

TỔNG ÔN NGỮ PHÁP THI CHUYÊN ANH

I/ TENSES:

12 TENSES: Simple Present, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Simple Future, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous.

II/ CONDITIONALS:

a) Zero Conditional:

Facts / General definitions:

If water reaches 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.

b) First Conditional:

Future situations believed to be real or possible:

If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.

To give conditional instructions:

If you see Sarah, tell her to call me immediately.

Formal form: Should you need any assistance, please tell me.

c) Second Conditional:

Hypothetical situations in the present or future:

If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.

If I were you, I would not say stupid things in that situation.

Formal form: Were she to apply for the position, she would likely get the job.

d) Third Conditional:

Hypothetical situations in the past:

If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.

Formal form: Had she applied for the scholarship, she would have received funding for her studies.

e) Mixed Conditional:

If he had studied harder last month, he would not be sad now. (Type 3 + Type 2)

If I were you, I would have taken the job offer last month. (Type 2 + Type 3)

f) Other Structures:**Unless:**

Unless you pay your bill by the due date, your service will be disconnected.

Otherwise:

Finish the project today; otherwise, we'll miss the deadline.

As long as / So long as:

As long as you study hard, you will pass the exam.

Provided (that) / Providing (that):

Provided you finish your work on time, you can leave early.

On condition that:

The package will be delivered on time on condition that the address is correct.

Suppose / Supposing:

Suppose you were to win the lottery, what would you do with the money?

If it weren't for / Were it not for:

If it weren't for your help, I wouldn't have been able to finish the project on time.

Were it not for the rain, we could have had a picnic in the park.

But for / Without:

But for your timely intervention, we would have lost the contract.

Without your assistance, I wouldn't have been able to complete the project on time.

If it hadn't been for / Had it not been for:

If it hadn't been for his advice, I wouldn't have pursued that opportunity.

Had it not been for the traffic jam, I would have arrived early.

If ... (should) happen to:

If you should happen to encounter any issues, please let us know immediately.

If ... should:

If you should need further assistance, feel free to contact us.

If ... happened to:

If I happened to win the lottery, I would donate a portion to charity.

If ... were to:

If prices were to increase, we might reconsider our budget.

If so / If not:

Are you interested in video games? If so, join us.

In case of:

In case of emergency, dial 911.

In case:

Take an umbrella with you in case it rains later.

I would prefer it if:

I would prefer it if you didn't smoke in front of the children.

III/ INVERSIONS:**1) Type 1 (without auxiliary verb):**

"There goes Tom!" // "There he goes!"

"Up went the balloon!" // "Up it went!"

"I've just finished.", said Tom // "I've just finished.", he said.

2) Type 2 (with auxiliary verb):**a) Inversions With 'No':****In no way:**

In no way should you compromise your values.

At no time:

At no time was the suspect seen near the crime scene.

On no account:

On no account are employees permitted to share confidential information.

Under no circumstances:

Under no circumstances should you open this door during the experiment.

For no reason:

For no reason did he abandon his lifelong dream.

Nowhere:

Nowhere could we find a more perfect spot for our picnic.

No longer:

No longer does she worry about trivial matters.

No + noun:

No sneakers shall I buy for you.

b) Inversions With 'Only':**Only by:**

Only by working together can we overcome this challenge.

Only when:

Only when the sun sets does the night sky reveal its true beauty.

Only after:

Only after thorough testing should the product be released to the market.

Only if:

Only if all safety protocols are followed will employees be allowed to operate the machinery.

Only in this way:

Only in this way can we ensure the preservation of these endangered species.

Only then:

Only then did she realize the true value of her education.

Only with:

Only with proper preparation can students excel in their exams.

c) Inversions With 'Not':**Not until:**

Not until the last minute did he submit his assignment.

Not since:

Not since the 1980s has this style of music been so popular.

Not even once:

Not even once has she missed a day of work in her entire career.

Not only ... but also:

Not only did she win the competition, but she also set a new record.

Not any:

Not any chances will we work together in the future.

d) Inversions With 'So'/'Such':**So:**

So exhausted was she after the marathon that she slept for twelve hours straight.

