

UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

A.VOCABULARY

New words	Meaning	Example
athlete /'æθli:t/ (n)	vận động viên	He is one of the most famous athletes in Argentina. Anh ấy là một trong những vận động viên nổi tiếng nhất tại Ác-hen-ti-na.
career /kə'riə(r)/ (n.)	ngề nghiệp, sự nghiệp	Pelé started his career as a football player at the age of 15. Pê-lê bắt đầu sự nghiệp là một cầu thủ bóng đá khi ông ấy 15 tuổi.
congratulation /kən,grætʃu'leɪʃn/ (n.)	sự chúc mừng	Congratulations! I hear you won the match yesterday. Chúc mừng! Tôi nghe nói cậu chiến thắng trận đấu ngày hôm qua.
elect /ɪ'lekt/ (v.)	lựa chọn, bầu chọn	Beijing was elected to hold The 2008 Summer Olympics. Bắc Kinh được chọn để tổ chức Thế vận hội Mùa hè năm 2008.
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ (n.)	thiết bị, dụng cụ	The equipment in the gym is quite modern. Thiết bị tại phòng tập thể dục khá là hiện đại.
goggles /'gɒɡlz/ (n.)	kính (để bơi)	I always wear goggles when I am swimming. Tôi luôn đeo kính bơi khi bơi.
racket /'rækt/ (n.)	cái vợt (cầu lông, quần vợt...)	Can I borrow your badminton racket? Cậu cho tôi mượn chiếc vợt cầu lông của cậu được không?

regard /rɪ'gɑ:d/ (v.)	coi là	He is regarded as the best football player of all time. Anh ấy được coi là cầu thủ bóng đá giỏi nhất mọi thời đại.
marathon /'mæɾəθən/ (n.)	cuộc đua ma-ra-tông	She finishes her marathon in about 3 hours. Cô ấy hoàn thành cuộc đua ma-ra-tông trong khoảng 3 giờ đồng hồ.
Athletics (n)	Môn điền kinh	My brother wants to compete in athletics. Anh trai tôi muốn thi đấu điền kinh.
Gymnastics (n)	Thể dục dụng cụ	My sister really likes watching gymnastics on TV. Chị gái tôi thích xem thể dục dụng cụ trên TV.
Weightlifting (n)	Cử tạ	Weightlifting athletes must have very strong muscles. Vận động viên cử tạ chắc hẳn phải có cơ bắp khỏe.
exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ (adj.)	mệt nhoài, mệt lử	The runners were exhausted when they crossed the finish line. Các vận động viên chạy đua mệt lử khi họ về đích.
last /lɑ:st/ (v.)	kéo dài	A football match often lasts 90 minutes. Một trận bóng đá thường kéo dài 90 phút.
ring /rɪŋ/ (n.)	sàn đấu (boxing)	Two men are competing in the boxing ring. Hai người đàn ông đang thi quyền anh trên sàn đấu .

B.GRAMMAR

I. Thì quá khứ đơn

1. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm được xác định trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: I met her last summer.

(Tôi đã gặp cô ấy vào mùa hè năm ngoái.)

- Diễn tả hành động thường làm hay quen làm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ: She often swimming every day last year.

(Năm ngoái cô ấy đi bơi mỗi ngày.)

2. Dạng thức của quá khứ đơn.

a. Với động từ “to be” (was/were)

Thể khẳng định		Thể phủ định
I/He/She/It Danh từ số ít	Was + danh từ/tính từ	Was not/wasn't + danh từ/tính từ
You/We/They Danh từ số nhiều	Were + danh từ/tính từ	Were not/weren't + danh từ/tính từ
Ví dụ: -He was tired. (Anh ấy đã rất mệt.) -They were in the room.(Họ đã ở trong phòng.)		Ví dụ: -He wasn't at school yesterday.(Hôm qua anh ấy không ở trường.) -They weren't in the park.(Họ không ở trong công viên.)

