

## REVISION FOR THE MID-TERM TEST

**I. Vocabulary:** review all the words from unit 1 to unit 4.

### II. Grammar and structures

#### 1. Tenses

- **Present simple** to talk about general truths
- **Past simple** to talk about completed actions in the past
- **Future simple** to talk about probable and possible actions in the future
- **Future** with “**BE GOING TO**” to talk about intentions and to make prediction

Tenses	Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
<b>Present simple</b> (to be)	I <b>am</b> He/ She/ It <b>is</b> We/ You/ They <b>are</b>	S $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am not} \\ \text{is not/ isn't} \\ \text{are not/ aren't} \end{array} \right.$	<b>Am</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$ S ... ? <b>Is</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$ S ... ? <b>Are</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$ S ... ?
	(ordinary verb) I/We/You/They + V <sub>bare inf.</sub> He/ She/ It + V <sub>-s/-es/-ies</sub>	S $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{don't} \\ \text{doesn't} \end{array} \right.$ V <sub>bare inf.</sub>	<b>Do</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right.$ S + V <sub>bare inf.</sub> ? <b>Does</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right.$ S + V <sub>bare inf.</sub> ?
<b>Past simple</b> (to be)	I/ He/ She/ It <b>was</b> We/ You/ They <b>were</b>	S $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was not / wasn't} \\ \text{were not/ weren't} \end{array} \right.$	<b>Was</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right.$ S ... ? <b>Were</b> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right.$ S ... ?
	(ordinary verb) S + V <sub>-ed/2</sub>	S + <b>didn't</b> + V <sub>bare inf.</sub>	<b>Did</b> + S + V <sub>bare inf.</sub> ?
<b>Future simple</b>	S + <b>will</b> + V <sub>bare inf.</sub>	S + <b>won't</b> + V <sub>bare inf.</sub>	<b>Will</b> + S + V <sub>bare inf.</sub> ?

#### 2. Verb forms

(U.2) <b>Let's</b> (U.3) <b>may/ should/ ought to/ had better</b> <b>have to/ must/ can/ could/</b> <b>to let/make/help(sb.)</b> (U.4) <b>used to</b>	<b>V<sub>bare infinitive</sub></b>
(U.1) to <b>enjoy/ spend</b> (time) to <b>prefer ..... to .....</b> (U.2) to <b>start/ look forward to</b> (mong chờ/ háo hức) * <b>Prepositions</b> (in/ on/ of/ ...)	<b>V<sub>-ing</sub></b>
(U.1) <b>enough/ seem/ prefer</b> (U.1& 2) <b>Would you like</b> (U.2) to <b>intend/ to plan</b> (U.4) to <b>want/ ask/ tell/ advice(sb.)</b> to <b>prefer/try/ decide</b>	<b>(not) to-infinitive</b>

### 3. Prepositions:

#### a. Prepositions after some verbs/ phrases

Unit 1	to receive ... <b>from</b> ; <b>at</b> Christmas; <b>at</b> exam time; <b>in</b> public; sense <b>of</b> humor; to spend (time) <b>with</b> sb.; to spend time/ money <b>on</b> sth.; each <b>of</b> ...; most <b>of</b> ...; to talk <b>to/ with</b> sb. <b>about</b> sth.; to help sb. <b>with</b> <u>do</u> ing sth.; to listen <b>to</b> ; to laugh <b>at</b> ; to get tired <b>of</b>
Unit 2	to be <b>on</b> ; far <b>from</b> ; to work <b>with</b> sb.; to come up <b>with</b> ; to lead <b>to</b> ; <b>in</b> commercial use; to agree <b>to</b> sth.; to agree <b>with</b> sb. <b>about/ on</b> sth.; to take a message <b>for</b> sb.; to experiment <b>with</b> ... <b>on</b> sb./sth.; ways <b>of</b> transmitting speech <b>over</b> a long distance; <b>to</b> the public <b>at</b> countless exhibitions; to know <b>about</b> ; to reach sb. <b>at</b> ( <i>phone number</i> ); to call <b>about</b> to come over to pick sb. <b>up</b>
Unit 3	to keep sth. <b>out of</b> children's reach;
Unit 4	to look <b>after</b> (to take care <b>of</b> ); <b>without</b> the help <b>of</b> ...; to look <b>at</b> sth.; <b>in</b> amazement; to be happy <b>with</b> ...; to be cruel <b>to</b> sb.; to die <b>of</b> ; to make sth. <b>for</b> sb.; to change sth. <b>into</b> ...; to fall <b>in</b> love <b>with</b> sb.; to tie ... <b>to</b> a tree <b>with</b> a rope

#### b. Prepositions of time

<b>AT</b>	two o'clock/ midday/ noon/ night/ midnight/ the moment/ this time/...
<b>IN</b>	October/ 1965/ September 1998/ the morning/ the summer/ time/ ...
<b>ON</b>	Tuesday (morning)/ Christmas Day/ March 8 <sup>th</sup> / the weekend/ time/ ...
<b>BETWEEN</b>	7 a.m. <b>and</b> 8 a.m.
<b>BEFORE</b>	3 p.m./ midday/ work/ dinner/ bedtime/ tomorrow/ ...
<b>AFTER</b>	

#### c. Prepositions of place (U.3) **in/ on/ at/ in front of/ behind/ beside/ next to/ opposite/ between...(and).../ under/ beneath/ above/ on the right (left) of/ on the side of/ in the middle of/ in the center of/ in the corner of/ at the back of**

