
10. Please **close** the book when you finish reading.

II. MỞ RỘNG

Bài tập 1 – Identify the word class

Xác định từ loại (N = danh từ, V = động từ, Adj = tính từ, Adv = trạng từ) của **từ in đậm** trong mỗi câu.

1. They **play** football every Sunday. → ____

2. The school **play** was performed beautifully. → _____
3. Please **open** the door before you leave. → _____
4. The store is **open** on weekends. → _____
5. The **poor** often need support during hard times. → _____
6. That was a **poor** performance from the team. → _____
7. You must **clean** your shoes after the trip. → _____
8. The air in the mountains is so **clean**. → _____
9. He gave me a **look** I couldn't forget. → _____
10. Don't **look** at me like that. → _____

Bài tập 2 – Choose the correct form

Chọn dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu.

1. The room looks very _____ today. (clean / cleanly)
2. Please _____ the door before you go out. (close / closed)
3. The **right** answer isn't always the _____ decision. (right / rightly)
4. He spoke so _____ that everyone could understand. (clear / clearly)
5. The teacher asked us to _____ our handwriting. (better / well)
6. It's a _____ day, so let's go hiking! (sun / sunny)
7. You must _____ your shoes before entering. (clean / cleaner)
8. I'm not sure if this is the _____ choice. (good / well)
9. The students worked _____ to finish on time. (hard / hardly)
10. This café is _____ even on rainy days. (open / opening)

Bài tập 3 – Transformation

Viết lại câu, dùng cùng từ gốc nhưng khác loại từ.

1. He runs every morning. → He's a fast _____.
2. The children play happily. → The school _____ was excellent.
3. She looks tired. → Her _____ shows she needs rest.
4. The driver drives carefully. → His _____ impressed everyone.
5. The students fight for justice. → The _____ lasted for hours.
6. We plan to open a shop. → The shop is _____ now.
7. He works hard every day. → He is a _____ worker.
8. The show was wonderful. → They will _____ their project tomorrow.
9. He sounds disappointed. → His _____ is full of sadness.
10. The poor need help. → They live in _____ conditions.

Bài tập 4 – Find and correct

Mỗi câu có một lỗi sai liên quan đến từ loại. Gạch chân và sửa lại.

1. She sings very beautiful. → _____
2. Please close the window before it rains. (Correct or Incorrect?) _____
3. I feel happily today. → _____
4. The weather is very heat. → _____
5. He runs fastly. → _____
6. The children play noisy. → _____

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7. She gave me an advice. → _____
8. We must protect the environment clean. → _____
9. They are interest in this topic. → _____
10. He is a success man. → _____

Bài tập 5 – Match meaning & function

Nối cột A và B để xác định **nghĩa và chức năng khác nhau** của cùng một từ. Ví dụ: 1a, 2b, 3c.

A	B
1. light (a)	a. to make something start to burn
2. light (n)	b. not heavy
3. run (v)	c. to move quickly using your legs
4. run (n)	d. a period of success or luck
5. show (v)	e. a performance or event
6. show (n)	f. to display or present
7. close (v)	g. to shut something
8. close (adj)	h. near in distance or relationship
9. drive (v)	i. to operate a vehicle
10. drive (n)	j. determination to achieve something

Bài tập 6 – Gap fill (context clues)

Điền từ đúng dạng hoặc từ loại phù hợp.

1. The _____ between the two friends grew stronger. (close)
2. We should _____ the window before the storm. (close)
3. He is a _____ worker and never gives up. (hard)
4. I always try to work _____ in class. (hard)
5. The _____ on her face told me she was sad. (look)
6. Don't _____ back, just keep going. (look)
7. The _____ was long, but we enjoyed the view. (drive)
8. You must _____ safely on the highway. (drive)
9. The _____ of the meeting was delayed. (close)
10. They _____ the shop early today. (close)

Bài tập 7 – Choose the correct explanation

Đọc câu và chọn **giải thích đúng** về vai trò ngữ pháp của từ in đậm.

1. "The poor often need support."
   a. *poor* = adjective describing "people" (meaning: those who are poor)
   b. *poor* = noun meaning "poverty"
2. "Please light the candles."
   a. *light* = noun meaning "brightness"
   b. *light* = verb meaning "to make burn"
3. "The play was wonderful."
   a. *play* = verb meaning "to act or perform"
   b. *play* = noun meaning "a performance"
4. "He's a fast learner."
   a. *fast* = adjective describing "learner"
   b. *fast* = adverb describing "learns"
5. "They run a small bakery."
   a. *run* = verb meaning "operate/manage"
   b. *run* = noun meaning "a quick movement"

Bài tập 8 – Sentence writing (contrast)

Viết hai câu khác nhau để thể hiện hai cách dùng của cùng một từ (danh từ và động từ).

Ví dụ: light → The light is very bright. / Please light the candle.

1. play → _____ / _____
2. show → _____ / _____
3. run → _____ / _____
4. drive → _____ / _____
5. change → _____ / _____
6. sound → _____ / _____
7. look → _____ / _____
8. fight → _____ / _____
9. present → _____ / _____
10. open → _____ / _____

Bài tập 9 – Mini analysis

Phân tích từ loại trong đoạn ngắn:

It was a close game. The players fought hard and gave their best.
The coach said it was their best performance yet, and he hoped they would play even better next time.

1. *close* là loại từ gì? _____
2. *hard* là loại từ gì? _____
3. *best* trong "gave their best" là loại từ gì? _____
4. *best* trong "their best performance" là loại từ gì? _____
5. *better* là loại từ gì? _____

Bài tập 10 – Short writing challenge

Viết đoạn 6–8 câu trong đó có ít nhất **5 từ đa chức năng**, ví dụ: *light, play, run, close, show, clean, poor, present…*

Yêu cầu:

- Mỗi từ dùng ở 2 loại từ khác nhau.
- Tô đậm (bold) những từ đa chức năng bạn dùng.

Gợi ý mở bài: Yesterday was a busy day. The **show** started early, but the stage wasn't **ready** yet. The students **play** well, and their **play** made everyone laugh…

Bài tập 11 – Grammar context test (chọn vị trí đúng cho từ)

Điền **một trong hai vị trí (A hoặc B)** nơi từ in đậm **đóng vai trò đúng về ngữ pháp.**
(Chọn A hoặc B, hoặc viết lại nếu cần.)

1. a. The **drive** to school took an hour.
   b. They **drive** every morning.
   → Từ "drive" là **noun** ở câu nào? → _____
2. a. Please **close** the window.
   b. The store is **close** to my house.
   → Từ "close" là **adjective** ở câu nào? → _____
3. a. The **run** was long but fun.
   b. They **run** a coffee shop downtown.
   → Từ "run" là **verb** ở câu nào? → _____
4. a. The **show** was amazing.
   b. They will **show** their project next week.
   → Từ "show" là **verb** ở câu nào? → _____
5. a. The **poor** need help.
   b. He felt **poor** after losing his job.
   → Từ "poor" là **adjective** ở câu nào? → _____
6. a. Please **light** the candle.
   b. The **light** from the moon is beautiful.
   → Từ "light" là **noun** ở câu nào? → _____
7. a. I will **present** my ideas tomorrow.
   b. The **present** was wrapped in gold paper.
   → Từ "present" là **verb** ở câu nào? → _____
8. a. The **open** road led us to the mountain.
   b. They will **open** a new shop next month.
   → Từ "open" là **verb** ở câu nào? → _____
9. a. The **right** decision can change your life.
   b. You must always do the **rightly** thing.
   → Câu nào đúng ngữ pháp? → _____
10. a. He is a **hard** worker.
    b. He works **hardly** on weekends.
    → Câu nào sai ngữ pháp? → _____

Bài tập 12 – Conversion challenge (chuyển loại trong cụm)

Chuyển đổi **từ trong ngoặc** thành đúng loại từ để hoàn thành câu.

1. The teacher asked us to (clean) _____ the board.
   → The board must be _____ before the next class.
2. He loves to (run) _____ in the park.
   → The long _____ made him tired.
3. I want to (drive) _____ to Hue this weekend.
   → The long _____ took nearly three hours.
4. They (play) _____ a song for the audience.
   → The school _____ was very successful.
5. You should (close) _____ the door quietly.
   → The store is _____ today.
6. She (present) _____ her project to the class.
   → The _____ was clear and interesting.
7. Please (light) _____ the candles before dinner.
   → The _____ from the candles looked warm and soft.
8. I want to (show) _____ my pictures to my friends.
   → The _____ was full of laughter and applause.
9. The (poor) _____ need more care from society.
   → He feels _____ after losing his job.
10. She always (work) _____ carefully.
    → She is a very hard _____.

Bài tập 13 – Context interpretation (từ loại qua ngữ cảnh mở)

Đọc đoạn sau và xác định **từ loại và ý nghĩa của từ in đậm**.

Yesterday's **show** was a big success. The students **played** beautifully, and their **play** made everyone laugh. After the performance, the audience gave them a long **clap** and many compliments. The teachers were proud of their **present** students, who will **present** again next week. Everyone worked **hard**, and it truly was a **hard** day to forget.

Câu hỏi:
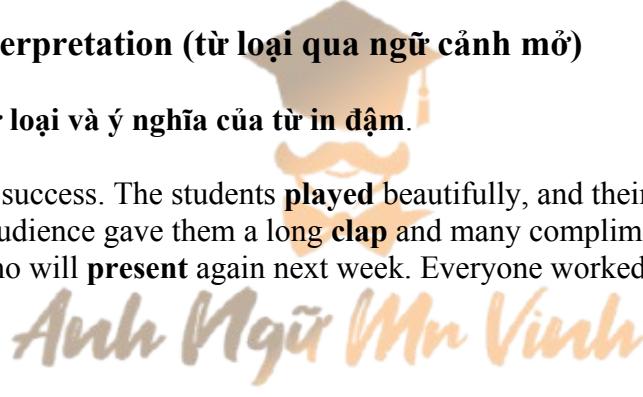
1. *show* → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____
2. *played* → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____
3. *play* → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____
4. *present* (thứ nhất) → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____
5. *present* (thứ hai) → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____
6. *hard* (thứ nhất) → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____
7. *hard* (thứ hai) → loại từ: _____ | nghĩa: _____

BÀI 3. WORD FORMATION
CHUYỂN ĐỔI TỪ LOẠI

DẠNG 1: CHUYỂN ĐỔI TỪ LOẠI – FORMING NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS

Bài tập 1 – Basic Level

1. She always tries to (help) _____ her classmates when they are in trouble.
2. His (decide) _____ to study abroad surprised everyone.
3. We need a (strong) _____ leader to guide the team.
4. The teacher spoke (clear) _____ so that everyone could understand.
5. They made an (improve) _____ in their English skills.
6. Please be (care) _____ when crossing the street.
7. He (success) _____ finished the marathon.
8. My brother is a very (create) _____ person.
9. We should (beauty) _____ our school garden this weekend.
10. There is no (possible) _____ of finishing this work today.

Bài tập 2 – Intermediate Level

1. The government took serious (act) _____ to reduce pollution.
2. Students should develop their (confident) _____ in public speaking.
3. They are planning to (broad) _____ the road to reduce traffic jams.
4. The movie was so (bore) _____ that I fell asleep halfway.
5. She greeted us (polite) _____ when we arrived.
6. The company expects higher (produce) _____ this quarter.
7. He plays football very (skill) _____.
8. The project needs more (invest) _____ to continue.
9. My teacher told us to (simple) _____ our presentation.
10. They admired her (patient) _____ in dealing with children.

Bài tập 3 – Upper-Intermediate Level

1. He showed great (responsible) _____ during the group project.
2. Their friendship grew (strong) _____ after many years.
3. The new rule caused a lot of (confuse) _____ among the students.
4. The company must (modern) _____ its production system.
5. The view from the mountain is truly (impress) _____.
6. We have to (class) _____ the data before analyzing it.
7. The manager spoke with great (determine) _____ about the future plan.
8. The advertisement was very (effect) _____ in attracting customers.
9. The workers are trying to (short) _____ the delivery time.
10. Environmental (protect) _____ should be a top priority.

Bài tập 4 – Advanced Level (Word Family Variation)

1. The (apply) _____ process for this scholarship is highly competitive.

2. He answered the question (accurate) _____ and impressed the teacher.
3. They hope to (strength) _____ cooperation between the two countries.
4. The scientist's (discover) _____ changed modern medicine.
5. She gave an (inspire) _____ speech about education.
6. Many people believe that (happy) _____ is more valuable than money.
7. The new policy will (wide) _____ opportunities for young workers.
8. Please write your (sign) _____ at the bottom of the page.
9. It's important to (organize) _____ your thoughts before writing.
10. His (decide) _____ showed great leadership and confidence.

11. The company's rapid (expand) _____ shocked the market.
12. This software helps users (secure) _____ their data easily.
13. The workers need more (motivate) _____ to improve productivity.
14. The course aims to (broad) _____ students' global understanding.
15. Her (accurate) _____ in translation impressed the judges.
16. The factory must (safe) _____ working conditions for employees.
17. The manager spoke with (confident) _____ during the meeting.
18. They made an (arrange) _____ to meet next week.
19. You must (deep) _____ your knowledge of grammar.
20. The presentation was both (inform) _____ and interesting.

Bài tập 5 – Word Form Traps
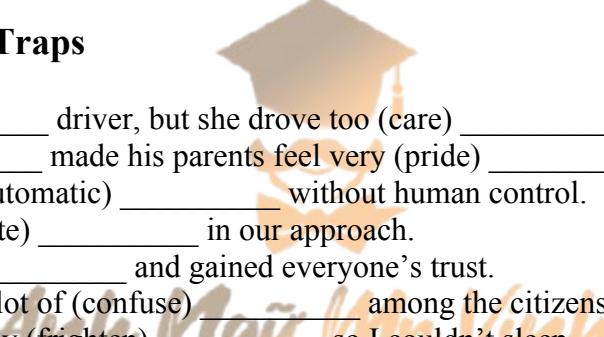
1. She's a (care) _____ driver, but she drove too (care) _____ yesterday.
2. His (success) _____ made his parents feel very (pride) _____.
3. The machine works (automatic) _____ without human control.
4. We need more (innovate) _____ in our approach.
5. They acted (honest) _____ and gained everyone's trust.
6. The new law caused a lot of (confuse) _____ among the citizens.
7. That film was extremely (frighten) _____, so I couldn't sleep.
8. The (frighten) _____ child hid behind his mother.
9. He behaved very (rude) _____ toward the staff.
10. Her (appear) _____ at the event surprised the audience.

11. The (economy) _____ of this country depends on tourism.
12. We must find an (economy) _____ way to travel since the distance we need to cover is vast.
13. He solved the problem so (logic) _____ that it became worse.
14. Her (logic) _____ depressed everyone in the room since they had little time to escape.
15. The manager acted very (profession) _____, he got bad reviews on the company's website.
16. He is a (profession) _____ basketball player and he has proven it to everyone.
17. The weather changed (drama) _____ last night, it went from being sunny to heavily stormy.
18. It was a very (drama) _____ story, the plot was easily expected.
19. The (industry) _____ revolutions have changed the world forever.
20. Many factories are now (industry) _____ advanced.

Bài tập 6 – Academic Level

1. The teacher encouraged students to show more (create) _____.
2. The government made a serious (commit) _____ to reduce poverty.
3. We must (analyze) _____ the results carefully before drawing conclusions.

4. Their (analyze) _____ revealed several important patterns.
5. The company is seeking (expand) _____ into foreign markets.
6. It's important to (prior) _____ tasks before starting work.
7. Their (employ) _____ rate has increased significantly.
8. The new plan focuses on (develop) _____ human resources.
9. Scientists must provide (accurate) _____ data for their reports.
10. The university offers many (scholar) _____ opportunities for students.

11. Many people believe that (educate) _____ is the key to success.
12. The project will (strength) _____ the relationship between local communities.
13. Rapid (urban) _____ has created both jobs and problems.
14. The company's latest (advertise) _____ campaign was highly successful.
15. The manager made a (recommend) _____ to improve safety.
16. They are trying to (equal) _____ access to healthcare for everyone.
17. The policy will promote (inclusive) _____ growth in rural areas.
18. We need to (standard) _____ our system of assessment.
19. The program has shown great (effective) _____ in improving literacy.
20. They aim to (modern) _____ the transport system within five years.

21. The scientist's (observe) _____ led to a new (theory) _____ in physics.
22. The company aims to (diverse) _____ its products to attract more customers.
23. The report highlighted the (relevant) _____ of environmental protection.
24. He worked with great (accurate) _____ throughout the experiment.
25. The film was both (entertain) _____ and (educate) _____.
26. Her (appear) _____ at the ceremony caused a lot of (surprise) _____.
27. We need to (global) _____ our perspective to compete internationally.
28. The (creative) _____ of the students impressed the judges.
29. It's important to (critique) _____ your own ideas objectively.
30. The (sustain) _____ of the project depends on continuous support.

DẠNG 2: CHỌN ĐÚNG DẠNG TỪ (WORD FORM CHOICE)

1. This job requires a lot of (responsible / responsibility / responsibly).
2. The movie was so (bore / boring / bored) that half the audience left early.
3. We need to (strength / strong / strengthen) our communication skills.
4. The manager spoke (confident / confidence / confidently) during the meeting.
5. There has been a huge (develop / development / developing) in technology lately.
6. She is a very (create / creative / creation) person.
7. Please act (care / careful / carefully) when handling chemicals.
8. His (decide / decision / decisive) changed the company's future.
9. The lecture was highly (inform / informative / information).
10. He failed the test because of his (lazy / lazily / laziness).

DẠNG 3: CHUYỂN LOẠI TRỰC TIẾP (TRANSFORM THE WORD)

Chuyển các từ sau sang **dạng từ khác loại** theo yêu cầu trong ngoặc.

1. success → (verb) _____
2. decide → (noun) _____
3. education → (adjective) _____
7. global → (verb) _____
8. decisive → (noun) _____
9. people → (adjective) _____

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4. strong → (verb) _____
5. creation → (adverb) _____
6. possible → (noun) _____

10. final → (verb) _____
11. creation → (adverb) _____
12. long → (noun) _____

DẠNG 4: VIẾT LẠI CÂU BẰNG DẠNG KHÁC CỦA TỪ (REWRITE WITH WORD TRANSFORMATION)

1. She speaks clearly. → Her speech is very _____. (CLEAR)
2. The plan failed because they didn't prepare. → The failure was due to a lack of _____. (PREPARE)
3. He's always late because he doesn't organize well. → His _____ causes many problems. (ORGANIZE)
4. This exercise is easy. → The _____ of this exercise surprised everyone. (EASY)
5. She is honest. → I admire her _____. (HONEST)
6. He behaves politely. → I appreciate his _____. (POLITE)
7. She always helps others. → Her _____ is well known. (HELP)
8. He succeeded because he worked hard. → His _____ led him to success. (DETERMINE)
9. This book informs readers. → It is an _____ book. (INFORM)
10. They failed to protect the forest. → The _____ of the forest made everyone worried.(DESTROY)

DẠNG 5: CHỌN DẠNG ĐÚNG THEO NGỮ PHÁP (Context Form Trap)

Mỗi câu có hai hoặc ba dạng của cùng một gốc từ. Chọn đúng theo ngữ pháp.

1. The teacher gave an (explain / explaining / explanation) about the new topic.
2. He's a very (decide / decisive / decision) person; he never hesitates.
3. This restaurant is known for its (beauty / beautiful / beautifully) decoration.
4. The students were asked to (class / classify / classification) the data.
5. His (ignore / ignorant / ignorance) of the rule caused serious trouble.
6. That's a very (impress / impressed / impressive) speech.
7. The new law will (strength / strengthen / strong) our system.
8. The project needs more (finance / financial / financially) support.
9. She (courage / encourage / encouraged) me to try again.
10. He made a (conclude / concluding / conclusion) at the end of the essay.

DẠNG 6: PHÂN BIỆT TỪ CÙNG GỐC (Word Family Discrimination)

Chọn từ phù hợp với ngữ cảnh (các lựa chọn có chung gốc).

1. His ideas are very _____; they inspire many people.
    (a) inspired   (b) inspiring   (c) inspiration
2. The company needs to improve its _____ system.
    (a) manage   (b) manager   (c) management
3. He solved the problem _____ by thinking logically.
    (a) logic   (b) logical   (c) logically
4. I don't have enough _____ to buy a new phone.
    (a) finance   (b) financial   (c) finances
5. Her speech was full of _____, so everyone listened attentively.
    (a) inform   (b) information   (c) informative

6. We were all _____ by his brave actions.
    (a) impressed   (b) impressive   (c) impressing
7. The plan failed due to poor _____.
    (a) organize   (b) organization   (c) organized
8. The manager praised her _____ in handling the problem.
    (a) responsible   (b) responsibility   (c) responsibly
9. Our school is trying to (modern / modernize / modernization) its facilities.
10. His (appear / appearance / appearing) at the meeting surprised everyone.

DẠNG 7: CHUYỂN LOẠI TRONG ĐOẠN VĂN (Word Transformation in Context)

Hoàn thành đoạn văn bằng cách dùng đúng dạng của từ trong ngoặc.

In recent years, many people have become more (AWARE) _____ of the importance of protecting the environment. Governments have introduced new (REGULATE) _____ to limit pollution, while individuals are encouraged to live more (SUSTAIN) _____ lifestyles. Education plays a vital role in raising public (CONSCIOUS) _____ and promoting (RESPONSIBLE) _____ actions toward nature. However, without global (COOPERATE) _____, these efforts may not be (SUCCEED) _____ in the long term.

DẠNG 8: PHÁT HIỆN LỖI CHUYỂN LOẠI (Error Correction – Word Form)

Mỗi câu có một lỗi về dạng từ. Tìm và sửa lại cho đúng.

1. His perform was excellent during the show.
2. We were surprising by the news.
3. The teacher explained the grammar very clear.
4. She spoke with confidence, and her explain was easy to understand.
5. The company wants to strength its online marketing.
6. He acted very rude toward the staff.
7. The new product was a big successful.
8. She always dresses fashion.
9. The government made a decide to increase tax.
10. They worked hardly to complete the project.

11. The children are very excite about the school trip.
12. He made an important decide yesterday.
13. Her voice was soft and beauty when she sang.
14. The manager speaks very polite to all employees.
15. The story was interest enough to keep everyone listen.
16. We need to improvement our pronunciation skills.
17. The new rule will help to reduce pollution effect.
18. The company rewarded its most efficiency workers.
19. He studies hardly, so he always gets good marks.
20. She is very talent and creative in drawing.

BÀI 4. WORD FORMATION
CHUYỂN ĐỔI TỪ LOẠI

DẠNG 1: NHẬN DIỆN THÀNH PHẦN CÂU (IDENTIFY SENTENCE ELEMENTS)

Xác định **S (Subject)**, **V (Verb)**, **O (Object)** trong mỗi câu.
Nếu có **tính từ (Adj)** hoặc **trạng từ (Adv)**, ghi luôn để học sinh nhận diện đầy đủ cấu trúc.

- S = Subject
- V = Verb
- O = Object
- C = Complement (bổ ngữ)
- A = Adverbial (trạng ngữ)

Phần A – Nhận diện cơ bản

1. My father works in a bank. → S: _____ V: _____ O: _____
2. She plays the guitar every weekend. → _____
3. They built a new bridge last year. → _____
4. The children are watching TV. → _____
5. Our teacher gave us some homework. → _____
6. The sun rises in the east. → _____
7. Tom bought his mother a present. → _____
8. We cleaned the classroom carefully. → _____
9. Her little brother broke the window. → _____
10. The students are preparing for the test. → _____
11. The baby cried loudly last night. → _____
12. The wind blew the door open. → _____
13. The manager made the team stronger. → _____
14. My friend called me yesterday. → _____
15. He found the movie boring. → _____
16. Everyone laughed at the funny joke. → _____
17. The rain made the road slippery. → _____
18. His words hurt my feelings deeply. → _____
19. We painted the wall blue. → _____
20. The teacher kept the students quiet. → _____
21. The rain made the street wet. → S: ___ V: ___ O: ___ C: ___
22. She painted the room blue. → ___
23. They elected him class monitor. → ___
24. The teacher found the test easy. → ___
25. The news made everyone happy. → ___
26. The dog ran across the garden. → ___
27. His careless driving caused an accident. → ___
28. He told me the truth yesterday. → ___
29. The doctor examined the patient carefully. → ___
30. The wind blew the leaves away. → ___

Phần B – Trắc nghiệm chọn thành phần

Chọn đáp án đúng cho vai trò của **từ in đậm** trong mỗi câu.

1. **Lisa** is reading a novel.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Object
2. The dog **barked** loudly.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Object
3. The teacher gave the students **homework**.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Object
4. He **drives** very carefully.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Adverb
5. The weather became **cold**.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Adjective
6. The boy kicked the ball **hard**.
   A. Verb   B. Adverb   C. Object
7. **Running** every morning keeps me healthy.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Object
8. The students **were discussing** the lesson.
   A. Subject   B. Verb   C. Adverb
9. The movie was very **interesting**.
   A. Verb   B. Adjective   C. Object
10. She gave me a **gift** on my birthday.
    A. Verb   B. Subject   C. Object

Phần C – Điền vào bảng

Điền loại từ của các từ được gạch chân (S / V / O / Adj / Adv).

Sentence	Word	Function
1. She sings beautifully.	_____	_____
2. The cat chased the mouse.	_____	_____
3. He looked happy after the exam.	_____	_____
4. They study hard every day.	_____	_____
5. The teacher explained the lesson clearly.	_____	_____
6. The old man smiled kindly.	_____	_____
7. The crowd cheered loudly after the goal.	_____	_____
8. He made me angry.	_____	_____
9. My sister plays the piano very well.	_____	_____
10. The dog seems tired after running.	_____	_____

Phần D – Viết lại câu (chuyển đổi cấu trúc và từ loại)

Viết lại các câu sao cho giữ nguyên nghĩa nhưng đổi vị trí hoặc loại từ cho đúng cấu trúc ngữ pháp.

1. He gave a book to his friend. → He gave his friend a _____.
2. She sings beautifully. → She is a _____ singer.
3. Tom is strong. He can lift the box. → Tom has great _____.
4. The lesson was difficult. → It was a _____ lesson.
5. I work carefully. → I am a _____ worker.
6. The story is interesting. → The story makes me _____.
7. She drives dangerously. → She is a _____ driver.
8. He speaks politely. → He is a very _____ man.

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9. The children were noisy. → The children shouted _____.
10. This chair is comfortable. → I can sit _____ on this chair.
11. The teacher spoke clearly. → Her _____ was easy to understand.
12. He acted bravely in the fire. → Everyone praised his _____.
13. The baby slept quietly. → The baby was a very _____ sleeper.
14. The weather is cold. → The _____ of the air makes me shiver.
15. The students learn quickly. → Their _____ helps them progress fast.

DẠNG 2: PHÂN LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ (Classify Clauses)

Viết **I (Independent)** hoặc **D (Dependent)** cho mỗi mệnh đề. Ghi nhớ:

- **Independent Clause (I):** có thể đứng một mình, diễn đạt trọn ý.
- **Dependent Clause (D):** không thể đứng một mình; cần gắn với mệnh đề khác.

Phần A – Nhận biết cơ bản

1. I stayed at home → _____
2. because it was raining → _____
3. when I was a child → _____
4. although she is tired → _____
5. We will go for a walk → _____
6. while they were studying → _____
7. if you work hard → _____
8. you will pass the exam → _____
9. before he leaves → _____
10. She smiled happily → _____
11. I can't go out → _____
12. since it's already dark → _____
13. when the bell rings → _____
14. I will start cooking → _____
15. unless you study harder → _____
16. They decided to stay inside → _____
17. even though I was hungry → _____
18. The cat was sleeping → _____
19. because we arrived late → _____
20. They missed the beginning of the movie → _____

Phần B – Trắc nghiệm phân biệt

Chọn đáp án đúng để phân loại **mệnh đề in đậm**.

1. I will call you **when I arrive home.**
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
2. **Although he is young**, he works very professionally.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
3. **She plays the piano** beautifully.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
4. I didn't go out **because it was raining.**
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
5. **If I have enough money**, I'll buy a new phone.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
6. **Before you go to bed**, brush your teeth.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
7. **He cleaned the kitchen** after dinner.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
8. **While I was studying**, my brother was watching TV.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
9. **I like coffee**, but I don't drink it every day.
   A. Independent   B. Dependent
10. I didn't answer the phone **because I was busy.**
    A. Independent   B. Dependent

Phần C – Ghép mệnh đề

Ghép 1 mệnh đề **độc lập (I)** với 1 mệnh đề **phụ thuộc (D)** để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

	Independent Clause	**Dependent Clause**

1. I went to bed early   a. although it was late

2. She didn't come   b. because I was tired

3. He stayed home   c. when it started raining

4. I'll call you   d. if I finish my homework

5. We played inside   e. since she was busy

6. They were laughing loudly   f. while I was speaking

7. I'll stay at home   g. unless the weather changes

8. He didn't eat anything   h. though he was very hungry

Phần D – Điền từ nối (Subordinating Conjunctions)

Hoàn thành câu bằng **từ nối phù hợp**: *(because, although, when, if, since, before, while, unless, after)*

1. _____ I was hungry, I made some noodles.
2. _____ the bell rang, students left the classroom.
3. She didn't come _____ she was sick.
4. _____ he was tired, he still went to work.
5. Please turn off the lights _____ you leave.
6. _____ I finish my homework, I'll go out with friends.
7. _____ she tried her best, she didn't win the prize.
8. Don't go out _____ it stops raining.
9. _____ I met you, I was very shy.
10. _____ you see him, tell him to call me.

Phần E – Viết lại & mở rộng mệnh đề

Viết lại câu ngắn gọn hoặc nối 2 câu bằng **một từ nối hợp lý**.

1. I was late. I missed the bus. → I missed the bus _____ I was late.
2. She studied hard. She passed the exam. → She passed the exam _____ she studied hard.
3. He was ill. He still went to school. → He went to school _____ he was ill.
4. We will go out. It stops raining. → We will go out _____ it stops raining.
5. They didn't go out. It was raining heavily. → They didn't go out _____ it was raining.
6. I didn't understand. The teacher spoke too fast. → I didn't understand _____ the teacher spoke too fast.
7. He won't succeed. He keeps working lazily. → He won't succeed _____ he keeps working lazily.
8. She was tired. She continued reading. → She continued reading _____ she was tired.
9. We were hungry. There was no food left. → We were hungry _____ there was no food left.
10. The power went out. We were watching TV. → The power went out _____ we were watching TV.

Phần F – Xác định loại mệnh đề trong câu phức

Đọc các câu sau và xác định loại mệnh đề in đậm (Independent / Dependent / Adjective / Noun clause).

1. I believe **that you can do it.** → _____
2. **When the rain stops**, we'll go outside. → _____
3. The book **that you gave me** is interesting. → _____
4. **Because he was late**, he missed the meeting. → _____
5. **If I were you**, I would take the chance. → _____
6. I don't know **what he wants.** → _____
7. **Although the exam was hard**, everyone passed. → _____
8. The movie was better **than I expected.** → _____
9. **Whoever studies hard** will get a prize. → _____
10. He smiled **when she entered the room.** → _____

Phần G – Viết câu mới với hai mệnh đề

Viết 5 câu có **1 mệnh đề độc lập** và **1 mệnh đề phụ thuộc** theo các cặp từ gợi ý dưới đây:
(because, although, when, if, before)

Ví dụ:

• Because it was raining, we stayed inside.
• I'll go home when the class ends.

