

UNIT 6 VIETNAM : THEN AND NOW
NGŨ PHÁP CHUYÊN SÂU LỚP 9 NÂNG CAO (PART 2)

II CẤU TRÚC TÍNH TỪ

1. Cấu trúc tính từ đi cùng với động từ nguyên thể có “to” (Adjective + to-infinitive)

Cấu trúc 1

Cách dùng	Cấu trúc tính từ + động từ nguyên thể có “to” có ý nghĩa “thật là thế nào để làm gì” hoặc “thật như thế nào để ai đó làm gì” dùng để nhấn mạnh thông tin.
Cấu trúc	It + be + adj + (for O) + to V....
Ví dụ	<p>It's hard to believe that she failed the exam. (<i>Thật khó để tin rằng cô ấy bị trượt kỳ thi.</i>)</p> <p>It was easy for her to pass the exam. (<i>Thật dễ dàng để cô ấy đỗ kỳ thi.</i>)</p> <p>It is boring to go to the meeting. (<i>Đi đến buổi họp thì thật là nhàm chán.</i>)</p> <p>It was dangerous for Harry to drive fast. (<i>Thật là nguy hiểm khi Harry lái xe nhanh.</i>)</p> <p>It's interesting to talk to you. (<i>Nói chuyện với bạn thật là thú vị.</i>)</p> <p>It's difficult to learn Japanese. (<i>Học tiếng Nhật thì rất khó.</i>)</p>

Cấu trúc 2

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Cách dùng	Cấu trúc tính từ + động từ nguyên thể có “to” còn được dùng để diễn tả phản ứng, cảm xúc, sự tự tin hay sự lo lắng...
Cấu trúc	S + be + adj + to V ...
Các tính từ thông dụng	happy (vui), glad (vui), pleased (hài lòng), relieved (nhẹ nhõm), sorry (tiếc), certain (chắc chắn), sure (chắc chắn), confident (tự tin), convinced (tin chắc), afraid (sợ), annoyed (hơi giận), astonished (ngạc nhiên), aware (nhận thấy, biết), conscious (tỉnh, có ý thức, biết được)...
Ví dụ	Tom was surprised to see you. (Tom ngạc nhiên khi thấy bạn.) He’s afraid to stay home alone at night. (Anh ấy sợ ở nhà một mình vào ban đêm.) I’m very pleased to see you here. (Tôi rất vui mừng khi được gặp anh ở đây.) I was sorry to hear that your father is ill. (Tôi lấy làm tiếc khi nghe rằng cha của anh bị ốm.)

2. Cấu trúc tính từ đi cùng với mệnh đề danh từ (Adjective + that-clause)

Cách dùng	Cấu trúc tính từ + mệnh đề danh từ được dùng để diễn tả cảm xúc, sự tin tưởng hay sự lo lắng... Mệnh đề danh từ được cấu tạo bởi “that + mệnh đề”.
Cấu trúc	S + be + adj + that + S + V...
Các tính từ	Chỉ cảm xúc : happy (vui), glad (vui), delight (vui mừng), pleased (hài lòng), relieved (nhẹ nhõm), sorry (tiếc), surprising (ngạc nhiên) ...

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thông dụng	Chỉ sự tin tưởng hay lo lắng : certain (chắc chắn), sure (chắc chắn), confident (tự tin), convinced (tin chắc), afraid (sợ), annoyed (hơi giận), astonished (ngạc nhiên), aware (nhận thấy, biết), conscious (tỉnh, có ý thức, biết được)...
Ví dụ	I am delighted that you passed your exam. (Tôi rất vui vì anh đã vượt qua kỳ thi.) It was quite surprising that he passed the examination. (Thật đáng ngạc nhiên là anh ấy đã thi đậu.) I am afraid that I can't accept this assignment. (Tôi e rằng tôi không thể nhận nhiệm vụ này.)

■ **BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN**

Bài 5 : Dựa vào những từ cho trước, viết câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. It/ hard/ Jim/ do/ this/ task.