### 4. Adjectives (U.1):

\* Note: **The order of adjectives before nouns** (Trật tự của tính từ trước danh từ)

Opinion	Size	Quality	Age	Shape	Colo(u)r	Origin	Material	Purpose	NOUN
<b>Opinion</b> (ý kiến)									awful, beautiful, fantastic, great, lovely, terrible, wonderful, ...
<b>Size</b> (kích cỡ)									big, fat, large, long, short, small, tall, ...
<b>Quality</b> (đặc tính)									boring, difficult, fast, important, quiet, wise, wet, ...
<b>Age</b> (thời kỳ, niên đại)									new, elderly, old, young, ...
<b>Shape</b> (hình dạng)									curly, long, oval, round, straight, triangle, ...
<b>Colo(u)r</b> (màu sắc)									black, blue, brown, green, red, white, ...
<b>Origin</b> (xuất xứ, nguồn gốc)									American, Chinese, Japanese, ...
<b>Material</b> (chất liệu)									leather, paper, plastic, silk, steel, stone, ...
<b>Purpose</b> (công dụng, mục đích để làm gì)									drinking, playing, walking, ...

Ex: She bought two beautiful wooden picture frames.

## 5. Adverbs of place (U.2):

**here ≠ there, inside ≠ outside, upstairs ≠ downstairs**

## 6. Pronouns

<b>Personal pronouns</b>	I	You	He	She	It	We	They
	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
<b>Possessive pronouns</b>	my	your	his	her	its	our	their
	mine	yours	his	hers	/	ours	theirs
<b>Reflexive pronouns</b>	myself	yourself/ yourselves	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	themselves

### \* We use **Reflexive pronouns**:

☞ to talk about actions where the subject and object are the same person

Ex: Why don't **you** make **yourself** some lunch?

☞ after prepositions

Ex: Do you think she look after **herself**?

☞ in some common expressions with verbs

Ex: Just relax and make **yourselves** at home!

☞ for emphasis (**chính** chứ không ai/ điều gì khác)

Ex: The activity **itself** is very interesting.

### \* **Reciprocal pronouns** (Đại từ diễn tả quan hệ tương hỗ):

**by + reflexive pronoun** → means “without help” (tự làm)

Ex: My brother does his homework **by himself**.

(No one helps my brother do his homework.)

## 7. Questions with **WHY** – Answers with **BECAUSE**

## 8. Structures

a) (U.1): S + V + **adj./ adv.** + **enough** + (for somebody) + **to infinitive**

S + V + **enough** + **noun** (for somebody) + **to infinitive**

S + V + **too** + **adj./ adv.** + (for somebody) + **to infinitive**

b) (U.3): Formal subject

**It** + be + **adj.** + (for somebody) + **to infinitive**...

→ **V-ing** / **To infinitive** ... + be + **adj.**

c) (U.3): **be going to** → **intend to/ plan to** (dự định)

## III. Speaking

\* **Making arrangements** on the phone: **Can I speak to.....? This is.....**

\* **Invitation**: **Would you like .....**?

## IV. Sample exercises

### A. Combine two sentences into one.

1. My sister is beautiful. She can become Miss World.  
→ My sister is beautiful **enough** to become Miss World.
2. The test is not easy. Those students cannot do it in fifteen minutes.  
→ The test is not easy **enough** for those students to do in fifteen minutes.  
→ The test is **too** difficult for those students to do in fifteen minutes.
3. We have many tickets. We can enjoy that film.  
→ We have **enough** tickets to enjoy that film.

### B. Transformation

**BECAUSE**  $\longleftrightarrow$  **ENOUGH (đủ)/ TOO (quá)**

1. The tea is **too** hot to drink.  
→ The tea is not cold enough to drink.
2. He can't drive a car **because** he is too young.  
→ He is not old enough to drive a car.  
→ He is too young to drive a car.
3. I can't do this exercise **because** it is so difficult.  
→ This exercise is not easy enough for me to do.

**PLAN TO/ INTEND TO**  $\longleftrightarrow$  **BE GOING TO (sẽ, dự định)**

1. Peter **plans to** visit Ha Long Bay next summer.  
→ Peter **is going to** visit Ha Long Bay next summer.
2. Linh and her brother **intend to** study abroad three months later.  
→ Linh and her brother **are going to** study abroad three months later.

**MODALS**

**SHOULD/ OUGHT TO/ HAD BETTER: nên, tốt hơn là**

**MUST (phải) / MUSTN'T: không được phép**

**HAVE TO/ HAS TO: cần phải (vì thấy cần thiết làm điều đó)**

**DON'T/ DOESN'T HAVE TO: không cần thiết (phải làm điều đó)**

→ **Modals + V<sub>bare infinitive</sub>**

1. It is a good thing for you to help homeless people.  
→ You **should / ought to / had better** help homeless people.
2. It is necessary for all of us to do morning exercise.  
→ All of us **have to / need to** do morning exercise.

**BECAUSE**  $\longleftrightarrow$  **SO (vì vậy, cho nên)**

1. Tom did not get good marks **because** he was lazy.  
→ Tom was lazy, **so** he did not get good marks.
2. Julie doesn't like pineapples, **so** she doesn't eat them.  
→ Julie doesn't eat pineapples **because** she doesn't like them.  
→ **Because** Julie doesn't like pineapples, she doesn't eat them.