

GRAMMAR FOCUS: PHRASES AND CLAUSES OF RESULT

(CỤM TỪ VÀ MỆNH ĐỀ CHỈ KẾT QUẢ)

I. Cụm từ chỉ kết quả (phrases of result)

Cụm từ chỉ kết quả thường có TOO (*quá*) hoặc ENOUGH (*đủ*)

1. TOO (*quá...không thể*).

S + be (look/ seem/ become/ get...) + TOO + adj (+ for + O)
+ to-infinitive

S + V(thường) + TOO + adv (+ for +O) + to-infinitive.

- Ex:**
- He is too short to play basketball.
 - Tom ran too slowly to become the winner of the race.
 - This book is too dull for you to read.

Lưu ý: TOO thường được sử dụng trong câu có nghĩa phủ định
(*quá...không thể*)

2. ENOUGH (*đủđể có thể*)

S + be (look/ seem/ become/ get...) + adj + ENOUGH
(+ for + O) + to- infinitive

S + V (thường) + adv + ENOUGH (+for + O) + to-infinitive

- Ex:**
- Mary isn't old enough to drive a car.
 - She speaks Spanish well enough to be an interpreter.
 - It is cold enough to wear a heavy jacket.

II. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả (Adverbial clauses of result)

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để kết quả do hành động của mệnh đề chính gây ra:

1.SO.....THAT (*quá....đến nỗi*)

SO + adj/ adv	+ THAT
main clause	adverbial clause of result

- Ex:**
- It was so dark that I couldn't see anything.
 - The soup tastes so good that everyone will ask for more.
 - The student had behaved so badly that he was dismissed from the class.

Lưu ý: Nếu sau SO có *many/ much, few/ little* thì ta có cấu trúc:

SO + many/ few + N (danh từ đếm được số nhiều) + THAT

much/little + N (danh từ không đếm được)

- Ex:**
- The Smiths had so many children that they formed their own baseball team.
 - There are so many people in the room that I feel tired.
 - He has invested so much money in the project that he can't abandon it now.

- The grass received so little water that it turned brown in the heat.

2. SUCH...THAT (quá....đến nỗi)

SUCH + (a/ an) + Adj + N

- Ex:**
- It was such a hot day that we decided to stay at home.
 - Tom is such an intelligent boy that we all admire him.
 - This is such difficult homework that I will never finish it.
 - She has such special abilities that everyone is jealous of her.

PRACTICE:

1. Make one sentence from two. Use TOO or ENOUGH and a phrase with FOR or a TO-Infinitive.

- We couldn't eat the food. It was very hot.**
→ The food was too hot for us to eat.
- A taxi would have been best. But I didn't have much money.**
→ I didn't have enough money to take a taxi.
- Nobody could move the piano. It was very heavy.**
→ too heavy/ was / to move. /The piano /for anybody
- I don't wear this coat in winter. It isn't warm.**
→ enough /in winter. / isn't warm/ for me /This coat/ to wear
- All my guests will need chairs. But I haven't got very many.**
→ to take a seat./ enough chairs/ I haven't got/ for all the guests
- I can't explain the situation. It's complicated.**
→ The situation is too complicated for me to explain.
- Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't wide.**
→ to sit on/ for three people. /This sofa/ isn't wide enough
- I couldn't carry the equipment. I had such a lot.**
→ to carry. /There is /for me/ too much equipment
- We couldn't climb over the wall. It was very high.**
→ to climb over./ The wall /for us /was too high
- Natasha wants to be a professional musician. She's very good at music.**
→ Natasha is good at music enough to want to be a professional musician.
→
- We shouldn't swim in this river. The water isn't clean.**
→ to swim in. /isn't clean enough /The river's water /for us

12. You can't see some things without a microscope. They are very small.

→ without a microscope. / are too small /to see /Some things for you

2. Fill in the gap with SO or SUCH or SUCH A/ AN.

1. I like Tom and Ann. They're SUCH nice people.
2. I was surprised that he looked well after his recent illness.
3. The weather is lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be nice day.
4. He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
5. It was boring film that I fell asleep.
6. The children had much fun at the carnival that they begged to go again.
7. The food at the hotel was terrible. I've never eaten awful food.
8. The test was easy that everyone got a high score.
9. I didn't realize you lived long way from the city center.
10. I feel like I have little energy that I wonder if I'm getting sick.
11. They are hard-working carpenters that I'm sure they'll make success of their new business.

