

c) Làm bổ ngữ:

Dùng sau động từ nối (Vc) *to be* v.v...

S - Vc (Main Clause)	C (N-Clause)
That is not	what I want.
The fact is	that he doesn't like the idea.
This is	why he doesn't want to leave.
The question is	whether he is able to do the job.
What surprised me was	that he sang so well.

### Chú ý:

Trong thí dụ cuối cùng trên đây có hai mệnh đề danh từ, một làm chủ ngữ, một làm bổ ngữ, cấu trúc là:

*N-Clause + to be + N - Clause.*

### d) Làm đồng vị ngữ.

Một cách dùng đặc biệt của mệnh đề danh từ là có thể làm đồng vị ngữ cho danh từ (đặt liền sau danh từ để nói rõ thêm về nội dung của danh từ đó).

The news *that he was killed in an accident* is not true.

Tin anh ấy bị chết trong một tai nạn là không đúng.

The idea *that you can succeed in everything* is quite wrong.

Ý nghĩ anh có thể thành công trong mọi việc là hoàn toàn sai.

Every thing points to the fact *that he is mad*.

Mọi sự đều chỉ ra sự thực là anh ta điên.

I have no notion *when he will be back*.

Tôi không có khái niệm là bao giờ anh ấy sẽ về.

Cần chú ý loại mệnh đề này khác với mệnh đề tính ngữ cũng đi sau và bổ nghĩa cho danh từ, nếu không sẽ hiểu sai ý nghĩa của câu. Mệnh đề đồng vị ngữ cũng bắt đầu bằng các từ *that, when,*

*how, who* với ý nghĩa như trong mệnh đề danh từ làm tân ngữ, bổ ngữ, chứ không có nghĩa là "mà" như khi chúng bắt đầu mệnh đề tính ngữ.

The news (*that*) you told me is not true (Adj. Clause).

Cái tin (*mà*) anh nói với tôi không đúng.

The news *that he has left home* is not true (Appositive Noun Clause).

Cái tin nói rằng anh ta đã rời nhà là không đúng.

This is the place where he lived (A-Clause).

Đây là nơi *mà* (ở đó) ông ta đã sống.

I have no idea *where he lives* (Appositive-Noun-Clause).

Tôi không biết là anh ấy sống ở đâu.

I have no idea *who he is*. Tôi không biết anh ta là ai.

#### IV. VÀI ĐIỀU CẦN CHÚ Ý THÊM VỀ CÂU PHỨC

1. Câu phức có ít nhất một mệnh đề chính và một mệnh đề phụ, nhưng số lượng mệnh đề phụ không hạn chế, do đó câu có thể rất dài. Hơn nữa, có những câu hỗn hợp trong đó xen lẫn câu đơn, câu ghép và câu phức. (Trường hợp câu dài thường gặp trong văn viết, nhưng khi nói nên tránh). Thí dụ, câu sau đây tuy không dài lắm cũng có 5 mệnh đề:

The carrier's horse was the laziest horse in the world, I should hope, and shuffled along, with his head down, as if he liked to keep people waiting to whom the packages were directed (Dickens).

2. Cần phân biệt những loại mệnh đề phụ có dạng giống nhau (bắt đầu bằng từ nối tương tự) nhưng thuộc loại khác nhau và ý nghĩa khác nhau.

*Thí dụ:*

I shall see you *when I am free*.

Tôi sẽ gặp anh khi tôi rỗi (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian).

I don't know *when I will be free*.

Tôi không biết khi nào tôi sẽ rỗi (Mệnh đề danh từ làm đồng vị ngữ cho danh từ *idea*).

I often called on Monday evenings, *when he used to be free*.

Tôi hay gọi điện thoại vào tối thứ hai, vào những tối mà anh ấy thường rỗi rãi (Mệnh đề tính ngữ cho danh từ *evenings*).

## **Bài tập**

**5. Gạch dưới những mệnh đề danh từ trong các câu sau đây và nói rõ chúng thuộc loại nào (làm chủ ngữ, tân ngữ v.v...):**

1. Please tell me who called this afternoon.
2. That he will fail is clear to everyone.
3. We were greatly amused by what you told us.
4. I am glad that you have succeeded in getting the job.
5. What you are attempting is really difficult for you.
6. The truth is that he didn't work hard enough.
7. The notion that people can achieve success without working is utterly wrong.
8. It seems that he is not coming to the party at all.
9. Can you find out which of those sentences are correct?
10. Everything depends on whether the plan is successful or not.
11. How he got it is beyond my comprehension.
12. Don't worry about how the money was spent.

*6. Gạch dưới những mệnh đề phụ trong các câu sau đây và nói rõ loại, chức năng của chúng:*

1. We greatly regret that we are obliged to refuse your invitation.

2. The truth is that the US have lost the war.

3. The speech that he made at last night's meeting was most interesting.

4. The fact that he was guilty was plain to every one.

5. He ran so fast that I couldn't catch him.

6. I want to know who told you that story.

7. The pressmen who reported the news were quite reliable.

8. I wonder if I could finish the work in time.

9. I should have come if I had finished the work in time.

10. It was the place where foreign journalists used to meet.

11. I asked them where they had come from and how long they had been in the city.

12. I wish you would tell me what I have to do next.

13. He was glad you had sent him the document he had asked for.

14. As the day was fine I proposed that we should go for a picnic.

15. What is obvious is not always known and what is known is not always present.

CHƯƠNG MƯỜI LĂM

# CÁC MẪU CÂU CƠ BẢN

(Basic Sentence Patterns)

## BÀI 41

### MẪU CÂU CÓ NỘI ĐỘNG TỪ

(Sentence Patterns with Intransitive Verbs)

#### I. GIỚI THIỆU

Những mẫu câu giới thiệu trong bài này và những bài tiếp theo nhằm giúp người học nắm vững và sử dụng chính xác hơn những cấu trúc câu cơ bản trong tiếng Anh. Những mẫu câu này cụ thể hóa thêm một bước và mở rộng thêm những cấu trúc hạt nhân đã học trong những bài trước.

Cần chú ý mấy điểm sau:

1. Do vị trí trung tâm của nó trong câu, động từ có vai trò quyết định đối với kết cấu câu. Cần nắm vững cách sử dụng cụ thể các loại động từ theo mẫu câu nhất định.

Thí dụ theo mẫu câu:

S + V + to + Inf

I want to learn English.

He likes to do his work well.

Ta có thể đặt các câu tương tự.

I intend to come early.

He decided to go home for his holiday.

Nhưng nếu đặt câu như sau là sai:

I enjoy to learn English (*phải nói*: I enjoy learning English).

He knows to do his work well (*phải nói*: he knows how to do his work well).

Vì mặc dù tất cả những động từ đó đều đòi hỏi tân ngữ, theo cấu trúc hạt nhân S + V + O, nhưng lại có cách dùng riêng đòi hỏi tân ngữ là động từ nguyên thể, động danh từ hay cấu trúc khác.

2. Những mẫu câu dưới đây được sắp xếp và đánh số theo quan niệm đó là những dạng mở rộng và chi tiết hóa của các cấu trúc hạt nhân học trong bài 39 vừa qua. Do đó có phần nào khác với cách sắp xếp của một số tác giả Anh<sup>(\*)</sup>. Kèm theo cách trình bày công thức và một số câu thí dụ điển hình, còn có một số chú thích, giải thích và danh sách những động từ thông thường hay dùng theo mẫu đó (nếu số động từ tương đối hạn chế). Cần lưu ý là một động từ có thể dùng được ở nhiều mẫu câu khác nhau, có khi cùng nghĩa, có khi nghĩa thay đổi (như thí dụ về động từ *grow* và *turn* trong bài 39, mục IV, 2, a).

Sau đây là 30 mẫu cơ bản trong tiếng Anh, được đánh số từ *SP 1a* đến *SP 14b*. Những ký hiệu biểu hiện công thức mẫu câu giống như trong phần trật tự từ và kết cấu câu hạt nhân. Bài này giới thiệu 8 mẫu câu có nội động từ (kể cả động từ nối) đánh số từ *SP 1a* đến *SP 3b*.

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<sup>(\*)</sup> H. Palmer trong *A Grammar of English Words* và A.S. Hornby trong *A Guide to Patterns and Usage in English* cũng sắp xếp khác hẳn nhau.

### Chú ý:

Những ký hiệu *v-be*, *v-enjoy*, *v-give v.v...* dùng để chỉ những động từ có cách dùng như *to be*, *to enjoy*, *to give v.v...* trong các mẫu câu.

#### 1. SP 1a: S + Vi

S	Vi
1. Time	flies.
2. Birds	sing.
3. The sun	was shining.
4. We all	breathe, eat and drink.
5. Who	is speaking?
6. You	must stay.
7. What I said	does not matter.

**Chú ý:** Mẫu này dùng với tất cả các nội động từ (intransitive verb).

Chú ý có rất nhiều động từ trong tiếng Anh khi thì dùng như nội động từ, khi thì dùng như ngoại động từ, do đó có thể dùng cả ở các mẫu câu khác.

*Thí dụ:* The house was burning (Nhà đang cháy).

They burned papers (Họ đốt giấy tờ).

#### 2. SP 1b: There + V-BE + S (+Adv)

There	V-BE	S (-Adv)
1. There	was	no wind.
2. There	won't be	enough time.
3. There	have been	many such incidents.
4. There	is	no time for us to visit the Museum now.

5. There	was	very little work done that day.
6. There	is	no denying the fact that...
7. There	is	no getting over it.
8. There	entered	a strange-looking little man.

### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này dùng *there* là chủ ngữ hình thức không có nghĩa đối với động từ *to be* (ký hiệu *v-be* chỉ động từ *to be* và những động từ tương tự cùng dùng được như nó), còn chủ ngữ thật thì đi sau. Chủ ngữ thật thường là danh từ, nhưng cũng có thể là động danh từ như ở thí dụ 6 và 7.

b) Mẫu câu này có thể mở rộng bằng cách thêm trạng ngữ vào sau chủ ngữ thật.

1. There was no wind during the night.

2. There have been many such incidents at the frontier of Laos and Thailand.

(Đã có nhiều biến cố như thế ở biên giới Lào và Thái).

c) Trường hợp dùng động từ khác ngoài *to be* không phổ biến, chỉ có trong lối viết văn chương (như thí dụ 8).

### 3. SP 1c: It + V-SEEM + N - Clause

IT	V-SEEM	S (S: N-Clause)
1. It	Seems	that both of you were wrong.
2. It	doesn't matter	whether we start now or later.
3. It	(so) happened	that I was out of London at the time.
4. It	appeared	that Mr. Grey wanted to retire.
5. It	(so) chanced	that we were out when she called.

### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này dùng *it* là chủ ngữ hình thức (không có nghĩa) đi với động từ *to seem* và một số nhỏ động từ khác như:



*appear, matter, happen, chance* còn chủ ngữ thật đi sau là một mệnh đề danh từ.

b) Chú ý với *happen* và *chance* có thể thêm *so* trước động từ (nghĩa cũng thế) và với *seem, appear, happen* và *chance* còn có thể dùng mẫu của *SP 2b* (xem sau đây).

#### 4. SP 2a: S + Vi + Adv.

S	Vi	Sdv
1. The sun	rises	in the east.
2. We	must turn	back.
3. He	has worked	very hard.
4. He	will come	as soon as he is ready.
5. We	did not go	anywhere.
6. They	were fighting	tooth and nail.
(Họ	đánh nhau	ác liệt).
7. She	cried	as if her heart would break.

#### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này là dạng mở rộng của mẫu câu *SP 1a* bằng cách thêm trạng ngữ vào cuối câu, có thể dùng với tất cả các loại nội động từ. Đối với động từ *to be*, những câu như:

The teacher is here.

We were in the room.

Cũng có thể xếp vào mẫu câu này, mặc dù về chức năng thì *here* và *in the room* có tính chất một bổ ngữ hơn là trạng ngữ (do đó giống như bổ ngữ trong mẫu câu *SP 3a*).

b) Trường hợp đặt trạng ngữ lên đầu câu để nhấn mạnh hoặc trong mẫu câu cảm thán có thể coi là một biến dạng của câu này, trong đó có thể đảo ngược chủ ngữ (xem lại phần trật tự từ, bài 36, về vị trí của trạng ngữ).

## 5. SP 2b + Vi + To - INF

S	V:	TO-INF
1. He	came	to see me.
2. We	stopped	to have a rest.
3. I	am waiting	to hear your explanation.
4. He	came	to see that he was mistaken.
5. We	got	to know him well.
6. The man	lived	to be ninety.
7. She	happened	to notice it.
8. The guests	appeared	to enjoy the concert.
9. The boys	failed	to hear our call.
10. We	are	to start at once.
11. A good result	is not	to be expected.
12. This house	is	to let.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này dùng nội động từ đi với động từ nguyên thể có *to* (khác với *SP 4c* sau đây trong đó từ nguyên thể là tân ngữ của ngoại động từ). Những động từ dùng trong mẫu câu này có thể chia làm 4 nhóm:

a) Nhóm thứ nhất: Gồm những động từ bình thường và động từ nguyên thể đi sau là trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (có nghĩa như *in order to*).

b) Nhóm thứ hai: Gồm một số nhỏ động từ (như *get, come, live*) đi với động từ nguyên thể chỉ kết quả (thí dụ 4, 5, 6). Chú ý nghĩa khác nhau của những câu:

- He came to see me.

Anh ấy đến để gặp tôi.

- He came to see that he was mistaken.

Anh ấy đến để thấy được rằng anh ấy bị lừa.

- We got to know him well.

Chúng tôi được biết rõ về anh ta (nói về kết quả đạt được sau một quá trình nào đó).

c) Nhóm thứ ba: Gồm những động từ như *fail, seem, happen, appear, chance* không có nghĩa hành động như khi chúng dùng một mình, mà hầu như là trạng ngữ bổ nghĩa cho động từ nguyên thể đi sau. Chú ý nghĩa khác nhau của các câu:

- He failed in the examination.

Anh ta thi *trượt*.

- He failed to come on time.

Anh ta đã không đến đúng giờ được.

- The accident happened yesterday.

Tai nạn *xảy ra* hôm qua.

- She happened (chanced) to be there.

Cô ấy *tình cờ* có mặt ở đó.

Những động từ nói trên (trừ *fail*) có thể dùng ở mẫu câu *SP 1c* với *it* là chủ ngữ hình thức (xem đoạn trước).

d) Nhóm thứ tư: Là động từ *to be* dùng với động từ nguyên thể với nhiều nghĩa khác nhau (sẽ phải, để...)

## 6. SP 2c: S + Vi + (for) + N - Phrase

S	Vi	(for) - N - Phrase
1. The rain	lasted	all day.
2. She	will stay	(for) the night.
3. The teacher	waited	(for) two hours.
4. We	walked	(for) ten miles.
5. They	had come	a long way.

6. The book	costs	ten shilling.
7. The trunk	weighed	nine kilograms.
8. The shoes	will last (you)	two or three years.
9. The work	took (them)	three hours.

### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này dùng nội động từ với một cụm *danh từ làm trạng ngữ* chỉ thời gian, khoảng cách, giá cả hay cân nặng, đo lường. Động từ thường dùng là những động từ chỉ chuyển động (*walk, run, fall, rise*)... hoặc hành động kéo dài (*last stay*) và những động từ *cost, weigh, measure* và *take*. Với những động từ *last, cost, take* có thể có thêm, tân ngữ gián tiếp trước trạng ngữ (trường hợp này là ngoại động từ).

b) Vì giới từ *for* chỉ dùng trong trường hợp chỉ thời gian hoặc khoảng cách và có thể bỏ được, nên mẫu câu này dễ lẫn với mẫu câu *SP 4a* dùng ngoại động từ và tân ngữ trực tiếp, cần phân biệt cách dùng ở chỗ: câu loại này không thể đổi sang lối thụ động và khi đổi sang câu hỏi thì dùng *how long, how far, how much* (để hỏi về trạng ngữ) chứ không dùng *what* như khi hỏi về tân ngữ. Thí dụ sau đây cho thấy rõ.

