

about the authors



Ms Linh Nguyễn luôn cháy bỏng đam mê đem phương pháp Language Art lan toả đến các bạn nhỏ. Cô có hơn 7 năm kinh nghiệm giảng dạy tại các trường quốc tế chuẩn IB và AP.

Nhiều kinh nghiệm đồng hành cùng học sinh cấp 2,3 đạt IELTS 6.5 và 7.0+. Nhiều học sinh đạt giải học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh cấp quận. Đạt chứng nhận giáo viên dạy giỏi cấp Quận Hà Đông.

Ms Ngọc Trà với nhiều năm kinh nghiệm giảng dạy IELTS cho người đi làm và tốt nghiệp TOP 10% sinh viên xuất sắc nhất khoá của Khoa Anh Đại Học Hà Nội (HANU University - Đại học Ngoại Ngữ Thanh Xuân)



Listening	8.5
Reading	7.0
Writing	6.5
Speaking	6.0
Overall	7.0

Cô ơi

Ôi ko ngờ Nghi ơi 🥳

Chúc mừng con nha

Tiếng Anh Sáng Tạo Ms Linh



Các kết quả của học sinh đạt IELTS điểm cao tại đây

2 Fill in: *myself, yourself, himself, ourselves or yourselves.*

- Jim: Bye Mum. We're going to Simon's birthday party.
Mum: OK. Enjoy 1) ... *yourselves* ... boys. And Jim, don't eat too much cake or you'll make
2) sick. Did you get him a card?
Jim: Yes, we did. Actually, Mark and I made it 3) What are you
and Dad going to do this afternoon, Mum?
Mum: I'm going to buy 4) some new clothes and Dad's going to study. He's
trying to teach 5) Italian. Have a good time at the party but behave
6)

3 Fill in the appropriate *reflexive pronoun* or *each other*.

- 1 A: Did you help Jimmy finish his homework?
B: No, he finished it *himself*
2 A: What's wrong with Tom and Henry?
B: They don't get along with
3 A: Are you going to the park with your
friends?
B: No, they are going by
4 A: How is Dan?
B: I don't know. We haven't seen
..... for a long time.
5 A: I'm hungry. Have you got anything to eat?
B: There is some food in the fridge. Help
..... !
6 A: Do you need to turn off the heater?
B: No, it will actually turn
off.

Possessive case with 's / s'

- 1 **singular nouns + 's** (person or animal)
the boy's bag, the cat's head
- 2 **regular plural nouns + '**
the boys' bags
- 3 **irregular plural nouns not ending in s/-es + 's**
the children's toys

Possessive case with of

- 1 **of + name of a thing**
the banks of the river
- 2 **of + possessive case/possessive pronoun**
That's a friend of Mary's (= one of Mary's friends).
I've got a book of yours (= one of your books).

Note: phrase of place + 's: at the chemist's = at the chemist's shop
phrase of time + 's / ': today's paper = the paper that has come out today
two weeks' holiday = a holiday that lasts for two weeks

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Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives



4 Connect the nouns using -'s, -' or ... of

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 bike / Mary | <i>Mary's bike</i> | 4 CDs / girls | |
| 2 news / today | | 5 hat / Juan | |
| 3 top / stairs | | 6 books / students | |



5 Rewrite the sentences using the correct possessive form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Julie is – at chemist – shop | ... <i>Julie is at the chemist's</i> ... |
| 2 Avril looks after – her neighbour – children | |
| 3 Helen always listens to – her friends – the advice | |
| 4 Are you going to – Lucy – the party? | |
| 5 That girl over there is – a friend – my | |



6 Fill in the correct subject / object / possessive pronouns or adjectives.



Last year Francis and 1) ... *his* ... sister Caroline went on holiday to New York. Unfortunately, 2) was a disaster. First of all, 3) nearly missed 4) flight because 5) car broke down. Then Francis couldn't find 6) ticket, until Caroline realised that she had both 7) ticket and 8) in 9) handbag. When 10) got to New York, 11) couldn't find 12) hotel. Caroline fell over and twisted 13) ankle when 14) got out of the taxi. Francis tried to help 15) but strained 16) back, so 17) both had to spend the rest of the week in bed. This year 18) are hoping to see some of the sights of New York on 19) holiday.

Some / Any / No

	Positive	Interrogative	Negative
	some	any	no/not any
people	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one (not anyone) nobody (not anybody)
things	something	anything	nothing (not anything)
place	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere (not anywhere)

7 Fill in: *some, any, no* or their derivatives.



When the three bears came home, Mother Bear said, "1) *Some* of the soup has gone!" The little bear looked in his bowl and said, "There is 2) soup in my bowl! There isn't 3) left at all! 4)"



has eaten it!" Then the bears heard 5) in the bedroom. Father Bear called out, "Is there 6) there?" but 7) answered. The little girl in the bedroom woke up and looked for 8) to hide but she couldn't find 9) Father Bear called out again, "Is there 10) there?" and the frightened girl said, "No, 11) is here!"

