



SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO QUẢNG BÌNH
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN HỮU CẢNH



ĐỀ CƯƠNG
ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT QUỐC GIA MÔN TIẾNG ANH
NĂM HỌC 2014 - 2015

PHẦN I: CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1

CÁC THÌ (TENSES)

* PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT

I. The Simple Present tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| - Câu khẳng định: | S + V(s/es); | S + am/is/are |
| - Câu phủ định: | S + do/does + not + V; | S + am/is/are + not |
| - Câu hỏi: | Do/Does + S + V ... ? | Am/Is/Are + S ... ? |

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một thói quen, một hành động được lặp đi lặp lại thường xuyên. Trong câu thường có các trạng từ: *always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, rarely, every day/week/month ...*

E.g: Mary often gets up early in the morning.

2.2 Một sự thật lúc nào cũng đúng, một chân lý.

E.g: The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

2.3 Một hành động trong tương lai đã được đưa vào chương trình, kế hoạch.

E.g: The last train leaves at 4.45.

II. The Present Continuous tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Câu khẳng định | S + am/is/are + V-ing |
| - Câu phủ định | S + am/is/are + not + V-ing |
| - Câu hỏi: | Am/Is/Are + S + V-ing ... ? |

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một hành động đang diễn ra ở hiện tại (trong lúc nói); sau câu mệnh lệnh, đề nghị. Trong câu thường có các trạng từ: *now, right now, at the moment, at present, ...*

E.g: - What are you doing at the moment? - I 'm writing a letter.
- Be quiet! My mother is sleeping. - Look! The bus is coming.

2.2 Một hành động đã được lên kế hoạch thực hiện trong tương lai gần.

E.g: - What are you doing tonight?
- I am going to the cinema with my father.

2.3 Một hành động nhất thời không kéo dài lâu, thường dùng với *today, this week, this month, these days, ...*

E.g: - What is your daughter doing these days?
- She is studying English at the foreign language center.

3) Những động từ không được dùng ở thì HTTD:

3.1 Động từ chỉ giác quan: *hear, see, smell, taste*

3.2 Động từ chỉ tình cảm, cảm xúc: *love, hate, like, feel like, fancy, dislike, detest, want, wish*

3.3 Động từ chỉ trạng thái, sự liên hệ, sở hữu: *look, seem, appear, have, own, belong to, need, ...*

3.4 Động từ chỉ sinh hoạt trí tuệ: *agree, understand, remember, know, ...*

III. The Present Perfect tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + have/has + V3/ed
- Câu phủ định S + have/has + not + V3/ed - Câu hỏi: Have/Has + S + V3/ed ... ?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì HTHT dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ không xác định rõ thời điểm.

E.g: Have you had breakfast? – No, I haven't.

2.2 Một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, còn kéo dài đến hiện tại. (Đi với *since* hoặc *for*)

E.g: My friend Nam has lived in HCMC since 1998.

2.3 Một hành động vừa mới xảy ra hoặc xảy ra gần so với hiện tại. (Thường có: just, recently, lately...)

E.g: I have just finished my homework.

2.4 Trong câu trúc:

Be + the first/second... time + S + have/has + V3/ed

Be + the ss nhất + N + S + have/has + V3/ed

E.g: This is the first time I have been to Paris.

She is the most honest person I have ever met.

3) Các trạng từ thường dùng với thì HTHT: just (vừa mới), recently/lately (gần đây), ever (đã từng), never (chưa bao giờ), yet (chưa), already (rồi), since (từ khi – mốc thời gian), for (khoảng), so far/until now/up to now/up to the present (cho đến bây giờ), several times, for the last ten years

IV. The Present Perfect Continuous:

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + have/has + been + V-ing
- Câu phủ định S + have/has + not + been + V-ing
- Câu hỏi Have/Has + S + been + V-ing ... ?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì HTHTTD dùng để diễn tả: Hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài *liên tục* đến hiện tại và còn tiếp diễn đến tương lai, thường đi với *How long, since* và *for*. Trong câu thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn thường có các từ sau: *All day, all week, since, for, for a long time, in the past week, recently, lately, up until now, and so far, almost every day this week, in recent years*.

E.g: - How long have you been waiting for her?

- I have been waiting for her for an hour.

* HTHT: hành động hoàn tất

> < HTHTTD: hành động còn tiếp tục

V. The Simple Past tense.

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + V2/ed; S + was/were
- Câu phủ định S + did + not + V; S + was/were + not
- Câu hỏi Did + S + V ... ?; Was/Were + S ... ?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì QKĐ dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và hoàn tất trong quá khứ với thời gian được xác định rõ. Các trạng từ thường đi kèm: yesterday, ago, last week/month/year, in the past, in 1990, ...

E.g: Uncle Ho passed away in 1969.

VI- Quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past Continuous):

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + was/were + V-ing
- Câu phủ định S + was/were + not + V-ing - Câu hỏi: Was/Were + S + V-ing ... ?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì QKTD dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một hành động đang xảy ra vào một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

E.g: - She was studying her lesson at 7 last night.

- What were you doing from 3pm to 6pm yesterday?

- I was practising English at that time.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

2.2 Một hành động đang xảy ra ở quá khứ (Were/Was + V-ing) thì có một hành động khác xen vào (V2/ed). **E.g:** - He was sleeping when I came.