- **SP 2c:** He weighs sixty kilograms.

Anh ấy nặng 60 ki-lô.

How much does he weigh?

- **SP 4a:** He weighed the suitcase.

Anh ấy cân cái va-li

What did he weigh? The suitcase was weighed (by him).

## Bài tập

1. Đặt câu hỏi đặc biệt về những câu sau đây (bắt đầu, bằng *when, where, how, why...* để hỏi về trạng ngữ) và trả lời bằng cách thêm trạng ngữ theo các mẫu câu 2a, 2b và 2c.

*Thí dụ:*

He came... - When did he come?

- He came last night.

1. She can sing...
2. The books were lying...
3. The shirt costs...
4. He was waiting...
5. They were to arrive...
6. The meeting lasted...
7. The water rose...
8. The old man lived...
9. The travellers stopped...
10. The bicycle weighs...

(**Chú ý:** Với một số động từ, có nhiều cách hỏi và nhiều cách thêm trạng ngữ).

2. Đổi sang dạng mẫu câu SP 1c những câu sau đây (SP 2b):

*Thí dụ:*

He happened to be ill at that time.

Đổi thành:

It (so) happened that he was ill at that time.

1. I chanced to meet him in the park.
2. They seemed not to notice it.
3. The girl appeared to be in good health.

4. Mr. White seemed to be heavily in debt.
5. We happened to be out of town when the incident took place.
6. The road appeared to be still blocked by snow-drifts.
7. The day seemed never to end.

### 7. SP 3a: S + Vc + C

S	Vc	C
1. His father	was	an engineer.
2. This book	is	mine.
3. Seeing	is	believing.
4. The results	are	what we expected.
5. The weather	has become	warmer.
6. The leaves	have turned	red.
7. Silk	feels	soft and smooth.
8. The matter	was	of great importance.
9. The plan	proved	useless (of no use).
10.. His dreams	will come	true.
11. The machine	got	out of order.
12. Everything	looks	different.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này dùng động từ nối (Vc) đi với bổ ngữ. Có thể chia làm hai nhóm:

a) Những động từ *be, seem, become* (và trong một vài trường hợp cả *look, appear, turn*) có thể có bổ ngữ là cụm danh từ (kể cả danh từ, đại từ, động danh từ, hay mệnh đề danh từ) hoặc *cụm tính từ* (kể cả tính từ đơn, ghép hay cụm từ). Trường hợp bổ ngữ là cụm phó từ hay động từ nguyên thể đã sắp xếp ở các mẫu câu 2a và 2b trên đây.

b) Những động từ khác, thường chỉ có bổ ngữ là tính từ hay cụm tính từ, gồm các loại như:

- Động từ chỉ cảm giác: *feel, taste, sound, smell, appear, look.*
- Động từ chỉ ý trở nên, hóa thành: *become, turn, grow, go, come, get, prove, fall...*
- Một số động từ như *keep, stay, remain...*

### 8. SP 3b: It + Vc + C + S (to-Inf/Ger/N-Clause)

It	Vc	C	S (To-Inf/Ger/N-Clause)
1. It	is	easy	to do that.
2. It	will be	wiser	to drive slowly.
3. It	seems	a pity	not to accept it.
4. It	would be	difficult	for anyone to be angry with him.
5. It	was	the rule	for men and women to be apart.
6. It	was	no use	your trying to do that.
7. It	doesn't seem	much good	going on.
8. It	appears	true	that our forces have won another victory.
9. It	appears	unlikely	that we shall arrive in time.
10. It	was	curious	how often he came to that house.

#### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này dùng *it* làm chủ ngữ hình thức, động từ là *be, seem* và *appear*, bổ ngữ là tính từ hay danh từ và chủ ngữ thật đi sau có thể là:

- Động từ nguyên thể (to-Inf).
- Cấu trúc **for + Pro/N + to - Inf.**

- Động danh từ (Ger).
- Mệnh đề danh từ (N-Clause).

## **Bài tập**

**3. Điền những từ dưới đây vào vị trí bổ ngữ của các câu sau:**

1. Quang Trung was...
2. Please keep...
3. I can't wait, I am.
4. The milk tastes...
5. The new teacher looked...
6. Everything is...
7. The roses smell.
8. It is getting...
9. His face turned...
10. The well has run....

dark, rather old, our national hero, sour, in-good order, white, dry, quiet, sweet, in a hurry.

**4. Chuyển những câu sau đây sang dạng có It làm chủ ngữ hình thức theo mẫu của SP 3b.**

1. To talk like that is silly.
2. For you to reach Budapest before Sunday would be impossible.
3. That he will be elected to the National Assembly seems obvious.
4. Crying over spoilt milk is no use.
5. To do as he says would be much better.
6. Whether he will get the nomination is doubtful.
7. For him to live in such conditions was rather hard.



8. Behaving like that is foolish.
9. That he can win the match appears unlikely.
10. How the prisoner escaped from the camp was a mystery.

## BÀI 42

### MẪU CÂU CÓ MỘT VÀ HAI TÂN NGỮ (Sentence Patterns with Single and Double Objects)

Từ bài này bắt đầu giới thiệu những mẫu câu dùng *ngoại động từ* (Vt) đòi hỏi có tân ngữ. Ngoài khái niệm chung về ngoại động từ, từng nhóm có cách dùng giống nhau được ghi bằng ký hiệu nêu rõ động từ đại diện cho nhóm như *v-give, v-put, v.v...*

Bài 42 này giới thiệu thêm 6 mẫu câu có một hoặc hai tân ngữ (từ SP 4a đến SP 7d tương ứng với các cấu trúc hạt nhân KS 3, KS 4, KS5, KS6 nêu trong bài 39 trước đây).

#### 9. SP 4a: S + Vt + O

S	Vt	O
1. He	did	the work.
2. We	didn't know	the answer.
3. We	have had	our breakfast.
4. They	always do	that.
5. She	wanted	five of them.
6. The little boy	can dress	himself.
7. The young man	laughed	a merry laugh.
8. I	dreamed	a curious dream.
9. She	smiled	her thanks.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này dùng cho một số rất lớn các ngoại động từ thông thường, tân ngữ ở đây là một *cụm danh từ* (kể cả danh từ, đại từ hay một từ và cụm từ nào tương đương với danh từ). Trường hợp tân ngữ là danh từ, động từ nguyên thể hay mệnh đề thì tách thành mẫu câu sau đây. Chú ý những trường hợp tân ngữ là cụm danh từ (trong mẫu câu này cũng như các mẫu câu khác) thì có thể trở thành chủ ngữ của câu khi chuyển sang lối thụ động.

Thí dụ dạng bị động của các câu trên:

1. The work was done.

Công việc đã được làm.

2. The answer was not known.

Câu trả lời không được biết đến.

### 10. SP 4b: S + V-ENJOY+ Ger

S	V-ENJOY	O(Gerrund)
1. He	enjoys	playing table-tennis.
2. They	have stopped	talking.
3. I	don't mind	staying a little longer.
4.	Please excuse	my being late.
5. She	couldn't help	laughing.
6. The boy	didn't give up	trying.
7. The workers	keep on	coming.
8. We	must go on	working.
9. I	shall never forget	hearing you sing.
10. You	should try	cleaning it with petrol.
11. The girls	began	talking.
12. We	prefer	staying indoors.
13. My shoes	want	mending.
14. Your works	needs	correcting.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có tân ngữ là động danh từ. Động từ thường dùng trong mẫu câu này có thể chia làm ba nhóm:

a) Nhóm A gồm những động từ chỉ thường dùng trong mẫu câu này, trừ vài trường hợp có thể dùng với động từ nguyên thể nhưng có nghĩa khác. Động từ thường dùng là: *admit, advise, finish, mind, forget, miss, practise, remember, risk, stop, suggest, try...* và những động từ ghép như *give up, stop, go on, keep on, can't help, leave off (= stop)*. Trong số đó có những động từ như *forget, remember, try* cũng dùng ở mẫu câu SP 4c sau đây (có to-Inf là tân ngữ) nhưng với nghĩa khác (Xem bài 31 về động từ nguyên thể, mục 11, 4c). Động từ *stop* cũng có thể dùng với động từ nguyên thể đi sau, nhưng là trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích (mẫu câu SP 2b).

*Thí dụ:*

- He forgot to write to me.

Anh ta quên không viết thư cho tôi.

- He never forgot seeing that picture.

Anh ta không bao giờ quên xem bức tranh đó.

- I'll try to meet you at seven o'clock.

Tôi sẽ cố đến gặp anh vào lúc 7 giờ.

- Have you ever tried rearing poultry?

Anh đã thử nuôi gà vịt bao giờ chưa?

- He stopped to look at the window.

Anh ta dừng lại nhìn vào cửa sổ.

- He stopped looking at the window.

Anh ấy thôi không nhìn vào cửa sổ nữa.

b) Nhóm B gồm những động từ có thể dùng ở cả hai mẫu câu

SP 4b và SP 4c mà nghĩa như nhau. Đó là các động từ: *begin, continue, can't, bear, endure, hate, intend, like, dislike, love, mean (= intend), prefer, regret, start...*

*Thí dụ:*

He began working = he began to work.

We continued writing = We continued to write.

He likes eating cakes = He likes to eat cakes.

She prefers staying at home = She prefers to stay at home.

c) Nhóm C gồm vài động từ như *want, need* và *won't bear* dùng động danh từ đi sau có nghĩa bị động.

He will need looking after (= to be looked after).

His language won't bear repeating (= to be repeated).

(Lời lẽ của anh ta không thể nhắc lại được).

### 11. SP 4c: S + V-WANT + (not), + to - Inf.

S	V-WANT	(not) + to - Inf
1. They	want	to go.
2. I	have promised	to help them.
3. Those G. I's	refused	to fight an unjust war.
4. The business man	agreed	to pay for them.
5. The boys	have	to go to school today.
6. We	should like	to come with you.
7. My friend	forgot	to post your letter.
8. We	will try	to do better next time.
9. They	decided	not to start before Monday.
10. He	pretended	not to see me.

### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này dùng ngoại động từ có động từ nguyên thể làm tân ngữ. Chú ý nó khác với mẫu câu *SP 2b* có nội động từ đi với động từ nguyên thể làm trạng ngữ hay bổ ngữ.

Những động từ thường dùng là:

- Những động từ trong nhóm B của mẫu *SP 4b* trên đây (Xem danh sách ở mục (b) phần Ghi chú ở đoạn trên).

- Một số động từ khác như: *attempt, come on (= begin), decide, desire, endeavour, expect, hope, learn, offer, pretend, promise, propose, refuse, swear, undertake, want, wish...* (và cả *forget, remember, try* với nghĩa khác - Xem mục (a) ghi chú ở đoạn trên).

- Những động từ như *need, dare, have* và *ought* trong nhóm trợ động từ (Xem lại bài 23, 24 về trợ động từ).

b) Trong một vài trường hợp, có thể đặt *not* trước động từ nguyên thể tùy theo nghĩa muốn diễn đạt.

*Thí dụ:*

They have decided *not to go*.

Họ đã quyết định không đi.

They *haven't decided* to go.

Họ chưa quyết định đi.

### Bài tập

1. Điền dạng động từ thích hợp (*to-Inf* hay *Ger*) vào vị trí tân ngữ trong những câu sau. Trường hợp có thể dùng hai cách thì ghi rõ nghĩa có thay đổi không.

1. Do you intend (go) to the meeting?

2. Have you learnt (swim) yet?

3. I didn't dare (ask) him the question.

4. Has it left off (rain) yet?
5. They (haven't) finished (talk).
6. My father promised (give) me a bicycle.
7. The workers in the United States of America refused (support) the reactionary government.
8. You would practise (play) the piano regularly.
9. He didn't try (do) those exercises.
10. The student must continue (make) efforts.
11. We can't bear (see) the children cold and hungry, Mrs. Smith said.
12. She loves (go) to the cinema.
13. Your hair needs (cut).
14. Would you mind (come) earlier next time?
15. They wish (have) a better house.

## 12. SP 5: S + V-RELY + Prep + O

S	V-RELY	Prep + O
1. They	rely	on your help.
2. It	depends	on the weather.
3. The students	were looking	at the blackboard.
4. The delegates	called	at the Foreign Ministry.
5. He	succeeded	in solving the problem.
6. We all	believe	in the party leadership.
7. Your friends	have been waiting	for you.
8. Everyone	was hoping	for a fine day.
9. Those tools	belong	to the new worker.
10. I	didn't think	of doing such a thing.
11. You	needn't worry	about the result.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có động từ và một tân ngữ giới thiệu từ. Tân ngữ là một cụm danh từ hoặc động từ. Chú ý mẫu câu này khác với mẫu câu *SP 2a* trong đó cụm danh từ là trạng ngữ và mẫu câu *SP 10b* sau đây trong đó động từ đi với phó từ (*put on, take off*) chứ không phải giới từ.

Số động từ dùng trong mẫu câu này rất nhiều không thể kể ra được và chú ý là có nhiều động từ có thể dùng với nhiều giới từ để diễn đạt nhiều nghĩa khác nhau.

#### Thí dụ:

- *Call on, call at, call for, look at, look after, look into, look over, talk about, talk of, talk to, talk over, agree on, agree to, agree with, v.v...*

### 13. SP 6: S + V-GIVE + IO + O.

S	V-GIVE	iO	O
1. The teacher	gave	us	an English lesson.
2. He	handed	me	the book.
3. His mother	told	him	a story.
4. The students	wished	their teacher	"Good morning".
5. We	will lend	you	some money.
6. His father	bought	him	a new hat.
7. She	made	herself	a new dress.
8. I	will get	you	a copy of that book.
9. He	didn't leave	his sister	anyway.
10. We	asked	him	several questions.
11. Our army	struck	the enemy	a heavy blow.
12. That	will save	me	a lot of trouble.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có hai tân ngữ đi liền nhau, tân ngữ trước thường được gọi là tân ngữ gián tiếp (trả lời câu hỏi: cho ai?). Cả hai tân ngữ đều có thể dùng làm chủ ngữ khi chuyển sang dạng bị động (Xem phần dạng bị động của động từ, bài 26).

*Thí dụ:* Dạng bị động của các câu 1 và 3.

1. a) We were given an English lesson.

b) An English lesson was given us.

3. a) He was told a story (by his mother).

b) A story was told him.

Mẫu câu này có liên quan chặt chẽ với mẫu câu *SP7* tiếp theo đây, do đó động từ dùng trong mẫu câu này có thể chia ra làm các nhóm.

a) Nhóm A gồm những động từ vừa dùng được ở mẫu câu này vừa có thể chuyển sang mẫu câu *SP7* với giới từ *to*.

*Thí dụ:*

I gave him a book = I gave a book to him.

Những động từ thường dùng: *allow, award, bring, deny, do (do good to somebody, do somebody good), fetch, give, grant, hand, lend, offer, owe, pass, pay, permit, promise, read, refuse, render, restore, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, write.*

b) Nhóm B gồm những động từ khi chuyển sang mẫu câu *SP7* đi với giới từ *for*.

*Thí dụ:*

I bought her a new dictionary = I bought a new dictionary for her.

