**GRAMMAR (20 points)**

**GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES**

| *GERUNDS (danh động từ)*<br>Form: **VERB-ING** | *INFINITIVES (động từ nguyên mẫu)*<br>**V-bare**<br>**To + V-bare** |
|---|---|
| We can use gerunds:<br>**I. As nouns**<br>Example:<br>*I don't think that **playing games** too much is good.*<br>*Eating too much ice-cream can cause cavity.*<br>***Thường gerunds sẽ làm chủ từ.***<br><br>***II. After prepositions (đứng sau Giới từ)***<br>Example:<br>*Do not just focus on **reading**, you should understand them.*<br>*I'm interested in playing video games.*<br><br>***III. After the verb "go" when talking about activities.***<br>Example:<br>*I'll **go shopping** with my mom.*<br>*→ go swimming, go skiing, go camping,...* | **We use infinitives *with* to (động từ nguyên mẫu có to):**<br><br>***I. Explain purpose.***<br>Example:<br>*I need money **to buy** a book.*<br><br>***II. After adjectives such as afraid, scared, glad, happy, pleased, sad, etc.***<br>Example:<br>*I'm glad **to see** you.*<br>*It is happy to do ....*<br><br>***III. After the word too and enough.***<br>Example:<br>*He's too old **to dive**.*<br>*I'm old enough **to go** alone.*<br><br>**We use infinitives without to (động từ nguyên mẫu không to):**<br><br>***I. With modal verbs. (can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, may, might)***<br>Example:<br>*He can **draw.***<br><br>***II. With had better to give advice.***<br>Example:<br>*You had better (= should) **tell** her the truth.*<br><br>***III. With "would rather" to talk about preference.***<br>Example:<br>*I would rather **stay** at home.*<br>*I would rather stay in Vietnam to study English, than go to the US to study Vietnamese.* |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

| **Common verbs followed by the gerund:** | |
|---|---|
| enjoy | I enjoyed living in France. |
| fancy | I fancy seeing a film tonight. |
| discuss | We discussed going on holiday together. |
| dislike | I dislike waiting for buses. |
| finish | We've finished preparing for the meeting. |
| mind | I don't mind coming early. |
| suggest | He suggested staying at the Grand Hotel. |
| recommend | They recommended meeting earlier. |
| keep | He kept working, although he felt ill. |
| avoid | She avoided talking to her boss. |
| miss | She misses living near the beach. |
| appreciate | I appreciated her helping me. |
| delay | He delayed doing his taxes. |
| postpone | He postponed returning to Paris. |
| practise | She practised singing the song. |
| consider | She considered moving to New York. |
| can't stand | He can't stand her smoking in the office. |
| can't help | He can't help talking so loudly. |
| risk | He risked being caught. |
| admit | He admitted cheating on the test. |
| deny | He denied committing the crime. |
| mention | He mentioned going to that college. |
| imagine | He imagines working there one day. |
| tolerate | I tolerated her talking. |
| understand | I understand his quitting. |
| involve | The job involves travelling to Japan once a month. |
| complete | He completed renovating the house. |
| report | He reported her stealing the money. |
| anticipate | I anticipated arriving late. |
| recall | Tom recalled using his credit card at the store. |

Trường hợp đặc biệt 1 : Động từ "make"

1. Trong câu chủ động :

Make S.O do S.T

*Example : My mom **makes** me go to bed every night.*

2. Trong câu bị động

S.O be made to do S.T

*Example : I **am made** to do my homework by my dad.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