- While my mother was cooking dinner, the phone rang.

2.3 Hai hành động diễn ra song song cùng lúc trong quá khứ.

E.g: - While I was doing my homework, my brother was playing video games.

VII. The Past Perfect tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + had + V3/ed

- Câu phủ định S + had + not + V3/ed - Câu hỏi Had + S + V3/ed ... ?

2) Cách dùng chính:

Thì QKHT dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một hành động xảy ra và hoàn tất trước một thời điểm hoặc một hành động khác trong quá khứ (hành động trước dùng HAD + V3/ed, hành động sau dùng V2/ed).

E.g: - We had had dinner before eight o'clock last night.

- Lan had learned English before she came to England.

2.2. Một hành động đã xảy ra nhưng chưa hoàn thành, tính đến một thời điểm nào đó trong quá khứ.

E.g: - By the time I left that school, I had taught there for ten years.

3) Thì này thường được dùng với các từ, ngữ sau đây:

* *After, before, when, as, once*

E.g: - When I got to the station, the train had already left.

* *No sooner ... than (vừa mới ... thì) hoặc Hardly/Scarcely ... when (vừa mới ... thì)*

E.g: - He had no sooner returned from abroad than he fell ill.

---> No sooner had he returned from abroad than he fell ill.

* *It was not until ... that ... (mãi cho tới ... mới ...) hoặc Not until ... that ... (mãi cho tới ... mới ...)*

Ex: *It was not until* I had met her *that* I understood the problem.

---> Not until I had met her did I understand the problem.

VIII. The Past Perfect Continuous tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + had + been + V-ing

- Câu phủ định S + had + not + been + V-ing - Câu hỏi: Had + S + been + V-ing ... ?

2) **Cách dùng chính:** Thì QKHTTD dùng để nhấn mạnh tính LIÊN TỤC của hành động cho đến khi một hành động khác xảy ra trong quá khứ. *Until then, by the time, prior to that time, before, after.*

Ex: When she arrived, I had been waiting for three hours.

IX. The Simple Future tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + will/shall + V

- Câu phủ định S + will/shall + not + V

- Câu hỏi: Will/Shall + S + V ... ?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì TLĐ dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai:

E.g: I will call you tomorrow.

2.2 Một quyết định đưa ra vào lúc nói:

E.g: It's cold. I ll shut the window.

2.3 Một quyết tâm, lời hứa, đề nghị, yêu cầu:

E.g: I will lend you the money.

- Will you marry me ... ?

2.4 Một tiên đoán, dự báo trong tương lai:

E.g: People will travel to Mars one day.

3) Dấu hiệu thường gặp: tomorrow, tonight, next week/month/year, some day, in the future, ...

* **LƯU Ý:** Cách dùng của **be going to + V:**

+ Diễn tả ý định (Được quyết định hoặc có trong kế hoạch từ trước)

E.g: I have saved some money. I am going to buy a new computer.

+ Diễn tả một dự đoán có căn cứ

E.g: Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

X- The Future Continuous tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

- Câu khẳng định S + will/shall + be + V-ing
- Câu phủ định S + will/shall + not + be + V-ing
- Câu hỏi Will/Shall + S + be + V-ing?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì TLTD dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ đang diễn ra ở một thời điểm hay một khoảng thời gian trong tương lai.: **giờ + t.gian tương lai**

E.g: - This time next week I will be playing tennis.
- We'll be working hard all day tomorrow.

- Dùng nói về một hành động đang xảy ra trong tương lai thì có hành động khác chen vào.
(EX: When you come tomorrow, they will be playing football.

***XI.The Future Perfect tense:**

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + will/shall + have + V3/ed
- Câu phủ định S + will/shall + not + have + V3/ed
- Câu hỏi Will/Shall + S + have + V3/ed?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì TLHT dùng để diễn tả:

2.1 Một hành động sẽ hoàn tất trước một thời điểm trong tương lai.

E.g: It's now 7pm. I will have finished teaching this class by 8.30.

2.2 Một hành động sẽ hoàn tất trước một hành động khác trong tương lai.

E.g: By the time you come back, I will have written this letter.

* Thì này thường được bắt đầu bằng By + time TL (By then, By the time, By the end of this week/month/year)

XII.The Future Perfect Continuous tense:

1) Cách thành lập:

- Câu khẳng định S + will/shall + have + been + V-ing
- Câu phủ định S + will/shall + not + have + been + V-ing
- Câu hỏi Will/Shall + S + have + been + V-ing?

2) Cách dùng chính: Thì TLHTTD dùng để nhấn mạnh tính LIÊN TỤC của hành động so với một thời điểm nào đó hoặc hành động khác trong tương lai.

E.g: - By next month, he will have been working in the office for ten years.
- When George gets his degree, he will have been studying at Oxford for four years.

Dấu hiệu:

For + khoảng thời gian + by/ before + mốc thời gian trong tương lai

EX: for 10 years by the end of this year (được 10 năm cho tới cuối năm nay)

Cách dùng:

Dùng để nói về sự việc, hành động diễn ra trong quá khứ tiếp diễn liên tục đến tương lai với thời gian nhất định. EX: I will have been working in company for 10 year by the end of next year.

