

Chuyên đề XVII LIÊN TỪ

CONJUNCTIONS

LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

Liên từ là từ hoặc cụm từ được sử dụng để liên kết từ 2 từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề lại với nhau nhằm tạo sự liên kết hoặc cấu trúc câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. Liên từ kết hợp

Dùng để liên kết các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề có cùng chức năng ngữ pháp (nối danh từ với danh từ, tính từ với tính từ,...). Các liên từ kết hợp thường được viết tắt là FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

Liên từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
For	vì	<i>I hit the gym every weekend, for they discount the price.</i>
And	và	<i>She has one daughter and two sons.</i>
Nor	cũng không	<i>Linda was not happy, nor was she upset.</i>
But	nhưng	<i>I want to eat Italian food, but my husband wants Chinese</i>
Or	hoặc	<i>Would you like a cup of tea or coffee?</i>
Yet	nhưng	<i>They like apples, yet they don't like oranges.</i>
So	nên	<i>You must get up early tomorrow, so don't stay up late.</i>

Một số liên từ kết hợp như for, yet thường được dùng trong văn phong trang trọng hơn là lối nói thường ngày.

2. Liên từ tương quan

Là những liên từ thường đi theo cặp và nối những từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề có cùng chức năng ngữ pháp.

Liên từ	Nghĩa	Ví dụ
Both... and	Cả ... và ... (cả hai đều)	<i>He is both smart and hard-working</i>
Either... or	Hoặc... hoặc ... (một trong hai)	<i>You can sit either on this side or on the other.</i>
Neither... nor	Cả... và đều không (cả hai đều không)	<i>Neither cats nor dogs like chocolate.</i>
Not only ... but also	Không những ... mà còn	<i>She can not only dance but also sing so well.</i>

3. Liên từ phụ thuộc

Là liên từ thường đứng trước từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề phụ thuộc và nối chúng với mệnh đề chính của câu.

Liên từ	Nghĩa
Before	Trước
After	Sau
As soon as	Ngay sau khi
When	Khi
While	Trong khi
Until	Cho đến khi
Although/Though/Even though + S + V, S + V (= In spite of/Despite + N/V-ing, S + V)	Mặc dù
* However/Nevertheless	Tuy nhiên
* Therefore/as a result/consequently	Vì vậy
Because/Since/As + S + V, S + V (= Because of/Due to/Owing to + N/V-ing, S + V)	Bởi vì
So that/In order that + S + V, S + V (so as to/in order to + V, S + V)	Để
As long as	Miễn là
In case + S + V, S + V (= In case of + N/V-ing, S + v)	Trong trường hợp/ phòng khi
* Instead (= Instead of + N/V-ing)	Thay vì
Unless	Trừ khi
Only if	Chỉ khi
Even if	Kể cả khi
* Besides/Additionally/In addition / Moreover / Futhermore	Bên cạnh đó/thêm vào đó
*Otherwise/Or else	Nếu không thì

★ Lưu ý: Những từ có dấu * (và những từ cùng nhóm với nó trong bảng trên) là trạng từ liên kết. Khi đứng ở đầu câu, nó sẽ được ngăn cách với mệnh đề bằng dấu phẩy; khi đứng ở giữa câu, nó sẽ đứng sau dấu chấm phẩy và theo sau bởi dấu phẩy.

Ví dụ:

+ The homework was so difficult. However, they completed it ahead of time.

+ He needed to finish the project by Friday; otherwise, he would face penalties.

4. Cách viết lại câu với các liên từ

➤ **Both ... and:** Tìm điểm khác nhau giữa hai câu, vẽ câu và sắp xếp lần lượt điểm khác nhau vào both...and. Viết lại phần giống nhau sao cho đúng cấu trúc và thì.

Ví dụ:

I like classical music. Tom also likes classical music.

Khác giống khác giống

(Tôi thích nhạc cổ điển. Cô ấy cũng thích nhạc cổ điển.)

→ Both I and Tom like classical music.

➤ **Either ... or/Neither ... nor:** Tìm điểm khác nhau và sắp xếp lần lượt vào 2 cấu trúc. Lưu ý rằng **either ... or** đi với câu phủ định còn **neither ... nor** đi với câu khẳng định.

Ví dụ:

He didn't text me and he didn't phone me yesterday.

khác khác

(Anh ấy không nhắn tin hay gọi cho tôi vào hôm qua.)

→ He didn't either text or phone me yesterday.

→ He neither texted nor phoned me yesterday.

➤ **Although/Even though/Though + S + V, S + V: Mặc dù**

= **In spite of/Despite + N/V-ing**

• Nếu hai mệnh đề đồng chủ ngữ ta dùng V-ing sau **In spite of/Despite**

• Nếu hai mệnh đề khác chủ ngữ, ta cần biến mệnh đề thành danh từ, cụm danh từ đồng nghĩa

Ví dụ:

Although he won the race, he didn't receive any medals. *(Đồng chủ ngữ he)*

→ Despite winning the race, he didn't receive any medals.

