

REVISION UNIT 1, 2, 3

I/ Choose the best answer for each sent

1. How are you feeling? I have been feeling better since the doctor.....(has come / had come / comes / came)
2. Water and oil(do not mix / does not mix / has not mix / is not mixing)
3. Playing computer games for 12 hours every day.....him exhausted. (make / making / makes / made)
4. Linh's house is near his school and it.....him only 15 minutes to go there on foot. (takes / took / has taken / is taking)
5. It isthat every pupil will have to follow the school timetable strictly. (certainly / surely / obviously / certain)
6. She was so surprised.....the exam result that she couldn't say anything. (in / at / of / for)
7.,Phuong gets up at 6 a.m, but today is Sunday so she gets up a bit late. (Normal / Rarely / Normality / Normally)
8. Spainat one time a very powerful country. (was / is / has been / was being)
9. Who ate all the cookies ?- Cuong.....(has / ate / did / had)
10. Before electricity was discovered, oil lamps.....(used / has used / has been used / had used)
11. Almost every household..... a computer nowadays. (have / has / has had / had)
12. Would you like.....with me tonight? (going out / go out /to go out / to be going out)
13. "To take off"to move off the ground. (meant / means / is meaning / has meaning)
- 14.If Imuch money, I would buy a big house. (have / has / had had / had)
- 15.The earth.....round the sun once every 365 days. (go / went / gone / goes)
- 16.They will certainly come.....them. (when calling / you are calling / if you call / do you call)
17. You needn'tthe money back for a year. (to pay / pay / paid / be paid)
18.that reason, I don't agree with you. (Because / Instead / But / For)
- 19.....don't like English. (Some student / Some of the students / Some of the student / Some of students)
- 20.If anybody.....question, please ask me after class. (has / have / have a / has a)
- 21.What did you want to talk about, Mai? I am considering.....home. (go / going / to / about going)
- 22.....did they arrive? Ten minutes ago (How long / How much time / How many times / When)
23. You'd better.....early. (to arrive / arriving / arrive / arrived)
- 24, Did you check your paper? No, I.....it (checking / am checking / check / checked)
25. If you keep.....that dog won't hurt you. (slowly a walk / a slow walk / walking slowly / to walking slowly)
26. It's difficult.....on time. (get there / to get there / in getting there / for getting there)
27. I wouldn't waste time.....that book if I were you. (to reading / reading / read / to read)

28. Ito visit Australia in the future. (like / am liking / will like / would like)
29. Marie Curie was the first woman in France.....a university professor. (was / to be / used to be / is)
- In spite of.....up late, She got up early the next morning. (staying / to stay / Mary stayed / stay)
30. When he.....,everyone.....
- A. arrived / had left B. had arrived / left C. would arrive / leaves D. arrived / hasleft
31. I suddenly remembered I.....my wallet on the bus. (leave / had left / have left / would leave)
32. Ithe washing up before my father came home(was doing / did / had done / must have done)
33. After her husband's accident, shethe sole breadwinner of the family. (had become / became / would become / used to be)
34. The room smelled terrible. Someone.....before I came. (had smoked / smoked / seemed to smoke / would smoke)
35. Celine Dionto receive recognition for her talent in 1982. (had begun / began / probably begins / would have begun)
36. In 1994, Celine Dion and Rene Angelil.....in Basilica. (had married / married / mary / have married)
37. Ias a hotel telephonist from May 2001 to March 2002. (had worked / would work / worked / get used to working)
38. His ambition is.....the richest the man in the world. (becomes / will become / became / to become)
39. Mary is a humorous girl. She always makes me.....(laugh / laughing / to laugh / laughed)
40. Although his early educationPeter is now the best clerk in our company.
- (interrupted / had interrupted / was interrupted / interrupting)
41. By the time they came, weour dinner. (had finished / finished / would finish / were finishing)
42. Neil Armstrong was theman to set foot on the moon.(only / first / one / individual)
43. She studied hardher parents' expectation. (meeting / to meet / meet / met)
44. Sally was disappointed with the exam result. Shea bark mark before.
- (had got / had ever got / never had got / had never got)
45. It was impossible.....his room. the door was locked. (to enter / entering / enters / entered)
46. The thieves ran awaythey could. (quick / quickly so that / quicker as / as quickly as)
47. He said that no-one could love me.....he did. (so much like / as much like / as much as / that much)

II/ Find mistakes and then correct them.

1. She had live in London for five years before she moved to New York.
2. Poor little Laura had always dreamt of have a new shirt on her birthday.