Thể nghi vấn		Câu trả lời ngắn
Was + I/He/She/It Danh từ số ít	+ danh từ/tính từ	Yes (No) + I/She/He/It + was (wasn't)
Were + You/We/They Danh từ số nhiều		Yes (No) + You/We/They + were (weren't)
Ví dụ: -Were they tired yesterday? (Hôm qua họ đã mệt phải không? ➤ Yes, they were/No, they weren't. -Was he at home? ➤ Yes, he was/No, he wasn't		

Lưu ý:

Khi chủ ngữ câu hỏi là “you” (bạn) thì câu trả lời phải dùng “I” (tôi) để đáp lại.

b. Với động từ thường (Verbs/V)

Thể khẳng định		Thể phủ định
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I/You/We/They Danh từ số nhiều	+ V-ed	I/You/We/They Danh từ số nhiều	+did not/didn't + V nguyên mẫu
He/She/It Danh từ số ít		He/She/It Danh từ số ít	
Ví dụ: -She went to school yesterday.(Hôm qua cô ấy đã đi học.) -He worked in this bank last year.(Năm ngoái anh ấy đã làm việc ở ngân hàng.)		Ví dụ: -My mum didn't buy me a computer last year. (Mẹ tôi đã không mua cho tôi máy tính mới năm ngoái.) -He didn't meet me last night.(Anh ấy không gặp tôi tối qua.) -Mr. Nam didn't watch TV with me.(Ông Nam đã không xem TV với tôi.)	

Thể nghi vấn			Câu trả lời ngắn		
Did	I/You/We/They Danh từ số nhiều He/She/It Danh từ số ít	+V nguyên mẫu?	Yes	I/You/We/They/Danh từ số nhiều	Did.
			No	He/She/It/Danh từ số ít	Didn't
Ví dụ: -Did she work there?(Có phải cô ấy làm việc ở đó không?) Yes she did/No she didn't -Did you go to Hanoi last month? (Có phải bạn đi Hà Nội tháng trước không?) Yes, I did/No, I didn't					

c. Wh-question

Khi đặt câu hỏi có chứa **Wh-word** (từ để hỏi) như **Who, What, When, Where, Why, Which, How**, ta đặt chúng lên đầu câu. Tuy nhiên khi trả lời cho dạng câu hỏi này, ta không dùng Yes/No mà cần đưa ra câu trả lời trực tiếp.

Cấu trúc:

Wh-word + was/were + S?	Wh-word + did + S + V?
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Ví dụ: -Where were they? (Họ đã ở đâu thế?) -They were in the playground. (Họ ở trong sân chơi.)	Ví dụ: -What did Ba do at the weekend? (Ba đã làm gì vào cuối tuần?) -He studied English. (Cậu ấy học tiếng Anh.)
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3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn thường có sự xuất hiện của các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:
 - yesterday (hôm qua)
 - last night/week/month/...(Tối qua/tuần trước/tháng trước/...)
 - ago (cách đây), (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ/two weeks ago: cách đây hai tuần...)
 - in + thời gian trong quá khứ (eg:in 1990)
 - when: khi (trong câu kể)

4. Cách thêm –ed vào sau động từ

a. Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn, động từ bắt buộc phải thêm đuôi –ed. Dưới đây là các quy tắc khi thêm đuôi –ed vào động từ.

Thêm “ed” vào đằng sau hầu hết các động từ	Ví dụ	Want – wanted	Finish – finished
		Look - looked	Help - helped
Động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi “e” hoặc “ee” chúng ta chỉ việc thêm “d” vào cuối động từ.	Ví dụ	Live - lived	Agree - agreed
		Love - loved	Believe - believed
Đối với động từ tận cùng là “y” + Nếu trước “y” là một nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i), ta thêm “ed” bình thường. + Nếu trước “y” là một phụ âm ta đổi “y” thành “i+ed”	Ví dụ	Play - played	Study - studied
		Stay - stayed	Worry – worried
		Enjoy - enjoyed	Marry – married
Động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ những từ kết thúc bằng h,w,x,y), ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm “ed”	Ví dụ	Stop – stopped	Fit - fitted
		Plan - planned	

b. Động từ bất quy tắc

- Là những động từ được chia ở cột 2 trong “Bảng động từ bất quy tắc” (học thuộc lòng)

Ví dụ:

V	V- ed	Nghĩa
go	went	Đi
have	had	Có
Teach	taught	Dạy
buy	bought	mua
drink	drank	Uống

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:

Bài 1: Cho dạng đúng của từ quá khứ đơn, dùng bảng động từ bất quy tắc nếu cần.