Though her story was very interesting, everyone was so sleepy. *(Khác chủ ngữ)*

→ In spite of her interesting story, everyone was so sleepy.

➤ **Because/As/Since + S + V, S + V: Bởi vì**

= **Because of/Due to/Owing to 4- N/V-ing**

Áp dụng tương tự như trường hợp của **although/even though/though** bên trên.

Ví dụ:

She didn't go to work yesterday because she was sick. *(Đồng chủ ngữ)*

→ She didn't go to work yesterday because of being sick.

Because the weather was bad, we canceled the picnic. *(Khác chủ ngữ)*

→ Because of the bad weather, we canceled the picnic.

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions.

Tra ID Đề [5254] - Tra ID Video [5255]

Question 1 [573580]: English is not only spoken in the United States _____ it is also the primary language of business and diplomacy.

A. but B. and C. so D. because

Question 2 [573581]: Deforestation continues to be a major issue _____ it leads to loss of biodiversity.

A. although B. due to C. however D. because

Question 3 [573582]: Some people really enjoy mountain climbing; _____, others are afraid of height.

A. while B. but C. however D. in spite of

Question 4 [573583]: My family really loves Vietnamese food, _____ we order it twice a week.

A. or B. so C. but D. nor

Question 5 [573584]: She really wanted to apply for the manager position _____ she lacked the required experience.

A. so B. but C. and D. or

Question 6 [573585]: _____ extremely bad weather in the mountains, we're no longer considering our skiing trip.

A. Due to B. Because C. Since D. Although

Question 7 [573586]: The store will remain open _____ midnight for the holiday sale.

A. before B. until C. despite D. so

Question 8 [573587]: _____ I enjoy baking desserts, I rarely have time to do it during the week.

A. While B. Despite C. Because D. Although

Question 9 [573588]: After his grandfather passed away, he rarely smile _____ laugh.

A. but B. for C. or D. and

Question 10 [573589]: _____ many local artisans use traditional techniques, others incorporate modern methods.

A. Although B. Since C. Because D. While

Question 11 [573590]: I will ask Rachel to run the office while I'm gone _____ you come back.

A. unless B. since C. although D. therefore

Question 12 [573591]: _____ public transportation systems in cities have improved, their congestion remains a significant issue.

A. When B. Even though C. Since D. Due to

Question 13 [573592]: We have invited Mrs. Hoa, _____ she may decide what to come.

A. so B. but C. therefore D. moreover

Question 14 [573593]: I will wait for Lan here _____ it stops raining.

A. for B. since C. by D. until

Question 15 [573594]: _____ cities are crowded, many people prefer to live there because they

can approach convenient public amenities.

A. Because B. Only if C. Even if D. Unless

Question 16 [573595]: He managed to finish the marathon _____ having twisted his ankle halfway through the race.

A. despite B. although C. in spite D. though

Question 17 [573596]: Tom wanted to go to the beach _____ his friends preferred to stay home watch movies.

A. and/and B. but/and C. so/but D. because/but

Question 18 [573597]: She turned off the lights _____ she could save electricity.

A. in order to B. in addition C. so that D. as long as

Question 19 [573598]: They planned to travel next week; _____, they might have to postpone their trip.

A. therefore B. as a result C. however D. as soon as

Question 20 [573599]: We couldn't play soccer outside in this weather condition. _____, we can play board games inside.

A. Instead B. Unless C. In case D. Only if

Question 21 [573600]: Televisions _____ computers are dominating our daily life.

A. or B. and C. nor D. for

Question 22 [573601]: Sarah can join us for the trip _____ she finishes her presentation on time.

A. because B. even if C. as long as D. therefore

Question 23 [573602]: The new restaurant serves _____ traditional Italian pasta dishes _____ hamburgers.

A. both/and B. either/or C. neither/nor D. both/or

Question 24 [573603]: _____ beautiful tourist attractions, Paris is famous for its food culture.

A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. Besides

Question 25 [573604]: Louis often takes the plane to Europe on his business _____ hating flying.

A. because B. in spite of C. although D. because of

Question 26 [573605]: It was raining outside, and Tom brought his raincoat with him _____ he wouldn't get wet.

A. in case B. so that C. therefore D. but

Question 27 [573606]: _____ the storm had passed, they went outside to assess the damage.

A. After B. If C. Though D. Until

Question 28 [573607]: Please fasten your seatbelt _____ you drive!

A. when B. after C. as soon as D. as long as

Question 29 [573608]: The weather was forecasted to be rainy all day; _____, we decided to cancel the outdoor event.

- A. so B. however C. therefore D. although

Question 30 [573609]: I have two beautiful dresses. I should choose _____ the red dress _____ the blue one for the party.

- A. neither/nor B. both/and C. either/or D. neither/or

Question 31 [573610]: _____ the loud noise outside, she managed to concentrate on her work.