3. Jimmy is not so kindly as Geoge, but he is more handsome than Geoge.
4. Although being only 14, she was more mature than most of her classmates.
5. Lizzie told me that it was the loveliest gift she ever received.
6. Surprisingly, someone had changed the curtains before I had arrived.
7. I didn't know how to get to Hang bong street, so I must ask a passer by.
8. Her father taught her science. She was received most of her scientific knowledge from her father.
9. This is not the first time we have talked to each other. I had met Geoge five years ago at Jennifer's party.
10. By the time they had come, the food had already got cold.

III/Complete the sentences, using the correct past tense of the verb in brackets.

1. Peter no longer phoned Marry. They (say).....goodbye.
2. My neighbour didn't have any money to buy food. He (spend).....
all his money gambling.
3. The girl's arm was bleeding when she arrived at school. She (fall over).....
4. When I (get).....home everyone (have)dinner.
5. I (play).....a lot of piano recently.
6. We (not see)you for ages.
7. How long (you learn)Spanish?
8. I (do).....housework yesterday.
9. I was disappointed when I didn't see the dress I liked in the shop. I (save)
money to buy it for weeks.
10. He went to bed after he (take)a bath.

IV/: Make question for the following sentences:

1. They do their homework at night. (when) →.....
2. Mr. Robertson came to the party alone. (who) →.....
3. I like the red blouse, not the blue one. (which) →.....
4. She felt better after she took a nap. (how) →.....
5. She talked to him for an hour. (how long) →.....
6. My parents have two cars. (how many) →.....
7. I don't get up early because I like to sleep late. (why) →.....

8. We have an English class every day. (how often) →.....
9. They like to dance on weekends. (what) →.....
10. The club is not far from their house. (where) →.....
11. Their favourite kind of music is Latin Jazz. (what) →.....
12. The train arrived at ten o'clock. (what time) →.....
13. They do their homework at night. →.....
14. Mr. Robertson came to the party alone. →.....
15. I like the red blouse, not the blue one. →.....
16. She felt better after she took a nap. →.....
17. She talked to him for an hour. →.....
18. My parents have two cars. →.....
19. They are coming to visit tomorrow. →.....
20. The white hat is my brother. →.....
21. I don't get up early because I like to sleep late. →.....
22. We have an English class everyday. →.....
23. They like dancing on weekends. →.....
24. The club is not far from their house. →.....
25. Their favourite kind of music is the classical music. →.....
26. They are singing popular songs. →.....
27. We live in the same countryside. →.....

V/Complete sentences, using gerund, infinitive with to and infinitive without to.

1. It's obvious he's only interested in (make) _____ money.
2. Anne couldn't find a taxi so I offered (drive) _____ her to the station.
3. I managed (book) _____ two seats on the morning flight.
4. I promise (send) _____ you our new brochure as soon as it's available.
5. Peter was delighted (meet) _____ a former colleague at the conference.
6. I avoid (take) _____ the car whenever possible, especially in big cities.
7. My father hates (wear) _____ a tie to work.
8. We can't afford (take) _____ a vacation this summer.

9. The company was pleased (receive) _____ your thank-you letter.

10. Would you mind (open) _____ a window?

VI/ Supply the correct form of the verbs in simple past or past perfect

1. Yesterday John (go) _____ to the store before he (go) home.

2. Our teacher (tell) _____ us that he (visit) _____ London in 1970.

3. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie (start) _____ already.

4. After they had gone, I (sit) _____ down and (rest) _____.

5. It was the first time I (ever see) _____ such a beautiful girl.

6. Before she (watch) _____ TV, she (do) _____ her homework.

7. He (ask) _____ why we (come) so early.

8. They told me they (not, eat) _____ such kind of food before.

9. What (be) _____ he when he (be) _____ young.

10. They (go) _____ home after they (finish) _____ their homework

11. Sorry I'm late. The car (break) _____ down on my way here.

12. After she (fill) _____ the basket, she (go) _____ to the check out.

13. Two days ago I (meet) _____ an old friend who I (not, see) _____ for years.

14. Before he won the lottery, he (not, enter) _____ any kind of contest.

VII/ Rewrite the first sentence so that the second one means nearly the same as the first one.

1. I worked very hard for the exam. Then I passed it.

Before.....

2. First I considered what to study. then I decided to major in maths.

After.....

3. She wrote a letter. Then she went to bed.

Before.....

4. He bought a cassette. First I checked the prices.

After.....

5. He took some medicine, then he felt a little better.

Before.....

6. They argued, then they fought.

After.....

7. She went out for a walk. Then she had a fatal accident.

Before.....

8. She decided to go away. First she faced the matter.

After.....

9. We read the books, then we wrote the assignment.

Before.....