Những động từ thường dùng là: *bring, buy, choose, cook, do, fetch, get, leave, make, order, paint, play, reach, save, spare.*



c) Nhóm C gồm một số nhỏ động từ chỉ dùng riêng trong mẫu câu này hoặc đổi sang dùng giới từ khác nhưng ít dùng như: *ask*, *envy*, *forgive*, *strike* và *save* (với nghĩa là tránh cho, không phải nghĩa "để dành cho" như *save* trong nhóm B).

*Thí dụ:*

We asked several questions of him.

He struck his hand *on the* table.

"Save" với nghĩa "để dành" có thể nói:

Please save your sister some sweets (SP 6).

Please save some sweets for your sister (SP 7).

Còn *save* với nghĩa là "tránh cho" (như thí dụ 12 trong bảng) thì không chuyển như thế được, nhưng có thể chuyển sang dạng bị động.

A lot of trouble will be saved to me.

I will be saved a lot of trouble.

#### 14. SP 7: S + V-EXPLAIN + O + prep + O

A	V-EXPLAIN	O	Prep + O
1. We	explained	our difficulty	to him.
2. He	compared	the heart	to a pump.
3. They	introduced	the writer	to the president.
4. My friend	prefers	coffee	to tea.
5. We	thanked	them	for their help.
6. The man	blamed	Mr. White	for the accident.
7. You	must excuse	me	for being late.
8. The rain	prevented	us	from coming too much earlier. on his success.

9. We	congratulated	him	at the dog.
10. The boy	threw	stones	about this.
11. I	must remind	you	of taking the money.
12. They	accused	Mr. Thompson	

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này dùng trong trường hợp có một tân ngữ trực tiếp và một tân ngữ gián tiếp. Trường hợp đặc biệt tân ngữ trực tiếp dài thì có thể để tân ngữ gián tiếp lên trước.

#### Thí dụ:

I explained to him the impossibility of granting his request.

We heard from Jones all about his sister's escape.

Động từ thường dùng gồm:

a) Những động từ có thể dùng ở mẫu câu *SP 6* (nhóm A và B) khi chuyển sang mẫu câu này thì đi với giới từ *to* hoặc *for*.

b) Nhiều động từ khác đi với các loại giới từ (kể cả *to* và *for*) nhưng không thể chuyển sang mẫu câu *SP6* được. Một số thường dùng là:

- Với *to*: add, carry, compare, fasten, explain, join, move, tie.
- Với *for*: praise, punish, thank, excuse, blame.
- Với *about*: ask, consult, question, reassure, remind, tell.
- Với *at*: aim, hurt, point, shoot, throw.
- Với *on*: answer, make, read, spend, waste, write.
- Với *with*: compare, fill, mix, provide, supply.

## Bài tập

2. *Chuyển những câu sau đây (SP 6) sang mẫu câu SP 7 với giới từ to hoặc for.*

1. Have they paid you the money?
2. Will you lend me your dictionary?
3. Please throw me that box.
4. I showed her the pictures.
5. We were reading him the letter.
6. He made himself a cup of coffee.
7. You should bring your teacher some books.
8. Please reach me my hat.
9. He offered me a cigarette.
10. Can you cook me some eggs?
11. Have they promised you anything?

3. *Điền giới từ thích hợp vào những câu sau đây:*

1. Our armed forces protected us... the enemy.
2. May I ask you... some more?
3. Please add this... what you have already have.
4. I owed ten pounds... my tailor.
5. The young man has ordered a new suit... himself.
6. He denies nothing... his mother.
7. Please pass this note... the man in the corner.
8. Have you left any food... the other members of the party?
9. Won't you play a piece of classical music... me?
10. They punished him... being a spy.
11. Will you take these books... the secretary?
12. Will you please fetch some water... the sick man?
13. She reminds me... her mother.
14. Tell me... your work.
15. He spends a lot of money... cigarettes.
16. We supplied them... coal and oil.

17. The delegates informed us... the situation in their country.  
 18. The guerrillas aimed their guns... the enemy plane.

## BÀI 43

### MẪU CÂU CÓ TÂN NGỮ VÀ BỔ NGỮ CỦA TÂN NGỮ (Sentence Patterns with Objects and Object Complements)

Bài này giới thiệu thêm 9 mẫu câu trong đó có 7 mẫu câu có tân ngữ trực tiếp và bổ ngữ của nó (là danh từ hay dạng không chia của động từ) và 2 mẫu câu có tân ngữ và trạng ngữ, đánh số từ *SP 8a* đến *SP 10b* tương ứng với các cấu trúc hạt nhân *KS7*, *KS8* và *KS9*.

#### 15. SP 8a: S + V - ELECT + Pro N + N

S	V-ELECT	Pro/N	N
1. They	elected	him	President of the Republic.
2. They	have made	Richard	captain of the football team.
3. We	shall appoint	him	manager.
4. The committee	have chosen	Mr. Ba	secretary.
5. They	named	the baby	Henry.
6. We	have called	Thieu	a traitor.

### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này có tân ngữ là danh từ hay đại từ và bổ ngữ của tân ngữ là một cụm danh từ (danh từ đơn hoặc nhóm từ). Số động từ dùng được với mẫu câu này tương đối ít: *appoint, baptize* (đặt tên thánh), *call, choose, christen* (đặt tên thánh), *crown* (tôn làm vua), *designate dub* (= nickname), *elect, entitle, find, leave, make, name, nickname* (đặt tên hiệu), *nominate, style*.

Với *elect* có thể thêm *as* trước bổ ngữ và đối với *choose* có thể thêm *as* hoặc *for*.

I wonder whom they will elect as chairman.

Whom will they choose as (for) their leader?

b) Chú ý phân biệt mẫu câu này với mẫu câu SP 5 có hai tân ngữ (về trật tự cũng giống nhau) ở hai điểm.

- Về nghĩa bổ ngữ có ý nói lên kết quả của hành động, nên dịch ra tiếng Việt phải thêm từ *là, làm...*

*Thí dụ 1:*

Họ bầu ông ấy *làm* chủ tịch nước cộng hòa.

*Thí dụ 6:*

Chúng tôi gọi Thiệu *là* kẻ bán nước.

(khác với: Tôi cho anh ta mượn quyển sách v.v...)

- Vì chỉ có một tân ngữ, nên khi chuyển sang dạng bị động chỉ có một cách (không có hai cách như mẫu câu SP 5)

*Thí dụ 1:*

He was elected president of the republic.

*Thí dụ 3:*

He will be appointed manager.

**16. SP 8b: S + V-Get + Pro/N + A**

S	V-GET	Pro/N	A
1. You	shouldn't get	your clothes	dirty.
2. I	will get	the dinner	ready.
3. The sun	keeps	us	warm.
4. We	found	the box	empty.
5. They	set	the prisoner	free.
6. My friend	likes	his coffee	strong.
7. I	shall hold	you	responsible.
8. We	shall paint	the door	green.
9. She	boiled	the egg	hard.
10.	Don't make	yourself	ill.

**Ghi chú:**

Mẫu câu này cũng có cấu trúc như mẫu câu trước, chỉ khác là bổ ngữ ở đây không phải là danh từ mà là tính từ. Một số từ thường dùng là: *bake, boil, break, burn, colour, cut, drive, fill, find, get, hold, keep, leave, like, make, pack, paint, pull, push, see, set, turn, wash, wipe, wish.*

Chú ý dạng câu khi chuyển sang dạng bị động:

*Thí dụ 4:*

The box was found empty.

*Thí dụ 5:*

The prisoner was set free.

*Thí dụ 8:*

The door was painted green.

### 17. SP 8c: S + V-CONSIDER + Pro/N + (to be) + N/A

S	V-CONSIDER	Pro/N	(to be) + N/A
1. We	consider	her	(to be) honest.
2. They	proved	him	(to be) wrong.
3. His friends	think	him	(to be) a good worker.
4. Do you	believe	such inquiries	(to be) useful?
5. I	should guess	her	to be about fifty.
6. They	knew	the man	to have been a spy.

#### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này cũng có cấu trúc như hai mẫu câu trước, chỉ có khác một điểm quan trọng là những động từ dùng trong mẫu câu này diễn đạt một ý kiến, nhận định, nhận xét... và đều có thể chuyển sang mẫu *SP 11a* với mệnh đề danh từ làm tân ngữ.

*Thí dụ 2:*

They proved that he was wrong.

*Thí dụ 3:*

His friends think that he is a good worker.

(Những câu trong mẫu câu *SP 8a* và *SP 8b* không đổi như thế được)

Những động từ chính thường dùng là: *acknowledge, believe, consider, count, declare, deny, seem, fancy, feel, find, guess, imagine, judge, know, prove, realize, report, see, show, suppose, suspect, take (= suppose), think, understand, take in to account, asseme.*

b) To be thường có thể bỏ được, trừ trường hợp dùng *to have been* để nói về quá khứ. Chú ý chuyển sang dạng bị động như sau:

*Thí dụ 1:* She is considered to be honest.

*Thí dụ 2:* The man was known to have been a spy.

### 18. SP 9a: S + V-ASK + Pro N + (not) + To-inf.

S	V-ASK	Pro/N	(not) + to - Inf
1. My sister	asked	me	not to sit up late.
2. They	want	him	to give them a lesson.
3. She	likes	her guests	to feel at home.
4. Your teacher	expects	you	to work hard.
5. The officer	ordered	his men	to advance.
6. He	has warned	the students	not to be late.

#### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này và 3 mẫu tiếp theo đều có một tân ngữ và bổ ngữ của tân ngữ là một dạng không chia của động từ. Số động từ dùng theo mẫu câu này tương đối nhiều: *advise, allow, ask, can't bear, beg, cause, challenge, choose, command, compel, dare* (= thách), *decide, determine, encourage, entreat* (= van nài), *expect, force, get, give* (*give someone to understand*), *hate, help, implore* (= van nài, cầu khẩn), *instruct, intend, invite, lead* (= làm cho), *leave, like, love, mean*, (= có ý định), *oblige, order, permit, persuade, prefer, prepare, press* (= thúc ép), *promise, remise, remind, request, teach, tell, tempt, trouble, urge, want, warn, wish*.

Chú ý dạng câu ở dạng bị động.

*Thí dụ 1:*

I was asked not to get up late.

*Thí dụ 4:*

You are expected to work hard.



### 19. SP 9b: S + V-LET + Pro/N + Inf

S	V-LET	Pro/N	Inf
1. They	didn't let	me	go.
2. We	made	them	do it.
3. Would you	have	me	believe that?
4. We	have never known	him	behave so badly.
5. I	heard	the man	come in.
6. They	felt	the house	shake.
7. My brother	saw	the thief	go out.

#### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có bổ ngữ của tân ngữ là động từ nguyên thể không có *to*. Chỉ có tương đối ít động từ dùng được mẫu câu này, chia làm hai nhóm:

a) Nhóm A gồm những động từ: *let, make* (= buộc làm gì), *have* (muốn hoặc bảo, buộc ai làm gì), *know* (= thấy) và *bid* (= yêu cầu).

b) Nhóm B gồm những động từ chỉ cảm giác: *feel, hear, listen to, look at; notice, observe, perceive, see, watch*. Đặc điểm của động từ nhóm này là cũng dùng ở mẫu câu SP9c sau đây với ý nhấn mạnh hành động đang tiếp diễn.

*Thí dụ 5:* I heard the man coming in.

Tôi nghe thấy tiếng anh ta đang đi vào.

*Thí dụ 5:* They felt the house shaking.

Họ cảm thấy ngôi nhà đang rung.

#### Chú ý:

Khi chuyển sang dạng bị động thì động từ nguyên thể lại phải có *to*.

*Thí dụ 2:* They were made *to do* its.

*Thí dụ 4:* He has never been known *to behave* so badly.

## 20. SP 9c: S + V-Keep + Pro/N + V-ing

S	V-KEEP	Pro/N	V-ing
1. They	kept	us	waiting
2. I	found	my friend	working in the garden.
3. They	left	the boys	standing outside.
4. Can you	smell	something	burning?
5. We	listened	to the band	playing in the park.
6. The girl	watched	the train	leaving the station.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có bộ ngữ của tân ngữ là động tính từ hiện tại. Chỉ có tương đối ít động từ dùng ở mẫu câu này chia làm hai nhóm:

a) Nhóm A gồm những động từ như: *catch, find, get (get something going), have, imagine, keep, leave, set, start*. Những động từ này không dùng ở SP 9b.

b) Nhóm B gồm những động từ cũng dùng được với mẫu câu SP9b (xem danh sách ở mục (b) ghi chú trên đây và thêm động từ *smell* tuy cũng chỉ cảm giác nhưng chỉ dùng ở mẫu này thôi).

Chú ý dạng câu khi chuyển sang dạng bị động.

*Thí dụ 1:* We were kept waiting.

*Thí dụ 2:* My friend was found working in the garden.

## 21. SP 9d: S + V-HAVE + Pro/N + V-ed

S	V-HAVE	Pro/N	V-ed
1. I	have had	my photograph	taken.
2. You	must get	your hair	cut.
3. They	found	the house	deserted.
4. I	heard	my name	called.
5. His actions	made	him	respected.
6. He	had seen	towns	destroyed by bombs.
7. The soldier	had	two horses	shot under him.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có bổ ngữ của tân ngữ là động tính từ quá khứ. Ta đã học mẫu câu này qua cấu trúc *to have something done*, nhưng ở đây mở rộng cho nhiều động từ khác, như: *feel, find, hear, like, make, prefer, see, want, wish, get*. Riêng với *have*, chú ý ngoài nghĩa *bảo ai, đưa ai làm việc gì*, còn có nghĩa *chịu đựng một việc mà mình không muốn* (như thí dụ 7 trong bảng trên hoặc câu: *She had her hand bag stolen*, cô ấy bị mất túi xách) (xem bài 23 về *to have*).

### Bài tập

1. Chuyển những câu sau đây sang dạng nói bị động.

1. They nominated him Prime Minister.
2. His friends nicknamed him "RED NOSE".
3. They left the windows open.
4. You had better pack the dresses flat.
5. Most people supposed him to be innocent.
6. Everyone reported him to be the best man for the job.

7. We can't allow them to come into the building.
8. He advised his brother to accept the offer.
9. Someone has heard her sing in English.
10. He bade the attendants leave the hall.
11. They saw the thief running away.
12. You won't catch him doing that again.

*2. Một số động từ được dùng ở nhiều mẫu câu khác nhau với ý tương tự hoặc khác nhau. Nghiên cứu cách dùng động từ trong các câu sau, ghi số mẫu câu và dịch ra tiếng Việt.*

1. I have made some mistakes.
2. They made him chairman of the Committee.
3. His words made me angry.
4. What makes you think so?
5. He couldn't make his voice heard.
6. I have had breakfast.
7. I had my bicycle repaired.
8. He often has to go to the doctor.
9. We will have him do that in time.
10. We can't have them wasting their time in this way.
11. He wants a new pair of shoes.
12. They want to play volley-ball.
13. His shirt wants mending.
14. I want my son to become an engineer.
15. He wants his fish fried, not boiled.