- A. Despite B. Despite of C. In spite D. Although

Question 32 [573611]: _____ his fear of water, he couldn't enjoy surfing on the most beautiful beach on this vacation.

- A. Because B. Due to C. Since D. In spite of

Question 33 [573612]: She has written the phone number down for you, _____ you forget the password.

- A. so as to B. therefore C. in case D. in order that

Question 34 [573613]: Michael prepared so hard for the interview; _____, he didn't pass.

- A. but B. therefore C. so D. however

Question 35 [573614]: I didn't understand the instructions _____ she explained them again.

- A. before B. until C. although D. however

Question 36 [573615]: She doesn't mind working overtime _____ she's paid for it.

- A. as long as B. as soon as C. as a result D. as well as

Question 37 [573616]: _____ Taylor became famous, she shouldn't ignore her old friends.

- A. If B. Even if C. Even though D. Due to

Question 38 [573617]: I am watching TV, _____ my sister is playing in the garden and my mom is cooking dinner.

- A. when B. while C. before D. until

Question 39 [573618]: He could find _____ his glasses _____ his car keys. What a terrible holiday!

- A. either/or B. neither/nor C. both/and D. not only/but also

Question 40 [573619]: It rained yesterday _____ the weather forecast had predicted there would be sunny weather.

- A. however B. even though C. in spite of D. because

Exercise 2. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that have the same meaning as the given ones with the words in the brackets.

Tra ID Đè [5256] - Tra ID Video [5257]

Question 1 [573620]: In spite of taking a taxi, he still arrived late for the concert. **(ALTHOUGH)**

- _____
- Question 2** [573621]: Long forgot to bring the raincoat, so he got wet. **(BECAUSE)**
- _____
- Question 3** [573622]: Laura doesn't like orange juice. She also doesn't like lemonade. **(NEITHER)**
- _____
- Question 4** [573623]: Don't eat too much sugar. Otherwise, you will become obese. **(UNLESS)**
- _____
- Question 5** [573624]: The children were very tired, but they tried to finish the homework. **(THOUGH)**
- _____
- Question 6** [573625]: He gained weight because he ate a lot of fast food. **(BECAUSE OF)**
- _____
- Question 7** [573626]: Jake on a vacation and so does Jordan. **(BOTH)**
- _____
- Question 8** [573627]: Although she is not good at English, she still tries to talk with native speakers. **(DESPITE)**
- _____
- Question 9** [573628]: The roads are slippery. We should drive carefully. **(BECAUSE OF)**
- _____
- Question 10** [573629]: Mr. Smith first met his wife during his stay in New York. **(WHILE)**
- _____
- Question 11** [573630]: His leg was broken. He still tried to go to school. **(IN SPITE OF)**
- Question 12** [573631]: Anna was late for the interview. Her car broke down on the way. **(BECAUSE)**
- _____
- Question 13** [573632]: Because Tom didn't prepare for the exam, he failed it. **(BECAUSE OF)**
- _____
- Question 14** [573633]: Peter will buy 2 kilos of rice. He will also buy 5 kilos of sugar. **(NOT ONLY)**
- _____
- Question 15** [573634]: They didn't remember to bring the passport. They also forgot to bring the suitcases. **(EITHER)**
- _____
- Question 16** [573635]: Despite not being famous as a singer, he succeeded in being an actor. **(EVEN THOUGH)**
- _____

Question 17 [573636]: She is poor but everyone in the class respects her for her effort. **(DESPITE)**

→ _____

Question 18 [573637]: Because of being lazy, I missed an important deadline. **(BECAUSE)**

→ _____

Question 19 [573638]: My husband neither washed the dishes nor cleaned the room. **(EITHER)**

→ _____

Question 20 [573639]: The substance is very toxic. Protective clothing must be worn at all times.

(AS)

→ _____

Chuyên đề XVIII DANH ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU GERUND AND TO - INFINITIVE

LÍ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

I. DANH ĐỘNG TỪ (V-ING)

Danh động từ có dạng V-ing, có cấu trúc là động từ nhưng lại có chức năng như danh từ.

1. Làm chủ ngữ

Khi danh động từ làm chủ ngữ, ta coi đó là một chủ ngữ số ít

Ví dụ:

Doing arts and crafts requires a lot of skills. (*Làm đồ thủ công mỹ nghệ đòi hỏi rất nhiều kĩ năng.*)

2. Làm tân ngữ

Ví dụ:

The man denied stealing my purse. (*Người đàn ông đã phủ nhận ăn trộm ví của tôi.*)

Bảng dưới đây liệt kê một số từ đi theo sau bởi một danh động từ làm tân ngữ

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	admit + V-ing	thừa nhận
2	avoid + V-ing	tránh
3	consider + V-ing	cân nhắc
4	delay + V-ing	trì hoãn
5	deny + V-ing	phủ nhận
6	enjoy + V-ing	thích
7	fancy + V-ing	yêu thích
8	finish + V-ing	kết thúc
9	practice + V-ing	luyện tập
10	suggest + V-ing	gợi ý