3. Combine each pair of sentences using SO ... THAT or SUCH ... THAT.

1. It was an expensive car. We couldn't afford to buy it.

→ It was such an expensive car that we couldn't afford to buy it.

2. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk.

→ fry an egg /that you could/ on the sidewalk./ was so hot/ The weather

3. There were few people at the meeting. It was canceled.

→ so few people /it was canceled /at the meeting/ that./ There were

4. Ted couldn't get to sleep last night. He was worried about the exam.

→ he couldn't get/ that /to sleep /last night. /about the exam/ Ted was so worried

5. They were beautiful flowers. We took a photograph of them.

→ a photograph of them./ that we took /They were such /beautiful flowers

6. Jerry got angry. He put his fist through the wall.

→ he put /that/ his fist/ through the wall. / Jerry got so angry

7. Karen is a good pianist. I'm surprised she didn't go into music professionally.

→ that I'm surprised /is such a good pianist/ she didn't go into music/ professionally.
/Karen

8. I can't figure out what this sentence says. His handwriting is illegible.

→ I can't figure out/ that/ what this sentence says./ is so illegible /His handwriting

9. The tornado struck with great force. It lifted automobiles off the ground.

→ struck with such great force/ off the ground./ that lifted automobiles /The tornado

10. It took us only ten minutes to get there. There was little traffic.

→ that it took us /so little traffic/ only 10 minutes /to get there./ There was

PRONUNCIATION: HOMOPHONES (TỪ ĐỒNG ÂM)

Words that have similar sounds but different spellings and meanings are called homophones.

Part II of the TOEIC test often uses homophones in order to mislead you.

Ex1: Can you **hear** what she's saying?

One of the wrong choices is: "Yes, I'm **here**."

→ Both **hear** and **here** sound the same but their meanings are not.

Ex: Have you **read** the document yet?

One of the wrong choices is: "No, I'm sure but the document is **red**."

→ Both **read** and **red** sound similar but their meanings are different.

IV. LISTENING REVIEW: Listen, fill and choose the best answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ have signed up for the seminar so far?
(A) _____ would be good.
(B) _____
(C) _____ | 3. _____ to South Africa?
(A) It comes to
(B) It includes
(C) _____ |
| 2. _____ ?
(A) _____
(B) It's rained
(C) Rain turns to snow | 4. _____ ?
(A) _____
(B) Golfing is a
(C) _____ |
| 5. _____ are on the board of directors?
(A) _____
(B) We all need
(C) _____ | 7. _____ applied for the position?
(A) _____
(B) _____ been filled.
(C) _____ have sent in resumes. |
| 6. _____ do you take a business trip?
(A) _____
(B) _____
(C) _____ | 8. How much rent _____ ?
(A) _____
(B) I own the house.
(C) _____ |
| 9. _____ Mr. Peterson?
(A) He'll come back tomorrow.
(B) _____ signed the contract.
(C) _____ | 10. _____
(A) _____ 2 blocks away.
(B) _____
(C) _____ |

(O) Practice Exercise:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| 2. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| 3. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| 4. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| 5. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| 6. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| 7. Mark your answer | (A) | (B) | (C) |

PART 2: DIRECTIONS: Listen and choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) | 3. (A) (B) (C) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) | 4. (A) (B) (C) |
| 5. (A) (B) (C) | 7. (A) (B) (C) |
| 6. (A) (B) (C) | 8. (A) (B) (C) |
| 9. (A) (B) (C) | 11. (A) (B) (C) |
| 10. (A) (B) (C) | 12. (A) (B) (C) |
| 13. (A) (B) (C) | 16. (A) (B) (C) |
| 14. (A) (B) (C) | 17. (A) (B) (C) |
| 15. (A) (B) (C) | 18. (A) (B) (C) |
| 19. (A) (B) (C) | |
| 20. (A) (B) (C) | |