

1- Tenses

- a. Simple present
- b. Simple past
- c. Present perfect
- d. Present continuous
- e. Simple future vs be going to

2- Modal verbs

3- Mass and count noun

4- Some/any/much/many/a few/ a little

5- Adjective/Adverb

6- Comparision

Sentence form

1- Positive (+):

S + V + O/C

2- Negative (-)

S+ auxiliary verb+ not + V+ O/C

3- Interrogative/question (?)

Yes/No question:

Auxiliary + S + V+ O/C? -> Yes, S + auxiliary/

No, S+ auxiliary + not

WH question

WH word+ auxiliary + S+V+O/C? -> positive

Simple present tense

Form	Examples
(+) S +V1+O/C V1: V+s/es (3 rd Personal Pronoun)	She lives in Brazil. She is a lawyer.
Auxiliary (Aux.): do/does (-) S+ Aux.+ not +V+O/C	She doesn't live in Brazil.
(?) Aux. +S+V+O/C? Yes, S+ Aux./ No,S+Aux+not	Do you like your job? Yes, I do/ No, I don't.
WH+ Aux.+S+V+O/C? (+)	What time is it? It's 7 o'clock.
Personal Pronoun: I (I, we); II (You); III(He/ She/ It; they)	
Adverb: every, adverb of frequency (usually, often, never,...)	

Simple present tense

Use	Examples
Long-term situations	She lives in Brazil. Where do you work?
Routine activities	I often make business trips. How often do you play tennis?
Feelings and opinions	Do you like your job? I agree with you.
Facts	The journey takes an hour. Prices increase every year.
With time clause-Future	When I find the key, I'll go down.

Present continuous tense

Form	Examples
(+) S + am/is/are + V-ing	She is studying now.
(-) S+ am/is/are+ not +V-ing	I am not watching TV now.
(?) Am/Is/Are + S+ V-ing +C? Yes, S+ am/is/are / No, S+ am/is/are + not	Is he learning English now Yes,he is/No, he isn't
WH+ am/is/are+S+ V-ing +O/C? - >(+)	What are you doing? I am learning English
Adverb: now, at the moment	

Present continuous tense

Use	Examples
Action in progress	She is learning English.
Current/now/abnormal	Let's go out. It isn't raining now I usually drink coffee for breakfast, but this morning I am having tea instead.
Always + complaint	He is always coming late.
Future plan	They are travelling to Nhatrang tomorrow.

Present simple	Present continuous
<p>We use the simple for the state verbs Like, love, hate, want, need, fit, smell, prefer, know, realize, hear, suppose, seem, mean, taste, consist, believe, contain, understand, see, remember, belong.</p>	<p>We use the continuous for the actions that have started but not finished EX: It's raining now.</p>
<p>Think means "believe"</p>	<p>Think means consider</p>
<p>Be selfish (general). He never thinks about others. He's selfish</p>	<p>Being selfish (behave) I can't understand why he's so being selfish.</p>

You can use the present simple or continuous to say how somebody looks or feels now:

- You look well today or You're looking well today.
- How do you feel now? or How are you feeling now?

but

I usually feel tired in the morning. (not I'm usually feeling tired in the morning.)

Simple past tense

Form	Examples
(+) S + V2 /N-ed + O/C	She got up late
(-) S + auxi.+ not+ V+O/C Auxi: did	I didn't go on holiday last year.
(?) Did + S+ V +O/C? Yes, S+ did. / No, S+ did + not	Did you do homework? Yes,I did No,I didn't
WH+ did+S+ V +O/C? (+)	What did you do last night? I watched TV last night.
Adverb: last year, ago, yesterday, last month	

Simple past tense

Use	Examples
Finished actions	I got up late this morning Where did you get the money from?
Situations in the past	We had a test yesterday. The workers didn't make any progress for three months
Finished, clear time.	I went to hospital last month.
With present perfect	I have learned English since I was a child.

Present perfect tense

Form	Examples
(+) S +aux+V3 + O/C.	She has read it for several times
(-) S +aux+ not+ V3+O/C Aux: have/has	I haven't done it before.
(?) Aux + S+ V3 +O/C? Yes, S+ auxi / No, S+ auxi + not	Have you flown a plane? Yes,I have No,I haven't
WH+ auxi+S+ V3 +O/C? (+)	What have you done this morning? I've written the report.
Adverb: recently, just, yet, since, for,during the time, already, so far	

Present perfect tense

Use

Examples

Not Finished actions
(with “ this is the first time
....”, repeat)

I’ve been a teacher for 5 years and I’m still a teacher.
This is the first time I’ve met you

Recent news

I have just come back from my hometown.