3. Trong các cấu trúc

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	be busy + V-ing	bận làm gì
2	be keen on + V-ing = be fond of + V-ing = be interested in + V-ing	yêu thích cái gì

3	be/get used to +V-ing	trở nên quen với làm gì
4	do/would you mind + V-ing	bạn có phiền làm gì
5	have difficulty in + V-ing	có khó khăn làm gì
6	look forward to + V-ing	mong đợi điều gì
7	prefer V-ing to V-ing	thích cái gì hơn cái gì

II. ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU CÓ TO (TO-V)

1. Làm chủ ngữ

Ví dụ:

To study this program takes a lot of time. *(Theo học chương trình này tốn rất nhiều thời gian.)*

2. Làm tân ngữ

Ví dụ:

I would like to drink a cup of tea. *(Tôi muốn uống một cốc trà.)*

Động từ nguyên thể làm tân ngữ đứng sau các động từ sau

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	afford + to V	có khả năng chi trả
2	agree + to V	đồng ý
3	ask + to V	yêu cầu
4	decide + to V	quyết định
5	expect + to V	mong đợi
6	hope + to V	hi vọng
7	learn + to V	học
8	manage + to V	xoay sở
9	offer + to V	đưa ra
10	plan + to V	lên kế hoạch
11	promise + to V	hứa
12	want + to V	muốn
13	wish + to V	ước

3. Dùng diễn tả cảm xúc dùng sau một số tính từ

Ví dụ:

Nice to meet you here. *(Rất vui khi gặp bạn ở đây.)*

I'm ready to see him again. *(Tôi đã sẵn sàng gặp lại anh ta.)*

4. Làm bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ, đứng sau cấu trúc động từ + tân ngữ

Ví dụ:

The doctor advised her to stay in bed so she can take a rest. *(Bác sĩ khuyên cô ấy nằm trên)*

giường để cô ấy có thể nghỉ ngơi.)

Dưới đây là một số cấu trúc dùng to - infinitive như một bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	advise sb to V	khuyến ai làm gì
2	allow sb to V	cho phép ai làm gì
3	ask sb to V	yêu cầu ai làm gì
4	enable sb/sth to V	cho ai/cái gì có khả năng làm gì
5	encourage sb to V	khuyến khích ai làm gì
6	expect sb to V	mong đợi ai làm gì
7	force sb to V	ép buộc, cưỡng ép ai làm gì
8	invite sb to V	mời ai làm gì
9	promise sb to V	hứa với ai làm gì
10	remind sb to V	nhắc nhở ai làm gì
11	want sb to V	muốn ai làm gì
12	warn sb (not) to V	cảnh báo ai (không) làm gì

III. ĐỘNG TỪ' NGUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG TO

1. Sau các động từ let, make, help, see, hear, watch + tân ngữ.

Ví dụ:

Let me open the door for you. (*Để tôi mở cửa cho bạn.*)

Technology helps our life become more convenient. (*Công nghệ giúp cuộc sống của chúng ta thuận tiện hơn.*)

2. Sau động từ khuyết thiếu

Ví dụ:

You have to obey traffic rules. (*Bạn phải tuân theo luật lệ giao thông.*)

IV. NHỮNG ĐỘNG TỪ ĐI VỚI CẢ DANH ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU

1. Remember + to V / V

remember + to V: nhớ phải làm gì remember

remember + V-ing: nhớ đã làm gì

Ví dụ:

+ She remembers to lock the door before going to sleep. (*Cô ấy nhớ phải khóa cửa trước khi đi ngủ. - chưa khóa nhưng nhớ phải khóa.*)

+ She remembers locking the door before going to work. (*Cô ấy nhớ đã khóa cửa trước khi đi làm. - đã khóa rồi và nhớ đã làm điều đó.*)

2. forget + to V/V

forget + to V: quên phải làm gì

forget V + V-ing: quên đã làm gì

Ví dụ:

+ Helena forgot to fix the microphone for the meeting. (*Helena đã quên phải sửa mi-crô cho cuộc họp.*)

+ I forgot sending the postcard today. (*Tôi quên việc gửi bưu thiếp ngày hôm nay.*)

3. regret + to V/ V

regret + to V: tiếc phải làm gì

regret + V-ing: hối tiếc đã làm gì

Ví dụ:

+ I regret to inform you that you are not chosen. (*Tôi tiếc phải thông báo rằng bạn không được chọn.*)

+ Joan regrets not saying the farewell to her friend. (*Joan hối tiếc đã không nói lời tạm biệt với bạn của cô ấy.*)

4. try + to V/ V

try + to V: cố gắng làm gì

try + V-ing: thử làm gì

Ví dụ:

+ Andrew tries to finish the project as soon as possible. (*Andrew cố gắng hoàn thành dự án càng sớm càng tốt.*)

