ĐỀ TIẾNG ANH SỐ 2:

A. KIẾN THỨC CƠ BẢN

- Past simple (Review)

* - Prepositions of time: in, on, at, after, before, between
* - used to

- Adverbs of manner

* - Modals: should, may, can, couỉd (Review)

- Commands, requests and advice in reported speech

- Present tenses with future meaning

- Gerunds

\* Prepositions of time (Giói từ chỉ thời gian)

a) in :

+ được dùng cho các buổi trong ngày nói chưng, một kì nghỉ hoặc một học kì in the moming/afternoon/evening

in the Easter holiday, in the summer term

I always get up early in the moming.

in the summer term, we often do the volunteer work.

+ được dùng cho tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thế kỉ

in September, in 2011, in summer, in the 1990s, in the 20th century

I was born in September.

This school was built in 2005.

+ được dùng trong một số cụm từ để chỉ một khoảng thời gian trong tương lai in a moment, in a few minutes, in an hour, in a day, in a week, in six months Peter will be here in a moment.

Mary will come here in a few minutes.

+ được dùng trons cụm từ in the end với nghĩa là cuối cùng

They asked her a lot of questions but she didn’t answer. In the end, they let her go.

b) on:

+ được dùng để chỉ thứ trong tuần, ngày trong tháng:

on Sunday, on 2nd September, on that day

The National Day of Viet Nam is on 2nd September.

+ được dùng để chỉ buổi trong ngày hoặc một ngày cụ thể:

on Sunday evening, on Christmas Day, on New Year’s Day, on my birthday

I met him on Christmas Day.

I invited my close friends to my house on my birthday.

c) at:

+ được dùng để chỉ thời gian trong ngày:

at 5 o’clock/midnight/night/lunchtime/sunrise/noon

She arrived home at 9 p.m. yesterday.

My mother often works at night.

+ được dùng để chỉ một dịp lễ hội, một thời khắc nào đó:

at the weekend/Easter/Christmas (tiếng Mĩ dùng OIÌ the weekend)

at present/the moment/(this/that) time/the same time She will be here

at the vveekend.

Nam and I arrived home at the same time.

+ được dùng để tạo thành một cụm giới từ:

at the end/beginning of (this month), at the age of

At the end of this month, I will be 15.

He became a proíessor at the age of 27.

d) Ngoài các giới từ in, on, at, chúng ta còn có các giới từ chỉ thời gian sau: after, before, between

after: sau

He will come home after 7 this evening.

before: trước

You must be there before 4.30. The bank closes at 4.30 p.m. between: giữa

The meeting will be between 8 and 9.

\* used to:

a) Chúng ta dùng used to với động từ nguyên thể (infinitive) để nói rằng một việc nào đó thường diễn ra trong quá khứ nhưng hiện thời không còn diễn ra nữa.

I used to get up late.

b) Chúng ta dùng used to để nói về các tình huống trong quá khứ nhưng hiện thời không còn tồn tại nữa.

She used to live in a small village but now she lives in a big town.

c) used to + infinitive luôn được dùng để nói về quá khứ. Không có hình thức hiện tại.

He used to smoke a lot.

- Hình thức câu hỏi:

Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

- Hình thức phủ định: didn't use to hoặc used not to

He didn’t use to go out very often until he met her.

\* Adverbs of manner: (softly, well, fast, badly, sIowly ...) trạng từ chỉ tính cách Lan lives with her mother in London She speaks English very well.

He Speaks very fast so I sometimes don't know what he says.

\* Commands, requests and advice in reported speech:

- Đối với các câu ra lệnh, yêu cầu (commands, requests) khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp, ta dùng động từ nguyên mẫu (to-infinitive), nhất là với các động từ tell và ask.

"Give me that book," Mrs. Linda said. Mrs. Linda told me to give her that book.

"Can you open the door, please?" Mary asked. Mary asked me to open the door.

- Đối với các câu khuyên nhủ, ta giữ nguyên should.

"You should stay in bed for a few days," the doctor said. The doctor advised that I should stay in bed for a few days.

"You should spend more time on English pronunciation," my English teacher said. My English teacher said I should spend more time on English pronunciation.

\* Present tenses with future meaning

a) Present continuous (hiện tại tiếp diễn) mang nghĩa tương lai

- Khi bạn đang nói về những việc mà bạn đã sắp xếp để thực hiện, bạn dùng hiện tại tiếp diễn, không dùng hiện tại đơn.

What are you doing tomorrow morning?

I ’m going to the zoo.

b) Present simple (hiện tại đơn) với nghĩa tương lai

- Chúng ta dùng hiện tại đơn khi nói về thời khoá biểu, chương trình v.v...

What time does the film begin ?

The football match starts at 2 p.m.

\* Gerunds

stop, enjoy, fancy, admit, consider, miss, finish, mind, imagine, deny, involve, postpone, delay, suggest, regret, avoid, practice, risk.

Nếu các động từ trên được theo sau bởi động từ khác, động từ đứng sau sẽ ở hình thức -ing theo công thức: verb + -ing

I enjoy dancing.

I don’t mind helping you with your exercises.

I. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. They came here……………4 o’clock yesterday afternoon.

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

2. She is going to Sweden………….September.

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

3. He’ll be at home…………….Saturday evening.

A. on B. in C. at D. since

4. We must be there……………….8 and 8.15.

A. on B. at C. between D. in

5. The shop closes at 4. If you arrive………..….4, it will be closed.

A. on B. after C. in D. before

6. I’ll be at the station………………7 because the train leaves at 7.

A. before B. at C. in D. on

7. When her mother called him, he………………out.

A. is B. was C. were D. to be

8. How does your brother speak Chinese? - He speaks very…………….

A. good B. bad C. well D. quick

9. He drives his car very……………. It’s dangerous.

A. fast B. quick C. slow D. good.

10. He always gets good marks because he studies………………..

A. hardly B. good C. quick D. hard

11. My grandmother………………..work very hard when she was a little girl.

A. used to B. uses to C. has to D. use to

12. I’ve got a ticket for the concert. I………………..to the theatre this evening.

A. go B. am going C. wiil go D. was

13. Tomorrow……………..Friday.

A. is B. to be C. will be D. is being

14. Have you ever considered……………..to another country?

A. go B. to go C. going D. went

15. I’ll do the shopping when I’ve finished………………the floor.

A. clean B. cleaning C. cleaned D. to clean

II. Make up sentences Iisinơ prepositions of time: in, at, on, before, after, between.

1. We/have/English lessons/Tuesday and Friday/.

2. Wait/for/him/for/a moment/./He/be/back/4.15 and 4.30.

3. I/phone/you/Saturday evening/about/7 o'clock/.

4. The course/begin/7 January/and end/10 March/.

5. Tom’s grandmother/die/2010/the age of 77/.

6. I/go/to/school/breakfast/.

7. You/should/wash/your hands/meals/.

8. The telephone/and/the door bell/rang/the same time/.

9. There/are/usually/a lot of/parties/New Year's Eve/.

10. Mozart/born/in/Saỉzburg/1756/.

|  |
| --- |
| go fill show cook play  answer listen raise have live |

III. Put the verbs from the box into -ing form, then fill in the gaps to make meaningful sentences.

1……………. meals is my favorite hobby.

2. My brother likes………………. volleyball very much.

3. I can't imagine not………………… a Computer.

4. This program focuses on………………fund for the poor students.

5. My sister likes……………. to music in her free time.

6. Why don't you like……………here?

7. He tried to avoid……………….my questions.

8. Have you finished………………..in that form?

9. Would you mind………………..me your ticket, sir?

10. Mary suggested………………..to the cinema.

IV. Change these sentences into direct speech.

1. Miss Linh told Nam to do all his exercises before going to class.

2. Her teacher said she shouỉđ revise all her old lessons carefully.

3. My mother told me not to go bed late.

4. He told me not to ask people about their age.

5. The doctor said I shouldn't eat too much fried food.

6. His father said he should spend more time on reading English books.

7. Mai's sister asked her to turn off all the lights before going out.

8. My brother told me to gi ve you this card.

9. She aslced me to wait for her outside the school.

10. She said I should guess the meaning of the word beíbre looking it up in the dictionary.

**ĐÁP ÁN TIẾNG ANH**

**B. BÀI TẬP MINH HỌA**

I. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to compỉete the sentence.

**1.** B. at

**2**. C. in

**3**. A. on

**4**. Cc. between

**5**. B. after

**6.** A. before

**7**. B. was

**8**. C. well

**9**. A. fast

**10**. D. hard

**11.** A. used to

**12**. B. am going

**13**. A. is

**14**. C. going

**15**. B. cleaning

II. Make up sentences using prepositions of time: in, at, on, before, after, between .

**1.** We have English lessons on Tuesday and Friday.

**2.** Wait for him for a moment. He’ll be back between 4.15 and 4.30.

**3**.I’ll phone you on Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock.

**4.** The course begins on 7 January and ends on 10 March.

**5.** . Tom's grandmother died in 2010 at the age of 77.

**6.** go to school after breakfast.

**7.** You should wash your hands before meals.

**8.** The telephone and the door bell rang at the same time.

**9.** There are usually a lot of parties on New Year's Eve.

**10.** Mozart was bom in Salzburg in 1756.

III. Put the verbs in the box into -ing form, then flll in the gaps to make meaningful sentences.

1. Cooking

2. playing

3. having

4. raising

5. listening

6. living

7. answering

8. filling

9. showing

10. going

IV. Change these sentences into direct speech.

1. Miss Linh told Nam: "Do all your exercises beíbre going to class."

2. Her teacher said: "You should revise all your old lessons carefully."

3. My mother told me: "Don't go to bed late."

4. He told me: "Don't ask people about their age."

5. The doctor said: "You shouldn't eat too much fried food."

6. His father said: "You should spend more time on reading English books."

7. Mai's sister asked her: "Turn off all the lights before going out."

8. My brother told me: "Give her this card, please."

9. She asked me: "Please, wait for me outside the school."

10. She said: "You should guess the meaning of the word before looking it up in the dictionary."