*** PHẦN II: BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG**

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C, or D.

- When I last saw him, he _____ in London.
A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
- We _____ Dorothy since last Saturday.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
- The train _____ half an hour ago.
A. has been leaving B. left C. has left D. had left
- Jack _____ the door.
A. has just painted B. paint C. will have painted D. painting
- My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
- I _____ Texas State University now.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

- A. am attending B. attend C. was attending D. attended
7. He has been selling motorbikes _____.
A. ten years ago B. since ten years C. for ten years ago D. for ten years
8. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. had been discovering
9. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
10. We _____ there when our father died.
A. still lived B. lived still C. was still lived D. were still living
11. They _____ table tennis when their father comes back home.
A. will play B. will be playing C. play D. would play
12. By Christmas, I _____ for Mr. Smith for six years.
A. shall have been working B. shall work C. have been working D. shall be working
13. I _____ in the room right now.
A. am being B. was being C. have been being D. am
14. I _____ to New York three times this year.
A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
15. I'll come and see you before I _____ for the States.
A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
16. The little girl asked what _____ to her friend.
A. has happened B. happened C. had happened D. would have been happened
17. John _____ a book when I saw him.
A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
18. He said he _____ return later.
A. will B. would C. can D. would be
19. I have been waiting for you _____.
A. since early morning B. since 9a.m C. for two hours D. All are correct
20. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
21. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
22. While her husband was in the army, Mary _____ to him twice a week.
A. was reading B. wrote C. was written D. had written
23. I couldn't cut the grass because the lawn mower _____ a few days previously.
A. broke down B. has been broken C. had broken down D. breaks down
24. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
25. Since _____, I have heard nothing from him.
A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
26. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.
A. had B. had had C. have has D. have had
27. By the end of next year, George _____ English for two years.
A. will have learned B. will learn C. has learned D. would learn
28. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the book.
A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk
30. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
A. finish B. finishes C. will finish D. finishing
31. Ask her to come and see me when she _____ her work.
A. finish B. has finished C. finished D. finishing
32. Tom and Mary _____ for Vietnam tomorrow.
A. leave B. are leaving C. leaving D. are left
33. He always _____ for a walk in the evening.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

- A. go B. is going C. goes D. going
34. Her brother _____ in Canada at present.
A. working B. works C. is working D. work
35. Last week, my professor promised that he _____ today.
A. would come B. will come C. comes D. coming

II. Choose the underlined part in each sentence (A, B, C, or D) that needs correcting.

1. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.
A B C D
2. Jimmy threw the ball high in the air, and Betty catching it when it came down
A B C D
3. Linda has worn her new yellow dress only once since she buys it.
A B C D
4. Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.
A B C D
5. Having fed the dog, he was sat down to his own meal.
A B C D
6. When I turned on my computer, I was shocked to find some junk mail, and I just delete it all.
A B C D
7. They are going to have to leave soon and so do we.
A B C D
8. The boss laughed when the secretary has told him that she really needed a pay rise.
A B C D
9. The telephone rang several times and then stop before I could answer it.
A B C D
10. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years.
A B C D
11. I have seen lots of interesting places when I went on holiday last summer
A B C D
12. When my cat heard a noise in the bushes, she stopped moving and listen intently
A B C D
13. I think it's time you must change your way of living.
A B C D
14. Roger felt the outside of his pocket to make sure his wallet is still there.
A B C D
15. When I'm shopping in the supermarket, I ran into an old friend who I hadn't met for five years.
A B C D
16. The police arrested the man while he is having dinner in a restaurant.
A B C D
17. Peter and Wendy first met in 2006, and they are married for three years now.
A B C D
18. Some people are believing there is life on other planets.
A B C D
19. Recently, the island of Hawaii had been the subject o fintensive research on the occurrence of earthquakes.
A B C D
20. Every morning, the sun shines in my bedroom window and waking me up.
A B C D
21. We'll be cycled to Hoa's village at this time next Sunday.
A B C D
22. What will you do when your friends won't come?
A B C D
23. My friend didn't drink any beer since we came to live here.

24. We have written to each other when we were in primary school.

A B C D
25. Will we go to the pop concert this weekend for a change?
A B C D

III.. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.