+ She tries planting a tree. (*Cô ấy thử trồng một cái cây.*)

5. try + to V/V

stop + to V: dừng lại để làm gì

stop + V-ing: dừng lại (việc đang làm)

Ví dụ:

+ He stopped smoking three years ago. (*Anh ta dừng hút thuốc ba năm trước.*)

+ Pam stops to drink some water before going on. (*Pam dừng lại để uống nước trước khi đi tiếp.*)

6. see/hear + sb + V/V-ing

see/hear + sb + V: nhìn/nghe hết sự việc gì

see/hear + sb+ V-ing: nhìn/nghe ai đang làm gì

Ví dụ:

+ We saw her fall off the ladder. (*Chúng tôi đã nhìn thấy cô ấy rơi khỏi chiếc thang.*)

+ I heard him talking to somebody on the phone. (*Tôi đã nghe anh ta đang nói chuyện điện thoại với ai đó.*)

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Fill in the blank with the suitable form of the words: gerund or infinitive.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5259] - Tra ID Video [5260]

Question 1 [573640]: She regrets _____ (not study) harder for the final exam last semester.

Question 2 [573641]: The company is looking forward to _____ (recruit) potential candidates.

Question 3 [573642]: It's necessary _____ (review) your notes before a test.

Question 4 [573643]: Our team managed _____ (complete) the marathon despite the challenging weather conditions.

Question 5 [573644]: He's eager _____ (learn) new skills to advance in his career.

Question 6 [573645]: I avoided _____ (speak) loudly when I was in the hospital.

Question 7 [573646]: Layla enjoys _____ (paint) landscapes in her free time.

Question 8 [573647]: We can't afford _____ (buy) a new car right now.

Question 9 [573648]: Andrew suggested _____ (take) a different route to avoid the heavy traffic.

Question 10 [573649]: I prefer _____ (stay) home tonight to _____ (go) out.

Question 11 [573650]: She is interested in _____ (learn) more about digital marketing.

Question 12 [573651]: They're hoping _____ (find) a solution to the problem soon.

Question 13 [573652]: He promised _____ (return) the book by the end of the week.

Question 14 [573653]: I can't help _____ (feel) worried before giving a speech.

Question 15 [573654]: My parents are not used _____ (work) late into the night.

Question 16 [573655]: Franky managed _____ (get) all the tickets before they sold out.

Question 17 [573656]: We saw them _____ (watch) TV together last night.

Question 18 [573657]: He stops _____ (walk) to tie the shoes.

Question 19 [573658]: Jennie agreed _____ (help) us with the fundraising event next month.

Question 20 [573659]: We don't allow _____ (smoke) here.

Exercise 2. Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Tra ID ĐỀ [5261] - Tra ID Video [5262]

Question 1 [573660]: Peter couldn't stand _____ at home so she went to the local park.

A. stay B. to stay C. stayed D. staying

Question 2 [573661]: Her parents let her _____ which college to attend, trusting her judgment.

A. choosing B. choose C. to choose D. chose

Question 3 [573662]: After much consideration, Liam and Mia decided _____ to a new city for better job opportunities.

A. move B. to move C. moving D. moves

Question 4 [573663]: They apologized to the guests _____ the dinner.

A. to delay B. for delaying C. delaying D. delay

Question 5 [573664]: I regret _____ the opportunity to travel abroad when I had the chance

A. not to take B. to take C. taking D. not taking

Question 6 [573665]: Do you mind _____ me with this project?

A. help B. to help C. helping D. helped

Question 7 [573666]: Despite the tight deadline, the team managed _____ the project on time and to a high standard.

A. complete B. completing C. to complete D. to completing

Question 8 [573667]: I remember _____ that beautiful island during my summer vacation last year.

A. to visit B. visiting C. visit D. visits

Question 9 [573668]: Can you teach me how _____ that song on the guitar?

A. play B. playing C. to play D. player

Question 10 [573669]: Before the storm hit, the weather forecaster warned residents: _____ outside unless absolutely necessary.

A. to go B. going C. not to go D. not going

Question 11 [573670]: They are looking forward _____ to Japan and experiencing its culture.

A. to travel B. traveling C. to traveling D. travel

Question 12 [573671]: The company allows employees _____ from home one day a week.

A. work B. working C. to work D. to working

Question 13 [573672]: I suggest _____ a break and going for a walk to clear your mind.

A. takes B. to take C. that taking D. taking

Question 14 [573673]: The garden needs _____ every evening to keep the plants healthy.

A. waters B. watering C. to water D. to be water

Question 15 [573674]: My apartment is quite easy _____.

A. for find B. to find C. finding D. find

Question 16 [573675]: Parents often encourage their children _____ different hobbies and

discover what they truly enjoy.

A. to explore B. exploring C. to exploring D. explore

Question 17 [573676]: Can you help me _____ this report before the deadline?