Not finished time
(with simple past)

I’ve known him since we were kids

Not specific time
(with superlative)

He has gone.
This is the best movies I ‘ve seen.

Simple future (will/Shall)

Form	Examples
(+) S +will+V + O/C.	I will stay at this hotel.
(-) S +will.+ not+ V+O/C	I won't get to that company tomorrow.
(?) Will + S+ V +O/C? Yes, S+ will / No, S+ will + not	Will you get there? Yes,I will No,I won't
WH+ will+S+ V +O/C? (+)	What will you do next month? I'll go on holiday.
Adverb: tomorrow, next month, next year	

Simple future (will/Shall)

Use	Examples
Action in the future	I'll do a test tomorrow
Decision (not prior plan)	Are you ready to order ? I'll have soup to start with.
Promise	Remember to turn off the light. Yes, I will
Willingness	I don't understand this task. Oh, I'll show you.

Be going to

Form	Examples
(+) S +be going to+V + O/C. Be: Am/is/are	I am going to buy a laptop
(-) S+be+not+going to V+O /C	She isn't going to get that shirt.
(?) Be + S+ going to V +O/C? Yes, S+ be / No, S+ be + not	Are you going to carry the coat? Yes,I am/No,I am not
WH+be+S+going to V +O/C? (+)	What are you going to do next month? I'm going to meet friend.
Adverb: tomorrow, next month, next year	

Be going to

Use	Examples
Action in the future (intend to do)	Look at the dark cloud! It's going to rain.
Intension (did not happen)	I thought it was going to rain, but it didn't
Decision (decided to do, not arrange to do)	Your shoes are dirty. Yes, I know. I'm going to clean them
Prior plan	Why did you buy the paint ? I am going to paint my gate next month.

Modal verbs

Form	Examples
(+) S +modal+V + O/C. Modal: must,have to, should,	You have to wear uniform.
(-) S+modal+not+ V+O /C S+ do/does not have to V +O/C	You don't have to wear tie to work.
(?) Modal+ S+ V +O/C? Yes, S+ modal / No, S+ modal + not	Should I go the hospital? Yes, you should No, you should not
WH+modal+S+V +O/C? (+)	What can you do there? You can take photo.

Modal verbs

Use	Examples
Should-> it's a good idea	You should study hard or you'll fail in the exam
Can -> it's possible	You can get there by bus.
Have to-> it's necessary	You have to work on time.
Must -> it's obligatory	You must follow the traffic rules.

Verb

Verb	Meaning	Example
<i>Bring</i>	Carry someone or something towards the person speaking (bring somebody something / bring something to somebody).	Bring me some coffee. Bring it to me.
<i>Take</i>	Carry someone or something away from the person speaking.	I'll take this file to the purchasing department.
<i>Look at</i>	To observe (little or no idea of movement).	He is looking at the photograph.
<i>Watch</i>	To look at something that is moving or changing. (e.g. actions, shows, movies, TV programs)	They are watching an interesting report on television.

Verb

Verb	Meaning	Example
<i>See</i>	Verb of perception: refers to the perception of what is around you by using your eyes.	It is so dark that I cannot see anything.
<i>Look (+adj)</i>	To appear (relates to things that you see).	This jacket looks nice on him.
<i>Sound (+adj)</i>	To appear (relates to things that you hear).	His speech sounds very interesting.
<i>Taste (+adj)</i>	To appear (relates to the flavour of things that you eat or drink.).	Your cake tastes delicious.

Verb

Verb	Meaning	Example
<i>Say</i>	To pronounce words to give information, opinions or suggestions: to say something (<u>to</u> somebody).	The children said goodbye (to their parents).
<i>Tell</i>	To pronounce words to give information, opinions or suggestions: to tell to somebody something.	He told us that he was tired.
<i>Borrow</i>	Take something from someone (or institution) with their permission for a limited period of time (to borrow something <u>from</u> somebody).	Can I borrow this book from you?
<i>Lend</i>	Let someone have something for a limited period of time (to lend somebody something / to lend something to somebody).	The bank lent her a lot of money.