1. because → _____
2. although → _____
3. when → _____
4. if → _____
5. before → _____
6. after → _____
7. unless → _____
8. while → _____
9. since → _____
10. as soon as → _____
11. even though → _____
12. whenever → _____
13. even if → _____
14. in case → _____
15. until → _____
16. whereas → _____
17. once → _____
18. as long as → _____
19. wherever → _____
20. so that → _____

BÀI 5. TÓM TẮT CÁC THÌ VÀ NGỮ PHÁP BỊ ĐỘNG

DẠNG 1 – HOÀN THÀNH CÂU VỚI DẠNG ĐÚNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ TRONG NGOẶC (BASIC TENSES)

Ôn hiện tại, quá khứ, tương lai – nhận biết dấu hiệu thời gian.

1. She usually _____ (go) to school by bike.
2. I _____ (not/see) him since Monday.
3. The students _____ (be) in the classroom now.
4. My father _____ (work) in Da Nang for ten years.
5. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
6. We _____ (not/finish) our homework yet.
7. The concert _____ (start) at 7 p.m. last night.
8. He _____ (travel) to Hanoi next week.
9. They _____ (watch) TV when the lights went out.
10. It _____ (rain) heavily at the moment.

11. By this time next year, I _____ (graduate).
12. When I came, they _____ (already/have) dinner.
13. If it _____ (not/rain), we'll go camping.
14. She _____ (study) English for five years.
15. This time yesterday, we _____ (swim) in the sea.
16. I wish I _____ (can) speak French.
17. The film _____ (just/start), don't miss it!
18. While she _____ (cook), I was cleaning the floor.
19. I _____ (not/see) this movie before.

20. He often _____ (help) his mother with the dishes.

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE – MIXED TENSES)

1. When I arrived, they _____ dinner.
   A. had   B. have   C. were having   D. has had
2. I _____ English for six years.
   A. learned   B. have learned   C. had learned   D. learn
3. She _____ TV when the phone rang.
   A. was watching   B. watches   C. watched   D. is watching
4. This book _____ by Jane Austen.
   A. is written   B. wrote   C. was written   D. has written
5. If I _____ time, I will visit you.
   A. have   B. had   C. will have   D. have had
6. We _____ each other since we were small.
   A. know   B. have known   C. knew   D. had known
7. By 2030, people _____ on Mars.
   A. live   B. will live   C. will have lived   D. are living
8. She wishes she _____ taller.
   A. is   B. was   C. were   D. will be
9. The match _____ before we arrived.
   A. starts   B. started   C. had started   D. was started
10. I promise I _____ help you tomorrow.
    A. will   B. am going to   C. would   D. have
11. My homework _____ by my sister last night.
    A. did   B. was done   C. does   D. had done
12. When I was a child, I _____ to the park every Sunday.
    A. go   B. went   C. used to go   D. going
13. I _____ coffee every morning.
    A. drink   B. drank   C. was drinking   D. drinks

14. The students _____ in the hall right now.
    A. sit   B. sat   C. are sitting   D. have sat
15. I wish I _____ my parents more often.
    A. visit   B. visited   C. could visit   D. have visited
16. The cake _____ by the time we got there.
    A. eats   B. ate   C. was eaten   D. had been eaten
17. He _____ football when he broke his leg.
    A. plays   B. played   C. was playing   D. is playing
18. The house _____ in 2001.
    A. built   B. is built   C. was built   D. has built
19. If I _____ you, I wouldn't do that.
    A. am   B. were   C. was   D. had been
20. I _____ my phone on the bus yesterday.
    A. lose   B. lost   C. have lost   D. was losing

DẠNG 3 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU Ở THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG (PASSIVE VOICE – SIMPLE FORMS)

1. They clean this room every day.
   → _____
2. The students finished the test on time.
   → _____
3. People speak English all over the world.
   → _____
4. The manager will sign the report tomorrow.
   → _____
5. They are building a new hospital in this area.
   → _____
6. She has written three letters today.
   → _____
7. Someone stole my bike last night.
   → _____
8. They didn't invite him to the meeting.
   → _____
9. My mother is cooking dinner now.
   → _____
10. People will understand your idea soon.
    → _____
11. The police arrested the thief yesterday.
    → _____
12. They have already delivered the package.
    → _____
13. We use computers every day.
    → _____
14. They will open a new branch next month.
    → _____
15. The company is testing the product.
    → _____
16. They are repairing the road now.
    → _____
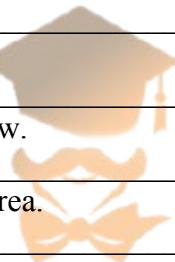
17. Someone has broken the window.
→ _____
18. The students are planting trees.
→ _____
19. They must finish the project this week.
→ _____
20. People consider him a great teacher.
→ _____

DẠNG 4 – CHUYỂN TỪ CHỦ ĐỘNG SANG BỊ ĐỘNG (ADVANCED PASSIVES)

1. People say that he is a genius.
→ He _____
2. They believe that the company will succeed.
→ The company _____
3. Someone told me that you were ill.
→ I _____
4. People think that she works very hard.
→ She _____
5. They report that the building was damaged by the storm.
→ The building _____
6. They say he has moved to France.
→ He _____
7. People expect her to win the competition.
→ She _____
8. They suppose that he is rich.
→ He _____
9. Someone told the police that a man had broken in.
→ The police _____
10. People believe that exercise keeps you healthy.
→ Exercise _____
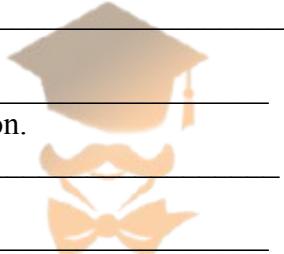
(→ *Đây là dạng: "It is said that…" / "He is said to…"*)

DẠNG 5 – ĐIỀN DẠNG ĐÚNG (TENSE + PASSIVE MIX)

Kết hợp nhận diện thì và thể bị động.

1. The bridge _____ (build) in 1990.
2. A new stadium _____ (construct) next year.
3. The students _____ (teach) by Ms. Lan every morning.
4. Many songs _____ (write) by Trinh Cong Son.
5. The project _____ (complete) by the end of this month.
6. This temple _____ (visit) by thousands of tourists every year.
7. The letter _____ (send) yesterday.
8. All the cakes _____ (eat) before we arrived.
9. The report _____ (not/finish) yet.
10. The homework _____ (check) tomorrow.
11. This story _____ (translate) into several languages.
12. That movie _____ (release) in 2012.

13. The homework _____ (do) by the students last night.
14. The new bridge _____ (build) by 2026.
15. The windows _____ (break) by the storm last night.
16. The meeting _____ (hold) once a month.
17. Many trees _____ (plant) in this park every year.
18. The flowers _____ (water) every morning.
19. The book _____ (publish) last year.
20. The problem _____ (solve) soon.

DẠNG 6 – NHẬN DIỆN THÌ & THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG TRONG CÂU

Đánh dấu ✔ thì của câu và thể (Active / Passive):

Sentence	Tense	Voice
1. The report is written by Mr. Tan.	_____	_____
2. They have cleaned the classroom.	_____	_____
3. The house will be built next year.	_____	_____
4. They are planting trees in the park.	_____	_____
5. The cake was eaten by the children.	_____	_____
6. The film has just been released.	_____	_____
7. The students are being tested.	_____	_____
8. The car is repaired every Sunday.	_____	_____
9. They were playing football at 5 p.m.	_____	_____
10. The office has been decorated beautifully.	_____	_____

DẠNG 7 – PASSIVE WITH TWO OBJECTS (BỊ ĐỘNG VỚI 2 TÂN NGỮ)

Cấu trúc: S + V + O₁ + O₂ → O₁/O₂ + be + V₃ + ...

1. They gave him a book.
   → He _____
   → A book _____
2. The teacher taught us English.
   → _____
3. They sent me an invitation.
   → _____
4. Someone showed her the way.
   → _____
5. My father told me a story.
   → _____

6. The company offered him a new job.
   → _____

7. They promised us a better salary.
   → _____

8. People gave the tourists some maps.
   → _____

9. The waiter brought us the menu.
   → _____

10. They asked me some questions.
    → _____

11. The nurse gave the baby some milk.
    → _____

12. They sent the students new books.
    → _____

13. The company awarded him a prize.
    → _____

14. The guide told the visitors an interesting story.
    → _____

15. The manager offered the staff a day off.
    → _____

16. They showed me their photos.
    → _____

17. The teacher asked the class two questions.
    → _____

18. People gave the children candy.
    → _____

19. My uncle sent me a letter.
    → _____

20. The boss paid us extra money.
    → _____

DẠNG 8 – PASSIVE IN REPORTED SPEECH (BỊ ĐỘNG TRONG CÂU GIÁN TIẾP)

It is said that... / He is believed to...

1. People say that he is a good teacher.
   → _____

2. They believe that the team will win.
   → _____

3. People think that she has left the country.
   → _____

4. They report that the bridge was destroyed.
   → _____

5. People say that he works very hard.
   → _____

6. They expect that prices will rise soon.
   → _____

7. People suppose that she knows five languages.
   → _____

8. They believe that the weather will be better tomorrow.
   → _____

9. People say that he invented this device.
   → _____

10. They think that she is living abroad.
    → _____

11. People believe that he told the truth.
    → _____

12. They claim that the company lost millions.
    → _____

13. It is known that he studied in England.
    → _____

14. People report that the volcano erupted last night.
    → _____

15. It is believed that she can speak Japanese fluently.
    → _____

16. They say that this restaurant serves the best food.
    → _____

17. People think that he was born in 1990.
    → _____

18. It is reported that the fire started in the kitchen.
    → _____

19. People believe that exercise improves health.
    → _____

20. They suppose that she will arrive soon.
    → _____

DẠNG 9 – CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WITH PASSIVE (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN Ở THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG)

1. If the road _____ _____ (repair) soon, accidents will decrease.
2. If the test _____ (not/finish), students will stay longer.
3. If your phone _____ (find), we'll call you.
4. If he _____ _____ (invite), he will come.
5. If these houses _____ _____ (build) in 2026, prices will drop.
6. If she _____ _____ (choose), she will do her best.
7. If the meeting _____ _ _____ (cancel), everyone will go home.
8. If I _____ _____ (offer) a job, I'll accept it.
9. If the documents _____ (send) yesterday, we'll receive them soon.
10. If the book _____ ___ (translate), it will sell well.
11. If the plan _____ _____ (approve), construction will begin.
12. If the package _____ __ (deliver) on time, we'll be happy.
13. If my bike _____ _____ (repair), I could use it again.
14. If he _____ _ (give) another chance, he'd prove himself.
15. If the door _____ _ (lock), nobody can get in.
16. If the project _____ ___ (not/support), it may fail.
17. If the flowers _____ ____ (water), they won't die.
18. If the invitation _____ ___ (send) early, more guests would come.
19. If the movie _____ _____ (release) next month, fans will be excited.
20. If the rules _____ _____ (follow), everything will be fine.

DẠNG 10 – PASSIVE INFINITIVE & GERUND

1. The report needs _____ (complete).
2. This problem must _____ (solve).
3. The windows should _____ (clean) regularly.
4. The documents are ready _____ (send).
5. The car requires _____ (repair).
6. He wants _____ (invite) to the ceremony.
7. I don't like _____ (keep) waiting.
8. The room needs _____ (decorate).
9. The files have to _____ (check) before the meeting.
10. The books are waiting _____ (borrow).
11. The computer stopped _____ (use) yesterday.
12. The song deserves _____ (hear) by everyone.
13. The letter must _____ (post) today.
14. This box is too heavy _____ (carry) alone.
15. The paper is ready _____ (print).
16. The walls require _____ (paint).
17. She hopes _____ (choose) for the scholarship.
18. I hate _____ (treat) unfairly.
19. The problem needs _____ (discuss) soon.
20. The project is expected _____ (finish) by Friday.

DẠNG 11 – TIMELINE CHALLENGE (TENSE LOGIC – HSG)

Chọn đúng thì dựa theo dòng thời gian ngữ cảnh.
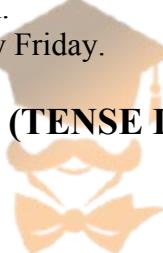
1. When I arrived, they _____ (already/leave).
2. I _____ (study) for two hours when she called.
3. By next year, I _____ (work) here for ten years.
4. When I got home, dinner _____ (already/prepare).
5. The students _____ (finish) their homework before 8 p.m. yesterday.
6. He _____ (drive) to work when the accident happened.
7. They _____ (not/meet) each other since 2018.
8. When she came, I _____ (read) a book.
9. After he _____ (complete) the project, he took a vacation.
10. The film _____ (start) before we arrived.
11. He _____ (live) in Da Nang since 2010.
12. By the time you wake up, I _____ (already/leave).
13. While I _____ (walk) home, it started to rain.
14. I _____ (wait) for him for an hour when he arrived.
15. The teacher _____ (correct) all papers by tomorrow.
16. The bus _____ (just/leave) when we reached the stop.
17. I _____ (work) all day, so I was tired.
18. She _____ (not/eat) anything until now.
19. When I arrived, they _____ (still/talk).
20. By this time tomorrow, we _____ (fly) to Japan.

DẠNG 12 – ERROR CORRECTION (TENSE & VOICE)

Mỗi câu có 1 lỗi sai. Tìm và sửa lại.

1. The car was repair yesterday.
2. The house build last year is very big.
3. The flowers was watered by my mom.
4. If I will have time, I will help you.
5. The report have been finished.
6. The book is write by a famous author.
7. He was being play football when I saw him.
8. The room cleaning every morning.
9. They has lived here since 2015.
10. She don't like coffee.
11. The letter is send two days ago.
12. I didn't saw him yesterday.
13. My house located near the beach.
14. This cake make by my mother.
15. The new road builds next month.
16. They were very tired because they works all day.
17. The movie has release already.
18. He didn't been invited to the party.
19. The students was teach by Mr. Minh.
20. The test will checked tomorrow.

DẠNG 13 – MIXED TRANSFORMATION (TENSE + VOICE)

Viết lại câu đổi cả thì và thể.

1. They clean the room every day. → (past passive) _____
2. She is writing a letter. → (present perfect passive) _____
3. They built the bridge last year. → (future passive) _____
4. He will finish the report tomorrow. → (present passive) _____
5. People speak English here. → (past perfect passive) _____
6. They have eaten all the cakes. → (future perfect passive) _____
7. The students are reading books. → (past continuous passive)

   _____
8. They deliver newspapers every morning. → (present perfect passive)

   _____
9. The company opened a new store. → (future passive) _____
10. She paints her room. → (past passive) _____
11. They will organize a festival next week. → _____
12. The workers repaired the bridge yesterday. → _____
13. They have finished the test. → _____
14. People build new houses every year. → _____
15. They were cleaning the streets at that time. → _____
16. They will publish the results soon. → _____
17. Someone has stolen my wallet. → _____
18. They will announce the winner tonight. → _____
19. The government is building a new school. → _____
20. He has just written a new book. → _____

DẠNG 14 – CONTEXTUAL FILL-IN-THE-BLANK (USE THE RIGHT TENSE/VOICE)

Điền dạng đúng – kết hợp cả thì và thể bị động theo ngữ cảnh đoạn văn.

The Eiffel Tower (1) _____ (build) in 1889. It (2) _____ (design) by Gustave Eiffel. Millions of tourists (3) _____ (visit) it every year. Recently, the tower (4) _____ (repaint) to keep it beautiful. Last year, it (5) _____ (close) for maintenance. By 2026, more lights (6) _____ (install) to make it more impressive.

Da Nang (7) _____ (know) for its beaches. A new metro line (8) _____ (construct) in the city now. When it (9) _____ (complete), it will make travel easier. The system (10) _____ (expect) to open in 2027.

DẠNG 15 – INTEGRATED WRITING TASK (REWRITE A PARAGRAPH IN PASSIVE FORM)

Active version:
People built this school in 1995. They renovated it in 2015 and added a new library last year.
The students clean the classrooms every day. The staff organize events every month.
Next year, the school will build a new science lab.

Rewrite in Passive:
→ _____
→ _____
→ _____
→ _____
→ _____

DẠNG 16 – PHÂN TÍCH, GIẢI THÍCH VÀ VIẾT LẠI CÂU DỰA TRÊN THÌ & BỊ ĐỘNG

(Advanced Analytical & Rewrite Practice – Upper Level / HSG)

Phần A – Xác định cấu trúc ngữ pháp và giải thích ngắn

Ghi rõ:
– Thì của câu (Tense)
– Thể (Voice: Active / Passive)
– Giải thích vì sao dùng thì đó

1. The road is being repaired now.
   → Tense: _____   Voice: _____   Reason: _____
2. The report has been finished.
   → _____
3. The letter was sent yesterday.
   → _____
4. The teacher is correcting the papers.
   → _____
5. The homework will have been done by tomorrow.
   → _____

6. The students are being tested at the moment.
   → _____
7. The house had been painted before we arrived.
   → _____
8. The new policy is expected to improve education.
   → _____
9. The bridge was being built when the storm hit.
   → _____
10. The project has to be completed this week.
   → _____

Phần B – Viết lại câu giữ nghĩa, nhưng đổi thì hoặc thể (có hướng dẫn)

Gợi ý: đổi từ **active → passive**, hoặc **thay thì nhưng vẫn đúng timeline.**

1. They are repairing the roof.
   → The roof _____
2. The workers built the factory last year.
   → The factory _____
3. They have just finished the project.
   → The project _____
4. They were cleaning the street when it rained.
   → The street _____
5. They will open the exhibition tomorrow.
   → The exhibition _____
6. They had completed the test before the bell rang.
   → The test _____
7. They are planting trees along the road.
   → Trees _____
8. Someone has stolen my bike.
   → My bike _____
9. They must finish this assignment tonight.
   → This assignment _____
10. They are discussing the issue now.
   → The issue _____

Phần C – Chuyển đổi toàn bộ câu phức sang bị động đúng logic thời gian

(Đây là dạng **HSG cấp tỉnh** thường ra trong đề viết lại câu – phải nhận diện thì chính và phụ, rồi giữ đúng thứ tự thời gian.)

1. When they had finished the bridge, they opened it to traffic.
   → When _____
2. People believe that he was given a secret mission.
   → He _____
3. After the students had completed the test, the papers were collected.
   → After _____
4. They will announce the results as soon as they check all the papers.
   → The results _____

5. Because people had planted trees, the area became greener.
   → Because _____

6. While they were building the bridge, an accident happened.
   → While _____

7. They said that the president had signed the new law.
   → The president _____

8. After they have repaired the road, they will paint the lines.
   → After _____

9. They are developing a new vaccine to stop the virus.
   → A new vaccine _____

10. Before they built this hospital, patients had to travel far.
    → Before _____

Phần D – Hoàn thành đoạn văn: chuyển toàn bộ sang bị động, đúng thì và logic

Đoạn chủ động:
People built the bridge in 2010. They repaired it again in 2018 because of the flood.
Last year, engineers upgraded its lighting system. Next year, the government will add a pedestrian lane.
Many tourists visit the bridge every day.

Yêu cầu:
Viết lại toàn bộ đoạn trên ở **thể bị động**, đúng **thời và trật tự logic.**

→ _____
→ _____
→ _____
→ _____
→ _____
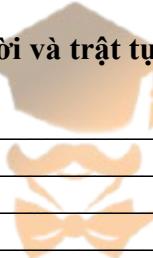
Phần E – Câu phản biện & biến thể (Explain the difference)

Giải thích ngắn (2–3 dòng) sự khác biệt về **ngữ nghĩa và thời gian** giữa 2 câu.

1. The project was finished.   vs   The project has been finished.
   → _____

2. The report is being written.   vs   The report was written.
   → _____

3. The letter is sent.   vs   The letter was sent.
   → _____

4. They have built a new school.   vs   A new school has been built.
   → _____

5. The meeting is held every Monday.   vs   The meeting was held yesterday.
   → _____

BÀI 6. MẠO TỪ (ARTICLE) CƠ BẢN – NÂNG CAO

DẠNG 1 – CHỌN MẠO TỪ ĐÚNG (BASIC CHOICE)

Chọn **a / an / the / Ø (không mạo từ)** cho mỗi câu.

1. I have ___ dog and ___ cat.
2. She is ___ engineer.
3. ___ sun rises in the east.
4. I bought ___ umbrella because it was raining.
5. My father is ___ honest man.
6. He plays ___ guitar very well.
7. We saw ___ interesting film yesterday.
8. Can you pass me ___ salt, please?
9. He wants to be ___ actor in the future.
10. I go to ___ school by bus every day.
11. They live in ___ big house near ___ river.
12. ___ moon looks beautiful tonight.
13. She has ___ idea that might help us.
14. They went to ___ cinema last night.
15. I saw ___ elephant at the zoo.
16. He is studying at ___ university in Hanoi.
17. I need ___ hour to finish this task.
18. He lives in ___ USA.
19. We had ___ dinner at 7 o'clock.
20. I like playing ___ chess with my friends.

DẠNG 2 – ĐIỀN MẠO TỪ THÍCH HỢP (FILL IN THE BLANK)

1. She works as ___ teacher in ___ primary school.
2. ___ Amazon River is one of the longest in ___ world.
3. Can you play ___ piano?
4. My father bought ___ new car yesterday.
5. ___ life is full of surprises.
6. It's ___ best restaurant in town.
7. I want to become ___ artist.
8. He always drinks ___ cup of coffee in the morning.
9. My mother went to ___ supermarket to buy fruit.
10. He is ___ only child in his family.
11. She lives in ___ small village near ___ sea.
12. ___ history is an interesting subject.
13. I need ___ new pair of shoes.
14. ___ Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
15. My sister works in ___ hospital.
16. He is ___ tallest boy in our class.
17. ___ English spoken here is quite different.
18. She has ___ headache.
19. ___ patience is the key to success.
20. I want to travel around ___ world someday.

DẠNG 3 – MẠO TỪ VỚI DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC VÀ DANH TỪ SỐ NHIỀU

1. Water is essential for life. (→ Add or remove article?)
2. ___ sugar in this coffee is too much.
3. I don't like ___ cold weather.
4. We need to buy ___ furniture for the new apartment.
5. ___ information you gave was very useful.
6. He loves ___ music from the 80s.

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7. She bought ___ apples and ___ bread.
8. I have ___ good news for you.
9. Can I have ___ milk, please?
10. ___ rice in this bowl is not enough.
11. She doesn't eat ___ meat.
12. We bought ___ new chairs for the office.
13. They gave us ___ advice before the trip.
14. ___ people here are very friendly.
15. ___ coffee is too hot to drink.
16. He doesn't like ___ modern technology.
17. ___ money in my wallet is gone.
18. ___ air is polluted nowadays.
19. She makes ___ jewelry by hand.
20. I love listening to ___ classical music.

DẠNG 4 – SỬA LỖI MẠO TỪ SAI (ERROR CORRECTION)

1. He is the engineer in a big company.
2. She is a most intelligent student in the class.
3. We went to the Paris last year.
4. I have an homework to do.
5. The English is spoken in many countries.
6. He is an European artist.
7. She visited the Thailand last summer.
8. We stayed at a Hilton Hotel in London.
9. She plays the basketball very well.
10. He has a flu, so he can't go out.
11. The life is not always easy.
12. I need an advice.
13. My mother is the best cook I know.
14. They live near the beach.
15. I saw a sun rise this morning.
16. The happiness is important in life.
17. He is an honest and the kind man.
18. We met the interesting people at the event.
19. She's studying in an university.
20. I don't like the fast foods.

DẠNG 5 – MẠO TỪ VỚI DANH TỪ RIÊNG (PROPER NOUNS & UNIQUE ITEMS)

1. ___ Earth goes around ___ Sun.
2. We visited ___ Louvre Museum and ___ Eiffel Tower.
3. ___ Nile River flows through Egypt.
4. I met ___ Mr. Smith at the meeting.
5. She's working for ___ United Nations.
6. ___ Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
7. We watched a play at ___ Globe Theatre.
8. ___ Mount Fuji is in Japan.
9. Have you ever been to ___ Philippines?
10. ___ Times Square is full of tourists.
11. We took a trip to ___ Himalayas.
12. ___ Red Sea lies between Africa and Asia.
13. ___ White House is in Washington, D.C.
14. He studied at ___ Oxford University.
15. ___ Amazon is in South America.
16. I visited ___ National Museum yesterday.
17. ___ Da Nang is a coastal city in Vietnam.
18. He went to ___ hospital to see his uncle.
19. We walked along ___ Han River.
20. I had lunch at ___ Golden Bridge Café.

DẠNG 6 – PHÂN BIỆT A / AN / THE / Ø QUA NGỮ CẢNH NÂNG CAO

1. I saw ___ man and ___ woman walking down ___ street. ___ man was tall and ___ woman was short.
2. ___ tiger is a dangerous animal.
3. She is ___ teacher who always helps her students.
4. I bought ___ book yesterday. ___ book was very interesting.
5. He is ___ only person who understands this problem.
6. I want to buy ___ car, but ___ car I like is too expensive.
7. She found ___ job in ___ company near her house.

8. ___ children should respect their parents.
9. ___ English spoken in Singapore is quite unique.
10. We saw ___ beautiful island during our trip to ___ Philippines.
11. ___ rich should help ___ poor.
12. ___ happiness is something money can't buy.
13. We met ___ artist whose paintings are famous.
14. ___ pollution is a serious problem nowadays.
15. She is studying to become ___ architect.
16. I need ___ information about your project.
17. ___ police arrested ___ thief last night.
18. He wants to live in ___ countryside.
19. I love listening to ___ jazz music.
20. She dreams of climbing ___ Mount Everest.

DẠNG 7 – ĐIỀN MẠO TỪ ĐÚNG TRONG ĐOẠN VĂN NGỮ CẢNH

Đoạn 1:
Yesterday, I visited ___ National Museum in Hanoi. ___ museum was very crowded. I saw ___ painting by Van Gogh and ___ sculpture from ancient Greece. After that, I had lunch at ___ small restaurant near ___ museum. ___ food was delicious!

Đoạn 2:
___ technology is changing ___ world quickly. ___ people today depend on ___ internet for everything. However, we should spend time enjoying ___ nature, not just looking at ___ screens.

Đoạn 3:
I want to be ___ doctor when I grow up. My father is ___ engineer, and my mother is ___ nurse. They work in ___ same hospital.

DẠNG 8 – TRẮC NGHIỆM PHÂN BIỆT KHÔNG DÙNG MẠO TỪ (ZERO ARTICLE)

1. They go to ___ school every morning.
   A. a   B. an   C. the   D. Ø
2. I never drink ___ coffee in the evening.
   A. a   B. the   C. Ø   D. one
3. She loves listening to ___ music.
   A. a   B. the   C. Ø   D. an
4. We climbed ___ Fansipan Mountain last year.
   A. a   B. the   C. Ø   D. an
5. ___ Love is more powerful than money.
   A. A   B. The   C. Ø   D. An
6. ___ Water is necessary for life.
   A. A   B. An   C. The   D. Ø
7. I love ___ Vietnamese food.
   A. a   B. an   C. the   D. Ø
8. He plays ___ football every Sunday.
   A. a   B. the   C. Ø   D. an
9. She speaks ___ French very well.
   A. a   B. the   C. Ø   D. one
10. ___ Honesty is a good quality.
    A. A   B. An   C. The   D. Ø

DẠNG 9 – GIẢI THÍCH QUY TẮC DÙNG MẠO TỪ (CONCEPT EXPLANATION)

Hoàn thành bảng sau:

Situation	Correct Article	Reason
Talking about something for the first time	___	introducing a new noun
Mentioning it again	___	known information
Before names of oceans, rivers, mountains	___	unique geographical names
Before plural or uncountable nouns (general)	___	generalization
Before professions	___	describe occupation
Before musical instruments	___	fixed expression
Before unique nouns (Sun, Moon, Earth)	___	only one in universe
Before abstract nouns (love, happiness)	___	general idea
Before countries ending in –s or "republic", "kingdom"	___	official country names
Before proper names (John, Mary)	___	specific identity already known

DẠNG 10 – BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP HSG (MULTIPLE ERRORS & LOGIC)

Mỗi câu có thể có **0–2 lỗi** về mạo từ. Tìm và sửa.

1. The life in a city is busier than in the countryside.
2. The Mount Everest is the highest mountain.
3. I have a great news for you.
4. She went to a school where her mother works.
5. He is best player in the team.
6. The happiness is something you can't buy.
7. She has an European passport.
8. I love the classical music, especially Bach.
9. The Da Nang is a beautiful city.
10. He is a most talented artist.
11. I bought a new furniture for my room.
12. The history is my favorite subject.
13. They visited a Great Wall of China.
14. He's an honest and the brave man.
15. She wants to be the engineer someday.
16. A English spoken here is quite easy to understand.
17. They went to cinema last night.
18. The water in this river is polluted.
19. He bought a new car and the car is very expensive.
20. A money can't buy happiness.

BÀI 7. THỨ TỰ SỬ DỤNG TÍNH TỪ

DẠNG 1 – SẮP XẾP TÍNH TỪ THEO ĐÚNG THỨ TỰ (REORDER)
Sắp xếp các tính từ trong ngoặc theo đúng trật tự tự nhiên.

1. a (Japanese / red / new / big) car → _____
2. an (old / beautiful / round) mirror → _____
3. a (metal / small / black) box → _____
4. an (interesting / new / French) movie → _____
5. a (wooden / square / lovely / small) table → _____
6. a (Vietnamese / large / modern) building → _____
7. an (ancient / Greek / marble) statue → _____
8. a (plastic / colorful / little / toy) robot → _____
9. a (red / silk / beautiful / traditional) dress → _____
10. a (green / environmental / clean) park → _____

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN CÂU ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)
Chọn câu có trật tự tính từ đúng.

1. ☐ a red small car
   ☐ a small red car
2. ☐ a French lovely perfume
   ☐ a lovely French perfume
3. ☐ a cotton white T-shirt
   ☐ a white cotton T-shirt
4. ☐ an interesting new book
   ☐ a new interesting book
5. ☐ an old big house
   ☐ a big old house
6. ☐ a Vietnamese delicious soup
   ☐ a delicious Vietnamese soup
7. ☐ a round beautiful mirror
   ☐ a beautiful round mirror
8. ☐ a silver small ring
   ☐ a small silver ring
9. ☐ a black Japanese fast car
   ☐ a fast black Japanese car
10. ☐ an environmental large project
    ☐ a large environmental project

DẠNG 3 – ĐIỀN TÍNH TỪ PHÙ HỢP (FILL IN THE GAPS)
Chọn các tính từ cho sẵn và điền vào đúng vị trí:
(big / interesting / red / Chinese / metal / new / old / round / plastic / blue)

1. It's a _____ car.
2. That's an _____ movie.
3. I have a _____ cup.
4. This is a _____ watch.
5. She wears a _____ dress.

6. They bought a _____ table.
7. It's a _____ chair.
8. I saw an _____ toy.
9. He gave me a _____ pen.
10. She likes _____ earrings.

DẠNG 4 – PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI (ERROR IDENTIFICATION)
Tìm và sửa trật tự sai trong các câu sau.

1. She has a red beautiful dress. → _____
2. It's a metal small box. → _____
3. He bought a Japanese new car. → _____
4. They have a square wooden lovely table. → _____
5. We visited an cultural old museum. → _____
6. She gave me an American red new hat. → _____
7. It's a modern small plastic phone. → _____
8. He saw a big interesting elephant. → _____
9. That's a Vietnamese delicious noodle soup. → _____
10. She lives in a white old beautiful house. → _____

DẠNG 5 – CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN HOÀN CHỈNH (MCQ SENTENCE COMPLETION)
Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành câu.