1. As soon as he waved his hand, she turned away.
A. He saw her turn away and he waved his hand.
B. No sooner had he waved his hand than she turned away.
C. She turned away because he waved his hand too early.
D. Although she turned away, he waved his hand.
2. My father hasn't smoked cigarettes for a month.
A. It's a month since my father last smoked cigarettes. B. It's a month ago that my father smoked cigarettes.
C. It's a month that my father hasn't smoked cigarettes. D. It's a cigarette that my father smoked a month ago.
3. Having finished their work, the workers expected to be paid.
A. The workers expected to be paid because they had finished their work.
B. Having their work finished, the workers expected to be paid.
C. Having expected to be paid, the workers finished their work.
D. Having been finished their work, the workers expected to be paid.
3. Mr. Brown bought this car five years ago.
A. Mr. Brown started to buy this car five years ago. B. It has been five years when Mr. Brown bought this car
C. Mr. Brown has had this car for five years . D. It is five years ago since Mr. Brown bought this car.
4. I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.
A. It's years since I enjoyed myself so much. B. It's years since I have enjoyed myself so much.
C. It was years since I had enjoyed myself so much. D. It has been years since I have enjoyed myself so much.
5. This is my tenth year working in this bank.
A. By the end of this year , I will work in this bank for ten years.
B. I have worked in this bank for ten years by the end of this year.
C. By the end of this year , I will have worked in this bank for ten years.
D. I had been working in this bank for ten years by the end of this year.
6. The famous actor was last seen in 2000.
A. The famous actor has not been able to see since 2000. B. No one has seen the famous actor since 2000.
C. The famous actor didn't see anyone in 2000. D. No one saw the famous actor until 2000.
7. I came to live here three months ago.
A. It was three months since I lived here. B. I've been living here for three months.
C. I lived here for three months. D. I didn't live here for three months.
8. She goes to the shops every Friday.
A. She goes every day to the shop but not on Friday. B. It's not Friday, but she's going to the shops.
C. She always goes to the shops on Friday. D. She never goes to the shops on Friday.
9. Michael took a deep breath and dived into the water.
A. After Michael had taken a deep breath, he dived into the water.
B. Having taken a deep breath, he dived into the water.
C. After Michael took a deep breath, he had dived into the water.
D. A & B are correct.
10. We started working here three years ago.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

- A. We worked here for three years. B. We have no longer worked here for three years.
C. We have worked here for three years. D. We will work here in three years.
11. It's a long time since we last went to the cinema.
A. We have been to the cinema for a long time. B. We haven't been to the cinema for a long time.
C. We don't go to the cinema as we used to. D. We wish we went to the cinema now.
12. I haven't finished this book yet.
A. I'm still reading this book. B. I have read this book before.
C. The book I'm reading hasn't finished. D. I will read this book some day.
13. He used to jog every morning.
A. He enjoys jogging every morning. B. He never fails to jog every morning.
C. He doesn't now jog every morning. D. He intended to jog every morning.
14. I have never felt happier than I do now.
A. I felt happier before. B. I feel happy now.
C. I have never felt happy. D. I have always felt happy.
15. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.
A. He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months. B. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.
C. He had tested his eyes ten months before. D. He didn't have any test on his eyes in ten months.
16. Someone knocked on the door during my lunchtime.
A. I had lunch when someone knocked on the door.
B. When I had had lunch, someone knocked on the door.
C. I was having lunch when someone was knocking on the door.
D. I was having lunch when someone knocked on the door.
17. Steve left before my arrival.
A. When I arrived, Steve had already left. B. Steve left as soon as I arrived.
C. While Steve was leaving I arrived. D. Steve hadn't left until I arrived.
18. I haven't been here before.
A. Being here is a pleasant experience. B. This is the first time I have been here.
C. I have wished to be here for long. D. Before long I will be here.
19. The last time I saw Rose was three years ago.
A. I hasn't seen Rose for three years. B. I haven't seen Rose three years ago.
C. I haven't seen Rose since three years. D. I haven't seen Rose for three years.
20. When we arrived, the children were playing "Hide and Seek"
A. The children played "Hide and Seek" and then we arrived.
B. While the children were playing "Hide and Seek", we arrived.
C. We arrived at the same time the children played "Hide and Seek".
D. We didn't arrive until the children played "Hide and Seek".

UNIT 1: THE HOME LIFE

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. hospital | B. mischievous | C. supportive | D. special |
| 2. A. family | B. whenever | C. obedient | D. solution |
| 3. A. biologist | B. generally | C. responsible | D. security |
| 4. A. confident | B. important | C. together | D. exciting |
| 5. A. possible. | B. university | C. secondary | D. suitable |

Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each sentence.

6. Each of us must take _____ for our own actions.
A. probability B. ability C. possibility **D. responsibility**
7. These quick and easy _____ can be effective in the short term, but they have a cost.
A. solve B. solvable C. **solutions** D. solvability
8. John is _____ only child in his family so his parents love him a lot.

- A. a B. an C. **the** D. no article
9. According to the boss, John is the most _____ for the position of executive secretary.
A. supportive B. caring C. **suitable** D. comfortable
10. She got up late and rushed to the bus stop.
A. came into B. went leisurely C. **went quickly** D. dropped by
11. Billy, come and give me a hand with cooking.
A. help B. prepared C. be busy D. attempt
12. Whenever problems come up , we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.
A. happen B. encounter C. arrive D. clean
13. What are the _____ of that country? - I think it is some kinds of cheese and sauces.
A. drinks B. beverages C. grains D. **special dishes**
14. Peter tried his best and passed the driving test at the first _____.
A. try B. **attempt** C. doing D. aim
15. Where is Jimmy? - He is _____ work. He is busy _____ his monthly report.
A. on / for B. in / about C. to / through D. **at / with**
16. With greatly increased workloads, everyone is _____ pressure now.
A. under B. above C. upon D. out of
17. We are not allowed _____ jeans at school.
A. wear B. **to wear** C. wearing D. worn
18. Sometimes I do not feel like _____ to my sibling about my troubles.
A. talk B. to talk C. **talking** D. talked
19. The worker was _____ his boss expected, so he was offered a raise.
A. more hard-working B. as hard-working than
C. more hard-working than D. more hard-working as
20. John _____ a respectful and obedient student.
A. said to be B. is said C. is said being D. **is said to be**
21. I love _____ films but I seldom find time to go the cinema.
A. see B. saw C. seen D. **seeing**
22. In the last hundred years, traveling _____ much easier and more comfortable.
A. becomes B. **has become** C. became D. will become
23. In the 19th century, it _____ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon.
A. took B. had taken C. had taken D. was taking
24. In the past the trip _____ very rough and often dangerous, but things _____ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years.
A. was / have changed B. is / change
C. had been / will change D. has been / changed