A. finishing B. to finishing C. finishes D. finish

Question 18 [573677]: They couldn't afford _____ the house they wanted, so they decided renting for another year.

A. to buy/continuing B. buying/continuing
C. to buy/ to continue D. buying/to continue

Question 19 [573678]: During their road trip, they stopped _____ photos of the breathtaking landscape.

A. take B. to take C. taking D. to taking

Question 20 [573679]: She tries to avoid _____ too much sugar to maintain a healthy diet.

A. consuming B. consume C. to consume D. consumer

Question 21 [573680]: She _____ waiting in long lines at the grocery store.

A. expect B. want C. detest D. manage

Question 22 [573681]: Don't forget _____ off the lights before you leave the house.

A. turning B. to turn C. turn D. turns

Question 23 [573682]: I could hear the teacher _____ the solution clearly to the students from the back of the classroom.

A. explaining B. explains C. to explain D. explanation

Question 24 [573683]: Please remind me _____ the email before the end of the day.

A. sending B. send C. to send D. to sending

Question 25 [573684]: The coach let the players _____ the strategy for the final game.

A. to decide B. decided C. deciding D. decides

Question 26 [573685]: I recommend _____ the new restaurant downtown; the reviews have been excellent.

A. try B. to try C. trying D. to trying

Question 27 [573686]: She's been busy _____ for the upcoming exam.

A. preparing B. prepare C. preparation D. to prepare

Question 28 [573687]: The team had difficulty in _____ their schedules for the project.

A. arrange B. arranging C. to arrange D. arranged

Question 29 [573688]: He admitted _____ a mistake in the report and promised _____ it immediately.

A. making/correcting B. to make/correcting

C. making/to correct

D. to make/to correct

Question 30 [573689]: She's very fond of _____ cookies and often tries with new recipes.

A. to bake

B. bake

C. baked

D. baking

Question 31 [573690]: He always tries to remember _____ his reusable bags when he goes shopping.

A. to bring

B. bringing

C. bring

D. brought

Question 32 [573691]: It is important for parents _____ with their children about career.

A. communicate

B. communicates

C. to communicate

D. communicating

Question 33 [573692]: The manager asked the team _____ in their project updates by Friday.

A. to hand

B. handing

C. hand

D. having handed

Question 34 [573693]: Despite the challenges, she kept _____ the midnight oil to prepare for her exams.

A. to burn

B. burning

C. burns

D. burn

Question 35 [573694]: They attempted _____ the broken computer on their own.

A. fixing

B. fix

C. to fix

D. having fixed

Question 36 [573695]: He can't help _____ whenever he watches his favorite comedy show.

A. to laugh

B. laughing

C. laugh

D. laughs

Question 37 [573696]: Make sure _____ me when you arrive at the airport.

A. calling

B. to call

C. call

D. called

Question 38 [573697]: Alex stopped _____ last year and feels much healthier now.

A. smoking

B. to smoke

C. smoke

D. having smoked

Question 39 [573698]: She showed me how _____ the new software effectively.

A. to use

B. using

C. can you use

D. use

Question 40 [573699]: He's keen on _____ in local community events.

A. participate

B. to participate

C. participant

D. participating

Question 41 [573700]: The doctor advised him _____ a rest and drink water to recover from the flu.

A. taking

B. to take

C. taken

D. take

Question 42 [573701]: The sad news made her _____ with both sadness and anger.

A. crying

B. to cry

C. cry

D. cries

Question 43 [573702]: The company hopes _____ the new product line by the end of this year.

A. to launch

B. launching

C. launch

D. to launching

Question 44 [573703]: He looks forward _____ his new job and meeting his new colleagues.

A. starting

B. to start

C. to starting

D. start

Question 45 [573704]: Mrs. White denied _____ the email about the meeting, despite it being sent to her inbox.

A. to receive B. receive C. receiving D. received

Question 46 [573705]: I saw her _____ the office yesterday afternoon. She closed the door quite hard.

A. leaving B. to leave C. leave D. to leaving

Question 47 [573706]: She remembers _____ him about the surprise party but he didn't come.

A. tell B. to tell C. telling D. tells

Question 48 [573707]: They need _____ their vacation well in advance.

A. to plan B. plan C. planning D. plans

Question 49 [573708]: Peter decided _____ abroad for a semester to gain international experience.

A. studying B. study C. to study D. to studying

Question 50 [573709]: Jasmine is expected _____ a pianist in the future.

A. being B. be C. is D. to be

Exercise 3. Fill in the blank with a suitable gerund or infinitive.

Tra ID Đè [5263] - Tra ID Video [5264]

SEVEN WAYS TO SAVE WATER

- Remember (1) _____ (turn) off the tap. Don't leave the water running when you're not using it, for example when you're brushing your teeth.
- Avoid (2) _____ (play) with water. It's fun but it wastes a lot of water.
- Take a shower instead of a bath. But try (3) _____ (not spend) more than five minutes in the shower!
- Water plants carefully. Don't water them when the sun is strong. We suggest (4) _____ (water) them in the morning or evening!
- Don't waste food. If you make a meal, remind yourself (5) _____ (not make too much and plan what (6) (cook).
- Don't waste products. Reduce the number of plastic bags you get.
- Don't waste energy. For example, don't forget (7) _____ (turn) off lights when you leave a room.
- What other ways can you consider (8) _____ (develop)?

