**REVIEW ENGLISH 9( THÍ ĐIỂM)**

1. ***The past simple***

**I-form(c«ng thøc)**

 ( + ) S + V(ed/2) + O

 ( - ) S + didn’t + V(base form) + O

 ( ? ) Did + S + V(base form)+ O ?

 (WH) Wh + did + S + V(base form) ?

**II-uses(c¸ch dïng):**

Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ và đã chấm rứt không còn liên hệ tới hiện tại

Ex: I called him last night

**III-DÊu hiÖu nhËn biÕt**

Trong câu thường xuất hiện các trạnh từ sau thi câu đó phải chia ở thì quá khứ đơn giản : yesterday, ago, last …, when I was young , when + s + was/were (a) child/children ….

*B.The present perfect tense*

**I-form(c«ng thøc)**

 ( + ) S + Have / Has + V(ed/3) + O

 ( - ) S + Have / Has + not + V(ed/3) + O

 ( ? ) Have/Has + S + V(ed/3) + O ?

 (WH) Wh + Have/has + S + V( ed/3) ?

**II-uses(c¸ch dïng):**

* Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ mét hµnh ®éng ®· xÈy ra trong qu¸ khø vµ cßn kÐo dµi tíi hiÖn t¹i. Trong c©u th­êng xuÊt hiÖn (*Since* or *For*)
* Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ mét hµnh ®éng võa míi xÈy ra trong c©u th­êng xuÊt hiÖn (*Just*)
* Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ mét hµnh ®éng ®· tõng xÈy ra trong c©u th­êng xuÊt hiÖn (*Ever*)
* Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ mét hµnh ®éng vÉn ch­a xÈy ra trong c©u th­êng xuÊt hiªn (*Yet*)
* Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ mét hµnh ®éng ®· xÊy ra trong c©u th­êng xuÊt hiÖn(*Already*)

III-DÊu hiÖu nhËn biÕt

Khi trong c©u xuÊt hiÖn c¸c tr¹ng tõ hoÆc côm tõ sau th× c©u ®ã ph¶I ë thÞ hiÖn t¹i hoµn thµnh: Since,For,Already,yet,ever,recently=lately,so far=up to now,many time = several time, how long …? It’s the first time + present perfect , It’s the most/adjest + ...

1. ***Passive voice***

**I - §Þnh nghÜa:**

1. C©u chñ ®éng lµ c©u mµ chñ ng÷ g©y ra hµnh ®éng

I study English (t«I häc tiÕng anh)

2. C©u bÞ ®éng lµ c©u mµ chñ ng÷ bÞ t¸c ®éng bëi hµnh ®éng

English is studied by me

II . Quy t¾c chuyÓn tõ c©u chñ ®éng sang c©u bÞ ®éng

1. T×m hiÓu,ph©n tÝch c©u lµm 3 thµnh phÇn (S,V,O)
2. §­a t©n ng÷ cña c©u chñ ®éng xuèng lµm chñ ng÷ cña c©u bÞ ®«ng
3. §æi ®éng tõ cña c©u chñ ®äng thµnh (be+Ved/3)-c©u chñ ®éng ë th× nµo th× ®éng tõ tobe ph¶I ë th× ®ã
4. §­a S cña c©u chñ ®éng xuèng lµm O cña c©u bÞ ®éng ®­îc ®Æt sau giíi tõ By.(By cã thÓ l­îc bá nÕu S kh«ng dâ hay kh«ng quan träng nh­: people,someone,they,somebody…)

Active : S + V + O

Pasive : S + be + V(ed/3) + (by + O)

 Mr Manh teaches English

🡺English is taught by Mr Manh

\*Note : - NÕu trong c©u cã nhiÒu tr¹ng tõ thÞ khi chuyÓn sang c©u bÞ ®éng chóng ®­îc s¾p xÕp theo thø tù sau :

*ThÓ c¸ch + n¬i chèn + thêi gian*

*Tr¹ng tõ chØ n¬i chèn ®­îc ®Æt tr­íc By + O*

*Tr¹ng tõ chØ thêi gian ®­îc ®Æt sau By + O*

* NÕu c©u chñ ®éng cã 2 t©n ng÷ th× mét trong 2 t©n ng÷ cã thÓ lµm S trong c©u bÞ ®éng

 He gave me a pen

🡺I was given a pen by him

🡺A pen was given to me by him

II – Some special Passive form:

1/ Questions:

 Ex: Who wrote that play? -> By whom was that play written?

 Have they read the letter? -> Has the letter been read?

2/ Material agent:

 Ex: Smoke filled the room. -> The room was filled with smoke.

3/ Negative pronoun agent:

 Ex: Nobody can unlock the case. -> The case can’t be unlocked.

4/ Sentences with two objects:

 Ex: Mary’s parents gave her a birthday present.