## 22. SP 10a: S + Vt Pr/N + Adv

S	Vt	Pro/N	Adv
1. My brother	took	him	to the cinema.
2. She	put	them	on the desk.
3. You	will see	the play	tomorrow.
4. The sick man	took	the medicine	in order to get well.
5. She	brought	her sister	to see me.
6. He	sent	the letter	by registered post.
7. They	treated	their sister	as if she were a child.
8. The boy	has turned	the gas	off.
9. Will you	bring	them	in?
10. The bus	knocked	him	down.
11. She	has locked	the house	up.
12. He	gave	those books	away.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có tân ngữ là danh từ hoặc đại từ và trạng ngữ là phó từ, cụm phó từ hoặc mệnh đề. Động từ dùng với mẫu câu này có thể chia ra làm hai loại.

a) Nhóm A gồm tất cả những động từ thông thường có thể có tân ngữ và như vậy mẫu câu này chỉ là dạng mở rộng của mẫu câu *SP 4a* trạng ngữ các loại (chỉ nơi chốn, thời gian, thể cách v.v...) thích hợp.

b) Nhóm B gồm những động từ gắn liền với một phó từ nhỏ (Adverbial Particle) như *put on, turn off, throw away, bring about, pick up, give up...* (số này cũng rất nhiều) dùng trong mẫu này trong trường hợp *tân ngữ là một đại từ* (không thể chuyển sang mẫu của *SP 10b*), hoặc một danh từ hay cụm danh từ tương đối ngắn (có thể chuyển sang mẫu câu *SP 10b* sau đây).

*Thí dụ:*

Bring the chairs in (*SP 10a*).

Bring them in (*SP 10a*).

Bring in the chairs, (*SP 10b*).

Nhưng không nói:

Bring in them (sai)

Chú ý dạng câu khi chuyển sang dạng bị động.

*Thí dụ 1:*

He was taken to the cinema.

*Thí dụ 8:*

The gas has been turned off.

### **23. SP 10b: S + V-PUT + adp + N**

S	V-PUT-adp	N
1. You	should put on	the warmest clothes you have.
2.	Please take off	your overcoat.
3. They	have brought about	great changes in the country.
4. You	mustn't throw away	these documents.
5. She	cleaned out	every room in the house.
6. You	can switch off	the radio.

#### **Ghi chú:**

Mẫu câu này là một biến thể của mẫu câu *SP 10a* dùng với động từ thuộc nhóm B nói trên gắn liền với một phó từ nhỏ (viết tắt là *adp* - Adverbial Particle) và trong trường hợp tân ngữ không phải là đại từ.

**Chú ý:** Khi chuyển sang dạng bị động thì không khác gì mẫu câu trên.

*Thí dụ:*

We brought down three enemy planes =

Three enemy planes were brought down.

We brought them down = They were brought down.

## **Bài tập**

**3.** *Chuyển những câu sau đây (SP 10a) sang dạng mẫu câu SP 10b trong trường hợp có thể được.*

1. You should wind the clock up.
2. Have you sent the parcels back?
3. Please bring all the children in.
4. Have you given it away?
5. Lock this up, please.
6. I can't get this nail out.
7. I'll take the dog out.
8. Will you put all those things here?
9. Have you packed them up?
10. We took the children for a walk.
11. We called the specialist in to ask his advice.
12. Please cross the wrong word out.
13. Will you think it over a little longer?
14. Don't forget to bring the magazine back this afternoon.
15. You may turn the radio on now.

## BÀI 44

### MẪU CÂU CÓ TÂN NGỮ LÀ MỆNH ĐỀ DANH TỪ (Sentence Patterns with N-Clause as Objects)

Bài này giới thiệu nốt 7 mẫu câu đánh số từ *SP 11a* đến *SP 14a*. Chúng là dạng mở rộng của những mẫu câu có một hoặc hai tân ngữ đã học, trong đó có một tân ngữ là mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu bằng *that* hoặc bằng một từ nối để hỏi như *who, what, whose, when, where, why, how, whether* và *if* (đó là những từ thường bắt đầu câu hỏi gián tiếp như đã học trong bài 38 và ở đây thay bằng ký hiệu chung là *wh* trong công thức, trường hợp từ nào không dùng được trong mẫu câu cụ thể có ghi chú riêng). Loại mẫu câu này cũng gồm cả trường hợp tân ngữ là cụm từ *Wh + to - Inf* tương đương với mệnh đề danh từ trong một số câu.

#### 24. SP 11a: S + V - Say + (*that*) + N-Clause

S	V-Say	( <i>that</i> ) + N-Clause
1. He	said	( <i>that</i> ) he would be glad to come.
2. I	hope	( <i>that</i> ) you will be successful.
3. He	explained	that nothing could be done.
4. The teacher	suggested	( <i>that</i> ) he should leave early.
5. We all	saw	that the plan was useless.
6. The people	demanded	that the war criminals be punished.

#### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này thường dùng trong lời nói gián tiếp đã học và số động từ khá nhiều như: *acknowledge, admit, agree, arrange, believe, boast, command, complain, confess, declare, hear, hope, imagine, insist, intend, know, mean, mind (= take care - chú ý), notice, perceive, prefer, propose, request, require, report, say, see,*



*show, specify, suggest, suppose, think, understand, urge, wish, wonder* (= be surprised to find- lấy làm lạ rằng...).

Mẫu câu này cũng có thể bao gồm cả trường hợp dùng động từ *to be* đi với tính từ như:

I am sure that he will come.

He is afraid that he will have to leave the country.

b) Khi muốn chuyển sang dạng bị động, ta phải dùng *it* làm chủ ngữ hình thức.

*Thí dụ 3:*

It was explained that nothing could be done.

*Thí dụ 5:*

It was seen that the plan was useless.

c) *That* thường chỉ có thể bỏ sau một số động từ thông thường như *say, think, hope, expect, wish*.

- Sau các động từ *demand* và *suggest* động từ phải ở thức giả định. Chú ý hai động từ này không dùng ở mẫu câu *SP 9a*.

We demand that the Saigon authority release all political prisoners.

(*Không nói: We demand the Saigon authority to release...*)

- Sau *fear* có thể dùng *lest* thay cho *that*:

We feared lest he should fall.

## 25. SP 11b: S + V-Hope + So/Not

A)S	V-Hope	So/not
1. I	hope (expect)	so
2. He	didn't say	so.
3. I	am afraid	not.
4. We	suppose	not

B) So	S	V-Hope
5. So	I	see (notice).
6. So	I	have heard.
7. So	we	believe.
8. So	they	said.

### Ghi chú:

a) Mẫu câu này dùng *so* và *not* thay cho mệnh đề danh từ trong trường hợp nói ngắn gọn.

The new teacher is very young.

- So I've heard.

It is going to rain.

- It hope not.

Những động từ có thể dùng là *be afraid, believe, expect, hope, say, suppose, think*, (ở cả hai bảng A, B) và *hear, notice, see chỉ dùng được như mẫu ở bảng B* (cho *so* lên đầu câu).

Riêng với *say* không dùng *not* đi sau mà phải nói *do not say so*, còn với *think* thường dùng cả hai dạng.

## 26. SP 12: S + V-Tell + (to) + Pro/N (that) N-CL

S	V-Tell	(to) + Pro/N	(that) + N-Clause
1. They	told	me	that I was too early.
2. I	warned	you	that he might be mistaken.
3. You	must remind	them	that the meeting is on Friday.
4. We	satisfied	ourselves	that the plan would work.
5. The manager	explained	to me	that the delay was inevitable.
6. We	suggested	to them	that it might be better to wait.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có hai tân ngữ, mà tân ngữ thứ hai là mệnh đề danh từ. Động từ thường dùng không có nhiều nhưng gồm hai nhóm.

a) Nhóm A gồm những động từ mà tân ngữ thứ nhất không có *to*: *convince, assure, inform remind, promise, satisfy, teach, tell warn*. Sau *tell* có thể bỏ liên từ *that*.

b) Nhóm B gồm những động từ phải có *to* trước tân ngữ thứ nhất: *admit, confess, explain, suggest, say*.

### Bài tập

1. *Đáp lại những câu sau đây bằng một câu ngắn gọn theo cách dùng mẫu câu SP 11b (chọn một động từ thích hợp trong số có thể dùng và để ở dạng khẳng định hay phủ định).*

*Thí dụ:*

He said he was busy - So I have heard.

1. They will be here tomorrow.

2. I expect he'll be late.

3. Do you think that he can do it alone?

4. He intended that you should be invented.

5. We felt that he would accept the offer.

6. We fear that the plan would fail.

7. She suggested that he might be an appointed director.

8. I hear that the professor has been ill.

9. They reported that he did not work hard enough.

10. I imagine that he is getting on fairly well.

2. *Điền danh từ hay đại từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống trong những câu sau (cả giới từ *to* nếu cần thiết).*

1. The accident taught... that driving too fast is dangerous.

2. He confessed... that he had spent all his money.
4. The man said... that her husband was safe and sound.
5. My father promised... that he would give up smoking.
6. We would like to assure... that we shall carry out the agreement.
7. They warned... that the road was a bad one.
8. I finally convinced... that he had been mistaken.
9. He admitted... that the idea was wrong.
10. I want to remind... that the plane is due to leave at 7.

## 27. SP 13a: S + V-Wonder + Wh + N-Clause

S	V-Wonder	Wh-N-Clause
1. I	wonder	why he has not come.
2. Nobody	knows	whose it is.
3. I	do not care	what he thinks.
4. We	were	
	deliberating	where we should go.
5. Can you	tell (explain)	how it was done?
6. The captain	decides	who shall play in the team.
7. I	will ask	if he wants to be with us.
8. Everything	depends	on whether he passes the test.
9. They	couldn't agree	about who should do the work.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có tân ngữ là một mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu bằng một từ nối như *who*, *why*,... (khác với *that*), kể cả *how* và *if* (tuy ký hiệu chung là *wh*). Đó là loại câu thường dùng trong câu hỏi gián tiếp, nhưng cũng dùng trong câu trần thuật.

Động từ thường dùng gồm hai nhóm.

a) Nhóm A gồm những động từ đòi hỏi tân ngữ trực tiếp: *believe, care, ask, decide, deliberate* (thảo luận), *discover, discuss, explain, find out, imagine, know, mind, reveal, show, suggest, say, tell, understand...* (*tell* và *care* chỉ thường dùng trong câu hỏi và phủ định, thí dụ 3 và 5).

b) Nhóm B gồm có một số động từ có tân ngữ giới từ (thí dụ 7 và 8 trong bảng) như: *look at, rely on, depend on, agree on/about, worry about* v.v.... Trong trường hợp này mệnh đề danh từ đi sau giới từ.

## 28. SP 13b: S + V-Know + Wh + to-Inf

S	V-know	Wh+to-Inf
1. I	do not know	what to do.
2. You	must remember	when to turn.
3. The students	are learning	how to handle the machine.
4. She	was wondering	which to buy.
5. They	haven't decided	where to put the piano.
6. He	is considering	whether to go or to stay.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này là một biến dạng của mẫu trước, trong đó mệnh đề danh từ được thay bằng cấu trúc *Wh+to-Inf*. Trong cấu trúc này cũng dùng những từ nối như trên, trừ *why* và *if*.

Động từ thường dùng trong mẫu câu này là: *ask, consider, decide, discover, enquire (inquire), explain, find out, forget, guess, hear, know, learn, observe, perceive, remember, see, settle, tell (= explain), think (= consider), understand, wonder (= tự hỏi)*.

Trong số đó có một số động từ dùng được ở cả hai mẫu câu *SP 13a* và *SP 13b*, nhưng chỉ dùng được ở mẫu này nếu chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề phụ là một với chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính.

*Thí dụ:*

We must find out how *he* has got there. (chỉ dùng *SP 13a* không dùng *SP 13b*).

Chúng tôi phải tìm ra anh ta đã tới đó như thế nào.

## Bài tập

**3.** Chuyển những câu sau đây sang dạng mẫu câu *SP 13b* trong trường hợp có thể được.

1. Do you know you can answer this question?
2. You must discover where he lives.
3. Have you settled where you will go for this holiday?
4. I forget where I must turn off the main road.
5. I don't see how I can stop him.
6. They have inquired when the train starts.
7. We are thinking what we must do next.
8. Can you tell how you can do this?
9. Can you suggest where this should be put?
10. He was asking which road he must take.

## 29. SP 14a: S + V-Advise + Pro/N + Wh + N-Clause

S	V-Advise	Pro/N	Wh + N-Clause
1. The teacher	advised	him	how he should do the work.
2. They	asked	us	when we should be back.
3. Can you	inform	me	whether the train stops at X...?
4. You	must tell	Nam	why he must work harder?

5. Mr. White	showed	the boy	where he should put the box.
6. I	will remind	my friend	what I want him to do.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này có hai tân ngữ, trong đó có một là mệnh đề danh từ bắt đầu bằng từ nối *who, when v.v...* Động từ thường dùng là: *advise, ask, inform, remind, show, teach, tell*. *Explain* có thể dùng với tân ngữ thứ nhất đặt sau giới từ *to*.

### Thí dụ:

He explained to me why he hadn't come before.

### 30. SP 14b: S + v-Show + Pro/N + Wh + to - Inf

S	V-show	Pro/X	Wh + to - Inf
1. We	showed	them	how to do the exercise
2. You	must teach	the children	how to behave properly.
3.	Please inform	me	where to get tickets.
4. Your friend	will tell	you	whether to come or not.
5. The doctor	will advise	you	which medicine to take.
6. She	asked	me	how to make a telephone call.

### Ghi chú:

Mẫu câu này là một biến dạng của mẫu câu *SP 14a*, trong đó mệnh đề danh từ được thay bằng cấu trúc *wh + to - Inf* với những từ nối như trên, trừ *why* và *if*.

Động từ thường dùng cũng là những động từ dùng với mẫu câu *SP 14a* nhưng chỉ dùng trong trường hợp nghĩa rõ ràng và chủ ngữ của mệnh đề phụ có thể hàm ngụ được.

Chú ý dạng câu khi chuyển sang dạng bị động.

*Thí dụ 1:*

They were shown how to do the exercise.

*Thí dụ 2:*

The children must be taught how to behave properly.

### Bài tập

4. Chuyển những câu sau đây (*SP 14a*) sang dạng mẫu câu *SP 14b* trong trường hợp có thể được.

1. Can you advise me which book I should buy?
2. He can't tell me how high the wall is.
3. The patterns show you how you can make sentences.
4. They reminded him when he had to start.
5. She asked him where he had put the umbrella.
6. Can you advise me where I should go for a good meal?
7. You should ask your teacher how you must pronounce this word.
8. Please inform us where we can get these documents.
9. We explained to the new student how he should handle the tape-recorder.
10. Can you tell us when we must send these goods.
11. Will you please inform us when the goods we ordered will be dispatched?
12. The teacher showed Nam how he should learn grammar.



## TÓM TẮT CÁC MẪU CÂU CƠ BẢN

### (Summary of Basic Sentence Patterns)

Công thức	Thí dụ
1) SP 1a: + Vi	Birds sing.
2) SP 1b: There + V-BE + (-Adv)	There was no wind.
3) SP 1c: It + V-SEEM + N-Clause	It seems that you were wrong.
4) SP 2a: S + Vi + Adv	The sun rise in the east.
5) SP 2b: S + Vi + to-Inf	He failed to come.
6) SP 2c: S + Vi +(for) + N-Phrase.	The rain lasted (for) all day.
7) SP 3a: S + Vi + C (N/A)	His father was an engineer. It is easy to do that.
8) SP 3b: It + Vc + C + S (S = to-Inf/Ger/N-Clause)	It is true that he has gone.
9) SP 4a: S + Vt + O	He did the work.
10) SP 4b: S + V-ENJOY + Ger	He enjoys swimming.
11) SP 4c: S + V-WANT+(not) + to-Inf	They want to go
12) SP 5: S + V-RELY + prep + O	They rely on your help.
13) SP 6: S + V-GIVE + iO + O	He gave us a lesson.
14) SP 7: S + V-EXPLAIN + O + prep + O	We explained the lesson to him.
15) SP 8a: S + V-ELECT + Pro/N + N	They elected him chairman.
16) SP 8b: S + V-GET + Pro/N + A	I'll get the dinner ready.