Topic 9

COLLOCATIONS

LÝ THUYẾT TRỌNG TÂM

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	A load of sth A series of sth A set of sth A string of	Nhiều Một loạt Một bộ Một chuỗi tiếp nối
2	Ahead of	Trước thời hạn
3	All long	Bấy lâu nay
4	All in all	Nhìn chung
5	At work	Ở chỗ làm
6	At first	Ban đầu
7	Award sb sth	Thưởng ai cái gì
8	Be aware of Raise sb's awareness of/about sth	Có ý thức về Nâng cao ý thức về
9	Be in a good/bad mood	Trong tâm trạng tốt/xấu
10	Be made from Be made of	Được làm từ (có biến đổi) Được làm bằng (giữ nguyên)
11	Be responsible for = take/have responsibility for	Có trách nhiệm
12	Be willing to	Sẵn lòng
13	Break a bad habit	Từ bỏ một thói quen xấu
14	Break the rules >< follow the rules	Phá luật >< tuân thủ luật
15	Burn the midnight oil	Thâu đêm làm việc, học tập
16	Consist of = comprise	Bao gồm
17	Couch potato	Người ì ạch, hay ngồi/nằm một chỗ
18	Culture shock	Cú sốc văn hóa
19	Change sb's mind	Thay đổi ý kiến
20	Dispose of	Vứt bỏ
21	Do harm	Làm hại

22	Earn a living	Kiểm sống
23	Economic growth	Sự tăng trưởng kinh tế
24	Ethnic minority	Dân tộc thiểu số
25	Face to face	Đối mặt
26	Fill sth to the brim	Đổ đầy ắp
27	First aid	Sơ cứu
28	Flora and fauna	Thảm động thực vật
29	Flow into	Chảy vào
30	Foot of mountain	Chân núi
31	Free of charge	Miễn phí
32	Get a buzz out of sth	Có cảm giác hào hứng, phấn chấn
33	Get in touch with	Liên lạc với
	Keep in touch with	Giữ liên lạc với
	Lose touch with	Mất liên lạc với
34	Get into trouble	Vướng vào rắc rối
35	Get married to	Kết hôn với
	Marry to sb	Cưới ai
36	Get rid of sth	Từ bỏ/ thoát khỏi
37	Get/catch a cold	Bị cảm lạnh
38	Go for a walk	Đi dạo
39	Go on a vacation	Đi nghỉ
	Go on business	Đi công tác
40	Give advice	Đưa ra lời khuyên
	>< take advice	>< nhận lời khuyên
41	Give it a shot/go	Thử làm gì
42	Give priority to sth	Ưu tiên cho
43	Give sb a hand (with sth)	Giữ đỡ ai làm gì
44	Hang out with	Đi chơi với
45	Have a discussion on sth	Bàn luận về
46	Have an impact on sth	Có tác động đến
	= have an influence on sth	Có ảnh hưởng đến
47	Have difficulty (in) doing sth	Gặp khó khăn khi
48	In the line of duty	Trong lúc thi hành nhiệm vụ
49	Immerse sth/sb in sth	Nhấn chìm ai/cái gì vào cái gì

50	In favor	ủng hộ
51	Learn by rote	Học thuộc lòng, học vẹt
52	Look on the bright side	Nhìn vào mặt tích cực
53	Make a bundle Make a fuss Make a list Make an effort	Hái ra tiền Nổi điên/làm om sòm Tạo một danh sách Nỗ lực
54	Make do with Make progress Make up sb's mind	Dùng tạm Tiến bộ Quyết định
55	Make use of = take advantage of	Tận dụng
56	No longer	Không còn nữa
57	Off sick	Nghỉ ốm
58	Off the coast	Ngoài khơi, ngoài biển
59	On display	Đang trưng bày
60	On sb's own	Tự người đó
61	On the verge of extinction	Trên bờ vực tuyệt chủng
62	Out of breath Out of hand Out of order Out of fashion Out of work Out of sb's mind	Hết hơi Ngoài tầm tay Không hoạt động Lỗi thời Thất nghiệp Mất trí
63	Pay attention to	Chú ý đến
64	Put sb's best foot towards	Làm hết sức để gây ấn tượng
65	Put up a tent	Dựng lều
66	Put up with	Chịu đựng
67	Rack sb's brain	Vắt óc suy nghĩ
68	Run out of sth	Hết
69	sense of humor sense of style	<i>khiếu hài hước</i> <i>thẩm mỹ</i>
70	set an example (for sb)	<i>làm gương cho ai</i>
71	take a break	<i>nghỉ</i>