* Mary was given a birthday present by her parents.
* A birthday present was given to Mary by her parents.

**III – C©u bÞ ®éng cña c¸c th× trong tiÕng anh**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tenses | Active | Passive |
| HiÖn t¹i ®¬n gi¶n | S + V\_(s/es) |  is S + Am + V\_(ed/3) + by + O Are  |
| Qu¸ khø ®¬n gi¶n | S + V\_(ed/2) |  was S + + V\_(ed/3) + by + O were  |
| HiÖn t¹i tiÕp diÔn |  is S + Am + V-ing Are |  is S +Am+being +V(ed/3)+by+O Are |
| Qu¸ khø tiÕp diÔn |  was S + +V-ing were |  was S + +being+V(ed/3) +by+O Were |
| HiÖn t¹i hoµn thµnh |  HaveS+ +V(ed/3) Has  |  HaveS+ + been + V(ed/3)+by+O Has |
| T­¬ng lai ®¬n vµ ®éng tõ khuyÕt thiÕu |  Will  CanS+Shall + V  Ought to Should… |  Will  CanS+ Shall + be + Ved/3+by+O  Ought to Should… |

**\* Mét sè tr­êng hîp bÞ ®éng kh¸c:**

a. BÞ ®éng víi “ have / get something done ”: H×nh thøc bÞ ®éng nµy ®­îc sö dông ®Ó nhÊn m¹nh r»ng hµnh ®éng cña chủ thÓ ®­îc thùc hiÖn cña ng­êi kh¸c.

Eg: + Someone painted John’s flat yesterday.

 John had his flat p¹inted yesterday.

 b. BÞ ®éng víi h×nh thøc nguyªn thÓ (infinitive) vµ danh ®éng tõ (gerund ).

Eg: + We dän’t want to be refused entry.

 + She hates being photographed.

c. BÞ ®éng víi c¸c ®éng tõ chØ quan ®iÓm ( verbs of opinion ): believe, know, say, report, think,… H×nh thøc bÞ ®éng nµy th­êng ®­îc sö dông khi ng­êi nãi muèn tr¸nh ®Ò cËp tíi chñ thÓ thùc hiÖn hµnh ®éng.

|  |
| --- |
| It + to be + PII(ed/cét 3) + that + clause. |

 HoÆc:

|  |
| --- |
|  S + to be + PII(ed/cét 3) + to-inf/to have + PII(ed/cét 3). |

Eg: + People believe that David left New Zealand last week.

 It is believed that David left New Zealand last week.

 David is believed to have left New Zealand last week.

\* Chó ý : - Khi chñ ng÷ trong c©u chñ ®éng lµ c¸c ®¹i tõ nh©n x­ng nh­ I/you/we/they/she/he/it/ hoÆc c¸c phiÕm tõ nh­ people/someone/somebody..

chuyÓn sang c©u bÞ ®éng chóng ta kh«ng cÇn dïng by + O.

 - Khi chñ ng÷ trong c©u chñ ®éng lµ c¸c danh tõ tªn riªng hay c¸c danh tõ chØ gièng vµ danh tõ cô thÓ chuyÓn sang c©u bÞ ®éng chóng ta ph¶i sö dông by + O.

1. ***Wish – sentence***

I - §Þnh nghÜa: C©u ao ­íc lµ c©u diÔn t¶ mét mong ­íc,mét mong ­íc kh«ng cã thùc hoÆc khã cã thÓ xÈy ra.

II - Ph©n lo¹i:

* 1. C©u ao ­íc ë hiÖn t¹i: §Ó diÔn ®¹t ­íc muèn kh«ng cã thùc ë hiÖn t¹i ng­êi ta dïng th× qu¸ khø cña ®éng tõ trong mÖnh ®Ò ®øng sau wish

**S + Wish + S + V(ed/2)/were**

I don’t know English🡺I wish I knew English

He watches this film 🡺 He wish he didn’t watch this film

* 1. C©u ao ­íc ë qu¸ khø: Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ ­íc muèn kh«ng cã thùc ë qu¸ khø ng­êi ta dïng th× qu¸ khø hoµn thµnh trong mÖnh ®Ò ®øng sau wish

**S + Wish + S + had + V(ed/3)**

I didn’t have enough money yesterday

🡺I wish I had money yesterday

* 1. C©u ao ­íc ë t­¬ng lai : §Ó diÔn t¶ mét ­íc muèn kh«ng cã thùc ë t­¬ng lai

**S + Wish + S + would + V(base form)**

I won’t love her

🡺I wish I would love her

1. ***Prepositions of time***

Giới từ là những từ được dùng với danh từ (hoặc đại từ,danh động từ)để chỉ sự liên hệ các từ ấy với các từ khác trong câu

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS (CÁCH DÙNG CỦA GIỚI TỪ)

1/ AT:

\* Cho thời gian : - at 4 c’clock/5 p.m/night/christmas/Easter/once(ngay lập tức)/the moment/present/weeken.