10. She watched the film, then she wrote the rep

VIII. Make questions for the underlined words:

1. They lived here in 1980 →
2. We have stayed here for a week. →
3. It's very hot in HCM City in March →
4. I go to school by bus →
5. He often goes to bed at 11.00 pm →
6. I was born in Phong Dien →
7. I have learnt English for 3 years →
8. Hoa goes shopping once a month.→
9. The boys are playing football at stadium.→
10. He was absent from school because he felt cold →
11. He can run 100 miles an hour . →
12. It is about 3 kilometers from here to my house. →
13. It takes me 30 minutes to go to school. →

IX. Supply the correct form of the verbs in parentheses:

1. I(read) the novel written by Jack London several times before.
2. You(watch) TV last night?
3. I(not write) to my friend a long time ago
4. She(lose) her handbag in the train yesterday.
5. It was the first time I(ever, see) such a beautiful girl.
6. She(win) the gold medal in 1986.

7. What you(do) at 6p.m yesterday?
8. When John and I got to the theatre, the movie(start) already.
9. Whenyour grandfather(die)?
10. My brother(join) the army when he(be) young.
11. They(prepare) the Christmas dinner at the moment.
12. George(work) at the university so far.
13. You(speak) to Mrs Baker yesterday?
14. What you(do) after you(go) home last night

X. Rewrite the following sentences

1. Could you open the windows? → Would you mind.....?
2. I 'd like to buy a new hat. → I want
3. She doesn't like to meet me. → She avoids.....
4. Son enjoys travelling by air. → Son likes.....
5. Tan rides to Vinh Long in 2 hours. → It takes.....
6. Could you like to stay here with me? → How about.....
7. I want you to have a rest. → She suggests.....
8. Would you mind waiting for me some minutes? → Could you.....

GERUND AND TO-INFINITIVE

I) GERUND : là những động từ thêm **-ing**

*** Những động từ theo sau bởi GERUND:**

admit (thừa nhận)	suggest (đề nghị)	risk : liều lĩnh
avoid (tránh)	give up (bỏ)	recollect (hồi tưởng lại)
appreciate (đánh giá cao)	hate (ghét)	regret (hối tiếc, ân hận)
consider (cho là, xem là)	imagine = fancy (tưởng tượng)	resist (ghịu được, chống lại)
continue	keep : tiếp tục	save
deny (phủ nhận)	mention (đề cập, nói đến)	start / begin
delay (trì hoãn)	mind (phản đối, phiền)	support (ủng hộ)
detest = dislike : ko thích	mean (invole)	understand
discuss (talk about)	miss (nhớ / bỏ lỡ)	spend
dread: sợ)	prefer (thích hơn)	
enjoy (thường thức)	prevent (ngăn)	
escape (trốn thoát)	postpone = put off (trì hoãn)	
finish (hoàn thành)	quit: từ bỏ	
forgive	recall (gợi lại, nhớ lại)	
like / love / hate / enjoy / dislike + V-ing : sở thích		

* **Những thành ngữ với “go +V-ing”:**

Go camping (đi cắm trại) go shopping (đi mua sắm) go swimming
Go dancing (đi khiêu vũ) go fishing (đi câu cá) go sightseeing

* **Preposition +gerund(giới từ +gerund):**

Be interested in (thích thú) think about (nghĩ về) apologize for (xin lỗi về)
Insist on (khăng khăng về) talk about (nói về) instead of (thay vì)
Be accustomed to look forward to (mong đợi) be familiar with
be / get used to quen /thích nghi với

* **Những thành ngữ với gerund (expressions +gerund):**

- can't help = can't bear = can't stand = can't resist (không thể chịu được)
 - it is no good / it is no use (vô ích / không có ích)
 - there's no point in ...
 - What's the point of...
 - would you mind + V-ing ? (xin ông làm ơn...)
 - do you mind + V-ing ? (bạn có phiền không...)
 - have trouble (lo lắng, phiền muộn)
 - there is no... (không còn cách)
 - be use to = get used to = be accustomed to : quen / thích nghi với...
 - Have a good time: vui vẻ
 - Have a hard time = have difficulty : gặp khó khăn
 - S + prefer + V-ing + **to** + V-ing : thích làm việc gì hơn việc gì khác
- * **Adjectives + gerund:** Be busy + V-ing (bận rộn) be worth + V-ing (đáng ,xứng đáng)