2. It/ not/easy/ me/ pass/ the/ test.

3. It/ challenging/ you/ change/ your/ job/ now.

4. Mary/always/afraid/try/anything/new.

5. You/ confident/win/ the/competition?

6. My mother/ pleased/ see/ me/ at/ home/ now.

7. I/ sorry/ to/ hear/ that/ you/ have/ accident/ last week.

8. I/glad/you/come/to/my/party.

9. It/ not/ surprising/ Peter/ be/ best/ student/ in/ his/ class.

10. I/ convinced/ Peter/ be/ right.

Bài 6 : Gạch chân lỗi sai trong câu và sửa lại cho đúng.

1. I sure that you have mistaken my pen for yours. _____

2. Peter is not confident presenting his ideas to the class. _____

3. It is impossible that a fish to climb a tree. _____

4. Is it possible for me winning this competition? _____

5. Mr. Brown was relieved hearing his wife was not injured in the accident. _____

6. Are you certain that he to be the pickpocket? _____

7. Peter astonished that he accidentally found his childhood toy. _____

8. It is difficult for you pass the test if you don't study hard. _____

9. Were they be able to swim across that river? _____

10. They don't aware that staying up late is bad for health. _____

Bài 7 : Sắp xếp các từ đã cho thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. that/ I/ thankful/ me/ so/ homework/ with/ my/ you/ am/ help.

2. difficult/ It/ English/ has/ learn/very/to/for/me/been.

3. museum/ me/ the/ it's/ to/ interesting/ go/ to/ for.

4. Peter/ yesterday/ was/ party/ his/ to/ came/ glad/ birthday/ that/ his/ classmates.

5. boring/ to/ very/ attend/ be/ that/ must/ It/ meeting.

6. It's/ week/ Jim/ next/ will/ hard/ house/ his/ to/ move/ believe/ that.

7. dangerous/ play/ It's/for/to/ children/ knife/ with.

8. sure/ he/ my/ stolen/ I/ that/ am/ has/ bike.

Bài 8 : Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi.

1. Learning English is not difficult for me.

⇒ It is _____ .

2. Jim was very confident when he said that he was the best.

⇒ Jim was very confident to _____ .

3. Peter received a letter from his foreign friend yesterday. He was very happy about it.

⇒ Peter was very happy to _____ .

4. I can't come to your party this weekend, I'm afraid.

⇒ I am afraid _____ .

5. Doing gardening is not as easy as it looks.

⇒ It is not _____ .

6. I had no difficulty in making the last decision.

⇒ It was not _____ .

7. I think Peter is very happy. He has won a lottery.

⇒ I think Peter is very happy that _____ .

8. You were so lucky. You ran into a famous singer.

⇒ You were so lucky to _____ .

■ BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 9 : Cho dạng đúng của các động từ trong ngoặc.

1. By the age of 25, Mr. Brown (own) _____ a large house and two expensive car.

2. I (expect) _____ that May would come before she (tell) _____ me that she couldn't afford time.

3. It (be) _____ very difficult for me (carry) _____ this project before my professor (give) _____ some advice.

4. Yesterday, my mom (be) _____ very angry (find) _____ out that I (not do) _____ the laundry yet.

5. _____ (you/ stay) in your room before you mother (find) _____ you?

6. By the time we (arrive) _____ at the station, the train (already leave) _____ for 15 minutes.

7. When Jim (come) _____ home, he (be) _____ angry (realize) _____ that someone (break) _____ into his house.

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8. _____ (it/be) hard for you (understand) _____ the lesson yesterday?
9. As soon as the teacher (walk) _____ into the classroom, she (be) _____ surprised that her students (prepare) _____ a birthday present for her.
10. _____ (you/ be) confident that you would win the competition?

Bài 10 : Dựa vào những từ cho sẵn, viết câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. By/ the/ time/ Peter/ come/ ,/ everyone/ already/ leave.

2. They/ really/ enjoy/ themselves/ at/ party / before/ they/ have/ go/ home.

3. It/ be/ boring/ me/ learn/ Japanese/ before/ I/ have/ new/ teacher.

4. Yesterday/ it/ surprising/ that/ my sister/ took/dinner/ before / I/ come/ home.

5. I/ annoyed/ that/ my brother/ not/ clean/ the house/ before/ he/ go/ out.

6. You/ happy/ know/ that/ your mother/give/you/a special/gift/yesterday?

7. Peter/ disappointed/ know/his/final scores.

8. It/ difficult/ me/ accept/ the fact/ that/ I/ not/ get/ that/job.

Bài 11 : Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng.