So quickly did the news spread that within an hour, the whole town knew about the incident.

Such:

Such was his dedication to the project that he worked through weekends and holidays.

e) Inversions With Conditionals (xem ở phần II):**f) Other structures:****Never:**

Never have I tasted such delicious sushi.

Rarely:

Rarely does one encounter such kindness from strangers.

Hardly:

Hardly can she contain her excitement about the upcoming concert.

Seldom:

Seldom do we see such perfect weather conditions for stargazing.

Little:

Little did they realize the impact their discovery would have on modern science.

Never before:

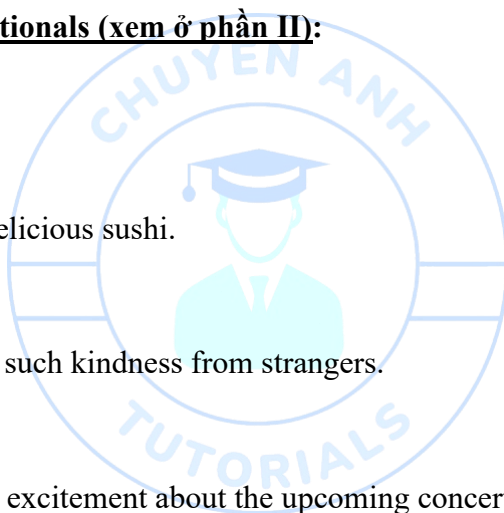
Never before has the city experienced such extreme temperatures.

No sooner ... than:

No sooner had we arrived at the beach than it started to rain.

Hardly ... when:

Hardly had I fallen asleep when the phone rang.



Scarcely ... when:

Scarcely had the plane taken off when the passengers heard a strange noise.

Neither:

He hadn't done any homework, neither had he brought any of his books to class.

Nor:

We didn't get to see the castle, nor did we see the cathedral.

So:

"I like chicken." – "So do I."

Though // As:

Tired though she was, she continued working on her project.

As:

Italy produces many excellent wines, as does Spain.

France is a founder member of the EU, as is Belgium.

Than:

Children living in villages watch more television than do their counterparts in inner city areas.

The infants of humans are more helpless than are those of most other animals.

However:

However beautiful she is, she is not a good student.

However beautifully she sings, she is not a good student.

IV/ RELATIVES:

a) Relatives: who, whom, whose, which, that, where, when, why, that.

b) Advanced Points:

+ "**which**" as a determiner:

Example 1: She may be late, in which case we ought to wait for her.

Example 2: He lost his temper, at which point I decided to go home.

Example 3: He was appointed Lord Chancellor, in which post he spent the rest of his life.

+ **Position of prepositions:**

Example 1: He was respected by the people with whom he worked.

Example 2: This is the room in which I was born.

+ **“some of whom”, “none of which”, etc.:**

Example 1: She adopted seven stray cats, all of which needed medical attention.

Example 2: The team recruited ten volunteers, five of whom had prior experience in disaster relief.

+ **“whatever”, “whoever”:**

Example 1: Take whatever you want.

Example 2: This is for whoever wants it.

+ **Reduced relative clauses:**

Example 1: Who’s the girl dancing with your brother?

Example 2: Please send me all the tickets available.

V/ MODAL VERBS:

a) Modal Verbs: can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, need, had better, have to, dare to, used to.

b) Advanced Points:

+ **Degree of certainty:**

Complete certainty: shall, will, must, can’t

Probability: should, ought to

Possibility: may, might, could

+ **Obligation and freedom to act:**

Strong obligation: must, will, need

Prohibition: must not, may not, cannot

Weak obligation/Recommendation: should, ought to, might, shall

Willingness/Volunteering/Resolving/Insisting/Offering: will, shall (in questions)

Permission: can, could, may, might

Absence of obligation: needn’t

Ability: can, could

+ Perfect infinitive (Past):

Example 1: You should have told me you were coming.