II) TO-INFINITIVE

* **Những động từ theo sau bởi TO-INFINITIVE:**

decide to (quyết định)	pretend to (giả vờ)	would like to
hope to (hi vọng)	expect to (mong chờ)	be able to
want to	mean to (muốn)	be willing to (sẵn sàng)
need to	try to (cố gắng)	be going to
ask to	fail to (rớt)	manage to (xoay sở)
demand to (yêu cầu)...	deserve to (xứng đáng)	volunteer to
agree to (đồng ý)	struggle to (đấu tranh)	appear to
consent to (đồng ý)	offer to (cung cấp/ cống hiến)	warn to
refuse to (từ chối)	plan to (dự định)	intend to
beg to (cầu xin)	care to (quan tâm)	swear to (thề)
claim to (đòi hỏi, thỉnh cầu)	threaten to (đe dọa)	promise to (hứa)
hesitate to (do dự)	afford to (đủ khả năng)	learn to (học)
begin / start	continue	seem to

- **like / love / prefer** : dùng để diễn tả việc thích hoặc muốn làm 1 việc gì đó vào 1 thời điểm cụ thể nào đó.

* **Verb +O +To-infinitive:**

Want s.o to	encourage s.o to
Need s.o to	remind s.o to
ask s.o to (hỏi , nhờ)	invite s.o to
Would like s.o to	permit s.o to
advise s.o to (khuyên)	allow s.o to
tell s.o to (bảo)	warn s.b to (cảnh báo)
request s.o to (yêu cầu);	order s.o to (ra lệnh)
require s.o to (đòi hỏi)	force s.o to
order s.o to (ra lệnh).	

Ex: She advises me to leave here early.

III. BARE-INFINITIVE (ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG TO)

1. Dùng sau các động từ khiếm khuyết (will, shall, can, may, might, must, should = had better)

Ex: You must keep silent in class.

2. Sau các động từ

Have / let / make / help + O + Vo

Ex: The teacher makes us do this exercise.

Nhưng khi đổi sang bị động ta phải thêm **to**

Ex: We are made **to do** this exercise

3. Sau các động từ cảm quan

Find/ catch / see / feel / hear / watch / notice / smell + Vo

- **Note:** Đối với các động từ cảm quan (Find/ catch / see / feel / hear / watch / notice / smell)
 - + Nếu chỉ 1 hành động đang diễn ra thì ta dùng **V-ing**
 - + Nếu chỉ hành động đã chấm dứt thì ta dùng **Vo**
 - + Nếu ở thể bị động thì dùng **"to + Vo"**

4. **would rather + Vo** : muốn

had better + Vo : nên

I/ TO INFINITIVE AND GERUND

1. TO INFINITIVE;

expect (mong đợi), try (cố gắng), plan (dự định), decide (quyết định), hope (hi vọng), threaten (đe dọa), agree (đồng ý), forget (quên), wish (ao ước), be able to (có thể), + to inf

2. GERUND:

Avoid (tránh), trouble (trục trặc), remember (nhớ), practise (thực hành), stop (ngưng), consider (xem xét), enjoy (thích), love, mind (phiên hà), suggest (đề nghị), on, look forward to (mong đợi) + V-ing.

II/ STRESS

Alarm, several, buffalo, harrow, fellow, peasant, local, tobacco, transplanting, neighbour, contented, physics, chemistry, biology, literature, history, geography, international, language, above, corner, narrow, traffic,

III/ TENSES:

Do-did-done /	be- was/were- been /	smell- smelt-smelt
Tell-old-told /	sing-sang-sung /	begin-began-begun
Feel-felt-felt/	put-put-put /	creep-crept-crept
Sleep-slept-slept/	wake-woke-waken /	leap-leapt-leapt
Find-found-found/	wind-wound-wound /	hurry-hurried-hurried
Flow-flowed-flowed/	come-came-come /	break-broke-broken
Do-did-done	/ meet-met-met /	see-saw-seen
Leave-left-left /	go-went-gone /	get-got-gotten
Hear-heard-heard		

IV/ ADVERB OF FREQUENCIES:

Adv+ V (usually go)

To be + adv (am never late)

Aux + adv+ V

PART 4: MAKE QUESTIONS:

1. They do their homework at night.
2. Lan came to the party alone.
3. She felt better after she took a nap.
4. I love the red blouse, not the blue one.
5. She talked to him for an hour.
6. My parents have two cars.
7. They are coming to visit tomorrow.
8. The man with white hat is my brother.
9. I don't get up early because I love to sleep late.
10. We have an English class every day.
11. They love to dance on weekends.
12. The school is not far from my house.
13. Their favorite kind of music is Latin jazz.
14. The train arrived at ten o'clock.
15. I came here just a few days ago.
16. I stayed there for a few days.
17. I came with my friends.
18. Because English is an international language.
19. It's seven o'clock now.
20. They have three children.
21. I'm taking English this semester.
22. He is at the party now.
23. He studies at Chu Van An High School.