V	V-ed	V	V-ed
Meet (gặp)	Met	Enjoy (thích)	Enjoyed
Help (giúp đỡ)	Helped	Drive (lái xe)	Drove
Speak (nói)	Spoke	Plan (kế hoạch)	Planned
Live (sống)	Lived	Put (đặt)	Put
Write (viết)	Wrote	Stop (dừng lại)	Stopped
Study (học)	Studied	Sing (hát)	Sang
Do (làm)	Did	Agree (đồng ý)	Agreed
Cry (khóc)	Cried	Sit (ngồi)	Sat
Stand (đứng)	Stood	Borrow (mượn)	Borrowed
Play (chơi)	Played	Run (chạy)	Ran
Stay (ở)	Stayed	Begin(bắt đầu)	Began
Ask (hỏi)	Asked	Break (làm vỡ)	Broke
Laugh (cười)	Laughterd	Bring (mang theo)	brought
Try (cố gắng)	tried	Build (xây)	Built
Tidy (dọn dẹp)	tidied	Buy (mua)	bought

Bài 2: Điền was/were vào chỗ trống:

1. The teacher was nice.
2. The students were clever.
3. But one student was in trouble.
4. We were for him.
5. He was nice though.
6. I was Canberra last spring.
7. We were at school last Saturday.
8. Tina was at home yesterday.
9. He was happy.

10. Robert and Stan were Garry's friends.
11. You were very busy on Friday.
12. They were in front of the supermarket.
13. I was in the museum.
14. She was in South Africa last month.
15. Jessica and Kimberly were late for school.

Bài 3: Viết các câu sau ở thể khẳng định (+), thể phủ định (-), thể nghi vấn (?)

1. (+) He wrote a book.
(-) He didn't write a book.
(?) Did he write a book?
2. (+) She was my boss.
(-) She wasn't my boss.
(?) Was she your boss?
3. (+) They built a new house.
(-) They didn't build a new house.
(?) Did they build a new house?
4. (+) I was at the concert last Sunday.
(-) I wasn't at the concert last Sunday.
(?) Were you at the concert last Sunday?
5. (+) I bought clothes in this clothes shop.
(-) I didn't buy clothes in this clothes shop
(?) Did you buy clothes in this clothes shop?
6. (+) They were born in Korea.
(-) They were not born in Korea
(?) Were they born in Korea?
7. (+) He swam in the lake.
(-) He didn't swim in the lake
(?) Did he swim in the lake?
8. (+) We were at the gym last week.
(-) We weren't at the gym last week.
(?) Were you at the gym last week?
9. (+) She went to her office by car.
(-) She didn't go to her office by car.
(?) Did she go to her office by car?
10. (+) He was a good boy.
(-) He wasn't a good boy.
(?) Was he good boy?

Bài 4. Chọn đáp án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống

1. They _____ the bus yesterday.
A. don't catch B. weren't catch **C. didn't catch** D. not catch
2. My sister _____ home last night.
A. comes B. come **C. came** D. was come
3. My father _____ tired when I _____ home.
A. was – got B. is – get C. was – getted D. were – got
4. What _____ you _____ two days ago?
A. do – do B. did – did C. do – did **D. did – do**
5. Where _____ your family _____ on the summer holiday last year?
A. do – go B. does – go **C. did – go** D. did – went
6. We _____ David in town a few days ago.
A. did see B. was saw C. did saw **D. saw**
7. It was cold, so I _____ the window.
A. shut B. was shut C. am shut D. shutted
8. I _____ to the cinema three times last week.
A. was go **B. went** C. did go D. goed
9. What _____ you _____ last weekend?
A. were/do B. did/did **C. did/do** D. do/did
10. The police _____ on my way home last night.
A. was stop **B. stopped** C. stops D. stopping
11. The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much.
A. enjoyed B. wasn't enjoy C. didn't enjoyed **D. didn't enjoy**
12. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ sleep very well.
A. didn't B. did C. wasn't D. not
13. The window was opened and a bird _____ into the room.
A. fly **B. flew** C. was flew D. did fly
14. I _____ a lot of money yesterday. I _____ an expensive dress.
A. spend/buy B. spent/buy **C. spent/bought** D. was spent/bought.

Bài 5: Lựa chọn và điền dạng đúng của động từ quá khứ đơn:

Teach	cook	want	spend	ring
Be	sleep	study	go	write

1. She...**went**.....out with her boyfriend last night.
2. Laura.....**cooked**.....a meal yesterday afternoon.
3. Mozart.....**wrote**.....more than 600 pieces of music.
4. I.....**was**....tired when I came home.