Example 2: I think I may have annoyed Aunt Mary.\

VI/ARTICLES:

a) Articles: a, an, the.

b) Usage:

<i>the</i> is used before:	<i>the</i> is omitted before:
- names of objects considered <i>unique</i>. <i>the earth, the Eiffel Tower, the equator</i> - names of: cinemas and theatres: <i>the Rex</i>; ships: <i>the Titanic</i>; hotels: <i>the Hilton</i>; institutions: <i>the RSPCA</i>; documents: <i>the constitution</i>; public bodies: <i>the government</i>; newspapers: <i>The Times</i>; historical events: <i>the Second World War</i>; museums: <i>the British Museum</i>; some jobs: <i>the dentist</i>; group nouns: <i>the public</i>; collective plural nouns: <i>the police, the audience</i> Note Restaurants, cafés, shops, banks or hotels which have the name of their founder and end in <i>s</i> or <i>'s</i> do not take <i>the</i>. - names of: seas: <i>the Black Sea</i>; rivers: <i>the Nile</i>; groups of islands: <i>the Dodecanese</i>; mountain ranges: <i>the Alps</i>; groups of states: <i>the USA</i>; gulfs: <i>the Persian Gulf</i>; oceans: <i>the Pacific</i>; canals: <i>the Panama Canal</i> - names of people/families in the plural and nationality/ethnic nouns. <i>the Browns</i>; <i>the Americans</i>; <i>the Zulus</i> - adjectives used as nouns to describe groups of people. <i>the rich</i>; <i>the poor</i>; <i>the unemployed</i>; <i>the young</i>; <i>the handicapped</i> - adjectives denoting an abstract quality (singular), <i>the absurd</i> = <i>that which is absurd</i> <i>Some people enjoy the mystical and the supernatural in literature.</i> - titles without names. <i>the Queen</i>; <i>the President</i> - musical instruments. <i>He plays the piano well.</i> - inventions. <i>the wheel</i>; <i>the word processor</i> - the superlative degree of adjectives/adverbs. <i>the richest</i>; <i>the fastest</i> - only, last, first (used as adjectives). <i>the only person</i>	- proper nouns. <i>Nick</i>; <i>Smith</i> - names of meals. <i>Dinner is served.</i> but <i>The dinner we had was excellent.</i> (It's a specific dinner) - names of substances. <i>Oil is produced in Alaska.</i> - names of: countries: <i>Greece</i>; cities: <i>Barcelona</i>; streets: <i>Oxford Street</i>; parks: <i>Hyde Park</i>; addresses: <i>3 McMillan St</i>; buildings: <i>Westminster Abbey</i>; continents: <i>Europe</i>; mountains: <i>Everest</i>; islands: <i>Cyprus</i>; lakes: <i>Lake Geneva</i> Notes - When the first word of a two-word noun is the name of a person or place, <i>the</i> is not used: <i>Westminster Abbey</i> but <i>the</i> is used with names with of-phrases or with an adjective or a noun modifier. <i>the Tower of London</i>, <i>the Science Museum</i> - Places whose name contains a common noun take <i>the</i> <i>the Czech Republic</i>; <i>the United Kingdom</i> Also: <i>the Netherlands</i>; <i>the Hague</i> - bed, school, college, university, church, hospital, prison, market, sea, court, when referring to them for the reason they exist. <i>Tom goes to school every weekday.</i> but: <i>His mother went to the school to get his marks.</i> - work when it means place of work <i>He's at work.</i> - home when it means place of living <i>She isn't at home.</i> but: <i>Paris is the home of fashion!</i> - titles with proper names. <i>Queen Elizabeth</i> but <i>the Prince of Wales</i> - Mother/Father when we refer to our mother/father. <i>Father is at work.</i> - names of sports, activities and colours. <i>He likes playing tennis</i>; <i>She hates black.</i> - names of days, months, seasons. <i>We'll meet on Monday.</i> - parallel phrases. <i>They met face to face.</i> but <i>He punched him in the face.</i>

VII/ WISHES – UNREAL PAST:

1) Wishes:

Regret about a present situation:

I wish (If only) he were here now.

Regret about a past situation:

I wish (If only) he had been with me yesterday.

Complain/Request/A wish for a change:

I wish (If only) he would stop lying. (complaint)

I wish (If only) you would help me. (request)

I wish (If only) it would stop raining. (a wish for a change)

NEVER SAY: I wish I would...