| Common verbs followed by to + infinitive: | |
|---|---|
| agree | She agreed to give a presentation at the meeting |
| ask* | I asked to leave early / I asked him to leave early |
| decide | We decided to go out for dinner |
| help* | He helped to clean the kitchen / he helped his flatmate to clean the kitchen |
| plan | She plans to buy a new flat next year |
| hope | I hope to pass the exam |
| learn | They are learning to sing |
| want* | I want to come to the party / I want him to come to the party |
| would like* | I would like to see her tonight / I would like you to see her tonight |
| promise | We promised not to be late |
| can afford | We can't afford to go on holiday. |
| manage | He managed to open the door without the key. |
| prepare* | They prepared to take the test /the teachers prepared the students to take the test. |
| demand | He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris. |
| choose | I chose to help. |
| offer | Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket. |
| wait | She waited to buy a movie ticket. |
| would hate* | I'd hate to be late / I'd hate you to be late. |
| would love* | I'd love to come / I'd love him to come. |
| seem | Nancy seemed to be disappointed. |
| expect* | They expect to arrive early / they expect Julie to arrive early |
| intend | We intend to visit you next spring. |
| pretend | The child pretended to be a monster. |
| refuse | The guard refused to let them enter the building. |
| tend | He tends to be a little shy. |
| would prefer* | I'd prefer to do it / I'd prefer him to do it. |
| deserve | He deserves to go to jail. |
| appear | His health appeared to be better. |
| arrange | Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami. |
| claim | She claimed to be a princess. |

Trường hợp đặc biệt thứ 2 : Động từ "remember"

1. Mình nhớ sẽ phải làm gì, điều mình phải làm :

Remember to do S.T

*Example : Hey Ngọc ! Remember to turn off the lights after leaving the room.*

2. Nhớ là mình đã làm gì rồi :

Remember doing S.T

*Example : I remember seeing you before. You look so familiar to me.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

# PRACTICE

1. He would rather _____ (stay) at home alone than go to his grandma's house.

2. Mary spent all day _____ (watch) Harry Potter on HBO.

3. Millie decided _____ (buy) a car to travel to work.

4. Michael was made _____ (eat) all his dinner.

5. My mom made me _____ (take) a shower after school.

6. Candice decided _____ (have) her nails done at home.

7. "Mr. Fred, would you mind _____ (help) me with these boxes ? They're too heavy!"

8. Jennifer quit her job because she couldn't stand _____ (work) with her imperious boss.

9. You'd better _____ (drink) more water as your body is now dehydrated.

10. I can't imagine myself _____ (live) without the Internet one day. That would be super terrifying.

11. Penny would like _____ (hang out) with her friends when she has free time.

12. Phoebe suggested _____ (go) to the cinema last time we met.

13. Dean couldn't help _____ (laugh) out loud watching stand-up comedy.

14. The man denied _____ (break into) the bank when he was interrogated.

15. George refused _____ (come) to his ex-girlfriend's wedding.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**PRONOUN (ĐẠI TỪ)**

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|---|---|
| **Indefinite pronoun (đại từ không xác định)** | We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.<br><br>Example:<br>*anybody anyone anything*<br>*nobody no one nothing*<br>*everybody everyone everything*<br>*somebody someone something*<br><br>***Everybody** loves Sally.*<br>*They were staying in **somebody**'s house.*<br>*It was a very clear day. We could see **everything.*** |

1. I looked ***everywhere*** for my cat, but I couldn't find it.

2. James called his friend, but _____ answered the phone.

3. I didn't go ***anywhere*** on the weekend, so I was really bored.

4. Let's get ***somewhere*** to eat after our class.

5. Did you hear that? I think _____ rang the doorbell.

6. _____ was on time. No one was late.

7. I didn't eat _____ for lunch, so I'm really hungry now.

8. Linda understood _____ that her teacher said.

9. I had ***nowhere*** to go because all the shops were closed.

10. _____ came to school because it was a holiday.

11. Fernando wants to go ***somewhere*** interesting next summer.

12. Was _____ at home when you knocked on the door?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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|---|---|
| **Possessive pronoun (Đại từ sở hữu)** | We use possessive pronouns to show who or what something belongs.<br><br>Example:<br>*My, mine, our, ours, its, his, her, hers, their, theirs, your, yours.*<br>*The kids are **yours** and **mine**.*<br>*The money was really **theirs** for the taking.*<br>***Her** coming to us was the right thing to do.* |

1. We bought that house last year. It is _____.

2. This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is _____.

3. I think I saw John drop this pen. I think it is _____.

4. This book is _____. It has my name on it.

5. My brother and I made that chair. It's _____.

6. Excuse me. This phone is _____. You forgot to take it with you.

7. Her sister drew the picture. It's _____.

8. The little boy shouted, "Give the ball to me! It's _____!"

9. That's _____. We bought it last night at the department store.

10. The bicycles were _____, so they rode them home after school.

11. A: Are you sure this book belongs to your mother? B: Yes, it's

_____.

12. This is _____ - you ordered the pizza. I ordered the spaghetti.

13. A: Is this Robert's key? B: No, it's not _____.

14. I think these keys are _____. I left them on the table.

15. Thomas can find his classroom, but Susan and Mary can't find

_____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reflexive pronoun (Đại từ phản thân)** | We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and the object of the verb are the same.<br><br>Example:<br>***Singular:*** *myself - yourself - himself - herself - itself*<br>***Plural:*** *ourselves - yourselves - themselves*<br><br>*I am teaching **myself** to play the piano.*<br>*Be careful with that knife. You might cut **yourself.***<br>*The children got dressed by **themselves.*** |

1. My brother likes to practice his English by talking to _____.

2. James wasn't careful and he cut _____ with a knife.

3. My sister and I looked at _____ in the mirror.

4. The repair shop was closed, so I fixed the car _____.

5. Did you enjoy _____ at the party last night?

6. Cats can get clean by licking _____.

7. (A) Did the cleaners cleaned the house? (B) No, I did it _____!

8. Mr. Smith burned _____ while he was cooking.

9. He dried _____ after he took a shower and went downstairs.

10. Can you teach _____ to play the piano?

11. My little sister dressed _____. She didn't need any help.

12. Why is your dog scratching _____? Does it have fleas?

13. John and Thomas, did you ask _____ the question?

14. Mrs. Brown, please help _____ to the cookies and drinks.

15. I introduced _____ to my new classmates.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

# PAST PERFECT SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| PAST PERFECT SIMPLE | PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS |
|---|---|
| **S + HAD + Vp.p** | **S + HAD BEEN + V-ing** |
| Example:<br>*He **had lost** the keys before he came home.*<br>*(Hành động "had lost" xảy ra trước hành động "came home". "Had lost" đã xảy ra xong luôn rồi, chứ không có kéo dài)* | Example:<br>*I **had been sitting** in her room for 2 hours before she talked to me.*<br>*(Trong câu này, hành động "had been sitting" cũng xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ. Nhưng "had been sitting" được nhấn mạnh là kéo dài trong vòng 2 tiếng.)* |
| It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past.<br><br>Example:<br>*John **had gone** out when I arrived in the office.*<br>*When they arrived we **had already started** cooking.*<br><br>**'Just'** is used with the past perfect to refer to an event that was only a short time earlier than before now.<br><br>Example:<br>*The train **had just left** when I arrived at the station.*<br>*I **had just put** the washing out when it started to rain.* | We use the Past Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past.<br><br>Example:<br>***Had you been waiting** long before the taxi arrived?*<br>*We **had been trying** to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.*<br><br>Using the Past Perfect Continuous before another action in the past is a good way to show cause and effect.<br><br>Example:<br>*Jason was tired because he **had been jogging.***<br>*Sam gained weight because he **had been overeating.*** |

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Choose the past perfect, or the past perfect continuous and explain your answers**

1. When we arrived the film **had started** (start).

→ Phim bắt đầu rồi thì chúng tôi mới tới

2. She _____ (work) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.

→

3. I felt ill because I _____ (drink) six cups of coffee.

→

4. I _____ (study) all day, so I was tired.

→

5. How long _____ (you / live) in London when your daughter was born?

→

6. When I arrived at the airport I realised I _____ (forget) my passport.

→

7. I _____ (break) my ankle, so I couldn't go skiing last year.

→

8. She _____ (study) English for three years when she took the exam.

→

9. I _____ (run), so I was hot and tired.

→

10. I didn't go to the class because I _____ (not / do) my homework.

→

LIVEWORKSHEETS