1. She wore a(n) _____ dress.
   A. red long beautiful
   B. beautiful long red
   C. long red beautiful
2. He drives a _____ car.
   A. small Japanese white
   B. white small Japanese
   C. small white Japanese
3. We saw an _____ building.
   A. old stone European
   B. European old stone
   C. stone old European
4. They have a _____ dog.
   A. brown little
   B. little brown
   C. little brown small
5. I bought a _____ table.
   A. square large wooden
   B. large wooden square
   C. wooden large square
6. That's an _____ movie.
   A. American new interesting
   B. new American interesting
   C. interesting new American
7. It's a _____ bag.
   A. black leather small

B. small black leather

C. leather small black

8. He found a _____ coin.
   A. gold small old
   B. small old gold
   C. old small gold
9. We visited a _____ museum.
   A. national big modern
   B. big modern national
   C. modern national big
10. She likes _____ shoes.
    A. beautiful blue running
    B. blue running beautiful
    C. running beautiful blue

DẠNG 6 – DỊCH ANH - VIỆT (TRANSLATION)
Dịch các cụm danh từ sau sang tiếng Việt.

1. a lovely small white cat → _____
2. an old brown leather bag → _____
3. a round wooden table → _____
4. a delicious Vietnamese noodle soup → _____
5. a large modern hospital → _____
6. a beautiful green environmental park → _____
7. a tiny colorful plastic toy → _____
8. a big ancient Greek temple → _____
9. an elegant black silk dress → _____
10. an interesting new Japanese movie → _____

DẠNG 7 – VIẾT CÂU MỚI (PRODUCTION)
Viết câu sử dụng ít nhất 3 tính từ đúng thứ tự trước danh từ gợi ý.

1. (car) → _____
2. (dress) → _____
3. (table) → _____
4. (house) → _____
5. (dog) → _____
6. (watch) → _____
7. (bag) → _____
8. (flower) → _____
9. (phone) → _____
10. (bike) → _____

DẠNG 8 – CHỌN VỊ TRÍ ĐÚNG (ORDERING QUIZ)
Đặt các tính từ và danh từ theo trật tự hợp lý.

1. interesting / story / short → _____
2. black / cat / small → _____
3. beautiful / Vietnamese / girl → _____
4. new / shoes / running → _____

5. cotton / white / shirt → _____
6. delicious / soup / hot → _____
7. gold / necklace / shiny → _____
8. blue / sky / clear → _____
9. green / environmental / project → _____
10. wooden / old / chair → _____

DẠNG 9 – ĐIỀN LOẠI TÍNH TỪ (CLASSIFYING OR DESCRIPTIVE?)

Xác định mỗi tính từ là Descriptive (D) hay Classifying (C).

1. beautiful → ___
2. national → ___
3. old → ___
4. round → ___
5. economic → ___
6. wooden → ___
7. educational → ___
8. interesting → ___
9. Vietnamese → ___
10. medical → ___

DẠNG 10 – KẾT HỢP TỰ DO (CREATIVE WRITING)

Viết 5 cụm danh từ dài theo mẫu OSASCOMP (Opinion – Size – Age – Shape – Colour – Origin – Material – Purpose – Noun). Càng sáng tạo càng tốt.

Ví dụ: a lovely big old round red Italian leather sofa

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
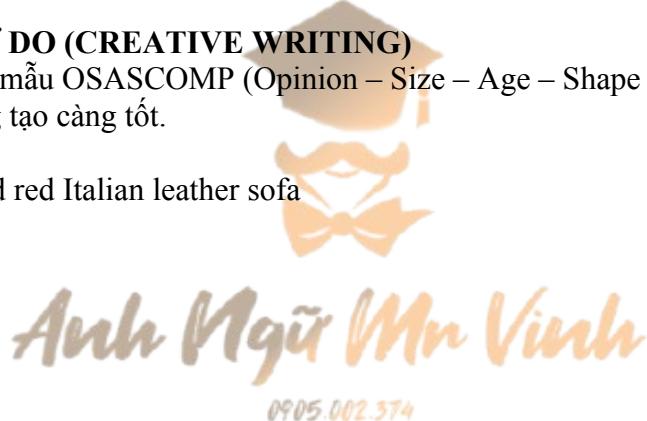
BÀI 8. THỨ TỰ SỬ DỤNG TRẠNG TỪ

DẠNG 1 – SẮP XẾP TRẠNG TỪ THEO THỨ TỰ CHUẨN (REORDER)

Sắp xếp các trạng từ trong ngoặc cho đúng trật tự:
(Manner → Place → Frequency → Time → Purpose)

1. She sings (beautifully / on the stage / every weekend). → _____
2. He studies (in his room / carefully / every evening / to get good marks). → _____
3. They play football (enthusiastically / in the park / every Sunday / for fun). → _____
4. My father goes jogging (in the park / every morning / slowly / to stay healthy). → _____
5. The students work (in groups / seriously / every Friday / to finish the project). → _____
6. We meet (at the library / to study together / sometimes / quietly). → _____
7. She speaks (to the class / every time / clearly / to explain the answer). → _____
8. He practices (on the piano / diligently / daily / to perform at the show). → _____
9. They study (to prepare for the test / hard / at night / regularly). → _____
10. She reads (for pleasure / every day / in bed / silently). → _____

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN CÂU ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Chọn câu có trật tự trạng từ đúng nhất.

1. ☐ She sings beautifully on the stage every night.
   ☐ She sings every night beautifully on the stage.
2. ☐ He works at the office carefully every day.
   ☐ He works carefully at the office every day.
3. ☐ They meet to study together quietly at the library every week.
   ☐ They meet quietly at the library every week to study together.
4. ☐ She runs every morning fast in the park.
   ☐ She runs fast in the park every morning.
5. ☐ We study at night seriously to get good grades.
   ☐ We study seriously at night to get good grades.
6. ☐ He practices on the guitar daily to perform better.
   ☐ He practices daily on the guitar to perform better.
7. ☐ She plays the piano to relax every evening beautifully.
   ☐ She plays the piano beautifully every evening to relax.
8. ☐ My friends work every day in the office efficiently.
   ☐ My friends work efficiently in the office every day.
9. ☐ We watch movies on weekends together happily.
   ☐ We watch movies happily together on weekends.
10. ☐ He exercises to keep fit regularly in the park.
    ☐ He exercises regularly in the park to keep fit.

DẠNG 3 – ĐIỀN TRẠNG TỪ PHÙ HỢP (FILL IN THE GAPS)

Chọn và điền các trạng từ trong ngoặc vào đúng vị trí.
(carefully, quickly, loudly, beautifully, slowly, often, silently, happily, diligently, clearly)

1. She speaks English _____ in front of the class.
2. He walks _____ to avoid waking the baby.
3. They sing _____ on stage every weekend.
4. The teacher explains the lesson _____.
5. He drives _____ because the road is wet.
6. The students study _____ at the library.
7. She answers all questions _____.
8. My cat sleeps _____ in the corner.
9. We go swimming _____ in summer.
10. The children laugh _____ while playing.

DẠNG 4 – PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI (ERROR IDENTIFICATION)

Mỗi câu dưới đây có trạng từ sai vị trí. Gạch chân và viết lại cho đúng.

1. She works every day hard. → _____
2. He studies in his room always. → _____
3. They go for a walk in the park often. → _____
4. We play together usually on weekends. → _____
5. My brother gets up at 6 a.m. always. → _____
6. She finishes quickly her homework. → _____
7. They practice in the classroom seriously every evening. → _____
8. He drives to work carefully always. → _____
9. The children laugh during class loudly. → _____
10. She sings in the choir beautifully every Sunday. → _____

DẠNG 5 – CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN HOÀN CHỈNH (MCQ)

Chọn đáp án có trật tự trạng từ đúng.

1. She spoke _____.
   A. clearly in class every day to explain ideas
   B. every day clearly in class to explain ideas
   C. to explain ideas clearly every day in class
2. He works _____.
   A. in the office to meet deadlines every afternoon effectively
   B. effectively in the office every afternoon to meet deadlines
   C. to meet deadlines effectively every afternoon in the office
3. We study _____.
   A. in the library every evening hard to prepare for exams
   B. hard every evening in the library to prepare for exams
   C. hard in the library every evening to prepare for exams
4. They exercise _____.
   A. in the gym daily to stay healthy seriously

B. seriously in the gym daily to stay healthy

C. to stay healthy in the gym seriously daily

5. She reads books _____.

A. in bed to relax quietly every night

B. quietly in bed every night to relax

C. every night in bed to relax quietly

DẠNG 6 – DỊCH ANH - VIỆT (TRANSLATION)

Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Việt.

1. She sings beautifully on the stage every weekend.
2. He studies carefully in his room every evening to get good marks.
3. They play football enthusiastically in the park every Sunday for fun.
4. My father goes jogging slowly in the park every morning to stay healthy.
5. The students work seriously in groups every Friday to finish the project.
6. We meet quietly at the library sometimes to study together.
7. She speaks clearly to the class every time to explain the answer.
8. He practices diligently on the piano daily to perform at the show.
9. They study hard at night regularly to prepare for the test.
10. She reads silently in bed every day for pleasure.

DẠNG 7 – VIẾT CÂU MỚI (PRODUCTION)

Viết câu theo mẫu với ít nhất 3 trạng từ theo đúng thứ tự (HOW → WHERE → WHEN → WHY).

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
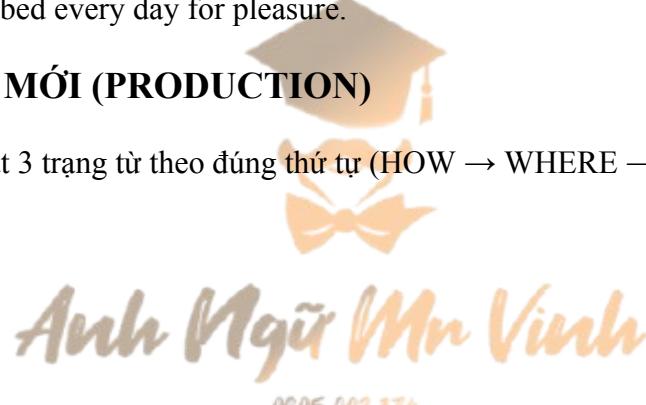
DẠNG 8 – ĐIỀN TỪ ĐÚNG LOẠI (WORD FORM)

Viết lại câu dùng đúng dạng trạng từ của từ gốc cho sẵn.

1. She sings (beautiful) → _____
2. He runs (slow) → _____
3. The teacher explains the lesson (clear) → _____
4. They work (serious) → _____
5. The baby sleeps (quiet) → _____
6. He studies (hard) → _____
7. She dances (graceful) → _____
8. The dog barked (loud) → _____
9. My father drives (careful) → _____
10. The children play (happy) → _____

DẠNG 9 – NHẬN DẠNG LOẠI TRẠNG TỪ (TYPE IDENTIFICATION)

Xác định loại trạng từ (**Manner** / **Place** / **Frequency** / **Time** / **Purpose**).

Trạng từ	Loại
1. beautifully	
2. yesterday	
3. here	
4. quickly	
5. sometimes	
6. to stay healthy	
7. every morning	
8. carefully	
9. in the park	
10. for fun	

DẠNG 10 – SÁNG TẠO CÂU HOÀN CHỈNH (CREATIVE WRITING)

Viết 5 câu sử dụng ít nhất 4 trạng từ theo thứ tự chuẩn (Manner → Place → Frequency → Time → Purpose).
Ví dụ: *She studies hard in the library every day to prepare for exams.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

BÀI 9. CÂU ĐƠN – CÂU GHÉP – CÂU PHỨC

DẠNG 1 – PHÂN LOẠI CÂU (CLASSIFY)

Xác định loại câu (Simple / Compound / Complex).

1. I like reading books. → _____
2. I like reading books, and I often go to the library. → _____
3. I go to the library because I like reading books. → _____
4. She stayed home because it was raining. → _____
5. The sun rises in the east. → _____
6. I wanted to go out, but it was raining. → _____
7. She will call me when she arrives. → _____
8. He studied hard, so he passed the exam. → _____
9. Although it was late, he kept working. → _____
10. They watched TV and played games. → _____

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN CÂU ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Chọn câu thuộc loại được nêu trong đề.
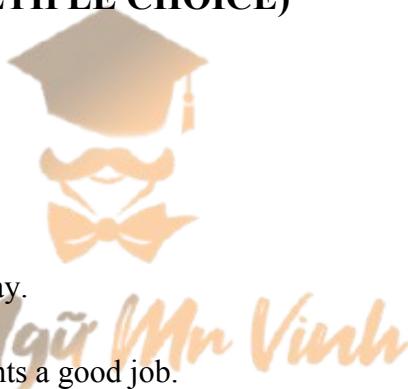
1. Which sentence is **simple**?
   A. I like pizza, but I don't like pasta.
   B. I like pizza.
   C. Because I like pizza, I eat it every day.
2. Which sentence is **compound**?
   A. She studies English because she wants a good job.
   B. She studies English.
   C. She studies English, and she practices speaking every day.
3. Which sentence is **complex**?
   A. I was tired, so I went to bed.
   B. I went to bed because I was tired.
   C. I was tired; I went to bed.
4. Which sentence is **compound**?
   A. I will go out if it doesn't rain.
   B. It was raining, but we still went out.
   C. Because it was raining, we stayed home.
5. Which sentence is **simple**?
   A. I like apples and bananas.
   B. I like apples, but I don't like bananas.
   C. I like apples because they are sweet.

DẠNG 3 – GHÉP CÂU (JOINING SENTENCES)

Ghép hai câu đơn thành câu ghép hoặc câu phức theo yêu cầu.

1. She was tired. She went to bed. (use **so**)
2. He didn't study. He failed the exam. (use **because**)
3. I wanted to buy a new book. I didn't have enough money. (use **but**)
4. We stayed home. It was raining. (use **because**)
5. She is sick. She didn't come to school. (use **so**)
6. I called him. He didn't answer. (use **but**)
7. We watched a movie. Then we went out for dinner. (use **and**)
8. I'll tell you. You arrive. (use **when**)
9. He studies hard. He wants to get good marks. (use **because**)
10. They left early. They wanted to catch the bus. (use **so**)

DẠNG 4 – CHIA CÂU GHÉP (SEPARATE)

Chia các câu ghép hoặc phức dưới đây thành hai câu đơn nếu có thể.

1. I wanted to go out, but it was raining.
2. She didn't come to class because she was sick.
3. He worked hard, and he passed the exam.
4. We stayed home although it was sunny.
5. I like reading books, and I often go to the library.

DẠNG 5 – SỬA LỖI NỐI CÂU (RUN-ON SENTENCE CORRECTION)

Viết lại cho đúng ngữ pháp.
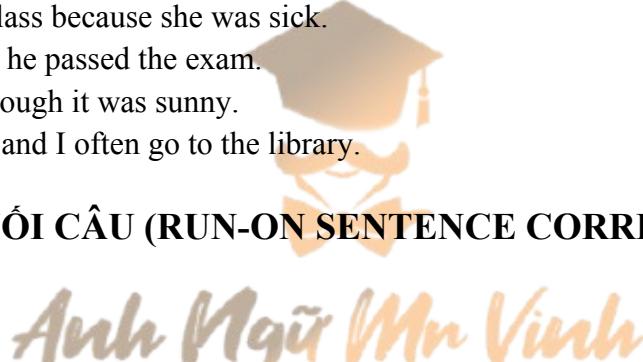
1. He is very smart, he doesn't study hard. → _____
2. I wanted to buy a new book I didn't have enough money. → _____
3. They went to the park, and played, and ate, and they went home they were tired. →
   _____
4. She didn't come to class she was sick. → _____
5. He studied very hard, but he failed he was very disappointed. → _____

DẠNG 6 – HOÀN THÀNH CÂU (FILL IN THE BLANKS)

Điền liên từ thích hợp: **and, but, or, so, because, although, when, if**

1. I wanted to go to the beach, _____ it was raining.
2. She didn't come _____ she was tired.
3. I will go out _____ it doesn't rain.
4. He failed the exam _____ he didn't study.
5. I like English _____ I don't like Math.
6. _____ it was cold, we went out.

7. You can have tea _____ coffee.
8. She called me _____ she arrived home.
9. He was hungry, _____ he ate all the food.
10. _____ you work hard, you will succeed.

DẠNG 7 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT (TRANSLATION)

Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Việt.

1. I like reading books, and I often go to the library.
2. I go to the library because I like reading books.
3. She stayed home because it was raining.
4. He studied hard, so he passed the exam.
5. She didn't come to class because she was sick.
6. I'll tell you when I see her.
7. Although it was late, he continued studying.
8. I wanted to go out, but it was raining.
9. They left early so that they could catch the bus.
10. She will call me when she arrives.

DẠNG 8 – VIẾT CÂU MỚI (PRODUCTION)

Viết 2 câu đơn, 2 câu ghép và 2 câu phức theo gợi ý chủ đề (ví dụ: học tập, sức khỏe, bạn bè, môi trường, thể thao).

1. Câu đơn 1: _____
2. Câu đơn 2: _____
3. Câu ghép 1: _____
4. Câu ghép 2: _____
5. Câu phức 1: _____
6. Câu phức 2: _____

DẠNG 9 – NHẬN DẠNG THÀNH PHẦN CÂU (IDENTIFY CLAUSES)

Đánh dấu **Independent Clause (I)** hoặc **Dependent Clause (D)**.

Câu	Thành phần	Loại
1. Because it was raining		
2. He stayed home		
3. When she arrived		
4. I was tired		

Câu	Thành phần	Loại
5. Although he is young		
6. He works hard		
7. So he can earn money		
8. If it rains		
9. I like English		
10. Because she was sick		

DẠNG 10 – SÁNG TẠO CÂU HOÀN CHỈNH (CREATIVE WRITING)

Viết 5 câu mới, mỗi câu một loại (simple, compound, complex) về chủ đề tự chọn.

1. Simple: _____
2. Compound: _____
3. Complex: _____
4. Compound-Complex: _____
5. Complex (beginning with "Although"): _____
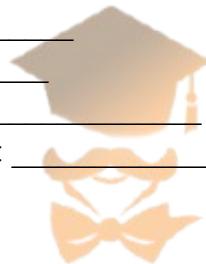
BÀI 10. CỤM DANH TỪ (NOUN PHRASE)

DẠNG 1 – XÁC ĐỊNH THÀNH PHẦN TRONG CỤM DANH TỪ (IDENTIFY COMPONENTS)

Ghi rõ từng phần của cụm danh từ: Determiner, Premodifier, Head Noun, Postmodifier.

1. The beautiful old house near the river
2. My three new books on the shelf
3. A tall boy in the corner
4. Those small houses by the sea
5. The big round table in the kitchen
6. A red car from Japan
7. The student who won the contest
8. The man standing near the door
9. The idea that we can succeed
10. The decision to study abroad

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN CẤU TRÚC ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Chọn cụm danh từ được viết đúng trật tự.

No.	Option A	Option B
1	☐ a red small car	☐ a small red car
2	☐ the student clever	☐ the clever student
3	☐ a house wooden	☐ a wooden house
4	☐ the big old white house	☐ the white old big house
5	☐ a Vietnamese delicious soup	☐ a delicious Vietnamese soup
6	☐ an interesting English new book	☐ an interesting new English book
7	☐ the blue beautiful sky	☐ the beautiful blue sky
8	☐ a school bus	☐ a bus school
9	☐ the tall boy in the corner	☐ the boy tall in the corner
10	☐ a decision to leave early	☐ a to leave early decision

DẠNG 3 – HOÀN THÀNH CỤM DANH TỪ (FILL IN THE GAPS)

Điền từ thích hợp để tạo thành cụm danh từ hoàn chỉnh.

1. a _____ (size) _____ (color) car
2. the _____ (opinion) _____ (age) man
3. a _____ (material) chair in the room
4. the _____ (shape) table near the window
5. an _____ (origin) restaurant downtown
6. a _____ (quantifier) _____ (adjective) idea
7. _____ (possessive) new mobile phone
8. the _____ (noun modifier) teacher meeting

9. a _____ (purpose) bag
10. those _____ (number) _____ (adjective) books on the des

DẠNG 4 – PHÂN LOẠI (CLASSIFY)

Xác định loại từ trong các ví dụ sau:
(D = Determiner, P = Premodifier, H = Head Noun, Post = Postmodifier)

Từ/Cụm	Loại
the	
old	
car	
in the garage	
my	
school	
wooden	
from Japan	
idea	
to study abroad	

DẠNG 5 – GHÉP CỤM ĐÚNG (MATCHING)

Ghép các phần ở cột A và B để tạo thành cụm danh từ hoàn chỉnh.

Cột A	Cột B
1. a beautiful	a. who won the contest
2. the tall student	b. house near the river
3. my new	c. book on the table
4. an interesting	d. phone from Korea
5. the old	e. story about friendship

DẠNG 6 – SỬA LỖI CỤM DANH TỪ (ERROR CORRECTION)

Sửa các cụm danh từ sai trong câu sau.

1. I bought book yesterday. → _____
2. She has red beautiful dress. → _____
3. This car fast red. → _____
4. I saw a teacher English. → _____
5. He lives in house small. → _____
6. I want buy computer new. → _____
7. She gave me a advice. → _____
8. That boy tall is my friend. → _____
9. I need information important. → _____
10. We visited museum science. → _____

DẠNG 7 – XÁC ĐỊNH VAI TRÒ TRONG CÂU (FUNCTION)

Cho biết cụm danh từ đóng vai trò gì trong câu: **Subject, Object, Complement, or Adverbial**.

1. The tall boy in the corner is my brother. → _____
2. I like the small house by the river. → _____
3. He is a good student. → _____
4. I gave my best friend a present. → _____
5. All the old chairs in the living room are broken. → _____
6. They bought a beautiful car. → _____
7. My favorite singer is Taylor Swift. → _____
8. I saw that big dog in the park. → _____
9. The blue sky looks amazing. → _____
10. We went to the restaurant on the hill. → _____

DẠNG 8 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT (TRANSLATION)

Dịch các cụm danh từ sau sang tiếng Việt.

1. The beautiful old house near the river → _____
2. A tall boy in the corner → _____
3. The idea that we can succeed → _____
4. The decision to study abroad → _____
5. My three new books on the shelf → _____
6. The man standing near the door → _____
7. Those small houses by the sea → _____
8. A school bus → _____
9. The girl who won the contest → _____
10. The house on the hill → _____

DẠNG 9 – NHẬN DIỆN LOẠI BỔ NGHĨA SAU DANH TỪ (POSTMODIFIERS)

Xác định loại postmodifier được dùng trong cụm danh từ sau:
(Prep Phrase / Relative Clause / Participle / To-infinitive / Appositive Clause)

1. the house on the hill → _____
2. the girl who won the contest → _____
3. the man standing near the door → _____
4. the book written by my teacher → _____

5. the decision to leave early → _____
6. the idea that we can succeed → _____
7. the boy wearing a hat → _____
8. the building made of glass → _____
9. the plan to save money → _____
10. the fact that she passed → _____

DẠNG 10 – VIẾT CỤM DANH TỪ SÁNG TẠO (CREATIVE PRODUCTION)

Viết 5 cụm danh từ theo mẫu (Determiner + Premodifiers + Head Noun + Postmodifiers).
Ví dụ: *All the beautiful old wooden chairs in the living room.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

DẠNG 11 – RÚT GỌN CỤM DANH TỪ (NOUN PHRASE REDUCTION)

Rút gọn cụm danh từ bằng cách lược bỏ phần trùng lặp hoặc dùng cụm danh từ ngắn gọn hơn.

1. The report which was written by the teacher → _____
2. The man who is standing near the gate → _____
3. The house that was built last year → _____
4. The car which belongs to my father → _____
5. The students who study hard → _____
6. The flowers that are growing in the garden → _____
7. The decision that was made yesterday → _____
8. The people who live next door → _____
9. The story which was told by my grandmother → _____
10. The plan that will be implemented next week → _____

DẠNG 12 – CHUYỂN TỪ CÂU THÀNH CỤM DANH TỪ (CLAUSE → NOUN PHRASE)

Viết lại các câu sau bằng cách chuyển mệnh đề sang cụm danh từ.

1. The fact that she won surprised everyone. → (start with "Her …")
2. I don't like that he is rude. → (start with "His …")
3. The news that he failed shocked us. → (start with "His …")
4. The idea that we can succeed motivates me. → (start with "Our …")
5. The belief that life is short encourages us. → (start with "Their …")
6. The thought that she might leave made him sad. → (start with "Her …")
7. The fact that he is honest impresses me. → (start with "His …")
8. The idea that studying abroad is good attracts many students. → (start with "The …")
9. The reason that she cried was unclear. → (start with "Her …")
10. The hope that they will come gives us joy. → (start with "Their …")

DẠNG 13 – VIẾT LẠI CỤM DANH TỪ (REWRITE)

Viết lại cụm danh từ sao cho ngắn gọn hơn mà vẫn đủ nghĩa.

1. The house of my parents → _____
2. The car of my teacher → _____
3. The color of the sky → _____
4. The name of the school → _____
5. The opinion of the students → _____
6. The decision of the manager → _____
7. The plan of the company → _____
8. The voice of the singer → _____
9. The shoes of the girl → _____
10. The legs of the table → _____

DẠNG 14 – GHÉP CỤM DANH TỪ (COMBINATION PRACTICE)

Ghép các cụm sau thành một cụm danh từ hoàn chỉnh theo trật tự chuẩn.

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
a beautiful	old	temple in Hue
the	round	table in the kitchen
my	three new	books on the shelf
that	interesting	story about friendship
a	small wooden	box under the bed
the	big	house by the river
an	expensive silver	watch from Japan
a	young talented	singer from Da Nang
this	red	car in the showroom
our	lovely	classroom on the second floor

DẠNG 15 – ĐẶT CÂU VỚI CỤM DANH TỪ (SENTENCE MAKING)

Đặt câu hoàn chỉnh với cụm danh từ cho sẵn.

1. the beautiful blue sky → _____
2. a delicious Vietnamese soup → _____
3. my new English teacher → _____
4. the old house near the river → _____
5. a small plastic toy → _____
6. those tall buildings downtown → _____
7. an interesting story about love → _____

8. the man with a hat → _____
9. a modern hospital in the city → _____
10. our big family photo → _____

DẠNG 16 – ĐIỀN TỪ LOẠI (PART OF SPEECH FILLING)

Điền đúng từ loại (tính từ, danh từ, giới từ, v.v.) để hoàn thành cụm danh từ.

1. a _____ (Adj) man _____ (Prep) the bus stop
2. the _____ (Adj) room _____ (Prep) the second floor
3. a _____ (Adj) car _____ (Prep) Japan
4. my _____ (Adj) friend _____ (Prep) school
5. an _____ (Adj) book _____ (Prep) English grammar
6. the _____ (Adj) table _____ (Prep) the corner
7. that _____ (Adj) shirt _____ (Prep) silk
8. a _____ (Adj) phone _____ (Prep) Korea
9. this _____ (Adj) watch _____ (Prep) metal
10. the _____ (Adj) girl _____ (Prep) the window

DẠNG 17 – PHÂN TÍCH CẤU TRÚC (STRUCTURE ANALYSIS)

Phân tích cấu trúc của cụm danh từ theo mẫu: *Determiner + Premodifier(s) + Head + Postmodifier.*

Ví dụ: **The big red car in the garage** → *Det: The / Premodifiers: big, red / Head: car / Postmodifier: in the garage*

1. The small white cat under the chair → _____
2. A tall man with a beard → _____
3. The girl who sits next to me → _____
4. The report written by my teacher → _____
5. The house on the hill → _____
6. My favorite movie of all time → _____
7. The decision to study abroad → _____
8. The book that you gave me → _____
9. A big round table in the kitchen → _____
10. The story about kindness → _____

DẠNG 18 – CHỌN LOẠI BỔ NGHĨA (POSTMODIFIER TYPE)

Xác định loại postmodifier dùng trong cụm danh từ.

Cụm danh từ	Loại postmodifier
the book **on the table**	___
the boy **wearing a hat**	___
the idea **that we can succeed**	___
the plan **to save money**	___

Cụm danh từ	Loại postmodifier
the decision **made yesterday**	___
the house **by the river**	___
the girl **who helped me**	___
the student **studying abroad**	___
the meeting **at 8 a.m.**	___
the way **he solved the problem** ___	

DẠNG 19 – BIẾN ĐỔI NGHĨA (MEANING SHIFT)

Chọn nghĩa đúng của cụm danh từ khi thay đổi vị trí tính từ.

1. a wooden small house ≠ a small wooden house → Ý nghĩa khác nhau như thế nào?
2. a French old painting ≠ an old French painting → _____
3. a red big box ≠ a big red box → _____
4. a metal large gate ≠ a large metal gate → _____
5. a black beautiful dress ≠ a beautiful black dress → _____

DẠNG 20 – VIẾT CỤM DANH TỪ HỌC THUẬT (ACADEMIC NOUN PHRASES)

Viết lại các cụm danh từ học thuật thường gặp trong bài luận.

1. the impact of technology on education → _____
2. the importance of environmental protection → _____
3. the development of communication skills → _____
4. the effects of global warming → _____
5. the role of social media in learning → _____
6. the advantages of studying abroad → _____
7. the challenges of urban life → _____
8. the benefits of daily exercise → _____
9. the causes of stress among students → _____
10. the need for public transportation → _____

BÀI 11. STATIVE VERBS IN CONTINUOUS FORM AND LINKING VERBS

DẠNG 1 – PHÂN BIỆT STATIVE VÀ ACTION VERBS

Chọn "Stative" hoặc "Action" cho mỗi động từ.

Verb	Type
1. love	___
2. run	___
3. prefer	___
4. believe	___
5. write	___
6. own	___
7. eat	___
8. understand	___
9. watch	___
10. know	___

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN DẠNG ĐÚNG CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

Chọn động từ đúng (hiện tại đơn hoặc hiện tại tiếp diễn).

1. I (am knowing / know) the answer.
2. She (is liking / likes) ice cream.
3. He (thinks / is thinking) about changing his job.
4. They are owning / own) two cars.
5. We (are having / have) a meeting now.
6. I (am seeing / see) a doctor this afternoon.
7. She (is tasting / tastes) the soup to check the salt.
8. He (looks / is looking) tired today.
9. They (are smelling / smell) the flowers.
10. I (am thinking / think) you're right.

DẠNG 3 – TÌM LỖI SAI VỀ STATIVE VERB

Phát hiện và sửa câu sai.

1. I am knowing him very well. → _____
2. She is loving chocolate. → _____

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3. They are understanding the lesson now. → _____
4. He is needing help. → _____
5. We are believing you. → _____
6. I am seeing the answer. → _____
7. She is owning a car. → _____
8. He is wanting to go home. → _____
9. They are knowing the truth. → _____
10. I am remembering his name. → _____

DẠNG 4 – PHÂN BIỆT NGHĨA CỦA CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ CÓ THỂ LÀ CẢ HAI

Viết nghĩa khác nhau khi dùng ở hai loại.

Verb	Stative Meaning	Action Meaning
1. think	___	___
2. have	___	___
3. see	___	___
4. taste	___	___
5. be	___	___

DẠNG 5 – ĐIỀN VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG

Điền động từ đúng dạng hiện tại đơn hoặc tiếp diễn.

1. I _____ (think) you're right.
2. He _____ (think) about his exam.
3. She _____ (feel) tired now.
4. She _____ (feel) the water temperature.
5. They _____ (have) two dogs.
6. They _____ (have) dinner at the moment.
7. I _____ (see) your point.
8. I _____ (see) my doctor tomorrow.
9. He _____ (taste) the soup to check the flavor.
10. The soup _____ (taste) delicious.