Regret about a present situation due to lack of ability:

I wish (If only) he could speak French.

2) Unreal Past:

a) Past simple:

Conditional type 2: If I were you, I would resign.

Wishes (present): I wish I were in London.

I would rather/sooner (present): I would sooner you answered me now.

Suppose/Supposing: Suppose you were fired, what would you do?

As if/though: He behaves as if he were rich.

It's (about/high) time: It's time we left.

b) Past perfect:

Conditional type 3: If I had been told earlier, I wouldn't have acted this way.

Wishes (past): If only you hadn't ruined my dress!

I would rather/sooner (past): I would rather he hadn't behaved like that last night.

Suppose/Supposing: Suppose you had lost all your money, what would you have done?

As if/though: He looked as if he had won the prize.

VIII/ CAUSATIVE FORMS:

a) Instruct someone to do something for us:

I'll ask the mechanic to repair my car.

=> I'll have my car repaired.

b) Describe an accident or misfortune:

His car was stolen.

=> He had/got his car stolen.

c) Finish doing something:

I must get my homework done over the weekend.

d) Make or persuade somebody to do something:

The coach got the players to train hard for five hours everyday.

See if you can get Paul and Mary to join us at the concert.

e) Make somebody/something start doing something:

Once you get/have her talking about her travels, she never stops.

f) Give instructions or orders:

The teacher had the students do the exercises in class.

g) Indicate that you would like or need something to be done:

I want the room cleaned.

I need the report checked.

IX/ SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD:

a) With verbs:

Common verbs: advise, recommend, suggest, propose, ask, demand, urge, insist, require, agree, prefer.

My teacher recommended that he apply for a scholarship to study in the USA.

Experts advise that people be careful with a new kind of disease.

b) With adjectives:

It is necessary that students do exercises regularly.

The president is insistent that factories be moved out of the cities.

c) With nouns:

It is a proposal that the city council consider vertical houses instead of horizontal buildings.

He made a suggestion that most employees work from home during the lockdown.

d) “Lest” (for fear that):

Henry was hesitant to speak out lest he be fired.

X/ LINKING – TRANSITIONAL EXPRESSIONS:**a) Transitions:**

Continue		Cause-and-Effect	Contradict
Add Information	Emphasize	Accordingly	Alternately
Also	In fact	As a result	Alternatively
And	Indeed	As such	Although/Though
Furthermore		Because	But
In addition	Compare	Consequently	Conversely
Moreover	Likewise	For	Despite/In spite of
	Similarly	Hence	Even so
Give Example		Since	Even though
For example	Sequence of Events	So	However
For instance	Previously	Thus	In any case
Specifically	Subsequently	Therefore	In contrast
	Finally	To this end	Instead
Define, Clarify	While		Meanwhile
Effectively			Nevertheless
Essentially			Nonetheless
In other words			On the contrary
That is			On the other hand
			Otherwise
			Rather
			Regardless
			Still
			Whereas
			While
			Yet
			Notwithstanding

b) Other expressions:**Inasmuch as**

Inasmuch as you have apologized, I forgive you.

On the grounds that

He was dismissed on the grounds that he violated company policy.

Regardless of

The event will take place regardless of the weather.

Irrespective of

Everyone is welcome, irrespective of their background.

According to

According to the news, the meeting has been postponed.

What with

I'm very tired, what with travelling all day yesterday and having a disturbed night.

In lieu of/Instead of

He gave a written statement in lieu of appearing in court.

In terms of

In terms of cost, this option is better.

For fear of

She avoided speaking for fear of causing an argument.

On top of

On top of his regular duties, he had to train the new hires.

In view of

In view of recent events, the trip was canceled.

On the basis of

The decision was made on the basis of new evidence.

Much as

Much as I would like to help you, I'm simply too busy at the moment.

Contrary to

Contrary to popular belief, bats are not blind.

In light of

In light of recent developments, we must change our strategy.

In accordance with

The policy was updated in accordance with the new law.

With a view to

He studied hard with a view to passing the exam.

XI/ OTHER IMPORTANT STRUCTURES:**Dangling Modifier (hành động của vế bổ nghĩa thuộc về subject chính):**

Example 1: Having finished the assignment, Jill turned on the TV.