72	take sth into account	<i>suy xét đến, lưu tâm đến</i>
73	take sth on board	<i>hiểu, chấp nhận điều gì</i>
74	take your time	<i>cứ từ từ</i>
75	think outside of the box	<i>tư duy đột phá</i>
76	try sb's best	<i>cố gắng hết sức</i>
77	under control	<i>dưới sự kiểm soát</i>
	under pressure	<i>chịu áp lực</i>
78	unspoken rule	<i>luật bất thành văn</i>
79	ups and downs	<i>thăng trầm</i>
80	window shopping	<i>lượn lờ mua sắm</i>
81	with a view to + V-ing	<i>để</i>
82	work from home	<i>làm việc ở nhà</i>

BÀI TẬP TỰ LUYỆN

Exercise 1. Circle the best correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each of following questions.

Tra ID Đề [5266] - Tra ID Video [5267]

Question 1 [574334]: When you have a lot of work to do, you might need to _____ to finish everything on time.

- A. watch TV B. burn the midnight oil
C. take a nap D. eat the book

Question 2 [574335]: It's important to _____ to the instructions when you're learning a new skill.

- A. ignore B. pay attention C. forget D. listen for

Question 3 [574336]: The elevator is not working today. It has a sign that says it is _____.

- A. a work of art B. on sale C. in use D. out of order

Question 4 [574337]: When you _____, you memorize information by repeating it over and over.

- A. learn by rote B. learn by heart C. discuss in detail D. understand concepts

Question 5 [574338]: When Jane was _____, she didn't want to talk much and avoided socializing.

- A. in a good mood B. in a bad mood C. very cheerful D. extremely positive

Question 6 [574339]: When you're _____, you might feel stressed and have trouble focusing.

- A. on vacation B. under pressure C. in a good mood D. enjoying yourself

Question 7 [574340]: After moving to a new city, Jane found it hard to keep up with her old friends and began to _____.

- A. stay connected B. lose touch C. meet often D. feel excited

Question 8 [574341]: If someone spends most of their time sitting on the sofa watching TV and not

being active, they might be called a _____.

- A. fitness enthusiast
- B. couch potato
- C. social butterfly
- D. outdoor lover

Question 9 [574342]: If you want to clean your room, you need to _____ all the old clothes you don't wear anymore.

- A. put up with
- B. get rid of
- C. keep
- D. display

Question 10 [574343]: When you are feeling down, a friend with a good _____ can help you feel better by making you laugh.

- A. sense of direction
- B. sense of style
- C. sense of taste
- D. sense of humor

Question 11 [574344]: She's been thinking about whether to take the job offer or not, but she still needs to _____.

- A. make up her mind
- B. change her plans
- C. find another job
- D. book a flight

Question 12 [574345]: She decided to _____ of her free time by volunteering at the local animal shelter.

- A. waste up
- B. make use
- C. avoid
- D. aware of

Question 13 [574346]: Even though she didn't buy anything, she enjoyed _____ on Main Street and looking at all the new fashions.

- A. returning items
- B. window shopping
- C. online shopping
- D. making a list

Question 14 [574347]: She tried to _____ for the solution to the math problem, but it was very challenging.

- A. rack her brain
- B. skip the question
- C. forget about it
- D. avoid thinking

Question 15 [574348]: When the team was struggling with the project, she decided to _____ with some of the tasks.

- A. give them a hand
- B. criticize them
- C. leave them alone
- D. watch them tired

Question 16 [574349]: Even if you've never tried painting before, you should _____ and see if you enjoy it.

- A. refuse
- B. give it a go
- C. ignore
- D. forget about it

Question 17 [574350]: To solve this puzzle, you need to _____ and come up with unconventional solutions.

A. think outside of the box

B. repeat the same steps

C. stay within limits

D. follow the traditional method

Question 18 [574351]: The movie studio tried to _____ the upcoming film by creating exciting trailers and ads.

A. make a buzz out of

B. take advantage of

C. run out of

D. pay attention to

Question 19 [574352]: When someone earns a lot of money from a business deal or investment, they might _____.

A. make a bundle

B. spend a little

C. lose money

D. save up

Question 20 [574353]: The basket was _____ with fresh fruits and vegetables from the market.

A. filled all way

B. filled halfway

C. filled to the brim

D. put away

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter for the following questions.

Tra ID Đè [5268] - Tra ID Video [5269]

a. Exploring new destinations can provide valuable cultural experiences and broaden one's knowledge.

b. Many destinations also offer activities that are suitable for diverse interests.

c. Tourism plays an important role in the local economy by creating jobs and generating profit.

d. To decrease these effects, it's important for travelers to practice sustainable tourism and respect local cultures.

e. However, tourism can also lead to negative impacts such as environmental degradation and over-tourism.

A. c-b-a-d-e

B. c-a-b-e-d

C. c-a-e-d-b

D. a-b-c-e-d