8 Fill in the gaps with the words given.



anything
something

someone
nobody

some
nowhere

anywhere
any

- 1 A: Do you like living in Switzerland?
B: It's OK. But *nowhere* is better than LA.
- 2 A: I went to Angela's house but there was there.
B: They have gone away for the weekend.
- 3 A: Tina, I need help with this project.
B: Sure, what can I do for you?
- 4 A: Have you seen Frank ?
B: He was in Mr Smith's office two minutes ago.

- 5 A: I'd like to see you now. I have to say to you.
B: Of course. Come to my office.
- 6 A: Is wrong with Jimmy? He looks upset.
B: He had an argument with his parents.
- 7 A: There aren't oranges left. Would you like an apple?
B: No, thanks. I don't like apples.
- 8 A: Mum, there's waiting for you at the door.
B: Who is it?

Both – Neither – None – All

Both refers to **two** people or things. It has a **positive meaning** and takes a verb in the **plural**.

Tom is rich. Laura is rich, too.

Both of them are rich. or They are **both** rich.

All refers to **more than two** people or things. It has a **positive meaning** and takes a verb in the **plural**.

John, Mary and Kevin are students. **All** of them are students. or They are **all** students.

Neither refers to **two** people or things. It has a **negative meaning** and takes a verb either in the **singular** or the **plural**.

Tom isn't poor. Laura isn't poor either.

Neither of them is / are poor.

None refers to **more than two** people or things. It has a **negative meaning** and takes a verb either in the **singular** or the **plural**.

John, Mary and Kevin haven't got a car.

None of them has / have a car.



9

Use **both**, **neither**, **none** or **all** and write sentences as in the example:



- 1 Katy can ride a bicycle. Sue can ride a bicycle, too. *Both of them can ride a bicycle.* or *They can both ride a bicycle.*



- 2 Matias doesn't like fish. Greg doesn't like fish either.



- 3 Mr Tibbs doesn't drive carefully. Mr Smith doesn't drive carefully either.



- 4 Laura, Sally and Moira are running.



- 5 Ted has won a medal. Tony has won a medal, too.



- 6 Bob, Nick and Carlos don't speak French.

10 Circle the correct item.

- 1 A: How did your class do in the exam?
B: Luckily, we passed.
A neither B both **C all**
- 2 A: Did you find someone to watch the boys?
B: No. I saw two babysitters yesterday but of them had much experience.
A both B all C neither
- 3 A: Are the girls going shopping with you?
B: No, of them are coming.
They've made other plans.
A none B all C both
- 4 A: How many sisters do you have?
B: Two and of them are younger than me.
A none B both C all
- 5 A: How will you get to the party?
B: I'll probably ask my dad to give me a lift.
..... of my friends have a car.
A None B All C Both
- 6 A: Both of these dresses look lovely.
B: Yes, but I think of them fits me well.
A all B none C neither
- 7 A: Who do you like better, Christina Aguilera or Britney Spears?
B: I don't have a favourite. I think they are great singers.
A neither B both C all
- 8 A: There are some very nice clothes in that shop.
B: Yes, I know but of them are very expensive.
A both B all C none
- 9 A: Are you going to town today?
B: Yes, I want to return the two vases I bought yesterday because they are damaged.
A neither B both C all

Another, Other, The other, The second

- We use **another** in front of singular countable nouns to mean 'one more' or 'a different one'.
I don't like this shirt. I'm going to buy **another** one.
- We use **other** in front of plural nouns when we refer to 'different ones'.
Jim likes travelling and learning about **other** cultures.
- We use **the other** in front of singular and plural countable nouns. It means 'not this one' or 'the remaining one(s)'.
The police arrested one man but **the other** one got away.
Where are **the other** books?
- We use **the other** when there are two and **the second** when we list things in order and there are more than two.
The first test was easy, **the second** was OK but the third was very difficult.

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Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives



11 Fill in the gaps with *another*, *(the) other*, or *(the) second*.

- 1 He asked the coach to give him ... *another* ... chance.
- 2 This ring is gold but one is silver.
- 3 Amy has got three boys. The first one is sixteen, one is nine and the third is four.
- 4 There are ways to get to the town centre but this is the quickest.
- 5 Helen is much cleverer than all students in her class.
- 6 Her first novel wasn't good, her one was OK but her third was excellent.



Speaking Activity

(Finding similarities and differences)

Imagine your parents are leaving you alone for the weekend. In pairs, say what you can/can't do by yourself. Use the phrases in the list.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| • make breakfast | • tidy room | • wash clothes |
| • cook dinner | • iron clothes | • cut grass |
| • do homework | • do washing-up | • clean house |

A: I can make breakfast by myself.

B: I can't cook dinner by myself, etc.



Writing Activity

Write a short paragraph about what you and your sister / brother can / can't do by yourselves when your parents aren't home. Stick pictures.



I can make breakfast and wash the dishes by myself.

My sister / brother

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....