DẠNG 6 – PHÂN LOẠI LINKING VERBS

Xác định các động từ nối (Linking Verbs).

Động từ	Linking Verb (Y/N)
1. be	___
2. become	___

Động từ	Linking Verb (Y/N)
3. seem	___
4. look	___
5. appear	___
6. feel	___
7. smell	___
8. sound	___
9. turn	___
10. grow	___

DẠNG 7 – HOÀN THÀNH CÂU VỚI LINKING VERB

1. He _____ tired after work.
2. The soup _____ delicious.
3. She _____ happy today.
4. They _____ angry about the news.
5. He _____ a teacher.
6. The weather _____ cold.
7. You _____ beautiful in that dress.
8. It _____ impossible to finish now.
9. My friend _____ a doctor.
10. She _____ nervous before the test.
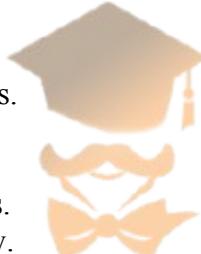
DẠNG 8 – CHỌN CÂU ĐÚNG - Chọn câu có động từ đúng.

A	B
1. ☐ I am knowing her well.	☐ I know her well.
2. ☐ He is seeing a doctor tomorrow.	☐ He sees a doctor tomorrow.
3. ☐ She is loving ice cream.	☐ She loves ice cream.
4. ☐ They are having dinner now.	☐ They have dinner now.
5. ☐ This cake is tasting good.	☐ This cake tastes good.
6. ☐ I am thinking you're right.	☐ I think you're right.
7. ☐ She is looking tired.	☐ She looks tired.
8. ☐ He is being rude today.	☐ He is rude today.
9. ☐ The flower smells nice.	☐ The flower is smelling nice.

A	B

10. ☐ We are understanding now.   ☐ We understand now.

DẠNG 9 – VIẾT CÂU VỚI LINKING VERBS

Viết câu mới dùng các động từ nối cho sẵn: **look, seem, feel, sound, become, grow**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

DẠNG 10 – PHÂN BIỆT CHỨC NĂNG CỦA BE

Chọn nghĩa đúng cho "be".

Câu	"be" là	
1. He is a teacher.	Linking verb	____
2. He is being silly today.	Dynamic use	____
3. She is beautiful.	Linking verb	____
4. You are being rude.	Temporary behavior	____
5. The sky is blue.	State	____
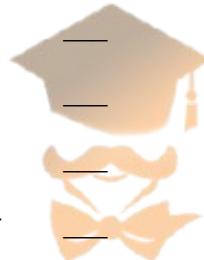
DẠNG 11 – CHUYỂN TỪ CÂU HÀNH ĐỘNG SANG CÂU TRẠNG THÁI

Viết lại câu cho đúng ngữ pháp (thay thì tiếp diễn bằng thì đơn khi dùng động từ chỉ trạng thái).

1. She is being tired. → _____
2. They are having a car. → _____
3. I am wanting to sleep. → _____
4. He is knowing the answer. → _____
5. I am seeing your idea. → _____
6. She is loving chocolate. → _____
7. They are understanding the problem. → _____
8. He is believing you. → _____
9. We are remembering his name. → _____
10. I am needing some help. → _____

DẠNG 12 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT

Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Việt, tập trung nhận biết Stative và Linking Verbs.

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1. I know her very well. → _____
2. She looks happy. → _____
3. He is being rude today. → _____
4. The cake tastes sweet. → _____
5. I think you're right. → _____
6. They believe in hard work. → _____
7. She seems tired after the trip. → _____
8. He feels cold this morning. → _____
9. The soup smells delicious. → _____
10. It appears difficult at first. → _____

DẠNG 13 – ĐIỀN TỪ PHÙ HỢP

Điền động từ thích hợp: (be, seem, look, feel, sound, smell, taste, become, get, grow).

1. She _____ excited about the trip.
2. He _____ tired after work.
3. The soup _____ delicious.
4. The weather _____ cold in winter.
5. That song _____ beautiful.
6. She _____ angry with me.
7. It _____ dark early today.
8. You _____ stronger every day.
9. He _____ a teacher now.
10. They _____ happy with the results.
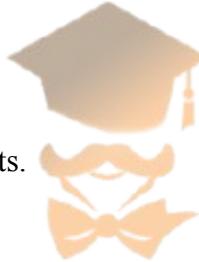
DẠNG 14 – ĐỔI THÌ CHO ĐÚNG

Viết lại với động từ ở thì đúng.

1. She (look) tired now. → _____
2. He (be) funny today. → _____
3. I (think) about the exam now. → _____
4. I (think) you are right. → _____
5. They (have) lunch now. → _____
6. They (have) two cars. → _____
7. He (feel) better today. → _____
8. The cake (taste) sweet. → _____
9. She (see) her doctor tomorrow. → _____
10. I (see) what you mean. → _____

DẠNG 15 – VIẾT CÂU MỚI VỚI CÁC LINKING VERBS KHÁC NHAU

Dùng mỗi động từ nối chỉ một lần.

1. become → _____
2. seem → _____
3. look → _____
4. feel → _____
5. sound → _____

6. smell → _____
7. grow → _____
8. get → _____
9. appear → _____
10. remain → _____

DẠNG 16 – CHỌN NGHĨA ĐÚNG CỦA "BEING"

Giải thích ý nghĩa của "being" trong các câu.

1. You are being rude. → _____
2. He is being nice today. → _____
3. She is being honest. → _____
4. I am being careful. → _____
5. He is being lazy again. → _____

DẠNG 17 – TÌM LINKING VERB TRONG CÂU

Gạch chân động từ nối.

1. She looks beautiful in that dress.
2. He became angry.
3. They grew tired after work.
4. It smells nice.
5. He feels sad.
6. The sky turned grey.
7. It sounds interesting.
8. She got worried.
9. He remained calm.
10. The milk went bad.

DẠNG 18 – BIẾN ĐỔI NGHĨA VỚI LINKING VERB

Giải thích sự khác biệt nghĩa trong các câu sau.

1. He is rude. ≠ He is being rude. → _____
2. She looks beautiful. ≠ She is looking beautiful. → _____
3. He feels tired. ≠ He is feeling tired. → _____
4. It smells good. ≠ It is smelling good. → _____
5. The soup tastes delicious. ≠ She is tasting the soup. → _____
6. The weather gets cold. ≠ The weather is getting cold. → _____
7. She becomes famous. ≠ She is becoming famous. → _____
8. The milk turns sour. ≠ The milk is turning sour. → _____
9. He seems tired. ≠ He is seeming tired. → _____
10. The child grows quiet. ≠ The child is growing quiet. → _____

BÀI 12. TRANSITIVE & INTRANSITIVE VERBS

DẠNG 1 – NHẬN BIẾT NGOẠI/ NỘI ĐỘNG TỪ

Chọn **T (Transitive)** hoặc **I (Intransitive)** cho mỗi động từ trong câu.

Câu	Verb	Type
1	She **reads** a book.	___
2	He **sleeps** every afternoon.	___
3	They **play** football in the yard.	___
4	She **laughed** loudly.	___
5	We **watched** a movie.	___
6	The baby **cried** all night.	___
7	He **bought** a new car.	___
8	She **arrived** late.	___
9	They **built** a bridge.	___
10	He **swims** every morning.	___

DẠNG 2 – TÌM TÂN NGỮ (FIND THE OBJECT)

Gạch chân **tân ngữ trực tiếp** hoặc **gián tiếp** trong các câu sau.

1. She gave him a gift.
2. The teacher explained the lesson to us.
3. He sent his friend a message.
4. My mom baked me a cake.
5. They told the children a story.
6. She offered me a job.
7. He wrote his parents a letter.
8. The doctor prescribed her new medicine.
9. I lent my brother my bike.
10. We showed them our new house.

DẠNG 3 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU VỚI CẤU TRÚC KHÁC

Chuyển vị trí giữa **direct object** và **indirect object**.

1. She gave the students a challenging assignment. → _____

2. The chef prepared a delicious meal for the guests. → _____
3. They sent the charity organization a generous donation. → _____
4. The professor offered helpful advice to the new students. → _____
5. The librarian recommended several books to him. → _____
6. My mom made a sandwich for me. → _____
7. The nurse brought the patient a glass of water. → _____
8. He read his daughter a bedtime story. → _____
9. They cooked a special dish for us. → _____
10. She bought her son a new toy. → _____

DẠNG 4 – CHỈ RA LỖI SAI

Sửa lỗi sai về transitive/intransitive verbs và tân ngữ.

1. She explained the problem him clearly. → _____
2. They listened the music attentively. → _____
3. The coach provided the team with a new strategy. → _____
4. He arrived the party late. → _____
5. The company's policy benefitted greatly the employees. → _____
6. The doctor gave a prescription the patient. → _____
7. She discussed about the plan. → _____
8. They entered into the room. → _____
9. He married with a doctor. → _____
10. She told to me the truth. → _____

DẠNG 5 – GHÉP ĐÚNG NGOẠI/ NỘI ĐỘNG TỪ

Nối cột A và B sao cho đúng nghĩa.

A. Verb	B. Suitable object / complement
1. lend	a book to your friend
2. arrive	at the airport
3. build	a bridge
4. laugh	loudly
5. send	a letter
6. go	to school
7. offer	someone a job
8. happen	suddenly
9. tell	the truth
10. sleep	for 8 hours

DẠNG 6 – ĐIỀN TỪ ĐÚNG DẠNG

Điền động từ thích hợp (transitive hoặc intransitive).

1. He _____ (give) me a pencil.
2. The baby _____ (cry) loudly.
3. She _____ (write) a report yesterday.
4. They _____ (arrive) early.
5. I _____ (send) my mom a card.
6. He _____ (sleep) after lunch.
7. She _____ (buy) a new phone.
8. We _____ (listen) to the teacher carefully.
9. They _____ (go) to Da Nang last week.
10. My father _____ (build) this house.

DẠNG 7 – CHUYỂN CÂU SANG BỊ ĐỘNG

Chỉ áp dụng cho **transitive verbs**.

1. She reads a book every night. → _____
2. They built a bridge last year. → _____
3. The teacher gave me a gift. → _____
4. He sent a letter yesterday. → _____
5. She cleaned the room. → _____
6. They watched a movie. → _____
7. The chef prepared dinner. → _____
8. He bought a new car. → _____
9. My mom baked a cake. → _____
10. They painted the wall. → _____

DẠNG 8 – NHẬN BIẾT ĐỘNG TỪ CÓ CẢ HAI DẠNG

Chọn xem câu dùng "transitive" hay "intransitive".

Câu	Type
1. He runs every morning.	___
2. He runs a small business.	___
3. The ship sank quickly.	___
4. The enemy sank the ship.	___
5. The door opened slowly.	___
6. She opened the door.	___
7. The bell rings loudly.	___

Câu	Type
8. She rings the bell.	___
9. The fire burns brightly.	___
10. He burned the paper.	___

DẠNG 9 – TẠO CÂU MỚI

Viết 5 câu với **ngoại động từ**, 5 câu với **nội động từ**.

Transitive Verbs:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Intransitive Verbs:

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
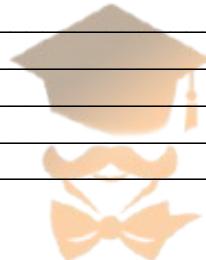
DẠNG 10 – DỊCH VIỆT – ANH

Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Anh, chọn đúng loại động từ.

1. Cô ấy tặng tôi một món quà. → _____
2. Anh ta ngủ cả ngày. → _____
3. Họ xây một cây cầu. → _____
4. Cô ấy đến muộn. → _____
5. Mẹ tôi nấu bữa tối. → _____
6. Anh ấy đến trường đúng giờ. → _____
7. Chúng tôi nghe nhạc. → _____
8. Cô giáo dạy bài mới. → _____
9. Họ cười rất to. → _____
10. Cô ấy mang cho tôi một tách cà phê. → _____

BÀI 13. NEITHER – NOR / EITHER – OR

DẠNG 1 – CHỌN TỪ ĐÚNG

Chọn từ đúng để hoàn thành câu: **either...or / neither...nor**

1. I don't like _____ tea _____ coffee.
2. _____ you _____ I am wrong about this.
3. _____ my mother _____ my father is at home now.
4. _____ Tom _____ his sister will come today.
5. You can _____ call me _____ email me.
6. _____ he _____ I can do this job alone.
7. She speaks _____ English _____ French fluently.
8. I have _____ seen that movie _____ read the book.
9. _____ of them wants to go to the party.
10. He is _____ lazy _____ stupid.

DẠNG 2 – ĐIỀN TỪ THÍCH HỢP

Điền **either**, **neither**, **either...or**, hoặc **neither...nor** vào chỗ trống.

1. _____ of us is going to attend the meeting.
2. _____ this key _____ that one fits the door.
3. "Do you like tea or coffee?" – "_____."
4. _____ she _____ her husband was invited.
5. I couldn't meet _____ of my friends yesterday.
6. _____ you apologize _____ I'll leave.
7. _____ of these shirts suits me.
8. I didn't buy _____ of them.
9. We can _____ go now _____ wait for the rain to stop.
10. _____ the teacher _____ the students were ready.

DẠNG 3 – PHÂN TÍCH CẤU TRÚC

Xác định cấu trúc trong các câu sau: **Either…or / Neither…nor**

Câu	Cấu trúc	Khẳng định/Phủ định
1. Either you work hard or you fail.		
2. Neither John nor Mary came.		
3. You can either go		

Câu	Cấu trúc	Khẳng định/Phủ định

home or stay here.

4. She is neither happy nor sad.

5. Either this book or that one is mine.

6. Neither my sister nor my mother likes spicy food.

7. Either Tom studies or he plays games.

8. She can neither sing nor dance.

9. Either you leave now or face the consequences.

10. Neither of the answers is correct.

DẠNG 4 – SỬA LỖI SAI

Phát hiện và sửa lỗi trong các câu dưới đây.

1. She doesn't like neither apples nor oranges.
2. Either my parents or my brother have arrived.
3. Neither he or I am responsible for this.
4. I don't want either of them.
5. Either the teachers or the students was late.
6. She neither don't sing nor dance.
7. Either you nor he knows the answer.
8. Neither of the book are interesting.
9. I didn't eat neither cake nor fruit.

10. Either she or her friends has finished the report.

DẠNG 5 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU

Dùng cấu trúc **either...or / neither...nor** để viết lại câu.

1. She likes tea. She likes coffee.
   → _____
2. She doesn't like cats. She doesn't like dogs.
   → _____
3. We can stay here. We can go out.
   → _____
4. He didn't come. His friend didn't come.
   → _____
5. You can study tonight. You can study tomorrow.
   → _____
6. I didn't see him. I didn't see his sister.
   → _____
7. They can play football. They can play volleyball.
   → _____
8. She is not tired. She is not hungry.
   → _____
9. We can take the bus. We can take the train.
   → _____
10. He didn't buy the shirt. He didn't buy the trousers.
    → _____
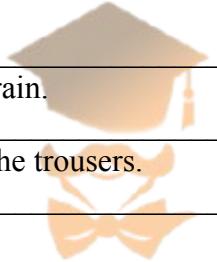
DẠNG 6 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT

Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Việt.

1. Either you study hard or you will fail.
2. Neither he nor I can attend the meeting.
3. I like neither apples nor pears.
4. Either my mom or my dad will pick me up.
5. Neither my friends nor my teacher know the answer.
6. You can either stay or leave.
7. Neither of us was ready for the test.
8. I don't like either of those movies.
9. She is neither rich nor famous.
10. Either the students or the teacher forgot the key.

DẠNG 7 – DỊCH VIỆT – ANH

Dịch các câu sau sang tiếng Anh.

1. Tôi không thích cả hai món này.
2. Hoặc là bạn đi, hoặc là tôi đi.
3. Cô ấy không uống cà phê cũng không uống trà.
4. Hoặc là trời mưa, hoặc là tôi nghe nhầm.

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5. Cả thầy giáo lẫn học sinh đều vắng mặt hôm nay.
6. Hoặc là bạn học hành chăm chỉ, hoặc bạn sẽ trượt.
7. Không anh ta cũng không tôi có thể giúp được.
8. Hoặc mẹ tôi hoặc cha tôi sẽ gọi cho bạn.
9. Cô ấy không giỏi Toán cũng không giỏi Văn.
10. Hoặc là bạn xin lỗi, hoặc là tôi sẽ rời đi.

DẠNG 8 – BIẾN ĐỔI NGHĨA

Giải thích sự khác nhau giữa các cặp câu sau.

1. She doesn't like coffee or tea.
   She likes neither coffee nor tea.
   → _____

2. He didn't call me or text me.
   He neither called me nor texted me.
   → _____

3. I can go by bus or by train.
   I can either go by bus or by train.
   → _____

4. She isn't smart or hardworking.
   She is neither smart nor hardworking.
   → _____

5. I didn't speak English or French.
   I spoke neither English nor French.
   → _____
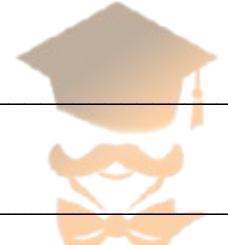
DẠNG 9 – VIẾT CÂU NÂNG CAO (ĐẢO NGỮ)

Dùng **Neither / Nor** + đảo ngữ để viết lại câu.

1. I don't like cats, and I don't like dogs.
   → _____
2. She doesn't play the piano, and she doesn't sing.
   → _____
3. He didn't come to class, and he didn't submit the homework.
   → _____
4. They don't drink wine, and they don't smoke.
   → _____
5. I can't swim, and I can't dive.
   → _____
6. She didn't say a word, and she didn't smile.
   → _____
7. He hasn't finished the essay, and he hasn't done the project.
   → _____
8. They didn't notice the sign, and they didn't stop.
   → _____
9. I won't go, and I won't let you go either.
   → _____

10. She can't dance, and she can't sing.

→ _____

DẠNG 10 – PHÂN TÍCH NÂNG CAO (CÚ PHÁP & NGHĨA)

Chọn câu đúng về ngữ pháp và giải thích vì sao.

1. Either Tom or his parents is coming.

   Either Tom or his parents are coming.

   → _____

2. Neither the teacher nor the students was ready.

   Neither the teacher nor the students were ready.

   → _____

3. Neither she nor I have time today.

   Neither she nor I has time today.

   → _____

BÀI 14. CAUSATIVE FORM (CÂU GÂY KHIẾN)

DẠNG 1 – XÁC ĐỊNH CẤU TRÚC (IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE)

Xác định cấu trúc của câu **Causative Form** trong các câu sau.

Câu cần xác định

1 I had my hair cut shorter than usual before the interview.
   S V   O   V3 A   P.P   A   Conj   N.P

2 She got her nails painted at a new salon.

3 He has his car washed every week.

4 I will have my room cleaned tomorrow morning.

5 They are having their house repaired after the storm.

6 She is going to have her photo taken for the visa.

7 We had the documents translated into English by a certified translator.

8 He got his watch fixed yesterday at the jewelry shop.

9 They will have their tickets booked before the holiday.

10 I had my car repaired at the garage near my house.

DẠNG 2 – CHỌN DẠNG ĐÚNG (CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM)

1. I (had / have / has) my hair cut every month.
2. She (gets / got / get) her nails painted every weekend.
3. They (have / had / has) their house cleaned yesterday.
4. He (is having / had / will have) his bike repaired now.
5. I (am going to have / will has) my photo taken tomorrow.
6. She (had / has / have) her laptop fixed last night.
7. We (will have / have / had) our car checked soon.
8. They (are getting / got / have got) their house painted.
9. He (gets / got / getting) his hair done by a stylist.
10. She (had / will have) her eyes tested yesterday.

DẠNG 3 – ĐIỀN TỪ ĐÚNG (FILL IN THE BLANKS)

Điền **have** hoặc **get** vào chỗ trống.

1. I _____ my hair cut yesterday.
2. She _____ her nails done every week.

3. We _____ our house painted last summer.
4. He _____ his car repaired at the garage.
5. They _____ their passports renewed last month.
6. My mom _____ her phone fixed.
7. I _____ my suit cleaned yesterday.
8. She _____ her photo taken for the ID card.
9. We _____ the air conditioner checked regularly.
10. He _____ his shoes polished.

DẠNG 4 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU (REWRITE THE SENTENCES)

Viết lại câu dùng **Causative Form**.

1. Someone cleans my house every week.
   → _____
2. Someone repaired my car yesterday.
   → _____
3. Someone will paint our house next month.
   → _____
4. Someone is fixing his computer.
   → _____
5. Someone has washed her car.
   → _____
6. The mechanic checked my motorbike.
   → _____
7. The hairdresser is cutting her hair.
   → _____
8. The dentist cleans my teeth twice a year.
   → _____
9. The teacher corrected our essays.
   → _____
10. The doctor will examine her eyes.
   → _____
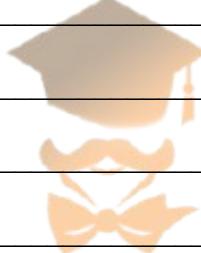
DẠNG 5 – CHUYỂN CÂU THƯỜNG SANG CAUSATIVE (CHANGE TO CAUSATIVE)

1. A mechanic repaired my car.
   → I had _____.
2. A man painted our fence.
   → We had _____.
3. A tailor made this dress.
   → She had _____.
4. A photographer took my picture.
   → I had _____.
5. Someone cleaned the windows.
   → We had _____.
6. Someone fixed the washing machine.
   → They got _____.

7. A worker repaired the roof.
   → We got _____.
8. A stylist did her hair.
   → She had _____.
9. A doctor examined his eyes.
   → He had _____.
10. A translator translated the document.
    → They had _____.

DẠNG 6 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT (TRANSLATION: ENGLISH TO VIETNAMESE)

1. I had my hair cut yesterday.
2. She got her car repaired.
3. We had our roof fixed after the storm.
4. He will have his motorbike checked tomorrow.
5. They are having their house cleaned.
6. She got her phone repaired.
7. I will have my photo taken next week.
8. We had our passports renewed.
9. He has his shoes polished every day.
10. They had their room decorated beautifully.

DẠNG 7 – DỊCH VIỆT – ANH (TRANSLATION: VIETNAMESE TO ENGLISH)

1. Tôi vừa cắt tóc hôm qua.
   → _____
2. Cô ấy sửa điện thoại của mình hôm nay.
   → _____
3. Họ đang sơn lại căn nhà.
   → _____
4. Anh ấy sẽ kiểm tra xe máy vào ngày mai.
   → _____
5. Chúng tôi đã làm hộ chiếu mới.
   → _____
6. Cô ấy làm tóc mỗi tháng.
   → _____
7. Tôi chụp hình cho thẻ căn cước.
   → _____
8. Họ giặt đồ ở tiệm giặt ủi.
   → _____
9. Ba tôi sửa đồng hồ ở tiệm.
   → _____
10. Cô giáo cho học sinh chấm lại bài.
    → _____
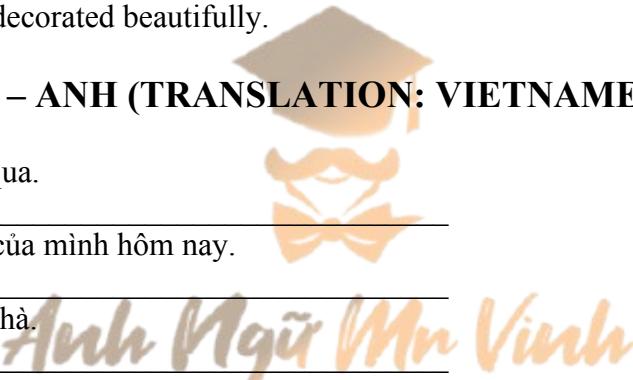
DẠNG 8 – NHẬN DẠNG CẤU TRÚC SAI (ERROR IDENTIFICATION)

1. I have my car to repair. → _____
2. She got her watch fixing. → _____
3. We had our house paint. → _____

4. He has his motorbike checking. → _____
5. They get their phone repair. → _____
6. She had her hair cutted. → _____
7. We got our fence painting. → _____
8. He have his car repaired yesterday. → _____
9. I has my shoes polished. → _____
10. They got their door repairs. → _____

DẠNG 9 – PHÂN TÍCH NGHĨA (MEANING DIFFERENCE)

Giải thích sự khác nhau giữa các cặp câu sau.

1. I cut my hair. ≠ I had my hair cut.
   → _____
2. He repaired his car. ≠ He had his car repaired.
   → _____
3. She painted the room. ≠ She had the room painted.
   → _____
4. We cleaned the house. ≠ We had the house cleaned.
   → _____
5. They fixed the computer. ≠ They got the computer fixed.
   → _____

DẠNG 10 – VIẾT CÂU SÁNG TẠO (CREATIVE WRITING)

Viết 5 câu với cấu trúc **have + object + past participle**,
và 5 câu với **get + object + past participle**.

Have + Object + V3/V-ed

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Get + Object + V3/V-ed
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

BÀI 15. CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT (REPORTED SPEECH)

TÓM TẮT GHI NHỚ

• Động từ lùi 1 thì: *is → was, have → had, will → would, can → could, may → might, must → had to.*
• Đại từ & trạng ngữ thời gian thay đổi theo ngữ cảnh.
• *Said that* cho câu trần thuật, *asked (if/whether)* cho Yes/No, *asked (wh-)* cho câu hỏi Wh-, *told sb (to/not to)* cho mệnh lệnh.

DẠNG 1 – NHẬN BIẾT CẤU TRÚC (IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE)

Chọn câu được chuyển sang **Reported Speech** đúng nhất.

Câu	Câu đúng
1	He said, "I am tired." → He said (that) he was tired.
2	She said, "I don't like coffee." → She said she didn't like coffee.
3	They said, "We are studying English." → They said they were studying English.
4	He said, "I can swim." → He said he could swim.
5	She said, "I will go to Da Nang." → She said she would go to Da Nang.
6	He said, "I have finished my homework." → He said he had finished his homework.
7	They said, "We went to the park." → They said they had gone to the park.
8	She said, "I may come tomorrow." → She said she might come the next day.
9	He said, "I am meeting John tonight." → He said he was meeting John that night.
10	She said, "I must study harder." → She said she had to study harder.

DẠNG 2 – ĐỔI THÌ (CHANGE OF TENSES)

Chuyển các câu sau sang câu tường thuật, chú ý **thì động từ**.

1. He said, "I work here."
   → _____
2. She said, "I am learning English."
   → _____
3. They said, "We have finished our homework."
   → _____
4. He said, "I can help you."
   → _____
5. She said, "I will visit Hue."
   → _____
6. He said, "I saw her yesterday."
   → _____

7. They said, "We are going to the cinema."
   → _____

8. She said, "I may come."
   → _____

9. He said, "I must go now."
   → _____

10. They said, "We did our best."
    → _____

DẠNG 3 – ĐỔI ĐẠI TỪ (CHANGE OF PRONOUNS)

Viết lại các câu sau, thay đổi đại từ cho phù hợp ngữ cảnh.

1. She said, "I love my parents."
   → _____

2. He said, "You are my best friend."
   → _____

3. They said, "We will visit your school."
   → _____

4. She said, "He helped me a lot."
   → _____

5. He said, "They are waiting for us."
   → _____

6. She said, "I can see you tomorrow."
   → _____

7. He said, "You should help him."
   → _____

8. They said, "She invited us."
   → _____

9. He said, "I have told her the truth."
   → _____

10. She said, "He lent me some money."
    → _____
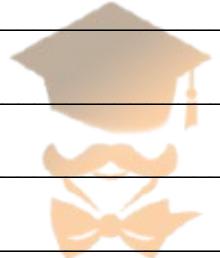
DẠNG 4 – ĐỔI TRẠNG NGỮ (CHANGE OF TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS)

Chuyển các trạng ngữ về thời gian và nơi chốn cho đúng.

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
today →	that day
tomorrow →	the next day / the following day
yesterday →	the previous day / the day before
now →	then
here →	there

Trực tiếp	**Gián tiếp**

this → that

next week → the following week

last year → the previous year

tonight → that night

Bài tập:

1. He said, "I'll call you tomorrow."
   → _____

2. She said, "I met him yesterday."
   → _____

3. They said, "We are leaving now."
   → _____

4. He said, "I live here."
   → _____

5. She said, "I'll see you next week."
   → _____

6. He said, "We went there last year."
   → _____

7. She said, "I'm studying this lesson."
   → _____

8. He said, "I'll come tonight."
   → _____

9. They said, "I'll visit you this afternoon."
   → _____

10. She said, "I'm busy right now."
    → _____

DẠNG 5 – CÂU HỎI YES/NO (REPORTED YES/NO QUESTIONS)

Chuyển các câu hỏi dạng Yes/No sang câu tường thuật.

1. "Do you like English?" he asked me.
   → _____

2. "Are you a student?" she asked him.
   → _____

3. "Did you finish your homework?" my mom asked.
   → _____

4. "Will you go to school tomorrow?" she asked.
   → _____

5. "Can you swim?" the coach asked me.
   → _____

6. "Is it raining?" he asked.
   → _____

7. "Have you seen my bag?" she asked me.
    → _____
8. "Do they live here?" he asked.
    → _____
9. "Did he call you?" she asked.
    → _____
10. "Are you hungry?" he asked.
    → _____

DẠNG 6 – CÂU HỎI WH- (REPORTED WH-QUESTIONS)

Chuyển các câu hỏi Wh- sang câu tường thuật.

1. "Where do you live?" she asked me.
2. "What are you doing?" he asked.
3. "When will you go to Hanoi?" they asked her.
4. "Why are you sad?" she asked him.
5. "How did you know that?" he asked me.
6. "Who is helping you?" she asked.
7. "What time does the train leave?" he asked.
8. "Where did they stay last night?" she asked.
9. "Which book do you like best?" he asked me.
10. "How many students are there in your class?" she asked.

DẠNG 7 – CÂU MỆNH LỆNH (REPORTED COMMANDS / REQUESTS)

Chuyển các câu mệnh lệnh hoặc yêu cầu sang câu tường thuật.

1. "Open the door," he said to me.
    → _____
2. "Don't talk in class," the teacher said.
    → _____
3. "Please help me," she said.
    → _____
4. "Be quiet," he told us.
    → _____
5. "Don't be late," mom said.
    → _____
6. "Turn off the lights," she told him.
    → _____
7. "Don't forget to lock the door," he said.
    → _____
8. "Finish your homework," she said to me.
    → _____
9. "Please wait here," the receptionist said.
    → _____
10. "Don't use my laptop," he said.
    → _____

DẠNG 8 – CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN & CÂU GIÁN TIẾP TRICKY (MIXED CONDITIONALS / TRICKY REPORTING)

1. "If I had money, I would buy a car," he said.
   → _____

2. "If I were you, I would study harder," she said.
   → _____

3. "If it rains, we won't go out," he said.
   → _____

4. "If I had known, I would have told you," she said.
   → _____

5. "If you study hard, you'll pass," he said.
   → _____

6. "I wish I were rich," she said.
   → _____

7. "I wish I had gone to the party," he said.
   → _____

8. "Suppose he doesn't come, what will we do?" she said.
   → _____

9. "If I had more time, I could help you," he said.
   → _____

10. "If I knew her address, I would visit her," he said.
    → _____

DẠNG 9 – HỖN HỢP (MIXED REPORTED SPEECH)

Chuyển sang câu gián tiếp, có thể gồm mệnh đề, câu hỏi và yêu cầu trong cùng đoạn.