25. Now you _____ from New York to Los Angeles **in a matter of** hours. [*not more than*]
A. are flying B. would fly C. will fly D. **can fly**
26. When Carol _____ last night, I _____ my favorite show on television.
A. was calling / watched B. called / have watched
C. **called / was watching** D. had called / watched
27. By this time next summer, you _____ your studies.
A. completes B. will complete C. are completing D. **will have completed**
28. Right now, Jim _____ the newspaper and Kathy _____ dinner.
A. reads / has cooked B. **is reading / is cooking**
C. has read / was cooking D. read / will be cooking
29. Last night at this time, they _____ the same thing. She _____ and he _____ the Newspaper.
A. are doing / is cooking / is reading
B. **were doing / was cooking / was reading**
C. was doing / has cooked / is reading
D. had done / was cooking / read
30. When I _____ home last night, I _____ that Jane _____ a beautiful candlelight dinner.
A. had arrived / discovered / prepared
B. was arriving / had discovered / was preparing
C. have arrived / was discovering / had prepared
D. **arrived / discovered / was preparing**
- Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.**
31. They are not allowed to go out in the evening by their parents.
A. **Their parents do not want them to go out in the evening.**
B. Their parents never let them to go out in the evening.
C. Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.
D. Although their parents do not allow, they still go out in the evening.
32. Although my parents are busy at work, they try to find time for their children.
A. My parents are so busy at work that they cannot find time for their children.
B. **Busy at work as my parents are, they try to find time for their children.**
C. My parents are too busy at work to find time for their children.
D. My friends rarely have time for their children because they are busy at work.
33. His eel soup is better than any other soups I have ever eaten.
A. **Of all the soups I have ever eaten, his eel soup is the best.**
B. I have ever eaten many soups that are better than his eel soup.
C. His eel soup is the worst of all soups I have eaten.
D. His eel soup is good but I have ever eaten many others better.
34. She gets up early to prepare breakfast so that her children can come to school on time.
A. Despite her getting up early to prepare breakfast, her children cannot come to school on time.
B. **Because she wants her children to come to school on time, she gets up early to prepare breakfast.**

D. At last I went to the museum after a year.

D. work as a secretary

D. She went to high school.

D. servant

D. got married when she was a student

40. Which is not TRUE about Jean?

- A. She disliked staying at home and taking care of her child.
- B. She worked outside the home before she had a child.
- C. She was very happy when she got a baby.
- D. She quit her job to look after her baby.

Fill in each **numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase**.

On December 10, 2006, I was going through some hard time. The landlady did not want to release the house any more so I had to (41) _____ and only had one month to find a place. Because Christmas was coming and it was difficult for me to (42) _____ a suitable accommodation. I had only some money (43) _____. I could not buy a Christmas tree and some presents for my three boys, (44) _____ I had to use the money to find a place to live. Tome, it broke my heart as I could not prepare the Christmas for my three boys. I have been their only parent since my husband (45) _____ away two years ago. I was so sad and everything was getting on my nerves. Although I managed to solve the problem myself I could not help (46) _____ my sons about the things. When I suddenly woke up at midnight, I found my eldest son was sitting (47) _____ me. He kissed me and said, "Don't worry, Mum. We love you very much and always stand by you (48) _____ happens." At the moment I started weeping, grabbed him and kissed him. His words and love made me (49) _____ all about what I was stressing about.

In fact ever since that moment, I have realized that I can overcome any problems thanks to my sons' love. The most important thing *of* my life is that my boys are safe and healthy, and they bring me joy all the time. The memory (50) _____ me that nothing really matters, when I have the love of my children.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. transfer | B. convert | C. move | D. change |
| 42. A. notice | B. watch | C. find | D. see |
| 43. A. leave | B. to leave | C. leaving | D. left |
| 44. A. because | B. although | C. as though | D. if |
| 45. A. passes | B. passed | C. has passed | D. was passing |
| 46. A. tell | B. to tell | C. told | D. telling |
| 47. A. by | B. next | C. over | D. up |
| 48. A. whenever | B. whatever | C. whoever | D. however |
| 49. A. forget | B. to forget | C. forgot | D. forgetting |
| 50. A. remembers | B. minds | C. reminds | D. misses |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2

SỰ HOÀ HỢP GIỮA CHỦ NGỮ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ (SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT)

*** PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT**

Trong Tiếng Anh động từ phải phù hợp với chủ ngữ của nó. Cụ thể:

- Chủ ngữ số ít (He, She, It, The boy, The camel, ...) động từ chia số ít.
Ex: The car **was** new.
- Chủ ngữ số nhiều: động từ chia số nhiều.
Ex: The books **were** on the top shelf.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

Ex: These women wash their clothes everyday.