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It is not difficult (1) _____ to imagine how life used to be in the past. My grandfather (2) _____ keen on telling me about people and things of his generation before he (3) _____ away. According to what he said, life in the Vietnamese traditional village was very peaceful, (4) _____ it was exciting. People often lived very closely to others and they formed a neat society. Although there weren't any convenient means of communication such as telephone or email, people still kept in touch and interacted with each other. They were happy (5) _____ their stories with their family and neighbors. Sometimes, they even (6) _____ their neighbors as relatives and always supported others. It was very common in those days (7) _____ villagers to gather up in the communal house to watch TV or listen to radio together because there was often only one or two TV in a small village. My grandfather said that he preferred life in the past (8) _____ the modern life since people were friendlier and more caring.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. for me | B. for my | C. to me | D. that I |
| 2. A. has always been | B. had always been | C. was always | D. is always |
| 3. A. has passed | B. had passed | C. passed | D. passes |
| 4. A. when | B. although | C. yet | D. instead |
| 5. A. shared | B. sharing | C. shares | D. to share |
| 6. A. called | B. regarded | C. made | D. turned |
| 7. A. to | B. on | C. for | D. that |
| 8. A. to | B. on | C. than | D. that |

Bài 12 : Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi.

Polyester is now being used for bottles. ICI, the chemicals and plastics company, believes that it is now beginning to break the grip of glass on the bottle business and thus take advantage of this huge market.

All the plastics manufacturers have been experiencing hard times as their traditional products have been doing badly world-wide for the last few years. Between 1982 and 1984 the Plastics Division of ICI had lost a hundred and twenty million dollars, and they felt that the most hopeful new market was in packaging, bottles and cans.

Since 1982 it has opened three new factories' producing "Melinar" , the raw material from which high quality polyester bottles are made.

The polyester bottle was born in the 1970s, when soft drinks companies : like Coca Cola started selling their drinks in grant two-litre containers. Because of the build-up of the pressure of gas in these large containers, glass was unsuitable. Nor was PVC, the plastic which had been used for bottles since the 1960s, suitable for drinks with gas in them. A new plastic had to be made.

Glass is still cheaper for the smaller bottles, and will continue to be so unless oil and plastic become much cheaper, but plastic does well for the larger sizes.

Polyester bottles are virtually unbreakable. The manufacturers claim they are also lighter, less noisy when being handled, and can be re-used. Shopkeepers and other business people are unlikely to object to a change from glass to polyester, since these bottles mean few breakages, which are costly and time-consuming. The public, though, have been more difficult to persuade. ICI's commercial department is developing different bottles with interesting shapes, to try and make them visually more attractive to the public.

The next step could be to develop a plastic which could replace tins for food. The problem here is the high temperatures necessary for cooking the food in the container.

1. Plastics of various kinds have been used for making bottles
 - A. since 1982.
 - B. since the 1970s but only for large bottles.
 - C. since the 1960s but not for liquids with gas in them.
 - D. since companies like Coca Cola first tried them.
2. Why is ICI's Plastics Division interested in polyester for bottles?
 - A. The other things they make are not selling well.
 - B. Glass manufacturers cannot make enough new bottles.
 - C. They have factories which could be adapted to make it.
 - D. The price of oil keeps changing.
3. Why aren't all bottles now made of polyester?
 - A. The price of oil and plastic has risen.
 - B. It is not suitable for containing gassy drinks.
 - C. The public like traditional glass bottles.
 - D. Shop keepers dislike re-usable bottles.
4. Manufacturers think polyester bottles are better than glass bottles because they
 - A. are cheaper.
 - B. are more suited to small sizes.
 - C. are more exciting to look at.
 - D. do not break easily.
5. Plastic containers for holding food in the same way as cans

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- A. have been used for many years.
- B. are an idea that interests the plastics companies.
- C. are possible, but only for hot food.
- D. are the first things being made in the new factories.

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