1. "Where are you going?" she asked. "Don't forget your bag," she added.
   → _____

2. "Can you help me?" he asked. "I don't know how to do this," he added.
   → _____

3. "I'm tired," she said. "I'll go to bed now."
   → _____

4. "Did you call him?" he asked. "Tell him I'll be late," he added.
   → _____

5. "Don't shout," she said. "The baby is sleeping."
   → _____

6. "What time is it?" he asked. "We must hurry," he added.
   → _____

7. "Can you lend me some money?" she asked. "I'll pay you back soon," she said.
   → _____

8. "We are leaving," they said. "See you tomorrow."
   → _____

9. "Don't tell anyone," he said. "It's a secret."
   → _____

10. "Do you believe me?" she asked. "I didn't lie," she added.
    → _____

DẠNG 10 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU SÁNG TẠO (CREATIVE REPORTING)

Viết lại các câu dưới đây theo cách tự nhiên, dùng câu tường thuật, có thể lược bỏ "that".

1. "I'm studying English," she said.
   → _____
2. "I can't come today," he said.
   → _____
3. "We'll call you tomorrow," they said.
   → _____
4. "Don't worry," she said.
   → _____
5. "I'll help you if I can," he said.
   → _____
6. "Where did you buy this?" she asked.
   → _____
7. "Please sit down," the teacher said.
   → _____
8. "You should see a doctor," he said.
   → _____
9. "I have already finished it," she said.
   → _____
10. "If I had time, I'd join you," he said.
    → _____

DẠNG 11 – CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT LỒNG NHAU (EMBEDDED / NESTED REPORTED SPEECH)

Chuyển các câu có **tường thuật lồng nhau**, chú ý **hai cấp độ tường thuật**.

1. He said that she told him she was tired.
   → Viết lại thành lời nói trực tiếp ban đầu.

2. She said her mother had told her not to go out.
   → Viết lại thành hai câu trực tiếp.

3. He said that John had told him that he would call me.
   → Viết lại thành câu trực tiếp kép.

4. They said that their teacher had told them to study harder.
   → Viết lại thành câu trực tiếp.

5. She said her friend told her she couldn't swim.
    → Viết lại thành lời nói trực tiếp ban đầu.

6. He said that she told him not to worry.
    → Viết lại thành câu trực tiếp kép.

7. They said that their parents told them they had to stay home.
    → Viết lại thành câu trực tiếp kép.

8. She said that her boss had told her she was late again.
    → Viết lại thành câu trực tiếp kép.

9. He said she told him she was moving abroad.
    → Viết lại thành hai lớp trực tiếp.
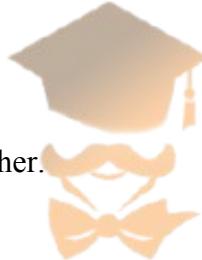
10. She said that I told her I didn't believe her.
    → Viết lại thành câu trực tiếp gốc.

DẠNG 12 – NGOẠI LỆ KHI KHÔNG LÙI THÌ (TENSE BACKSHIFT EXCEPTIONS)

Các trường hợp **không cần lùi thì** khi chuyển sang câu tường thuật.
Ghi nhớ: Khi sự thật **vẫn đúng, hiển nhiên, quy luật tự nhiên, chân lý** → không cần lùi.

Chuyển các câu sau sang **Reported Speech**, ghi rõ lý do không lùi thì nếu có.

1. She said, "The sun rises in the east."
    → _____
2. He said, "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."
    → _____
3. The teacher said, "Two plus two makes four."
    → _____
4. He said, "I know that Paris is the capital of France."
    → _____
5. She said, "Honesty is the best policy."
    → _____
6. He said, "I live in Da Nang." (vẫn sống ở đó)
    → _____
7. She said, "The Earth moves around the Sun."
    → _____

8. He said, "Smoking causes cancer."
   → _____

9. She said, "Light travels faster than sound."
   → _____

10. He said, "I am a teacher." (vẫn đúng ở hiện tại)
    → _____

DẠNG 13 – CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT NÂNG CAO (ADVANCED REPORTING TRANSFORMATIONS)

Thực hành các trường hợp phức tạp: câu điều kiện, động từ khiếm khuyết, tường thuật cảm xúc và lời khuyên.

1. "You should have studied harder," she said.
   → _____

2. "You must be joking," he said.
   → _____

3. "I could have helped you," she said.
   → _____

4. "If I were rich, I would travel the world," he said.
   → _____

5. "I might see you again," she said.
   → _____

6. "Would you mind opening the window?" he asked.
   → _____

7. "Let's go out for dinner," she said.
   → _____

8. "Stop talking and listen!" the teacher said.
   → _____

9. "I wish I hadn't said that," he said.
   → _____

10. "If I had known about the meeting, I would have come," she said.
    → _____

Loại câu	Động từ tường thuật phù hợp	Mẫu câu
Lời khuyên	advised / suggested / recommended	She advised me to rest.
Lời cảnh báo	warned / reminded / told not to	He warned us not to go out late.
Câu cầu khiến	ordered / told / requested	She told me to wait outside.
Câu cảm xúc	exclaimed / complained / whispered	He exclaimed that it was amazing.
Câu điều kiện	said (that) + if-clause	He said that if he were me, he would wait.

BÀI 16. INVERSION – ĐẢO NGỮ

DẠNG 1 – XÁC ĐỊNH CẤU TRÚC (IDENTIFY THE CORRECT INVERSION)

Chọn câu có cấu trúc đảo ngữ đúng.

1. Never have I seen such a breathtaking view.
2. Hardly had we arrived when it started raining.
3. No sooner had he closed the door when someone knocked.
4. Seldom do they agree on anything.
5. Rarely I have met such a generous man.
6. Only after the meeting was over did she relax.
7. On no account should you enter this room.
8. Nowhere you will find better hospitality than here.
9. Little did I know she was a spy.
10. Not until I saw her face did I recognize her.
11. So quickly did the storm pass that no one believed it had happened.
12. Only when the lights went out did they realize the danger.

DẠNG 2 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU (REWRITE USING INVERSION)

Viết lại các câu sau dùng đảo ngữ tương ứng.

1. I have never heard such an inspiring story.
2. He rarely makes the same mistake twice.
3. We had hardly started eating when the guests arrived.
4. They didn't realize the truth until years later.
5. You should not speak to the manager like that.
6. I understood the lesson only after practicing it myself.
7. I have seldom been so embarrassed.
8. They had no sooner entered the hall than the show began.
9. The storm didn't stop until midnight.
10. She didn't finish her essay until the deadline.
11. The boss seldom praises employees.
12. You can find such kindness nowhere else.

DẠNG 3 – HARDLY / NO SOONER / SCARCELY

Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành câu.

1. Hardly had the train left _____ it started to rain.
2. No sooner had I opened the box _____ the cat jumped out.
3. Scarcely had we started working _____ the electricity went off.
4. Hardly _____ she entered when everyone clapped.
5. No sooner had they reached home _____ it began to snow.
6. Scarcely _____ he closed his eyes when he fell asleep.
7. Hardly had she spoken _____ tears filled her eyes.
8. No sooner _____ we finished dinner than the power went out.
9. Scarcely had I locked the door _____ someone knocked.

10. Hardly ____ the announcement made when chaos broke out.

DẠNG 4 – ONLY + TRẠNG TỪ / CỤM TỪ

Viết lại các câu sau với Only + Cụm từ + đảo ngữ.

1. I realized the mistake after he explained it.
2. We understood the story when we saw the film.
3. She began to cry after hearing the bad news.
4. They left the meeting after the manager came.
5. I met him after moving to London.
6. I noticed her talent after the competition.
7. We could solve the problem after analyzing it carefully.

DẠNG 5 – LITTLE / RARELY / SELDOM

Viết lại các câu sau với đảo ngữ phủ định.

1. I knew she was so upset.
2. He goes out with friends.
3. I understood how difficult this task would be.
4. She realizes how much I care for her.
5. They see such heavy snow here.
6. I expected her to fail.
7. They remember the good old days.
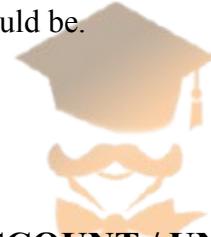
DẠNG 6 – NO WHERE / ON NO ACCOUNT / UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES

Viết lại câu với đảo ngữ.

1. You must not open the door in any case.
2. He must not be late for work under any circumstances.
3. You can't find such a view anywhere else.
4. They should not enter this area in any situation.
5. Students must not leave the exam room early.

DẠNG 7 – NOT UNTIL / NOT SINCE

Chuyển các câu sau sang đảo ngữ.

1. I didn't know she was married until she told me.
2. We didn't see each other until the summer break.
3. He didn't stop working until midnight.
4. They haven't met since last year.
5. I didn't understand the issue until you explained it.

DẠNG 8 – SO / SUCH + ĐẢO NGỮ

Chuyển câu sang dạng đảo ngữ.

1. The weather was so cold that everyone stayed indoors.
2. The story was so touching that we cried.
3. It was such a boring class that I fell asleep.
4. The movie was so exciting that I watched it twice.
5. It was such a difficult exam that no one finished on time.
6. So loudly did he speak that everyone turned to look.

DẠNG 9 – IF ĐẢO NGỮ (INVERTED CONDITIONALS)

Viết lại câu đảo ngữ cho mệnh đề điều kiện.

1. If I had known, I would have helped you.
2. If you should need help, just call me.
3. If they were here, they would help us.
4. If he had studied harder, he would have passed.
5. If I were you, I wouldn't do that.

DẠNG 10 – CÂU NÂNG CAO TRICKY

Dùng đảo ngữ cho các cấu trúc nâng cao sau.

1. Hardly ever do students notice this subtle difference.
2. On no account should this experiment be repeated.
3. Nowhere in history has such an event occurred.
4. Little did she imagine that he would betray her.
5. Only after years of training did he master the technique.
6. So confusing were the instructions that nobody understood them.
7. Never before had I seen such chaos.
8. Scarcely had the teacher entered the room when silence fell.
9. Under no circumstances will we tolerate cheating.
10. Not until dawn did they realize they were lost.

DẠNG 11 – ĐẢO NGỮ TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ PHỤ (INVERSION IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)

Hoàn thành hoặc viết lại câu có **đảo ngữ trong mệnh đề phụ**.
Chú ý: Đảo ngữ có thể xuất hiện sau liên từ như *than, so, as, though, while, even if, whether…*

1. Tired though he was, he kept on working.
2. Young as she is, she can handle the situation very well.
3. Much as I admire his courage, I can't agree with his decision.
4. Try as he might, he couldn't lift the box.
5. Cold though it was, they continued their journey.
6. Hard though the exam was, she managed to pass it.
7. Difficult as it seemed, the plan finally succeeded.
8. Much as I'd like to help, I really have no time.
9. Strange though it may sound, she enjoys working at night.
10. Angry as he was, he didn't say a word.
11. Exhausted though they were, they still helped the villagers.

12. Tired as she looked, she refused to take a rest.

DẠNG 12 – ĐẢO NGỮ VĂN CHƯƠNG (LITERARY / POETIC INVERSION)

Sắp xếp lại trật tự từ cho đúng nghĩa, theo phong cách văn chương.
(Đảo ngữ kiểu này thường dùng trong văn viết, thơ, hoặc câu nhấn mạnh cảm xúc.)

1. Came the dawn after a long and restless night.
   → _____
2. Gone were the days when we played together.
   → _____
3. Standing at the gate was the old man with a lantern.
   → _____
4. Around the corner came the sound of footsteps.
   → _____
5. Down fell the leaves, covering the whole street in red.
   → _____
6. Upon the hill stood a lonely castle.
   → _____
7. Across the valley ran a narrow river.
   → _____
8. On the wall hung an ancient painting.
   → _____
9. Out of the mist appeared a mysterious figure.
   → _____
10. Under the table lay a small sleeping cat.
    → _____
11. At the far end of the road stood a white church.
    → _____
12. High above the clouds shone the morning sun.
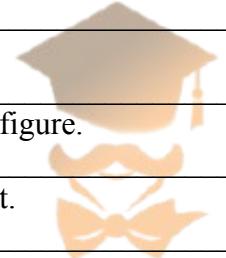
DẠNG 13 – ĐẢO NGỮ NHẤN MẠNH (EMPHATIC INVERSION WITH DO/DOES/DID)

Dùng **do / does / did** để nhấn mạnh hành động trong câu khẳng định.
Viết lại các câu sau bằng cấu trúc đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh.

1. I know the answer.
   → I do know the answer.
2. She likes classical music.
   → _____
3. They finished their project on time.
   → _____
4. He understands your situation.
   → _____
5. I enjoy your company.
   → _____
6. She studied very hard for the exam.
   → _____

7. They believe in hard work.
   → _____

8. He loves his job very much.
   → _____

9. I appreciate your help.
   → _____

10. She tried her best to save the team.
    → _____

11. They remember what you said.
    → _____

12. He wanted to join us, but couldn't.
    → _____

13. I respect him deeply.
    → _____

14. She admires your courage.
    → _____

15. We care about our students.
    → _____

GHI CHÚ:

1. Đảo ngữ trong mệnh đề phụ (Dạng 11)
– Dùng để **nhấn mạnh sự đối lập, cảm xúc hoặc mâu thuẫn logic**.
– Cấu trúc: *Adj/Adv + as/though + S + V*
→ "Tired though he was, he went on working."

2. Đảo ngữ văn chương (Dạng 12)
– Thường xuất hiện trong **mô tả, miêu tả cảnh, thơ hoặc văn phong trang trọng**.
– Cấu trúc: *Adv/Prep Phrase + V + S*
→ "On the hill stood a castle."

3. Đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh (Dạng 13)
– Dùng để **nhấn mạnh hành động khẳng định**, đặc biệt trong văn nói hoặc viết mạnh mẽ.
– Cấu trúc: *do/does/did + V-infinitive*
→ "I do believe you." (Tôi thật sự tin bạn.)

BÀI 17. CLEFT SENTENCES – CÂU CHẺ

(Emphatic / Cleft Sentences in English)

DẠNG 1 – NHẬN BIẾT CẤU TRÚC (IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE)

Chọn câu có cấu trúc **Cleft Sentence** đúng.

1. It was my teacher who encouraged me to study English.
2. What I need now is a cup of coffee.
3. It is in the kitchen where we usually have breakfast.
4. It was last night when she called me.
5. What surprised me most was his calm reaction.
6. It is because of you that I am happy.
7. It was Tom and Mary who won the contest.
8. What she wants is to travel around the world.
9. It was the manager who made that decision.
10. What I like best about this city is its people.

DẠNG 2 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU VỚI IT + BE (REWRITE USING IT-CLEFTS)

1. My mother bought me this dress.
   → _____
2. She met him at the park yesterday.
   → _____
3. John helped me fix my car.
   → _____
4. We visited Hue last summer.
   → _____
5. They announced the result this morning.
   → _____
6. I saw her at the station.
   → _____
7. The teacher praised Mary for her effort.
   → _____
8. I first met him in Da Nang.
   → _____
9. Tom broke the window by accident.
   → _____
10. We stayed in this hotel during our trip.
    → _____

DẠNG 3 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU VỚI WHAT-CLEFTS

Dùng **What + S + V + be + ...** để nhấn mạnh hành động hoặc đối tượng.

1. I need a vacation.
   → What I need is a vacation.

2. He wants to buy a new laptop.
   → _____

3. I like your honesty.
   → _____

4. They hate being lied to.
   → _____

5. We enjoy spending time together.
   → _____

6. She needs your support.
   → _____

7. He misses his hometown.
   → _____

8. I prefer studying in the morning.
   → _____

9. We love learning new languages.
   → _____

10. They demanded a full explanation.
    → _____

DẠNG 4 – IT-CLEFT VÀ WHAT-CLEFT PHÂN BIỆT

Xác định câu là loại **It-cleft** hay **What-cleft**.

Câu	**Loại câu**
1. It was my father who fixed the car.	___
2. What we need is more time.	___
3. It is in this house that I was born.	___
4. What I want to tell you is important.	___
5. It was because of the rain that we stayed home.	___
6. What surprised me was his confidence.	___
7. It was Tom who told me the news.	___
8. What matters is how we treat others.	___
9. It was last week when we met.	___
10. What I enjoy most is teaching English.	___

DẠNG 5 – CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1. _____ made me angry was his attitude.
   a) It   b) What   c) That
2. _____ I need right now is a good rest.
   a) It   b) What   c) Which

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3. _____ we need is more volunteers.
   a) What   b) It   c) That
4. _____ surprised me was her sudden appearance.
   a) It   b) That   c) What
5. _____ he said really hurt me.
   a) What   b) It   c) That
6. _____ I like about him is his sense of humor.
   a) It   b) What   c) Which
7. _____ we saw shocked us.
   a) What   b) It   c) That
8. _____ makes her happy is helping others.
   a) It   b) What   c) Which
9. _____ I want is not money but peace.
   a) What   b) It   c) Which
10. _____ we need now is a leader, not a follower.
    a) What   b) It   c) That

DẠNG 6 – NHẤN MẠNH THỜI GIAN / NƠI CHỐN / NGUYÊN NHÂN

Viết lại câu để nhấn mạnh thời gian, nơi chốn, hoặc lý do.

1. I met her in Da Nang.
   → It was in Da Nang that I met her.
2. We first met at a conference.
   → _____
3. He called me last night.
   → _____
4. They left because of the rain.
   → _____
5. She failed because she was careless.
   → _____
6. We were late due to the traffic jam.
   → _____
7. He got angry because you lied.
   → _____
8. We celebrated our success at the hotel.
   → _____
9. They won the match because they practiced hard.
   → _____
10. She started crying when she saw him.
    → _____

DẠNG 7 – CHUYỂN TỪ CÂU THƯỜNG SANG CÂU CHẺ

Viết lại câu nhấn mạnh chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

1. My brother repaired this bike yesterday.
2. We watched that movie last weekend.
3. The teacher gave us this project.
4. I borrowed the book from the library.

5. They met their friends at the park.
6. She sent me an invitation.
7. He told the truth to the police.
8. She painted this picture for her mom.
9. I lost my wallet at the station.
10. They organized the event last year.

DẠNG 8 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT

Dịch sang tiếng Việt, chú ý cấu trúc câu chẻ.

1. It was John who helped me with the work.
2. What I like about this place is the people.
3. It was last year when we moved to Da Nang.
4. What she needs now is some rest.
5. It was because of you that I succeeded.
6. What surprised me most was her confidence.
7. It was the manager who made that decision.
8. What matters is not the money but your honesty.
9. It was at this café that we first met.
10. What I fear most is losing you.

DẠNG 9 – DỊCH VIỆT – ANH

Dịch sang tiếng Anh, dùng cấu trúc câu chẻ phù hợp.

1. Chính thầy tôi là người đã giúp tôi vượt qua kỳ thi.
2. Điều khiến tôi ngạc nhiên là cách cô ấy trả lời.
3. Chính vì mưa mà chúng tôi ở nhà.
4. Chính năm ngoái họ bắt đầu kinh doanh.
5. Chính bạn là người tôi đang tìm.
6. Điều tôi muốn là có thêm thời gian.
7. Chính ở Đà Nẵng mà tôi đã gặp anh ta.
8. Chính cô ấy là người đã nói sự thật.
9. Điều quan trọng nhất là chúng ta hiểu nhau.
10. Chính sự kiên nhẫn giúp bạn thành công.

DẠNG 10 – KẾT HỢP IT-CLEFT VÀ WHAT-CLEFT

Hoàn thành câu bằng cách kết hợp hai loại câu chẻ.

1. It was you who broke the glass, and what you need to do is apologize.

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

DẠNG 11 – CÂU CHẺ GIẢ (PSEUDO-CLEFT / REVERSED-CLEFT)

Viết lại câu theo cấu trúc **What ... be ...** hoặc **The thing (that)... be...**

1. I love her honesty most.
   → What I love most about her is her honesty.
2. I need a vacation.
   → _____
3. She wants a new phone.
   → _____
4. He likes playing football best.
   → _____
5. We need cooperation from everyone.
   → _____
6. I hate it when people are rude.
   → _____
7. She enjoys traveling alone.
   → _____
8. They want to know the truth.
   → _____
9. I miss spending time with you.
   → _____
10. She dislikes being interrupted.
   → _____
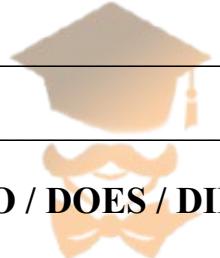
DẠNG 12 – NHẤN MẠNH BẰNG DO / DOES / DID

Thêm **do/does/did** để nhấn mạnh hành động trong câu chẻ.

1. It was my brother who repaired the car.
   → My brother did repair the car.
2. It was Jane who helped me with my homework.
   → _____
3. It was the teacher who encouraged me to try again.
   → _____
4. It was my parents who paid for my education.
   → _____
5. It was she who told me the truth.
   → _____

DẠNG 13 – CÂU CHẺ NÂNG CAO TRONG IELTS / WRITING

Hoàn thành câu theo hướng học thuật, tự nhiên.

1. It is technological innovation that drives economic growth.

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

7.
8.
9.
10.

GHI NHỚ NHANH

1. Cấu trúc It-Cleft
It + be + (người / vật / nơi / thời gian / lý do) + that + mệnh đề.
→ It was my teacher who encouraged me.

2. Cấu trúc What-Cleft (Câu chẻ giả)
What + S + V + be + phần được nhấn mạnh.
→ What I need is time.

3. Dùng trong Writing/Speaking nâng cao:
– Dùng để **tạo nhấn mạnh, làm câu trang trọng và cân bằng hơn.**
– Đặc biệt hữu ích khi **tránh lặp lại "There is/There are" hoặc chủ ngữ đơn giản.**

BÀI 18. SO / SUCH / TOO / ENOUGH / COMPARISON STRUCTURES

(Các cấu trúc nhấn mạnh và so sánh trong tiếng Anh)

DẠNG 1 – NHẬN BIẾT CẤU TRÚC (IDENTIFY THE CORRECT FORM)

Chọn câu đúng về cấu trúc.

1. She is so beautiful that everyone admires her.
2. He is such a kind man that everyone likes him.
3. The test was too difficult for me to finish.
4. This box is light enough for a child to carry.
5. It was such interesting book that I read it twice.
6. He spoke so fast that nobody understood him.
7. She is too young to drive a car.
8. The room is big enough to hold 50 people.
9. It was such a cold night that we stayed home.
10. He ran so quickly that he won the race.

DẠNG 2 – ĐIỀN TỪ SO / SUCH / TOO / ENOUGH

Điền từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống.

1. It was _____ a beautiful day that we went to the beach.
2. She was _____ tired to do her homework.
3. The weather is _____ hot for me to go outside.
4. He is _____ a good student that the teacher praises him.
5. This book is _____ interesting that I couldn't stop reading.
6. The box is not _____ light for me to carry.
7. It's _____ late to catch the bus now.
8. She is not tall _____ to reach the shelf.
9. It was _____ an exciting match that we all cheered.
10. He spoke _____ quickly for me to understand.

DẠNG 3 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU DÙNG SO / SUCH

Viết lại câu cho nghĩa tương đương.

1. The movie was very boring. We left early.
   → The movie was so boring that we left early.
2. It was a very good meal. Everyone enjoyed it.
   → _____
3. She is a very talented singer. Everyone admires her.
   → _____
4. The weather was very cold. We couldn't go out.
   → _____
5. He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.
   → _____

6. It was a very expensive car. I couldn't buy it.
   → _____
7. They are very rich. They can travel anywhere.
   → _____
8. It was a very delicious cake. Everyone ate it all.
   → _____
9. He was very tired. He fell asleep immediately.
   → _____
10. The exam was very easy. Everyone passed.
    → _____

DẠNG 4 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU DÙNG TOO / ENOUGH

Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi.

1. The bag is very heavy. I can't lift it.
   → The bag is too heavy for me to lift.
2. The room is very small. We can't stay here.
   → _____
3. She is very young. She can't drive a car.
   → _____
4. This coffee is very hot. I can't drink it.
   → _____
5. The film is very long. We can't finish it now.
   → _____
6. The teacher is strict. The students respect him.
   → _____ (dùng enough)
7. He is rich. He can buy that house.
   → _____
8. The question is difficult. I can't answer it.
   → _____
9. The river is wide. We can't swim across it.
   → _____
10. The music was soft. We could sleep well.
    → _____

DẠNG 5 – CHỌN DẠNG SO / SUCH ĐÚNG

Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành câu.

1. It was _____ a boring speech that everyone fell asleep.
   a) so   b) such   c) too
2. The man is _____ tall to enter the tunnel.
   a) so   b) such   c) too
3. She has _____ beautiful eyes.
   a) so   b) such   c) enough
4. He is _____ a great player that everyone knows him.
   a) so   b) such   c) too
5. The book is _____ interesting for me to put down.
   a) too   b) so   c) enough

6. The weather is _____ hot that nobody wants to go out.
   a) so   b) such   c) enough
7. It's _____ a small world!
   a) so   b) such   c) too
8. He isn't old _____ to live alone.
   a) so   b) enough   c) too
9. It was _____ a shock that she couldn't speak.
   a) so   b) such   c) enough
10. He speaks _____ quickly that no one understands.
    a) too   b) such   c) so

DẠNG 6 – ĐỔI GIỮA SO – SUCH

Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa tương đương.

1. It was so cold that nobody went out.
   → It was such a cold day that nobody went out.
2. It was so exciting that we shouted.
   → _____
3. The film was such a success that everyone talked about it.
   → _____
4. He spoke so loudly that everyone heard.
   → _____
5. They are such intelligent students that they won prizes.
   → _____
6. It was so dark that we couldn't see anything.
   → _____
7. She is such a beautiful girl that everyone notices her.
   → _____
8. It was such a boring speech that people left early.
   → _____
9. He drives so carefully that he never has an accident.
   → _____
10. It was such a funny story that we laughed a lot.
    → _____

DẠNG 7 – SO THAT / SUCH THAT

Viết lại câu dùng liên từ so...that hoặc such...that.

1. The weather was very hot. We stayed at home.
   → The weather was so hot that we stayed at home.
2. It was a great party. Everyone had fun.
   → _____
3. The exam was very difficult. Nobody passed.
   → _____
4. He is very tall. He can reach the ceiling.
   → _____
5. It was such an interesting story. We read it twice.
   → _____

6. The soup was very spicy. I couldn't eat it.
    → _____
7. The lesson was so confusing. The students didn't understand.
    → _____
8. She sang so beautifully. Everyone applauded.
    → _____
9. The show was such a success. They extended it for a week.
    → _____
10. The child was so tired. He fell asleep instantly.
    → _____

DẠNG 8 – SO / SUCH TRONG CÂU ĐẢO NGỮ

Chuyển các câu sang đảo ngữ với **So / Such**.

1. So beautiful was the view that we stopped to take photos.
2. Such was the noise that we couldn't hear ourselves.
3. So delicious was the food that we ordered more.
4. Such was his anger that he couldn't speak.
5. So fast did he run that nobody caught him.
6. Such was the confusion that no one knew what to do.
7. So hard did it rain that the streets were flooded.
8. Such was her kindness that everyone loved her.
9. So suddenly did it happen that we were all shocked.
10. Such was the excitement that the crowd went wild.

DẠNG 9 – SO / SUCH TRONG VIẾT HỌC THUẬT

Chọn hoặc viết lại câu cho phù hợp văn phong IELTS Writing.

1. The issue is so complex that it requires careful analysis.
2. Such was the impact of the policy that unemployment decreased dramatically.
3. So great is the influence of social media that it shapes our daily habits.
4. It was such an effective measure that other countries followed.
5. So significant was the result that it changed global perception.
6. Such is the importance of education that governments invest heavily in it.
7. So powerful was the speech that it inspired thousands.
8. It was such a critical moment that everyone remembered it for years.

DẠNG 10 – TOO / ENOUGH VỚI TO V-INF

Viết lại câu đúng ngữ pháp.

1. She is too busy to join us.
2. The box is too heavy for a child to carry.
3. The water isn't warm enough to swim in.
4. He is tall enough to reach the top shelf.
5. The movie was too boring to continue watching.
6. The soup was too salty for me to eat.
7. The lesson was easy enough for all to understand.

8. The man spoke too fast for us to follow.
9. The book wasn't interesting enough to keep me reading.
10. The weather was too cold to go outside.

DẠNG 11 – CẤU TRÚC SO / SUCH VỚI COMPARISONS

Viết lại câu với dạng so...as / such...as / too...to / enough...to.

1. He isn't so tall as his brother.
2. She doesn't sing as beautifully as her mother.
3. This exercise isn't difficult enough to confuse students.
4. The question is too easy to take long.
5. It was such a boring lecture as to make everyone sleepy.
6. He isn't so brave as he looks.
7. The test wasn't easy enough for us to finish early.
8. She isn't so clever as she claims.
9. This machine isn't fast enough to meet the target.
10. It's too cold to go swimming.

DẠNG 12 – CÂU DỊCH ANH – VIỆT

Dịch sang tiếng Việt.

1. It was such a beautiful day that we decided to go out.
2. She is too tired to continue.
3. The exam was so difficult that everyone failed.
4. He is strong enough to lift this box.
5. The movie was so boring that we left early.
6. It was such a big surprise that I couldn't speak.
7. The soup was too salty to eat.
8. The book was so good that I read it twice.
9. He isn't tall enough to play basketball.
10. It was such an amazing trip that I'll never forget it.

DẠNG 13 – CÂU DỊCH VIỆT – ANH

Dịch sang tiếng Anh, dùng cấu trúc so / such / too / enough hoặc dạng so sánh.

1. Trời quá lạnh để đi ra ngoài.
2. Cô ấy đủ thông minh để giải bài toán đó.
3. Bộ phim hay đến mức tôi xem hai lần.
4. Anh ta quá mệt nên không thể làm việc tiếp.
5. Đó là một ngày đẹp đến nỗi chúng tôi đi picnic.
6. Câu hỏi khó đến mức không ai trả lời được.
7. Chiếc hộp nhẹ đủ để tôi mang đi.
8. Bài hát đó hay như bài trước.
9. Cô ấy không nhanh bằng anh trai.
10. Món ăn này ngon đến nỗi mọi người đều thích.

GHI NHỚ NHANH

1. So / Such
– So + adj/adv + that
– Such + (a/an) + adj + noun + that

2. Too / Enough
– Too + adj/adv + (for sb) + to V
– Adj/adv + enough + (for sb) + to V

3. So...that / Such...that
→ Dùng để chỉ kết quả.
Ex: It was so hot that we stayed home.

4. Đảo ngữ với So / Such:
→ So + adj + be/do + S + that...
Ex: So beautiful was the view that we stopped.

DẠNG 14 – LỖI THƯỜNG GẶP (COMMON ERRORS)

Tìm và sửa lỗi trong các câu sau.
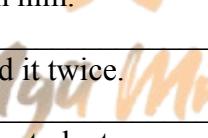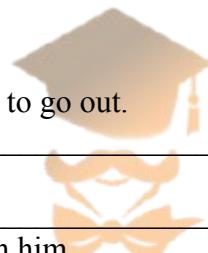
1. It was so beautiful day that we decided to go out.
    → _____
2. She is too enough tired to continue.
    → _____
3. He runs such fast that nobody can catch him.
    → _____
4. This book is so an interesting that I read it twice.
    → _____
5. The exam was enough difficult to make students cry.
    → _____
6. He's such intelligent boy that he always wins prizes.
    → _____
7. She spoke too quietly that nobody heard her.
    → _____
8. It was such hot weather that we stayed inside.
    → _____
9. The soup is so salty enough for me to eat.
    → _____
10. He's too young that he can't join the team.
    → _____
11. This question is so difficult for anyone answer.
    → _____
12. It was such an long day that we were exhausted.
    → _____
13. She's not tall enough reach the shelf.
    → _____
14. The film was such interesting that I watched it twice.
    → _____

15. It was too cold so that we couldn't go swimming.
   → _____

DẠNG 15 – ỨNG DỤNG NÂNG CAO (ADVANCED WRITING TRANSFORMATIONS)

Viết lại câu theo văn phong học thuật, tự nhiên (IELTS Writing style).

