



## GRAMMAR

## 1. Conditional sentences type 1

## Câu điều kiện loại I

Câu điều kiện loại 1 được dùng để diễn tả điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

## Cấu trúc:

If + S + Vs/es, S + will + V

Nói cách khác, ở câu điều kiện loại 1, mệnh đề **IF** dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

*Vi dụ:*

If we keep polluting the air, there will be more diseases.

*Nếu chúng ta tiếp tục làm ô nhiễm không khí, sẽ có thêm nhiều bệnh tật.*

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

*Nếu bạn học chăm chỉ, bạn sẽ vượt qua kì thi.*

We can make negative conditionals using **unless** instead of **if**.

Chúng ta có thể dùng câu điều kiện phủ định bằng cách sử dụng **unless** thay vì **if**. (**Unless= If...not**)

Unless we stop polluting the air, there will be more disease.

*Nếu chúng ta không ngừng gây ô nhiễm không khí, sẽ có nhiều bệnh tật hơn.*

## 2. Compound and complex sentences

## 2.1 Compound sentences: Câu ghép và câu phức

- We can use **and** to add and join ideas together: **Ta có thể dùng and để thêm và nối các ý lại với nhau.**

We can use public transportation, **and** we can tell other people about their benefits.

**(Chúng ta có thể sử dụng phương tiện giao thông công cộng và chúng ta có thể nói với người khác về những lợi ích của họ)**

We use **and** to join two clauses when the second clause happens after the first clause: **Ta dùng and để nối hai mệnh đề khi mệnh đề thứ hai xảy ra sau mệnh đề thứ nhất**

There was a big bang **and** the lights went out.

**(Có một tiếng nổ lớn và đèn vụt tắt.)**

We use **and** to join two clauses when the second clause is a result of the first clause: **Ta dùng and để nối hai mệnh đề khi mệnh đề thứ hai là kết quả của mệnh đề thứ nhất**

He went to bed early, **and** the next day he felt better.

**(Anh ấy đi ngủ sớm, và ngày hôm sau anh ấy cảm thấy tốt hơn.)**

2.2 Complex sentences with **so that**: Câu phức với **so that**

We can use **so that** to show purposes. In informal English, we can omit **that**: **Chúng ta có thể dùng so that để chỉ mục đích. Trong tiếng Anh không chính thức, chúng ta có thể bỏ qua that**  
We should use public transports **so (that)** we can reduce the traffic jam.. (**Chúng ta nên sử dụng phương tiện giao thông công cộng để (rằng) chúng ta có thể giảm kẹt xe.**)  
I'll go by car **so that** I can take more luggage. (**Tôi sẽ đi bằng ô tô để tôi có thể mang thêm hành lý.**)

**Task 1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use conditional sentences type 1.**

1. The pollution problem in the world is serious. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (**not do**) anything, our lives \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) in danger.
2. If the air in a City \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) very polluted, it can make people's eyes burn.
3. If we dump all sorts of Chemicals into rivers, we \_\_\_\_\_ (**not be**) able to swim in them in the future.
4. Many wildlife habitats will be destroyed if people \_\_\_\_\_ (**keep**) polluting the environment.
5. If we all use public transport more, we \_\_\_\_\_ (**help**) reduce air pollution.
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (**not stop**) over-fishing the oceans, many species \_\_\_\_\_ (**become**) extinct.
7. If everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (**recycle**) paper, metal and glass, we \_\_\_\_\_ (**not produce**) so much rubbish.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) dirty seafood if we \_\_\_\_\_ (**dump**) rubbish into the sea.
9. If global warming \_\_\_\_\_ (**continue**), temperatures \_\_\_\_\_ (**rise**) even higher.
10. If light pollution \_\_\_\_\_ (**keep**) growing, you \_\_\_\_\_ (**not be**) able to see even the Big Dipper at night.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**threaten**) our own existence if we \_\_\_\_\_ (**not cut down**) the waste rapidly.
12. I think some plants and animal \_\_\_\_\_ (**become**) extinct if we keep polluting our land.

**Task 3. Are the sentences correct in the use of and or so that? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (x).**

1. I think students should walk to school so that we should reuse old books.
2. We will collect plastic bottles, and they will help recycle them.
3. Everyone should reuse envelopes so that we will not waste paper.
4. We should use public transportation so that we can help reduce air pollution.
5. We shouldn't throw garbage into rivers and we will save the homes of water animals and plants.
6. Mary went shopping, and she bought a new dress.
7. He finished his book, and he has nothing left to read.

**Task 4. Complete the sentences using and or so that. Add a comma where necessary.**

1. We should take a bus often \_\_\_\_\_ we can help reduce air pollution in the city.
2. At school we learn that we should save energy \_\_\_\_\_ we shouldn't waste paper.
3. We should turn off air conditioners when we leave \_\_\_\_\_ we won't waste electricity.
4. We should reduce our use of water \_\_\_\_\_ we should recycle things more often.
5. We should clean up the beach \_\_\_\_\_ we should plant more trees along the coast.
6. You finished your homework \_\_\_\_\_ you put your school bag away
7. Mom made supper \_\_\_\_\_ dad cleaned the dishes.
8. The students were sitting on the carpet \_\_\_\_\_ they were listening to the teacher.
9. Mr. Palmer gave Gina a sticker \_\_\_\_\_ he gave Patrick an eraser.
10. You ate all your food \_\_\_\_\_ you can have dessert.

**Task 6. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.**

1. When it stopped raining. I would go to see him.  
A B C D
2. You would miss the bus if you wouldn't hurry up.  
A B C D
3. How much would it be if I pay by cheque?  
A B C D
4. If I were you, I will go jogging every morning.  
A B C D
5. He should go to the concert if you gave him your ticket.  
A B C D
6. We might buy a larger house when we had more money.  
A B C D
7. Education has been severely effected by the war.  
A B C D
8. Unemployment is a major cause poverty.  
A B C D
9. They were accused of contaminate the minds of our young people.  
A B C D
10. He is showing these silent films to help illustrating his story of survival.  
A B C D