5. The bed was very comfortable so theyslept....very well.
6. Jamie passed the exam because he...studied.....very hard.
7. My father.....taught....the teenagers to drive when he was alive.
8. Dave...wanted.....to make a fire but there was no wood.
9. The little boy.....spent....hours in his room making his toys.
10. The telephone...rang.....several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

Bài 6: Chuyển các câu sau về thì quá khứ đơn:

1. We move to a new house.

move

2. They bring a sandwich.

.....brought.

3. He doesn't do the homework.

.....didn't do

4. They sell cars.

.....sold...

5. Does he visit his friends?

Did

6. She buys a book.

bought

7. The teacher punishes the boy.

punished

8. The little girl laughs at the beggar.

laughed

9. They know it.

knew

10. He does not tell the lie.

Didn't tell

11. They do not wait for anybody.

Didn't wait

12. Who teaches you English?

taught

13. The mansons build the house.

built

14. They invite us to their party.

invited

15. His manners disgust me.

disgusted

16. She sings a lovely song.

sang

17. It is time to start.

was

18. He wants to kill the snake.

wanted

19. His conduct surprises me.

surprised

20. I want you to come with me.

wanted

Bài 7: Trả lời các câu hỏi dưới đây dựa vào gợi ý trong ngoặc:

1. What did he win? (the race)

He won the race.

2. What did he eat? (spaghetti)

He ate spaghetti.

3. What time did the film finish? (at ten o'clock)

The film finished at ten o'clock.

4. How did he feel? (happy)

He felt happy.

5. What did he look at? (the stars)

He looked at the stars.

6. Where did they go? (to the cinema)

They went to the cinema

7. What did he watch on TV? (cartoons)

He watched cartoons on TV.

8. What time did he get up? (at seven)

He got up at seven.

9. What did she play? (basketball)

She played basketball.

10. Where did she walk? (to school)

She walked to school.

11. Who did he see? (Maria)

He saw Maria.

12. Where did he have breakfast? (in the garden)

He had breakfast in the garden.

13. What did they want? (some chicken)

They wanted some chicken.

14. When did they arrive? (in the morning)

They arrived in the morning.

Bài 8: Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc ở thì quá khứ đơn:

1. Yesterday, I (go)**went**.... to the restaurant with a client.
2. We (drive) ...**drove**.....around the parking lot for 20 minutes to find a parking space.
3. When he (arrive) ...**arrived**.....at the restaurant, the place (be) ...**was**.....full.
4. The waitress (ask)**asked**.....us if we (have) ...**had**.....reservations.
5. I (say) ...**said**.....that he would come.
6. The waiter (tell) ...**told**.....us to come back in to hours.
7. My client and I slowly (walk)**walked**....back to the car.
8. We (stop)**stopped**.... at the grocery store and (buy) ...**bought**.....some cakes.
9. My sister (get) ...**got**.....married last month.
10. Daisy (come) ...**came**.....to her grandparents' house 3 days ago.
11. My computer (be) ...**was**.....broken yesterday.
12. He (buy) ...**bought**.....me a big teddy bear on my birthday last week.
13. My friend (give) ...**gave**.....me a bar of chocolate when I (be) ...**was**.....at school yesterday.
14. My children (not do) ...**didn't go**.....their homework last night.
15. You (live)**Did you live**....here five years ago?
16. They (watch) ...**watched**.....TV late at night yesterday.
17. (Be)**Was**....your friend at your house last weekend?
18. They (not be) ...**weren't**.....excited about the film last night.
19. Where (spend/you)**Where did you spend**....your last holiday?
20. I (visit) ...**visited**.....lots of interesting places. I (be)**was**....with two friends of mine.

II. Câu mệnh lệnh (Imperatives)

1. Định nghĩa

- Câu mệnh lệnh là câu dùng để sai khiến, ra lệnh hoặc đề nghị một người khác làm một việc gì đó. Chủ ngữ của câu mệnh lệnh được ngầm hiểu là “you”.

- Câu mệnh lệnh luôn được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn và dạng thức nguyên thể (không có “to”) của động từ.