1. The results were so remarkable that the study attracted global attention.
   → Such _____
2. The solution was too costly for the government to implement.
   → The government _____
3. Education is so essential that every country invests in it.
   → Such _____
4. The progress was so rapid that experts were surprised.
   → So _____
5. The differences are too significant to ignore.
   → The differences _____
6. Technology is developing so fast that traditional methods are becoming obsolete.
   → Such _____
7. The issue is too complex to be solved immediately.
   → It _____
8. The evidence was so strong that no one doubted the conclusion.
   → Such _____
9. The plan was too ambitious to be realistic.
   → The plan _____
10. The improvements were so great that they changed the whole system.
    → So _____

GHI NHỚ NÂNG CAO

1. Sự khác biệt giữa so / such / too / enough trong học thuật:

- So / such → diễn tả **kết quả** (result)
- Too / enough → diễn tả **mức độ giới hạn** (limitation)
- Cấu trúc IELTS:
  "So + adj/adv + that…"
  "Such + (a/an) + adj + noun + that…"
  "Too + adj/adv + to V"
  "Adj/adv + enough + to V"

2. Trong Writing Task 2:

- "Such is the importance of education that…" → mở đầu mạnh mẽ, trang trọng.
- "So significant was the improvement that…" → tạo nhịp học thuật tự nhiên.

BÀI 19. RELATIVE CLAUSES – MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

(Defining, Non-defining & Reduced Relative Clauses)

DẠNG 1 – NHẬN BIẾT ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ (IDENTIFY THE RELATIVE PRONOUN)

Chọn từ đúng để hoàn thành câu.

1. The man _____ helped me is my teacher.
2. The book _____ I bought yesterday is very interesting.
3. The woman _____ lives next door is a doctor.
4. The car _____ she drives is very expensive.
5. The person _____ you met at the party is my cousin.
6. The school _____ I studied was built in 1990.
7. The students _____ won the prize are from my class.
8. The picture _____ is on the wall was painted by my uncle.
9. The man _____ you saw is my boss.
10. The girl _____ hair is long is my friend.

DẠNG 2 – GHÉP CÂU DÙNG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (JOIN THE SENTENCES)

Nối hai câu thành một câu dùng mệnh đề quan hệ.

1. The man is my father. He is sitting over there.
   → _____
2. The book is interesting. I borrowed it from the library.
   → _____
3. The boy is playing football. He is my brother.
   → _____
4. The car belongs to him. It was stolen last night.
   → _____
5. The teacher is kind. She helps us a lot.
   → _____
6. The girl is my friend. Her brother is an actor.
   → _____
7. The house is old. We bought it last year.
   → _____
8. The student won the scholarship. He studies hard.
   → _____
9. The woman is talking to Tom. She is my aunt.
   → _____
10. The film was boring. We watched it yesterday.
    → _____

DẠNG 3 – CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1. The man _____ you met yesterday is my uncle.
   a) who   b) whom   c) which

2. The city _____ I was born is famous for its beaches.
   a) that   b) where   c) when
3. The year _____ my parents got married was 1995.
   a) which   b) when   c) where
4. The reason _____ he was late is not clear.
   a) which   b) why   c) where
5. The person _____ I was talking to is my teacher.
   a) who   b) whom   c) whose
6. The hotel _____ we stayed was very comfortable.
   a) where   b) which   c) that
7. The film _____ they saw was exciting.
   a) who   b) which   c) whose
8. The boy _____ bicycle was stolen is crying.
   a) which   b) whose   c) who
9. The man _____ called you is waiting outside.
   a) who   b) which   c) where
10. The day _____ we met was unforgettable.
    a) which   b) when   c) that

DẠNG 4 – XÁC ĐỊNH LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ (DEFINING / NON-DEFINING)

Viết D (Defining) hoặc ND (Non-defining) vào sau mỗi câu.

1. My father, who is a teacher, loves reading. _____
2. The book that I borrowed was amazing. _____
3. The students who study hard will pass. _____
4. Da Nang, which is my hometown, is a beautiful city. _____
5. The girl whose car broke down is waiting outside. _____
6. My sister, who lives in Hanoi, is coming to visit. _____
7. The man that we met yesterday is kind. _____
8. My phone, which I bought last year, is already broken. _____
9. The dog that bit me ran away. _____
10. Mrs. Hoa, who teaches English, is very friendly. _____

DẠNG 5 – RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ (REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES)

Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bằng **V-ing / V3 / to V**.

1. The man who is standing there is my teacher.
   → The man standing there is my teacher.
2. The books that were written by Shakespeare are classics.
   → _____
3. The students who study hard will pass the exam.
   → _____
4. The woman who lives next door is a nurse.
   → _____
5. The house which was built in 1980 is very old.
   → _____
6. The man who was injured in the accident is recovering.
   → _____

7. The boy who plays football is my brother.
   → _____

8. The report that was submitted yesterday was excellent.
   → _____

9. The car which was parked outside has disappeared.
   → _____

10. The man who invited me is my boss.
    → _____

DẠNG 6 – MỆNH ĐỀ VỚI GIỚI TỪ + WHOM / WHICH

Chọn giới từ đúng để hoàn thành câu.

1. The man to _____ you were speaking is my uncle.
2. The house in _____ I was born has been demolished.
3. The company for _____ he works is very famous.
4. The school at _____ she teaches is new.
5. The topic about _____ we are discussing is interesting.
6. The woman to _____ he gave the book is my aunt.
7. The chair on _____ I sat was broken.
8. The meeting at _____ they made the decision was long.
9. The student to _____ I lent my notes has returned them.
10. The hotel at _____ we stayed was expensive.

DẠNG 7 – DÙNG "WHO / WHICH / THAT / WHOM / WHOSE / WHERE / WHEN / WHY"

Điền đại từ thích hợp.

1. The man _____ I told you about is a doctor.
2. The restaurant _____ we had dinner was crowded.
3. The reason _____ she cried is unknown.
4. The person _____ car was stolen is reporting to the police.
5. The film _____ you recommended was amazing.
6. The house _____ I used to live is very small.
7. The day _____ we met is unforgettable.
8. The man _____ called you is my colleague.
9. The girl _____ you are talking to is my cousin.
10. The teacher _____ teaches us English is kind.

DẠNG 8 – MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ RÚT GỌN (V3 / BEING / HAVING)

Chuyển sang dạng rút gọn phù hợp.

1. Students who are interested in English should join this club.
   → _____

2. The boy who was injured in the accident is now fine.
   → _____

3. The documents that were signed yesterday are official.
   → _____
4. People who live near the river are being evacuated.
   → _____
5. The house that was painted blue belongs to my aunt.
   → _____
6. The girl who is studying in the library is my sister.
   → _____
7. The man who was invited didn't come.
   → _____
8. The students who have finished the test may leave.
   → _____
9. The car which was stolen has been found.
   → _____
10. The report that was written by John is excellent.
    → _____

DẠNG 9 – RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ TRONG CÂU GHÉP

Rút gọn cho tự nhiên.

1. People who want to succeed must work hard.
   → People wanting to succeed must work hard.
2. Students who are given clear instructions perform better.
   → _____
3. The teacher who teaches us English is kind.
   → _____
4. The building which was damaged by the storm will be repaired.
   → _____
5. Anyone who breaks the rules will be punished.
   → _____

DẠNG 10 – RÚT GỌN BẰNG TO V-INF (FOR PURPOSE)

Rút gọn khi mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

1. The first student who comes will receive a prize.
   → The first student to come will receive a prize.
2. The last person who leaves must lock the door.
   → _____
3. The only one who knows the secret is John.
   → _____
4. The next train that arrives goes to Hanoi.
   → _____
5. The first man who entered the room was nervous.
   → _____

DẠNG 11 – PHÂN BIỆT THAT / WHICH / WHO / WHOM / WHOSE

Chọn đại từ đúng.

1. The man _____ I saw yesterday is a teacher.
2. The car _____ was stolen has been found.
3. The woman _____ you met is my aunt.
4. The student _____ homework is missing must explain.
5. The book _____ I borrowed was interesting.
6. The person _____ I called didn't answer.
7. The people _____ live here are friendly.
8. The movie _____ we watched was great.
9. The girl _____ helped me is very kind.
10. The man _____ daughter is my classmate.

DẠNG 12 – MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ TRONG VĂN PHONG HỌC THUẬT

Hoàn thành câu học thuật phù hợp.

1. The method which was used in this study is highly effective.
2. The participants who were selected represented diverse backgrounds.
3. The data that were collected indicate a clear trend.
4. The policy which aims to reduce pollution has been successful.
5. The country whose economy grew fastest was Singapore.
6. The system that was implemented improved efficiency.
7. The company which produced the vaccine made huge profits.
8. The model that this research proposes is innovative.
9. The students who participated received extra credits.
10. The project that was launched last year gained attention.

DẠNG 13 – DỊCH VIỆT – ANH

Dịch sang tiếng Anh, dùng mệnh đề quan hệ phù hợp.

1. Người đàn ông đang nói chuyện với cô ấy là giám đốc.
2. Cô gái mà anh ta yêu là bạn tôi.
3. Ngôi nhà mà tôi mua năm ngoái rất đẹp.
4. Cậu bé có mẹ là bác sĩ học rất giỏi.
5. Cuốn sách mà tôi đang đọc rất thú vị.
6. Người mà tôi gặp hôm qua là giáo viên tiếng Anh.
7. Thành phố nơi tôi sinh ra rất nhộn nhịp.
8. Lý do mà cô ấy khóc khiến tôi bất ngờ.
9. Người phụ nữ mà bạn nói đến là chị tôi.
10. Đó là người đàn ông đã cứu tôi trong vụ cháy.

DẠNG 14 – LỖI THƯỜNG GẶP (COMMON ERRORS)

Tìm và sửa lỗi trong các câu sau.

1. The man which helped me is my uncle.
2. The woman who I saw her is my aunt.
3. The house where I was born in is very old.
4. That is the student whom mother is a doctor.
5. The book, which I bought yesterday is interesting.

6. The car who was stolen has been found.
7. The girl which you met her yesterday is my friend.
8. The people whom live here are friendly.
9. This is the reason which he was absent.
10. The man that his car was stolen reported to the police.

DẠNG 15 – CẤU TRÚC NÂNG CAO (ADVANCED RELATIVE CLAUSES)

Biến đổi câu sang dạng học thuật, tự nhiên.

1. The challenges that society faces today are global.
2. The system, which was developed by experts, is widely used.
3. Those who work hard will succeed.
4. The person whose idea was accepted received recognition.
5. The data that were analyzed support the hypothesis.
6. The project, which aims to promote education, has received funding.
7. The scientist who discovered the vaccine won a Nobel Prize.
8. The policy that was proposed has sparked debate.
9. The technology which connects millions of users has changed communication.
10. Anyone who wishes to apply must submit before Friday.

GHI NHỚ NHANH

1. Đại từ quan hệ cơ bản:
who – người | which – vật | that – người / vật | whose – sở hữu | whom – tân ngữ | where – nơi | when – thời gian | why – lý do
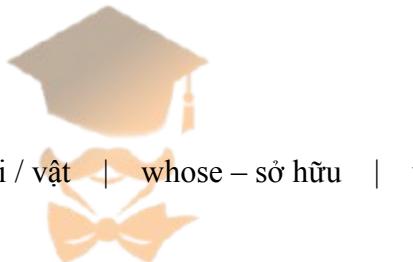
2. Phân loại:
– *Defining*: cần thiết cho nghĩa câu → không dùng dấu phẩy
– *Non-defining*: thêm thông tin → có dấu phẩy

3. Rút gọn:
– Chủ động → V-ing
– Bị động → V3
– Chỉ mục đích → to V

4. Trong học thuật:
→ Ưu tiên *which/that/whose/whom* để tạo văn phong trang trọng và tự nhiên.

BÀI 20. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES – CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

(Types 0–3, Mixed, and Advanced Conditional Structures)

DẠNG 1 – NHẬN BIẾT LOẠI CÂU (IDENTIFY THE TYPE)

Xác định loại câu điều kiện: 0 / 1 / 2 / 3.

1. If you heat water, it boils. _____
2. If I have time tomorrow, I will help you. _____
3. If I were you, I would study harder. _____
4. If he had known, he would have come earlier. _____
5. If it rains, we won't go out. _____
6. If people eat too much sugar, they get fat. _____
7. If I were rich, I would buy a villa. _____
8. If you had worked harder, you would have passed. _____
9. If she studies, she will succeed. _____
10. If you mix red and blue, you get purple. _____

DẠNG 2 – ĐIỀN ĐỘNG TỪ (FILL IN THE VERB FORM)

Chia đúng dạng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. If he _____ (study) harder, he will pass.
2. If I _____ (be) you, I would take the job.
3. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we'll stay home.
4. If she _____ (know) about it, she would have told us.
5. If you _____ (heat) ice, it melts.
6. If I _____ (see) him, I'll tell him.
7. If they _____ (arrive) earlier, they could have joined us.
8. If she _____ (work) hard, she will succeed.
9. If we _____ (not hurry), we'll miss the train.
10. If he _____ (be) more careful, he wouldn't have made that mistake.

DẠNG 3 – CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN ĐÚNG (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1. If I _____ you, I would accept the offer.
   a) was   b) were   c) am
2. If it _____ tomorrow, we will stay home.
   a) rains   b) rained   c) will rain
3. If he _____ earlier, he wouldn't have missed the bus.
   a) left   b) had left   c) leaves
4. If she _____ harder, she could have passed the exam.
   a) studies   b) studied   c) had studied
5. If I _____ enough money, I'll buy a new car.
   a) had   b) have   c) will have
6. If you _____ me, I could help you.
   a) ask   b) asked   c) had asked

7. If he _____ a little taller, he could play basketball.
   a) is   b) was   c) were
8. If they _____ the truth, they wouldn't be angry.
   a) knew   b) know   c) had known
9. If I _____ him, I would have helped.
   a) saw   b) see   c) had seen
10. If it _____ too cold, we won't go out.
    a) is   b) was   c) were

DẠNG 4 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU (REWRITE USING CONDITIONAL)

Viết lại câu cho nghĩa tương đương.

1. I didn't see him, so I didn't say hello.
   → If I had seen him, I would have said hello.
2. I don't have money, so I can't buy that car.
   → _____
3. She doesn't study hard, so she doesn't pass.
   → _____
4. I didn't know about it, so I didn't come.
   → _____
5. You don't water the plants, they die.
   → _____
6. He isn't careful, so he makes mistakes.
   → _____
7. I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat.
   → _____
8. They don't have a map, so they got lost.
   → _____
9. I don't know the answer, so I can't help.
   → _____
10. We didn't leave early, so we missed the train.
    → _____
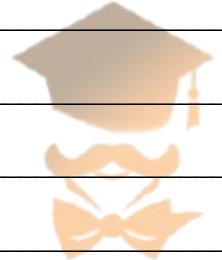
DẠNG 5 – IF I WERE YOU (ADVICE STRUCTURE)

Hoàn thành câu với cấu trúc *If I were you, I would…*

1. If I were you, I would take a break.
2. If I were you, I would apologize to her.

3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

DẠNG 6 – MIXED CONDITIONALS (ĐIỀU KIỆN KẾT HỢP)

Hoàn thành câu theo nghĩa đúng.

1. If I had studied harder, I would have a better job now.
2. If I were smarter, I would have passed the test.
3. If she had listened, she wouldn't be in trouble now.
4. If he were here, he would have helped us yesterday.
5. If they had left earlier, they wouldn't be stuck in traffic now.
6. If I knew her phone number, I would have called her.
7. If he had practiced more, he would play better now.
8. If we had gone by taxi, we would be there already.
9. If I weren't tired, I wouldn't have fallen asleep in class.
10. If they had invited us, we would be at the party now.

DẠNG 7 – ĐẢO NGỮ (INVERSION IN CONDITIONALS)

Chuyển câu điều kiện sang dạng đảo ngữ.

1. If I had known → Had I known
2. If you should need help → Should you need help
3. If he were here → Were he here
4. If I had studied harder → _____
5. If they had left earlier → _____
6. If it should rain tomorrow → _____
7. If she were your teacher → _____
8. If I had realized the mistake → _____
9. If we were in your position → _____
10. If he had told me → _____

DẠNG 8 – IF-LESS CONDITIONALS

Viết lại câu mà không dùng "if".

1. Were I you, I would try again.
2. Had I known, I would have helped.
3. Should you need assistance, call me.

4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

DẠNG 9 – ĐIỀU KIỆN ẨN (IMPLIED CONDITIONALS)

Chọn hoặc viết lại câu có nghĩa điều kiện ngầm.

1. In your place, I'd say nothing.
2. With more time, we could finish this.
3. But for your help, I wouldn't have succeeded.

4. Without your advice, I'd be lost.
5. Given the chance, I'd travel the world.
6. If not for you, I wouldn't be here.
7. Had it not been for the rain, we'd have gone out.

8.
9.
10.

DẠNG 10 – THÌ ĐÚNG TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ (TENSE CONTROL)

Chia đúng thì phù hợp từng loại.

1. If I _____ _____ (be) you, I would go.
2. If he _____ (know) earlier, he would have told us.
3. If it _____ __ (rain) tomorrow, we'll stay home.
4. If you _____ ___ (heat) ice, it melts.
5. If they _____ (study) harder, they could pass.
6. If I _____ (see) him yesterday, I'd have told him.
7. If I _____ ___ (meet) her now, I would apologize.
8. If we _____ _____ (leave) earlier, we'd be there now.
9. If she _____ (not be) so lazy, she would succeed.
10. If you _____ ___ (call) me, I would have helped.

DẠNG 11 – THAY CỤM "UNLESS / PROVIDED THAT / IN CASE"

Viết lại câu dùng các liên từ tương đương.

1. If you don't study, you'll fail.
   → Unless you study, you'll fail.
2. If you come early, you can join us.
   → _____ (Provided that...)
3. Take your umbrella if it rains.
   → _____ (In case...)
4. You can go if you finish the work.
   → _____ (Provided that...)
5. If you don't hurry, we'll miss the bus.
   → _____ (Unless...)

DẠNG 12 – CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN TRONG VĂN PHONG HỌC THUẬT

Hoàn thành câu trang trọng, kiểu IELTS Writing.

1. If governments invested more in education, unemployment would decrease.
2. Were the policy implemented effectively, the results would be significant.
3. Had the project received enough funding, it could have succeeded.
4. Should more people recycle, pollution levels would fall.
5. If renewable energy were prioritized, fossil fuel use would decline.
6. Were stricter laws applied, corruption would reduce.
7. If awareness increased, behavior would change.

8. Had data been shared earlier, the problem might have been avoided.
9. Should the economy slow down, job losses would rise.
10. If climate change continues, global consequences will follow.

DẠNG 13 – DỊCH VIỆT – ANH

Dịch sang tiếng Anh, dùng câu điều kiện phù hợp.

1. Nếu tôi biết sớm hơn, tôi đã giúp bạn.
2. Nếu trời mưa, chúng ta sẽ ở nhà.
3. Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi sẽ nghỉ ngơi.
4. Nếu cô ấy học chăm hơn, cô ấy đã qua kỳ thi.
5. Nếu họ đi sớm hơn, họ đã không bị tắc đường.
6. Nếu tôi có thời gian, tôi sẽ gọi cho bạn.
7. Nếu tôi giàu, tôi sẽ đi du lịch vòng quanh thế giới.
8. Nếu bạn không giúp, tôi sẽ thất bại.
9. Nếu tôi thấy anh ta, tôi sẽ nói chuyện.
10. Nếu không có bạn, tôi đã không đạt được điều này.

DẠNG 14 – DỊCH ANH – VIỆT

Dịch sang tiếng Việt.

1. If I were you, I would take that opportunity.
2. Had I known, I wouldn't have agreed.
3. If he studies hard, he will succeed.
4. If she had told the truth, we wouldn't be angry now.
5. Were it not for the rain, we would go out.
6. If he had listened, he wouldn't have failed.
7. If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
8. If I knew her number, I'd call her.
9. Had it not been for your help, I would have given up.
10. If you heat water, it boils.

DẠNG 15 – LỖI THƯỜNG GẶP (COMMON ERRORS)

Tìm và sửa lỗi.

1. If I will see him, I will tell him.
2. If I was you, I will stay at home.
3. If she studied harder, she passes the exam.
4. If it will rain, we would cancel the trip.
5. If he had knew, he would come.
6. If I would have enough money, I bought a car.
7. Unless you will hurry, we miss the bus.
8. If I would be rich, I will help the poor.
9. If you studied, you will pass.
10. If he will call me, I tell him.

DẠNG 16 – ADVANCED TRANSFORMATIONS

Viết lại theo văn phong nâng cao.

1. If the data had been analyzed earlier, the conclusion might have changed.
   → Had the data been analyzed earlier, _____
2. If global cooperation increases, climate action will accelerate.
   → _____
3. If governments had prioritized health, the crisis would have been less severe.
   → _____
4. If individuals made small changes, society would benefit collectively.
   → _____
5. If stricter policies were implemented, emissions would fall.
   → _____
6. Had funding been consistent, the research could have expanded.
   → _____
7. If awareness grows, long-term progress will be possible.
   → _____
8. Should the trend continue, inequality will widen.
   → _____
9. If technology advances further, education will transform.
   → _____
10. Were such efforts maintained, development would sustain.

GHI NHỚ NHANH
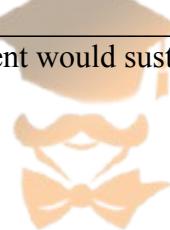
1. Cấu trúc cơ bản:

- Type 0: If + S + V(s/es), S + V(s/es).
- Type 1: If + S + V (hiện tại), S + will + V.
- Type 2: If + S + V2/ed, S + would + V.
- Type 3: If + S + had + V3, S + would have + V3.

2. Mixed Conditional:

- If + past perfect → would + V (present result).
- If + past simple → would have + V3 (past result).

3. Inversion:
Had + S + V3 / Were + S + to V / Should + S + V

4. If-less / Implied:
But for / Without / In case / Provided that / Given that...

5. IELTS Writing Tip:
→ "Were governments to invest more in education, poverty would decline."
→ "Had it not been for early intervention, the damage could have been worse."

BÀI 20.1 LỖI PHỔ BIẾN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ – PHẦN 1

DẠNG 1 – THIẾU ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ (MISSING RELATIVE PRONOUN)

Hoàn thành câu bằng cách thêm đại từ quan hệ thích hợp (who, which, that).

1. The man ___ lives next door is very kind.
2. The woman ___ teaches me English is from Canada.
3. The car ___ broke down yesterday has been repaired.
4. The book ___ is on the table belongs to me.
5. The girl ___ won the contest is my friend.
6. The students ___ study hard will pass the exam.
7. The dog ___ barked all night made everyone angry.
8. The people ___ work here are all engineers.
9. The film ___ we watched yesterday was great.
10. The teacher ___ helped me the most has retired.

DẠNG 2 – DÙNG SAI ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ (WRONG RELATIVE PRONOUN)

Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành câu.

1. The man (who / which) helped me is a doctor.
2. The book (who / which) you lent me is very interesting.
3. The person (which / who) called you is my cousin.
4. The movie (who / that) we saw was boring.
5. The woman (that / where) lives next door is a nurse.
6. The house (that / whose) roof is red is my uncle's.
7. The cat (who / which) is sleeping looks cute.
8. The student (that / what) answered first was correct.
9. The shop (who / which) sells cakes is over there.
10. The friend (who / whose) car is blue is waiting outside.

DẠNG 3 – LẶP CHỦ NGỮ (DOUBLE SUBJECT ERROR) (KHÔNG LÀM)

1. The man **who he** lives next to us is a pilot.
2. The girl **who she** is talking to you is my sister.
3. The book **which it** is on the table belongs to her.
4. The students **who they** work hard always succeed.
5. The film **which it** won an award was directed by her.

DẠNG 4 – NHẦM "WHO" VỚI "WHOM" (WHO vs. WHOM)

1. The woman ___ you met yesterday is my teacher.
2. The man ___ came here is our boss.
3. The person ___ you called is not available.
4. The lady ___ gave me this gift is my aunt.
5. The student ___ you talked to was absent yesterday.
6. The man ___ lives next door is very friendly.
7. The friend ___ you were speaking with is kind.

8. The person ___ answered the phone is my brother.
9. The colleague ___ we invited couldn't come.
10. The boy ___ won the prize is my classmate.

DẠNG 5 – DÙNG "THAT" SAI NGỮ CẢNH ("THAT" IN NON-DEFINING CLAUSES)

1. My mother, (that / who) loves gardening, grows many flowers.
2. Mr. John, (that / who) teaches English, is very strict.
3. My house, (that / which) is near the park, is beautiful.
4. The car, (that / which) was stolen, has been found.
5. Her brother, (that / who) works abroad, visits her yearly.
6. My friend, (that / who) is a doctor, helped me a lot.
7. This mountain, (that / which) is very high, is dangerous to climb.
8. The dog, (that / which) belongs to my neighbor, is very noisy.
9. The restaurant, (that / which) serves Italian food, is famous.
10. The film, (that / which) won an award, was directed by Spielberg.

DẠNG 6 – THIẾU DẤU PHẨY (MISSING COMMAS)

Thêm dấu phẩy nếu cần thiết.

1. My brother who lives in Hanoi is a teacher.
2. My brother who is a teacher lives in Hanoi.
3. The students who didn't study failed the test.
4. The students who studied hard passed the exam.
5. The girl who is wearing a red dress is my cousin.
6. My car which I bought last year is very expensive.
7. Da Nang which is a coastal city attracts many tourists.
8. The man who came yesterday is my uncle.

DẠNG 7 – DÙNG "WHERE" SAI (WHERE MISUSE)

Sửa lại câu cho đúng.

1. The restaurant where we ate it was expensive.
2. That's the place where we met first time.
3. The city where I was born in is beautiful.
4. The shop where we bought it has closed.
5. The park where we visited yesterday was crowded.
6. The village where he was born in is small.
7. The town where she lives there is quiet.
8. The café where we went it serves great coffee.
9. The street where my friend lives on is long.
10. The hotel where we stayed at was luxurious.

DẠNG 8 – CONFUSION BETWEEN WHEN - WHY – WHERE - THAT)

Điền từ đúng: *when / where / why / that*

1. The time ____ I met her was unforgettable.
2. The reason ____ I left early was the storm.
3. The place ____ we met was a café near my school.
4. The reason ____ he failed was his laziness.
5. The year ____ we graduated was 2020.
6. The day ____ she got married was sunny.
7. The reason ____ people exercise is to stay healthy.
8. The place ____ he grew up is peaceful.
9. The time ____ they moved here was last year.
10. The reason ____ I called you was to say thanks.

DẠNG 9 – DÙNG "WHAT" THAY CHO "THAT" (WRONG USE OF WHAT)

Sửa lại câu cho đúng.

1. The book what you gave me is interesting.
2. The man what helped you is my uncle.
3. The movie what I watched was boring.
4. The thing what he said made me happy.
5. The shirt what I bought is too big.
6. The student what answered correctly was Nam.
7. The car what he drives is expensive.
8. The job what she applied for is hard to get.

DẠNG 10 – RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ (REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES – BASIC)

Viết lại câu dùng mệnh đề rút gọn.

1. The boy who is sitting there is my brother.
   → _____
2. The students who study hard often succeed.
   → _____
3. The house which was built last year is beautiful.
   → _____
4. The people who live next door are friendly.
   → _____
5. The car which is parked outside is mine.
   → _____
6. The girl who is talking to him is my cousin.
   → _____
7. The man who was injured has been taken to hospital.
   → _____
8. The dog which is barking loudly belongs to my neighbor.
   → _____
9. The students who were chosen will represent our class.
   → _____
10. The teacher who teaches math is very strict.
    → _____

DẠNG 13 – PHÂN TÍCH LỖI TỔNG HỢP

Mỗi câu dưới đây **có ít nhất một lỗi** trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Hãy **tìm và sửa lại cho đúng**.

1. The man which he lives next to me is a policeman.
   → _____
2. The car what was parked outside has disappeared.
   → _____
3. The student, that won the scholarship, is very talented.
   → _____
4. The girl whom gave you the flowers is my cousin.
   → _____
5. The movie which we saw it last night was amazing.
   → _____
6. The company who products are popular exports to Korea.
   → _____
7. The village where we visited yesterday it's near the mountains.
   → _____
8. The reason when he left early was not clear.
   → _____
9. The house, that was built in 1920, still looks new.
   → _____
10. The man whose he lost his wallet went to the police.
    → _____

DẠNG 14 – ADVANCED TRANSFORMATION

Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi, sử dụng **mệnh đề quan hệ hoặc rút gọn**.

1. The girl is my best friend. She is wearing a blue dress.
   → _____
2. The man is talking to the principal. He won the "Best Teacher" award.
   → _____
3. The book is on the desk. It was written by Ernest Hemingway.
   → _____
4. The house is very old. My grandfather built it in 1950.
   → _____
5. The students didn't attend the class. They failed the test.
   → _____
6. The boy is my cousin. You met him yesterday.
   → _____
7. The car belongs to my brother. It was repaired last week.
   → _____
8. The man is speaking English fluently. He used to live in London.
   → _____
9. The teacher is strict but fair. Her class always gets high scores.
   → _____
10. The people are very friendly. They live in that village.
    → _____

BÀI 21 – LỖI PHỔ BIẾN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (PHẦN 2)

DẠNG 1 – DÙNG SAI GIỚI TỪ TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ (PREPOSITION ERROR)

Sửa lại các câu sau cho đúng.

1. The company for that I work is international.
2. The city in which I was born in is beautiful.
3. The man to who I talked was my teacher.
4. The person with who I shared the secret is my best friend.
5. The topic about which we discussed about is interesting.
6. The house where I lived there is near the park.
7. The girl to which you gave the book is my cousin.
8. The man for who you work is the director.
9. The restaurant where we went it was expensive.
10. The boy at who she smiled is her brother.

DẠNG 2 – DÙNG "WHOSE" KHÔNG ĐÚNG (MISUSE OF WHOSE)

Điền từ đúng để hoàn thành câu.

1. The boy ___ bicycle was stolen is crying.
2. The woman ___ car broke down is my neighbor.
3. The company ___ products are exported to Japan is successful.
4. The teacher ___ students won the competition is proud.
5. The man ___ son works here is my boss.
6. The woman ___ house is next to mine is friendly.
7. The family ___ dog was lost has just found it.
8. The author ___ books you like is famous.
9. The student ___ project was selected is talented.
10. The girl ___ brother studies abroad is sad today.

DẠNG 3 – SAI "THAT" SAU GIỚI TỪ (THAT AFTER PREPOSITION)

Chọn đáp án đúng.

1. The company (for that / for which) I work is large.
2. The university (at that / at which) I studied is well known.
3. The house (in that / in which) she lives is new.
4. The reason (for that / for which) I came here is clear.
5. The man (to that / to whom) you spoke is my father.
6. The city (from that / from which) they moved is far away.
7. The country (in that / in which) this festival takes place is Japan.
8. The restaurant (at that / at which) we had dinner was crowded.
9. The book (about that / about which) we talked is interesting.
10. The job (for that / for which) she applied is demanding.