17) SP 8c: S + V-CONSIDER + Pro/N + (to be) + N/A	We consider her (to be) honest.
18) SP 9a: S + V-ASK + Pro/N + (not) + to-Inf	She asked me (not) to sit up late.
19) SP 9b: S + V-LET + Pro/N+inf	They didn't let me go.
20) SP 9c: S + V-KEEP + Pro/N + Ving	They kept us waiting.
21) SP 9d: S + V-HAVE + Pro/N + V-ed	I had my photograph taken.
22) SP 10a: S + Vt + Pro/N + Adv	I took my son to the cinema.
23) SP 10b: S + V-Put + adp + N	She put on her new dress.
24) SP 11a: S + V-SAY + (that) + N-Clause	He said (that) he would come.
25) SP 11d: S + V-HOPE + SO/NOT	I hope so. I am afraid not.
26) SP 12: S + V-TELL + (to) + Pro/N + (that) + N-Clause	They told me that it was too early.
27) SP 13a: S + V-WONDER + Wh + N-Clause	I wonder why he has not come.
28) SP 13b: S + V-KNOW+Wh+to-Inf	I don't know that to do.

29) SP 14a: S + V-ADVISE + Pro/N + Wh + N-Clause	He will advise me whether I should accept the offer.
30) SP 14b: S + V-SHOW + Pro/N + Wh + to- Inf	We showed them how to do it.

### **Ghi chú:**

Bảng tóm tắt này dùng những ký hiệu đã dùng khi giới thiệu các mẫu câu trong các bài 41, 42, 43, 44. Nó chỉ có tác dụng giúp người học ghi nhớ các dạng mẫu câu một cách ngắn gọn sau khi đã học kỹ 4 bài trên.

## CHƯƠNG MƯỜI SÁU

# CHẤM CÂU (Punctuation)

### BÀI 45

## QUY TẮC CHẤM CÂU VÀ VIẾT HOA (Punctuation and Use of Capitals)

Cách chấm câu và viết hoa trong tiếng Anh có những điểm giống và cũng có những điểm khác tiếng Việt. Sau đây là tóm tắt những qui tắc chính.

### I. NHỮNG TRƯỜNG HỢP VIẾT HOA

Quy tắc	Thí dụ
1. Khi bắt đầu câu (kể cả câu thuật lại trực tiếp)	This is our factory. He said, "This is my college".
2. Danh từ riêng (chỉ người, dân tộc, nước, thành phố, tổ chức v.v..., kể cả tính từ)	John Brown, an Englishman, the Chinese language, the Red River, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Communist Party, the United Nations, a Buddhist Priest, Wall Street v.v...

3. Tên ngày, tháng, ngày lễ (những tên mùa không viết hoa).	Monday, September, the National Day, May Day, Christmas Day.
4. Danh từ chỉ chức tước, danh hiệu, học vị, quân hàm... (đặc biệt nếu là duy nhất, khi kèm tên người, khi viết tắt).	President Ho, General Giap, the Prime Minister, Professor Nam, D. Sc. (Dotor of Science), Mr., Mrs. M.P. (Member of Parliament), His Excellency, Dear Sir, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second (nhưng: A professor, a general...)
5. Tên sách, báo, văn kiện (mọi từ đều viết hoa trừ mạo từ, giới từ và liên từ) kể cả đầu đề bài báo và chương mục trong sách	The Daily News, A Tales of Two Cities, Prison's Diary, The Geneva Agreement, v.v...

### Ghi chú:

- Đại từ "I" luôn luôn viết hoa. Những đại từ và danh từ bình thường có thể viết hoa trong trường hợp đặc biệt như "He" để chỉ Chúa trời trong các tài liệu tôn giáo, hoặc "Spring, Winter" để nhân cách hóa trong thơ ca.

- Danh từ chỉ phương hướng chỉ viết hoa khi chỉ một miền hoặc đi kèm với tên riêng: South Vietnam, The Western Hemisphere, Eastern Europe.

He came from the West. My family lives in the South.

Nhưng:

The post office is south of the city Hall.

Laos is west of Vietnam.

(Nước Lào ở phía tây Việt Nam)

- Một số sách và tờ báo thường viết hoa tất cả các từ ở đầu đề và chương mục (theo quy tắc 5 trên đây), nhưng cũng có những sách, báo không theo quy tắc này.

## II. CÁCH DÙNG DẤU CHẤM CÂU

Quy tắc	Thí dụ
1. <i>Dấu chấm</i> . (full stop): - Dùng ở cuối câu trần thuật và câu khiến; - Dùng sau chữ cái viết tắt (có thể bỏ nếu từ viết tắt có chữ cuối cùng).	The teacher has come. Close the door, please. Mr. J. S. White, B. A., M. P. (nhưng: Dr, Mr, Ltd).
2. <i>Dấu hỏi</i> , (question mark) Dùng ở cuối câu hỏi trực tiếp (chú ý không dùng ở cuối câu hỏi gián tiếp).	Is your brother here? (nhưng: He asked me if my brother was there).
3. <i>Dấu chấm than</i> (exclamation mark) Dùng sau thán từ và câu cảm thán.	Help! Fire! Oh dear! Hello! What a pity! There it goes!
4. <i>Hai chấm</i> (colon) - Giới thiệu một câu hay một danh mục giải thích: - Giới thiệu lời trích dẫn.	He can't work hard: he has been quite ill recently. These are conjunctions: and, but, or... The letter read: "I am glad..."
5. <i>Dấu chấm phẩy</i> (semi-colon) Dùng để tách hai câu đơn có liên quan về ý (khi chưa muốn tách hẳn bằng dấu chấm) và thường đặt trước các liên từ kết hợp <i>therefore, however, v.v...</i>	The singular form is mouse; the plural form is mice. You must take more exercise; otherwise you will get too fat.

<p>6. <i>Dấu phẩy</i> (comma):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dùng để tách các từ, cụm từ hay mệnh đề trong câu khi cần thiết.</li> <li>- Dùng để tách mệnh đề tính ngữ không xác định.</li> <li>- Thường dùng để tách mệnh đề trạng ngữ khi nó đi trước mệnh đề chính.</li> <li>- Dùng để tách lời nói trực tiếp (thường đặt trước dấu ngoặc kép).</li> </ul>	<p>He is a tall, thin, good-looking young man. Yes, I think so.</p> <p>He came, but rather late. The baby was born in Gia Lam, Hanoi, on Monday, Jan. 15, 1973.</p> <p>My brother, who is a doctor, has lived in this town since 1960.</p> <p>Although it was raining, we played the match.</p> <p>He said, "Come with me", "Will you", I asked, "go to the conference this morning"?</p>
<p>7. <i>Dấu ngoặc kép</i> (quotation marks hay inverted commas)</p> <p>Dùng để ghi lời trích dẫn hay lời nói trực tiếp (Chú ý các dấu chấm, phẩy, chấm hỏi và chấm than để trước khi đóng ngoặc).</p>	<p>President Ho said: "No thing is more precious than independence, freedom".</p> <p>He asked, "What is the matter"?</p> <p>She shouted, "Look out!"</p>
<p>8. <i>Dấu ngoặc đơn</i> (brackets hay parentheses). Dùng để tách những lời nói thêm, chú thích, giải thích nằm ngoài ý chính của câu.</p>	<p>If it rains (and we certainly hope it doesn't), the picnic will be postponed.</p>
<p>9. <i>Dấu gạch dài</i> (dash): Dùng để biểu hiện chỗ ngừng đột ngột của lời nói hoặc tách một ý đặc biệt nhấn mạnh.</p>	<p>"You can't do this, you" - he cried and stopped suddenly.</p> <p>There is only one thing with him - he speaks too much.</p>

10. <i>Dấu nối</i> (hyphen) Dùng để nối các phần của một từ ghép, các âm tiết của từ đơn cắt ở cuối dòng.	His brother - in - law is an electrical engineer. He graduated from the newly-founded Institute of Electrical Engineering.
11. <i>Dấu phết</i> (apostrophe) Dùng để biểu hiện cách sở hữu và thay cho chữ cái lược bớt khi nói tắt.	My father's house. The workers' organization. I've said that he isn't here.
12. <i>Dấu ba chấm</i> (triple dots hay pause dots) Dùng để chỉ chỗ lược bớt đi của đoạn văn hay lời trích dẫn.	President Ho once said: "Viet Nam is one... This truth will never change".

## Bài tập

*Viết lại những câu sau đây với đầy đủ dấu chấm câu và viết hoa trong những trường hợp cần thiết.*

1. the merchant of venice a play by william shakespeare has been translated in to french german russian and many other languages.

2. on thursday evening i met mr henry west a correspondent of the london times in this city he was walking along oxford street when he saw me he shouted hello john it's a long time since i saw you last may.

3. the suez cannal which. Is about 100 miles long connects the mediterranean sea with the red sea.

4. the children saw the following animals at the zoo an elephant a tiger a giraffe and some monkeys.

5. its up to you the teacher said whether or not you learn



anything then he went on explaining the use of the word whether to us.

6. the weather was very bad between hanoi and vientiane consequently the flight was delayed.

7. the chairman said as soon as the secretary arrives the meeting will begin.

8. have you read the article about space travel in the magazine culture and life it is entitled man and the conquest of space in the twentieth century.

9. we must make still greater efforts to fulfil the essential tasks of the vietnamese revolution to step up the building of socialism in the north and to complete the national democratic revolution in the south.

10. the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam was signed in paris on january 27 1973 by the foreign ministers government of the republic of south viet nam the united states and the Saigon administration.

# PHẦN 3

# ĐÁP ÁN CÁC BÀI TẬP KHÓ

(Keys to the More Difficult Exercises)

**Chú ý:** Trong phần này chúng tôi chỉ cho đáp án các bài tập tương đối khó và có đáp án mẫu được. Tùy theo loại bài tập, đáp án có thể nêu cả câu trọn vẹn hay chỉ nêu một vài từ phải thay đổi hay điền vào câu cho sẵn, theo đúng số thứ tự từng câu, từng bài trong từng bài học.

## BÀI 1

**Bài tập 1:** Đây là loại những từ in nghiêng đã cho (ký hiệu: N = danh từ, Pro = đại từ, A = tính từ, V = động từ, adv = phó từ, prep = giới từ, conj = liên từ, art = mạo từ).

1. It is *hard* (A) *work* (N), *but* (conj) I know you can *work* (V) *hard* (adv).

2. He came by a very *fast* (A) train. He can run very *fast* (adv), but he is running *slowly* (adv).

3. I like to *drink* (V) tea. Let us have another *drink* (N).

4. *These* (A) oranges are bigger than *those* (pro).

5. *This* (pro) is *my* (A) book. It is not *yours* (pro).

6. The room is *quite* (adv) *dark* (A). He is not sitting in *the dark* (N).

7. This lamp gives a poor *light* (N). *Light* (V) the other lamp, please.

8. Cotton is not *heavy* (A), it is *light* (A).

9. *Nam* (N) is sitting at the *back* (N) of the class. He has come *back* (adv) through the *back* (A) door.

10. *Let's go for* (prep) *a* (art) *walk* (N). We shall *walk* (V) *down* (prep) *the street* (N).

**Bài tập 2, 3 và 4:** Số câu có thể tạo thành bằng cách điền như vậy rất nhiều. Ở đây chỉ cho một thí dụ. Câu 1, trong cột 1, ở bài tập 2 có thể ghép vào những từ trong cột 2 như sau:

They are looking at him.

- the house.
- your name.
- his work.
- that.
- the new factory.
- that river.
- this exercise.
- those books.

## **BÀI 2**

4. A paper-knife. A wine-glass. A match-box. A writing desk. A darning needle. A taxi-driver. A stone-floor. A washing-machine (or a washer). A brickwall. A dining-room. A bedroom. A toothbrush.

8. 1. He had a bag of rice.
2. There is a lot of dirt on the wall.
3. We want more fuel than that.
4. He drank two glasses of milk.
5. Ten ink-pots are needed for our class.
6. He gave me a great deal of trouble.
7. He learnt three poems by heart.
8. He sent me a lot of food.
9. A lot of gold was found there.

10. Cows eat grass.
11. The rain has left a lot of water.

### **BÀI 3**

2. 1. yesterday's work; 2. It is a two mile's distance; 3. ....a 500 mile's drive....; 4. today's lesson; 5. yesterday's exercises; 6.... after last night's heavy rain; 7.... tonight's meeting; 8.... after two weeks' holiday; 9. ... whole day's work; 10.... a fifteen minutes'talk.

#### **3.**

1. I have my hair cut at the barber's.
2. We had dinner at Comrade Nam's.
3. Van is going to his father's.
4. I stayed at my aunt's.
5. He bought his clothes at the outfitter's.
6. His father's office is in the center of the city.
7. I saw him at my friend's.
8. I got these cakes at the pastry-cook's.

#### **4.**

1. This is not my book, it is Van's.
2. My sister's is the sweetest voice I have ever heard.
3. "Whose book is this?" - It is Nam's.
4. He has no bicycle of his own and must use his brother's.
5. She put her arm through her mother's.
6. His task is always better than his friend's.
7. Doctor Ban's house is the sort of house I should like.
8. This is the room of my father, my uncle's is on the second floor.

## **BÀI 4**

3. 1. milk; a cow; 2. a window; glass; 3. a table; wood; 4. a letter; paper; 5. soup; a spoon; 6. a letter; ink; a pencil; 7. some dirt; a dirty mark; 8. a glass of lemonade; some sugar; 9. music; 10. The doors; 11. The man; 12. a letter; the letter; 13. the meat; 14. birds; the sky.

## **BÀI 5**

1. 1. The Mekong; Indochina; 2. A lecture; the history of China; 3. Washington is the capital; the United States; 4. the heat of summer; 5. the 20th of January; 6. the Philippine Islands; 7. the finest diamond; 8. the Caroline Islands; 9. Tunisia; North Africa; 10. Professor; the Chemical Society of Vietnam; 11. The Red River; 12. Lake Hoan Kiem; Lake Ba Be; 13. Russian; the Soviet Union.

### **2.**

1. Brave men are never afraid of death.
2. Italy has many ancient buildings.
3. The wool of this carpet is soft and thick.
4. Cotton doesn't grow well in North.
5. The world war which began in 1914 lasted four years.
6. The peoples of Asia and Africa are fighting for freedom and independence of their countries.
7. I have the strongest objection to your plan.
8. The wise and good are always admired.
9. Paris is the capital of the France.
10. The Pacific Ocean separates Asia from America.
11. The Earth moves round the Sun.
12. He goes to school every morning.

13. He got up at dawn to learn his lesson.

## BÀI 6

2. 1. A yellow-walled house; 2. A sky-blue dress; 3. A black-coated man; 4. Sweet-smelling flowers; 5. An oxen-drawn plough; 6. A tea-producing country; 7. A moon-white face; 8. A long-haired girl; 9. A one-legged man; 10. A hand made drawing.

3.

1. ... something *cool* ...
2. The leaves turn *yellow*...
3. keep our bodies *warm*.
4. ... a poet *famous* all over the world.
5. I thought him very *intelligent*.
6. ... a sport *good* for boys and girls.
7. ....nothing *interesting* to give you.
8. The *golden ripe* corn ...
9. ... a *rich* and *beautiful* country.
- 10.... found him still *asleep* in his bed.
11. ... kept the river *full*.
12. make man *happy*.
13. ...a basket *full* of flowers.
14. ... a *pretty* girl?
15. Aren't these oranges *delicious*?
16. Isn't the boy *clever*?

## BÀI 8

1. 1. Some; any; 2. Any; some; 3. Some; any; 4. Some; 5. Some; any; 6. any; (one); 7. Any; some; 8. Some; (any); ones; 9.