Example 2: Having arrived late for practice, the team captain needed a written excuse.

Cleft Sentence:

Example 1: It was my husband who/that you spoke to on the phone.

Example 2: What they like is smoked salmon.

Absolute Structure:

Example 1: The storm having passed, we left the shelter.

Example 2: Her work finished, Sarah went to bed.

Example 3: His face pale, he delivered the bad news.

Tag Questions (special cases):

Example 1: She never calls you, does she? (nếu vế chính có các từ như *never, hardly, seldom, rarely, barely, scarcely, nobody, nothing*, vế tag question chia **positive**)

Example 2: I'm right, aren't I?

Example 3: Let's go home, shall we?

Example 4: Everybody left early, didn't they?

Example 5: She ought to apologize, shouldn't she?

Example 6: I think she's lying, isn't she? // I don't believe they have left, have they?

Order of Adjectives (OSASCOMP => Opinion – Size – Age – Shape – Color – Origin – Material – Purpose):

Example: She bought a beautiful small old round red Italian wooden cooking pot.

“used to do something” và “be used to doing sth”:

“used to do something” nghĩa là đã từng làm 1 việc gì đó trong quá khứ (She used to cook dinner for her family => Cô ấy đã từng nấu bữa tối cho gia đình cô ta).

“be used to doing something” nghĩa là quen với việc làm gì đó (She is used to cooking dinner for her family => Cô ấy quen với việc nấu bữa tối cho gia đình cô ta).

“be always doing sth” dùng để than phiền:

Example: She is always criticizing his son.

“by the time” có 2 cách dùng phổ biến:

Cách 1: By the time I arrived, they had finished their dinner. (Past Perfect)

Cách 2: By the time I arrive, they will have finished their dinner. (Future Perfect)

“how” + adjective/adverb + subject + verb:

Example 1: I was impressed by how beautiful the sunset is.

Example 2: I was impressed by how quickly she ran.

“Why not...?”:

Example: Why not use my car? You'll fit more in.

“no matter” + Wh-word:

Example 1: I never seem to lose any weight, no matter how hard I try.

Example 2: We've got to get to the airport on time, no matter what.

the more – the more:

Example 1: The harder you study, the better the result is.

Example 2: The more generous you are, the more loved you are.

“be believed to...”:

Present + Present: He is believed to speak five languages fluently.

Present + Past: The scientist is believed to have discovered a new species last year.

Past + Past: The ancient city was believed to have been destroyed by a tsunami.

more A than B (cảm xúc A lấn át cảm xúc B):

Example: She was more confused than angry.

“may/might as well” (tốt nhất là nên làm 1 cái gì đó):

Example: We might as well walk there.

“have yet to”:

Example: They have yet to make a decision. (They haven’t made a decision yet.)

“Many a...”:

Example: Many a student has struggled with this difficult exam. (Many students have struggled with this difficult exam.)

“Though” + adjective:

Example: Though beautiful, she is not a good student.

“That...” = “The fact that...”:

Example: The fact that he lied surprises me. // That he lied surprises me.

“along with” / “together with” (bỏ qua):

Example: This condition, together/along with the high blood pressure, puts her in a high-risk group. (chia động từ theo “This condition”, bỏ qua cả về “together/along with...”)

“There” (special case):

Example: There IS a table, two chairs, and three calculators. / There ARE two chairs, a table, and three calculators. (Khi liệt kê danh sách với “There”, việc chia số ít hay số nhiều phụ thuộc vào item đầu tiên)

“Neither...nor” // “Either...or”

Example 1: Neither the manager nor the employees were aware of the policy change.

Example 2: Either the director or the producer decides the final cut of the film.

=> Khi thấy 2 cấu trúc này, ta chia động từ theo danh từ thứ 2, không quan tâm danh từ thứ 1. Ở ví dụ thứ nhất, “the employees” là số nhiều nên chia “were”; ở ví dụ thứ hai, “the producer” là số ít nên chia “decides”.

“the first/only/last one to...”:

Example: He is the first person to leave the party.

“the” + adj = adj + “people”

Example: the rich = rich people; the poor = poor people; the blind = blind people

