

REVISION FOR MIDTERM TEST 1

UNIT 1 + UNIT 2

I. VOCABULARY: Unit 1 + Unit 2

II. COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES:

1. How to make a comparative adjective

- **Short adjectives:** we put –er after a short adjective to make it a comparative adjective.

Adjective	Comparative (Adj-er)
clean	cleaner
safe	safer
nice	nicer
friendly	friendlier
pretty	prettier
quiet	quieter
hot	hotter

Rule: adjectives end in –e + r. Ex: nice - nicer

adjectives end in consonant + -y -> ier. Ex: pretty – prettier

adjectives end in consonant-vowel-consonant -> double second consonant + er. Ex:
big – bigger

- **Long adjectives:** we put more before a long adjective to make it a comparative adjective.

Long adjective	Comparative (more + Adj)
attractive	more attractive
modern	more modern
dangerous	more dangerous

- **Irregular adjectives:** we change the form of an irregular adjective to its comparative form.

Irregular adjective	Comparative
good	better
bad	worse
far	further / farther

2. The structure for comparing

S + be + comparative adjective + than + O

Ex: My brother is taller than me.

Đà Lạt is more attractive than this place.

These coats **are** better **than** those coats.

III. THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is + a/an + N_{singular}

There are + **some** + N_{plural}

Ex: There is an office building here.

There are some shops near my town.

There isn't + a/an + N_{singular}

There aren't + **any** + N_{plural}

Ex: There isn't a sports centre in my school.

There aren't any restaurants there.

Is there + a/an + N_{singular} ?

- Yes, there is

-No, there isn't

Ex: Is there an old hotel on this street? – Yes, there is

Are there + **any** + N_{plural} ?

- Yes, there are

- No, there aren't

Ex: Are there any new cinemas? – Yes, there are

IV. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

0%

100%

never

sometimes

often

usually / normally

always

- **Usage:** use to say how often people do things, how often things happen

- **Position:**

- Go after **be**

Ex: He **is** never late for school

- Go before other **verbs**

They often **help** with the housework.

- Go after **not**

I **don't** usually get up late.

Beth **isn't** always at home.

V. PRESENT SIMPLE: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

1. Affirmative:

(+) S-plural + V-bare + O (+) S-singular + V-s/es + O
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Ex: They live in Ha Noi.

She lives in Ha Noi.

- Spelling rules:

+ We use the present simple when we talk about facts and routines. The verbs for he, she and it end differently:

- Add -s to most verbs:

+ Work -> works

+ Live -> lives

- Add **-es** when a verb ends with: **-o, -ch, -s, -sh, -x or -z.**

+ Watch -> watches

+ Wash -> washes

+ Mix -> mixes

+ Go -> goes

- Remove **-y** and add **-ies** when a verb ends with **a consonant + y.**

+ Try -> Tries

+ Fly -> flies

*** With **a vowel + y:**

+ Play -> plays

+ Stay -> stays

- Pronunciation-third person -s

+ /s/: -p, -k, -t, -f

Eg: Stops /stop/

Laughs /læfs/

+ /iz/: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/.

Eg: Watches /wɑ:tʃiz/

Washes /wɑ:ʃiz/

+ /z/: /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ, /l/, /r/,...

Eg: Plays /pleiz/

2. Negative form:

(-) S-plural + don't + V-bare + O (-) S-singular + doesn't + V-bare + O
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Eg: They don't live in Ha Noi.

She doesn't live in Ha Noi.

VI. PRESENT SIMPLE: QUESTIONS:

1. Yes-No Questions

a. To be

Am/Is/Are + S + O?
<u>Short answer:</u>
Yes, S + am/is/are
No, S + am/is/are + NOT

Ex: Are you a student? – Yes, I am / No, I'm not

b. Regular verbs

Do/Does + S + V + O?
<u>Short answer:</u>
Yes, S + do/does
No, S + do/does + NOT

Ex: Do you like this book? – Yes, I do / No, I don't

2. Question words: What / Where / Who / When / How often / How many...

a. To be

Question word + am/is/are + S?

Ex: Where are you from?

Who is he?

b. Regular verbs

Question word + do/does + S + V_{bare} + O?

Ex: Where do you come from?

What does she do?

VII. TIME EXPRESSIONS:

at	5pm, 12 o'clock Breakfast, lunch Christmas, night, (the) weekend
on	Sunday, Sunday morning Christmas Day 22 nd September, 2021
in	January, 2015 The summer / winter / ... 3 minutes, 2 weeks