Any; some; 10. Any; 11. Some; 12. Some (where); 13. Some (one); 14. Some; 15. Some; 16. Any (some); 17. Some; any (or some); one; 18. Any; 19. Any; 20. Any; 21. Any.

## **BÀI 9**

2. 1. Who; 2. Who; 3. What; 4. What; 5. What; 6. What; 7. What; 8. What (or who (m)); 9. Whose; 10. What; 11. What; 12. Whose; 13. What; 14. What.

5. 1. What (or which); 2. Who (m); 3. Who; 4. Which; 5. What; 6. What (or which); ; 7. Which; 8. Which; 9. What (or which); 10. Which; 11. Who; 12. Which.

## **BÀI 10**

1. 1. We, them; 2. me; 3. he; 4. me, him; 5. me; 6. her, them; 7. him; 8. me; 9. him (he); 10. they, her; 11. him; 12. me, him, her.

3.

1. We all consider it wrong to cheat in examination.

2. Don't you think it unwise to climb the mountain without a guide?

3. We think it most dangerous for you to climb the mountain alone.

4. I found it very difficult to refuse him his request.

5. Do you think it strange that he hasn't eaten any meat since he was a boy?

6. I believe it hard to undertake this work.

7. I suppose you think it very odd that I have to change my room.

8. We consider it a sacred duty to serve our country.



9. He imagines it very interesting to fly to the moon in a spaceship.

10. He found it hard to solve this problem.

5. 1. oneself; 2. himself; 3. herself; 4. themselves; 5. yourself; 6. yourself (or yourselves); 7. herself; 8. yourself; 9. yourself; 10. yourself.

## **BÀI 11**

1. 1. Who (that); 2. Which (that); 3. Which (that); 4. Who (that); 5. Whose; 6. Who (that); 7. that; 8. Which; 9. Which (that); 10. Who (that); 11. that; 12. that; 13. Whose; 14. Whose.

### **2.**

1. The concert we listened to came from England.
2. The old man lives next door is a famous doctor.
3. He is the only man who can solve this problem.
4. The people you lived with in Haiphong are coming to see you.
5. I know the boy you are talking about.
6. The pen I lost was a good one.
7. The boy threw that stone will be punished.
8. Where is there a shop selling picture postcards?
9. Did you give him all the books you had?
10. The knife we use to cut the bread is very sharp.
11. The glass you are drinking out of hasn't been washed.
12. The paint on the seat you are sitting on is still wet.

### **3.**

1. Oxford University, which is one of the oldest in the world has many different colleges.

2. Smoking, which is a bad habit is nevertheless popular.

3. "Hamlet", which you are going to see tomorrow was written by Shakespeare.

4. The man you spoke to in the street is my eldest brother.

5. His book is the best that has ever been written on that subject.

6. He is one of the men I feel I can trust.

7. Can you remember the man you took it from?

8. The knife we use to cut the pencil is very dull.

9. Fear, which is an evil may lead to sin.

10. The science of medicine, in which progress has been very rapid lately is perhaps the most important of all sciences.

11. Mozart, whose music you have just been listening to, was one of the world's finest composers.

12. My uncle Nam, in whom I have great confidence says I will pass my examination if I work hard.

13. What is the name of the girl who came here last night?

14. His stepmother, whom he is living with is not very kind to him.

## BÀI 12

1. 1. earlier

2. farthest

3. more distinctly

4. More promptly; most promptly

5. best

6. better

7. worse

8. farther

9. farthest

10. harder; higher.

3.

1. has *already* read.

2. has *extremely* interesting.

3. I haven't been there *before*.

4. He is *seldom* on time.

5. *Today* he has a very *bad* in his chest.
6. The elevator operates *automatically* .
7. He *never* arrives *on time at the meeting*.
8. I saw Dan *at the lecture last night*.
9. I will *certainly* be there *by 2 o'clock*.
10. He left the office *early this afternoon*.
11. She will return the book *to the library next week*.
12. She went *to school at 6 o'clock*.
13. He was born *at 10 am, on June 14th in 1923*.
14. They stayed *quietly there all day*.
15. I shall meet you *outside your office at 2 o'clock tomorrow*.
16. Let's go *to the movies tonight*.

4.

1. I *often* go to the pictures.
2. She is *always* a good student.
3. I have *never* heard of it.
4. He *sometimes* forget his homework.
5. I *generally* drink my coffee with milk.
6. We have *seldom* met a more ill-mannered man.
7. You ought *never* to get off a tram when it is moving.
8. She *usually* does her homework in the evening.
9. None of them had *ever* been there before and they *never* wanted to go again.
10. The children *often* quarrel with each other.

## BÀI 13

1. to
2. at
3. for
4. since
5. into
6. in, at
7. by
8. of
9. at
10. for, at
11. between
12. over
13. to; after
14. at; on
15. about
16. from, to, on
17. out of; into
18. with
19. out... in, without
20. on; for
21. at
22. on
23. by
24. from, up
25. with, from
26. with; to
27. to
28. with
29. under, of, to
30. of
31. with (to), about
32. of, with (or in)
33. at; of
34. by
35. at, along, in (or through)
36. on, in
37. to, in
38. of, with
39. for, out, with
40. off, with
41. about
42. in, to (around)
43. on, with
44. by
45. by
46. by
47. for
48. for
49. for
50. in, in
51. from
52. from
53. from
54. of
55. of
56. on
57. on (about)
58. on
59. on
60. to
61. over; for
62. in
63. at, to, without
64. off
65. up
66. to
67. with
68. with, in (about, over).

## **BÀI 15**

1. 1. What; 2. What (which); 3. What; 4. Why; 5. Where; 6. How; 7. When; 8. that; 9. Whether; 10. What; 11. that; 12. When; 13. Why; 14. What; 15. if (Whether)

3. 1. before; 2. when; 3. until; 4. when (as soon as); 5. lest (for fear that); 6. because (as, since); 7. as; 8. as; 9. till; 10. though; 11. so that (that, in order that); 12. so that; 13. lest; 14. However; 15. whatever; 16. when; 17. where; 18. as; 19. because; 20. Though; 21. so (small) that; 22. if; 23. than; 24. that; 25. unless.

## **BÀI 17**

2. 1. goes; 2. work; 3. rains, is raining; 4. points, wants; 5. is cooking; cooks; 6. meet; 7. are you doing; am doing; 8. are you going; am going; 9. do (you) read, read; am reading; 10. Does he do; does; is doing; 11. is crying; 12. do (you) understand; am doing; think; know.

## **BÀI 18**

4. 1. discovered; 2. came; 3. came; 4. died; 5. was cooking; arrived; 6. was blowing; went out; 7. had; 8. jumped out; was moving; 9. was sitting, fell down; 10. were doing; came in; 11. arrived; was still sleeping; 12. were playing; was writing; 13. rained; carried; 14. went; carried; 15. drank; was; 16. was he studying; 17. were taking; called; 18. were you talking to; asked.

5. 1. bought; 2. was born; spent; 3. joined; was; 4. is raining; 5. was raining; got up; 6. did you do; got up; up had; went; 7. meet; are going; 8. work; is studying; 9. warms; gives; 10. finished; 11. want; 12. produces; 13. don't eat; come out; 14. do you read; are; read; am reading; 15. was she doing; arrived; was cooking.

## BÀI 19

### 2.

1. have not seen; since; 2. have not seen; for; 3. have been; for; 4. have been; since; 5. have not met; for; 6. have not met; since; 7. have lived; since; 8. has not sent; 9. came; ago; 10. Have you waited, have waited; for; 11. have not met; since; left, ago; 12. left; ago.

### 3.

1. have heard; 2. have seen; 3. have read; 4. have you sent ; have; sent;

5. have (you) seen; saw; didn't talk;

6. have (you ever) been; have been; have (never) been; must see; is; have (ever) seen.

7. Did (you) speak; have not seen; can't; remember; saw

8. went; haven't spoken; have forgotten; learnt;

9. have caught; have (you) called; has just phoned;

10. have had; have eaten; eat.

### 4.

1. did you go; went

8. discovered

2. have been ill

9. got.

3. ceased

10. have not seen

4. finished

11. have lived

5. did (you) spend; spent

12. have learnt

6. received

13. have made; wish

7. had

14. have (you) read, have just finished.

## 5.

1. has not been; wonder; have been living
2. have lived; have just decided.
3. has been writing; has not finished
4. are; have worked (or have been working)
5. am; have swum (or have been swimming)
6. has, has read (or has been reading)
7. is not; have cooked (or have been cooking)
8. has worked (or has been working); has not had
9. have (you) known.
10. was born; spent
11. learnt; was
12. have learnt (of has been learning); learn (or am learning)  
(or were learning).
13. saw; drank; didn't see
14. is cooking; cooks
15. is running; wants
16. work; is studying
17. are you looking for; have lost; want; did (you) lose;  
dropped; was going.
18. went; were eating; fell; hurt; took, have been; is getting.

## BÀI 20

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 1. Thanked; had done. | 5. Did (you) post; had written |
| 2. was sorry; had hurt   | 6. told; had asked             |
| 3. died; had been ill    | 7. asked; had come             |
| 4. rained; had been dry  | 8. asked; had visited          |

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. saw; had taken             | 13. didn't you go; had told |
| 10. arrived; had begun        | 14. became; had rained      |
| 11. had gone; found; had lost | 15. told, had gone.         |
| 12. read, had finished        |                             |

## 2.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. boils   | 2. is raining                          |
| 3. began   | 4. called; had left                    |
| 5. had given   | 6. left; was raining; had been raining |
| 7. had been gathering  |  |
| 8. talked; told; had done  |  |
| 9. Did (you) speak; haven't seen; can't remember; saw  |  |
| 10. Have been learning; am studying  |  |
| 11. Did (you) go; haven't been   |  |
| 12. have lost  |  |
| 13. was working; snatched; ran away; couldn't run; was; hasn't caught.   |  |
| 14. came; were playing; said; had been playing.  |  |
| 15. Have been waiting; think; arrives; do (you) think; has happened; don't know; think; have been waiting (or have waited) |  |

## BÀI 21

### 3.

1. stops
2. shall stay; answers
3. shall be ready; count
4. I'll help; finds
5. touch
6. will be mended; get back



7. know
8. is
9. will (or shall) come and see; arrive
10. will not forget; go out
11. shall come and see; have
12. will be ill; drink
13. take; will catch
14. work, will pass
15. shall be pleased; wins

## 9.

1. stops
2. shall go out; stops
3. can't express; know
4. shall come and see; leave
5. have learnt; shall be able to read
6. have been; shall write
7. will not plant; has been cut
8. has gone down
9. will not have; have eaten
10. have finished
11. have rested; shall show
12. has been cleaned.

## BÀI 22

### 1.

1. called; had left
2. grows; will often think; did; was

3. left; hadn't; gone far; had forgotten
4. obtain 5. have finished
6. have finished; shall take
7. is working; does; hasn't seen; is coming
8. came; noticed; were; was puzzled; was certain; had turned; left
9. was; was haven't forgotten; hope; shall never forget.
10. has been; started; had worked; got; has been living and travelling (or he has lived and travelled)
11. carried out; was; has been celebrated
12. had read; will have read; have not seen; believe; is writing.

## 2.

Những động từ trong những câu dưới đây sai, phải sửa là:

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. would come         | 3. were            |
| 6. couldn't recognize | 7. might           |
| 8. wished             | 9. could           |
| 10. was going to be   | 11. had displeased |
| 15. had given         |                    |

## BÀI 23

### 4.

1. I had (or got) my shoes cleaned.
2. I had (or got) one of my teeth pulled out this morning.
3. We must have this wood chopped.
4. We must have our car mended.
5. It's time to have your hair cut.
6. Nam has his broken leg when playing football.
7. I had my watch stolen yesterday.

8. This knife won't cut, we must have it sharpened.

7.

1. So do I

6. Nor do those

2. Nor do I

7. Nor did my friend

3. So did she

8. Nor does my watch

4. So does her husband

9. Nor does my wife

5. So did his sister

10. Nor does grass

## BÀI 26

1.

1. The first steam-engine was invented by Stephenson.

2. Was the first steam-engine invented by Stephenson?

3. Bread is not made by a butcher.

4. Is bread made by a butcher?

5. He was forgiven by his father.

6. Was he forgiven by his father?

7. My little brother was often taken by mother to the kindergarten.

8. This piece of music was composed by Beethoven.

9. The coffee will be brought in by the waiter .

10. The bridge was carried away by the storm.

3.

1. Football is played all over the world.

2. This picture is always admired.

3. These books must not be taken away.

4. The valley is seen from the top of the hill.

5. He is well spoken of.

6. Is he well spoken of?
7. Lessons should be made more interesting for children.
8. He was invited to dinner yesterday.
9. He was told to wait outside.
10. The work must be finished .
11. Something must be done for those poor men.
12. The light was left on all right.
13. Milk is used for making butter and cheese.
14. Is milk used for making butter and cheese?
15. A pupil is praised when he works hard.
16. Progress is made every day in the world of science.
17. I wasn't told the truth about the situation.
18. The bridge was being repaired.
19. Was the house built in 1960?
20. I wasn't invited me to the tea-party.

## **BÀI 27**

1.
  1. Lend me dictionary, and I'll translate this article.
  2. Tell him you're address, and he'll write to you.
  3. Adopt a new method, and you'll get better result.
  4. Ask for the transistor set, and your father will give it to you.
  5. Send him the invitation, and he'll surely come.

## **BÀI 28**

1.
  1. Loại 1.

- You would break it if you weren't careful.
- You would have broken it if you hadn't been careful.

2. Loại 2.

- I shall be pleased if you come.
- I should have been pleased if you had come.

3. Loại 1.

- They would get wet if it rained.
- They would have got wet if it had rained.

4. Loại 1.

- If I know that, I shall not make the mistake.
- If I knew that, I should not make the mistake.

5. Loại 2 (câu này không đổi sang câu loại 1 được).

- If I had been you, I should have gone home immediately.

6. Loại 2.

- I will buy a new bicycle if I have the money.
- I would have bought a new bicycle if I had had the money.

7. Loại 3.

- He will tell you if you ask him.
- He would tell you if you asked him.

8. Loại 1.

- If he worked hard he would pass his examination.
- If he had worked hard he would have passed his examination.

9. Loại 2.

- If he is here he will help you.
- If he had been here he would have helped you.

10. Loại 3.

- I shall never do that work, if you don't help me.

- I should never do that work, if you didn't help me.

**2.**

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. eat              | 6. should buy           |
| 2. had not broken   | 7. goes                 |
| 3. Looked           | 8. had seen             |
| 4. Would have found | 9. shall die            |
| 5. are              | 10. should have enjoyed |

**3.**

- |           |           |       |
|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. if     | 2. unless | 3. if |
| 4. unless | 5. unless | 6. if |

**4.**

1. if you had waited, he would have come.
2. if he should refuse you, let me know it at once.
3. if he were an honorable man, he could not behave thus.
4. if you should see him, remember me to him, will you?
5. if we had known that, neither of it would have gone.
6. if she were to take up acting (đi vào nghề diễn viên), I'm sure she would succeed at it.