DẠNG 4 – LỖI DẤU PHẨY (COMMA MISUSE)

Thêm hoặc bỏ dấu phẩy nếu cần thiết.

1. My mother, who is a nurse works very hard.
2. My brother who lives in Hanoi, is a teacher.
3. The book which you lent me, was great.
4. Students who study hard, will pass the exam.
5. The movie which we watched yesterday was boring.
6. Da Nang which is a coastal city, attracts many tourists.
7. The car which is parked outside, is my uncle's.
8. My father, who loves gardening grows many flowers.
9. The people who live here, are very friendly.
10. My school which was built in 1990, is big.

DẠNG 5 – NHẦM "WHO" VÀ "WHOM" (WHO vs. WHOM)

Chọn đại từ đúng.

1. The person ___ you met yesterday is my teacher.
2. The man ___ came to see you is my uncle.
3. The student ___ you helped was very thankful.
4. The friend ___ called you last night is here.
5. The woman ___ we invited couldn't come.
6. The man ___ told you that story is a liar.
7. The boy ___ you saw at the library is my classmate.
8. The teacher ___ teaches us math is strict.
9. The person ___ you are waiting for is late.
10. The woman ___ lives next door is friendly.
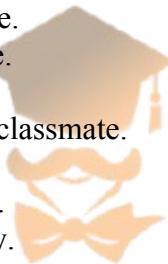
DẠNG 6 – MỆNH ĐỀ RÚT GỌN BỊ ĐỘNG (REDUCED PASSIVE CLAUSES)

Viết lại câu với mệnh đề rút gọn.

1. The car which was made in Japan is expensive.
   → _____
2. The book which was written by her is famous.
   → _____
3. The song which was sung by Nam was touching.
   → _____
4. The building which was destroyed by the storm is being rebuilt.
   → _____
5. The students who were selected will attend the competition.
   → _____
6. The letter which was sent yesterday arrived today.
   → _____
7. The man who was injured was taken to hospital.
   → _____
8. The watch which was given to me is valuable.
   → _____
9. The dishes which were prepared by my mom are delicious.
   → _____

10. The bridge which was built last year is strong.
   → _____

DẠNG 7 – RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ CHỦ ĐỘNG (REDUCED ACTIVE CLAUSES)

Viết lại câu dùng mệnh đề rút gọn.

1. The man who is talking to the teacher is my father.
   → _____
2. The girl who lives next door is friendly.
   → _____
3. The student who studies hard often succeeds.
   → _____
4. The man who drives that car is my uncle.
   → _____
5. The people who work here are engineers.
   → _____
6. The boy who is sitting near the window is my classmate.
   → _____
7. The teacher who teaches physics is strict.
   → _____
8. The woman who wears glasses is my aunt.
   → _____
9. The team who plays well will win.
   → _____
10. The children who shout loudly are playing outside.
   → _____
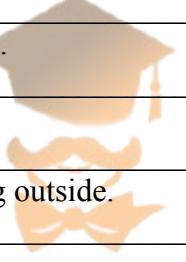
DẠNG 8 – PHÂN BIỆT MỆNH ĐỀ XÁC ĐỊNH / KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH (DEFINING vs NON-DEFINING)

Chọn câu đúng.

1. A. My father, who is 50 years old, is a doctor.
   B. My father who is 50 years old is a doctor.
2. A. The students who didn't study failed the test.
   B. The students, who didn't study, failed the test.
3. A. The woman who teaches me English is kind.
   B. The woman, who teaches me English, is kind.
4. A. The river, which flows through the city, is polluted.
   B. The river which flows through the city is polluted.
5. A. The people who live here are friendly.
   B. The people, who live here, are friendly.
6. A. My car which I bought last year is fast.
   B. My car, which I bought last year, is fast.
7. A. My sister, who lives in France, is an artist.
   B. My sister who lives in France is an artist.
8. A. The boys who play football are my friends.
   B. The boys, who play football, are my friends.

9. A. Mr. John, who teaches English, is my favorite teacher.
       B. Mr. John who teaches English is my favorite teacher.
10. A. The house which is near the beach is for sale.
       B. The house, which is near the beach, is for sale.

DẠNG 9 – SỬA LỖI TỔNG HỢP

Mỗi câu có ít nhất một lỗi sai. Sửa lại cho đúng.

1. The man which he came yesterday is my father.
2. The student, that won the contest, is very smart.
3. The movie what we saw last night was great.
4. The girl whose she sings beautifully is my classmate.
5. The city where I was born in is large.
6. The reason when he left early was unknown.
7. The book who you gave me is interesting.
8. The friend which car is red is waiting outside.
9. The man to that I spoke was helpful.
10. The restaurant where we ate it was expensive.

DẠNG 10 – VIẾT LẠI CÂU (TRANSFORMATION PRACTICE)

Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi, sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ.

1. The man is my uncle. He fixed my car.
    → _____
2. The book is interesting. You lent it to me.
    → _____
3. The woman is kind. She helped me yesterday.
    → _____
4. The car is new. It was bought last week.
    → _____
5. The student was late. His homework was excellent.
    → _____
6. The city is famous. It attracts many tourists.
    → _____
7. The house is large. My grandfather built it.
    → _____
8. The teacher teaches English. She is from Da Nang.
    → _____
9. The man was tired. He carried heavy boxes.
    → _____
10. The woman is wearing a blue dress. She is my aunt.
    → _____

DẠNG 12 – THỬ THÁCH LỖI NÂNG CAO (ADVANCED ERROR CHALLENGE)

Mỗi câu dưới đây chứa **1–2 lỗi ngữ pháp hoặc logic** trong mệnh đề quan hệ.
Hãy **phát hiện và sửa lại cho đúng**, đảm bảo chuẩn ngữ pháp học thuật.

1. The man which his car broke down called the mechanic.
   → _____
2. The house where lives my grandmother is over 100 years old.
   → _____
3. The woman whom she met yesterday is my aunt.
   → _____
4. The company for that I work it is expanding overseas.
   → _____
5. The project, that was completed last year has been awarded.
   → _____
6. The student whose he failed the test decided to study harder.
   → _____
7. The book what I bought yesterday it's very interesting.
   → _____
8. The reason where I called you was to ask for advice.
   → _____
9. The building, which it was destroyed by the fire, is being rebuilt.
   → _____
10. The teacher who teaches math she is very strict.
    → _____

BÀI 22 – KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC HIỂU CĂN BẢN

ĐOẠN 1 – POWER OF READING DAILY

Reading every day is one of the most effective ways to improve your knowledge and language skills. When you read, your brain becomes more active, and you are exposed to new ideas and vocabulary. Reading not only increases your understanding of the world but also improves focus and imagination. People who read regularly often think more critically and express themselves better in both speaking and writing. Even 15 minutes of reading a day can make a big difference over time.

CÂU HỎI

Dạng 1 – Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. Reading improves your imagination.
   B. Reading every day develops your mind and skills.
   C. Reading makes people more creative only.
   D. Reading is only useful for students.

Dạng 2 – Detail Questions

2. How much time does the passage suggest for daily reading?
   A. 5 minutes   B. 10 minutes   C. 15 minutes   D. 30 minutes
3. According to the text, reading helps people to:
   A. sleep better   B. cook better   C. think more critically   D. memorize more words

Dạng 3 – Inference

4. From the passage, we can infer that people who read often are likely to be:
   A. silent   B. confident   C. confused   D. nervous

Dạng 4 – Vocabulary in Context

5. The word *"exposed to"* in the text means:
   A. protected from   B. introduced to   C. separated from   D. bored with

Dạng 5 – True / False / Not Given

6. Reading for a short time every day is useless.
7. People who read regularly can express themselves better.
8. Reading is only helpful for writing skills.

Dạng 6 – Summary Completion

Complete the summary with suitable words.
Reading daily helps you (1) _____ your knowledge, (2) _____ new vocabulary, and (3) _____ critical thinking.

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ĐOẠN 2 – DIGITAL VS PRINTED READING

Nowadays, many people prefer reading online rather than printed books. Digital reading is convenient because you can carry thousands of books in one device. However, some studies suggest that reading on screens can reduce concentration. Printed books allow deeper understanding since readers can take notes or underline important parts. A balanced combination of both types may be the best choice for modern learners.

CÂU HỎI

Dạng 1 – Main Idea

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   A. Why printed books are cheaper
   B. The advantages and disadvantages of digital reading
   C. How to buy e-books online
   D. Why people stop reading

Dạng 2 – Details

2. What is one benefit of printed reading mentioned in the passage?
   A. It allows note-taking and focus.
   B. It saves electricity.
   C. It is faster to read.
   D. It improves eyesight.
3. What problem may appear when reading on screens?
   A. More vocabulary   B. Better memory   C. Less concentration   D. More enjoyment

Dạng 3 – Vocabulary

4. The word *"convenient"* in line 1 is closest in meaning to:
   A. expensive   B. comfortable   C. difficult   D. dangerous

Dạng 4 – Inference

5. We can infer that the author prefers:
   A. only printed books
   B. a balance between printed and digital reading
   C. only reading online
   D. not reading at all

ĐOẠN 3 – READING AND SUCCESS

Successful people around the world share one common habit — they read. Reading helps people learn from others' experiences and avoid making the same mistakes. For example, famous leaders often read books on history, leadership, and science. Reading opens doors to creativity and innovation. In short, every successful person is a lifelong reader.

CÂU HỎI

Dạng 1 – Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
   A. Reading is boring for successful people.
   B. Successful people like to read history only.
   C. Reading plays a key role in success.
   D. Reading is a waste of time.

Dạng 2 – True / False

2. Reading helps people repeat the same mistakes.
3. Successful people read for entertainment only.
4. Reading improves creativity.

Dạng 3 – Gap Fill

5. Reading allows people to learn from others' (1) _____ and avoid (2) _____ the same mistakes.

Dạng 4 – Critical Thinking

6. Why do you think successful people spend time reading instead of relaxing?
7. What kind of books do you think future leaders should read?

ĐOẠN 4 – HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

To improve reading comprehension, students should practice active reading. This means asking questions, predicting ideas, and summarizing after each paragraph. It is also helpful to highlight key words and take short notes. Reading different types of materials — novels, news, articles — makes you a faster and more flexible reader. Like any skill, reading improves with consistent practice.

CÂU HỎI

Dạng 1 – Main Idea

1. What is the best title for this passage?
   A. The Benefits of Reading Fast
   B. How to Become an Active Reader
   C. Why Students Dislike Reading
   D. The Dangers of Reading Too Much

Dạng 2 – Detail

2. Which activity helps improve comprehension?
   A. Skipping difficult parts
   B. Reading silently only
   C. Asking questions while reading
   D. Reading one type of book

Dạng 3 – Vocabulary

3. The word *"consistent"* is closest in meaning to:
    A. regular   B. random   C. slow   D. quick

Dạng 4 – True / False

4. The passage suggests that note-taking can help reading.
5. It is unnecessary to read different kinds of texts.

Dạng 5 – Sentence Completion

6. Students should practice active reading by _____.
7. Reading many genres helps learners become _____.

ĐOẠN 5 – READING AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Reading is not only good for the brain but also for the heart. When people read stories, they experience different emotions and understand others' feelings. Reading can reduce stress and improve empathy. Many people find comfort in reading because it allows them to escape from real-life worries. In a fast world, reading gives the mind a moment of peace.

CÂU HỎI

Dạng 1 – Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
    A. Reading helps people become more emotional.
    B. Reading has positive effects on emotions and stress.
    C. Reading is only for entertainment.
    D. Reading makes people forget problems.
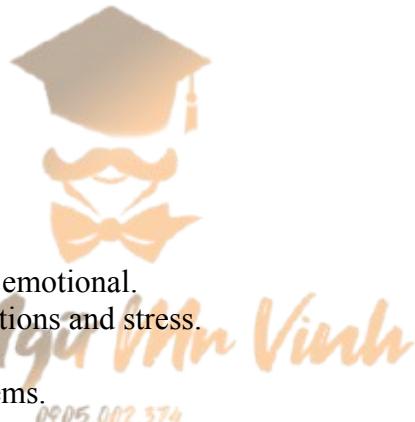
Dạng 2 – Vocabulary

2. The word *"empathy"* means:
    A. ability to understand others' feelings
    B. a strong memory
    C. physical strength
    D. happiness

Dạng 3 – Inference

3. We can infer that reading fiction helps people:
    A. become more caring
    B. lose focus
    C. waste time
    D. sleep more

Dạng 4 – True / False

4. Reading can reduce stress levels.
5. Reading causes people to ignore their emotions.

ĐOẠN 6 - ADVANCED READING PRACTICE: WHY WE READ

In a world full of screens and constant notifications, reading has become a quiet rebellion.
Many people say they are "too busy" to read, yet they spend hours scrolling through social media.
Unlike digital content, books demand patience, imagination, and reflection.
When we read, our brains slow down, allowing us to understand ideas deeply instead of jumping quickly from one post to another.
Scientists have found that reading activates the same parts of the brain used for imagination, empathy, and decision-making — skills essential in both work and relationships.

Another reason people read is to escape reality.
A good story can transport readers to a different world, helping them experience emotions they may not feel in daily life.
However, reading fiction does more than entertain — it trains emotional intelligence.
People who often read fiction are better at understanding others' feelings because they have "lived" many lives through the characters they meet in stories.

Still, not all reading is equally beneficial.
Skimming news headlines or reading short captions online rarely develops the same mental depth as sustained reading.
Experts suggest reading at least 20 minutes a day from a real book, without digital distractions.
This consistent practice improves concentration and helps people think more critically about the world around them.
In short, reading is not simply a hobby; it is a powerful mental exercise that shapes who we are.

QUESTIONS
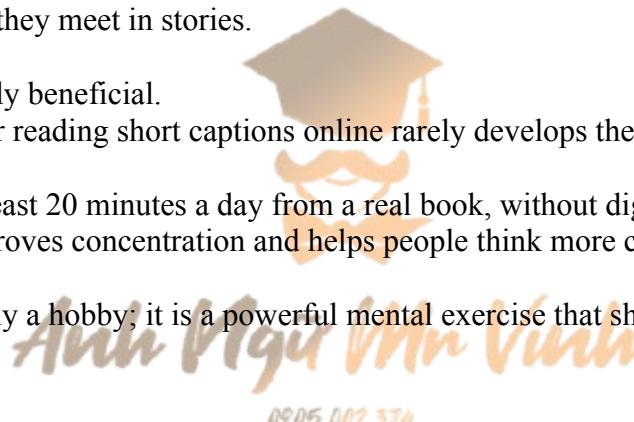
Dạng 1 – Main Idea

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. Reading is disappearing because of technology.
   B. Reading helps develop thinking and emotional depth.
   C. People should avoid fiction and focus on facts.
   D. Social media improves imagination.

2. According to the text, reading helps people become better at:
   A. multitasking
   B. decision-making
   C. memorizing dates
   D. physical exercise
3. What is one reason mentioned for why people enjoy fiction?
   A. It helps them escape daily stress.
   B. It improves their eyesight.
   C. It teaches them real-life skills directly.
   D. It replaces social media time.

4. The phrase *"quiet rebellion"* in paragraph 1 most nearly means:
    A. a calm form of resistance against modern habits
    B. a noisy argument resulted from a habit
    C. a political protest that goes against a political party
    D. a silent book club that mostly includes introverts

5. The word *"sustained"* in paragraph 3 is **CLOSEST** in meaning to:
    A. short   B. regular   C. effortless   D. emotional

6. What can we infer about people who read social media more than books?
    A. They are more empathetic.
    B. They may have shorter attention spans.
    C. They think more critically.
    D. They read faster but understand better.
7. What can we infer about fiction readers' social skills?
    A. They struggle to express emotions.
    B. They are less logical than others.
    C. They may understand people's feelings more easily.
    D. They often confuse real life and fantasy.

True / False / Not Given

8. Reading activates parts of the brain related to empathy.
9. The text says digital reading is always harmful.
10. The author believes reading fiction has no practical value.

Complete the summary below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.

Reading today has become more than just a way to spend free time — it is described as a form of **quiet resistance** in a world full of distractions. Unlike scrolling through social media, reading allows the brain to slow down and process information with greater depth. It requires (1) _____ and (2) _____, helping readers to build empathy and emotional understanding.

Fictional stories not only entertain but also teach readers how to understand (3) _____ through the experiences of characters. Experts say that skimming short online texts cannot provide the same (4) _____ as focused reading from books. They recommend spending about (5) _____ each day to improve concentration, strengthen critical thinking, and maintain (6) _____ in modern life.

ĐOẠN 7 – ADVANCED READING PRACTICE: THE SCIENCE OF FOCUS

In today's world, focus is becoming a rare skill.
Our phones, with endless notifications and social media updates, constantly interrupt our attention.
The human brain is not designed to switch tasks rapidly; when it does, it loses efficiency and energy.
Studies show that after being distracted, it can take up to twenty minutes for a person to regain full concentration.
This constant shifting between tasks is called *attention residue*, and it explains why we often feel mentally tired even when we haven't done much.

One of the best ways to rebuild focus is through *deep work* — long, uninterrupted periods of concentrated effort.

Writers, scientists, and programmers often produce their best ideas during these sessions.
Deep work doesn't require a quiet cabin in the mountains; it simply means turning off distractions, setting a clear goal, and committing your full attention.
This process strengthens the brain's ability to resist interruptions.

Interestingly, reading physical books can train similar mental muscles.
When reading, the mind has to stay with one line of thought for several minutes without switching tasks.
This type of mental training improves patience and clarity of thought.
In a fast-paced digital world, those who can control their attention will have a major advantage — not just at work, but in learning and creativity as well.

1. **What is the main idea of the passage?**
   A. Focus is a natural skill that needs no practice.
   B. Deep work and reading both help strengthen attention.
   C. Distractions improve creativity and motivation.
   D. The brain is designed for multitasking.
2. **What does the author call *attention residue*?**
   A. The leftover focus after finishing a task.
   B. The mental fatigue caused by constant switching.
   C. The habit of thinking too deeply.
   D. The time spent avoiding work.
3. **Which example is mentioned as an activity similar to deep work?**
   A. Jogging daily
   B. Reading physical books
   C. Talking on the phone
   D. Checking email
4. The word *"regain"* in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to:
   A. recover   B. reject   C. reduce   D. forget
5. **What can be inferred about deep work sessions?**
   A. They can only happen in quiet places.
   B. They make people more easily distracted.
   C. They require commitment and no interruptions.
   D. They are shorter but more enjoyable.

True / False / Not Given

a. The human brain can easily handle multiple tasks at once.
b. Reading helps improve concentration.
c. The author believes technology has no effect on focus.

Complete the summary below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

Focus has become a rare and valuable ability in the modern world, where constant (1) _____ and social media updates compete for people's attention. Research shows that the brain is not designed to (2) _____ tasks quickly, and frequent switching reduces both efficiency and energy.

To rebuild attention, scientists recommend practicing (3) _____ — long, uninterrupted periods of intense work that strengthen the mind's resistance to distraction. Similar benefits can also come from reading printed books, which train the brain to stay on one idea for longer. After every interruption, it may take up to (4) _____ to fully regain concentration.

By developing these habits, people can sharpen their focus, think more clearly, and gain a major (5) _____ in both learning and creativity. Ultimately, the ability to control attention has become one of the most essential (6) _____ for success in the digital age.

ĐOẠN 8 – ADVANCED READING PRACTICE: THE POWER OF HABITS

Every day, we repeat hundreds of small actions without realizing it — from brushing our teeth to checking our phones.
These actions form *habits*, and habits shape our lives more than motivation or willpower ever could.
According to psychologists, habits are the brain's way of saving energy.
When an action becomes automatic, the brain can focus on other important tasks.
That's why successful people don't rely on motivation alone; they build systems that make good habits easy and bad habits difficult.

Habits follow a simple pattern called the *habit loop*: cue, routine, and reward.
The cue triggers the behavior, the routine is the action itself, and the reward reinforces it.
For example, seeing your running shoes (cue) makes you go for a jog (routine) and feel refreshed (reward).
If you repeat this loop often enough, it becomes automatic.
Breaking a bad habit, however, requires identifying the cue and replacing the routine with something healthier.

Science also shows that habits influence identity.
When you start to see yourself as "a reader," "a runner," or "a learner," your behavior changes naturally to match that belief.
The key is consistency, not intensity.
Doing something small every day — like reading five pages or learning one new word — has more impact than doing a lot once in a while.
In short, our habits quietly decide who we become.
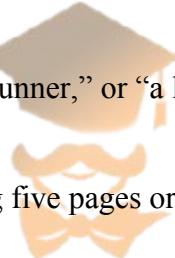
1. **What is the main idea of the passage?**
   A. Habits are less important than motivation.
   B. Good habits are built through consistency and cues.
   C. The habit loop only applies to bad behaviors.
   D. Motivation is the main driver of success.
2. **What is the purpose of the *habit loop*?**
   A. To explain how habits are formed.
   B. To describe how people lose focus.
   C. To show that habits are useless.
   D. To criticize repetitive actions.
3. The word *"cue"* in paragraph 2 means:
   A. signal   B. obstacle   C. mistake   D. feeling
4. **What can we infer about successful people?**
   A. They depend on motivation more than structure.
   B. They design systems that support good habits.
   C. They avoid routines completely.
   D. They dislike repetition.
5. **According to the text, what happens when you identify your cue?**
   A. You can change your routine more easily.
   B. You can forget your bad habits.

C. You immediately stop the habit.
D. You lose motivation.

True / False / Not Given

a. Habits help the brain save energy.
b. Habits are always bad for productivity.
c. Identity has no link to behavior.

Complete the summary below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage.

Habits play a powerful role in shaping daily life and long-term success. They are formed through a pattern known as the (1) _____, which includes three parts: cue, routine, and reward.

A (2) _____ acts as the trigger, while the routine is the action that follows. The (3) _____ reinforces the behavior, making it more automatic over time. To change a bad habit, psychologists suggest identifying the (4) _____ and replacing it with a healthier routine.

Unlike motivation, which often fades quickly, habits rely on (5) _____ — small, repeated actions that eventually create lasting change. Over time, consistent routines not only improve performance but also help define one's personal (6) _____ and sense of identity.
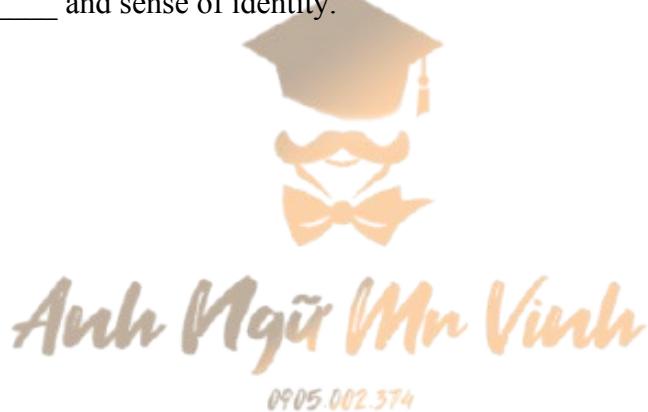
BÀI 23 – MATCHING HEADINGS
TÌM TIÊU ĐỀ CỦA ĐOẠN VĂN

THE RISE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has moved rapidly from science fiction to practical reality. Once imagined only in futuristic films, AI is now part of daily life — from voice assistants like Siri and Alexa to algorithms that recommend what we watch and buy. At its core, AI refers to the ability of machines to perform tasks that usually require human intelligence, such as understanding language, recognizing patterns, and making decisions.

B.

The journey of AI began in the mid-20th century, when researchers first attempted to create machines that could mimic the human mind. In the 1950s, early computers were programmed to solve mathematical problems and play basic games like chess. While progress was slow at first due to limited technology, key breakthroughs in the 1980s and 1990s paved the way for today's advanced AI systems.

C.

Modern AI operates in various sectors, offering solutions to complex problems. In healthcare, AI is used to diagnose diseases faster and more accurately. In finance, it detects fraudulent activities. Even in agriculture, AI helps farmers monitor crop health and predict yields. As technology improves, AI is expected to play an even larger role in solving global challenges.

D.

Despite its advantages, AI raises serious ethical concerns. One major issue is data privacy, as AI systems often rely on personal data to function well. Another concern is the potential for bias, as algorithms can reflect human prejudices if not designed carefully. Additionally, there is growing fear that AI could replace human jobs, particularly in manufacturing and customer service.

E.

To address these concerns, many governments and institutions are developing rules to guide the ethical use of AI. These include regulations on how data is collected and used, and guidelines to ensure fairness and transparency. Some organizations also encourage involving diverse teams in AI development to reduce bias.

F.

Looking ahead, experts believe AI will continue to grow in importance. While some predict that machines may one day surpass human intelligence, others emphasize collaboration between humans and machines. With the right safeguards and responsible innovation, AI has the potential to improve lives worldwide.

Questions 1–6: Matching Headings

Match the correct heading (i–ix) to each paragraph (A–F).
Write the correct **Roman numeral (i–ix)** next to each letter.

List of Headings

i. Applications of AI in daily life
ii. Historical background of artificial intelligence
iii. Future prospects and human–machine cooperation

iv. Solutions to ethical challenges
v. Ethical concerns surrounding AI
vi. Definition and examples of AI
vii. The danger of AI becoming too powerful
viii. Government regulation and policy
ix. AI in science fiction stories

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

A.

The twenty-first century faces one of humanity's greatest challenges — protecting the environment while sustaining economic growth. Urbanization, industrialization, and overconsumption have placed enormous pressure on natural systems. As populations grow and demand for energy increases, forests are cut down, oceans are polluted, and biodiversity continues to decline at an alarming rate. Environmental protection is no longer a regional issue; it has become a global responsibility.

B.

Among the most urgent concerns is climate change. The burning of fossil fuels releases large amounts of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane, which trap heat in the atmosphere. This process, known as the greenhouse effect, has led to rising global temperatures, melting ice caps, and increasingly severe natural disasters. Scientists warn that without immediate action, the planet may reach a tipping point beyond which recovery becomes impossible.

C.

Deforestation is another major factor contributing to environmental degradation. Forests play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide and regulating rainfall. However, millions of hectares are cleared every year for agriculture, logging, and urban expansion. When forests disappear, so does the habitat of countless species, pushing many of them toward extinction. Moreover, soil erosion and floods become more frequent in deforested areas.

D.

Pollution — in the air, water, and soil — directly threatens human health. Industrial waste, plastic debris, and chemical fertilizers contaminate rivers and oceans, harming marine life and entering the food chain. Air pollution, caused mainly by vehicles and factories, contributes to respiratory diseases and reduces life expectancy. The environmental crisis, therefore, is not just ecological but also social and medical.

E.

Addressing these challenges requires a shift toward sustainability. Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power provide cleaner alternatives to fossil fuels. Governments and businesses are increasingly investing in eco-friendly technologies and green infrastructure. Public awareness campaigns encourage individuals to reduce waste, recycle materials, and adopt responsible consumption habits.

F.

Despite progress, the road to sustainability remains long. Many developing countries still depend heavily on cheap energy and resource extraction to support their economies. Global cooperation and strict environmental policies are essential to ensure that future generations inherit a livable planet. Protecting the environment is not a temporary trend — it is a shared commitment for survival.

Questions 1–6: Matching Headings

Match the correct heading (i–ix) to each paragraph (A–F).
Write the correct **Roman numeral (i–ix)** next to each letter.

List of Headings

i. The growing threat of climate change
ii. The link between pollution and human health
iii. The urgent need for collective responsibility
iv. Technological and behavioral solutions
v. Deforestation and its consequences
vi. Economic dependence on harmful practices
vii. The role of renewable energy
viii. Environmental degradation caused by industries
ix. The continuing challenge of global cooperation

MODERN HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE

A.
Modern life offers comfort and technology, but it also creates new health challenges. Many people spend most of their day sitting in front of screens, whether at work, school, or home. This lack of movement has led to what experts call "the sitting disease," which increases the risk of obesity, diabetes, and heart problems. Even those who exercise regularly may not fully undo the harm caused by sitting for long periods every day.

B.
Another serious issue is poor diet. Fast food and processed snacks are quick and cheap, but they often contain too much sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats. People eat them because they are convenient, especially in busy cities. However, these foods can lead to long-term health problems such as high blood pressure and cholesterol. Nutritionists recommend a balanced diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains to protect the body and maintain energy levels throughout the day.

C.
Stress has also become a silent enemy of modern health. The pressure to succeed at work or school, financial worries, and constant notifications from phones make it difficult to relax. Chronic stress weakens the immune system, causes headaches, and affects sleep quality. Learning relaxation techniques like meditation, deep breathing, or taking short breaks during the day can significantly reduce stress levels.

D.
In addition to physical and mental challenges, sleep deprivation is another major concern. Many adults and teenagers stay up late scrolling through their phones or watching series online. Lack of sleep reduces concentration, slows reaction time, and increases the risk of anxiety and depression. Experts suggest creating a bedtime routine and avoiding screens at least an hour before sleeping to improve sleep quality.

E.
On a positive note, technology can also be used to support healthy living. Fitness apps track daily steps, calorie intake, and sleep patterns, encouraging users to set goals and monitor progress. Online platforms offer guided workouts and healthy recipes, making it easier to stay active and informed. When used wisely, technology can motivate people to take better care of their health.

F. Overall, maintaining good health in the digital age requires awareness and balance. It is not enough to focus only on one aspect like diet or exercise. True well-being comes from taking care of the body, mind, and habits

together. Making small, consistent changes—like walking more, eating fresh food, and resting properly—can lead to a healthier and happier life in the long run.

Questions 1–6: Matching Headings

Match the correct heading (i–ix) to each paragraph (A–F).
Write the correct **Roman numeral (i–ix)** next to each letter.

List of Headings

i. The impact of poor eating habits
ii. Using technology for a healthier life
iii. The importance of balance and awareness
iv. Lack of physical activity and its hidden dangers
v. The negative effects of constant stress
vi. The rise of sleep-related problems
vii. How to prevent heart disease
viii. Benefits of meditation and yoga
ix. The influence of social pressure on health

BÀI 24 – INSERT A SENTENCE
THÊM CÂU VÀO ĐOẠN VĂN

HEALTH AND MODERN LIFE

Modern health problems are not only caused by disease but also by daily habits. Many people know what is healthy in theory but struggle to maintain those habits in reality. (**I**) In recent years, doctors have reported that lifestyle-related illnesses are rising faster than ever before. These include heart disease, diabetes, and obesity—all of which are closely linked to diet, stress, and inactivity.

The modern diet, though full of convenience, often lacks essential nutrients. Fast food and processed snacks have become the easiest choices for busy people, yet they are high in sugar and saturated fats. (**II**) This pattern has created a generation that eats quickly but rarely eats well. Nutrition experts suggest that people should return to home-cooked meals made from fresh ingredients, as they provide long-term energy and better digestion.

Technology has also changed how people rest and move. With smartphones and laptops everywhere, people spend hours sitting and scrolling, unaware of the physical harm it causes. (**III**) Over time, this sedentary behavior weakens muscles, reduces circulation, and affects mental clarity. Even short walks or stretching during the day can make a big difference to one's health and focus.

Sleep, another essential factor, is often sacrificed for productivity or entertainment. Many adults and teenagers stay up late checking messages or watching videos, thinking it helps them relax. (**IV**) However, sleep deprivation affects mood, memory, and decision-making, creating a cycle of fatigue that leads to poor performance the next day.

Ultimately, health is not about extreme diets or gym routines but about balance. Eating fresh food, moving regularly, and resting enough may sound simple, but they require consistency and discipline. A balanced life is the foundation of both physical and emotional well-being.