2.Cấu trúc

Dạng	Khẳng định	Phủ định
Cấu trúc	Verb (động từ) + object (tân ngữ)	Don't verb + object/preposition
	Verb + prepositional (giới từ)	

Ví dụ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open the door (Hãy mở cửa ra) - Close the door (Hãy đóng cửa lại) - Come in. (Mời vào) - Sit down (Mời ngồi xuống). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Don't open the window. (Đừng mở cửa sổ.) - Don't cry (Đừng khóc.) - Don't stand up. (Đừng đứng dậy.)
Lưu ý	<p>Có thể dùng “please” (làm ơn, xin mời) trong câu mệnh lệnh làm cho câu nhẹ nhàng hơn và lịch sự hơn, có thể đặt ở đầu hoặc ở cuối câu.</p> <p>Ví dụ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sit down, please. (Xin mời ngồi xuống.) - Please stand up. (Xin mời đứng dậy) - Don't make noise, please. (Làm ơn đừng làm ồn.) 	

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 9: Chuyển các câu mệnh lệnh sau đây từ dạng câu khẳng định sang phủ định:

1. Go straight.

Don't go straight.

2. Pass the bank.

Don't pass the bank

3. Cross the road.

Don't cross the road

4. Turn left.

Don't turn left.

5. Walk to the corner.

Don't walk to the corner

6. Look at the map.

Don't look at the map.

7. Don't let them stop.

Let them stop

8. Don't go tomorrow.

Go tomorrow.

9. Don't have a shower.

Have a shower.

10. Don't jump up now.

Jump up now.

11. Don't play the piano.

Play the piano

12. Don't be careful.

Be careful

Bài 10: Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng cách điền cụm từ thích hợp dưới đây vào chỗ trống:

Turn left	Stop the car	Help me!	Have	Don't listen
Pass	Don't be late	Open	Come	Catch
Take	Come in	Don't wait	Don't forget	

1. Don't wait..... for me. I'm not coming tonight.
2. Have.....with you. It's raining.
3. Takea rest. You look tired.
4. Turn leftat the end of the street.
5. Help me!..... I can't swim.
6. Don't forgetto take your passport.
7. Stop the car..... There is a mouse in the road.
8. Come to my cocktail party, please.
9. Open your book at page 15.
10. Pass the salt, please.
11. Don't listen to that record. It's terrible.
12. Don't be late The train leaves at 8 o'clock.
13. Come in and have a glass of lemonade.
14. Catch the first train in the morning.

Bài 11: Viết câu mệnh lệnh dựa vào động từ cho sẵn:

1. Go.....upstairs. (to go)
2. Don't swim.....in this lake. (not/to swim)
3. Do.....your homework. (to do)
4. Don't.....football in the yard. (not/to play)
5. Brush.....your teeth. (to brush)
6. Don't talk.....during the lesson. (not/to talk)
7. Don't feed.....the animals in the zoo. (not/to feed)
8. Read.....the instructions. (to read)
9. Don't be.....late for school. (not/to be)
10. Switch off.....your mobiles. (to switch off)
11. Ask.....our brother. (to ask)
12. Don't use.....a pencil. (not/to use)

13.**Hurry**.....up. (to hurry)
14.**Be**.....quiet. (to be)
15.**Don't call**.....the police. (not/to call)
16.**Make**.....your beds. (to make)
17. Please ...**mind**..... (to mind)
18.**Don't tell**.....dad about my accident. (not/to tell)
19. Please**Don't smoke**.....in this room. (not/ to smoke)
20. Let's.....**help**.....her mother in the kitchen. (to help)

Bài 12: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu mệnh lệnh hoàn chỉnh:

1. use/umbrella/do not/my/him/let.

Do not let him use my umbrella.

2. first/the/take/on/right/the/turning!

Take the first turning on the right.

3. tell/things/me/such/don't!

Don't tell me such things.

4. that/./Don't/like/speak

Don't speak like that.

5. attention/pay/to/Don't/her.

Don't pay attention to her.

6. too/fast./Don't/drive

Don't drive too fast.

7. doors/./Close/the

Close the doors.

8. Open/book/26/./down/Sit/and/page/your

Sit down and open your book page 26.