**5.**

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. like     | 6. be shall      |
| 2. is       | 7. do not step   |
| 3. behaved  | 8. had known     |
| 4. would be | 9. were          |
| 5. had told | 10. had not told |

## BÀI 29

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 1. know now | 8. paid; asked            |
| 2. got         | 9. were (was, colloquial) |
| 3. should do   | 10. be discussed          |
| 4. didn't eat  | 11. had known             |
| 5. had told    | 12. be allowed            |
| 6. be elected  | 13. did                   |
| 7. depended    | 14. could                 |
|                | 15. caught                |

### 3. 1. Câu điều kiện loại II.

2. Câu loại II, *were to start* để chỉ giả thiết không có thật trong tương lai.

### 3. Câu loại III.

4. Câu loại II, dùng dạng đảo ngược *were* he thay cho *if he were*.

5. Câu loại I, nhưng dùng *should* thay cho *will* để diễn đạt khuyên bảo.

6. Dùng *would* diễn đạt ý sẵn sàng, *could* ở thức điều kiện: Nếu anh vui lòng giúp tôi, chúng ta có thể xong lúc 6 giờ.

7. Dùng *should* để diễn đạt điều kiện có thật nhưng ít khả năng (thì hiện tại giả định). Nếu anh có dịp đi qua, xin ghé thăm chúng tôi.

### 8. Câu điều kiện loại III.

9. *Should help* là thì hiện tại giả định sau *It is necessary* v.v...

10. *Would leave* là thì tương lai trong quá khứ.

11. *Would* diễn đạt việc thường xảy ra (trong quá khứ).

12. *Would* diễn đạt ý sẵn sàng, ở đây dùng trong câu hỏi lễ độ.

13. *Would not* diễn đạt ý không sẵn sàng "nhất định không". Tôi gõ cửa nhưng họ không chịu mở.

14. *Should* diễn đạt ý khuyên bảo.

15. *Should there be* (= if there should be) thì hiện tại dạng giả định đảo ngược: Nếu chẳng may có gì khó khăn, hãy liên lạc với tôi.

## BÀI 30

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. 1. playing  | 2. given: built          |
| 3. looking; playing                                  | 4. announcing            |
| 5. called  | 6. driven                |
| 7. coming  | 8. ordered               |
| 9. leaving; arrive                                   | 10. disappointing        |
| 11. written; spoken                                  | 12. going coming; coming |
| 13. talking; seen; written; found; exciting; played. |                          |
| 14. circling; shot.                                  |                          |

### 2.

1. Which was built
2. as I had written the letter....
3. our industry which is growing fast...
4. who are smoking
5. as she remembered the joke.
6. as I looked...
7. which will join...
8. which was hidden...
9. as he had got....
10. as he was born and bred....



3. 1. done; done; done

2. taken; taken

3. mended; mended; mended; mending; mending;

4. typing; gone.

5. being; sitting; working

6. having gone.

7. acting

8. done

9. finished

10. worn out: killed

4. Có thể thêm những thành ngữ như sau vào câu:

1. talking of football....

2. generally speaking...

3. strictly speaking...

4. roughly speaking...

5.... including two women.

6. strictly speaking...

7. considering the position as a whole (hoặc: generally speaking...)

8. strictly speaking...

## **BÀI 31**

1. 1. lending

2. reading

3. raining

4. going

5. wondering; going

6. smoking; eating

7. doing

8. giving

9. speaking

10. being awarded

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 11. seeing         | 16. taking    |
| 12. saying         | 17. listening |
| 13. being examined | 18. leaving   |
| 14. keeping        | 19. grumbling |
| 15. sending        | 20. coming    |

3. (Ký hiệu: Ger: động danh từ; Part: động tính từ)

1. A *pouring* (Part) rain prevented our *going* (Ger) out.
2. The moonlight was *dancing* (Part) on the water.
3. The *dancing* (Part) waves *glittered* in the sun.
4. Some people's greatest pleasure in *reading*(Ger).
5. These are *working* (Part) people. They have been *working* (Part) for years in that car factory.
6. He insisted on *expanding* (Ger) the trade relations *existing* (Part) between these *developing* (Part) countries.

4. Điền *to* vào chỗ trống ở những câu số 1, 3, 4, 6, 7.

- Ở câu 2 có thể điền *to* hoặc không trước động từ carry.

5.

1. He hopes to know by tomorrow.
2. Do you understand what to do?
3. My friend was delighted to learn of the arrival of our baby.
4. We should be sorry to hear bad reports of him.
5. She asked to leave the room.
6. The doctor warned the man not smoke too much.
7. It is certain to rain.
8. We must wait to hear our names in the list of candidates.
9. They would be very surprised to receive an invitation.
10. She is happy to find such a nice place to live in.

**6.**

1. This coffee is too hot for me to drink.
2. He is tall enough to touch the ceiling.
3. This room is so small for us to get in.
4. He is well enough to go out again now.
5. This problem is so difficult for me to explain.
6. This novel was so short to be read in a few hours.
7. I think you are strong enough to lift this trunk.
8. The fields are still too wet to be ploughed.
9. The current was too strong for him to swim against it.
10. He plays the violin well enough to perform at a concert.

**7.**

1. I must remember to hand in the exercises.
2. The novel is hardly worth reading.
3. I expect to see the ambassador tomorrow.
4. It will take you ten minutes to learn the lesson.
5. It is no good telling him the whole story.
6. There was nothing to worry about.
7. He congratulated the writer on receiving the prize.
8. I apologize for coming late.
9. You had better go there by bus.
10. I hope you don't mind waiting a moment.
11. Would you show me how to operate this machine?
12. I tried to stop the engine but they did not let me do it.

## BÀI 32

### 1.

1. It was a very cold winter day.
2. She is playing the piano in the sitting-room.
3. The horses ran along the street.
4. They want to be industrial workers.
5. He has been a very brilliant student.
6. You speak English very well.
7. She speaks French very well.
8. You should explain the difficulties to the students.
9. I will tell you the whole story.
10. They congratulated me on my success.
11. The director has offered him a job.
12. We thanked him for his help.
13. He wished his children to be good workers.
14. I want to have my hair cut.
15. The children were playing in the field.
16. You can come here everyday.
17. They like those poems very much.
18. The man grew weaker every day.
19. He called the man a thief.
20. He has kept the dictionary for me.

### 3.

1. He had no money about him.
2. He never drank wine.
3. I could hardly lift the heavy box.

4. There is nothing in the box.
5. He could find him nowhere.
6. No noise was heard in the room.
7. He has seen none of his friends lately.
8. He scarcely spoke at the meeting.

### **BÀI 33**

4.
  1. Who tries to understand the lesson?  
What does Henry try to understand?.
  2. Where did he go two days ago?  
When did he go to Nghe An?
  3. What has been shining brightly this morning?  
How has the sun been shining this morning?
  4. Who (m) did Nam meet at the cinema?  
Where did Nam meet his friend?
  5. Who dug up the potatoes?  
What did the gardener dig up?
  6. Who(m) did he tell the secret?  
What did he tell?
  7. What sprang on the rat?  
What did the cat spring on?.
  8. Which house is Mrs. Ba's?  
Whose is that small brick house?
  9. Who (m) did he welcome warmly?  
How did he welcome the delegates?.
  10. What should give to the second-year student?.

Which student should we give the second prize?

## **BÀI 34**

1. Có thể đáp lại như sau ( có nhiều cách tùy theo tình huống, đây chỉ là gợi ý):

1. Yes, certainly.
2. Yes, I'd be glad to.
3. Oh, I'm sorry.
4. Of course, not.
5. Not at all.
6. Yes, certainly.
7. Yes, certainly. (or Sorry, I'm busy)
8. Certainly. Here it is.
9. Certainly not.
10. Not at all (or: I wish you wouldn't. Nếu không đồng ý)
11. All right. Here it is.
12. All right. I won't (Don't worry, I won't).

### **4.**

1. How absent- minded you are!
2. How difficult this task is! What is a difficult task this is!
3. What a cold winter day it was!
4. What a delightful evening we had!
5. How fast he runs!
6. What awful mistakes you have made!
7. How hard it is raining!
8. What a bright girl she is!
9. What nonsense!
10. How noiselessly the machine moves!

5. Điền những giới từ vào từng câu như sau:

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1. what | 5. away |
| 2. down | 6. away |
| 3. how  | 7. away |
| 4. off  | 8. in   |

## BÀI 35

1.

1. The third examination question was difficult.
2. There were many dark clouds in the sky.
3. There isn't much blue ink in my fountain pen.
4. He bought two grey cotton shirts yesterday.
5. She is wearing her new evening dress.
6. He showed them his two Swiss-made gold watches.
7. Can't you see her pretty round pink face?
8. Show me a pair of those small brown leather shoes.
9. Is the white-haired old man there your new mathematics professor?

10. Did you attend the last two regular press conferences?

2. 1. grammar school: trường trung học (ở Anh).

school grammar: ngữ pháp dạy ở trường.

2. House-dog: chó nuôi trong nhà.

dog-house: cũi chó.

3. oil-lamp: đèn dầu.

lamp-oil: dầu thắp đèn.

4. tobacco-pipe: tẩu hút thuốc.

pipe-tobacco: thuốc lá sợi (để nhồi vào tẩu)

- 5. table-tennis: bóng bàn  
tennis-table: bàn bóng bàn
- 6. lawn-tennis: quần vợt.  
tennis-lawn: sân quần vợt.

### 3.

1. John has read many interesting on geography books.
2. The pretty young girl in the green dress is from Hungary.
3. The tall men wearing uniforms are foreign army officers.
4. Yesterday I met several interesting people who work in television.
5. Did you notice the well-dressed middle-aged man speaking Chinese who was here this morning?
6. He said words a few kind to everyone present, old and young.
7. The new chairman of the committee has something important to tell you.
8. He is suffering from a broken leg as a result of his recent car accident.
9. There is something strange in his behaviour today.
10. Those two steel knives that are in the drawer are sharp.
11. The play-ground is fifty metres wide and two hundred metres long.
12. Is the woman in the green dress who is talking to the man in the grey suit director of the museum?

### 4.

1. I'll give you everything necessary.
2. Is there anything specially interesting in the paper this morning?



3. No, there is nothing startling.
4. Somebody well-known in the theatre attended that first night.
5. There is nobody outstanding in my class.
6. Everything valuable was taken by the thief.
7. I'm sure somebody cleverer will get the prize.
8. Was there anyone specially distinguished at the party last night?
9. Do you see anything remarkable in this picture?
10. There can be nothing good in this reactionary policy of the capitalist government.

## **BÀI 36**

- 1.
1. He has been here three times today.
2. I saw the new teacher at the lecture last night.
3. He talked too much at the meeting.
4. The young man has worked for three months at this workshop.
5. She is very tired after the long walk.
6. They went to Haiphong several times last year.
7. He makes a report by telephone daily.
8. He did not run fast enough.
9. I will meet you under the clock at Hanoi station at 3 p.m next Monday.
10. She is a rather clever girl.
11. He left for Vinh by train early this afternoon.
12. The tea is hot enough for me.
13. The coffee is too strong for me to drink.

14. He will take you down-town whenever you are ready.
15. Mr. Ba came here immediately when he heard the news.
16. I waited for you at the bus station as long as I could.
17. He came home early because he was tired.
18. We saw them twice a week, at the club while we were in the city.
19. He is working very hard now so that he can have a holiday soon.
20. Please wait in this room for a few minutes until the doctor returns.

**2.**

1. My brother rarely writes to me.
2. They don't often play tennis.
3. He always goes by bus to school.
4. She has never had a holiday.
5. Will he ever learn anything useful?
6. They can seldom find time for reading.
7. I am always at home on Sunday.
8. We generally have breakfast at six.
9. I can hardly understand whatever he says.
10. He has never been there before.
11. He is always in a hurry, because he never starts on times.
12. The engine still makes a lot of noise.
13. They had just finished dinner.
14. Mr. Brown quite agreed with me.
15. I nearly missed the bus this morning.
16. We shall soon be working at the new factory.
17. We usually went for a swim in the lake before dinner.
18. I had almost finished the exercise when he arrived.

19. They seldom go home for lunch.

20. Mrs. White and her children often sit in on the lawn in the afternoon.

3. 1. I really am.

2. He never should.

3. They surely will.

4. He hardly can.

5. She sometimes does.

6. It always does.

7. He often did.

8. I almost have.

9. He certainly will.

4. 1. Fortunately, he was not injured.

2. Perhaps, you will be able to help him.

3. How quickly the holidays have passed!

4. I always walked two miles every morning .

5. How often does he go to the cinema?

6. At first he did not understand what the other said .

7. To be brief, your proposal is not acceptable .

8. Strictly speaking, I am not a doctor .

9. I have never heard such a story .

10. How far can you swim ?

5. 1. Nowhere can you find such things .

2. Never has she been so happy in her life

3. In no circumstances would I agree to such proposals.

4. By her side sat a pretty little girl.

5. Sometimes they went to the seaside.

6. Down the road came a large red car.
7. Hardly had he reached the station when the train started.
8. Only in the southern plains have I seen such wide rivers.
9. Slowly, he opened the box and took out the pieces of paper.
10. Not only has the boy read it but he has learn it by heart.

## 6.

1. *Dù vậy*, tôi cũng tin là anh ta vô tội. Tôi *vẫn còn tin* là anh ta vô tội.

2. Cô ấy nói một cách giản dị và *tự nhiên*. *Tất nhiên* cô ấy không nói câu nào.

3. Anh ấy đã làm xong công việc *chưa*? Anh ấy đã làm xong công việc *rồi* à?

- Vâng, anh ấy đã làm xong công việc *rồi*.

4. Bạn tôi nói tiếng Anh *giỏi*. À, anh ấy không nói tiếng Anh.

5. *Rồi* (sau đó) chúng tôi đứng dậy và lặng lẽ đi ra ngoài. *Vậy thì* chúng ta phải tiếp tục công việc. Ông Bộ trưởng ngoại giao *lúc đó* (hồi đó) ủng hộ ý kiến ấy.

## BÀI 37

### 1.

1. He said his son would be there soon.
2. They said (that) they had never been defeated.
3. She told me that she was going to the party with her mother.
4. They said that they had plenty of time to do their work.
5. They declared that they should continue to fight till final victory.
6. He told them at once that the train was gone and they were too late.

7. He said (that) that was the book I had been looking for.
8. She said that he could come with them if he liked.
9. The old man said (that) he would take him to his house right then".
10. He was still declaring that you were the man who had done it.
11. The new was announced that the hero was coming.
12. She said that she had written to her sister only the week before.
13. The man declared that he would be doing exactly the same work next Monday as he was doing that day.
14. The foreigner told him that he was French but he had learned English at school.
15. The boy said he had to go to the dentist the next day.
16. We were informed that the car was ready; we should have to get back before the clock strikes four.
17. The librarian said (that) this book was lent to him weeks before and he had only just returned it.
18. The girl said (that) she was born in 1954 and she had been living in this small town ever since.
19. They said they had stayed there for a month and they would go home the following week.
20. He repeated day after day that this climate did not suit his healthy; he must go away as soon as he could.

**Chú ý:** Về các bài tập chuyển thành lời nói gián tiếp, có thể thay đổi tùy theo tình huống, nhất là khi chuyển ngôi của đại từ.

## 2.

1. He said "I am very sorry for the mistake I have made".

2. My father told me, "You can go to the seaside this summer".
3. He said, "The train will arrive in five minutes".
4. She said, "I hope it won't rain this morning".
5. He admitted, "I have not worked so hard as my brother has done".
6. She promised her friend, "I will write to her every week".
7. The boy said, "I shall be 18 on the 1st of May".
8. They said, "He has deserved our thanks for all he has done.
9. The manager assured them, "I will return before you leave."
10. The Chairman told me, " I have been reading the documents all day".
11. The policemen told him, "We will never believe what you say".
12. All who heard this said, "He is speaking the truth".