Nhưng chủ ngữ trong Tiếng Anh không phải lúc nào cũng dễ xác định theo số ít hoặc số nhiều vì vậy khi xác định chủ ngữ ta cần Lưu ý các trường hợp sau:

1. Chủ ngữ là một danh động từ, động từ nguyên thể hay một mệnh đề: động từ chia theo ngôi thứ 3 số ít.

Ex: Walking in the rain *is* not a good idea.

Ex: To learn a foreign language *is* necessary.

Ex: That you get high grades in the school *is* very important.

2. Chủ ngữ là một nhóm từ thì phải tìm từ chính và chia động từ phù hợp với từ đó

Ex: A list of new books has been posted in the library.

Ex: The shops along the mall are rather small.

3. S1 + of/ as well as/ with/ together with/ in addition to/ along with/ accompanied by/ no less than +S2 => Động từ hoà hợp với S1.

Ex: The professor together with his three students has been called to court.

Ex: The mayor as well as his councilmen refuses to endorse the bill.

Ex: The students along with their form teacher were at the beach yesterday.

4. Chủ ngữ là đại từ bất định: one, everyone, no one, nobody, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, everybody, anything, something, nothing, everything => Động từ chia số ít

Ex: Nobody is at home now.

Ex: Is there anybody here?

Ex: Everything has been all right so far.

5. Chủ ngữ kép:

a• S1+AND +S2 +...=> Động từ chia theo chủ ngữ ở số nhiều.

Ex: England, Scotland and Wales form Great Britain.

Ex: EJohn and I are cousins.

Ex: The headmaster and the teacher are talking.

***But:** The secretary and accountant hasn't come yet. (Một người làm hai nhiệm vụ)

The great doctor and 'discoverer is no more.

Whisky and soda has always been his favourite drink.

(trong trường hợp 2 danh từ nối với nhau bằng AND nhưng chúng cùng chỉ 1 người, 1 bộ hoặc 1 món ăn. Đối với trường hợp cùng chỉ 1 người thì dấu hiệu nhận biết là danh từ thứ 2 không có THE, còn với bộ hoặc món ăn thì tùy vào ý của người nói).

Ex : - Fish and chips is a popular meal in Britain.

Ex - Fish and chips make a good meal (If we think of the items as "separate", we use plural verb)

NOTE: "Each" or "every" preceding singular subjects joined by "and" takes a singular verb,

Ex : Each boy and each girl is to work independently.

b• S1+ OR +S2 => Động từ hoà hợp với S2:

Ex: Has your mother or father given you permission to use the car?

c •Either+S1+ or + S2 → V hoà hợp với S2 :

Neither+ S1+Nor +S2→

Ex: Neither the students nor **their teacher** regrets the approach of summer

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

d • EACH/EVERY/EITHER/NEITHER + singular noun + singular verb
of + plural noun / pronoun

e • ALL / BOTH / FEW / A FEW / MANY / SEVERAL / SOME + plural noun → PLURAL VERB
of + plural noun / pronoun

f • ALL / SOME / LITTLE / A LITTLE + Non count noun → singular verb
of + Non count noun

6. Chủ ngữ là danh từ tập hợp dùng như 1 đơn vị => V chia theo S số ít (GROUP / JURY / ARMY / FAMILY / CLASS / COMMITTEE / TEAM / ENEMY / COUNCIL...)

Ex: The football team practises every day.

Ex: The herd of elk is in the meadow

Ex: The family arrives together at 8.00.

***Danh từ tập hợp chỉ từng thành viên => V chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: The football team buy their own uniforms .

Ex: John has just arrived and now the family are all here.

***Các danh từ như: the police, the military, the people, cattle, poultry, clergy,... => V chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: The police are questioning him.

*****. Danh từ tập hợp được hình thành bởi "the + adjective" => V chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: The sick need medical care and tenderness.

Ex: The American people don't trust the news

******. Danh từ tập hợp như FURNITURE / LUGGAGE / INFORMATION / KNOWLEDGE / TRAFFIC / EQUIPMENT / SCENERY / MACHINERY... (không bao giờ có _S với những danh từ này) => V chia theo S số ít.**

Ex: The furniture was more expensive than I thought.

Ex: Traffic is heavy .

Ex: The traffic has increased rapidly in the downtown areas.

7. Chủ ngữ là nhóm từ chỉ số lượng (khoảng thời gian, đo lường, trọng lượng, thể tích số tiền...)=>V chia theo S số ít.

Ex: Twenty-two inches is a tiny waist measurement.

Ex: Fifty dollars seems a reasonable price

***Phân số / phần trăm+N(số ít)=> V chia theo S số ít.** Ex: A quarter of the cake is gone.
+ N(số nhiều) => V chia theo S số nhiều. Ex: Half of the tables are occupied.

***The majority of+N(số ít) => V chia theo S số ít.**
+N(số nhiều) => V chia theo S số nhiều.
Ex: The majority of the customers are happy.

8. Tiêu đề sách báo, tên cơ quan, tổ chức đoàn thể, quốc gia, dù viết ở số nhiều=> động từ chia theo S số ít.

Ex: Chaucer's Canterbury Tales includes many humorous characterizations.