Bài 13: Chọn và ghép cụm từ ở cột A với cột B sao cho tạo thành câu mệnh lệnh hoàn chỉnh, sau đó viết lại câu:

Cột A	Cột B
1. Don't accept	The door to Mike
2. Brush your teeth	To bring the CDs
3. Turn off the light	Candies from strangers
4. Don't step	Before you go to bed
5. Bring your dictionaries	Adult programmes
6. Don't open	When you go to bed to save energy
7. Don't watch	For language arts class
8. Don't forget	On the lawn

1. Don't accept candies from strangers
2. Brush your teeth Before you go to bed
3. Turn off the light When you go to bed to save energy
4. Don't step On the lawn
5. Bring your dictionaries For language arts class
6. Don't open The door to Mike
7. Don't watch Adult programmes
8. Don't forget To bring the CDs

III. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Adverbs of frequency)

1. Định nghĩa

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là những trạng từ được dùng để diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của hành động.

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất	Cụm trạng từ chỉ tần suất
100%: always (luôn luôn)	Every (day/week/month/year...): mỗi ngày/tuần/tháng/năm...; once a week (một lần một tuần); twice a week (một tuần hai lần); three times a month (ba lần một tháng)
80-99% : usually (thường xuyên)	
60-79% : often (thường thường)	
40-59%: sometimes (thỉnh thoảng); occasionally (thỉnh thoảng)	
1-39% : seldom (hiếm khi) ; rarely (ít khi)	
0% : never (không bao giờ)	

Các trạng từ này dùng để trả lời cho câu hỏi “How often”

Ví dụ:

-How often do you go to the cinema? (Bạn có đi xem phim thường xuyên không?)

=> I sometimes go to the cinema. (Tôi thỉnh thoảng đi xem phim.)

2. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất

a. Đứng sau động từ “to be”	Ví dụ: - Lan is never late for school. (Lan không bao giờ trễ học.) - They are sometimes at home. (Họ thỉnh thoảng ở nhà.)
b. Đứng trước động từ thường	Ví dụ: - I usually go to work at 7a.m (Tôi thường xuyên

	<p>đi làm vào lúc 7 giờ.)</p> <p>- She often does the housework every morning. (Cô ấy thường xuyên làm việc nhà vào mỗi sáng.)</p> <p>- They always come to class on time. (Họ luôn luôn tới lớp đúng giờ.)</p>
c.Đúng giữa trợ động từ (do, does...) và động từ thường	<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- I don't usually watch TV every morning. (Tôi không thường xuyên xem tivi vào buổi tối.)</p> <p>- He doesn't often see her. (Anh ấy không thường xuyên học cô ấy.)</p> <p>- They don't always do their exercises. (Họ thường không làm bài tập của mình.)</p>
d. Nằm ở cuối câu	<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- I go to the park every weekend. (Tôi thường đi tới công viên mỗi cuối tuần.)</p> <p>- He travels to Ha Long Bay twice a year. (Anh ấy đi Vịnh Hạ Long hai lần một năm)</p> <p>- They meet their parents four times a month.(Họ gặp bố mẹ của mình một tháng bốn lần.)</p>

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 14: Điền trạng từ chỉ tần suất thích hợp vào chỗ trống:

Ví dụ: (100 percent) My friend.....always.....wears a hat.

- (100 percent) Selina and Rick.....always.....go to the beach on summer weekends.
- (0 percent) They.....never.....stay at home.
- (40 percent)sometimes.....they bring their dog.
- (80 percent) Theyusually.....go to the beach.
- (20 percent) They.....seldom.....take the train.
- (60 percent) They.....often.....friends with them.
- (20 percent)They.....rarely..... They like to sit in the sun.
- (100 percent) Antonia and Tomasalways.....stay in the city.
- (80 percent) They.....usually.....eat dinner at home.
- (20 percent) They.....seldom.....eat dinners at restaurants.
- (0 percent) They.....never.....eat at a very expensive restaurants.
- (40 percent)sometimes.....Tomas will cook dinner, but (80 percent)...usually. not.

Bài 15: Đặt trạng từ vào đúng vị trí trong các câu dưới đây:

1. We **never** play soccer in the street. (never)

.....

2. My father is **always** busy on Sundays. (always)

.....

3. He **sometimes** sends me a present. (sometimes)

.....

4. They don't **often** go swimming in winter. (often)

.....

5. The children are **usually** interested in computer games. (usually)

.....

6. He **often** listens to the radio. (often)

.....

7. They **sometimes** read a book. (sometimes)

.....

8. Pete **never** gets angry. (never)

.....

9. Tom is **seldom** very friendly. (seldom)

.....

10. I **rarely** take sugar in my coffee. (rarely)

.....