Verb

Verb	Meaning	Example
<i>Make</i>	To cause somebody to do something (to make somebody to do something).	Just seeing him makes me laugh.
<i>Let</i>	To allow, to permit (to let somebody to do something).	Her parents won't let her go out.
<i>Rise</i>	To go up, to move upwards (intransitive).	The sun rises in the East.
<i>Raise</i>	To lift, to make higher (transitive).	The government raised taxes by 3%.
<i>Arise</i>	To happen, to occur (intransitive).	The problem arose at the end of June.

Coffee/tea/juice/beer etc. (drinks) are normally uncountable:

I don't like coffee very much.

But you can say a coffee (= a cup of coffee), two coffees (= two cups) etc. :

Two coffees and an orange juice, please.

Mass

Count

- Abstract nouns (happiness)

- Food (meat)

- Drink(beer)

- Liquid (water, oil)

- Substance, material (steel, sand)

- Air (gas, air)

- Collective (furniture

Song ,
beach,
note,
accident
batteries,
cups

accommodation

behaviour

damage

luck

permission

traffic

advice

bread

furniture

luggage

progress

weather

baggage

chaos

information

news

scenery

work

Some/any/much/many/a little/a few

Form	Example
Some: (+), offer, mass, count	Would you like some coffee? I have some pens.
Any (-), (?), mass, count	Do you have any pencils? I don't have any paper.
much + mass, (?), (-)	How much is it? I don't have much time
Many + count (?) (+)(-)	How many people are there? There are many people on bus There aren't many people say NO to more holidays
A little/little + mass (+)	A little wine with meals is good for you
A few/few + count (+)	Do a few exercises at your desk

ADVERB

We put adverbs of frequency before the main verb, after the verb *to be*, *auxiliary verb*.

For some words: **often, sometimes, usually, occasionally,**

it can be in the

begin

or end

of the sentence.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb Daniel always passes his exams.	Subject + BE + Adverb He is always happy.
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Adjective

Position	Examples
- Before Noun	They looked at the beautiful girl.
- After “ to be”	The soup is delicious
- After link verb	She feels happy.
- After adverb of degree	It's very interesting.

With lots of adjectives: OSSACOMP

General opinion	Specific opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Colour	Origin/ Nationality	Material	Purpose
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Adjective

type	Details
General opinion	good, beautiful, awful, bad, nice, important, lovely, brilliant, strange, excellent,etc
Specific opinion	food (tasty, delicious); furniture, building (comfortable); people,animal (clever, friendly, intelligent,etc)
only after link verb	afraid, sorry, glad, sure,alone, ill, asleep,ready annoyed, finished, thrilled, bored,pleased Our teacher was ill (not we had an ill teacher) The policeman seemed to be very annoyed (not He seemed to be a very annoyed policeman)
only before noun	northern,southern,eastern,western,countless,occasional ,indoor,outdoor

He lives in the eastern district (Not the district he lives in is eastern)

1- Equality: between 2 objects

S+V+AS+ ADJ/ADV+AS + S (V)

Ex: This table is twice as long as that table.

S+V+ times + as+adj/adv+as +S+V

2- Comparative : between 2 objects

Short adj/adv (1 syllable, 2 syllables ending with y, et)

S + V + adj + er than

Long adj/adv (>= 2 syllables)

S + V+ more adj/adv than + S +V

Double comparative:

The comparative S + V, the comparative + S+V

Ex: The higher the plane flew, the smaller it was

Adverb of degree: **much, a lot, far**

3- Superlative : > 2 objects

Short adj/adv: **the +adj +est**

Long adj/adv: **the most +adj**

Exception

- Prefer, prior, superior use TO instead of THAN

Adj/adv	Comparative	Superlative
Good/ well	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Many/ much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Far	Farther/ further	Farthest/ Furthest

1. The telephone _____ several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

- A. rung
- B. ring
- C. rang
- D. rings



2. I don't understand the word "deceive". What _____ ?

- A. does "deceive" means
- B. do "deceive" mean
- C. did "deceive" mean
- D. does "deceive" mean



3. I don't want _____ this exam. It's too difficult.

A. to have

B. has

C. have

D. having

4. You have to pay extra if you take too _____ with you.

- A. much luggage
- B. many luggage
- C. much luggages
- D. many luggages

5. I really need _____. Can we talk ?

A. some advices

B. advices

C. some advice

D. an advice

6. We met when we were _____.

A. on holiday

B. by holiday

C. in holiday

D. during holiday

7. What time did you _____ at your office yesterday?

A. reach

B. leave

C. come

D. arrive

8. She enjoys _____ to new places when she's on holiday.

A. travel

B. travels

C. to travel

D. traveling

9. “Where is the library ?” “It’s _____ your right.”