Ex: The Malay States is now part of the Federation of Malaysia.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

9. Các danh từ chỉ bệnh tật, môn học, môn thể thao, tên nước, thủ đô: news, means, series, billiards, mathematics, species, measles, mumps, rickets, mathematics, economics, , linguistics, physics, phonetics, athletics, politics, statistics, Algiers, Athens, Brussels, Marseilles, Naples, the Philippines, the United Nations, the United States, Wales.....) => **động từ chia theo S số ít.**

Ex: The morning news is on at 6 o'clock.

Ex: Measles is sometimes serious.

10. Những danh từ sau đây luôn đi số nhiều (glasses, scissors (keo), pants, shorts, jeans, tongs (cai kẹp), pliers (kim), tweezers (nhíp), eye-glasses, ear-rings.....) → **Động từ chia theo S số nhiều.**

Ex: My trousers are torn .

Ex: These scissors are dull.

But:- A pair of glasses costs quite a lot these days.

- This pair of scissors is sharp.

11. THE NUMBER OF +N(số nhiều)=> động từ chia theo S số ít.

Ex: The number of road accidents is increasing.

12. A NUMBER OF +N (số nhiều) => động từ chia theo S số nhiều.

Ex: A number of spectators were injured

13. No + singular noun + singular verb :

Ex: No example is right in this case.

plural noun + plural verb :

Ex: No examples are right in this case.

14. None of the + non-count noun + -singular verb

plural noun + plural verb

Ex: - None of the counterfeit money **has** been found.

Ex: - None of the students **have** finished the exam yet.

15. It + be + noun / pronoun (in the subject form)

Ex - It is they who provide the modern medical aids.

Ex- Go and tell them it is I who did it.

16. There + be + noun: (động từ phụ thuộc vào danh từ).

Ex: There have not been many large-scale epidemics lately.

*** PHẦN II: BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG**

A. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. The Vietnamese people ----- a heroic people.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

2. Miss White----- her parents is going to pay a visit to the Great Wall.

A. and B. both C. as well as D. or

3. The Vietnamese -----hard-working and brave.

A. is B. are C. be D. being

4. A good deal of money ----- spent on the books.

A. have B. has C. have been D. has been

5. The manager or his secretary ----- to give you an interview.

A. is B. are C. were D. have

6. Mary is one of the girls who-----often late for school.

A. is B. are C. comes D. get

7. Two hours ----- not long enough for this rest.

A. have B. has C. is D. are

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

8. Ninety percent of the work ----- been done.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
9. Those who ----- to go with me, please raise your hand.
A. want B. wants C. wanting D. are wanting
10. Salt and water ----- to wash the wound
A. is used B. are used C. was used D. were used
11. The news ----- bad last night.
A. were B. was C. has D. has been
12. Three-fifths of the police-----in the school near the town.
A. has trained B. have trained C. has been trained D. have been trained
13. ----- not only you but also he going to Japan?
A. Are B. Is C. Were D. Was
14. All the books on the shelf -----to me.
A. belong B. belongs C. belonging D. is belonging
15. The trousers you bought for me ----- me.
A. don't fit B. doesn't fit C. fits D. fit not
16. Mumps ----- usually caught by children.
A. are B. was C. is D. were
17. The United States ----- between Canada and Mexico.
A. lying B. lies C. lain D. lie
18. Physics ----- us understand the natural laws.
A. helps B. help C. have helped D. helped
19. The police ----- the robber.
A. were arrested B. has arrested C. have arrested D. was arresting
20. The cattle ----- in the field.
A. is grazing B. grazes C. has grazed D. are grazing
21. Either you or he ----- wrong.
A. are B. were C. have been D. is
22. John as well as Mary ----- very kind.
A. were B. are C. is D. have been
23. The doctor with the nurses ----- exhausted after the operation.
A. were B. was C. have been D. are being
24. Five miles ----- not very far.
A. is B. are C. were D. have been
25. ----- ten years too long?
A. Are B. Is C. Are being D. Were
26. Neither his parents nor his teacher ----- satisfied with his result.
A. are being B. were C. is D. are
27. Each boy and each girl ----- a book.
A. are having B. have had C. have D. has
28. Writing a lot of letters ----- her tired.
A. makes B. make C. have made D. are making
29. ----- everybody ready to start now?
A. Are being B. Is being C. Is D. Are
30. None of the butter in the fridge ----- good.
A. is being B. is C. have been D. are
31. None of the students ----- the test yet.
A. have finished B. has finished C. finished D. is finishing
32. A pair of shoes ----- under the bed.
A. have been B. are C. are being D. is
33. 200 tons of water ----- last month.
A. was used B. had been used C. were used D. is used
34. In the hotel, the bread and butter ----- for breakfast.

Đề cương ôn tập thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia

- A. is served B. are served C. serves D. serve

35. _____ were nice to me when I was in England.

- A. The Brown's B. Brown's C. The Browns D. Browns

B. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order to make the sentence correct.

36. Neither his parents nor his teacher are satisfied with his result when he was at high school.

37. Daisy was the only one of those girls that get the scholarship.

38. Working provide people with personal satisfaction as well as money.

39. Either the doctor or the nurses takes care of changing the patients' bandages.

40. Every student who majors in English are ready to participate in the oratorical contest.

41. One hundreds eight thousand miles is the speed of light.

42. The guest of honour, along with his wife and children, were sitting at the first table when we had a party yesterday.