**Chú ý:** Trong các câu 6, 9 và 11, dùng *will* với ngôi thứ nhất để diễn đạt ý nhấn mạnh (hứa, chắc chắn).

## **BÀI 38**

- 1.
1. He asked the boy what he wanted.
2. He asked who would come to the pictures with him.
3. She asked Mrs. Brown whether her new baby a boy or a girl.
4. I asked Nam if I might borrow his bicycle.
5. He asked the Counsellor when he would get back from Peking.
6. He wanted to know when they had told me that.
7. She enquired whether (if) he had seen the new film.
8. He enquired which was the road to Long Bien Bridge.
9. He asked how I spelt my name.

10. He asked if they all had attended the meeting.
11. She wanted to know where they were going that night.
12. He asked how they travelled back home.
13. He asked who had shown me to his office.
14. They enquired if I was enjoying myself.
15. He wanted to know if she always wore that blue dress.
16. They wondered why he sang so loudly.
17. He asked me which book I was reading.
18. He wondered if the light ought to be on. (Chú ý: *ought to* có thể để nguyên không thay đổi, cũng như *must*, khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp).
19. They enquired if the taxi would be there at seven o'clock.
20. He asked where she had put her hat.

## 2.

1. He asked if he should do it before the next day?
2. He asked if he would visit his uncle that afternoon.
3. They asked if they would live to be a hundred.
4. She enquired if she should call for me.
5. They wanted to know when he would arrive.
6. He asked where he would leave the umbrella.
7. They asked when they would receive his parcel.
8. They asked who would teach me political economy.
9. They asked whether they should wait till the others came.
10. He wanted to know what the next topic would be.
11. They enquired whether they should buy her father a present.

3.

1. He ordered them to go at once.
2. She asked me to have a cup of tea.
3. She asked me to wrap it up in a piece of paper.
4. She told the boy not to put his elbow on the table.
5. He told him to write his name clearly on the top.
6. She told the girl not to wipe her dirty fingers on her clothes.
7. He asked them to wait there under the tree until the rain stopped.
8. She asked them to come and see her whenever they had a few hours to spare.
9. She requested him not to spend all his money on food and drinks.
10. He warned me to be careful and not answer hastily.
11. The officer ordered his men to bring the gun into position.
12. She told the boy to hurry up if he wanted to go out with her.

4.

1. He said it was cold there and asked if the window was open.
2. He wondered if it would rain (he asked me if I thought it would rain) and added that it was cloudy.
3. She said she must (had to) write some letters then and asked me what date it was.
4. He asked me how I like his brother's hat and said he has bought it for him in a department store.
5. He enquired what time it was and added that his watch had stopped.
6. He said that that was the most interesting book and asked me if I had read it.



7. He asked him if he was free the next night and said he would like him to come to his party.

8. She enquired what the matter was and said he did not look very well.

9. They said they were going for a walk and asked me if I would like to come too.

10. The man asked how far it was to Nam Dinh and added that he hoped they could get there before dark.

## 5.

1. He asked me if I could meet him the next day and I said I couldn't.

2. I asked him if he was going away for the weekend and he said he was.

3. She asked me if I would have some more tea and I said I wouldn't.

4. He asked her if anybody had called during his absence and she said no one had.

5. She said she wanted a new hat and asked where she could get one.

6. He asked if I had had anything to eat and added that they had just finished their dinner.

7. He said the clock had stopped and asked if I had forgotten to wind it up.

8. He enquired what the doctor's telephone number was, and said that his sister had fallen downstairs and broken her leg.

9. He wondered if I had rung him up the previous night and I said I hadn't.

10. I asked him if he would come to tea with me the following Monday and he said he didn't know if he would be free, but he would love to come if he was.

## BÀI 39

2. Việc tách các cụm từ dựa vào bảng cấu trúc câu hạt nhân trong bài. Đây là hướng dẫn cách xếp cấu trúc những câu trong bài tập.

1. KS2	6. KS3	11. KS7	16. KS8
2. KS3	7. KS9	12. KS4	17. KS6
3. KS2	8. KS2	13. KS8	18. KS2
4. KS1	9. KS1	14. KS9	19. KS8
5. KS7	10. KS3	15. KS8	20. KS5

3. Đây là phần hạt nhân của những câu dài trong bài tập.

1. Our... struggle enjoys the...support...

2.... men and women have fought...

3. The street... begins (with cottages)...

4. His house was at the... end...

5. Mrs. Black... keeps the rooms clean and warm....

6. ... we saw groups of children...

7. The... meeting was held...

8.... Newton's law is one of the greatest and most universal.

9. ... Crossing.... was out of the question.

10... everything looks its richest...

4. Đây là những cụm động từ và loại của động từ chính trong các câu tập.

1. used to be (Vc)

6. did... get (Vt)

2. might drop (Vt)

7. is getting (Vc)

3. would not be carried out (Vt)

8. want (Vi)

4. was looking (Vt)

9. has gone (Vc)

5. will look (Vc)

10. were running (Vi)

11. has run (Vc)

12. can run (Vt)

13. rose up (Vi)

14. Have to give up (Vt)

15. Lost sight (Vt)

16. Will... catch up (Vt)

**5.**

1. are

2. agrees

3. was washed

4. take part

5. is learning

6. am going

7. have arrived

8. is made up

9. are divided

10. are coming

11. have come

12. was greeted

13. are running

14. is

15. is drunk

16. enter

17. understands

18. are

19. is

20. are

## **BÀI 40**

**1.** Có thể dùng liên từ trong các câu như sau:

1. so (therefore)

6. and (but)

2. ... and walked away

7. but

3. of (otherwise)

8. so (therefore)

4. but

9. but

5. for

10. or

**3.** Dưới đây chỉ ghi tóm tắt: non-defining chỉ các loại mệnh đề tính ngữ; time, purpose... chỉ các loại mệnh đề trạng ngữ.

1. When he saw me (time); until I came (time).

2. Which was... snow (non-defining).

3. Wherever you may go .....(concession)

4. As you.....(reason)
5. That place ... summer (result).
6. As I have been taught (manner).
7. which she...to post (non-defining).
8. so that he might win the prize (purpose).
9. had he not been ...noise (condition).
10. that I thought (comparison).
11. in which we were driving (defining).
12. Whatever you may say (concession).
13. that glitters (defining).
14. Poor as he was (concession).
15. as if ...on it (manner).
16. since ... we... plans (reason).
17. I asked for(defining).
18. unless ... help me (condition).
19. who has ... Cairo (non-defining)
20. that everyone likes them (result).

#### 4.

1. Anh ấy có một chị, chị ấy làm việc ở Bộ Ngoại thương (non-defining: ý chỉ có một người chị).

Anh ấy có một người chị làm việc ở Bộ Ngoại thương (defining: ý có thể có nhiều chị, em).

2. Tôi sẽ không mặc quần áo gì làm tôi khác với đồng bào tôi. (defining: ý không mặc loại quần áo gì khác).

Tôi sẽ không mặc quần áo, điều đó làm tôi khác với đồng bào tôi. (non-defining: ý tôi sẽ ở trần).

3. Tôi chưa kịp gặp lại anh ấy, từ khi chúng tôi gặp nhau hôm thứ hai trước.

Vì chúng tôi không thể đồng ý về điểm đó, tôi đã không gặp lại anh ấy nữa.

4. Khi chúng tôi về nhà thì các bạn chúng tôi đã đến (mệnh đề trạng ngữ thời gian).

Anh ấy đến vào một ngày chủ nhật (mà) hôm đó mọi người đều ở nhà (mệnh đề tính ngữ xác định bắt đầu bằng *when*, bổ nghĩa cho Sunday).

5. Ba mệnh đề phụ này đều bắt đầu bằng liên từ *as* nhưng với ba nghĩa và thuộc ba loại khác nhau:

- *as he was leaving...* (khi nó rời nhà ga - Adv-Cl of time)
- *as I showed you...* (như tôi chỉ cho anh - Adv-Cl of manner)
- *as my wife was away* (vì vợ tôi đi vắng - Adv-Cl of reason)

#### 5.

1. *who called this afternoon* (object).
2. *That he will fail* (subject).
3. *What you told us* (prep, object).
4. *That you ...the job* (adj, object).
5. *What you are attempting* (subject).
6. *That he didn't ...* (complement)
7. *That people ... without working* (appositive).
8. *That he is ... at all* (subject).
9. *Which of ... correct* (object)
10. *Whether ... or not* (prep, object).
11. *How he got it* (subject)
12. *How the money was spent* (prep, object).

#### 6.

1. *That we ... invitation* (N-Cl, object).
2. *That ... the war.* (N-Cl; complement)
3. *That he made ...meeting* (defining A-Cl).

4. That he was guilty (N-Cl; appositive).
5. That I couldn't catch him (Adv-Cl of result).
6. Who told you that story (M-Cl; object).
7. Who reported the news (defining A-Cl).
8. If I could ... time (N-Cl; object).
9. If I had ... time (Adv-Cl of condition).
10. Where ...to meet (defining A-Cl).
11. Where ... come from (N-Cl; object)
12. You would tell me (N-Cl; object)  
What I have to do next (N-Cl; object)
13. You had sent him the document (N-Cl; object)  
He had asked for (defining A-Cl)
14. As the day was fine (Adv-Cl of reason)  
That we should go for a picnic (N-Cl; object).
15. What is obvious (N-Cl; object).  
What is known (N-Cl; object).

## BÀI 41

### 2.

1. It (so) chanced to meet him in the park.
2. It seemed that they did not to notice it.
3. It appeared that the girl was in good health.
4. It seemed that Mr. White was heavily in debt.
5. It (so) happened that we were out of town when the incident took place.
6. It appeared that the road was still blocked by snow-drifts.
7. It seemed that the day would never end.

**3.**

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Our national hero | 6. In good order (white, dark) |
| 2. Quiet             | 7. Sweet                       |
| 3. In a hurry        | 8. Dark (dry, sour, quiet...)  |
| 4. Sour (sweet)      | 9. white (dark)                |
| 5. Rather old        | 10. dry                        |

**4.**

1. It is silly to talk like that.
2. It would be impossible for you to reach Budapest before Sunday.
3. It seems obvious that he will be elected to the National Assembly.
4. It is no use crying over spoilt milk.
5. It would be much better to do as he says.
6. It is doubtful whether he will get the nomination.
7. It was rather hard for him to live in such conditions.
8. It is foolish behaving like that.
9. It appears unlikely that he can win the match.
10. It was a mystery how the prisoner escaped from the camp.

**BÀI 42**

**1.**

1. going/to go (nghĩa như nhau)
2. to swim
3. to ask
4. raining
5. talking
6. to give
7. to support
8. playing
9. try to do (cố làm), try doing (thử làm)
10. to make/making (như nhau)
11. to see/seeing (như nhau)

- |                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 12. to go/going (như nhau) | 13. cutting |
| 14. coming                 | 15. to have |

**2.**

1. Have they paid the money to you?
2. Will you lend your dictionary to me?
3. Please throw that box to me.
5. I showed the pictures to her.
6. We were reading the letter to him.
7. He made a cup of coffee for himself .
8. You should bring some books to (for) your teacher.
9. Please reach my hat for me.
10. He offered a cigarette to me.
11. Can you cook some eggs for me ?
12. Have they promised anything to you ?

- |                   |           |        |          |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| <b>3.</b> 1. from | 2. for    | 3. to  | 4. to    |
| 5. for            | 6. to     | 7. to  | 8. for   |
| 9. for            | 10. for   | 11. to | 12. for  |
| 13. of            | 14. about | 15. on | 16. with |
| 17. of            | 18. at    |        |          |

## **BÀI 43**

**2.**

1. SP 4a - Tôi đã phạm vài lỗi.
2. SP 8a - Họ bầu ông làm chủ tịch ủy ban.
3. SP 8b - Lời nói của anh ta làm tôi tức giận.
4. SP 9b - Cái gì làm cho anh nghĩ như thế?
5. SP 9d - Anh không thể nào làm cho người ta nghe tiếng nói của mình được.
6. SP 4a - Tôi đã ăn sáng.
7. SP 9d - Tôi cho sửa cái xe đạp của tôi.



8. SP 4c - Anh ta thường phải đi khám bác sĩ.
9. SP 9b - Chúng tôi sẽ bảo anh ta làm cái đó kịp thời.
10. SP 9c - Chúng ta không thể để anh ta lãng phí thời gian như thế được.
11. SP 4a - Họ cần một đôi giày mới.
12. SP 4c - Họ muốn chơi bóng chuyền.
13. SP 4b - Sơ mi của anh ta cần được vá.
14. SP 9a - Tôi muốn con trai tôi trở thành kỹ sư.
15. SP 9d - Anh ấy muốn ăn cá rán chứ không muốn ăn cá luộc.
3. 1. You should wind up the clock.
2. Have you sent back the parcels?
3. Please bring in all the children.
4. Không chuyển được.
5. Không chuyển được.
6. I can't get out this nail.
7. I'll take out the dog.
8. 9. và 10. Không chuyển được.
11. We called in the specialist to ask his advice.
12. Please cross out the wrong word.
13. Không chuyển được.
14. Don't forget to bring back the magazine this afternoon.
15. You may turn on the radio now.

## BÀI 44

1. Có thể đáp lại nhiều cách với những động từ khác nhau.  
Dưới đây chỉ là thí dụ gợi ý.

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. So I have heard | 2. I hope not     |
| 3. So I believe    | 4. I suppose so   |
| 5. We expect so    | 6. I am afraid so |
| 7. So I have heard | 8. So they said   |
| 9. So I noticed    | 10. I expect so   |

2. Điền *to + Pro/N* vào các câu số 2, 4, 9. Các câu khác chỉ điền danh từ hoặc đại từ tùy ý lựa chọn.

*Thí dụ:*

1. The accident taught him (my brother) *that driving* too fast is dangerous.

2. He confessed *to her (to his wife)* that he had spent all his money.

3.

1. Do you know how to answer this question?

2. Không chuyển được.

3. Have you settled where to go for this holiday?

4. I forget where to turn off the main road.

5. I don't see how to stop him.

6. Không chuyển được.

7. We are thinking what to do next.

8. Can you tell how to do this?

9. Can you suggest where to be put this?

10. He was asking which road to take.

4.

1. Can you advise me which book to buy?

2. Không chuyển được.

3. The patterns show you how to make sentences.

4. They reminded him when to start.

5. Không chuyển được.

6. Can you advise me where to go for a good meal?

7. You should ask your teacher how to pronounce this word.

8. Please inform us where to get these documents.

9. We explained to the new student how to handle the tape-recorder.

10. Can you tell us when to send these goods.

11. Không chuyển được.

12. The teacher showed Nam how to learn grammar.

## BÀI 45

1.

1. *The Merchant of Venice*, a play by William Shakespeare, has been translated in to French, German, Russian and many other languages.

2. On Thursday evening I met Mr. Henry West, a correspondent of the London Times in this city. He was walking along Oxford Street when he saw me, he shouted, "Hello, John! It's a long time since I saw you last May".

3. The Suez Cannal, which is about 100 miles long, connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea.

4. The children saw the following animals at the zoo: an elephant, a tiger, a giraffe and some monkeys.

5. "It's up to you," the teacher said, "whether or not you learn anything". Then he went on explaining the use of the word "whether" to us.

6. The weather was very bad between Hanoi and Vientiane, consequently the flight was delayed.

7. The Chaiman said, "As soon as the secretary arrives, the meeting will begin".

8. Have you read the article about space travel in the magazine *Culture and Life*? It is entitled "Man and the Conquest of Space in the Twentieth Century".

9. We must make still greater efforts to fulfil the essential tasks of the Vietnamese revolution; to step up the building of socialism in the North and to complete the national democratic revolution in the south.

10. The agreement on ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam was signed in Paris on January 27, 1973 by the Foreign Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the United States and the Saigon administration.