Bài 16: Tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau:

1. My sister is **always** punctual always.

=>

2. David **sometimes is** a bit sad.

=> **is sometimes**

3. Our teacher **gives often** us a lot of homework.

=> **often give**

4. We **write usually** our compositions for the English class.

=> **usually write**

5. She **is** late to work **never**.

=> **is never**

6. **Hardly ever** I go to the cinema.

=> **I hardly ever**

7. We revise for our tests **usually**.

=> **usually revise**

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 17: Hoàn thành câu sau đúng dạng ở thì quá khứ đơn:

1. It/be/cloudy/yesterday.

It was cloudy yesterday.

2. In 1990/we/move/to another city.

In 1990 we moved to another city.

3. When/you/get/the first gift?

When did you get the first gift?

4. She/not/go/to the church/five days ago.

She didn't go to the church five days ago.

5. How/be/he/yesterday?

How was he yesterday?

6. Mr. and Mrs James/come back home/and/have/dinner/late/last night?

Did Mr and Mrs James come back home and have dinner late last night?

7. They/happy/last holiday?

Were they happy last holiday?

8. How/you/get there?

How did you get there?

9. I/play/football/last/Sunday.

I played football last Sunday?

10. My/mother/make/two/cakes/four/days/ago.

My mother made two cakes four days ago.

11. Tyler/visit/his/grandmother/last/month.

Tyler visited his grandmother last month.

12. Joni/go/zoo/five/days/ago.

Joni went to the zoo five days ago.

13. We/have/fun/yesterday.

We had fun yesterday.

14. My/father/not/at the office/the day/before yesterday.

My father was not at the office the day before yesterday.

15. Janet/miss/the/bus.

Janet missed the bus.

16. She/tidy/her room.

She tidied her room.

17. Nancy/watch/not/television.

Nancy didn't watch television.

18. She/read/a book.

She read a book.

19. It/not/be/cold.

It was not be cold.

20. They/be/late for the interview.

They were late for the interview.

Bài 18: Chia động từ trong ngoặc đúng dạng thì quá khứ đơn:

Snow White was the daughter of a beautiful queen, who died when the girl (be) ...**was**....young. Her father (marry) ...**married**.....again, but the girl's stepmother was very jealous of her because she was so beautiful. The evil queen (order) ...**ordered**.....a hunter to kill Snow White but he couldn't do it because she was so lovely. He (chase) ...**chased**.....her away instead, and she (take) ...**took**.....refuge with seven dwarfs in their house in the forest. She (live) ...**lived**.....with the dwarfs and took care of thm and they (love) ...**loved**.....her dearly. Then one day the talking mirror (tell) ...**told**.....the evil queen that Snow White was still alive. She (change) ...**changed**.....herself into a witch and (make) ...**made**.....a poisoned apple. She (go) ...**went**....to the dwarfs' house disguised as an old woman and tempted Snow White to eat the poisoned apple, which (put) ...**put**....her into an everlasting sleep. Finally, a prince (find) ...**found**.....her in the glass coffin where the dwarfs had put her and woke her up with a kiss. Snow White and the prince (be) ...**were**married and lived happily ever after.

Bài 19: Chia các động từ các câu sau ở hiện tại đơn hoặc quá khứ đơn:

1. She.....**went**.....(go) to Australia in 1994 and she liked it verry much.
2. My father usually.....**likes**.....(like) his steak well-done.
3. The dog.....**ate**.....(eat) its toy last night.
4. The policeman.....**talked**.....(talk) to the burglar yesterday.
5.**Did you have**.....(you/have) a test last week?
6. I often see her mother but she never.....**speaks**.....(speak) to me.
7. The gentleman.....**spoke**.....(speak) to his servant 2 hours ago.
8. The kangaroo always.....**carries**.....(carry) its baby.
9. My friend.....**talks**.....(talk) a lot everyday.
10. The man.....**drove**.....(drive) to the supermarket last weekend.
11. My brothers.....**left**.....(leave) for England last week.
12. My sisters.....**leave**.....(leave) for Endlang every year in June.
13. I don't like that man because he often**laugh**.....(laugh) at me.
14. Her sister never.....**smokes**.....(smoke).
15. The cats usually.....**leave**.....(leave) its basket when it is hungry.
16. Mrs.Trang (teach)**taught**.....us English last year.
17. Daisy (wear)**wore**.....a very beautiful dress last night.
18. Nhung (write)**wrote**.....to her grandparents very often last year.
19. The teacher usually (give)**gives**.....the students a lot of homework on the weekend.