43. The audience was enjoying every minute of the performance.

44. All the books on the top shelf belongs to me.

45. Five thousand pounds were stolen from the bank.

46. Happiness and success depends on yourself.

47. The loss of her husband and two of her sons were too much for her.

48. David and his brother was indicted yesterday on charges of grand theft.

49. Current research on AIDS, in spite of the best efforts of hundreds of scientists, leave serious questions unanswered.

50. Everyone have to plan a program that fits into the day's schedule and that allows for good exercise and appropriate rest.

UNIT 2: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Choose the word whose main stress syllable is put differently.

1. A. maintain B. attitude C. determine D. develop
2. A. brilliant B. different C. secretary D. attractive

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.

3. A. bride B. fridge C. bridge D. driven
4. A. borrow B. neighbour C. stapler D. harbour
5. A. booked B. pushed C. caused D. matched

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

6. _____, women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.

- A. With tradition B. On tradition C. Traditional D. **Traditionally**

7. All of the students are _____ to pass the entrance examination in order to attend the university.

- A. obsessed B. **obliged** C. obtained D. observed

8. It is important to have someone that you can _____ in.

- A. talk B. speak C. **confide** D. know

9. Most adjectives can be used to _____ a noun.

- A. **precede** B. advance C. occur D. stand

10. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A. She walks usually past my house in the morning.

- B. She in the morning walks usually past my house.
C. She usually walks past my house in the morning.
D. She walks usually in the morning past my house.
11. I'm very tired now because _____ more than 800 kilometers today.
A. I'm driving B. I've driven C. I drive **D. I've been driving**
12. When she returned home from work, she _____ a bath.
A. takes **B. took** C. has taken D. was taking
13. Your car is quite old. It's the same as _____.
A. us B. our **C. ours** D. we're
14. My father didn't go to college; _____ did my mother.
A. none B. either C. so **D. neither**
15. Our English teacher would like _____.
A. that we practicing our pronunciation B. us practicing our pronunciation
C. us to practice our pronunciation D. we to practice our pronunciation
16. Our relatives _____ meet us at the station this evening.
A. are being **B. are going to** C. go to D. will be to
17. He _____ for that company for five months when it went bankrupt.
A. has been worked B. has worked
C. had been working D. was working
18. At this time next week, all of the students _____ for their examinations.
A. will be sat B. have been sitting C. have sat **D. will be sitting**
19. Rachel is good at badminton. She _____ every game.
A. wins B. winning C. have won D. is able win
20. "Let's have a pizza." - "_____"
A. Not again B. It doesn't matter **C. It's a good idea** D. Not really
21. I didn't need _____ anything. I just sat there and listened.
A. say B. saying **C. to say** D. having said
22. She prefers carnations _____ roses. In fact, she dislikes roses.
A. to B. from C. over D. than
23. My mother made a birthday cake _____.
A. about me **B. for me** C. to me D. to I
24. He can't go out because he _____ his work.
A. doesn't finish **B. hasn't finished** C. didn't finish D. hadn't finished
25. Our neighbours are normally very noisy, but they're _____ this evening.
A. unusual quiet B. unusual quietly **C. unusually quiet** D. unusually quietly
26. I saw him hiding something in a _____ bag.
A. plastic small black B. small plastic black
C. black small plastic **D. small black plastic**
27. If Tan Son Nhat Airport _____ clear of fog we'll land there.
A. is B. was C. will be D. could be
28. Did he tell you _____?

- A. where could we meet him B. we would be able to meet him
where
- C. where would be able to meet him D. where we would meet him
29. If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she _____ it.
A. would accept B. wouldn't accept
C. wouldn't have accepted D. would have accepted
30. I'll see you _____.
A. at the moment B. in an hour C. last night D. usually
31. You _____ write to her for she'll be here tomorrow.
A. don't B. mustn't C. needn't D. haven't
32. You _____ to spend more time in the library.
A. must B. should C. had better D. ought
33. Carol is excited _____ her new job.
A. for starting B. to starting C. about starting D. for start
34. _____ if they had feathers instead of hair?
A. Can people possibly fly B. Could people be able to fly
C. Will people possibly fly D. Would people be able to fly
35. The jeans are too long; you should have them _____.
A. shorten B. to shorten C. shortened D. being
shortened

Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.

36. Caroline refused taking the job given to her because the salary was not good.
A B C D
37. I finished college last year, and I am working here for only eight months now.
A B C D
38. If you think carefully before making your decision, you will avoid to get into trouble later.
A B C D
39. Each of the members of the group were made to write a report every week.
A B C D
40. Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.
A B C D

Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

My aunt is one of those people who can talk to anyone about anything. If she goes to a party where she doesn't know any of the people, she just walks up to the first person that she sees and introduces herself. And yet she doesn't seem to talk about deeply important things like politics or religion. She always *starts off* on something very obvious like the other person's job. Very soon she's talking as if she's known the other person for years. I asked her once what her secret was. She said that the most important thing in a conversation was listening. People love to talk about themselves, so if you allow them to do so, it's very easy to keep a conversation going. You have to listen very carefully and ask questions. And you have to look interested, too. So don't keep looking at other things in the room while you're talking to someone.

Another thing that I've noticed is that she only pays people compliments. She says: "I