Sentences to Insert – Chọn từng câu thêm vào các chỗ I, II, III, IV: (Không dư câu nào)

1. People often underestimate how much small daily behaviors affect long-term health.
2. As a result, convenience often wins over nutrition in the modern lifestyle.
3. The constant exposure to screens makes it harder for the body to rest naturally.
4. When health is ignored, the consequences can be silent but severe.

OUR PLANET, OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Protecting the environment is no longer a choice—it is a necessity. Climate change, pollution, and loss of biodiversity are clear warnings that the planet can no longer sustain our current habits. (I) While governments play a vital role in creating environmental policies, individuals also hold the power to make meaningful changes through small, daily actions.

Modern lifestyles, though convenient, often come at the cost of nature. People drive short distances instead of walking, use plastic for single purposes, and waste energy without realizing it. (II) Over time, these small actions add up and have a massive impact on ecosystems. It is often said that the Earth provides enough for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed.

Education also plays an essential part in building environmental awareness. Schools and communities that teach young people about recycling, clean energy, and responsible consumption help create a culture of sustainability. (III) When people understand how their behavior affects the planet, they are more likely to act responsibly and influence others to do the same.

However, there are still many who believe that individual effort makes little difference. They argue that environmental problems are too large for one person to solve. (IV) Yet history has shown that collective change always begins with individual action—from civil rights movements to public health campaigns. The same principle applies to environmental protection.

Sentence to Insert: "Some people argue that caring for the planet should be the job of governments and corporations, not individuals."

THE VALUE OF READING

Reading remains one of the simplest yet most powerful ways to learn. It allows people to explore ideas, cultures, and emotions without leaving their homes. (I) In a world full of distractions, books give our minds the space to think deeply.

Unlike watching short videos or scrolling social media, reading requires focus and patience. The process of turning pages and imagining scenes strengthens memory and creativity. (II) Many teachers believe that reading for at least 20 minutes a day can significantly improve a student's ability to concentrate.

Libraries also play an important role in promoting reading habits. They offer free access to information and create quiet spaces for reflection. (III) When people visit libraries regularly, they are more likely to value learning as a lifelong process.

Still, reading habits are slowly declining in many places. Fewer young people read for pleasure, choosing screens over pages. (IV) Without action, we may lose not only readers but also thinkers who can question and understand the world deeply.

Sentence to Insert: "This is especially valuable today, when our attention is constantly divided by technology."

CLIMATE ACTION AND RESPONSIBILITY

Climate change affects everyone, yet not all countries contribute equally to the problem. Developing nations often face the worst effects despite having the fewest resources to fight back. (I) Scientists warn that global temperatures are rising faster than expected, and urgent action is required.

Large industries are major sources of greenhouse gases, but ordinary citizens also influence the planet through daily habits such as driving and energy use. (II) Small actions, when multiplied by millions, can create meaningful global change.

International cooperation is key to long-term solutions. Wealthier nations can share technology and provide funding for cleaner energy in poorer regions. (III) When countries work together, progress becomes faster and more sustainable.

However, political conflicts and economic interests often slow down these efforts. (IV) As a result, global conferences sometimes end with promises rather than real progress.

Sentence to Insert: "This inequality has raised questions of fairness and shared responsibility."

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology has transformed the way students learn. Classrooms now include digital boards, online lessons, and interactive tools. (I) However, technology is only effective when used to support, not replace, real teaching.

Many teachers worry that students rely too heavily on the internet for quick answers. Instead of developing problem-solving skills, they often copy information without fully understanding it. (II) Critical thinking, therefore, remains the foundation of real education.

Online learning platforms have opened new opportunities for remote areas. Students who once lacked access to good teachers can now join virtual classrooms. (III) This change has made education more inclusive and flexible than ever before.

Yet, there are still challenges. Poor internet connection, lack of motivation, and too much screen time can limit the benefits of digital learning. (IV) The key is finding balance between technology and human guidance.

Sentence to Insert: "While digital tools make lessons more engaging, they cannot replace the creativity and empathy of human teachers."

NÂNG CAO

SOCIAL MEDIA AND REAL CONNECTIONS

Social media has changed how people communicate. It allows instant contact with friends and strangers across the globe. (I) Yet many psychologists believe that despite being "connected," people often feel lonelier than ever.

Online platforms make it easy to share opinions, photos, and daily activities. However, constant exposure to others' lives can create pressure to appear perfect. (II) As a result, many users begin comparing themselves to unrealistic standards and experience anxiety or low self-esteem.

The digital world also affects the way people listen. Real conversation involves tone, emotion, and body language—things that are often lost through screens. (III) Without these human elements, messages can easily be misunderstood or taken out of context.

Ironically, technology meant to bring people together sometimes builds invisible walls between them. (IV) The challenge today is not communication, but connection—how to stay truly present in an online world.

Sentence to Insert: "This emotional distance is one of the reasons mental health problems have increased in recent years."

THE FUTURE OF WORK

The world of work is changing faster than ever. Automation and artificial intelligence are transforming industries and replacing repetitive tasks. (I) For many workers, this brings both opportunity and uncertainty.

Some experts argue that machines will eliminate millions of jobs. Others believe technology will create new kinds of employment that don't exist yet. (II) The truth likely lies somewhere in between, depending on how societies prepare for change.

Governments and schools now focus on developing skills that machines cannot easily copy—creativity, teamwork, and emotional intelligence. (III) People who adapt and continue learning will have a better chance to succeed in the modern economy.

However, not everyone will adjust at the same speed. Some workers may struggle to find new roles or retrain for different careers. (IV) The gap between those who adapt quickly and those who cannot could widen existing inequalities.

Sentence to Insert: "Still, the shift to automation does not mean the end of human value—it simply changes what that value looks like."

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1. Tìm "dấu neo" trong câu cần chèn

Hãy xem câu đó có đại từ, từ nối hoặc cụm nhấn mạnh nào không — chúng là chìa khóa giúp bạn xác định câu trước hoặc sau nó phải có gì.

Dấu hiệu	Nghĩa logic	Ví dụ trong bài	Kết nối đúng
This / These / Such / That	chỉ lại ý vừa nói trước	"This emotional distance…" (Bài 29)	cần câu trước nói về *khoảng cách cảm xúc*
Still / Yet / However / But	đối lập nhẹ, chuyển hướng	"Still, the shift to automation…" (Bài 30)	phải đứng sau 1 ý trái ngược
As a result / Therefore / Consequently	kết quả hoặc hậu quả	nếu xuất hiện → đứng sau nguyên nhân	
For example / For instance	minh họa cụ thể	phải theo sau 1 khái niệm tổng quát	

2. Đọc hai câu liền kề vị trí chèn

Không chỉ xem 1 câu, hãy đọc **câu trước và sau dấu (I, II, III, IV)**.
Nếu câu chèn vào **làm mạch ý "mượt" và không trùng lặp**, đó thường là vị trí đúng.

3. Kiểm tra sự chuyển ý (Transition Flow)

Mỗi đoạn thường đi theo một trong bốn hướng:

1. **Nguyên nhân → Kết quả**
2. **Tổng quát → Cụ thể (hoặc ngược lại)**
3. **Quan điểm A → Quan điểm B (đối lập)**
4. **Vấn đề → Giải pháp**

Nếu câu cần chèn **phù hợp với kiểu chuyển ý đó**, khả năng đúng vị trí rất cao.

4. Loại trừ vị trí "nghe hợp lý nhưng sai mạch"

Nhiều vị trí nghe hợp, nhưng không khớp với *ngữ pháp hoặc logic tham chiếu.*

- Nếu câu có "This / That / These" mà trước đó chưa có danh từ tương ứng → sai.
- Nếu câu có "However" nhưng chưa hề có ý đối lập → sai.
- Nếu câu thêm vào làm trùng ý với câu trước → sai (vì đoạn không bao giờ lặp vô cớ).

BÀI 25 – SẮP XẾP CÂU TRONG HỘI THOẠI (ARRANGING SENTENCES IN A DIALOGUE)

Giới thiệu các dạng – gợi ý từ số 9

DẠNG 1 – SẮP XẾP HỘI THOẠI CƠ BẢN (BASIC ORDER)

Sắp xếp các câu thành hội thoại hợp lý.

a. I can help you with that.
b. Thanks, I couldn't solve it alone.
c. I'm having trouble with this math problem.
d. No worries, let's go through it together.

DẠNG 2 – HỘI THOẠI NGẮN CÓ TỪ KHÓA (KEYWORD CUES)

Chú ý các từ gợi ý như *actually, by the way, really, I guess...* để sắp xếp đúng.

a. By the way, have you finished the science project?
b. Yes, I sent it to the teacher last night.
c. Oh really? I totally forgot to do mine.
d. You'd better start soon before the deadline!

DẠNG 3 – HỘI THOẠI VỀ KẾ HOẠCH (PLANS & DECISIONS)

a. Are you doing anything this weekend?
b. I was thinking about going hiking.
c. That sounds great. Can I come with you?
d. Of course! It'll be fun to go together.
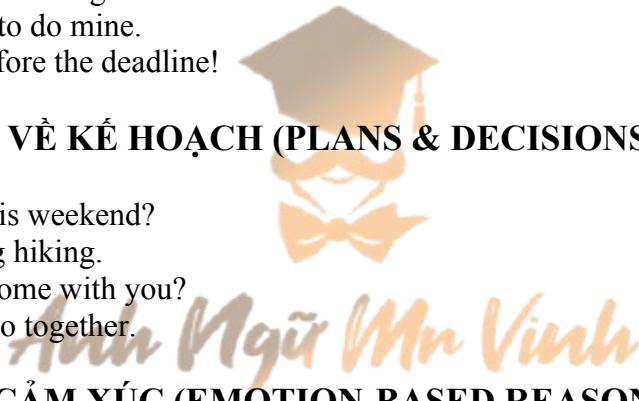
DẠNG 4 – SUY LUẬN CẢM XÚC (EMOTION-BASED REASONING)

Sắp xếp các câu thể hiện cảm xúc phù hợp (chú ý *Oh, really?, That's terrible!, Lucky you!*).

a. I lost my wallet on the bus this morning.
b. Oh no! Did you report it?
c. Yes, but no one has found it yet.
d. That's terrible. I hope someone returns it soon.

DẠNG 5 – HỘI THOẠI CÓ SỰ PHỦ ĐỊNH (NEGATIVE RESPONSE)

a. Do you like studying online?
b. Not really. I prefer learning in a real classroom.
c. Why's that?
d. It's easier to ask questions and focus there.

DẠNG 6 – SUY LUẬN ẨN Ý (IMPLIED MEANING)

Sắp xếp sao cho câu trả lời thể hiện ngầm ý, không nói thẳng.

a. Did you enjoy the movie last night?
b. Let's just say I fell asleep halfway through.
c. Wow, was it that boring?
d. Maybe I just wasn't in the mood for it.

DẠNG 7 – HỘI THOẠI HỌC ĐƯỜNG (SCHOOL CONTEXT)

a. Have you submitted the English essay yet?
b. Not yet, I'm still editing the last paragraph.
c. You'd better hurry, the deadline is at 5 p.m.
d. Don't worry, I'll send it before lunch.

DẠNG 8 – HỘI THOẠI NÂNG CAO (ADVANCED CHALLENGE)

Sắp xếp sao cho mạch hội thoại vừa logic, vừa thể hiện đúng tone giao tiếp (thân mật nhưng tự nhiên).

a. I think I need to take a break from social media.
b. Yeah, I get that. It can be really overwhelming sometimes.
c. You spend less time online now, right?
d. Exactly. I feel calmer when I disconnect for a while.

A. Hội thoại nâng cao về kế hoạch du học (study abroad plans)

Sắp xếp các câu để tạo thành hội thoại hợp lý.

a. Yeah, but I'm still waiting for the scholarship result before deciding.
b. I heard you got accepted to a university in Canada. Congratulations!
c. That's exciting! Do you already know when you'll leave?
d. Thank you! I'm really happy, but also a bit nervous.
e. Understandable — moving to another country isn't easy.
f. True, but I guess that's part of the adventure, right?

(Gợi ý: Dựa vào mạch khen → cảm xúc → thông tin → lời khuyên → kết luận.)

B. Hội thoại về vấn đề công nghệ và thời gian (technology & time management)

a. I stayed up until 2 a.m. watching videos again.
b. You really should set a time limit for screen use.
c. I know, but it's hard when the recommendations keep popping up.
d. That's how these apps are designed—to keep you scrolling.
e. Exactly! I open one video, and suddenly an hour is gone.
f. Maybe try turning off autoplay before bed. It helps a lot.

(Gợi ý: dấu hiệu logic: nguyên nhân – hậu quả – giải pháp, các từ then / so / maybe / exactly chỉ mạch câu.)

C. Hội thoại về mâu thuẫn trong nhóm (group project conflict)

a. Our group project isn't going well. Everyone disagrees on what to do.
b. That sounds stressful. Have you tried talking it through together?

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c. We did, but it turned into an argument about who should lead.
d. Oh no, that happens a lot in group work.
e. I know… maybe we need a teacher to help us reorganize.
f. That's a good idea. Sometimes you need an outside opinion to calm things down.
g. Yeah, hopefully before the deadline next week.

(Gợi ý: xác định mạch vấn đề → phản ứng → nguyên nhân → gợi ý → đồng ý → kết thúc.)

D. Hội thoại về áp lực học tập (stress & motivation)

a. I don't know how you manage to stay so calm before exams.
b. Honestly, I'm not always calm. I just try to plan everything early.
c. That's impressive. I usually start revising the night before.
d. That would definitely make anyone panic.
e. Yeah, it's my worst habit. I keep promising to change it.
f. Maybe start by reviewing a little each day instead of cramming.
g. You're right. Small steps might actually help me stay consistent.

(Gợi ý: mạch cảm xúc – thừa nhận – phản hồi – lời khuyên – chấp nhận – kết luận. Dấu hiệu: honestly, maybe, you're right...)

E. Hội thoại nâng cao dùng từ vựng b2 & idiom (idiomatic conversation order)

Sắp xếp các câu thành hội thoại hoàn chỉnh.

a. You seem a bit off today. What's wrong?
b. I pulled an all-nighter preparing for the marketing presentation.
c. Oh no, again? You really need to take it easy, you're running on fumes.
d. I know, but there was so much to finish and I didn't want to let the team down.
e. Still, burning the candle at both ends won't help anyone. You'll crash sooner or later.
f. Yeah, you're right. I'll try to get some rest after today's meeting.
g. Good. Remember, working smart beats working nonstop any day.
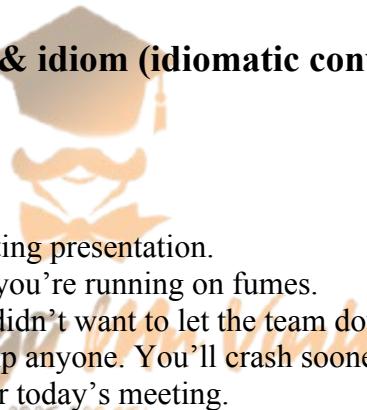
BÀI 26 – DẠNG BÀI SẮP XẾP TỪ THÀNH CÂU CƠ BẢN

DẠNG 1 – SIMPLE PRESENT & HABITS

Sắp xếp các từ để tạo thành câu đúng ngữ pháp và tự nhiên.

1. always / on / watches / Sunday / she / TV / evening / the
2. coffee / doesn't / like / my / drink / sister / morning / in / the
3. play / after / homework / often / we / our / football / finish / we
4. speak / English / class / students / the / in / usually
5. helps / mother / the / every / her / morning / kitchen / in

DẠNG 2 – PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. doing / you / what / are / right / now
2. rain / outside / heavily / it / is / today
3. studying / not / is / for / he / the / test / this / evening
4. cleaning / the / is / room / their / who
5. watching / we / are / documentary / an / about / nature

DẠNG 3 – SIMPLE PAST

1. went / yesterday / my / friends / Da Nang / to / I / with
2. bought / shop / a / new / dress / at / she / the
3. didn't / home / last / weekend / stay / they
4. met / we / on / Sunday / at / the / library / morning
5. saw / in / beach / I / many / tourists / the

DẠNG 4 – FUTURE "WILL / BE GOING TO"

1. going / to / are / this / we / visit / summer / Hanoi
2. will / rain / tomorrow / I / bring / so / umbrella / my
3. test / be / the / will / next / difficult / week
4. party / is / going / he / to / organize / birthday / his
5. help / promise / I / homework / with / your / will / you

DẠNG 5 – ADJECTIVES & NOUN PHRASES

1. bought / car / new / red / an / my / uncle
2. table / wooden / small / in / corner / the / stands / the
3. saw / dress / beautiful / a / blue / long / she / at / shop / the
4. a / delicious / cooked / Italian / meal / last / night / he
5. house / old / French / near / has / they / an / the / river

DẠNG 6 – ADVERB POSITION & FREQUENCY

1. homework / does / never / her / forget / she / to / do
2. sometimes / at / go / we / weekends / camping
3. always / takes / bus / school / the / he / to / morning / every

4. well / very / speaks / English / my / teacher
5. usually / their / finish / students / before / the / test / time

DẠNG 7 – PREPOSITIONS & PLACES

1. park / the / in / play / children / usually / every / afternoon
2. picture / wall / on / is / the / beautiful / a
3. near / lives / school / our / house / the
4. waited / the / for / I / bus / an / hour / at / stop
5. are / books / the / table / under / the

DẠNG 8 – QUESTIONS (WH + AUXILIARY)

1. live / where / your / grandparents / do
2. she / to / go / does / how / school
3. doing / what / he / weekend / is / this
4. late / you / yesterday / why / so / were
5. does / teacher / your / who / the / English

DẠNG 9 – NEGATIVES & EXCEPTIONS

1. doesn't / like / fish / but / she / loves / chicken
2. didn't / go / to / last / the / concert / we / weekend
3. never / coffee / I / drink / night / at
4. wasn't / home / he / when / called / I / him
5. any / they / don't / have / money / today

DẠNG 10 – TỔNG HỢP

1. because / was / she / came / home / late / raining / it
2. when / watching / fell / was / TV / I / asleep / I
3. before / had / finished / the / she / dinner / homework / her
4. study / if / you / harder / improve / will / results / your
5. though / tired / he / continued / was / he / working

DẠNG 11 – PHRASAL VERBS & INFORMAL EXPRESSIONS

Sắp xếp các từ để tạo thành câu tự nhiên.

1. up / gave / finally / the / on / I / project / because / too / it / hard / was
2. out / bring / tomorrow / a / new / they're / smartphone / model
3. meeting / off / the / due / bad / was / to / weather / put
4. mind / don't / it / again / if / you / explaining / could
5. early / up / crack / we / at / the / dawn / got / to / travel

DẠNG 12 – IDIOMS & COLLOCATIONS IN CONTEXT

Sắp xếp các từ để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh mang ý nghĩa tự nhiên.

1. ice / broke / the / meeting / during / the / jokes / his / funny
2. every / kills / it / morning / me / to / run / but / worth / it's
3. by / storm / city / her / took / the / performance / last / night
4. word / he / never / his / back / breaks / always / keeps
5. playing / for / time / the / talking / about / project / avoid / to / he's

DẠNG 13 – COMPLEX CLAUSES & REPORTED SPEECH

Sắp xếp câu có mệnh đề phụ hoặc tường thuật.

1. said / was / she / studying / late / she / last / night / because / exam / had / an
2. knew / that / I / something / wrong / was / immediately
3. told / they / finish / we / must / before / report / Friday / the
4. didn't / realize / how / until / much / missed / I / home / went / abroad / I
5. promised / call / he / me / would / soon / as / arrive / he / as

DẠNG 14 – FORMAL & ACADEMIC STYLE

Sắp xếp để thành câu học thuật tự nhiên (dạng B2 – writing/essay).

1. has / the / increased / technology / significantly / speed / communication / of
2. pollution / environment / major / poses / threat / the / a / to
3. important / develop / it / critical / skills / is / to / thinking / for / success
4. society / that / argued / is / education / foundation / progress / the / of
5. climate / facing / challenges / greatest / the / one / world / is / today

DẠNG 15 – MIXED ADVANCED (IDIOMS + CLAUSES + PHRASALS)

Sắp xếp các từ để tạo thành câu logic, tự nhiên.

1. of / blue / out / the / won / prize / he / first / the / place / unexpectedly
2. paid / I / attention / hardly / teacher / the / said / what / to
3. the / to / so / final / was / breathtaking / crowd / performance / that / everyone / cheered
4. let / chance / slip / such / don't / once / in / life / your / a
5. storm / study / during / lights / the / went / out / completely

BÀI 27 – IDIOMS, PROVERBS & PHRASAL VERBS

DẠNG 16 – PROVERBS & WISDOM EXPRESSIONS

Sắp xếp để tạo thành câu tục ngữ – câu châm ngôn có nghĩa đúng.

1. bird / in / hand / two / worth / bush / than / in / the / the / is
2. makes / a / time / stitch / saves / nine
3. catch / can't / you / eggs / make / without / breaking / an / omelet
4. shines / who / early / the / gets / worm / the / bird
5. cry / spilt / over / milk / don't

DẠNG 17 – IDIOMATIC & FIGURATIVE SENTENCES

Sắp xếp các từ để tạo thành câu dùng idiom tự nhiên.

1. weather / I'm / the / under / feeling / a / bit / today
2. breaking / him / with / took / of / the / heart / news / the
3. table / the / finally / on / put / issue / the / they
4. bones / worked / exam / for / fingers / her / the / she / to / and / the
5. bucket / kicked / finally / after / he / long / illness / a

DẠNG 18 – PHRASAL VERBS (ADVANCED CONTEXT)

1. came / idea / across / this / interesting / while / online / I / reading
2. run / into / we / at / the / old / our / friend / coffee / shop / the
3. make / up / mind / your / quickly / can / you / please
4. turn / down / job / offer / such / high / a / salary / with / he / couldn't
5. out / the / turned / be / to / it / all / misunderstanding / just / a

DẠNG 19 – COLLOCATIONS & NATURAL ENGLISH

1. took / his / deep / before / speech / a / breath / giving
2. pays / attention / never / class / in / he / enough
3. took / advantage / of / opportunity / the / great / she
4. plays / key / education / development / human / role / in
5. faces / increasing / pressure / company / to / adapt / change / the / to

DẠNG 20 –IDIOMATIC COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. worth / bush / the / hand / in / two / birds / a / in / are
2. always / side / every / cloud / silver / lining / has / a
3. count / chickens / you / hatched / before / your / don't / are
4. bridges / before / don't / reach / you / burn / them
5. back / track / the / of / horse / gift / a / mouth / look / don't / in

DẠNG 21 – IDIOMS + CONDITIONALS

1. help / can't / if / might / in / you / me / pinch / a / I / really / appreciate / it

2. takes / the / if / blame / should / you / full / goes / wrong / everything
3. lose / don't / your / keep / head / and / cool / things / under / go / pressure
4. wish / hadn't / spilled / the / it / beans / told / secret / I
5. raining / cats / if / forget / dogs / the / bring / don't / your / umbrella

DẠNG 22 – PROVERB + MODERN REWRITE (LOGIC & BALANCE)

1. never / step / you / twice / same / river / into / the
2. stone / one / two / birds / kill / with
3. penny / saved / earned / penny / is / a
4. won't / bite / feeds / the / hand / dog / the / that / it
5. Rome / built / wasn't / in / a / day

DẠNG 23 – COMPLEX IDIOMS IN CONTEXT

1. bus / the / last / he / missed / so / home / to / ended / walking / up
2. ice / to / the / tried / break / during / meeting / tense / a / he
3. told / stop / she / daydreaming / and / get / on / the / ball / with
4. the / cat / out / bag / the / accidentally / let / of / he
5. cross / when / that / bridge / we'll / it / come / to

DẠNG 24 – LENGTHY IDIOMATIC SENTENCES)

1. was / nail / coffin / his / career / the / that / on / last / the / incident
2. dog / end / stick / wrong / always / of / the / gets / he
3. bite / more / you / off / can / chew / don't / than
4. table / under / swept / the / problem / was / never / solved / properly
5. test / flying / colours / passed / the / with / she

DẠNG 25 – PROVERBIAL SENTENCE STRUCTURES

1. change / constant / is / only / the / the / life / in / thing
2. rise / sun / will / tomorrow / no / matter / what / happens
3. crying / on / split / use / over / no / milk / is
4. tree / apple / the / fall / doesn't / far / from / the
5. fool / once / me / on / shame / twice / shame / me / you / on

BÀI 28 – CÁCH DIỄN GIẢI LẠI (PARAPHRASE PRACTICE)

DẠNG 1 – NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO

Viết lại câu sao cho giữ nguyên nghĩa, dùng cấu trúc **Not only... but also**.

1. She sings beautifully. She plays the piano very well.
   → _____
2. The movie was entertaining. It was also educational.
   → _____
3. He not only lost his wallet, but he also missed the bus.
   → _____
4. The new policy will benefit students. It will benefit teachers too.
   → _____
5. She is not only hardworking but also kind to everyone.
   → _____

DẠNG 2 – DESPITE / IN SPITE OF

Viết lại câu dùng **Despite / In spite of**, không thay đổi nghĩa gốc.

1. Although it rained heavily, they continued the trip.
   → _____
2. He went to work though he was feeling sick.
   → _____
3. They enjoyed the picnic even though the weather was bad.
   → _____
4. In spite of being rich, he is not happy.
   → Although _____
5. Despite the traffic, we arrived on time.
   → Although _____

DẠNG 3 – THE MORE..., THE MORE...

Viết lại câu theo cấu trúc **The more…, the more…**

1. If you study harder, you will get better results.
   → _____
2. When people travel, they understand the world better.
   → _____
3. If we talk more, we will know each other better.
   → _____
4. As you practice speaking English, your pronunciation will improve.
   → _____
5. When students read more books, their vocabulary becomes richer.
   → _____

DẠNG 4 – EVEN THOUGH / ALTHOUGH / THOUGH

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Chọn cấu trúc phù hợp để nối 2 mệnh đề thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. _____ she was tired, she finished the project on time.
2. He went out _____ it was raining heavily.
3. _____ they studied hard, they didn't pass the exam.
4. _____ I don't like spicy food, I ate the whole dish.
5. _____ it was expensive, they decided to buy it.

DẠNG 5 – SUCH...THAT / SO...THAT

Biến đổi câu dùng **so...that / such...that** cho phù hợp ngữ pháp.

1. The test was very difficult. Nobody could finish it.
   → The test was **so difficult that** nobody could finish it.
2. It was a great performance. Everyone gave a standing ovation.
   → It was **such a great performance that** everyone gave a standing ovation.
3. The weather was hot. We couldn't go outside.
   → _____
4. He spoke so fast. I couldn't understand a word.
   → _____
5. She is such a talented artist. People always admire her work.
   → _____

DẠNG 6 – COMBINED TRANSFORMATION

Viết lại câu dùng **2 cấu trúc kết hợp** cho câu phức nâng cao.

1. Although the job was hard, he didn't give up, and he became more successful.
   → **Despite the difficulty of the job, the more he worked, the more successful he became.**
2. She studied hard and was also very helpful to her classmates.
   → **Not only did she study hard, but she also helped her classmates.**
3. The restaurant was crowded, but the food was delicious.
   → **Although the restaurant was crowded, the food was so delicious that we didn't mind.**
4. The more time I spend with my friends, the happier I feel, even though I'm tired.
   → _____
5. Despite being nervous, he performed so well that everyone clapped.
   → _____

6. Although it looked easy, the exam was more challenging than expected.
   → _____
7. She didn't have much time, but she managed to finish all her work.
   → _____
8. The film was boring, yet the ending surprised everyone.
   → _____
9. Even though he failed once, he worked harder and finally succeeded.
   → _____
10. It was raining heavily, but we still went hiking because the air was fresh.
    → _____

DẠNG 7 – DOUBLE NEGATIVE PARAPHRASE

Chuyển câu phủ định sang dạng **phủ định kép**, vẫn giữ nguyên nghĩa.

1. It is difficult to find a person who doesn't like music.
   → _____
2. Everyone knows this secret.
   → _____
3. Few people understood the lecture.
   → _____
4. He never fails to make people laugh.
   → _____
5. I can't deny that her speech was impressive.
   → _____

DẠNG 8 – PASSIVE / CAUSATIVE / REDUCTION

Viết lại câu sao cho đúng nghĩa nhưng khác cấu trúc ngữ pháp.

1. Someone cleaned the classroom yesterday.
   → _____
2. They had someone repair the computer.
   → _____
3. People believe that he is a genius.
   → _____
4. The teacher made the students rewrite the essay.
   → _____
5. The man who is standing near the door is my uncle.
   → _____

DẠNG 9 – INVERSION & EMPHASIS

Viết lại câu nhấn mạnh ý bằng đảo ngữ hoặc cấu trúc cleft.

1. She didn't realize her mistake until he told her.
   → _____
2. I only noticed the problem after checking twice.
   → _____
3. We rarely see such talent in young students.
   → _____
4. The teacher encouraged the students to speak up.
   → _____
5. They bought this house five years ago.
   → _____

DẠNG 10 – SYNONYMIC PARAPHRASE

Viết lại câu sao cho **ngữ pháp giữ nguyên nhưng dùng từ đồng nghĩa tự nhiên.**

1. The company introduced a new policy to reduce costs.
   → _____

2. The plan was successful because of his leadership.
   → _____

3. Many people believe technology has improved life.
   → _____

4. The teacher told students to submit their work on time.
   → _____

5. The government is trying to deal with the issue of pollution.
   → _____

DẠNG 11 – ADVANCED PARTICIPLE & REDUCTION (PHÂN TỪ RÚT GỌN NÂNG CAO)

Viết lại câu sao cho học thuật hơn bằng cách **rút gọn mệnh đề, dùng phân từ hoặc cụm từ thay thế**, nhưng vẫn giữ nguyên nghĩa.

1. Because he didn't want to reveal the secret, he avoided the question.
   → _____

2. After the data had been analyzed, the researchers drew a conclusion.
   → _____

3. Since she was promoted to manager, her workload has increased significantly.
   → _____

4. As they were impressed by the proposal, they decided to fund the project.
   → _____

5. While he was walking down the street, he ran into his old teacher.
   → _____

6. Once the system had been upgraded, the performance improved dramatically.
   → _____

7. Even though he was warned about the risks, he continued the experiment.
   → _____

8. When the bell rang, all the students gathered in the hall.
   → _____

9. Having lost all his documents, he had to restart the entire process.
   → _____

10. Being one of the best candidates, she easily got the scholarship.
    → _____

DẠNG 12 – COMPLEX SYNTACTIC TRANSFORMATION (BIẾN ĐỔI CẤU TRÚC HỖN HỢP)

Viết lại các câu dưới đây sao cho **giữ nguyên nghĩa** nhưng thể hiện bằng **một dạng cấu trúc khác**, có thể kết hợp **đảo ngữ, danh hoá, mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn hoặc điều kiện đảo**.

1. If I had realized how serious the situation was, I would have acted sooner.
   → _____

2. Although many people doubted the plan, it eventually succeeded.
   → _____

3. People say that creativity cannot be taught, but it can be encouraged.
   → _____

4. When the report was published, it caused widespread debate.
   → _____

5. It was only after he moved abroad that he understood the value of his culture.
   → _____

6. Because the evidence was insufficient, the case was dismissed.
   → _____

7. The scientist who discovered the cure received international recognition.
   → _____

8. If you had followed the instructions carefully, the problem wouldn't have occurred.
   → _____

9. The moment the meeting ended, everyone rushed out of the room.
   → _____

10. Rarely have I seen such an inspiring piece of writing.
    → _____