A. at

B. by

C. in

D. on

10. _____ a company car ?

A. Does she have

B. Has she get

C. Do she has

D. Have she got

11. They _____ go to the cinema.

A. rare

B. seldom

C. a lot

D. much

12. They _____ a new movie theater downtown last year.

- A. built
- B. are building
- C. build
- D. have built

13. Sorry! I can't talk now. Can I call you
_____ later ?

A. down

B. for

C. back

D. from

14. _____ enough time to talk over the matter now.

A. There hasn't

B. It hasn't

C. It hasn't

D. There isn't

15. All the furniture in the house _____ old-fashioned.

A. have

B. have been

C. is

D. are

She found that life on Everest is hard.'You must carry everything on your back,' she explained, 'so you can only take things that you will need. You can't wash on the mountain, and in the end I didn't even take a toothbrush. I am usually a clean person but there is no water, only snow. Water is very heavy so you only take enough to drink!"

16. She carried water for _____

A.washing

B.toothbrushing

C.drinking

D.cleaning

17. Jack: Good morning, Madam. What's the problem?

woman: _____

Jack: What do you mean?

- A. I'm not sure. The brakes aren't working very well
- B. I'd prefer the afternoon
- C. The engine is hard to start in the morning
- D. I'm afraid I need it today

18. You can take photos of your holiday with

A. printer

B. camera

C. scanner

D. photo

19. I think Switzerland is one of the _____ .

- A. richer country
- B. richest countries
- C. rich countries
- D. richest country

20. A: Look! Is that John over there?

B: No, he _____ be John. He's too tall

A. can't B. might

C. must D. mustn't

21. You ____ exercise too late in the evening

A. have to

B. should

C. shouldn't

D. don't have to

22. “I’ve got only twenty dollars.”

“I think I have ____ money than you.

A. fewer

B. least

C. fewest

D. less

23. We have been friends _____ we were at university together.

- A. during
- B. when
- C. since
- D. for

24. The children are _____ too much noise.

- A. taking
- B. doing
- C. looking
- D. making

25. A: Why don't we go to the sport center now ?

B: _____.

A. Yes, certainly

B. No, thanks

C. That's a good idea

D. I will

26. _____ is the paper that show what you have paid.

A. Bill

B. Note

C. Receipt

D. Document

27. “Have you ever met Tom?”

“Yes, we _____ at the concert.”

A. were meeting

B. met

C. have met

D. had met

28. He has to _____housework before he can go.

- A. do
- B. look
- C. get
- D. make

29. Could you turn _____ the light? I can't see to read.

- A. for
- B. on
- C. at
- D. off

30. Are you ready to order?"

Yes, _____ beef steak.

- A. I am going to
- B. I'll have
- C. I have
- D. I am going to have

31. Have you paid _____the ticket?

A. for

B. on

C. after

D. up

32. Be careful! The teacher _____ at you.

A. was looking

B. is looking

C. looks

D. looked

33. “Why are you so late ?”

“I _____ my aunt to the airport. The traffic was terrible.”

- A. could take B. able to take C. had
to take D. should take

34. In the room, there were_____ more books on biology than expected

- A. a little
- B. much
- C. little
- D. many

35. The new law takes next week

A. result

B. effect

C. consequence

D. outcome

36. I haven't seen him _____ ages

A. during

B. until

C. with

D. for

37. Please _____ talking. I'm trying to finish my homework.

- A. stop
- B. begin
- C. ask
- D. refuse

38. Would you mind_____ at weekends?

A. work

B. to work

C. working

D. to working

39. Everyone looks much ____ today than he did yesterday

- A. happier
- B. happiest
- C. happy
- D. happily

40. Hot weather makes me feel _____.

- A. inconvenient
- B. confusing
- C. uncomfortable
- D. sensible