Bài 20: Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để trả lời các câu hỏi sau:

1. Did you buy a lot of souvenirs in Hanoi, Nga?

- A. I bought a lot of souvenirs in Hanoi. B. I did
C. Yes, I bought D. Yes, I did

2. Where did you go during your summer vacation, Mai?

- A. Yes, I went to Hanoi B. No, I didn't got to Hanoi
C. I went to Hue D. I went there with my mother.

3. Who went to the zoo with you last weekend, Nam?

- A. My father B. I went to the zoo.
C. My father went to D. My father do.

4. When did you visit the Ngoc Son Temple, Mai?

- A. On Sundays B. Next Sunday
C. Last Sunday D. Every Sunday

5. What did Ha make for herself last night?

- A. She made a nice dress. B. She makes a nice dress
C. She is making a nice dress. D. She will make a nice dress.

Bài 21: Tìm và sửa lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau:

1. We used to **playing** marbles many years ago. **play**

2. He didn't **used** to stay up late. **use**

3. What **do you did** yesterday? **Did you do**

4. We **go** swimming with our parents last week. **went**

5. My sister **is** born in 1970. **was**

6. **Childs** often receive toys and cakes from Santa Claus at Christmas. **Children**

7. They usually get up early **at** the morning. **in**

8. How often do you **takes** a nap? **take**

9. It is often **rains** in winter. **rain**

Bài 22: Tom đang viết thư gửi đến một người bạn. Đặt động từ đã cho vào khoảng trống:

Open forget come be bring Have turn wait make

36, Sea Parade

Liverpool

Dear John,

...Come..... and see me next weekend. I'm staying in a house by the sea. Don't (1) ...**forget**.....to bring your swimming costume with you! It isn't difficult to find the house.

When you get to the crossroads in the town, (2) ...**turn**.....right and drive to the end of the road.

(3)**be**....careful because it is a dangerous road!(4) ...**bring**.....some warm with you because it is cold in the evenings here. If I am not at home when you arrive, don't (5) ...**wait**.....for me. The key

to the house is under the big white stone in the garden. (6) ...**open**.....the front door and

(7) ...**make**.....yourself a cup of tea in the kitchen!

(8) ...**have**.....a good journey!

Best wishes,

Tom

Bài 23: Hãy viết các câu sau ở dạng câu mệnh lệnh sao cho nghĩa không đổi:

Eg: You must do your homework. – Do your homework!

1. You must listen to your teachers.

Listen to your teacher!

2. You mustn't be noisy.

Don't be noisy!

3. You mustn't cheat.

Don't cheat!

4. You must sit at your desk.

Sit at your desk!

5. You mustn't be late.

Don't be late!

6. You must write tests.

Write test!

7. You mustn't bully your classmates.

Don't bully your classmates!

8. You must pay attention.

Pay attention!

9. He should have a job.

Let him have a job!

10. We mustn't stop now.

Let's not stop now!

11. You must go to bed.

Go to bed!

12. You should get up early.

Get up early!

13. You mustn't stand here.

Don't stand here!

14. She can have a drink.

Let her have a drink!

15. They must clean the carpet.

Let them clean the carpet

16. We needn't wait for him.

Let's not wait for him!

17. We must have a shower first.

Let's have a shower first!

18. You can't park in this street.

Don't park in this street!

19. You must be here soon.

Be here soon!

20. They should taste this cake.

Let them taste this cake!

Bài 24: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh:

1. does/always/my mother/the grocery shopping.

My mother always does the grocery shopping.

2. cooks/always/dinner/my father.

My father always cooks dinner.

3. my mother/the dishes/usually does.

My mother usually does the dishes.

4. the dishes/sometimes/do/I

I sometimes do the dishes.

5. does/my brother/seldom/anything.

My brother seldom does anything.

6. lazy/he/always/is.

He is always lazy.

7. we/watch/often/TV/after dinner.

We often watch TV after dinner.

8. are/Dan's students/on time/usually.

Dan's students are usually on time.

9. rarely/Olympic/British/win/athlete/medals.

British athlete rarely win Olympic medals.

10. students/their/homework/usually/The/do.

The students usually do their homework.