2/ IN :

Cho thời gian :

* Năm : in 1990
* Tháng : in June, in May
* Mùa : in spring, in summer ..
* Buổi : (trừ at night) in the morning, in the afternoon..
* In time (đúng giờ)

3/ON :

\* Cho thời gian:

- on được dùng trước thứ(ngày trong tuần) on Sunday, on Monday…

- on được dùng đứng trước ngày tháng on June 10th …

- on time (đúng giờ-chính xác)

1. **Adverb clauses of result**

(so,so that,so…that,such…that,too…to,enough … to)

I – Form:

 Tri came to class late so he was punished

So + S + V + ….

II – use : To introduce a result of an action or a state

He ran very very fast so nobody could catch him

She was kind so everyone loves her

III – Note : (qu¸..®Õn nçi mµ ….)

S + be/v + So + Adj / Adv + that + S + V + O

S + be + Such + (a/an) + Adj + N + that + S + V + O

KÕt hîp hai c©u ®¬n thµnh mét c©u phøc sö dông so/such ta lam theo c¸c b­íc sau:

* 1. Lùa chän gi÷a so vµ such (NÕu tõ ë cuèi c©u ®Çu lµ adj / adv 🡪 So . NÕu tõ ë cuèi c©u ®Çu lµ N 🡪 Such)
	2. §Æt SO hoÆc SUCH tr­íc a / an hoÆc tr­íc tÝnh tõ vµ bá very nÕu cã
	3. Thay dÊu ch¸m gi÷a hai c©u b»ng THAT

The milk is very hot. The younger brother can’t drink it

🡪 The milk is so hot that the younger brother can’t drink it

It was very good coffe. I had another cup

🡪 It was such coffe that I had another cup

1. **If- sentence (type I)**

Type 1:

1. Form

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If clause | Main clause |
|  Present simple | Future / present simple |

Examples: If I go out, I will buy a newspaper.

 If you don’t work hard, you won’t pass the final exam.

2.use: Dïng ®Ó diÔn t¶ mét hµnh ®éng hay kÕt qu¶ cã thÓ sÈy ra ë hiÖn t¹i hoÆc t­¬ng lai.

3. Note : - chóng ta cã thÓ sö dông can hoÆc may thay cho will

Kathy is in hospital. If I have time, I can visit her

 - Chóng ta kh«ng sö dông th× t­¬ng lai trong mÖnh ®Ò chøa If

**7. reported speech**

I)Mét sè l­u ý khi chuyÓn tõ lêi nãi trùc tiÕp sang gi¸n tiÕp:

*a/Thay ®æi th× cña ®éng tõ:*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct speech | Reported speech |
| *1. The simple present tense* - is/are/ am  - don’t/doesn’t + V(inf) - Verb in the present | *1. The past simple tense* - was/were  - didn’t +V(inf) - Verb in the past |
| *2. The present progressive tense* - is/ are/ am(not)+ V- ing. | *2. The past progressive tense* - was/ were(not) + V-ing |
| *3. The simple future tense* - will + V (inf) | *3. The simple future tense in the past* - would + V(inf) |
| *4. Modal verbs* - can - must - may - have to |  - could - had to - might - had to |
| *b/. Thay ®æi c¸c ®¹i tõ:* |  |
|  \* First personal pronouns - I / We - my / our - me / us  |  \* Third personal pronouns - He / She / They - his / her / their - him / her / them |
|  \* Second personal pronouns | \* The same with objectives of the main clause |
|  \* Third personal pronouns | \* Not change |
| *c/ Thay ®æi c¸c tr¹ng tõ chØ thêi gian:* - this - these - now - here - today - tonight - tomorrow  |  - that - those - then - there - that day - that night - the following day / the next day |

II)Mét sè h×nh thøc c©u gi¸n tiÕp c¬ b¶n:

1. Statements.

 said that

S + said to + Obj + that + S + V + O.

 told ( changed)

 Form:

Direct: He said, “ I’ll lend you my book, Alice.”

Indirect: He told Alice that he would lend her his book.

2. Wh-questions:

S + asked + Obj + wh-word + S + V + O.

 wanted to know ( changed)

 Form:

Direct: She said, “ Where are you going now?”

Indirect: She asked Tom where he was going then.

3. Yes- No questions:

 Form:

S + asked + Obj + If/ whether + S + V + O.

 wanted to know ( changed)

Direct: She said, “ Do you go to school today, my son?”

Reported: She asked her son if he went to school that day.

1. Imperatives:

 asked

 told

S + ordered + Obj + to infinitive.

 forced

 advised

 begged

Form: