

TheWindy

TỪ SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH

Phiên bản
mới nhất
**NEW
EDITION**

**360 ĐÔNG TỪ'
BẮT QUY TẮC**

**& CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG -
TRỰC TIẾP - GIÁN TIẾP**

trong Tiếng Anh

(Tài liệu thiết thực cho Học sinh - Sinh viên - Người học tiếng Anh)



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5

NĂM LIÊN



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI



THƯ VIỆN EBOOK **SÁCH MỚI.NET**



HÀNG NGHÌN ĐẦU SÁCH HAY
HOÀN TOÀN MIỄN PHÍ

The Windy
NGUYỄN THU HUYỀN (*Chủ biên*)

360 ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC
Và
CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG - TRỰC TIẾP - GIÁN TIẾP
trong tiếng Anh

Hiệu đính: MỸ HƯƠNG

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu!

Bạn đọc thân mến!

Anh ngữ, như tất cả các ngôn ngữ khác, có nhiều vấn đề đối với những người học ngoại ngữ. Một vài vấn đề rất dễ giải thích, chẳng hạn như động từ bất quy tắc là gì? câu bị động là gì?, câu trực tiếp - gián tiếp? Một vài vấn đề phức tạp hơn và gây khó khăn cho các bạn học viên như câu bị động đặc biệt như thế nào? Cuốn sách: **360 động từ bất quy tắc và câu bị động - trực tiếp - gián tiếp trong tiếng Anh** xin ra mắt độc giả, nhằm giúp làm sáng tỏ những vấn đề nêu trên.

Cuốn sách đi sâu vào khai thác nội dung cơ bản về 360 động từ bất quy tắc - câu bị động - trực tiếp - gián tiếp trong tiếng Anh, giải thích cặn kẽ cách dùng và quy luật người học cần nắm vững theo nguyên tắc giảng giải từng bước với các ví dụ minh họa, đồng thời cũng mang tính đa dạng, phong phú để tạo cho học sinh - sinh viên hứng thú trong việc làm bài. Sau mỗi bài kiểm tra đều có đáp án để học viên có thể đối chiếu, so sánh và tự kiểm tra, đánh giá khả năng của mình.

Điều đặc biệt trong cuốn sách này là chúng tôi rất hân hạnh được trở thành người đi tiên phong trong việc **thu âm phần 360 động từ**, giúp các bạn vừa luyện nghe vừa dễ dàng phân biệt được sự khác nhau trong cách phát âm của các động từ trong tiếng Anh.

Hy vọng rằng, cuốn sách sẽ trở thành người bạn thân thiết và hữu ích với những ai đang mong muốn nâng cao trình độ tiếng Anh của mình.

Mọi ý kiến đóng góp của Quý độc giả xin gửi về :

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- Công ty cổ phần sách MCBooks

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Chúc các bạn thành công!

Nguyễn Thu Huyền

(Koibito Mr. Bear)

PHẦN 1:

ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ 360 ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC

A. ĐỘNG TỪ LÀ GÌ?

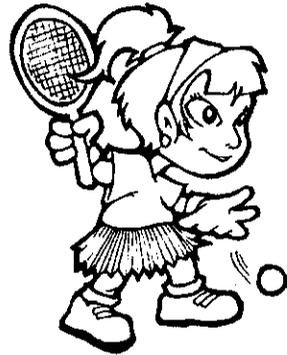
Động từ (verb) là những từ dùng để diễn tả một hành động (action) hoặc một trạng thái (state) của chủ ngữ (subject).

- You look ill.

Anh trông có vẻ ốm. (trạng thái)

- I play tennis every Sunday.

Chủ nhật nào tôi cũng chơi quần vợt. (hành động)



B. CÁC HÌNH THỨC CĂN BẢN CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ (Basic Verb Forms)

Có 6 hình thức căn bản của động từ trong một câu là:

1. Động từ ở dạng gốc (Base Form)

- I sing well.

Tôi hát hay.



2. Động từ ở dạng nguyên thể (Infinitive)

- Tell them to learn English.

Bảo chúng hãy học tiếng Anh.

3. Động từ ở dạng quá khứ (Past)

- He phoned her yesterday.

Anh ấy gọi điện cho cô ta ngày hôm qua.



4. Động từ ở dạng quá khứ phân từ (Past Participle)

- She has watched too long.

Cô ta đã xem quá lâu.

5. Động từ ở dạng hiện tại phân từ (Present Participle)

- He is watching with her now.

Bây giờ anh ta đang xem với cô ấy.

6. Động từ ở dạng danh động từ (Gerund)

- Eating is children's "work".

Ăn uống là "công việc" của trẻ em.



C. CÁC LOẠI ĐỘNG TỪ

1. Động từ quy tắc (Regular Verbs)

Động từ quy tắc là các động từ mà dạng quá khứ (Past) và quá khứ phân từ (Past Participle) được thành lập bằng cách theo một nguyên tắc nhất định là thêm “ed” vào động từ nguyên thể. (Infinitive).

Động từ bất quy tắc là các động từ mà dạng quá khứ và quá khứ phân từ được thành lập không theo một quy tắc nào. (Ta chỉ có thể nhớ thuộc lòng mà thôi).

Meaning	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
<i>chơi</i>	to play	played	played
<i>xem</i>	to watch	watched	watched
<i>gọi điện</i>	to phone	phoned	phoned

2. Động từ bất quy tắc (Irregular Verbs)

Meaning	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
<i>hát</i>	to sing	sang	sung
<i>kể</i>	to tell	told	told
<i>rời đi</i>	to leave	left	left

3. Ngoại động từ (Transitive Verb = Vt)

Ngoại động từ là các động từ cần phải có tân ngữ trực tiếp (direct object).

- I'll phone them up now.

Tôi sẽ gọi điện thoại cho họ ngay bây giờ.

(*them* là tân ngữ trực tiếp của động từ *phone*).

4. Nội động từ (Intransitive Verb =Vi)

Nội động từ là các động từ không cần tân ngữ trực tiếp nhưng có thể có tân ngữ gián tiếp (indirect object).

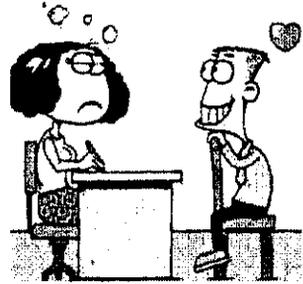
- He smiles.

Anh ấy cười. (không cần tân ngữ)

- He smiles at her.

Anh ấy cười với cô ta.

(her là túc từ gián tiếp qua giới từ at)



Một điều cần nhớ là có nhiều động từ vừa là ngoại động từ vừa là nội động từ. Ví dụ như động từ *to sing*.

- Birds are singing.

Chim đang hát.

(*sing* ở đây là nội động từ vì không có tân ngữ)

- She sings the boy to sleep.

Cô ấy hát ru ngủ cậu bé.

(*sings* ở đây là hoạt động vì có tân ngữ *the boy*).



5. Trợ động từ (Auxiliary Verbs).

Có ba trợ động từ chính là:

+ To be: *thì, là, ở*

+ To have: *có*

+ To do: *làm*

Các động từ *to be* và *to have* dùng để trợ giúp chia các thì. Khi đặt câu hỏi ta chỉ cần đặt các danh từ *to be* hoặc *to have* lên trước

chủ ngữ để hỏi và khi nói phủ định ta chỉ cần thêm *not*. Còn *to do* chỉ dùng để trợ giúp các động từ khác để đặt câu hỏi hoặc nói phủ định mà thôi.

Ngoài ra các trợ động từ còn có thể tự đứng một mình mà vẫn có ý nghĩa riêng của nó giống như tất cả các động từ bình thường khác.

- She is singing.

Cô ấy đang hát.



Trợ động từ *To be - is* trợ giúp cho động từ *To be - singing* để thành lập thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present Continuous).

- He has learned English for three years.

Anh ta đã học tiếng Anh được 3 năm.

Trợ động từ *to have-has* trợ giúp cho động từ *to learn- learned* để thành lập thì hiện tại hoàn thành tức quá khứ không xác định (Present Perfect).

- Do you see him?

Chị có thấy anh ấy không?

Trợ động từ *to do* trợ giúp các động từ bình thường khác để hỏi, thí dụ như ở đây nó giúp cho động từ *see* để hỏi.

- They don't know me.

Họ không biết tôi.

Trợ động từ *to do* trợ giúp các động từ bình thường khác để nói phủ định, thí dụ như ở đây nó trợ giúp cho động từ *know* để nói phủ định.

6. Động từ khiếm khuyết (Defective Verbs hay Modals)

Động từ khiếm khuyết là những động từ không có *to* đứng trước. Nó chỉ được dùng để trợ giúp các động từ khác mà thôi. Bản thân nó không thể đứng một mình mà có đầy đủ nghĩa được. Nếu thấy nó đứng một mình, có nghĩa nó được hiểu ngầm là đi kèm theo một động từ nào đó.

- Can we go now?

Chúng tôi có thể đi bây giờ không?

- Yes, you can.

Vâng, các chị có thể.

(ở đây câu “Yes, you can.” có nghĩa là “Yes, you can go now.”)

Sau đây là tất cả các động từ khiếm khuyết:

Can, Could: *có thể*

May, Might: *có thể*

Shall, Will, Would: *sẽ*

Should, Ought to: *nên, phải*

Must: *phải*

- Can we go now?

Chúng tôi có thể đi bây giờ được không?

- You might go.

Các chị có thể đi được.

- I must go right now.

Tôi phải đi ngay bây giờ.

Chú ý: Cách gọi một số từ ngữ thông dụng.

Subject:	<i>chủ từ hoặc chủ ngữ</i>
Object:	<i>túc từ hoặc tân ngữ</i>
Complement:	<i>bổ túc từ hoặc bổ ngữ</i>
Adverb:	<i>trạng từ hoặc phó từ</i>
Prefix:	<i>tiếp đầu ngữ hoặc tiền tố</i>
Suffix:	<i>tiếp vị ngữ hoặc hậu tố</i>

II. 360 ĐỘNG TỪ BẤT QUY TẮC

* **Ghi chú:** Với một số động từ chỉ dùng ở dạng bất quy tắc theo nghĩa nhất định nào đó thì được đánh dấu hoa thị (*)

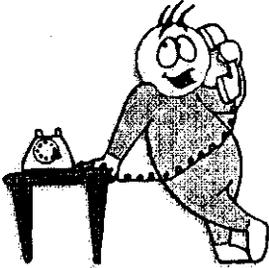
A

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
1.	Abide /ə'baɪd/	*Abode /ə'bəʊd/	*Abode/ Abidden /ə'bəʊd/ /ə'baɪdn/	* Ở lại, tiếp tục, duy trì, chịu đựng, tuân theo
<p>Ví dụ: You'll have to abide by the rules of the club. <i>Bạn sẽ phải tuân theo luật lệ của câu lạc bộ.</i></p>				
2.	Alight	Alit/ Alighted /ə'lit/ /ə'laɪtɪd/	Alit/ Alighted /ə'lit/ /ə'laɪtɪd/	Xuống, bước xuống (xe, tàu...), hạ xuống
<p>Ví dụ: The suspect alighted from the train at Euston and proceeded to Heathrow. <i>Kẻ bị tình nghi xuống chuyển tàu ở Euston và tiếp tục đến Heathrow.</i></p>				
3.	Arise /ə'raɪz/	Arose /ə'rəʊz/	Arisen /ə'raɪz(ə)n/	Nổi dậy, nổi lên, phát sinh

	Ví dụ: A new crisis has arisen . <i>Một cuộc khủng hoảng mới đã phát sinh.</i>			
4.	Awake /ə'weɪk/	Awoke /ə'wəʊk/	Awoken /ə'wəʊk(ə)n/	<i>Đánh thức, tỉnh</i>
	Ví dụ: He awoke the sleeping child. <i>Anh ấy đã đánh thức đứa bé đang ngủ.</i>			

B

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
5.	Backbite /'bækbait/	Backbit /'bækbit/	Backbitten /'bækbit(ə)n/	<i>Nói xấu sau lưng</i>
	Ví dụ: Mary doesn't like her backbiting . <i>Mary không thích việc cô ấy nói xấu sau lưng.</i>			
6.	Backfit /'bækfit/	Backfit /'bækfit/	Backfit /'bækfit/	<i>Tân trang bộ phận</i>
	Ví dụ: I need to backfit my car. <i>Tôi cần phải tân trang bộ phận xe của mình.</i>			

7.	Backslide /'bækslaɪd/	Backslid /'bækslɪd/	Backslid /Backslɪdden /'bækslɪd/, /'bækslɪd(ə)n/	<i>Tái phạm, lại sa ngã</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He felt better for a little while, before his condition started to backslide.</p> <p><i>Ông ta cảm thấy đỡ hơn một lát, trước khi cơn đau lại đến.</i></p>				
8.	Be /bi:/	Was/Were /wɔːz/, /wəː/	Been /bi:n/	<i>Thì, là, được, bị, ở.</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I tried phoning but there was no answer.</p> <p><i>Tôi đã th gọi điện nhưng không có ai trả lời.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				
9.	Bear /beə/	Bore /bɔː/	Born/Borne /bɔːn/ /bɔːn/	<i>Mang, chịu đựng, sinh, đẻ, sinh lợi</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She couldn't bear the thought of losing him.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy không thể chịu đựng được ý nghĩ mất anh ta.</i></p>				
10.	Beat /bi:t/	Beat /bi:t/	Beaten /bi:t(ə)n /	<i>Đánh, đập</i>

	Ví dụ: Beat the flour and milk together. <i>Đánh bột mì và sữa với nhau.</i>			
11.	Become /bi'kʌm/	Became /bi'keim/	Become /bi'kʌm/	<i>Trở thành, trở nên</i>
	Ví dụ: She became Queen in 1950. <i>Bà ta đã trở thành nữ hoàng năm 1950.</i>			
12.	Befall /bi'fɔ:l/	Befell /bi'fel/	Befallen /bi'fɔ:l(ə)n /	<i>Xảy ra, xảy đến</i>
	Ví dụ: They were unaware of the fate that was to befall them. <i>Họ đã không hề biết về số phận đã xảy đến với họ.</i>			
13.	Beget /bi'get/	Begot /bi'gɒt/	Begotten /bi'gɒt(ə)n /	<i>Gây ra, làm cha (của ai)</i>
	Ví dụ: Violence begets violence. <i>Bạo lực gây ra bạo lực.</i>			
14.	Begin /bi'gin/	Began /bi'gæɪn/	Begun /bi'gʌn/	<i>Bắt đầu</i>
	Ví dụ: Let's begin on page 10. <i>Hãy bắt đầu từ trang 10.</i>			
15.	Behold /bi'həʊld/	Beheld /bi'held/	Beheld /bi'held/	<i>Ngắm nhìn</i>
	Ví dụ: They beheld a bright star shining in the sky. <i>Họ ngắm nhìn một ngôi sao sáng lấp lánh trên bầu trời.</i>			

16.	Bend /bend/	Bent /bent/	Bent /bent/	<i>Uốn cong</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The doctor told me to avoid bending and stretching. <i>Bác sĩ khuyên tôi nên tránh co duỗi chân.</i></p>				
17.	Bereave /bi'ri:v/	Bereft /bi'reft/	Bereft/ Bereaved /bi'reft/ /bi'ri:vd/	<i>Lấy đi, cướp đi, tước đoạt</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The war bereaved her of her husband. <i>Chiến tranh đã cướp mất chồng của cô ấy.</i></p>				
18.	Beseech /bi'si:tʃ/	Besought /bi'sɔ:t/	Besought /bi'sɔ:t/	<i>Van xin, khẩn cầu</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Let him go, I beseech you! <i>Hãy để anh ta đi, em van xin anh!</i></p>				
				
19.	Beset /bi'set/	Beset /bi'set/	Beset /bi'set/	<i>Bao vây, bám riết</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: It's one of the most difficult problems besetting our modern way of life. <i>Đó là một trong những vấn đề khó khăn nhất bám riết lấy cách sống hiện đại của chúng ta.</i></p>			
20.	Bespeak /bi' spi:k/	Bespoke /bi' spæk/	Bespoken /bi' spækən/	<i>Chứng tỏ, nói lên</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: His style of dressing bespoke great self-confidence. <i>Phong cách ăn mặc của anh ta chứng tỏ anh ta là người rất tự tin về bản thân.</i></p>			
21.	Bestrew /bi' stru:/	Bestrewed /bi' stru:d/	Bestrewed Bestrewn /bi' stru:d/, /bi' stru:n/	<i>Rắc, rải, vãi</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: A path was bestrewn with flowers. <i>Con đường rắc đầy hoa.</i></p>			
22.	Bestride /bi' straid/	Bestrode /bi' strəʊd/	Bestridden /bi' strid(ə)n/	<i>Đứng hay ngồi giạng chân, cưỡi, bắc qua, bắc ngang</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: He bestrode his horse. <i>Anh ấy cưỡi ngựa.</i></p>			
23.	Bet /bet/	Bet /bet/	Bet /bet/	<i>Đánh cược</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: He bet \$2 000 on the final score of the game. <i>Ông ta đã đặt cược 2.000 đô la vào điểm số cuối cùng của trò chơi.</i></p>			

24.	Betake /bi' teik/	Betook /bi' tʊk/	Betaken /bi' teik(ə)n/	<i>Đi, rời đi, dấn thân vào, đắm mê</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He betook himself to his room. <i>Anh ấy đã đi vào phòng mình.</i></p>				
25.	Bethink /bi' θiŋk/	Bethought /bi' θɔ:t/	Bethought /bi' θɔ:t/	<i>Nhớ lại, nghĩ lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I bethought myself that I ought to write some letters. <i>Tôi nhớ ra là tôi phải viết mấy bức thư</i></p> 				
26.	Bid /bid/	Bid /bid/	Bid /bid/	<i>Trà giá, bỏ thầu</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The firm decided to bid on the new bridge. <i>Công ty ấy đã quyết định đấu thầu để làm cái cầu mới.</i></p>				
27.	Bid /bid/	Bade /beid/	Bidden /bid(ə)n/	<i>Nói, bảo, ra lệnh</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He bade me come closer. <i>Anh ấy bảo tôi tiến lại gần hơn.</i></p>				
28.	Bide /baid/	Bided/Bode /baidid/bəʊd/	Bided /baidid/	<i>Chờ đợi thời cơ</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: He decided to bide his time until he got an opportunity to talk to her alone.</p> <p><i>Anh ấy quyết định chờ đợi cho đến khi anh ấy có cơ hội để nói chuyện với một mình cô ta.</i></p>			
29.	Bind /baɪnd/	Bound /baʊnd/	Bound / baʊnd /	Buộc, trói
	<p>Ví dụ: She was bound to a chair.</p> <p><i>Cô ta bị trói vào ghế.</i></p>			
30.	Bite /baɪt/	Bit /bɪt/	Bitten / 'bɪtn/	Cắn, ngoạm
	<p>Ví dụ: Does your dog bite?</p> <p><i>Có phải chó của anh cắn không?</i></p>			
31.	Blaw /blɔː/	Blawd /blɔːd/	Blawn /blɔːn/	Thổi (chữ cổ)
	<p>Ví dụ: A cold wind blawd from the east.</p> <p><i>Một cơn gió lạnh thổi từ hướng Đông.</i></p>			
32.	Bleed /bliːd/	Bled /bled/	Bled /bled/	Làm chảy máu
	<p>Ví dụ: My finger's bleeding.</p> <p><i>Ngón tay tôi bị chảy máu.</i></p>			
33.	Blend /blend/	Blent /blent/	Blent /blent/	Trộn lẫn, pha lẫn, kết hợp

	<p>Ví dụ: Blend together the eggs, sugar and flour. <i>Trộn lẫn những quả trứng, đường và bột với nhau.</i></p>			
34.	Bless /bles/	Blest/Blessed /blest/blest	*Blest/Blessed /blest/blest	<i>Ban phúc lành (* Dùng trong câu cảm thán)</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: They brought the children to Jesus and he blessed them. <i>Họ đưa những đứa trẻ tới Chúa Giêsu và ngài đã ban phước lành đến cho chúng.</i></p>			
35.	Blow /bləʊ/	Blew /blu:/	Blown /bləʊn/	<i>Thối</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: You're not blowing hard enough! <i>Anh thổi không đủ mạnh!</i></p>			
36.	Bottle-feed /'bɒtl-fi:d/	Bottle-fed /'bɒtl-fed/	Bottle-fed /'bɒtl-fed/	<i>Nuôi bằng sữa ngoài, cho trẻ bú bằng chai</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Were you bottle-fed or breast-fed as a child? <i>Hỏi nhỏ anh được nuôi bằng sữa ngoài hay sữa mẹ?</i></p>			
37.	Break /breik/	Broke /brɔ:k/	Broken /brɔ:k(ə)n/	<i>Đập bể, làm vỡ, gãy, vỡ, đứt</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: All the windows broke with the force of the blast. <i>Tất cả cửa sổ đều bị vỡ do áp lực của vụ nổ.</i></p>			

	38. Breed /bri:d/	Bred /bred/	Bred /bred/	Sinh sản, nuôi, gây giống
	Ví dụ: The first panda to be bred in captivity. <i>Con gấu trúc đầu tiên đã bị nuôi nhốt.</i>			
39.	Bring /brɪŋ/	Brought /brɔ:t/	Brought /brɔ:t/	Mang đến, đem lại
	Ví dụ: Don't forget to bring your books with you. <i>Bạn đừng quên mang theo sách.</i>			
				
40.	Broadcast /'brɔ:dka:st/	Broadcast /'brɔ:dka:st/	Broadcast /'brɔ:dka:st/	Truyền hình, phát thanh
	Ví dụ: Most of the programmes are broadcast in English. <i>Hầu hết các chương trình được phát thanh bằng tiếng Anh.</i>			
41.	Browbeat /'braʊbi:t/	Browbeat /'braʊbi:t/	Browbeaten /'braʊbi:t(ə)n/	Đọa nạt, nạt nộ, hăm dọa
	Ví dụ: They were browbeaten into accepting the offer. <i>Họ bị hăm dọa buộc phải chấp nhận lời đề nghị.</i>			

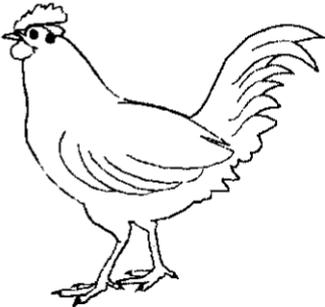
42.	Build /bɪld/	Built /bɪlt/	Built /bɪlt/	<i>Xây dựng, xây cất, tạo nên</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Robins build nests almost anywhere. <i>Những con chim cổ đỏ làm tổ ở hầu hết mọi nơi.</i></p>				
43.	Burn /bɜːn/	Burnt/Burned /bɜːnt/bɜːnd/	Burnt/Burned /bɜːnt/bɜːnd/	<i>Đốt cháy, thiêu</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Fires were burning all over the city. <i>Hỏa hoạn đã thiêu cháy toàn bộ thành phố.</i></p>				
44.	Burst /bɜːst/	Burst /bɜːst/	Burst /bɜːst/	<i>Nổ tung, vỡ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: That balloon will burst if you blow it up any more. <i>Quả bóng đó sẽ nổ tung nếu em thổi nó to hơn.</i></p>				
45.	Bust /bʌst/	Bust /bʌst/	Bust /bʌst/	<i>Làm vỡ, ập vào bắt giữ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I bust my camera. <i>Tôi đã làm vỡ máy ảnh của mình.</i></p>				
46.	Buy /baɪ/	Bought /bɔːt/	Bought /bɔːt/	<i>Mua</i>
<p>Ví dụ: If you're thinking of getting a new car, now is a good time to buy. <i>Nếu anh đang nghĩ đến việc có một chiếc ô tô mới, bây giờ là thời điểm tốt để mua.</i></p>				

C

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
47.	Cast /ka:st/	Cast /ka:st/	Cast /ka:st/	Ném, liệng, thả, lột, tuột, bỏ, thay
<p>Ví dụ: My horse has cast a shoe. <i>Con ngựa của tôi bị tuột mất móng.</i></p>				
48.	Catch /kætʃ/	Caught /kɔ:t/	Caught /kɔ:t/	Bắt lấy, nắm lấy, chụp, vồ, chộp
<p>Ví dụ: ‘Throw me over that towel, will you?’ ‘OK. Catch!’ <i>“Hãy ném qua đây cho tôi chiếc khăn đó được không?”</i> <i>“Được. Bắt lấy!”</i></p>				
49.	Chide /tʃaɪd/	Chid/ Chode/ Chided /tʃɪd/tʃəʊd/ tʃaɪdɪd/	Chid/ Chidden/ Chided /tʃɪd/ /tʃɪd(ə)n/ /tʃaɪdɪd/	Quở mắng, la rầy, trách mắng
<p>Ví dụ: She chided herself for being so impatient with the children. <i>Cô ấy tự trách bản thân vì đã không kiên nhẫn với bọn trẻ.</i></p>				

50.	Choose /tʃu:z/	Chose /tʃəʊz/	Chosen /'tʃəʊzən/	<i>Chọn lựa</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She had to choose between staying in the UK or going home. <i>Cô ấy phải chọn giữa việc ở lại Anh hoặc là trở về nhà.</i></p>				
51.	Cleave /kli:v/	Cleft/Clove /kleft/kləʊv/	Cleft/ Cloven /kleft/ /kləʊv(ə)n/	<i>Nứt, chẻ, bẻ, tách ra</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He cleaves a block of wood in two. <i>Anh ấy bẻ đôi khúc gỗ.</i></p> 				
52.	Cleek /kli:k/	Claught/ Cleeked /klɔ:t/kli:kt/	Cleeked /kli:kt/	<i>Nắm chặt, túm chặt, ôm chặt nắm được, hiểu thấu (vấn đề...)</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She cleeks her father. <i>Cô bé ôm chặt lấy bố.</i></p> 				

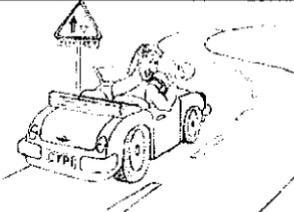
53.	Cling /kliŋ/	Clung /kliŋ/	Clung /kliŋ/	<i>Bám vít, đeo bám</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Leaves still clung to the branches. <i>Những chiếc lá vẫn còn bám được vào cành cây.</i></p>				
54.	Clothe /kləʊð/	Clad/ Clothed /klæd/kləʊðd/	Clad/ Clothed /klæd/kləʊðd/	<i>Mặc quần áo</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They clothe their children in the latest fashions. <i>Họ mặc quần áo mới nhất cho bọn trẻ của họ.</i></p>				
55.	Come /kʌm/	Came /keim/	Come /kʌm/	<i>Đến, đi đến</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She comes to work by bus. <i>Cô ấy đi làm bằng xe buýt.</i></p>				
56.	Cost /kɒst/	Cost /kɒst/	Cost /kɒst/	<i>Trị giá, phải trả</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The bicycle costs me 200 USD. <i>Tôi mua chiếc xe đạp ấy mất 200 đô.</i></p>				
				

57.	Creep /kri:p/	Crept /krept/	Crept /krept/	Bò, trườn, leo, đi rón rén, lèn
<p>Ví dụ: I crept up the stairs, trying not to wake my parents. <i>Tôi rón rén lên cầu thang, cố gắng để không đánh thức cha mẹ tôi.</i></p>				
58.	Crow /krəʊ/	Crowed/Crew /krəʊd/krɜ:/	Crowed /krəʊd/	Gáy, bi bô
<p>Ví dụ: A cock began to crow. <i>Một con gà trống bắt đầu gáy.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				
59.	Cut /kʌt/	Cut /kʌt/	Cut /kʌt/	Cắt, chia cắt, chém, xén
<p>Ví dụ: Two lines cut each other. <i>Hai đường cắt nhau.</i></p>				

D

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
60.	Dare /deə(r)/	Dared/Durst /deə(r)d/dʌst/	Dared /deə(r)d/	<i>Dám, thách</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He didn't dare (to) say what he thought. <i>Anh ta đã không dám nói điều mà anh ta nghĩ.</i></p>				
61.	Deal /di:l/	Dealt /delt/	Dealt /delt/	<i>Xử sự, giao thiệp, chia bài</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He refuses to deal with somebody. <i>Anh ta không giao thiệp với ai.</i></p>				
62.	Deep-freeze /di:p-fri:z/	Deep-froze /di:p-frəʊz/	Deep-frozen /di:p-'frəʊzn/	<i>Làm đông lạnh nhanh</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Can you deep-freeze this cake? <i>Em có thể làm đông nhanh chiếc bánh này không?</i></p>				
63.	Dig /dig/	Dug /dʌg/	Dug /dʌg/	<i>Đào, bới, xới</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They dug deeper and deeper but still found nothing. <i>Họ đã đào ngày một sâu hơn nhưng vẫn không tìm thấy gì.</i></p>				

64.	Do /du/	Did /did/	Done /dʌn/	Làm, thực hiện
<p>Ví dụ: What are you doing? Anh đang làm gì vậy?</p>				
65.	Draw /drɔ:/	Drew /dru:/	Drawn /drɔ:n/	Vẽ, kéo
<p>Ví dụ: She drew a house. Cô ấy đã vẽ một ngôi nhà..</p>				
66.	Dream /dri:m/	Dreamt /dremt/	Dreamt /dremt/	Mơ
<p>Ví dụ: I dreamt about you last night. Đêm qua anh đã mơ về em.</p>				
67.	Drink /drɪŋk/	Drank /dræŋk/	Drunk /drʌŋk/	Uống
<p>Ví dụ: What would you like to drink? Anh thích uống gì?</p>				
				

68.	Drive /'draiv/	Drove /'drəʊv/	Driven /'drɪvn/	Lái xe
Ví dụ: I drove to work this morning. <i>Tôi lái xe đi làm vào sáng nay.</i>				
69.	Dwell /dwel/	Dwelt /dwelt/	Dwelt /dwelt/	Sống ở, trú ngụ
Ví dụ: He dwelt in a ruined cottage on the hillside. <i>Hắn ta trú ngụ trong ngôi nhà tranh đổ nát trên sườn đồi.</i>				

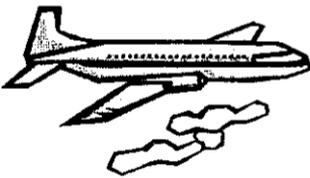
E

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
70.	Eat /i:t/	Ate /et/eit	Eaten /'i:tn/	Ăn
Ví dụ: I don't eat meat. <i>Tôi không ăn thịt.</i>				

F

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
71.	Fall /fɔ:l/	Fell /fel/	Fallen /'fɔ:lən/	Té, rơi, rụng
<p>Ví dụ: September had come and the leaves were starting to fall. <i>Tháng Chín đến và những chiếc lá đã bắt đầu rơi.</i></p>				
72.	Feed /fi:d/	Fed /fed/	Fed /fed/	Cho ăn, nuôi nấng
<p>Ví dụ: The baby can't feed itself yet. <i>Trẻ em không thể tự ăn được.</i></p> <div data-bbox="362 912 725 1224" data-label="Image"> </div>				
73.	Feel /fi:l/	Felt /felt/	Felt /felt/	Cảm thấy

	Ví dụ: I was feeling guilty. <i>Tôi cảm thấy tội lỗi.</i>			
74.	Fight /fait/	Fought /fɔ:t/	Fought /fɔ:t/	<i>Chiến đấu</i>
	Ví dụ: Soldiers are trained to fight . <i>Binh sĩ được huấn luyện để chiến đấu.</i>			
				
75.	Find /faɪnd/	Found /faʊnd/	Found /faʊnd/	<i>Tìm thấy</i>
	Ví dụ: Look what I've found ! <i>Hãy nhìn xem những gì tôi đã tìm thấy!</i>			
76.	Fit /fit/	Fit/Fitted /fit/fitid/	Fit/Fitted /fit/fitid/	<i>Làm cho hợp, vừa vặn, khớp với</i>
	Ví dụ: I tried the dress on but it didn't fit . <i>Tôi đã mặc thử chiếc váy nhưng nó không vừa.</i>			
77.	Flee /fli:/	Fled /fled/	Fled /fled/	<i>Trốn chạy, lẩn trốn, bỏ chạy tẩu thoát</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: He fled to London after an argument with his family. <i>Anh ấy trốn sang Luân Đôn sau khi cãi nhau với gia đình anh.</i></p>			
78.	Fling /fliŋ/	Flung /flʌŋ/	Flung /flʌŋ/	Quăng, liệng, ném
	<p>Ví dụ: Someone had flung a brick through the window. <i>Ai đó đã ném viên gạch qua cửa sổ.</i></p>			
79.	Fly /flaɪ/	Flew /flu:/	Flown /fləʊn/	Bay, đi lại bằng máy bay
	<p>Ví dụ: Is this the first time that you've flown? <i>Đây là lần đầu tiên anh đi bằng máy bay phải không?</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
80.	Forbear /fɔ:'beə/	Forbore /fɔ:'bɔ:r/	Forborne /fɔ:'bɔ:n/	Nhịn, chịu đựng, kiên nhẫn
	<p>Ví dụ: He wanted to answer back, but he forbore from doing so. <i>Anh ta muốn trả lời lại, nhưng anh ta đã nhẫn nhịn không làm việc đó.</i></p>			
81.	Forbid /fə'bid/	Forbade/ Forbad /fə'beɪd/ /fə'bæd/	Forbidden /fə'bidn/	Cấm, ngăn cấm

	<p>Ví dụ: He forbade them from mentioning the subject again. <i>Anh ta cấm họ đề cập lại chủ đề đó.</i></p>			
82.	Forecast /ˈfɔ:kə:st/	Forecast/ Forecasted /ˈfɔ:kə:st/ /ˈfɔ:kə:stɪd/	Forecast/ Forecasted /ˈfɔ:kə:st/ /ˈfɔ:kə:stɪd/	Dự đoán, báo trước, dự báo
	<p>Ví dụ: Can you forecast the results of the coming general elections? <i>Anh dự báo được kết quả cuộc tổng tuyển cử sắp tới hay không?</i></p>			
83.	Forefeel /fɔ:'fi:l/	Forefelt /fɔ:'felt/	Forefelt /fɔ:'felt/	Dự cảm, linh cảm
	<p>Ví dụ: I forefelt that he was at home then. <i>Tôi linh cảm rằng hắn ta lại có ở nhà.</i></p>			
84.	Forgo /fɔ:'gɔʊ/	Forwent /fɔ:'went/	Forgone /fɔ:'gɔn/	Bỏ, chừa, kiêng
	<p>Ví dụ: No one was prepared to forgo their lunch hour to attend the meeting. <i>Không một ai được chuẩn bị từ trước gì để bỏ giờ ăn trưa của mình vào việc tham dự cuộc họp.</i></p>			
85.	Foreknow /fɔ:'nəʊ/	Foreknew /fɔ:'nju:/	Foreknown /fɔ:'nəʊn/	Biết trước
	<p>Ví dụ: We can't foreknow their decisions. <i>Chúng ta không thể biết trước những quyết định của họ.</i></p>			

86.	Fore r un /fɔ:'rʌn/	Fore r an /fɔ:'ræn/	Fore r un /fɔ:'rʌn/	<i>Báo hiệu, báo trước, vượt lên</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She cannot forerun because she has a weak heart. <i>Cô ấy không thể chạy vượt lên trước được bởi vì cô ấy bị yếu tim.</i></p>				
87.	Foresee /fɔ:'si:/	Fore s aw /fɔ:'sɔ:/	Foreseen /fɔ:'si:n/	<i>Thấy trước, biết trước, đoán trước</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The difficulties could not have been foreseen. <i>Những khó khăn không thể biết trước được.</i></p>				
88.	Foretell /fɔ:'tel/	Fore t old /fɔ:'təʊld/	Fore t old /fɔ:'təʊld/	<i>Đoán trước, nói trước</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The witch foretold that she would marry a prince. <i>Bà phù thủy đã tiên đoán rằng cô bé sẽ kết hôn với một hoàng tử.</i></p>				
				
89.	Forget /fɔ:'get/	For g ot /fɔ:'gɒt/	For g otten /fɔ:'gɒtn/	<i>Quên</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: I never forget a face. <i>Tôi không bao giờ quên một gương mặt.</i></p>			
90.	Forgive /fə'gɪv/	Forgave /fə'geɪv/	Forgiven /fə'gɪvn/	<i>Tha thứ</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: I forgave her a long time ago. <i>Tôi đã tha thứ cho cô ta từ lâu rồi.</i></p>			
91.	Forsake /fə'seɪk/	Forsook /fə'sʊk /	Forsaken /fə'seɪkən/	<i>Từ bỏ, bỏ</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: He had made it clear to his wife that he would never forsake her. <i>Anh ấy đã nói rõ với vợ rằng anh ấy sẽ không bao giờ bỏ cô ấy.</i></p>			
92.	Forswear /fɔ:'swɛər/	Forswore /fɔ:'swɔːr/	Forsworn /fɔ:'swɔːn/	<i>Thề từ bỏ</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: The country has not forsworn the use of chemical weapons. <i>Đất nước này đã thề không từ bỏ việc sử dụng vũ khí hóa học.</i></p>			
93.	Freeze /friːz/	Froze /frəʊz/	Frozen /'frəʊzn/	<i>Đông lạnh, ướp lạnh, đóng băng</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Water freezes at 0°C. <i>Nước đóng băng ở 0°C.</i></p>			

G

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
94.	Gainsay /gein'sei/	Gainsaid /gein'sed/	Gainsaid /gein'sed/	Phủ nhận, chối cãi
<p>Ví dụ: Facts that cannot be gainsaid. <i>Những sự việc không thể chối cãi được.</i></p>				
95.	Get /get/	Got /got/	Got/Gotten /got/'gɒtn/	Được, có được, lấy được
<p>Ví dụ: He could not get the door open. <i>Hắn không làm thế nào mở được cửa.</i></p>				
96.	Gild /gild/	Gilt/Gilded /gilt/gilded/	Gilt/Gilded /gilt/gilded/	Mạ vàng
<p>Ví dụ: The house is gilt. <i>Ngôi nhà được mạ vàng.</i></p>				



97.	Gird /gɜ:d/	Girt /Girded /gɜ:t/gɜ:did/	Girt /Girded /gɜ:t/gɜ:did/	Đeo, thắt, buộc, vây quanh, bao bọc
<p>Ví dụ: The island is girded by the sea. <i>Hòn đảo có biển bao quanh.</i></p>				
98.	Give /giv/	Gave /geiv/	Given /'giv(ə)n/	Đưa, cho
<p>Ví dụ: Please give me my hat! <i>Làm ơn đưa cho tôi cái mũ!</i></p>				
99.	Go /gəʊ/	Went /went/	Gone/Been /gɒn/bi:n/	Đi
<p>Ví dụ: He goes to school by bus. <i>Anh ấy đi học bằng xe buýt.</i></p>				
				
100.	Grave /greiv/	Grove/ Graved /grəʊv/ /greivd/	Graven/ Graved /'greiv(ə)n/ /greivd/	Khắc sâu, ghi tạc, chạm
<p>Ví dụ: The memories are graved on her mind. <i>Những kỉ ức đó đã khắc sâu trong tâm trí cô ấy.</i></p>				

101.	Grind /graɪnd/	Ground /graʊnd/	Ground /graʊnd/	Xay, nghiền, mài, giũa
<p>Ví dụ: They grind corn into flour. <i>Họ xay ngô thành bột.</i></p>				
102.	Grow /grəʊ/	Grew /gruː/	Grown /grəʊn/	Mọc, trồng, lớn lên, phát triển, dần dần trở thành
<p>Ví dụ: Our national economy is growing. <i>Nền kinh tế quốc dân của ta đang phát triển.</i></p>				

H

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
103.	Handwrite /'hændraɪt/	Handwrote /'hændrəʊt/	Handwritten /,hænd'raɪtn/	Viết tay
<p>Ví dụ: I handwrote a letter to the Publicity Department. <i>Tôi đã viết tay một lá thư gửi đến phòng quảng cáo.</i></p>				
104.	Hang /hæŋ/	Hung/ *Hanged /hʌŋ/hæŋd/	Hung/*Hanged /hʌŋ/hæŋd/	Treo, móc lên, * treo cổ

Ví dụ: The picture **hangs** up against the wall.

Bức tranh được treo trên tường.



105.

Have
/həv/

Had
/hæd/

Had
/hæd/

Có

Ví dụ: June **has** 30 days.

Tháng Sáu có 30 ngày.

106.

Hear
/hiə/

Heard
/hɜ:d/

Heard
/hɜ:d/

Nghe

Ví dụ: She **heard** footsteps behind her.

Cô nghe được tiếng bước chân phía sau.

107.

Heave
/hi:v/

Heaved/Hove
/hi:vd/həʊv/

Heaved/Hove
/hi:vd/həʊv/

Khuân lên, nâng
lên

Ví dụ: He **heaved** the table up the stairs.

Anh ấy đã khuân chiếc bàn lên cầu thang.

108.

Hew
/hju:/

Hewed
/hju:d/

Hewn/Hewed
/hju:n/hju:d/

Chặt, đốn, đẽo

	<p>Ví dụ: He hews down a tree. <i>Anh ta đốn cây.</i></p>			
109.	Hide /haɪd/	Hid /hɪd/	Hidden /'hɪdn/	Trốn, ẩn nấp, che giấu
	<p>Ví dụ: He hid the letter in a drawer. <i>Ông ấy giấu bức thư trong ngăn kéo.</i></p>			
110.	Hit /hɪt/	Hit /hɪt/	Hit /hɪt/	Đụng, đập, đánh
	<p>Ví dụ: My parents never used to hit me. <i>Bố mẹ tôi không bao giờ đánh tôi.</i></p>			
111.	Hold /həʊld/	Held /held/	Held /held/	Cầm, nắm, giữ
	<p>Ví dụ: She was holding a large box. <i>Cô ấy đã giữ một cái hộp lớn.</i></p>			
112.	Hurt /hɜ:t/	Hurt /hɜ:t/	Hurt /hɜ:t/	Làm đau, làm bị thương
	<p>Ví dụ: Did you hurt yourself? <i>Anh đã làm đau chính mình phải không?</i></p>			

I

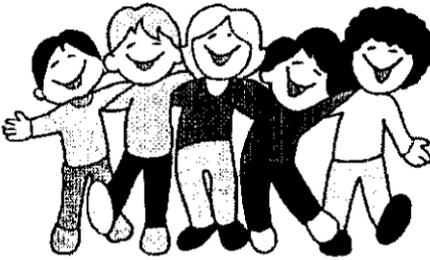
STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
113.	Inhold /in'həʊld/	Inheld /in'held/	Inheld/Inholden /in'held/ in'həʊldn/	Có sẵn ở trong
	<p>Ví dụ: The light is which the sun inholds.</p> <p><i>Ánh sáng chính là thứ mặt trời có sẵn ở bên trong.</i></p>			
114.	Inlay /,in'lei/	Inlaid /,in'leid/	Inlaid /,in'leid/	Khảm, dát, lấp vào
	<p>Ví dụ: The lid of the box had been inlaid with silver.</p> <p><i>Chiếc nắp hộp đã được dát bạc.</i></p>			
115.	Input /'ɪnpʊt/	Input /'ɪnpʊt/	Input /'ɪnpʊt/	Nhập liệu (máy vi tính), đưa vào
	<p>Ví dụ: He input the right data.</p> <p><i>Anh ta đã nhập đúng dữ liệu.</i></p>			
116.	Inset /'ɪnset/	Inset /'ɪnset/	Inset /'ɪnset/	Ghép, lồng vào
	<p>Ví dụ: The tables were inset with ceramic tiles.</p> <p><i>Các bàn được ghép bằng những viên gạch gốm.</i></p>			

117.	Interweave /,intə'wi:v/	Interwove /,intə'wəʊv/	Interwoven /,intə'wəʊvən/	<i>Trộn lẫn, xen lẫn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The blue fabric was interwoven with red and gold thread. <i>Vải màu xanh được đan kết bằng sợi màu đỏ và màu vàng.</i></p>				

J

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
118.	Jerry-build /'dʒeri-bild/	Jerry-built /'dʒeri-bilt/	Jerry-built /'dʒeri-bilt/	<i>Xây dựng cầu thả</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They jerry – built that house. <i>Họ đã xây cầu thả ngôi nhà đó.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				

K

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
119.	Keep /ki:p/	Kept /kept/	Kept /kept/	Giữ
<p>Ví dụ: We huddled together to keep warm. <i>Chúng tôi đã tùm tùm lại với nhau để giữ ấm.</i></p> 				
120.	Ken /ken/	Kent/Kenned /kent/kend/	Kent/Kenned /kent/kend/	Nhận ra, nhìn ra
<p>Ví dụ: Can you ken me? <i>Anh có thể nhận ra tôi không?</i></p>				
121.	Kneel /ni:l/	Knelt/Kneeled /nelt/ni:ld/	Knelt/Kneeled /nelt/ni:ld/	Quỳ gối

	Ví dụ: I sometimes kneel to pray. <i>Đôi lúc tôi quỳ xuống để cầu nguyện.</i>			
122.	Knit /nit/	*Knit/Knitted /nit/nitid/	*Knit/Knitted /nit/nitid/	<i>Dan, * Nói kết chặt</i>
	Ví dụ: I knitted this cardigan myself. <i>Tôi đã tự đan chiếc áo len này.</i>			
123.	Know /nəʊ/	Knew /nju:/	Known /nəʊn/	<i>Biết, quen biết</i>
	Ví dụ: Do you know his address? <i>Chị có biết địa chỉ của anh ấy không?</i>			

L

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
124.	Lade /leid/	Laded /leidid/	Laden/Laded /'leɪdn/leidid/	<i>Chất (hàng hoá) xuống (tàu), lên (xe)</i>
	Ví dụ: He lades a ship with cargo. <i>Anh ta chất hàng lên tàu.</i>			

125.	Lay /lei/	Laid /leid/	Laid /leid/	Đặt, để
<p>Ví dụ: She laid the baby down gently on the bed. <i>Cô ấy nhẹ nhàng đặt đứa bé xuống giường.</i></p>				
126.	Lead /li:d/	Led /led/	Led /led/	Dẫn dắt, lãnh đạo
<p>Ví dụ: The receptionist led the way to the boardroom. <i>Các nhân viên lễ tân dẫn đường tới phòng họp.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				
127.	Lean /li:n/	Leant/Leaned /lent/li:nd/	Leant/Leaned /lent/li:nd/	Nghiêng đi, dựa, tựa, chống, cúi, ngả người
<p>Ví dụ: I leaned back in my chair. <i>Tôi đã tựa người vào chiếc ghế của mình.</i></p>				
128.	Leap /li:p/	Leapt/ Leaped /lept/li:pt/	Leapt /Leaped /lept/li:pt/	Nhảy qua, vượt qua

	<p>Ví dụ: A dolphin leapt out of the water. <i>Một con cá heo đã nhảy ra khỏi nước.</i></p>			
129.	Learn /lɜ:n/	Learnt/Learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	Learnt/Learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	Học, học hỏi
	<p>Ví dụ: I learned a lot from my father. <i>Tôi đã học được rất nhiều từ bố tôi.</i></p> 			
130.	Leave /li:v/	Left /left/	Left /left/	Ra đi, rời đi
	<p>Ví dụ: I hate leaving home. <i>Tôi ghét phải rời khỏi nhà.</i></p>			
131.	Lend /lend/	Lent /lent/	Lent /lent/	Cho mượn
	<p>Ví dụ: I've lent the car to a friend. <i>Tôi đã cho một người bạn mượn chiếc xe hơi.</i></p>			
132.	Let /let/	Let /let/	Let /let/	Cho, để
	<p>Ví dụ: Don't let her upset you. <i>Đừng để cô ấy làm anh buồn chán.</i></p>			

133.	Lie /lai/	Lay /lei/	Lain /lein/	Nằm, toạ lạc
	Ví dụ: The cat was lying fast asleep by the fire. <i>Con mèo đang nằm ngủ say bên đống lửa.</i>			
134.	Light /lait/	Lit /lit/	Lit /lit/	Đốt, thắp sáng
	Ví dụ: She lit a candle. <i>Cô ta thắp một ngọn nến.</i>			
135.	Lose /lu:z/	Lost /lɒst/	Lost /lɒst/	Mất
	Ví dụ: I've lost my keys. <i>Tôi đã bị mất chùm chìa khóa.</i>			

M

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
136.	Make /meik/	Made /meid/	Made /meid/	Chế tạo, sản xuất, làm
	Ví dụ: She makes her own clothes. <i>Cô ấy tự may quần áo cho mình.</i>			

137.	Mean /mi:n/	Meant /ment/	Meant /ment/	<i>Có nghĩa là, ý muốn nói</i>
<p>Ví dụ: What does this sentence mean?</p> <p><i>Câu này có nghĩa là gì?</i></p>				
138.	Meet /mi:t/	Met /met/	Met /met/	<i>Gặp, gặp gỡ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Maybe we'll meet again some time.</p> <p><i>Có lẽ chúng ta sẽ gặp lại nhau vào lúc nào đó.</i></p>				
				
139.	Melt /melt/	Melted /meltid/	Molten/ Melted /məʊltən/ /meltid/	<i>Tan ra, chảy ra, cảm động</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The sun had melted the snow.</p> <p><i>Mặt trời đã làm cho tuyết tan chảy.</i></p>				

140.	Mischoose /,mis'tʃu:z/	Mischose /,mis'tʃəʊz/	Mischosen /,mis'tʃəʊzn/	Chọn sai
<p>Ví dụ: Did you mischoose it? <i>Có phải cô đã chọn nhầm nó không?</i></p>				
141.	Misdo /,mis'du:/	Misdid /,mis'did/	Misdone /,mis'dʌn/	Phạm lỗi, xử sự sai trái
<p>Ví dụ: He said that he misdid. <i>Anh ta nói rằng anh ta đã phạm lỗi.</i></p>				
142.	Misgive /,mis'giv/	Misgave /,mis'geiv/	Misgiven /,mis'givn/	Gây lo âu, gây nghi ngờ, gây phiền muộn
<p>Ví dụ: Her heart misgave her that she had acted inexcusably. <i>Trái tim cô ta phiền muộn vì đã hành động không đáng được tha thứ.</i></p>				
143.	Mishear /,mis'hiə(r)/	Misheard /,mis'hɜ:d/	Misheard /,mis'hɜ:d/	Nghe nhầm
<p>Ví dụ: You may have misheard her. <i>Bạn có lẽ đã nghe nhầm cô ấy nói.</i></p>				
144.	Mislay /,mis'lei/	Mislaid /,mis'leid/	Mislaid /,mis'leid/	Đẻ thất lạc
<p>Ví dụ: I seem to have mislaid my keys. <i>Tôi dường như đã để lạc mất chùm chìa khóa của mình.</i></p>				

145.	Mislead /,mis'li:d/	Misled /,mis'led/	Misled /,mis'led/	<i>Làm (cho ai) lạc đường, lừa dối,</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He deliberately misled us about the nature of their relationship. <i>Anh ta cố tình lừa dối chúng ta về bản chất mối quan hệ của họ.</i></p>				
146.	Misspell /,mis'spel/	Misspelt/ Misspelled /,mis'spelt/ /,mis'speld/	Misspelt/ Misspelled /,mis'spelt/ /,mis'speld/	<i>Viết sai chính tả, đánh vần sai</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He usually misspells his name. <i>Anh ta hay đánh vần sai tên mình.</i></p>				
147.	Misspend /,mis'spend/	Misspent /,mis'spent/	Misspent /,mis'spent/	<i>Lãng phí</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She is misspending her money in shopping. <i>Cô ấy đang tiêu xài phung phí vào việc mua sắm.</i></p> <div data-bbox="397 991 696 1288" data-label="Image"> </div>				

148.	Mistake /mis'teik/	Mistook /mis'tʊk/	Mistaken /mis'teikən/	<i>Phạm sai lầm, hiểu nhầm, lầm, lầm lẫn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I must have mistaken your meaning. <i>Hắn là tôi đã hiểu nhầm ý anh.</i></p>				
149.	Misunderstand /,mis'ʌndəstænd/	Misunderstood /,mis'ʌndəstʊd/	Misunderstood /,mis'ʌndəstʊd/	<i>Không hiểu, hiểu lầm, hiểu sai</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I completely misunderstood her intentions. <i>Tôi hoàn toàn không hiểu được mục đích của cô ấy.</i></p>				
150.	Mow /məʊ/	Mowed /məʊd/	Mown /məʊn/	<i>Cắt (cỏ), gặt (lúa), xén</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I mow the lawn every week in summer. <i>Vào mùa hè mỗi tuần tôi đều cắt cỏ.</i></p>				
				

N

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
151.	Naysay /nei'sei/	Naysaid /nei'sed/	Naysaid /nei'sed/	<i>Phản đối, phê bình</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They will naysay any policy that raises taxes. <i>Họ sẽ phản đối bất kỳ chính sách tăng thuế nào.</i></p>				
152.	Nosedive /'nəʊzdaiv/	Nosedove/ Nosedived /'nəʊzdəʊv/ /'nəʊzdaivd/	Nosedove/ Nosedived /'nəʊzdəʊv/ /'nəʊzdaivd/	<i>Đâm bổ nhào (máy bay), sụt giảm</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The value of the shares nosedived by £2.6 billion. <i>Giá cổ phiếu đã bị sụt giảm còn 2.6 tỷ bảng.</i></p>				

O

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
153.	Outdo /,aʊt'du:/	Outdid /,aʊt'did/	Outdone /,aʊt'dʌn/	<i>Vượt, hơn hẳn, làm giỏi hơn</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: Sometimes small firms can outdo big business when it comes to customer care. <i>Đôi khi các công ty nhỏ có thể vượt qua các doanh nghiệp lớn khi nhắc đến chăm sóc khách hàng.</i></p>			
154.	Outgo /,aʊt'gəʊ/	Outwent /,aʊt'went/	Outgone /,aʊt'gɒn/	<i>Đi trước, vượt lên trước, vượt quá</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: The beauty of her outwent all my expectations. <i>Vẻ đẹp của cô ấy vượt quá sự mong đợi của tôi.</i></p>			
155.	Outlay /'aʊtlei/	Outlaid /'aʊtleid/	Outlaid /'aʊtleid/	<i>Tiêu tiền</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: How are you outlaying your summer vacation? <i>Chị định tiêu pha như thế nào cho kỳ nghỉ hè của chị?</i></p>			
156.	Output /'aʊtpʊt/	Output /'aʊtpʊt/	Output /'aʊtpʊt/	<i>Cung cấp (thông tin, kết quả)</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Computers can now output data much more quickly. <i>Giờ đây máy tính có thể cung cấp dữ liệu nhanh hơn nhiều.</i></p>			
157.	Outride /,aʊt'raɪd/	Outrode /,aʊt'rəʊd/	Outridden /,aʊt'ridn/	<i>Cưỡi ngựa nhanh hơn, cưỡi ngựa giỏi hơn</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: She outrides her father. <i>Cô ấy cưỡi ngựa giỏi hơn bố cô ấy.</i></p>			
158.	Outrun /,aʊt'rʌn/	Outran /,aʊt'ræn/	Outrun /,aʊt'rʌn/	<i>Chạy nhanh hơn, chạy vượt qua, vượt quá, vượt giới hạn</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: He couldn't outrun his pursuers. <i>Hắn ta không thể chạy nhanh hơn những người đuổi theo hắn.</i></p> 			
159.	Outsell /,aʊt'sel/	Outsold /,aʊt'səʊld/	Outsold /,aʊt'səʊld/	<i>Bán chạy hơn</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: I can outsell any competitor in the market. <i>Tôi có thể bán hàng chạy hơn bất cứ đối thủ nào trên thị trường.</i></p>			
160.	Outshine /,aʊt'ʃaɪn/	Outshone /,aʊt'ʃɒn/	Outshone /,aʊt'ʃɒn/	<i>Sáng chói hơn, nổi bật hơn</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: The young boy violinist outshone all the other competitors. <i>Cậu nhạc sĩ vĩ cầm trẻ tuổi đã nổi bật hơn tất cả các đối thủ khác.</i></p> 			
161.	Outsit /,aʊt'sɪt/	Outsat /,aʊt'sæt/	Outsat /,aʊt'sæt/	<i>Ngồi lâu hơn, ngồi muộn hơn</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Never stand when you can outsit. <i>Đừng bao giờ đứng khi có thể ngồi lâu hơn được.</i></p>			

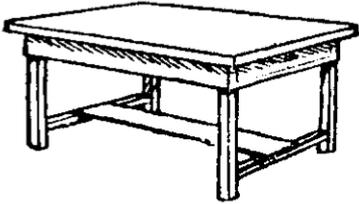
162.	Outsleep /ˌaʊt'sli:p/	Outslept /ˌaʊt'slept/	Outslept /ˌaʊt'slept/	<i>Ngủ lâu hơn ai, ngủ muộn hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I fear we shall outsleep the coming morning. <i>Tôi sợ chúng ta sẽ ngủ thiếp đi đến sáng.</i></p>				
163.	Outspend /aʊt'spend/	Outspent /aʊt'spent/	Outspent /aʊt'spent/	<i>Tiêu nhiều hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They outspend their earnings. <i>Họ tiêu nhiều hơn số tiền kiếm được.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				
164.	Outtell /aʊt'tel/	Outtold /aʊt'təʊld/	Outtold /aʊt'təʊld/	<i>Nói quá, nói lần át, nói hết</i>
<p>Ví dụ: It's so ridiculous as to outtell any comment. <i>Nói quá bất cứ điều gì đều thật lỗ bịch..</i></p>				
165.	Outthink /aʊt'θɪŋk/	Outthought /aʊt'θɔ:t/	Outthought /aʊt'θɔ:t/	<i>Nhanh trí hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She outthinks most of her contemporaries. <i>Cô ấy nhanh trí hơn đồng nghiệp của cô ấy.</i></p>				

166.	Outthrow /aʊt'θrəʊ/	Outthrew /aʊt'θru:/	Outthrown /aʊt'θrəʊn/	<i>Ném ra, đưa ra; ném ra nhanh hơn hoặc chính xác hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: His arms were outthrown in greeting. <i>Hai tay anh ấy đưa ra khi chào hỏi.</i></p>				
167.	Outwork /aʊt'wɜ:k/	Outworked/ Outwrought /aʊt'wɜ:kt/, /aʊt'ɔ:t/	Outworked/ Outwrought /aʊt'wɜ:kt/, /aʊt'ɔ:t/	<i>Làm việc tốt hơn hoặc nhanh hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He outworked me. <i>Anh ta đã làm việc giỏi hơn tôi.</i></p>				
168.	Overbear /əʊvə'beə/	Overbore /əʊvə'bo:(r)/	Overborne /əʊvə'bo:(r)n/	<i>Đè xuống, đàn áp</i>
<p>Ví dụ: With his superior strength he easily overbore his opponent in the fight. <i>Với sức mạnh trội hơn anh ta dễ dàng đè đối thủ của mình xuống trong trận đánh.</i></p>				
169.	Overbid /əʊvə'bid/	Overbid /əʊvə'bid/	Overbid /əʊvə'bid/	<i>Trà (giá, thầu) quá cao, xướng bài cao hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She overbid him for the painting. <i>Cô ta đã đấu giá bức tranh cao hơn anh ta.</i></p>				
170.	Overbuild /əʊvə'bild/	Overbuilt /əʊvə'bilt/	Overbuilt /əʊvə'bilt/	<i>Xây quá nhiều, xây quá lớn</i>

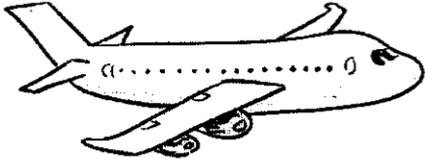
	<p>Ví dụ: This project shows that they will be overbuilding in that area.</p> <p><i>Dự án này cho thấy họ sẽ xây rất nhiều tòa nhà trong khu vực ấy.</i></p>			
171.	Overbuy /əʊvə'baɪ/	Overbought /əʊvə'bo:t/	Overbought /əʊvə'bo:t/	<i>Mua quá nhiều</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: It was obvious that I had overbought.</p> <p><i>Rõ ràng là tôi đã mua quá nhiều thứ.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
172.	Overcast /əʊvə'ka:st/	Overcast /əʊvə'ka:st/	Overcast /əʊvə'ka:st/	<i>Làm u ám, vất số (may)</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: The sky was overcast with ominous clouds.</p> <p><i>Bầu trời u ám bởi những đám mây đen.</i></p>			
173.	Overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	Overcame /əʊvə'keɪm/	Overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	<i>Vượt qua, thắng, chế ngự</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: She finally overcame her fear of the dark.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy cuối cùng đã vượt qua được nỗi sợ hãi bóng tối của mình.</i></p>			
174.	Overdo /əʊvə'du:/	Overdid /əʊvə'dɪd/	Overdone /əʊvə'dʌn/	<i>Làm quá trớn</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: She finally admitted she overdid it with the plastic surgery. <i>Cuối cùng cô ấy cũng thú nhận là cô ấy phẫu thuật thẩm mỹ quá trớn.</i></p>			
175.	Overdraw /əʊvə'drɔ:/	Overdrew /əʊvə'dru:/	Overdrawn /əʊvə'drɔ:n/	<i>Rút quá số tiền có trong ngân hàng</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: She overdrew her account by \$100. <i>Cô ấy đã rút quá số tiền trong tài khoản của cô ấy 100 đô la.</i></p>			
176.	Overdrink /əʊvə'drɪŋk/	Overdrank /əʊvə'dræŋk/	Overdrunk /əʊvə'drʌŋk/	<i>Uống quá nhiều</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: He overdrank last night. <i>Tối qua anh ta đã uống quá nhiều.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
177.	Overeat /əʊvə'i:t/	Overate /əʊvə'ei:t/	Overeaten /əʊvə'i:tn/	<i>Ăn quá nhiều</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: He overate, drank, womanized and swore at his manager. <i>Anh ta đã ăn quá nhiều, uống rượu, quan hệ lãng nhãng và còn nguyền rủa người quản lý của anh ta nữa.</i></p>			

178.	Overfeed /əʊvə'fi:d/	Overfed /əʊvə'fed/	Overfed /əʊvə'fed/	<i>Cho ăn quá nhiều, đồ quá đầy</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I think your dog was overfed. <i>Tôi nghĩ con chó nhà bạn đã được cho ăn quá nhiều.</i></p>				
179.	Overfly /əʊvə'flai/	Overflew /əʊvə'flu:/	Overflown /əʊvə'fləʊn/	<i>Bay vượt qua</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He overflew Paris on July 18, 1910. <i>Ông ta đã bay qua Paris vào ngày 18 tháng Bảy năm 1910.</i></p>				
180.	Overgrow /əʊvə'grəʊ/	Overgrew /əʊvə'gru:/	Overgrown /əʊvə'grəʊn/	<i>Mọc nhiều quá, (trẻ con) mau lớn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The vet may show you how to trim the hamster's teeth if they overgrow again. <i>Bác sỹ có thể chỉ cho bạn cách nhổ răng chú chuột nếu răng lại mọc nhiều.</i></p>				
181.	Overhang /əʊvə'hæŋ/	Overhung /əʊvə'hʌŋ/	Overhung /əʊvə'hʌŋ/	<i>Treo lơ lửng</i>
<p>Ví dụ: We are going to overhang. <i>Chúng tôi sắp treo lơ lửng.</i></p>				
182.	Overhear /əʊvə'hɪə/	Overheard /əʊvə'hɜ:d/	Overheard /əʊvə'hɜ:d/	<i>Vô tình nghe thấy</i>
<p>Ví dụ: There was an officer who overheard our stories. <i>Có một viên chức đã vô tình nghe thấy câu chuyện của chúng tôi.</i></p>				

183.	Overlay /əʊvə'lei/	Overlaid /əʊvə'leɪd/	Overlaid /əʊvə'leɪd/	<i>Phủ lên, tráng, thếp</i>
<p>Ví dụ: This old table should be overlaid.</p> <p><i>Cái bàn cũ này nên được phủ khăn trải bàn.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				
184.	Overleap /əʊvə'li:p/	Overleapt /əʊvə'leɪpt/	Overleapt /əʊvə'leɪpt/	<i>Nhảy qua, vượt qua, đi quá xa</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She has overleapt a long-standing barrier known as 'uncanny valley'.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy đã vượt qua một chướng ngại vật rất lâu đời mang tên 'thung lũng huyền bí'.</i></p>				
185.	Overlie /əʊvə'laɪ/	Overlay /əʊvə'leɪ/	Overlain /əʊvə'leɪn/	<i>Đặt nằm trên</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Clay had been overlain by a layer of dark oily mud.</p> <p><i>Đất sét được phủ lên một lớp bùn trơn đen.</i></p>				
186.	Overpay /əʊvə'peɪ/	Overpaid /əʊvə'peɪd/	Overpaid /əʊvə'peɪd/	<i>Trả quá</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She overpaid for her home.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy đã trả quá nhiều tiền cho ngôi nhà của cô ấy.</i></p>				

187.	Override /əʊvə'reɪd/	Overrode /əʊvə'rəʊd/	Overridden /əʊvə'riɪdn/	<i>Gạt qua một bên</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She overrode his pleas. <i>Cô ấy không đếm xỉa gì đến lời cầu xin của anh ta.</i></p>				
188.	Overrun /əʊvə'rʌn/	Overran /əʊvə'ræɪn/	Overrun /əʊvə'rʌn/	<i>Tràn qua</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Enemy soldiers had overrun the island. <i>Quân địch tràn qua hòn đảo.</i></p>				
189.	Oversee /əʊvə'si:/	Oversaw /əʊvə'sɔ:/	Overseen /əʊvə'si:n/	<i>Trông nom, quan sát</i>
<p>Ví dụ: United Nations observers oversaw the elections. <i>Các quan sát viên của Liên Hiệp Quốc theo dõi các cuộc bầu cử.</i></p>				
190.	Oversell /əʊvə'sel/	Oversold /əʊvə'səʊld/	Oversold /əʊvə'səʊld/	<i>Bán rất chạy, quá đề cao quan điểm</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He has a tendency to oversell himself. <i>Anh ta có xu hướng tự đề cao bản thân.</i></p>				
191.	Overset /əʊvə'set/	Overset /əʊvə'set/	Overset /əʊvə'set/	<i>Lật (đổ) nhào, làm bực bội</i>
<p>Ví dụ: When she overset the pitcher, he was watching TV. <i>Khi cô ấy đánh đổ bình nước thì anh ta đang xem ti vi.</i></p>				

192.	Overshoot /əʊvə'ʃu:t/	Overshot /əʊvə'ʃɒt/	Overshot /əʊvə'ʃɒt/	<i>Bắn trượt qua, trượt, đi quá, tiêu quá</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The aircraft overshot the runway. <i>Chiếc máy bay trượt khỏi đường băng.</i></p> 				
193.	Oversleep /əʊvə'sli:p/	Overslept /əʊvə'slept/	Overslept /əʊvə'slept/	<i>Ngủ quá giấc, ngủ quá giờ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I overslept and missed the bus. <i>Tôi ngủ quá giấc và lỡ mất chuyến xe buýt.</i></p>				
194.	Overspend /əʊvə'spend/	Overspent /əʊvə'spent/	Overspent /əʊvə'spent/	<i>Tiêu quá mức</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The company has overspent on marketing. <i>Công ty đó đã chi quá nhiều tiền vào quảng cáo.</i></p>				
195.	Overspread /əʊvə'spred/	Overspread /əʊvə'spred/	Overspread /əʊvə'spred/	<i>Phủ đầy, lan tràn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She stopped suddenly, and a quick blush overspread her face. <i>Cô ấy bỗng nhiên dừng lại, đỏ mặt luôn.</i></p>				

196.	Overtake /əʊvə'teɪk/	Overtook /əʊvə'tɔ:k/	Overtaken /əʊvə'teɪkən/	<i>Vượt qua</i>
<p>Ví dụ: It's dangerous to overtake on a bend. <i>Vượt ở chỗ đường ngoặt là rất nguy hiểm.</i></p> 				
197.	Overthrow /əʊvə'θrəʊ/	Overthrew /əʊvə'θru:/	Overthrown /əʊvə'θrəʊn/	<i>Lật đổ, phá đổ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They overthrew the monarchy and set up their own government. <i>Họ đã lật đổ chế độ quân chủ và thiết lập chính phủ của riêng họ.</i></p>				
198.	Overwind /əʊvə'waind/	Overwound /əʊvə'waʊnd/	Overwound /əʊvə'waʊnd/	<i>Lên dây (đồng hồ) quá chặt</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The clock didn't work and my grandma thought she overwound it. <i>Chiếc đồng hồ không chạy và bà tôi nghĩ là cô ấy đã lên dây quá chặt.</i></p>				
199.	Overwrite /əʊvə'raɪt/	Overwrote /əʊvə'rəʊt/	Overwritten /əʊvə'raɪtn/	<i>Viết quá dài, viết chồng lên</i>

Ví dụ: The author has a tendency to **overwrite**.

Tác giả này có hướng viết quá dài.

P

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
200.	Partake /pa:'teik/	Partook /pa:'tsk/	Partaken /pa:'teikən/	Ăn uống chung bữa, tham gia, dự phần
<p>Ví dụ: She invited me to partake of her simple meal. <i>Cô ấy mời tôi dùng chung bữa ăn đạm bạc với cô ấy.</i></p> 				
201.	Pay /pei/	Paid /peid/	Paid /peid/	Trả tiền, thanh toán
<p>Ví dụ: I'll pay for the tickets. <i>Tôi sẽ trả tiền vé.</i></p>				

202.	Pen /pen/	Pent/ Penned /pent//pend/	Pent/ Penned /pent//pend/	Viết, sáng tác, -(+up) Nhốt lại
<p>Ví dụ: He penned a letter to the local paper. Ông đã viết một lá thư cho tờ báo địa phương.</p>				
203.	Pep /pep/	Pep /pep/	Pep /pep/	Làm sáng khoái, làm cho hăng hái, cổ vũ, động viên
<p>Ví dụ: A walk in the fresh air will pep her up. Đi dạo trong bầu không khí trong lành sẽ giúp cô ấy thấy sáng khoái hơn.</p>				
				
204.	Plead /pli:d/	Pled/Pleaded /pled/pli:did/	Pled /pleaded /pled/pli:did/	Bào chữa, biện hộ, cầu xin, nài xin
<p>Ví dụ: He pleaded with his parents for a more understanding attitude. Anh ta cầu xin bố mẹ có thái độ thông cảm hơn.</p>				

205.	Prepay /,pri:'pei/	Prepaid /,pri:'peid/	Prepaid /,pri:'peid/	Trả tiền trước
<p>Ví dụ: That prepaid envelope was old. <i>Phong bì đã trả tiền đó cũ rồi.</i></p>				
206.	Preset /,pri:'set/	Preset /,pri:'set/	Preset /,pri:'set/	Thiết lập sẵn, cài đặt sẵn, lắp đặt sẵn
<p>Ví dụ: You can preset the radiators to come on when you need them to. <i>Bạn có thể lắp đặt sẵn bộ tản nhiệt cho đến khi bạn cần chúng.</i></p>				
207.	Preshrink /,pri:'ʃriŋk/	Preshrank /,pri:'ʃræŋk/	Preshrunk /,pri:'ʃrʌŋk/	Ngâm (vải cho co) trước khi (may)
<p>Ví dụ: Preshrink fabric by washing, drying, and pressing it. <i>Ngâm vải trước khi giặt, sấy và là.</i></p>				
208.	Price-cut /praɪs-'kʌt /	Price-cut /praɪs-'kʌt /	Price-cut /praɪs-'kʌt /	Giảm giá
<p>Ví dụ: Can you price -cut? <i>Chị có thể giảm giá được không?</i></p>				
209.	Proofread /'pru:fri:d/	Proofread /'pru:fred/	Proofread /'pru:fred/	Đọc và kiểm tra lỗi cẩn thận
<p>Ví dụ: Has this document been proofread? <i>Tập tài liệu này đã được hiệu đính chưa?</i></p>				

210.	Prove /pru:v/	Proved /pru:vd/	Proven/Proved /'pru:vn/pru:vd/	Chứng minh điều gì là đúng, chứng tỏ
<p>Ví dụ: What are you trying to prove?</p> <p><i>Anh đang cố gắng chứng minh điều gì?</i></p> 				
211.	Put /pʊt/	Put /pʊt/	Put /pʊt/	Đặt, để
<p>Ví dụ: Put the cases down there, please.</p> <p><i>Hãy đặt những chiếc hòm xuống đó.</i></p>				

Q

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
212.	Quick-freeze /kwik-fri:z/	Quick-froze /kwik-frəʊz/	Quick-frozen /kwik-frəʊzn/	Ướp lạnh nhanh, đông nhanh

	Ví dụ: How to quick-freeze food? <i>Làm thế nào để đông lạnh thực phẩm nhanh?</i>			
213.	Quit /kwit/	Quit /kwit/	Quit /kwit/	Bỏ, ngừng
	Ví dụ: She quit school at 16. <i>Cô ấy bỏ học khi 16 tuổi.</i>			

R

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
214.	Read /ri:d/	Read /red/	Read /red/	Đọc
	Ví dụ: I'm trying to read the map. <i>Tôi đang cố gắng đọc bản đồ.</i>			
215.	Reawake /ri:ə'weik/	Reawoke /Reawaked /ri:ə'wəʊk/ ri:ə'weikt/	Reawaken /Reawaked /ri:ə'weikən/ /ri:ə'weikt/	Đánh thức một lần nữa, tỉnh dậy lại

	<p>Ví dụ: The girls reawoke to the sound of rain rattling on the windows.</p> <p><i>Các cô gái lại bị tỉnh giấc bởi tiếng mưa rơi lộp bộp ngoài cửa sổ.</i></p>			
216.	Rebid /ri:'bid/	Rebid /ri:'bid/	Rebid /ri:'bid/	<i>Đấu thầu lại, trả giá lại, xướng bài lại</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: What am I rebid (for this painting)?</p> <p><i>Các vị trả giá lại cho tôi (cho bức tranh này là bao nhiêu?)</i></p>			
217.	Rebind /ri:'baind/	Rebound /ri:'baʊnd/	Rebound /ri:'baʊnd/	<i>Buộc lại, đóng mới lại sách vỡ</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: You don't need to rebind that book; it is too old.</p> <p><i>Bạn đâu cần đóng lại cuốn sách đó, nó quá cũ rồi.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
218.	Rebroadcast /ri:'brɔ:dka:st/	Rebroadcast/ Rebroadcasted /ri:'brɔ:dka:st/ /ri:'brɔ:dka:stid/	Rebroadcast/ Rebroadcasted /ri:'brɔ:dka:st/ /ri:'brɔ:dka:stid/	<i>Phát lại (chương trình truyền hình, phát thanh), cự tuyệt</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: Most of the programmes are rebroadcast in English. <i>Hầu hết các chương trình được phát thanh lại bằng tiếng Anh.</i></p>			
219.	Rebuild /ˌri:'bɪld/	Rebuilt /ˌri:'bɪlt/	Rebuilt /ˌri:'bɪlt/	Xây lại, xây dựng lại
	<p>Ví dụ: After the earthquake, the people set about rebuilding their homes. <i>Sau trận động đất, người ta xây dựng lại nhà cửa của họ.</i></p>			
220.	Recast /ˌri:'kɑ:st/	Recast /ˌri:'kɑ:st/	Recast /ˌri:'kɑ:st/	Đúc lại, viết lại, phân vai lại
	<p>Ví dụ: He recast a chapter. <i>Ông ấy đã viết lại một chương.</i></p>			
221.	Recut /ri:'kʌt/	Recut /ri:'kʌt/	Recut /ri:'kʌt/	Cắt lại, giũa, chặt lại, chêm lại
	<p>Ví dụ: She recut her finger on a piece of glass. <i>Cô ta lại làm đứt tay vì mảnh thủy tinh.</i></p>			
222.	Redd /red/	Redd/Redded /red/redɪd	Redd/Redded /red/redɪd	Dọn dẹp, thu xếp (nhà cửa)
	<p>Ví dụ: I've got to redd up the place before your mother gets back. <i>Tôi đã dọn dẹp lại nhà cửa trước khi mẹ tôi trở về.</i></p>			

223.	Redeal /ri:'di:l/	Redealt /ri:'delt/	Redealt /ri:'delt/	Chia lại bài
<p>Ví dụ: I gave everyone six cards instead of five, so we redealt the hand. <i>Tôi đã chia cho mỗi người 6 quân bài thay vì chia 5 quân, vì vậy chúng tôi phải chia lại.</i></p>				
224.	Redo /,ri:'du:/	Redid /,ri:'did/	Redone /,ri:'dʌn/	Làm lại
<p>Ví dụ: Whole day's work had to be redone. <i>Công việc của cả ngày phải làm lại.</i></p>				
225.	Refit /,ri:'fit/	Refit /,ri:'fit/	Refit /,ri:'fit/	Sửa chữa lại, trang bị lại
<p>Ví dụ: He spent £7000 refitting his yacht. <i>Anh ta đã tốn 7.000 bảng cho việc sửa lại du thuyền.</i></p>				
226.	Rehear /,ri:'hiə/	Reheard /,ri:'hɜ:d/	Reheard /,ri:'hɜ:d/	Nghe trình bày lại
<p>Ví dụ: The judge decided to rehear the murder case. <i>Quan tòa đã quyết định nghe trình bày lại vụ án giết người.</i></p>				
227.	Reknit /ri:'nit/	Reknit/ Reknitted /ri:'nit/ri:'nitid/	Reknit/ Reknitted /ri:'nit/ri:'nitid/	Đan lại, nối lại, thắt chặt lại, kết chặt lại
<p>Ví dụ: She takes out knitting needles and reknits her woollen cap. <i>Cô ấy lấy kim đan ra và đan lại chiếc mũ len của mình.</i></p>				

228.	Relay /ri:'lei/	Relaid /ri:'leid/	Relaid /ri:'leid/	<i>Đặt lại, bố trí lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: He had to relay the tiles because the cement was too dry. <i>Anh ta phải lát lại các viên đá vì xi măng quá khô.</i></p>				
229.	Relearn /ri:'lɜ:n/	Relearnt/ Relearned /ri:'lɜ:nt/ ri:'lɜ:nd/	Relearnt/ Relearned /ri:'lɜ:nt/ ri:'lɜ:nd/	<i>Học lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She has to relearn English. <i>Cô ấy phải học lại tiếng Anh.</i></p> 				
230.	Remake /ri:'meik/	Remade /ri:'meid/	Remade /ri:'meid/	<i>Làm lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Favourite films are being remade. <i>Người ta đang sản xuất lại những phim được ưa chuộng.</i></p>				

231.	Rend /rend/	Rent /rent/	Rent /rent/	Làm rách, xé nát
<p>Ví dụ: She rent a piece of cloth in twain. <i>Cô ta đã xé miếng vải ra làm đôi.</i></p>				
232.	Repay /ri:'pei/	Repaid /ri:'peid/	Repaid /ri:'peid/	Hoàn lại, trả (tiền)
<p>Ví dụ: I'll repay the money I owe them next week. <i>Tôi sẽ trả tiền tôi đã nợ họ vào tuần tới.</i></p>				
233.	Reread /ri:'ri:d/	Reread /ri:'red/	Reread /ri:'red/	Đọc lại
<p>Ví dụ: Can you reread music? <i>Cậu có thể đọc lại bản nhạc được không?</i></p>				
234.	Rerun /,ri:'rʌn/	Reran /,ri:'ræɪn/	Rerun /,ri:'rʌn/	Cho chiếu lại (phim), cho chạy lại
<p>Ví dụ: Please rerun the disc one more time. <i>Vui lòng cho chạy lại chiếc đĩa một lần nữa..</i></p>				
235.	Resell /,ri:'sel/	Resold /,ri:'sɔ:ld/	Resold /,ri:'sɔ:ld/	Bán lại
<p>Ví dụ: He resells the goods at a profit. <i>Anh ta bán lại hàng hóa để kiếm lời.</i></p>				

236.	Resend /,ri:'send/	Resent /,ri:'sent/	Resent /,ri:'sent/	<i>Gửi lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I didn't get your email -- you'll have to resend it.</p> <p><i>Tôi đã không nhận được thư điện tử của bạn – bạn sẽ phải gửi lại nó.</i></p>				
237.	Reset /,ri:'set/	Reset /,ri:'set/	Reset /,ri:'set/	<i>Đặt lại, lắp lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: You need to reset your watch to local time.</p> <p><i>Bạn cần phải chỉnh lại đồng hồ của mình theo giờ địa phương.</i></p>				
238.	Resew /,ri:'səʊ/	Resewed /,ri:'səʊd/	Resewn /,ri:'səʊn/	<i>May lại, khâu lại, đóng (trang sách)</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She resews all her own clothes.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy khâu lại tất cả quần áo của mình.</i></p>				
239.	Reshoot /,ri:'fu:t/	Reshot /,ri:'fɒt/	Reshot /,ri:'fɒt/	<i>Quay lại (cảnh phim)</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They had to reshoot the scene because the explosion made everyone jump.</p> <p><i>Họ đã phải quay lại cảnh vì vụ nổ đã làm mọi người giật mình.</i></p>				
240.	Resit /,ri:'sit/	Resat /,ri:'sæt/	Resat /,ri:'sæt/	<i>Kiểm tra lại, thi lại</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: Students are only allowed to resit once. <i>Sinh viên chỉ được cho phép thi lại một lần.</i></p>			
241.	Retake /,ri:'teik/	Retook /,ri:'tɔ:k/	Retaken /,ri:'teikən/	<i>Chiếm lại, quay lại, giành lại</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Government forces moved in to retake the city. <i>Lực lượng chính phủ đã đến để chiếm lại thành phố.</i></p>			
242.	Retell /,ri:'tel/	Retold /,ri:'təʊld/	Retold /,ri:'təʊld/	<i>Kể lại, thuật lại</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: They all retell the same story. <i>Họ đều kể lại một câu chuyện như nhau.</i></p>			
243.	Rethink /,ri:'θɪŋk/	Rethought /,ri:'θɔ:t/	Rethought /,ri:'θɔ:t/	<i>Cân nhắc lại, suy tính lại</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: They need to rethink of company policy. <i>Họ cần phải suy tính lại chính sách của công ty.</i></p>			
244.	Retread /ri:'tred/	Retrod /ri:'trɒd/	Retrodden /ri:'trɒdn/	<i>Lại dẫm lên, lại đạp lên</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Ouch! You retrod on my toe! <i>Ôi! Anh lại giẫm lên ngón chân cái của tôi rồi!</i></p>			
245.	Reweave /ri:'wi:v/	Rewove /ri:'wəʊv/	Rewoven /ri:'wəʊvn/	<i>Dệt lại</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: If she has a hole in a cashmere sweater, she often looks for an artisan who can reweave it.</p> <p><i>Nếu chiếc mũ len của cô ấy bị thủng, cô ấy sẽ tìm thợ thủ công dệt lại nó.</i></p>			
246.	<p>Rewed /ri:'wed/</p>	<p>Rewed /ri:'wed/ Rewedded /ri:'wedid/</p>	<p>Rewed /ri:'wed/ Rewedded /ri:'wedid/</p>	<p><i>Tái hôn</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: She has rewed three times.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy đã tái hôn 3 lần.</i></p>			
247.	<p>Rewind /,ri:'waind/</p>	<p>Rewound /,ri:'waʊnd/</p>	<p>Rewound /,ri:'waʊnd/</p>	<p><i>Tua lại, lên dây lại (đồng hồ, quần lại)</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: She rewinds thread on a reel.</p> <p><i>Cô ấy quấn lại chỉ vào ống.</i></p>			
248.	<p>Rewrite /,ri:'rait/</p>	<p>Rewrote /,ri:'rəʊt/</p>	<p>Rewritten /,ri:'ritn/</p>	<p><i>Viết lại, chép lại</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: I intend to rewrite the story for younger children.</p> <p><i>Tôi có ý định viết lại câu chuyện cho trẻ em.</i></p>			
249.	<p>Rid /rid/</p>	<p>Rid /rid/</p>	<p>Rid /rid/</p>	<p><i>Giải thoát, vứt bỏ, tống khứ</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: I can't get rid of this headache.</p> <p><i>Tôi không thể thoát khỏi căn bệnh đau đầu.</i></p>			

250.	Ride /raid/	Rode /rəʊd/	Ridden /'ridn/	Cưỡi (ngựa), đi xe (xe đạp, mô tô), lướt (sóng)
<p>Ví dụ: I learnt to ride as a child. <i>Tôi đã học cưỡi ngựa giống như một đứa trẻ.</i></p>				
251.	Ring /rɪŋ/	Rang /ræŋ/	Rung /rʌŋ/	Gọi điện thoại, reo, rung chuông
<p>Ví dụ: I'll ring you up later. <i>Tôi sẽ gọi lại cho anh sau.</i></p> 				
252.	Rise /raɪz/	Rose /rəʊz/	Risen /'rɪzn/	Mọc, lên cao, bốc lên, dâng lên
<p>Ví dụ: Smoke was rising from the chimney. <i>Khói đang bốc lên từ ống khói.</i></p>				
253.	Rive /raɪv/	Rived /raɪvd/	Riven /'rɪvən/	Bỏ, xé, bừa, xé nát
<p>Ví dụ: Her heart was riven with grief. <i>Trái tim cô ấy tan nát đau khổ.</i></p>				

254.	Rough-hew /rʌf'hju:z/	Rough-hewed /rʌf'hju:d/	Rough-hewn /rʌf'hju:n/	Đẽo gọt qua loa, chặt qua loa
<p>Ví dụ: The statues were rough-hewn out of solid rock. <i>Các bức tượng đã được đẽo thô từ tảng đá rắn.</i></p>				
255.	Run /rʌn/	Ran /ræn/	Run /rʌn/	Chạy
<p>Ví dụ: Can you run as fast as Mike? <i>Cậu có thể chạy nhanh giống như Mike không?</i></p> 				

S

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
256.	Saw /sɔ:z/	Sawn/ Sawed (Mỹ) /sɔ:n/sɔ:d/	Sawn/ Sawed (Mỹ) /sɔ:n/sɔ:d/	Cưa, xẻ

	<p>Ví dụ: The workmen sawed and hammered all day. <i>Những người thợ cưa và đai búa cả ngày.</i></p>			
257.	Say /sei/	Said /sed/	Said /sed/	Nói
	<p>Ví dụ: That's a terrible thing to say. <i>Điều đó quá khủng khiếp để nói ra.</i></p>			
258.	See /si:/	Saw /sɔ:/	Seen /si:n/	Thấy, trông thấy
	<p>Ví dụ: I hate to see you unhappy. <i>Tôi ghét phải thấy bạn không vui.</i></p>			
259.	Seek /si:k/	Sought /sɔ:t	Sought /sɔ:t/	Tìm kiếm, soát
	<p>Ví dụ: Drivers are advised to seek alternative routes. <i>Những lái xe được mách phải tìm những con đường khác thay thế.</i></p>			
260.	Sell /sel/	Sold /sɔld/	Sold /sɔld/	Bán
	<p>Ví dụ: I sold my car to James for £800. <i>Tôi đã bán chiếc xe hơi của tôi cho Jame với giá 800 bảng.</i></p>			
261.	Send /send/	Sent /sent/	Sent /sent/	Gửi đi

	Ví dụ: She sent the letter by airmail. <i>Cô ấy gửi thư bằng đường hàng không.</i>			
262.	Set /set/	Set /set/	Set /set/	Đặt, để, lặn (mặt trời)
	Ví dụ: She set a tray down on the table. <i>Cô ấy đặt cái khay lên bàn.</i>			
263.	Sew /səʊ/	Sewn/ Sewed /səʊn/ səʊd/	Sewn/ Sewed /səʊn/ səʊd/	Máy, khâu
	Ví dụ: My mother taught me how to sew . <i>Mẹ tôi đã dạy tôi khâu vá.</i>			
				
264.	Shake /ʃeɪk/	Shook /ʃʊk/	Shaken /'ʃeɪkən/	Lay, lắc, rung, bất tay
	Ví dụ: The whole house shakes when a train goes past. <i>Cả ngôi nhà rung lên khi có đoàn tàu chạy qua.</i>			
265.	Shave /ʃeɪv/	Shaven/ Shaved /ʃeɪvn/ ʃeɪvd/	Shaven/ Shaved /ʃeɪvn/ ʃeɪvd/	Cạo (râu, mặt, đầu)

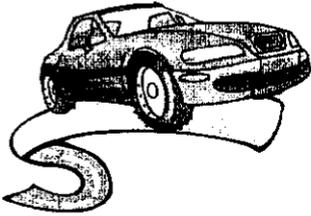
	<p>Ví dụ: The nurse washed and shaved him. <i>Cô y tá rửa sạch và cạo đầu cho anh ta.</i></p>			
266.	Shear /ʃiə(r)/	Shorn/ Sheared /ʃɔ:n/ʃiəd/	Shorn/ Sheared /ʃɔ:n/ʃiəd/	Cắt, xén
	<p>Ví dụ: It was time for the sheep to be shorn. <i>Đã đến lúc phải xén lông cừu.</i></p>			
267.	Shed /ʃed/	Shed /ʃed/	Shed /ʃed/	Làm rơi, đổ, chảy
	<p>Ví dụ: Luke shed his clothes onto the floor. <i>Luke làm rơi quần áo của anh ta xuống nền nhà.</i></p>			
268.	Shine /ʃain/	Shone *shined /ʃɔn/ʃaɪnd/	Shone *shined /ʃɔn/ʃaɪnd/	Chiếu sáng, * đánh bóng
	<p>Ví dụ: The sun shone brightly in a cloudless sky. <i>Mặt trời chói sáng trên bầu trời không một gợn mây.</i></p>			
269.	Shit /ʃɪt/	Shat/Shit /ʃæt/ʃɪt/	Shat/Shit /ʃæt/ʃɪt/	Đi tiêu, đi cầu
	<p>Ví dụ: He cannot shit because of constipation. <i>Anh ta không đi tiêu được vì bị táo bón.</i></p>			
270.	Shoe /ʃu:/	Shod /ʃɒd/	Shod /ʃɒd/	Bịt sắt, đóng móng (ngựa), mang giày

	<p>Ví dụ: The horses were sent to the blacksmith to be shod.</p> <p><i>Những con ngựa này cần đưa đến thợ rèn để đóng móng.</i></p>			
271.	Shoot /ʃu:t/	Shot /ʃɒt/	Shot /ʃɒt/	Bắn
	<p>Ví dụ: The police rarely shoot to kill.</p> <p><i>Cảnh sát hiếm khi bắn chết người.</i></p>			
272.	Shortcut /'ʃɒtkʌt/	Shortcut /'ʃɒtkʌt/	Shortcut /'ʃɒtkʌt/	Đi tắt, chử tắt, lệnh tắt
	<p>Ví dụ: He can't find the way to shortcut.</p> <p><i>Anh ta không biết con đường nào để đi tắt.</i></p>			
273.	Show /ʃəʊ/	Shown /ʃəʊn/	Shown /ʃəʊn/	Cho xem, trình diễn, chỉ dẫn
	<p>Ví dụ: The figures clearly show that her claims are false.</p> <p><i>Những con số này rõ ràng cho thấy đòi hỏi của cô ta là sai.</i></p>			
274.	Shrink /ʃrɪŋk/	Shrunk/Shrank /ʃrʌŋk/ʃræŋk	Shrunk /ʃrʌŋk/	Co lại, co rút lại
	<p>Ví dụ: My sweater shrank in the wash.</p> <p><i>Cái áo len của tôi bị co lại khi giặt.</i></p>			
275.	Shrive /ʃraɪv/	Shrove /ʃrəʊv/	Shriven /'ʃrɪvn/	Giải tội cho ai, nghe xưng tội

	<p>Ví dụ: He often shrives himself at the church on Saturday. <i>Anh ta thường đi đến nhà thờ xưng tội vào ngày thứ Bảy.</i></p>			
276.	Shut /ʃʌt/	Shut /ʃʌt/	Shut /ʃʌt/	Đóng, đóng lại
	<p>Ví dụ: I can't shut my suitcase—it's too full. <i>Tôi không thể đóng cái va li của tôi lại được - nó quá đầy.</i></p> 			
277.	Sing /sɪŋ/	Sang /sæŋ/	Sung /sʌŋ/	Hát, ca hát
	<p>Ví dụ: I just can't sing in tune! <i>Tôi không thể hát đúng nhạc!</i></p>			
278.	Sink /sɪŋk/	Sunk/Sank /sʌŋk/sæŋk/	Sunk /sʌŋk/	Chìm, đắm
	<p>Ví dụ: The ship sank to the bottom of the sea. <i>Con tàu bị chìm xuống đáy biển.</i></p>			
279.	Sit /sɪt/	Sat /sæt/	Sat /sæt/	Ngồi

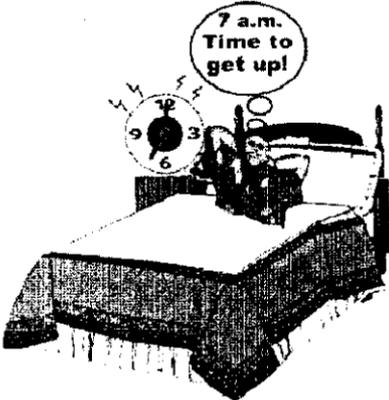
	<p>Ví dụ: He went and sat beside her. <i>Anh ta đến và ngồi bên cạnh cô ấy.</i></p>			
280.	Slay /slei/	Slew /slu:/	Slain /slein/	<i>Giết, sát hại</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: St George slew the dragon. <i>Thánh George đã giết được con rồng.</i></p>			
281.	Sleep /sli:p/	Slept /slept/	Slept /slept/	<i>Ngủ</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: I couldn't sleep because of the noise. <i>Tôi không thể ngủ được vì tiếng ồn.</i></p>			
282.	Slide /slaid/	Slid /slid/	Slid /slid/	<i>Trượt, lướt</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: We slid down the grassy slope. <i>Chúng tôi đã trượt xuống dốc cỏ.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
283.	Sling /sliŋ/	Slung /slʌŋ/	Slung /slʌŋ/	<i>Quăng, ném</i>

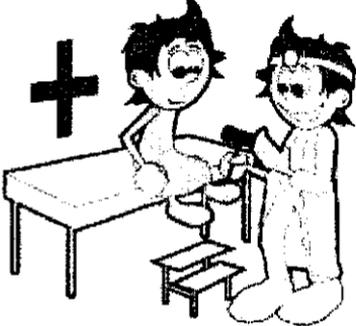
	<p>Ví dụ: Don't just sling your clothes on the floor. <i>Đừng quăng quần áo trên nền nhà như thế.</i></p>			
284.	Slink /sliŋk/	Slunk /sɪlŋk/	Slunk /sɪlŋk/	<i>Lén đi, đi lén, chuồn</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: John was trying to slink into the house by the back door. <i>John đang cố gắng chuồn khỏi nhà bằng cửa sau.</i></p>			
285.	Slit /slɪt/	Slit /slɪt/	Slit /slɪt/	<i>Xẻ, bổ, rạch, khứa</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Her skirt was slit at both sides. <i>Váy của cô ấy xẻ ở hai bên.</i></p>			
286.	Smell /smel/	Smelt/ Smelled /smelt/smeld/	Smelt/ Smelled /smelt/smeld/	<i>Ngửi thấy, có mùi</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: His breath smelt of garlic. <i>Hơi thở của anh ta có mùi tỏi.</i></p>			
287.	Smite /smaɪt/	Smote /sməʊt/	Smitten /'smɪtn/	<i>Đập mạnh, vỗ, trừng phạt</i>
	<p>Ví dụ: Suddenly my conscience smote me. <i>Bỗng nhiên lương tâm tôi cắn rứt.</i></p>			
288.	Sow /səʊ/	Sown /səʊn/	Sown /səʊn/	<i>Gieo hạt</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: The fields around had been sown with wheat. <i>Những cánh đồng xung quanh gieo hạt lúa mì.</i></p>			
289.	<p>Speak /spi:k/</p>	<p>Spoke /spəʊk/</p>	<p>Spoken /'spəʊkən/</p>	<p><i>Nói</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: The President refused to speak to the waiting journalists. <i>Ngài thủ tướng từ chối nói chuyện với đám nhà báo đang chờ đợi.</i></p>			
290.	<p>Speed /spi:d/</p>	<p>Sped/*Speeded /sped/spi:did/</p>	<p>Sped/*Speeded /sped/spi:did/</p>	<p><i>Đi nhanh, *</i> <i>Chạy xe quá tốc độ</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: The car sped along the road towards the village. <i>Chiếc xe hơi chạy nhanh dọc theo con đường về phía ngôi làng.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
291.	<p>Spell /spel/</p>	<p>Spelt/Spelled /spelt/speld/</p>	<p>Spelt/Spelled /spelt/speld/</p>	<p><i>Đánh vần</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: How do you spell your surname? <i>Bạn đánh vần họ của bạn như thế nào?</i></p>			

292.	Spend /spend/	Spent /spent/	Spent /spent/	<i>Tiêu xài</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I've spent all my money already. <i>Tôi đã tiêu hết tiền rồi.</i></p> 				
293.	Spill /spil/	Spilt/Spilled /spilt/spild/	Spilt/Spilled /spilt/spild/	<i>Làm đổ, làm tràn ra</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Water had spilled out of the bucket onto the floor. <i>Nước trong xô tràn xuống nền nhà.</i></p>				
294.	Spin /spin/	Spun /spʌn/	Spun /spʌn/	<i>Quay tròn, quay tơ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The plane was spinning out of control. <i>Chiếc máy bay chao đảo mất kiểm soát.</i></p>				
295.	Spit /spit/	Spat/(Spit: Mỹ) /spæt/spit/	Spat/(Spit: Mỹ) /spæt/spit/	<i>Khạc nhổ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She took a mouthful of food and then suddenly spat it out. <i>Cô ta cho đầy thìa thức ăn vào mồm rồi đột nhiên nhổ ra.</i></p>				

296.	Split /split/	Split /split/	Split /split/	<i>Chẻ, tách ra</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She split the class into groups of four. <i>Cô ấy chia lớp thành nhiều nhóm bốn người.</i></p> 				
297.	Spoil /spɔɪl/	Spoilt/Spoiled /spɔɪlt/spɔɪld/	Spoilt/Spoiled /spɔɪlt/spɔɪld/	<i>Làm hư hỏng, thối</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Our camping trip was spoilt by bad weather. <i>Thời tiết xấu phá hỏng buổi cắm trại của chúng tôi.</i></p>				
298.	Spoonfeed /'spu:n,fi:d/	Spoonfed /'spu:n,fed/	Spoonfed /'spu:n,fed/	<i>Ăn bằng thìa, nhồi nhét</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The students here do not expect to be spoonfed. <i>Những sinh viên ở đây không mong muốn bị học nhồi nhét.</i></p>				
299.	Spread /spred/	Spread /spred/	Spread /spred/	<i>Trải ra</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Sue spread the map out on the floor. <i>Sue trải tấm bản đồ ra nền nhà.</i></p>				

300.	Spring /sprɪŋ/	Sprang/ /spræŋ/	Sprung /sprʌŋ/	Nảy, nhày lên
<p>Ví dụ: He turned off the alarm and sprang out of bed. Anh ta tắt báo thức và nhày ra khỏi giường.</p> 				
301.	Stand /stænd/	Stood /stʊd/	Stood /stʊd/	Đứng, dựng
<p>Ví dụ: She was too weak to stand. Cô ta yếu quá không đứng dậy nổi.</p>				
302.	Stave /steiv/	Stove/Staved /stəʊv/steivd/	Stove/Staved stəʊv/steivd	Bóp dẹp, tri hoãn
<p>Ví dụ: The side of the boat was staved in when it hit the rocks. Một bên tàu bị bóp dúm khi đâm phải đá.</p>				
303.	Steal /sti:l/	Stole /stəʊl/	Stolen /'stəʊlən/	Ấn cắp, lấy trộm

	<p>Ví dụ: I had my wallet stolen.</p> <p><i>Tôi đã bị lấy trộm ví.</i></p>			
304.	<p>Stick /stɪk/</p>	<p>Stuck /stʌk/</p>	<p>Stuck /stʌk/</p>	<p><i>Gắn, dính</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: The nurse stuck the needle into my arm.</p> <p><i>Cô y tá tiêm cho tôi một mũi vào cánh tay.</i></p>			
				
305.	<p>Sting /stɪŋ/</p>	<p>Stung /stʌŋ/</p>	<p>Stung /stʌŋ/</p>	<p><i>Châm, đốt, làm cho ai tức giận</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: I was stung on the arm by a wasp.</p> <p><i>Tôi bị một con ong bắp cày đốt vào cánh tay.</i></p>			
306.	<p>Stink /stɪŋk/</p>	<p>Stank/Stunk /stæŋk/stʌŋk/</p>	<p>Stunk /stʌŋk/</p>	<p><i>Bốc mùi hôi</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: Her breath stank of garlic.</p> <p><i>Hơi thở của cô ấy hôi mùi tỏi.</i></p>			

307.	Strew /stru:/	Strewed /stru:d/	Strewed /Strewn/ /stru:d/stru:n/	Rải, rải lên
<p>Ví dụ: Clothes were strewn across the floor. <i>Quần áo vứt rải rác khắp nền nhà.</i></p>				
308.	Stride /straɪd/	Strode /strɔːd/	Stridden /'strɪdn/	Đi bước dài, sải bước
<p>Ví dụ: We strode across the snowy fields. <i>Chúng tôi sải bước qua những cánh đồng tuyết.</i></p>				
309.	Strike /straɪk/	Struck /strʌk/	Struck /strʌk/	Đánh, đập, đâm sầm vào
<p>Ví dụ: The ship struck a rock. <i>Con tàu đâm sầm vào đá.</i></p>				
310.	String /strɪŋ/	Strung /strʌŋ/	Strung /strʌŋ/	Xâu dây, buộc bằng dây
<p>Ví dụ: We strung paper lanterns up in the trees. <i>Chúng tôi treo những chiếc đèn lồng giấy lên cây.</i></p>				
311.	Strive /straɪv/	Strove/Strived /strɔːv/'straɪvd/	Striven/Strived /'strɪvn/'straɪvd/	Cố gắng, nỗ lực
<p>Ví dụ: We encourage all members to strive for the highest standards. <i>Chúng tôi động viên tất cả các thành viên cố gắng đạt tiêu chuẩn cao nhất.</i></p>				

312.	Sublet /,sʌb'let/	Sublet /,sʌb'let/	Sublet /,sʌb'let/	<i>Cho thuê lại, cho thuê lại</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I still want to sublet my room to a friend. <i>Tôi vẫn muốn cho bạn tôi thuê lại căn phòng của mình.</i></p>				
313.	Swear /swɛə(r)/	Swore /swɔ:(r)/	Sworn /swɔ:n/	<i>Thề, rủa</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She fell over and swore loudly. <i>Cô ấy ngã lộn nhào và lớn tiếng chửi.</i></p>				
314.	Sweat /swet/	Sweat/ Sweated /swet/swetid	Sweat/ Sweated /swet/swetid/	<i>Chảy mồ hôi, toát mồ hôi</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The palms of his hands began to sweat. <i>Lòng bàn tay anh ta ướt nhẹp mồ hôi.</i></p>				
315.	Sweep /swi:p/	Swept /swept/	Swept /swept/	<i>Quét</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Chimneys should be swept regularly. <i>Ống khói phải được quét sạch thường xuyên.</i></p>				
316.	Swell /swel/	Swelled /sweld/	Swollen/ Swelled /'swɒlən/ /sweld/	<i>Sung, phồng lên</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Her arm was beginning to swell up where the bee had stung her. <i>Cánh tay cô ấy bắt đầu sưng lên chỗ bị con ong đốt.</i></p>				

317.	Swim /swim/	Swam /swæm/	Swum /swʌm/	Bơi, lội
<p>Ví dụ: The boys swam across the lake. <i>Đám con trai đã bơi qua hồ.</i></p> 				
318.	Swing /swɪŋ/	Swung /swʌŋ/	Swung /swʌŋ/	Đánh đu
<p>Ví dụ: His arms swung as he walked. <i>Hai cánh tay anh ta đung đưa khi anh ta bước đi.</i></p>				

T

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
319.	Take /teik/	Took /tʊk/	Taken /'teikən/	Cầm, lấy, dẫn

	Ví dụ: I forgot to take my bag with me when I got off the bus. <i>Tôi quên mất cái túi khi xuống xe buýt.</i>			
320.	Teach /ti:tʃ/	Taught /ɔ:t/	Taught /ɔ:t/	<i>Đạy, giảng dạy</i>
	Ví dụ: He taught for several years before becoming a writer. <i>Ông ta dạy chúng tôi vài năm trước khi trở thành nhà văn.</i>			
321.	Tear /teə(r)/	Tore /ɔ:(r)/	Torn /ɔ:n/	<i>Xé, làm rách</i>
	Ví dụ: He tore the letter in two. <i>Anh ta xé đôi lá thư.</i>			
322.	Tell /tel/	Told /təʊld/	Told /təʊld/	<i>Kể, báo</i>
	Ví dụ: They've told us (that) they're not coming. <i>Họ nói với chúng tôi là họ không đến.</i>			
323.	Think /θɪŋk/	Thought /θɔ:t/	Thought /θɔ:t/	<i>Suy nghĩ, tưởng tượng</i>
	Ví dụ: I thought I heard a scream. <i>Tôi nghĩ tôi đã nghe thấy tiếng hét.</i>			
324.	Thrive /θraɪv/	Throve /θrəʊv/ Thrived /θraɪvd/	Thriven /'θrɪvn/ Thrived /θraɪvd/	<i>Phát đạt, phát triển, thịnh vượng</i>

	Ví dụ: New businesses thrive in this area. <i>Nhiều cửa hàng kinh doanh mới phát triển ở khu vực này.</i>			
325.	Throw /θrəʊs/	Threw /θru:/	Thrown /θrɔ:n/	<i>Quăng, ném, liệng</i>
	Ví dụ: Stop throwing stones at the window! <i>Đừng ném đá vào cửa sổ nữa!</i>			
326.	Thrust /θrʌst/	Thrust /θrʌst/	Thrust /θrʌst/	<i>Thọc, ấn mạnh, gửi vào, đâm</i>
	Ví dụ: She thrust her hands deep into her pockets. <i>Cô ấy thọc tay thật sâu vào túi quần.</i>			
327.	Tread /tred/	Trod /trɒd/	Trodden /'trɒdn/	<i>Giẫm, chà đạp</i>
	Ví dụ: Ouch! You trod on my toe! <i>Oái! Bạn giẫm lên chân tôi rồi!</i>			

U

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
328.	Unbend /ʌn'bend/	Unbent /ʌn'bent/	Unbent /ʌn'bent/	<i>Kéo thẳng, vượt thẳng</i>

	<p>Ví dụ: He was unbending his fingers. <i>Anh ta đang duỗi thẳng các ngón tay của mình.</i></p>			
329.	<p>Unbind /ʌn'baɪnd/</p>	<p>Unbound /ʌn'baʊnd/</p>	<p>Unbound /ʌn'baʊnd/</p>	<p>Mở, cời, tháo ra</p>
	<p>Ví dụ: She unbound her hair. <i>Cô ấy đã xõa tóc.</i></p>			
330.	<p>Underbid /ʌndə'bid/</p>	<p>Underbid /ʌndə'bid/</p>	<p>Underbid/ Underbidden /ʌndə'bid/ /ʌndə'bidn/</p>	<p>Bỏ thầu thấp hơn- Xương bài thấp hơn</p>
	<p>Ví dụ: These projects were underbid yesterday. <i>Các dự án này đã được bỏ thầu ngày hôm qua.</i></p>			
331.	<p>Undercut /ʌndə'kʌt/</p>	<p>Undercut /ʌndə'kʌt/</p>	<p>Undercut /ʌndə'kʌt/</p>	<p>Chạm trỏ, bán (giá) rẻ, xén bớt</p>
	<p>Ví dụ: They were able to undercut our Asian rivals by 5%. <i>Họ đã có thể bán rẻ hơn các đối thủ cạnh tranh Châu Á 5%.</i></p>			
332.	<p>Underdo /ʌndə'du:/</p>	<p>Underdid /ʌndə'dɪd/</p>	<p>Underdone /ʌndə'dʌn/</p>	<p>- Làm chưa hết, làm tối, - Nấu chưa chín</p>
	<p>Ví dụ: He always underdoes everything. <i>Anh ta chẳng làm nên trò trống gì.</i></p>			

333.	Undergo /ʌndə'gəʊ/	Underwent /ʌndə'went/	Undergone /ʌndə'gɒn/	<i>Kinh qua, trải qua</i>
<p>Ví dụ: My mother underwent major surgery last year. <i>Mẹ tôi đã trải qua cuộc phẫu thuật nghiêm trọng vào năm ngoái.</i></p>				
334.	Underlie /ʌndə'lai/	Underlay /ʌndə'lei/	Underlain /ʌndə'lein/	<i>Lót, trải bên dưới, làm nền tảng cho</i>
<p>Ví dụ: These ideas underlie much of his work. <i>Những ý tưởng này sẽ là nền tảng cho sự nghiệp của anh ấy.</i></p>				
335.	Underpay /ʌndə'pei/	Underpaid /ʌndə'peɪd/	Underpaid /ʌndə'peɪd/	<i>Trả lương thấp</i>
<p>Ví dụ: They have to underpay employees because of inflation. <i>Họ phải trả lương thấp cho nhân viên vì tình trạng lạm phát.</i></p>				
336.	Undersell /ʌndə'sel/	Undersold /ʌndə'sɔʊld/	Undersold /ʌndə'sɔʊld/	<i>Bán rẻ hơn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Our goods cannot be undersold. <i>Hàng hóa của chúng tôi không thể bán rẻ hơn.</i></p>				
337.	Understand /ʌndə'stænd/	Understood /ʌndə'stʊd/	Understood /ʌndə'stʊd/	<i>Hiểu</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She understands how hard things have been for you. <i>Cô ấy hiểu những việc đó khó khăn thế nào với bạn.</i></p>				

338.	Undertake /ʌndə'teɪk/	Undertook /ʌndə'tʊk/	Undertaken /ʌndə'teɪkən/	<i>Đảm nhận trách nhiệm, cam kết</i>
<p>Ví dụ: University professors both teach and undertake research. <i>Các giáo sư ở các trường đại học vừa dạy vừa đảm nhận nghiên cứu khoa học.</i></p>				
339.	Underwrite /ʌndə'raɪt/	Underwrote /ʌndə'rəʊt/	Underwritten /ʌndə'raɪtn/	<i>Bảo hiểm, cam kết, ký xác nhận ở dưới</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The British government ended up underwriting the entire project. <i>Chính phủ Anh đã chấm dứt bảo lãnh cho toàn bộ dự án.</i></p>				
340.	Undo /ʌn'duː/	Undid /ʌn'dɪd/	Undone /ʌn'dʌn/	<i>Tháo ra, xoá, hủy bỏ</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I undid the package and took out the books. <i>Tôi tháo cái gói và lấy sách ra.</i></p> 				
341.	Unfreeze /ʌn'friːz/	Unfroze /ʌn'frəʊz/	Unfrozen /ʌn'frəʊzən/	<i>Làm tan ra, chảy ra, bãi bỏ, hủy bỏ</i>

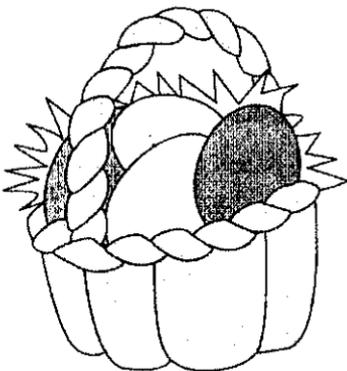
	<p>Ví dụ: It's rather difficult to unfreeze this block of ice. <i>Khá là khó để làm tan khối băng này.</i></p>			
342.	<p>Unhide /ʌn'haid/</p>	<p>Unhid /ʌn'hid/</p>	<p>Unhidden /ʌn'hidn/</p>	<p><i>Không giấu giếm, không che giấu</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: This document should be unhidden. <i>Tài liệu này nên để hiện ra.</i></p>			
343.	<p>Unhold /ʌn'həʊld/</p>	<p>Unheld /ʌn'held/</p>	<p>Unheld /ʌn'held/</p>	<p><i>Không giữ</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: He unheld her hand when he gave her his proposal. <i>Anh ta không nắm tay cô ấy khi cầu hôn.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
344.	<p>Upset /ʌp'set/</p>	<p>Upset /ʌp'set/</p>	<p>Upset /ʌp'set/</p>	<p><i>Làm cho ai buồn bực, lo lắng; làm đổ, đánh đổ, lật đổ; đánh ngã làm rối tung, làm đảo lộn; phá vỡ (kế hoạch..)</i></p>
	<p>Ví dụ: Try not to let him upset you. <i>Cố gắng đừng để anh ta làm bạn buồn bực.</i></p>			

V

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
345.	Vex /veks/	Vext/Vexed /vekst/vekst/	Vext/Vexed /vekst/vekst/	<i>Quấy rầy, làm bực mình</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The memory of their conversation still vexed him. <i>Nhớ lại cuộc nói chuyện đó của họ là anh ta lại bực mình.</i></p>				

W

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
346.	Wake /weik/	Woke /wəʊk/	Woken /'wəʊkən/	<i>Đánh thức</i>
<p>Ví dụ: I always wake early in the summer. <i>Tôi luôn thức dậy sớm vào mùa hè.</i></p>				

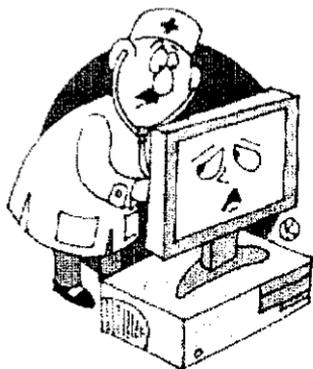
347.	Waylay /wei'lei/	Waylaid /wei'leid/	Waylaid /wei'leid/	Mai phục, rình, đợi để chặn (nhất là để cướp hoặc hỏi người đó cái gì)
<p>Ví dụ: The patrol was waylaid by bandits. <i>Đội tuần tra đã bị bọn cướp mai phục.</i></p>				
348.	Wear /weə(r)/	Wore /wɔ:(r)/	Worn /wɔ:n/	Mặc, đội, mang, đeo
<p>Ví dụ: She was wearing a new coat. <i>Cô ấy đã mặc một chiếc áo khoác mới.</i></p>				
349.	Weave /wi:v/	Wove /wəʊv/	Woven /'wəʊvn/	Đệt, đan (rổ), kết lại
<p>Ví dụ: The baskets are woven from strips of willow. <i>Những chiếc giỏ này được đan từ những dải liễu.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				

350.	Wed /wed/	Wed/Wedded /wed/wedid/	Wed/Wedded /wed/wedid/	<i>Kết hôn</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The couple plan to wed next summer. <i>Đôi uyên ương chuẩn bị làm đám cưới vào mùa hè năm tới.</i></p>				
351.	Weep /wi:p/	Wept /wept/	Wept /wept/	<i>Khóc</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She started to weep uncontrollably. <i>Cô ấy bắt đầu khóc không ngừng.</i></p>				
352.	Wet /wet/	Wet/Wetted /wet/wetid/	Wet/Wetted /wet/wetid/	<i>Làm ướt</i>
<p>Ví dụ: Wet the brush slightly before putting it in the paint. <i>Làm hơi ướt chổi quét trước khi nhúng vào sơn.</i></p>				
353.	Win /win/	Won /wʌn/	Won /wʌn/	<i>Thắng, ăn (bài, cờ)</i>
<p>Ví dụ: France won by six goals to two against Denmark. <i>Pháp đã thắng Đan Mạch với tỉ số 6-2.</i></p>				
354.	Wind /waɪnd/	Wound /waʊnd/	Wound /waʊnd/	<i>Quanh co, uốn khúc</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The path wound down to the beach. <i>Con đường nhỏ quanh co đi ra biển.</i></p>				

355.	Withdraw /wið'drɔ:/	Withdrew /wið'dru:/	Withdrawn /wið'drɔ:n/	<i>Rút tiền khỏi ngân hàng, rút lại, kéo ra</i>
<p>Ví dụ: She withdrew her hand from his. <i>Cô ấy rút tay khỏi tay anh ta.</i></p> 				
356.	Withstand /wið'stænd/	Withstood /wið'stɒd/	Withstood /wið'stɒd/	<i>Cầm cự, chịu đựng, trụ lại, giữ vững</i>
<p>Ví dụ: The materials used have to be able to withstand high temperatures. <i>Những vật liệu này được sử dụng để có thể chịu được các nền nhiệt cao.</i></p>				
357.	Work /'wɜ:k/	Worked/* Wrought /'wɜ:kt/ɔ:t/	Worked/* Wrought /'wɜ:kt/ɔ:t/	<i>Làm việc, chạy (máy móc), * rèn, đúc</i>

Ví dụ: Doctors often **work** very long hours.

Các bác sỹ thường làm việc kéo dài nhiều giờ đồng hồ.



358.

Wring

/rɪŋ/

Wrung

/rʌŋ/

Wrung

/rʌŋ/

Vắt, vắn, ép

Ví dụ: He **wrung** the clothes before putting them on the line to dry.

Anh ta đã vắt kiệt nước ở quần áo trước khi cho chúng lên dây phơi khô.

359.

Write

/raɪt/

Wrote

/rəʊt/

Written

/'rɪtɪn/

Viết

Ví dụ: In some countries children don't start learning to read and **write** until they are six.

Ở vài nước, trẻ em đến khi sáu tuổi mới bắt đầu học đọc và viết.

Z

STT	Base Form (Nguyên mẫu)	Past Simple (Quá khứ)	Past Participle (Quá khứ phân từ)	Definition (Nghĩa)
360.	Zinc /ziŋk/	Zincd/ Zincked /ziŋkt//ziŋkt/	Zincd/ Zincked /ziŋkt//ziŋkt/	Tráng kẽm, mạ kẽm
<p>Ví dụ: I have a bar of iron zincd.</p> <p><i>Tôi có một thanh sắt được tráng kẽm.</i></p>				

3. Chú ý (Note):

a. Trong trường hợp có liên từ **and** và giới từ **of**, phải xác định đầy đủ chủ ngữ hoặc bổ ngữ khi chuyển đổi.

Active: He and I see the film.

→ Passive: The film is seen by him and me.

Active: He bought a box of chocolate last week.

→ Passive: A box of chocolate was bought last week.

b. Trong câu chủ động có động từ là cụm động từ (V + prep) thì giới từ phải được giữ nguyên trong câu bị động.

Active: They are looking into my problem now.

→ Passive: My problem is being looked into now.

c. Trong câu bị động: **by O** luôn đứng sau **adverbs of place** (trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) và trước **adverbs of time** (trạng từ chỉ thời gian).

→ Passive: The books are arranged on the shelves (by her)

adv of place by O

every weekend.

adv of time

d. Trong câu bị động, có thể bỏ: by people, by us, by them, by someone....

→ Passive: A new bridge has been built across the river (by them).

e. Sử dụng **BY** + tác nhân (agent) để nói về chủ thể gây ra hành động.

Sử dụng **WITH** + chất liệu, dụng cụ (instrument / material / ingredient...) để nói về tác nhân được sử dụng.

→ Passive: It was made with paper, paint and string.

→ Passive: A kite was made by John.



- be covered **with / in** + N: *che phủ, bao bọc* + danh từ chỉ chất liệu.

This box was covered with paper.

- to be filled **with**: *lấp đầy, tràn đầy*

The room is filled with smoke.

• Tác nhân trong một số động từ đặc biệt:

- So. / sth. + surprise so. → So. surprised **at / by** + sth. / so.
(*ngạc nhiên*)

Active: The news surprised him.

→ Passive: He was surprised at / by the news.

- So. / sth. excite so → so. be excited **about** sth. (*hào hức*)

Active: The match excited the children.

→ Passive: The children were excited about the match.

THÌ CỦA CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG		THÌ CỦA CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG
Hiện tại đơn (Simple Present)	V / V-s/es	AM / IS / ARE + V3
Hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present Continuous)	AM / IS / ARE + Ving	AM / IS / ARE + BEING + V3
Hiện tại hoàn thành (Present Perfect)	HAVE / HAS + V3	HAVE / HAS + BEEN + V3
Quá khứ đơn (Simple past)	V2 / V-ed	WAS / WERE + V3
Quá khứ tiếp diễn (Past Continuous)	WAS / WERE + Ving	WAS / WERE + being + Ved
Quá khứ hoàn thành (Past Perfect)	HAD + V3	HAD + BEEN + V3
Tương lai (Simple future)	SHALL / WILL + V	SHALL BE / WILL BE + V3
Tương lai gần (Near future)	AM / IS / ARE + GOING TO + V	AM / IS / ARE + GOING TO BE + V3
Tương lai tiếp diễn (Future continuous)	WILL BE + Ving	WILL BE BEING + V3
Tương lai hoàn thành (Future Perfect)	WILL HAVE + V3	WILL HAVE BEEN + V3

Động từ khiếm khuyết (Modal)	CAN + V	CAN + BE + V3
	COULD + V	COULD + BE + V3
	HAVE TO + V	HAVE TO + BE + V3
	MAY + V	MAY + BE + V3
	MIGHT + V	MIGHT + BE + V3
	MUST + V	MUST + BE + V3
	SHOULD + V	SHOULD + BE + V3
	OUGHT + V	OUGHT + BE + V3
	USED TO + V	USED TO + BE + V3
	WOULD + V	WOULD + BE + V3
Modal perfect / Past modal	MODAL + HAVE + V3	MODAL + HAVE BEEN + V3
Infinitive	TO V	TO BE + V3
Gerund	Ving	BEING + V3

Chú thích: V = Bare infinitive

V2 = Past simple

V3 = Past participle

II. CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG ĐẶC BIỆT (Special passive voice)

A. ĐỘNG TỪ CÓ HAI BỔ NGỮ:

1. Động từ với giới từ **TO**: give, lend, send, show, ...

(Active): John will give me this book. (=John will give this book **to** me.)

→ (Passive 1): I will be given this book by John.

→ (Passive 2): This book will be given **to** me by John.



2. Động từ với giới từ **FOR**: buy, make, get, ...:

Active: He bought her a rose.
(= He bought a rose **for** her).



→ Passive 1: She was bought a rose.

→ Passive 2: A rose was bought **for** her.

B. ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ QUAN ĐIỂM (verbs of opinion) (với chủ ngữ là **They / People + say / think / believe... that ...**):

Các động từ chỉ quan điểm như: **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand, ...** thường được sử dụng theo các dạng cấu trúc bị động có ngôi và không ngôi (personal / impersonal construction) như sau:

Active: **S₁ + say, believe, ... + (that) + S₂ + V₂ + ...**

→ Passive 1: **It + Be + V3 (said, believed ...) + that + S₂ + V₂**

→ Passive 2: **S₂ + Be + V3 (said, believed ...) + Vto (V₂) + ...**

Lưu ý: Nếu hành động ở mệnh đề 'THAT' xảy ra trước hành động ở mệnh đề chính, chúng ta sử dụng 'Perfect Infinitive' (= to have + V3). Nếu hành động ở mệnh đề 'THAT' xảy ra sau hoặc cùng lúc với hành động ở mệnh đề chính, chúng ta sử dụng Vto (nguyên mẫu có TO).

Active: People say that he has lost his job.

→ Passive 1: It is said (that) he has lost his job. (impersonal construction)

→ Passive 2: He is said to have lost his job. (personal construction)

Active: People know that she works hard.

→ Passive 1: It is known (that) she works hard.

→ Passive 2: She is known to work hard.



Active: People think he left the country last night.

→ Passive 1: It is thought (that) he left the country last night.

→ Passive 2: He is thought to have left the country last night.

C. ĐỘNG TỪ CHỈ TRI GIÁC (verbs of perception): **see, watch, hear,...**

Active: S + V + O + **bare infinitive / Ving**

→ Passive: S + Be + V3 + **to-infinitive / Ving**

Active: People saw him steal your car.

→ Passive: He was seen to steal your car.

Active: The teacher is watching them work.

→ Passive: They are being watched working by the teacher.

D. ĐỘNG TỪ CẦU KHIẾN (causative verb):

1. Với GET, HAVE (Something done):

Active: S + **Have** + **Complement** + V0 + ... / S + **Get** + **Complement** + Vto + ...

Passive: S + $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Have} \\ \\ \text{Get} \end{array} \right\}$ + **Complement** + V3 + ...

Active: Complement = usually person

Active: I'll have John repair my bicycle.

I'll get John to repair my bicycle.

Passive: Complement = usually thing

→ Passive: I'll have my bicycle repaired. (= by John)

He has his car washed once a week. (= Somebody at the garage washes the car for him)

Lưu ý: Các động từ dưới đây khi chuyển sang bị động đều được đưa về hình thức câu khiến:

tell / ask / order + sb + to do sth.

pay + sb + for doing sth

get / hire / employ + sb + to do sth

Active: **arrange + for sb + to do sth**

Passive: **have / get + sth + done.**

tip + sb + for doing sth

prepare + for sb + to do sth

Active: He is employing a boy to pick up apples.

→ Passive: He is having apples picked up.

Active: The Brown have prepared for a man to fix the air-conditioner.

→ Passive: The Brown have had the air-conditioner fixed.

2. Với MAKE:

Active: **S + Make + O + V + ...**

→ Passive: **S + Be + made + to V + ...**

Active: They made him work hard.

→ Passive: He was made to work hard.



Active: The news has made me laugh.

→ Passive: I have been made to laugh.

3. Với NEED:

Active: S (người) + **Need + to V + O (vật)**
Need + Ving

→ Passive: S (vật) +**Need + To be + V3**

Active: John and his brother need to paint the house.

→ Passive 1: The house needs painting



→ Passive 2: The house needs to be painted.

Active: The floor is dirty.

→ Passive 1: It (the floor) needs to be cleaned.

→ Passive 2: It (the floor) needs cleaning.

E. CÁC ĐẠI TỪ BẤT ĐỊNH MANG NGHĨA PHỦ ĐỊNH:

No one, Nobody, Anyone, Anything (dạng Any + / No +):

Active: **No one** can answer this question.

(→ động từ khẳng định)

→ Passive: This question can't be answered.

(→ động từ phủ định)

Active: They haven't done **anything**.

(→ động từ phủ định)

→ Passive: **Nothing** has been done.

(→ động từ khẳng định)

F. VỚI CẤU TRÚC YÊU CẦU (REQUEST) VÀ MỆNH LỆNH (IMPERATIVE):

• Câu yêu cầu:

Active: **Imperative (V0) + O + Vto**

→ Passive: **Let + O + Be + V3 + Vto**

Active: Tell him to wait.

→ Passive: Let him be told to wait.

Active: Don't let the others see you.

→ Passive: Don't let yourself be seen.

• Câu mệnh lệnh:

Active: **Imperative (V0) + O + Vto**

→ Passive: **S + must / mustn't + Be + V3**

Active: Close your book.

→ Passive: Your book must be closed.

Active: Don't touch this button.

→ Passive: This button mustn't be touched.

G. VỚI MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ / CẤU TRÚC ĐẶC BIỆT:

• **begin / continue:**

Active: People begin to explore the internet.

→ Passive: The internet begin to be explored.

Active: We continued rehearsing the play after the break.

→ Passive: The play continued being rehearsed after the break.

• **S + like/ love/ expect/ want/ wish + to do sth → S + + sth to be done.**

S + like/ love/ expect/ want/ wish + sb + to do sth → S + + sth to be done.

**S + like/ love/ expect/ want/ wish + sb + to V + O (S = O)
→ S + + to be done.**

Active: He likes to take away the books.

→ Passive: He likes the books to be taken away.

Active: They expect people to dig the garden.

→ Passive: They expect the garden to be dug.

Active: He likes people to call him Professor.

→ Passive: He likes to be called Professor.

Active: She wants you to spend her more money.

→ Passive: She wants to be spent more money.



H. VỚI CẤU TRÚC: IT IS (IM)POSSIBLE TO DO STH → STH CAN / CAN'T BE DONE.

Active: It is possible to type the letter now.

→ Passive: The letter can be typed now.

Active: It was impossible to start the machine by electricity then.

→ Passive: The machine couldn't be started by electricity then.

It is + one's duty + to do sth → S + be + supposed + to do sth.
(có bổn phận, trách nhiệm phải làm)

Active: It is your duty to clean the room.

→ Passive: You are supposed to clean the room.

I. CẤU TRÚC BỊ ĐỘNG SỬ DỤNG SHOULD + BE + V3

Active: **It is/was important/ necessary/ essential/ crucial/ advisable/better/only right + to do sth**

→ Passive: **It is/was + ... + that sth should be + V3**

Active: It is necessary to repaint the door.

→ Passive: It is necessary that the door should be repainted.

Active: **Advise / beg / urge / order + sb + to do sth**

→ Passive: **V... + that sth should be + V3**

Active: I advised her to make artificial flowers.

→ Passive: I advised that artificial flowers should be made.

Active: **Agree/ arrange/ determine/ decide/ demand/ be anxious/ be determined + to do sth**

→ Passive: **V... + that sth should be + V3**

Active: We agreed to cut the cake in half.

→ Passive: We agreed that the cake should be cut in half.

Active: **Insist on / suggest / propose / recommend / advise + V-ing + O**

→ Passive: **V... + that S should be + V3**

Active: She suggested taking photographs by the lake.

→ Passive: She suggested that photographs should be taken by the lake.

Active: **S + love / enjoy / like / hate / mind + people + V-ing + O**

→ Passive 1: **S + V... + being + V3 (S = O)**

→ Passive 2: **S + V... + having + O + V3 (S ≠ O)**

Active: I love people admiring me.

→ Passive 1: I love being admired.

Active: I love people admiring my house.

→ Passive 2: I love having my house admired.

PHẦN 3: CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – CÂU GIÁN TIẾP (Direct and indirect speech)

1. Giới thiệu: Trong lời nói trực tiếp, chúng ta ghi lại chính xác những từ, ngữ của người nói dùng.

Lời nói trực tiếp thường được thể hiện bởi: các dấu ngoặc kép "..."
- tức là lời nói đó được đặt trong dấu ngoặc.

Ví dụ:

- *He said, "I learn English".*

- *"I love you," she said.*



2. Những thay đổi trong lời nói Trực và Gián tiếp:

2.1 Đổi thì của câu:

Thì của các động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi theo một nguyên tắc chung là lùi về quá khứ (các thì xuống cấp):

Thì trong Lời nói trực tiếp	Thì trong Lời nói gián tiếp
- Hiện tại đơn	- Quá khứ đơn
- Hiện tại tiếp diễn	- Quá khứ tiếp diễn
- Hiện tại hoàn thành	- Quá khứ hoàn thành
- Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn	- Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn

- Quá khứ đơn	- Quá khứ hoàn thành
- Quá khứ hoàn thành	- Quá khứ hoàn thành (không đổi)
- Quá khứ tiếp diễn	- Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn
- Will	- Would
- Is/am/are going to do	- Was/were going to do
- Can/may/must do	- Could/might/had to do

Hãy xem những ví dụ sau đây:

He does	He did
He is doing	He was doing
He has done	He had done
He has been doing	He had been doing
He did	He had done
He was doing	He had been doing
He had done	He had done
He will do	He would do
He will be doing	He would be doing
He will have done	He would have done
He may do	He might do
He may be doing	He might be doing
He can do	He could do
He can have done	He could have done
He must do/have to do	He had to do

2.2 Các thay đổi khác:

a. Thay đổi đại từ

Các đại từ nhân xưng và đại từ sở hữu khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi như bảng sau:

ĐẠI TỪ	CHỨC NĂNG	TRỰC TIẾP	GIÁN TIẾP
Đại từ nhân xưng	Chủ ngữ	I	He, She
		We	They
		You	They
	Tân ngữ	Me	Him, Her
		Us	Them
		You	Them
Đại từ sở hữu	Phẩm định	My	His, Her
		Our	Their
		Your	Their
	Định danh	Mine	His, Her
		Ours	Theirs
		Yours	Theirs

Ngoài quy tắc chung về các thay đổi ở đại từ được nêu trên đây, người học cần chú ý đến các thay đổi khác liên quan đến vị trí tương đối của người đóng vai trò thuật lại trong các ví dụ sau đây:

Ví dụ:

+ Jane, "Tom, you should listen to me."

Jane tự thuật lại lời của mình:

+ *I told Tom that he should listen to me.*

Người khác thuật lại lời nói của Jane:

+ *Jane told Tom that you should listen to her*

Người khác thuật lại cho Tom nghe:

+ *Jane told you that he should listen to her.*

Tom thuật lại lời nói của Jane:

+ *Jane told me that I should listen to her.*

b. Các thay đổi ở trạng từ không gian và thời gian:

Trực tiếp	Gián tiếp
This	That
That	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
The day after tomorrow	In two day's time / two days after
Yesterday	The day before / the previous day
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Next week	The following week

Last week	The previous week / the week before
Last year	The previous year / the year before

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: "I saw the school-boy here in this room today."

Gián tiếp: She said that she had seen the school-boy there in that room that day.

Trực tiếp: "I will read these letters now."

Gián tiếp: She said that she would read those letters then.



Ngoài quy tắc chung trên đây, người học cần lưu ý rằng tình huống thật và thời gian khi hành động được thuật lại đóng vai trò rất quan trọng trong khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp.

3. Câu hỏi trong lời nói gián tiếp: Câu hỏi trong lời nói gián tiếp được chia làm 3 loại:

3.1. Câu hỏi bắt đầu với các trợ động từ: Ta thêm *If/whether*

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: "Does John understand music?" he asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked if/whether John understood music.

3.2. Câu hỏi bắt đầu who, whom, what, which, where, when, why, how: Các từ để hỏi trên sẽ được giữ nguyên trong câu gián tiếp:

Trực tiếp: "What is your name?" he asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked me what my name was.

3.3. Các dạng đặc biệt của câu hỏi trong lời nói gián tiếp

a. Shall/ would dùng để diễn tả đề nghị, lời mời:

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: "Shall I bring you some tea?" he asked.

Gián tiếp: He offered to bring me some tea.

Trực tiếp: "Shall we meet at the theatre?" he asked.

Gián tiếp: He suggested meeting at the theatre.

b. Will/would dùng để diễn tả sự yêu cầu:

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: Will you help me, please?

Gián tiếp: He asked me to help him.

Trực tiếp: Will you lend me your dictionary?

Gián tiếp: He asked me to lend him my dictionary.

c. Câu mệnh lệnh và câu yêu cầu trong lời nói gián tiếp.

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: Go away!

Gián tiếp: He told me the boys to go away.

Trực tiếp: Listen to me, please.

Gián tiếp: He asked me to listen to him.

d. Câu cảm thán trong lời nói gián tiếp.

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: What a lovely dress!

Tùy theo xúc cảm và hình thức diễn đạt, chúng ta có thể dùng nhiều hình thức khác nhau như sau:

Gián tiếp: She exclaimed that the dress was lovely.

She exclaimed that the dress was a lovely one.

She exclaimed with admiration at the sight of the dress.

e. Các hình thức hỗn hợp trong lời nói gián tiếp.

Lời nói trực tiếp có thể bao gồm nhiều hình thức hỗn hợp: câu khẳng định, câu hỏi, câu mệnh lệnh, câu cảm thán:

Ví dụ:

Trực tiếp: She said, "can you play the piano?" and I said "no"

Gián tiếp: She asked me if I could play the piano and I said that I could not.

PHẦN 4: BÀI TẬP (Exercises)

I. CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

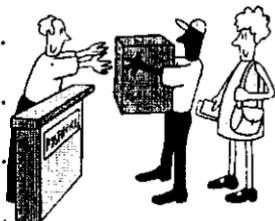
Exercise 1: Nối cột A với cột B để tạo thành một câu hoàn chỉnh

A	B
1. I gave	a) -everybody my address.
2. I was given	b) -everybody's address.
3. This tiger killed	a) by two hunters
4. This tiger was killed	b) -two hunters.
5. Pam has her own car because	a) -she likes being driven.
6. Pam has her own chauffeur because	b) -she likes driving.
7. Tom has a music teacher now;	a) -he's being taught the piano.
8. Tom has a music student now;	b) -he's teaching the piano.
9. At the reunion	a) -he remembered all his old friends.
10. When he died,	b) -he was remembered by all his old friends.

Exercise 2: Câu bị động – Thì hiện tại đơn giản

Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

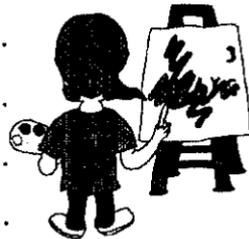
1. I can answer the question. -
2. She would carry the box. -
3. You should open the window. -
4. We might play cards. -
5. You ought to wash the car. -
6. He must fill the form. -
7. They need not buy bread. -
8. He could not read the sentence. -
9. Will the teacher test our English? -
10. Could Jenny lock the door? -



Exercise 3: Câu bị động – Thì hiện tại đơn giản

Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. He opens the door. -
2. We set the table. -
3. She pays a lot of money. -
4. I draw a picture. -
5. They wear blue shoes. -
6. They don't help you. -



7. He doesn't open the book. -
8. You do not write the letter. -
9. Does your mum pick you up? -
10. Does the police officer catch the thief? - ...



Excercise 4:

Hoàn thành câu (chủ động hoặc bị động) sử dụng thì Hiện tại đơn giản hoặc Quá khứ đơn giản

1. The Statue of Liberty (give).....to the United States by France.
2. It (be).....a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States.
3. The Statue of Liberty (design).....by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
4. It (complete).....in France in July 1884.
5. In 350 pieces, the statue then (ship)..... to New York, where it (arrive)on 17 June 1885.
6. The pieces (put)..... together and the opening ceremony (take) place on 28 October 1886.
7. The Statue of Liberty (be) 46 m high (93 m including the base).
8. The statue (represent).....the goddess of liberty.
9. She (hold) a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand.



10. On the tablet you (see / can)the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
11. Every year, the Statue of Liberty (visit)by many people from all over the world.

Exercise 5: Câu bị động – Thì quá khứ đơn giản

Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. She sang a song. -

2. Somebody hit me. -

3. We stopped the bus. -

4. A thief stole my car. -

5. They didn't let him go. -

6. She didn't win the prize. -

7. They didn't make their beds. -

8. I did not tell them. -

9. Did you tell them? -

10. Did he send the letter? -



Exercise 6: Câu bị động – Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

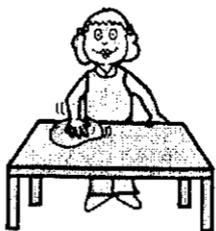
1. Kerrie has paid the bill. -

2. I have eaten a hamburger. -
3. We have cycled five miles. -
4. I have opened the present. -
5. They have not read the book. -
6. You have not sent the parcel. -
7. We have not agreed to this issue. -
8. They have not caught the thieves. -
9. Has she phoned him? -
10. Have they noticed us? -



Exercise 7: Câu bị động – Thì quá khứ hoàn thành
Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. I had worn blue shoes. -
2. Joe had cleaned the tables. -
3. We had lost the key. -
4. They had started a fight. -
5. I had read an article. -
6. I had not closed the window. -
7. They had not bought the paper. -



8. She had not noticed me. -
9. Had she solved the problem? -
10. Had he recorded that song? -

Exercise 8: Câu bị động – Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. We were talking about Francis. -
2. He was playing the guitar. -
3. She was watching a film. -
4. I was repairing their bikes. -
5. They were not eating dinner. -
6. We were not painting the gate. -
7. You were not driving him home. -
8. He was not feeding the dogs. -
9. Was she reading these lines? -
10. Were they carrying bags? -



Exercise 9: Câu bị động – Thì tương lai

Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. Jane will buy a new computer. -
2. Her boyfriend will install it. -

3. Millions of people will visit the museum. -
4. Our boss will sign the contract. -
5. You will not do it. -
6. They will not show the new film. -
7. He won't see Sue. -
8. They will not ask him. -
9. Will the company employ a new worker? -
10. Will the plumber repair the shower? -

Exercise 10: Câu bị động – Tất cả các thì

I. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu bị động (chỉ được sử dụng dạng thức câu khẳng định)

1. Patients..... (treat) in hospitals.
2. My passport is not ready yet. It.....
(make) at the moment.
3. The walls of the
house..... (just/paint).
4. The newspaper..... (bring) yesterday.
5. While the potatoes..... (peel) my parents arrived.
6. Tomorrow all the compositions..... (check).
7. The car..... (already/repair), now we can use it.
8. The weather forecast..... (broadcast) on TV at the
moment, come and listen.



9. While the ceiling..... (paint) the bucket with the paint
..... (upset).
10. The order..... (not/make) yet.
11. Your dress..... (make) at the moment and I think that
tomorrow it(finish).
12. My mother is busy at the moment. She cannot come.
My baby brother.....(feed).
13. Coffee..... (just/make) you can have a
cup if you like.
14. An interesting program..... (show) on
TV yesterday.
15. Last lesson we.....(tell) about different
unusual animals.



II. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. The dinner..... (not/cook) yet. The vegetables
..... (cut) right now. The potatoes..... (boil) in
the morning, so now we need only some time to prepare the
salad, meat and sauce.
2. Children..... (inform) about the rules of our school
every year, but unfortunately some of the rules.....
(not/obey), yesterday another window..... (break) and
the guilty one..... (not/find) yet.
3. This book..... (read) at our lesson right now. To be
honest it is not interesting, but a discussion about the
characters of the book..... (hold) next lesson, so we
have no choice.

4. Everybody in our family has a lot of duties. Dishes.....
 (do) by my sister, rooms are..... (hover) by my younger
 brother. Shopping.....(do) by my mother, money
(earn) by my father and laundry.....(do) by me.
5. The dog is hungry. It..... (not/feed) yet as the dog's
 food (not/buy) yesterday.

III. Chọn đáp án đúng

Much (-1-) already about school issues. Every country has its own particular issues, but still we have much in common.

Children (-2-) in large classes that results in many of them fall behind. Home assignment (-3-) properly and very often (-4-) by a teacher either. Last year some of these issues (-5-) during the teacher conference which (-6-) on March 31st. Some rational solutions (-7-) but as far as I am concerned they (-8-) yet.

The pupils (-9-) usually for being inattentive and the teachers (-10-) for being too strict. Neither of approaches can be considered as productive as they give no positive results.

The exams (-11-) every year. The results of the exams (-12-) regularly for the last five years. The grades (-13-) carefully for all these years and the conclusions that recently (-14-) are not the most favorable ones.

For example when the students (-15-) 5 years ago their grades were 15% higher that the grades of the same exams nowadays.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. has been written | B. is written |
| C. was written | D. writes |
| 2. A. have been taught | B. were taught |
| C. are taught | D. teach |

3. A. has not been done
C. does
4. A has not been corrected
C. corrects
5. A. have been discussed
C. discussed
6. A. has been held
C. was held
7. A. have been found
C. are found
8. A. have not been implemented
C. implemented
9. A. have been blamed
C. were
10. A. have been blamed
C. are blamed
11. A. have been held
C. holds
12. A. have been discussed
C. are discussed
13. A have been analyzed
C. were analyzed
14. A. are made
C. is made
15. A. have been evaluated
C. was evaluated
- B. is not done
D. was not done
- B. was not correct
D. is not corrected
- B. were discussed
D. are discussed
- B. is held
D. holds
- B. were found
D. was found
- B. were implement
D. to implement
- B. are blamed
D. blamed
- B. were blamed
D. is blamed
- B. were held
D. are held
- B. were discussed
D. to discuss
- B. are analyzed
D. analyze
- B. were made
D have been made
- B. were evaluated
D. are evaluated

Exercise 11: Chỉ sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn giản

Hoàn thành bài viết sau dưới dạng câu bị động

My school is one of the best schools in the country. All the students(1. treat) equally, the lessons..... (2. hold) regularly, all the issues(3. discuss) calmly with respect. The teachers..... (4. respect) by the students and the students(5. teach) with all the creativity and devotion what a teacher can only give. Parents.....(6. inform) regularly about the success of their children. High grades.....(7. receive) in the tests and if a child has any problems everything..... (8. explain) to him or her until he or she finally understands.

Exercise 12: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu bị động, sử dụng động từ và thì của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. Much of London (destroy)..... by fire in the seventeenth century.
(Past Simple)
2. The man who (bite).....by a snake was given a serum.
(Past Perfect)
3. A leader should be a man who can (respect)
(Infinitive)
4. Many slums (demolish).....to make way for new buildings.
(Present Continuous)
5. The police (instruct)..... to take firm action against hooligans.
(Present Perfect)

6. He (save)..... from bankruptcy by the kindness of a friend.
(Past Simple)
7. A cease-fire (expect).....(declare).....later this week.
(Present Simple, Infinitive)
8. A great deal of research (do) into possible causes of cancer.
(Present Perfect)
9. The worker claimed that he (victimize)by his employers.
(Past Continuous)
10. The tenant (evict)..... for not paying his rent.
(Past Simple)
11. It (think)..... that the Government would do something to help.
(Past Perfect)
12. Three hundred new houses (build).....by the end of next year.
(Future Perfect)
13. Because of a strike, work on the building had to (discontinue)
(Infinitive)
14. The witness strongly objected to (cross-examine).....
(Gerund)
15. (Threaten)..... by a blackmailer, he immediately informed the police.
(Perfect Participle)



16. I am not accustomed to (treat) in that way.
(Gerund)
17. The passengers ought (inform) the train
(withdraw) from service.
(Perfect Infinitive. Past Perfect)
18. Customers (ask)..... to ensure that they (give)
..... the correct change before leaving the shop, as
mistakes cannot afterwards (rectify)
- (Present Simple, Present Perfect, Infinitive)
19. Was he very upset at (not offer).....the job?
(Gerund)
20. The man was sent to prison for six months, (find)
..... guilty of fraud.
(Perfect Participle)

Exercise 13: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. While I was doing the shopping, my purse
- was stolen
 - has stolen
 - is stolen
2. The results of the exam ...tomorrow morning.
- is announced
 - will be announced
 - were announced

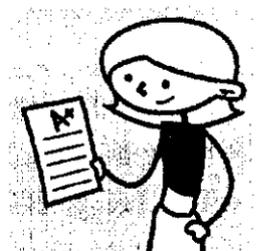


3. Our hotel room ...when we arrived.

- has been cleaned
- is being cleaned
- was being cleaned

4. All the documents ... to Mr. Simons.

- have already sent
- has already been sent
- have already been sent



5. Your car ... until next Thursday.

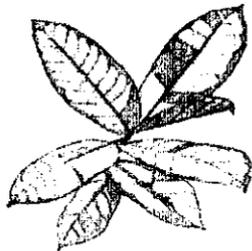
- probably won't be repaired
- will probably not be repaired
- won't probably be repaired

6. Michael ... an excellent job in a newspaper.

- will offer
- has been offered
- won't be offering

7. The bank robbers ... when they were trying to cross the border.

- were arrested
- has been arrested
- will be arrested



8. Peter says the plants
- were being watered now
 - will be being watered yet
 - are being watered at the moment

9. A delicious cake.....by my grandmother. I can smell it!

- is being baked
- will be being baking
- was baked



10. The computer ... without my permission!

- will have used
- has been used
- have been used

Exercise 14:

**I. Phân biệt những câu sau là câu chủ động hay câu bị động.
Nếu là câu bị động bạn hãy đánh dấu tích.**

1. The work was done by a great artist.
2. I'll never leave you.
3. Don't worry. The dog will be found.
4. Taxes must be paid on time.
5. She is serving dinner right now.
6. Dana has to take care of her little sister.
7. My brother was born in December.
8. My cat fed the three kittens.

9. You won't be forgotten.
10. I am leaving soon.

II. Hãy đánh dấu tích nếu tác nhân là một nhóm từ cần thiết.

1. Letters are delivered to my house everyday by the postman.
2. This painting was done by a chimpanzee.
3. Are the customers being served by a salesgirl?
4. The moon was first reached by an American.
5. Was the dog fed by anyone while I was out?
6. Our dinner is being prepared by master chef Luigi.
7. Was the newspaper read by anyone today?
8. The fire was caused by a cigarette.
9. The baby was taken to the day care center by his mother.
10. Aids is transferred by the fluids of the body.
11. The test was composed by the head of the English department.
12. Eithan was asked to bring his parents to school by his biology teacher.
13. Penicillin was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming.
14. While we were driving down the road, we were stopped by a policeman.



Exercise 15: Câu bị động – Thì hiện tại đơn giản - Thì quá khứ đơn giản

Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu bị động, sử dụng động từ trong ngoặc.

1. The dog (take)..... out five times a day.
2. Dinner (serve)..... at 12:30 every day.
3. Homework (usually do) in the afternoon.
4. Mr. Smith (ask)to leave the office yesterday.
5. John and Tom (tell) about their mission a week ago.
6. This book (read)a year ago by our class.
7. I (always punish)when I do not behave myself.
8. Every weekend the scouts (visit).....by other new members.
9. A cream cake (bake)for his birthday last Tuesday.
10. A new house (buy)by the Jones last year.
11. 25 operations (hold)..... daily in this hospital.
12. French (teach)in our school.
13. Unique flowers (grow)..... in Western Australia.



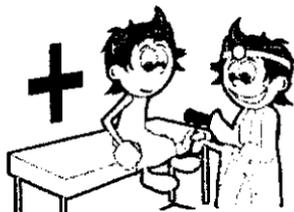
14. Smoking (forbid)here!

15. The floors (wash)..... everyday in this house.

Exercise 16: Câu bị động – Động từ khuyết thiếu – Thì tương lai

Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu bị động, sử dụng động từ trong ngoặc.

1. The tests (should hand in)not later than tomorrow.
2. The door (not can close)so I left it open.
3. The new uniforms (wear)..... by the pupils starting September 1st.
4. This child (must see)by a doctor immediately.
5. English (should study)by everyone.
6. Arabic (not may teach)in this school.
7. The exercises (explain)soon.
8. The food (not can cook)in such an old oven.
9. You (may inform)about the latest news.
10. The work (do)later.



Exercise 17: Câu bị động (to be + past participle)

Chúng ta sử dụng câu bị động với động từ to be + động từ chính ở dạng past participle

Ví dụ: *make* --> *is/are made*, *opened* --> *was/were opened*

is making --> *is being made*, *will paint* --> *will be painted*,
can eat --> *can be eaten*

Trước tiên chúng ta sẽ chuyển câu chủ động sang câu bị động và sau đó hãy tìm động từ to be + past participle trong bảng được cho dưới đây.

Example: Steve wrote a letter.

A letter was written by Steve.

C	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	A	D	F	W
A	W	E	R	E	B	U	I	L	T	M	R	A	Q	A
N	W	C	D	E	V	F	R	B	G	T	E	H	Y	S
B	U	K	I	L	O	P	D	L	G	J	M	N	D	W
E	E	G	A	B	Q	E	K	X	K	F	A	E	L	R
S	C	F	D	K	F	F	P	O	I	R	D	P	O	I
E	J	T	G	S	L	G	L	K	A	S	E	V	S	T
E	F	P	A	O	E	R	U	T	H	N	G	N	L	T
N	S	W	H	L	R	U	I	T	R	O	Q	I	W	E
E	R	U	N	N	D	S	A	I	O	D	M	N	B	N
I	S	B	E	I	N	G	O	P	E	N	E	D	E	F
F	R	V	E	F	R	V	B	R	B	T	N	H	T	M
Y	J	S	K	I	O	L	O	P	M	N	B	V	C	X
Z	A	W	E	R	T	Y	P	O	I	L	F	K	J	A
W	I	L	L	B	E	D	E	V	E	L	O	P	E	D

1. You can see the great wall of China from space.

.....

2. They will develop the film tomorrow.

.....

3. Ancient Egyptians build Beautiful Pyramids.

.....

4. Andrew is opening the book.

.....

5. Sue makes lovely puppets.

.....

Exercise 18: Câu bị động – Động từ khuyết thiếu

I. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng

1. Andrea is five months pregnant. She _____ to quit smoking.

- a) should
- b) may
- c) ought
- d) can't



2. Kyle and Peter _____ be studying hard, because the finals are just around the corner.

- a) must
- b) ought

c) should

d) have

3. You _____ do that. It's very dangerous.

a) shouldn't

b) don't have

c) ought not

d) are supposed

4. Men and women in this company aren't _____ to wear jeans. They _____ wear a suit.

a) supposed/should

b) allowed/have

c) mustn't/should

d) allowed/must



5. _____ you pass me the salt, please?

a) Can

b) Could

c) Must

d) Perhaps

II. Hãy sắp xếp lại trật tự từ trong câu.

1. never / to Turkey / has / Joseph / been

.....

2. this time / be / they / going / tomorrow / will / to a party

.....

3. regularly / the toilets / cleaned / are

.....

4. working / Robert / have / in the school / for five years now /
been / must

.....

5. last night / robbed / three banks / were

.....

III. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu chủ động hoặc bị động

Example: The burglar was arrested

Passive

Someone arrested the burglar

1. Gordon's been sent to prison.....

.....

2. Mike's opened a new shop in London

.....

3. Rosie and Greta are eating melon by the beach.....

.....

4. I was recommended a doctor by my brother.....

.....

5. They wanted more children.....

.....

Exercise 19: Câu bị động – Thì quá khứ đơn

I. Chuyển câu chủ động sang câu bị động

1. I painted this picture...

.....



2. You composed that song.

.....



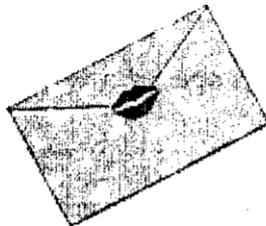
3. Somebody fixed the car.

.....



4. Martha typed that letter.

.....



5. That book surprised me.

.....



6. Police arrested them last night.

.....



7. Jhon and Stuart invited 60 friends to their birthday party.

.....



8. My little sister hit me.

.....



9. That horror movie scared my little brother.

.....



10. The builder built a very pretty house.

.....



Exercise 20:

I. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. We keep the tracks.

.....

2. They are filling **in** the forms.

.....

3. She organized a tender.

.....

4. We will conduct the seminar.

.....

5. They will deal **with** the claim.

.....

6. We can check the ability.

.....

7. You purchased the equipment.

.....

8. She filled **in** the form.

.....

9. They organized a seminar.

.....

10. You conduct a meeting.

.....



II. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. People seek a solution.

.....

2. Mary is dealing with formalities.

.....

3. Tom purchased the lifesaving jackets.

.....

4. Bill organized the workgroup.

.....

5. The committee submitted the claim.

.....

6. The organization assigns the funds.

.....

7. Tom promoted the project.

.....

8. Sarah will provide the information.

.....

9. The employees are improving the situation.

.....

10. The government increased the amount.

.....

III. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. I can purchase necessary equipment.

.....

2. Local municipality will employ several workers.

.....

3. We sent you the reply.

.....

4. I wrote the report.

.....

5. We present the information about the results.

.....

6. They trained the lifeguards.

.....

7. We will check the necessary
equipment.

.....

8. They can write a report.

.....

9. She submitted the report regarding
investments on time.

.....



Exercise 21:

I. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. My father waters this flower every morning.

2. John invited Fiona to his birthday party last night.

3. Her mother is preparing the dinner in the
kitchen.

4. We should clean our teeth twice a day.

5. Our teachers have explained the English
grammar.

6. Some drunk drivers caused the accident in
this city.



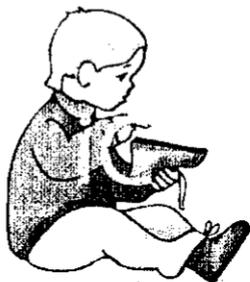
7. Tom will visit his parents next month.
8. The manager didn't phone the secretary this morning.
9. Did Mary this beautiful dress?
10. I won't hang these old pictures in the living room.
11. The German didn't build this factory during the Second World War.
12. The Greens are going to paint this house and these cars for Christmas Day.
13. Ann had fed the cats before she went to the cinema.
14. The students have discussed the pollution problems since last week.
15. Have the thieves stolen the most valuable painting in the national museum?
16. Some people will interview the new president on TV.
17. How many languages do they speak in Canada?
18. Are you going to repair those shoes?
19. He has broken his nose in a football match.
20. Have you finished the above sentences?



II. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu bị động

1. The waiter brings me this dish.
2. Our friends send these postcards to us.
3. Their grandmother told them this story when they visited her last week.

4. Tim ordered this train ticket for his mother.
5. You didn't show me the special cameras.
6. She showed her ticket to the airline agent.
7. He lends his friend his new shoes.
8. She left her relatives five million pounds.
9. The shop assistant handed these boxes to the customer.
10. The board awarded the first prize to the reporter.
11. Have you sent the Christmas cards to your family?
12. The committee appointed Alice secretary for the meeting.
13. He hides the broken cup in the drawer.
14. They keep this room tidy all the time.
15. They all voted the party a great success.
16. We gave Ann some bananas and some flowers.
17. They moved the fridge into the living room.
18. She brought some cups of tea to the visitors in the next room.
19. They find the new project worthless.
20. The secretary didn't take the note to the manager.



Exercise 22: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. The storm has delayed the 11.20 flight to London.
 - A. The 11.20 flight has been delayed to London by the storm.
 - B. The 11.20 flight to London has been delayed by the storm.
 - C. The 11.20 flight to London has delayed the storm.
 - D. All are correct.
2. The police stopped us on our way to school.
 - A. We were stopped by the police on our way to school.
 - B. We stopped by the police on our way to school.
 - C. We stopped the police on our way to school.
 - D. A & B are correct.
3. People believe that hundreds of homeless children are living on the streets.
 - A. It is believed that hundreds of homeless children are living on the streets.
 - B. Hundreds of homeless children are believed to be living on the streets.
 - C. Hundreds of homeless children believe to be living on the streets.
 - D. A & B are correct.
4. You should give us this information.
 - A. We should give you this information.
 - B. We should be given this information

- C. We should be give this information.
 - D. This information should give us.
5. They are repairing our car at the garage.



- A. Our car is repairing at the garage.
 - B. Our car is being repairing at the garage.
 - C. Our car is being repaired at the garage
 - D. They are being repaired our car at the garage.
6. No one has cleaned the floor for weeks.
- A. The floor hasn't been cleaned for weeks.
 - B. The floor has been cleaned by someone for weeks.
 - C. The floor hasn't cleaned for weeks.
 - D. A & B are correct.
7. They have given me a chance to explain my view.
- A. I have given them a chance to explain my view.
 - B. I have be given them a chance to explain my view.
 - C. I have been given a chance to explain my view.
 - D. B & C are correct.

8. We will finish the report in time.
- A. The report will finish in time.
 - B. The report will be finished in time.
 - C. The report will be finish in time.
 - D. The report is finished in time.
9. Someone woke me up this morning.
- A. I woke up someone this morning.
 - B. I was waken up this morning.
10. We made certain mistakes.
- A. Certain mistakes were made.
 - B. Certain mistakes made us.
 - C. Certain mistakes made.
 - D. Certain mistakes was made.
11. They considered his speech one of the best.
- A. His speech was considered one of the best.
 - B. His speech was one of the best.
 - C. His speech one of the best was considered.
 - D. His speech considered them one of the best.
12. People believe that 13 is an unlucky number.
- A. 13 believes to be an unlucky number.
 - B. 13 is believed to be an unlucky number.
 - C. It is believed that 13 is an unlucky number.
 - D. B & C are correct.

13. They thought that the man was still living.
- A. The man thought he was still living.
 - B. The man was thought to be still living.
 - C. The man is thought to be still living.
 - D. It thought the man to be still living.
14. People know that English is an international language.
- A. English is known to be an international language.
 - B. It is known that English is an international language.
 - C. It is known that English to be an international language.
 - D. A & B are correct.
15. She advised me to sell that house.
- A. I am advised to sell that house.
 - B. I advised her to sell that house.
 - C. I was advised to sell that house.
 - D. She was advised to sell that house.
16. He recommends us to do the job.
- A. We are recommended to do the job.
 - B. We recommended to do the job.
 - C. We recommend him to do the job.
 - D. A & C are correct.
17. She helps me to do all the difficult exercises.
- A. I am helped to do all the difficult exercises.
 - B. I am helped her to do all the difficult exercises.

- C. I help her to do all the difficult exercises.
D. B & C are correct.
18. How did the police find the lost man?
A. How was the lost man found by the police?
B. How the lost man found by the police?
C. How the police found the lost man?
D. How was the police found by the lost man?
19. They believed that she won the competition.
A. She was believed to win the competition.
B. It was believed to win the competition.
C. It was believed her to win the competition.
D. She believed them to win the competition.
20. How can they open this safe?
A. How can this safe is opened?
B. How can this safe opened?
C. How can this safe be opened?
D. B & C are correct.

II. CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – CÂU GIÁN TIẾP

Exercise 1: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example: Peter: "Clean the black shoes!"

Peter told me _____

Answer: Peter told me *to clean the black shoes.*

1. Andrew: "Clean the blue bike!"

Andrew told me.....

2. Jessica: "Write a text message!"

Jessica told me.....

3. Nelly: "Help Peter's sister!"

Nelly told me.....

4. Fred: "Wash your hands!"

Fred told me

5. Anna: "Open the window!"

Anna told me

6. Tom: "Come at 8!"

Tom told me

7. Teacher: "Do your homework!"

The teacher told me

8. Doris: "Dance with me!"

Doris told me

9. Sabine: "Meet Sandy at the station!"

Sabine told me

10. Victoria: "Check your e-mails!"

Victoria told me

Exercise 2: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example: Peter: "Don't clean the black shoes!"

Peter told me _____

Answer: Peter told me *not to clean the black shoes.*

1. Karen: "Don't play football in the garden!"

Karen told me

2. Teacher: "Don't forget your homework!"

The teacher reminded me

3. Mike: "Don't shout at Peter!"

Mike told me

4. Yvonne: "Don't talk to your neighbour!"

Yvonne told me

5. Denise: "Don't open the door!"

Denise told me

6. Marcel: "Don't sing that song!"

Marcel reminded me

7. Jane: "Don't watch the new film!"

Jane advised me

8. Walter: "Don't ring Romy on Sunday!"

Walter told me

9. Lisa: "Don't fly via Paris!"

Lisa advised me

10. Jamie: "Don't eat so much junk food!"

Jamie reminded me

Exercise 3: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example: Peter: "I clean the black shoes."

Peter told me that _____

Answer: Peter told me that he cleaned the black shoes.

1. John: "Mandy is at home."

John said that.....

2. Max: "Frank often reads a book."

Max told me that.....

3. Susan: "I'm watching TV."

Susan said to me that.....

4. Simon: "David was ill."

Simon said that.....

5. Peggy: "The girls helped in the house."

Peggy told me that.....

6. Richard: "I am going to ride a skateboard."

Richard said to me that.....

7. Stephen and Claire: "We have cleaned the windows."

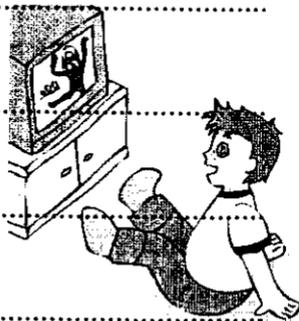
Stephen and Claire told me that.....

8. Charles: "I didn't have time to do my homework."

Charles remarked that.....

9. Mrs Jones: "My mother will be 50 years old."

Mrs Jones told me that.....



10. Jean: "The boss must sign the letter."

Jean said that

Exercise 4: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example: Peter: "I cleaned the black shoes yesterday."

Peter told me that _____

Answer: Peter told me that *he had cleaned the black shoes the day before.*

1. Emily: "Our teacher will go to Leipzig tomorrow."

Emily said that

2. Helen: "I was writing a letter yesterday."

Helen told me that

3. Robert: "My father flew to Dallas last year."

Robert told me that

4. Lisa: "Tim went to the stadium an hour ago."

Lisa said that

5. Patricia: "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Patricia said that

6. Michael: "I am going to read a book this week."

Michael said to me that



7. Jason and Victoria: "We will do our best in the exams tomorrow."

Jason and Victoria told me that

8. Andrew: "We didn't eat fish two days ago."

Andrew remarked that

9. Alice: "I spent all my pocket money on Monday."

Alice complained that

10. David: "John had already gone at six."

David said that

Exercise 5: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example: Peter: "Did John clean the black shoes?"

Peter asked me _____

Answer: Peter asked me *if John had cleaned the black shoes.*

1. Christopher: "Do you want to dance?"

Christopher asked me

2. Betty: "When did you come?"

Betty wanted to know

3. Mark: "Has John arrived?"

Mark asked me

4. Ronald: "Where does Maria park her car?"

Ronald asked me

5. Elisabeth: "Did you watch the latest film?"

Elisabeth asked me

6. Mandy: "Can I help you?"

Mandy wanted to know

7. Andrew: "Will Mandy have lunch with Sue?"

Andrew asked me.....

8. Justin: "What are you doing?"

Justin asked me

9. Frank: "How much pocket money does Lisa get?"

Frank wanted to know.....

10. Anne: "Must I do the shopping?"

Anne asked.....

Exercise 6: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example:

Peter: "Did John clean the black shoes yesterday?"

Peter asked me _____

Answer: Peter asked me *if John had cleaned the black shoes the day before.*

1. Mandy: "Are the boys reading the book?"

Yesterday Mandy asked me

2. Jason: "Who gave you the laptop?"

Yesterday Jason wanted to know

3. Robert: "Is Tim leaving on Friday?"

Yesterday Robert asked me

4. Daniel: "Will it rain tomorrow?"

Yesterday Daniel asked me.....

5. Jennifer: "Where do you play football today?"

Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know

6. Nancy: "Why didn't Nick go to New York last summer?"

Yesterday Nancy wanted to know.....

7. Barbara: "Must I do my homework this afternoon?"

Yesterday Barbara asked me

8. Linda: "Did Max fly to London two weeks ago?"

Yesterday Linda wanted to know.....

9. Grandmother: "Where are my glasses?"

Yesterday Grandmother asked me

10. A man: "When does the train to Liverpool leave?"

Yesterday a man asked me



Exercise 7: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp (thì hiện tại)

I. Chuyển các trạng từ dưới đây từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp hoặc ngược lại (thì hiện tại)

Direct speech	Reported speech
1.	that
2.	those
3.	that night
4.	the next day/the following day

5.	two days before
6.	that (week)
7.	two days before
8.	take
Ago	9.
Come	10.
Here	11.
last (month)	12.
next (year)	13.
Now	14.
the day after tomorrow	15.
Today	16.
Yesterday	17.

II. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp (thì hiện tại)

Example: **Mary says to Peter he is a teacher.**

1. "I've forgotten to pack my passport." **Sam to the officer**

.....

2. "Your new novel is my favourite one." **Linda to the writer**

.....

3. "I don't like talking about unnecessary things." **The boss to Mr Grey**

.....

4. "He explained me the mechanism of my car." **Tina to her mum**



-
5. "I would like to forget this terrible memory." **Sylvie to the psychologist**

-
6. "Your unbelievable stories are the best in this class." **The teacher to Jack**

-
7. "My hobbies don't need much energy." **Mike to Sam**

-
8. "You broke my beautiful vase when you ran out of the room." **Mum to Paul**

-
9. "These apples are for your grandchildren." **The greengrocer to Mrs Hill**

-
10. "Tomorrow we'll visit our new friends in New Castle." **Dad to the children**

.....
III. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp (thì hiện tại)

1. Mom: "Children, you are so nice."

-
2. Greg: "Mother, this soup is really delicious."

-
3. Mrs Drill: "Philip, your composition isn't on my desk."

4. Ms Stone: "Margaret, your mother is waiting for you outside the house."
.....

5. Grandma: "Sam and Peter, your sandwiches are ready."
.....

6. Mrs Farrell: "Mr Kyle, your car is standing in front of my garage."
.....

7. Mr Marvel: "Mrs Lodge, your son is my best student in this class."
.....

8. Daisy: "Lana, I need your help."
.....

9. Doug: "Daddy, I got a five in Physics."
.....

10. Tom: "Peggy, I have lost your telephone number."
.....

IV. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp, sử dụng các từ được cho sẵn dưới đây để kết nối thành câu hoàn chỉnh (thì hiện tại)

1. Yesterday Marty met Kyra. They went to the cinema. The film was very exciting. **Tom to Peter – then – and s/he added that**
.....

2. Ralph is my friend. He is 13 years old. He likes history. **Frank to me – adding that – and**
.....

3. Laura and I are sisters. We live in Houston. Our favourite free time activity is dancing. **Anne to me – then s/he added that - and**

.....

4. This soup tastes delicious. You must try it. I have never eaten such a good soup before. **Donna to Luke – and**

.....

Exercise 8: Hoàn thành câu (thì quá khứ)

I.

Trước tiên bạn phải xác định thì của câu sau đó viết lại câu vào trong bảng. Hãy xem ví dụ:

A. Your mother will have been sewing my blanket for 10 hours by 5 p.m.

B. I had been waiting for you for hours before the film.

C. ~~I like chocolate.~~

D. I was riding a bike at 5 o'clock yesterday.

E. You are cleaning your teeth now.

F. I will win the election.

G. I have swum 5 miles since 2 o'clock.

H. You won the championship yesterday.

I. I will have completed the task by 4 p.m.

J. I had done the washing-up before it.

K. I have been reading this book for 6 hours.

L. I will be flying to New York this time tomorrow.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Present Simple	Past Simple
e.g.: I like chocolate.	She said to him she liked chocolate.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Simple	would + V1
Future Continuous	would + be + V-ing

Future Perfect	would + have + V3
Future Perfect Continuous	would + have + been + V-ing

II. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp (thì quá khứ)

1. "My purse was found by the bus driver." Mary to Peter
.....
2. "My friend has his suit sewed." Lily to the girls
.....
3. "You will win the Nobel Prize." She to me
.....
4. "We often go to the cinema on Fridays." They to Sam
.....
5. "We're going to send you an email with the further details."
Mr Barns to Mrs Johnson
.....
6. "I was studying all day yesterday." Eva to her mother
.....
7. "I've been washing your dirty clothes all morning." Tina to
Ben
.....
8. "I would like to organize our wedding reception." She to me
.....

9. "This time next week I will be lying on the beach in Costa Rica." Lily to the girls
.....

10. "You are reading this book too close." The teacher to Phil
.....

III. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp (thì quá khứ)

1. Mum: "Children, we have been digging the whole garden all afternoon."
.....

2. Greg: "Mother, I don't really want to hurt you."
.....

3. Mrs Drill: "Philip, you have been rather rude to your parents."
.....

4. Ms Stone: "Margaret, your mother will be proud of you for this composition."
.....

5. Grandma: "Sam and Peter, the dinner is ready."
.....

6. Mrs Farrell: "Mr Kyle, my guests arrived an hour ago."
.....

7. Mr Marvel: "Mrs Lodge, I think your son is going out tonight."
.....

8. Daisy: "Lana, I am going to lose some weight."
.....

9. Doug: "Daddy, this Maths homework is too difficult for me."

.....

10. Tom: "Peggy, I'm leaving you for ever."

.....

IV. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp, sử dụng các từ được cho sẵn dưới đây để kết nối thành câu hoàn chỉnh (thì quá khứ)

1. "I'm writing a letter to my grandma now. Her birthday is today." Tom to Peter - then and added that

.....



2. "I have improved my invention. The design wasn't good enough." Frank to me - because

.....

3. "I have been in this museum twice this month. The exhibition is so nice, so I decided to visit it again." Anne to me - what's more

.....

4. "My students are going to take an entrance exam this week. This will be their biggest challenge." Donna to Luke - as well as

.....

V. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp (thì quá khứ).

Lưu ý! có một số động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu

1. "I should give up eating so much fatty food." Peter to me

.....

2. "You must finish your book." Mary to Peter

.....

3. "You can survive this nightmare." They to Sam

.....

4. "I mustn't play with the matches." Tim to
Amy

.....

5. "I used to play basketball." Gavin to Bill

.....

6. "We could help you if you needed." They to
Sam

.....

7. "We needn't hurry, we have plenty of time." Elise to Mark

.....

8. "I may catch the bus." Ralph to Mary

.....

9. "You ought to call the police." Mum to dad

.....

10. "You had better switch off the torch." Davy to Lilly

.....



Exercise 9:

I.

Hôm qua! bạn đã gặp một người bạn của bạn, Charlie. Có vài điều Charlie muốn nói với bạn:

1. I'm living in London now.
2. My father isn't very well.
3. Sharon and Paul are getting married next month.
4. Margaret has had a baby.
5. I don't know what Fred is doing.
6. I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.



7. I haven't seen Diane recently.
8. I'm not enjoying my job very much.
9. You can come and stay at my flat if you are ever in London.
10. My car was stolen a few weeks ago.
11. I want to go on holiday but I can't afford it.
12. I'll tell Ann I saw you.

Sau ngày hôm đó bạn muốn nói với người bạn khác của bạn về điều mà Charlie nói. Hãy sử dụng lối nói gián tiếp.

1. Charlie said that he was living in London now.
2. He said that
3. He
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

II.

*Ai đó nói với bạn một số điều trái ngược với những điều mà trước đây họ đã nói. Hãy viết câu trả lời thích hợp bắt đầu với cụm từ **I thought you said ...***

1- A: That restaurant is expensive.

B: Is it? **I thought you said it was cheap.**

2- A: Ann is coming to the party tonight.

B: Is she? **I thought you said she**

3- A: Ann likes Paul.

B: Does she? **I thought**

4- A: I know lots of people.

B: Do you? **I thought you said you**

5- A: I'll be here next week.

B: Will you?

6- A: I'm going out this evening.

B: Are you?

7- A: I can speak a little French.

B: Can you?

8- A: I haven't been to the cinema for ages.

B: Haven't you?

Exercise 10:

I. Chọn đáp án đúng

1. I told him..... do it.

a. don't

b. to don't

c. not to

3. The Sales Manager is going to everyone about the meeting.
4. Vicky, why don't you just what the matter is?
5. They..... they're going to build a new Disney World here.
6. What did Natasha about her holiday plans?
7. Could you..... me the way to the train station, please?
8. The company should..... its employees what's going on.
9. You shouldn't..... lies, you know, Matthew.
10. Did you anything to Melanie about the barbecue?

Exercise 11: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp (thì hiện tại)

Câu hỏi Yes - No

I. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp. Hãy xem ví dụ:

Example: Is this my birthday cake?

Peter asks Mary if that is his birthday cake.

1. "Will you send me an e-mail?" **Marty to Kim**

.....

2. "Were you driving your car when you had an accident?" **The police to Mr Lloyd**

.....

3. "Did you give up smoking last month?" **The doctor to Mrs Smith**

.....

4. "Have you done the washing up?" **Mum to me**

.....

5. "Can't you phone your mother at home?" **The teacher to Tim**

.....

6. "Do you like sleeping?" **I to Greg**

.....

7. "Has your house been redecorated?" **My neighbour to me**

.....

8. "Were you punished for being late?" **Mum to Ben**

.....

9. "Do I have to mow the lawn in our garden today?" **Tom to his wife**

.....

10. "Are they taking the dog for a walk now?" **Kate to me**

.....

Câu hỏi - Wh

II. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp. Hãy xem ví dụ:

Example: Who is this flower for?

Mary asks Peter who that flower is for.

1. "What's your name?" **The officer to Sam**

.....

2. "How could you drive here in this storm?" **Linda to the writer**

.....

3. "Why are you wearing this awful shirt?" **The boss to Mr Grey**

.....

4. "When will the lunch be ready?" **Tina to her mum**

.....

5. "How did you try to cope with this problem?" **The psychologist to Sylvie**

.....

6. "Where did you find this great book?" **The teacher to Jack**

.....

7. "Where are you from?" **Mike to Sam**

.....

8. "How many apples have you eaten today?" **Mum to Paul**

.....

9. "What can I do for you?" **The greengrocer to Mrs Hill**

.....

10. "Where is my tie?" **Dad to the children**

.....

III. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp

1. Mum: "Where are my new slippers, children?"

.....

2. Greg: "Have you checked the door, Lisa?"

.....

3. Mrs Drill: "Whose composition isn't on my desk, Sam?"

.....

4. Ms Stone: "Will you help me if I ask you to, Andy?"
.....
5. Grandma: "Why are you so sad, Peter?"
.....
6. Mrs Farrell: "How could you help with the preparation of the party, Mr Kyle?"
.....
7. Mr Marvel: "Have you read my latest report about your son, Mrs Lodge?"
.....
8. Daisy: "Are you going out tonight, Lana?"
.....
9. The stewardess: "Would you like to drink a cup of coffee, Mr Miles?"
.....
10. Peggy: "When did you lose my telephone number, Doug?"
.....

IV. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp. Hãy xem ví dụ:

Example: Have you done the homework? "Yes, I have."

Sam asks Mary if she has done the homework and she says she has.

1. "Did you see the match yesterday?" **Tom to Peter** "Yes, I did."
.....
2. "Do you always get up early?" **Frank to me** "No, I don't."
.....

3. "Has Jack repaired your broken TV?" **Fiona to grandma**
"Yes, he has."
.....

4. "Can you play the guitar?" **Anne to me** "Yes, I can."
.....

5. "Will you lend me your new book?" **Donna to Luke** "No, I
won't."
.....

Exercise 12:

I. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

Example:

1. "I live in an old house in the country," she told me.

She told me that she lived in an old house in the country.

2. "I'm living with my parents," she said.
.....

3. "I've just finished school," he said.
.....

4. "I played football last week," he told us.
.....

5. "I was having a bath when the lights went out," he told me.
.....

6. "It will be cold and wet tomorrow," the weather man said.
.....

7. "I must go and have my hair done now," she said.
.....

8. "This is the last warning I'm going to give you," she said.
.....

9. "I still haven't read these books," she admitted.
.....

10. "I'll meet you here next week at the same time," he said.
.....

II. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu trực tiếp

1. She said that she had seen the robber leave the bank.

She said, "....."

2. She told them to go to bed.

She told them, ".....!"

3. He said he couldn't get to sleep that night.

He said, "....."

4. He told her that he would phone her the next day.

He told her, "....."

5. She asked him if he could phone her that evening.

".....?" she asked him.

6. They said they had to get up early the following morning.

".....," they said.

7. They said that they didn't want to be late.

They said, "....."

8. She said she was going into town later that morning.

She said, "....."

9. He told them he had always wanted to play James Bond.

He told them, "....."

10. Pond said that he had been working at a tea company before he became a spy.

Pond said, "....."

III. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

1. "Do you like ice cream?" my aunt asked me.

My aunt asked me if I liked ice cream.

2. "Where are you from?" the man asked me.

.....

3. "Why don't you take up the piano?" my mum asked us.

.....

4. "Have you ever been to Disneyland?" she asked me.

.....

5. "When did you last go to the dentist?" the teacher asked me.

.....

6. "Can you speak any other languages?" the woman asked us.

.....

7. "Must you leave so soon?" I asked the girl.

.....

8. "Will we see some paintings by Picasso?" she asked me.

.....

9. "Why do you wear jeans all the time?" he asked her.

.....

10. "Did you enjoy the film?" she asked me.

.....

Exercise 13:

I. Hãy sắp xếp lại trật tự của câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp

Example:

1. way railway Could me station? you tell the to the

Could you tell me the way to the railway station?

2. her Would why you took her you mind telling book?

.....?

3. who me if know tell painted picture? you that Can you

.....?

4. where comes from? you know Endelberg Do

.....?

5. the idea you time do any what is? have

.....?

6. to Can get you to tell post me how the office?

.....?

7. much Could England me a to how tell costs? you stamp

.....?

8. the you name know of the Do painted man Guernica? who

.....?

9. mind how you telling much you earn? Would me

.....?

10. idea how you have painting is worth? any much this do
.....?

II. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp, sử dụng động từ được viết hoa cho sẵn.

Example:

1. "I'll definitely return it tomorrow," he said.

PROMISED

He **promised** to definitely *return* it the **following day**.

2. "Did you invite Tom to your party?" he asked.

ASKED

He **asked** me

3. "You should stop worrying about his exams," she said.

ADVISED

.....

4. "Yes, I'll come with you," he said.

AGREED

.....

5. "Why don't you come with us?" my parents asked.

SUGGESTED

.....

6. "Don't believe anything he says," she said.

WARNED

.....

7. "Write your names at the top of the exam paper," he said.

TOLD

.....

8. "Don't forget to take the car to the garage," he said.

REMINDED

.....

9. "I won't talk to him until he apologizes," she said.

REFUSED

.....

10. "I have to be there before she arrives," he said.

SAID

.....

III. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp

Example: Where is the post office?

Could you tell me where the post office is?

A.

1. Where is the post office?
2. What does this word mean?
3. What time is it?
4. Where did you park your car?
5. Where does Jack live?
6. What time did he live?
7. Where can I change some money?
8. What qualification do I need?

9. Why didn't Tom come to the party?
10. How much does it cost to park here?

B.

- a. Could you tell me?
b. Do you know.....?
c. I wonder.....
d. Don't you know where.....?
e. Do you have any idea.....?
f. Do you know.....?
g. Could you tell me.....?
h. I want to know.....
i. I don't know.....
j. Do you know.....?

Exercise 14: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. Mary: "I will go downtown tomorrow."
Jill: "Mary said (that) she would go downtown."
a. on Friday
b. tomorrow
c. the following/next day
2. Mary: "I am going to play tennis today."
Jill: "Mary said (that) she was going to play tennis."
a. that day

b. today

c. tomorrow

3. Mary: "I went shopping yesterday."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she had gone shopping."

a. yesterday

b. the day before

c. on Saturday

4. Mary: "I am enjoying life now."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she was enjoying life."

a. now

b. at that time

c. today

5. Mary: "I will cook dinner later this evening."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she would cook dinner later."

a. that evening

b. in the evening

c. this evening



6. Mary: "I'm going to class in three hours."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she was going to class."

a. three hours before

b. three hours later

c. in three hours

7. Mary: "I went to bed early last night."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she had gone to bed early."

- a. the night before
- b. last night
- c. the night prior



8. Mary: "I am going to go to London in 10 days."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she was going to go to London."

- a. in 10 days
- b. 10 days later
- c. on Wednesday

9. Mary: "I had lunch at noon."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she had had lunch ."

- a. at 12 o'clock
- b. at noon
- c. that noon

10. Mary: "I will play cards the day after tomorrow."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she would play cards ."

- a. in two days
- b. on Thursday
- c. two days later

II. Chọn đáp án đúng nhất để hoàn thành câu

1. Please tell me.....

- a) where is the bus stop
- b) where the bus stop be
- c) where stops the bus
- d) where the bus stop is



2. I told him.....

- a) what the homework was
- b) what was the homework
- c) what was to be the homework
- d) what is the homework

3. I think.....

- a) will be the plane on time
- b) the plane will be on time
- c) the plane to be on time
- d) it will be on time the plane

4. I didn't know.....

- a) what he mean
- b) what did he mean
- c) what did he meant
- d) what he meant

5. He said.....

- a) that the weather colder than usual
- b) the weather be colder than usual

- c) the weather was colder than usual
d) the weather it is colder than usual
6. I think.....
- a) today it is Wednesday
 - b) that is today Wednesday
 - c) today is Wednesday
 - d) today we Wednesday
7. He said.....
- a) that yesterday he gone downtown
 - b) he goes downtown yesterday
 - c) he go downtown yesterday
 - d) he went downtown yesterday
8. I believe.....
- a) him he is right
 - b) he is right
 - c) he be right
 - d) that he right
9. She said.....
- a) that she was hungry
 - b) she hungry
 - c) she be hungry
 - d) her was hungry



10. He told us.....
- a) that he enjoy the movie
 - b) he enjoyed the movie
 - c) he be enjoying the movie
 - d) that enjoyed the movie
11. I asked her
- a) what is the answer
 - b) what the answer
 - c) what was the answer
 - d) what the answer was
12. Can you tell me
- a) what that is
 - b) what that be
 - c) what it is that
 - d) what is that
13. Do you remember
- a) when is her birthday
 - b) when her birthday is
 - c) when her birthday
 - d) when be her her birthday



14. I told them
- a) what he mean
 - b) not to go there
 - c) they not go there
 - d) they not to go there
15. He asked me
- a) what is my name
 - b) what was my name
 - c) what my name was
 - d) what my name be
16. I warned him
- a) to be not late
 - b) don't be late
 - c) not to be lae
 - d) he is not late
17. I asked her
- a) was she sure
 - b) she was sure or not
 - c) if she sure
 - d) if she was sure
18. He said
- a) he will study for the exam
 - b) he would study for the exam



- c) he had study for the exam
- d) he study for the exam

19. Joan asked

- a) if there was coffee
- b) there was coffee
- c) was there coffee
- d) where was the coffee

20. Do you know

- a) where did he gone
- b) where he went
- c) where he gone
- d) where did he go



Exercise 15: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

1. "Are you a foreigner?"

She asked

2. "Are you doing anything at the weekend?"

Mary asked John

3. "Are you enjoying yourself?"

He asked

4. "Be quiet, children."

The librarian told

5. "Do you like Marlon Brandon?"

She asked

6. "Do you live near your family?"

He asked.....

7. "Does your father work here?"

She asked

8. "Don't be late, Tim."

Tim's father told.....

9. "Don't go near the sea, children."

The children's mother warned.....

10. "Don't shoot, men."

The officer ordered

11. "How did you get to school?"

He asked.....

12. "I don't like classical music very much."

John told me.....

13. "I have to go out now."

John said to her

14. "I would like to go out for dinner."

She said to John

15. "I'll phone you later."

Peter told Mary

16. "Michelle has gone out."

Mary told me.....

17. "Paul used to be a member of the scouts."

Mary said



18. "Sit down Mary."

He told

19. "The academic year will open on September 1st."

The principal insisted

20. "The government will have to resolve the problem of unemployment."

A councillor argued

21. "We can save energy by using solar power."

The scientist claimed

22. "What's your name?"

The woman asked me

23. "When does the train leave?"

I asked.....

24. "Where do you live?"

The boy asked.....

25. "Who did you see at the meeting?"

My mother asked

26. "Why can't you help me with my homework?"

Mary asked John.....

27. "Why did you take my wallet?"

He asked

28. "Would you mind opening the window?"

The waitress asked.....

29. "You shouldn't play with matches."

The teacher told the pupils.....

30. "Your cousins might have been delayed in traffic."

My mother told me.....

Exercise 16: Chọn đáp án đúng

1. **Direct** = "Why don't we go to the cinema?" he said.

Indirect = He _____ to the cinema.

- a. suggested going
- b. thanked for going
- c. promised to go
- d. warned against going

2. **Direct** = "Watch out! The bull looks dangerous," they said

Indirect = They _____ the dangcrous bull.

- a. denied going to
- b. warned us against
- c. accused us of coming to
- d. promised not to come

3. **Direct** = "Daddy, I'm going out with John," she said.

Indirect = Sue _____ with John.

- a. denied going out
- b. confessed that she was going
- c. apologized for going out
- d. regretted going out

4. **Direct** = "What a pity I didn't see the ceremony," he said.

Indirect = He _____ not seeing the ceremony.

- a. regretted
- b. accused
- c. denied
- d. advised

5. **Direct** = "You are right. it was a mistake to get up so early," Chris said.

Indirect = Chris _____ early was a mistake.

- a. admitted getting up
- b. begged getting up
- c. denied to get up
- d. advised getting up

6. **Direct** = "Thank you very much indeed," he said.

Indirect = He _____ Susan.

- a. refused
- b. thanked
- c. promised
- d. explained

7. **Direct** = "Robert, welcome to our city!" the Lord Mayor said.

Indirect = The Lord Mayor _____ Robert.

- a. explained
- b. admitted
- c. thanked

d. greeted

8. **Direct** = "Look, he is a thief!" the greengrocer said.

Indirect = The greengrocer _____ him of being a thief.

a. accused

b. advised

c. greeted

d. regretted

9. **Direct** = "I will help you, Tom, for sure," the teacher said.

Indirect = The teacher _____ to help Tom.

a. promised

b. denied

c. suggested

d. regretted

10. **Direct** = "Stay with us until tomorrow, OK?"

Indirect = The uncle _____ on our staying with them for the night.

a. admitted

b. explained

c. begged

d. insisted

11. **Direct** = "How about having a swim?" they said.

Indirect = They _____ having a swim.

a. suggested

- b. warned
- c. refused
- d. accused

12. **Direct** = "Mummy, buy me that toy, please, please," the kid said.

Indirect = The kid _____ her Mum to buy him a toy.

- a. advised
- b. suggested
- c. begged
- d. confessed

13. **Direct** = "It's a pity we didn't meet the president," they said.

Indirect = They _____ not meeting the president.

- a. warned
- b. promised
- c. regretted
- d. accused

14. **Direct** = "Look out! Timber!" the foreman said.

Indirect = The foreman _____ the other workers against the falling tree.

- a. promised
- b. insisted
- c. suggested
- d. warned

15. **Direct** = “You'd better start learning for the exam, Roger,”
the biology teacher said.

Indirect = The biology teacher _____ Roger to
start learning for the exam.

- a. promised
- b. advised
- c. suggested
- d. denied

Exercise 17:

**I. Chuyển các động từ dưới đây từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp
(thay đổi thì)**

direct speech

reported speech

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. is going | |
| 2. wrote | |
| 3. ride a horse | |
| 4. can | |
| 5. have done | |
| 6. were swimming | |
| 7. will inform | |
| 8. don't know | |
| 9. didn't win | |

II. Chuyển các trạng từ dưới đây từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp

direct speech

reported speech

1. now
2. this
3. these
4. tomorrow
5. yesterday
6. today
7. (years) ago
8. last week
9. here
10. next weekend

III. Chuyển câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp

Direct speech

Reported speech

1. The boy said, "I am repairing my bike now."
The boy said that
2. Sue said, "I hurt my left knee yesterday."
Sue said that
3. He complained, "My class is very noisy this year."
He complained that

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Mary said to Bob, "I will show you these pictures tomorrow." | Mary said that Bob that
..... |
| 5. The kids mentioned, "We have no English lesson today." | The kids mentioned that
..... |
| 6. Carol said, "I will read this story soon." | Carol said that
..... |
| 7. Dad explained, "I didn't live in this city 15 years ago." | Dad explained that
..... |
| 8. Mum said, "I must do the cooking now." | Mum said that
..... |
| 9. The old man said to the woman, "I do not remember your name." | The old man said to the woman that
..... |
| 10. The boy said, "I have never seen an alligator before." | The boy said that
..... |

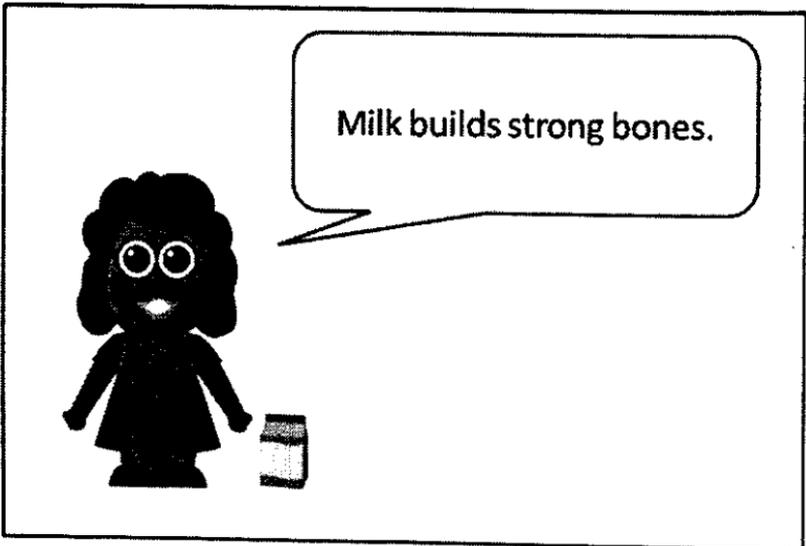
Exercise 18:

I. Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp, dựa vào các bức tranh.

a.



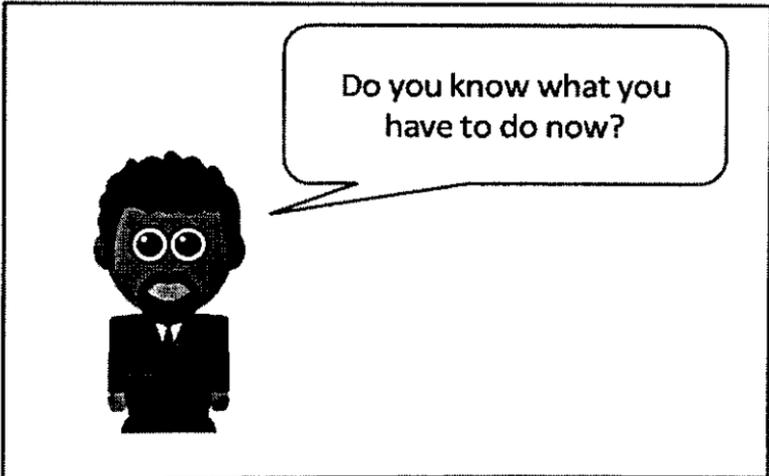
b.



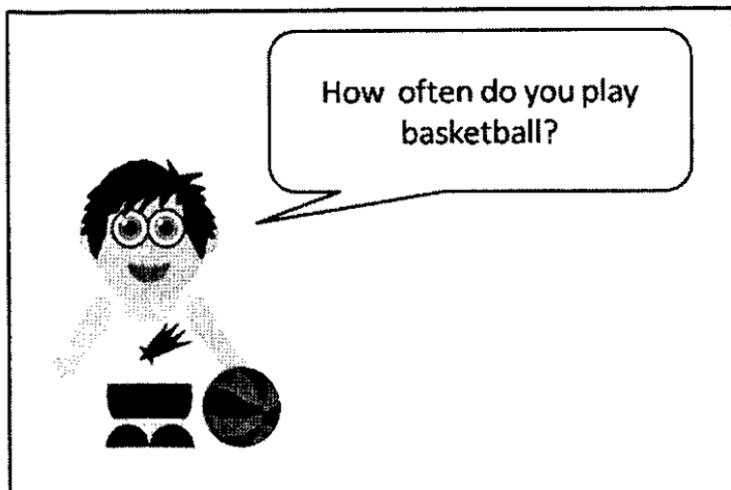
c)



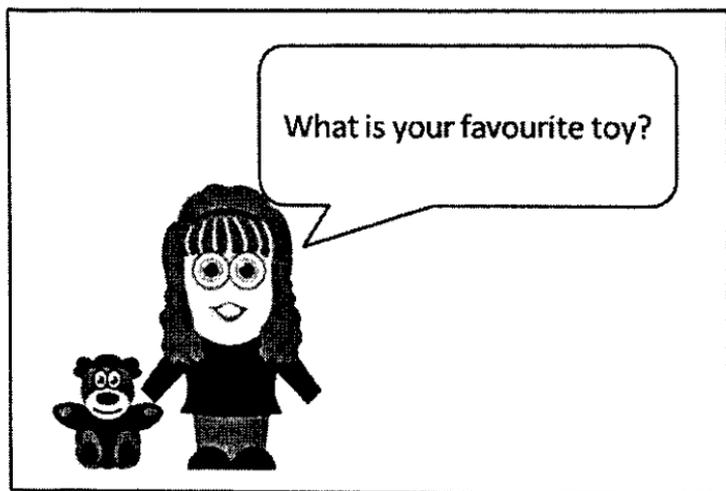
- a. John said
- b. Mary told me
- c. Jimmy said
- d.



e.



f.

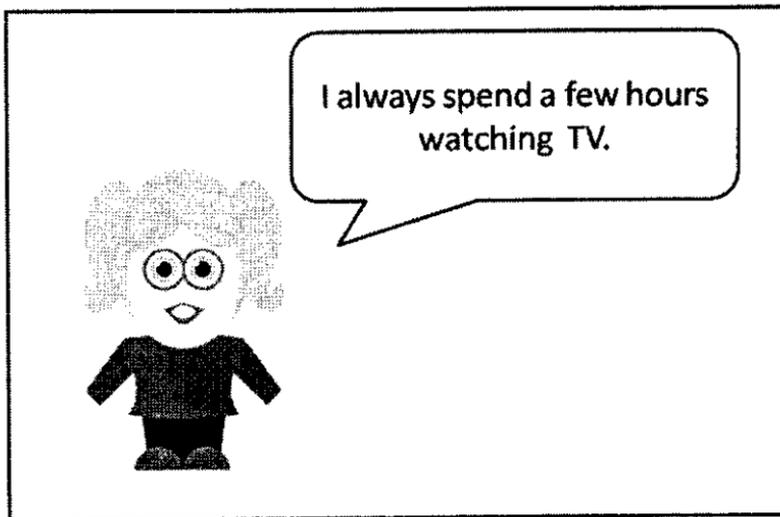


d. Mr. Jones asked me

e. Mike asked Jim

f. Ann asked me

g.



h.



i.

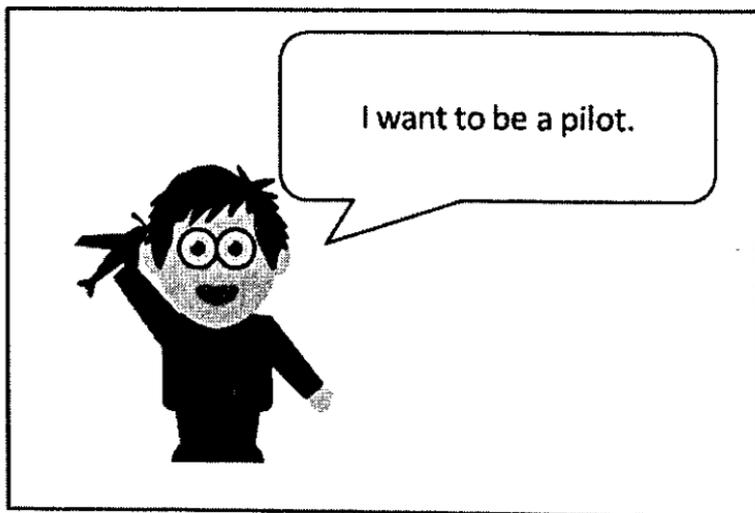


g. Joan said

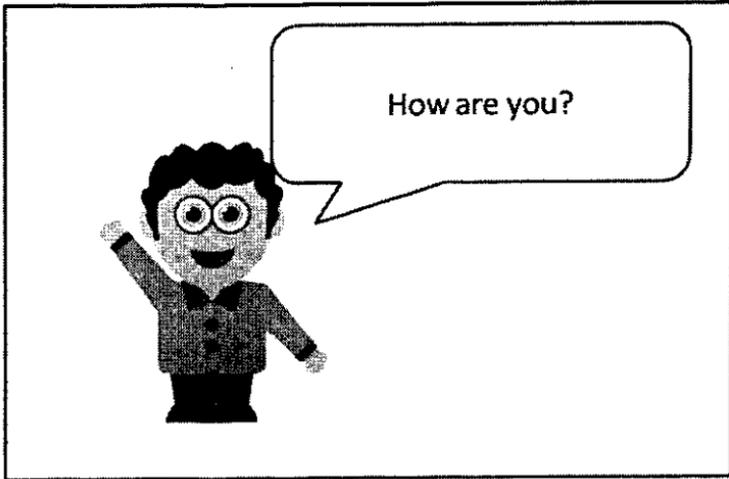
h. Rebecca mentioned that

i. Jeremiah told Rebecca that

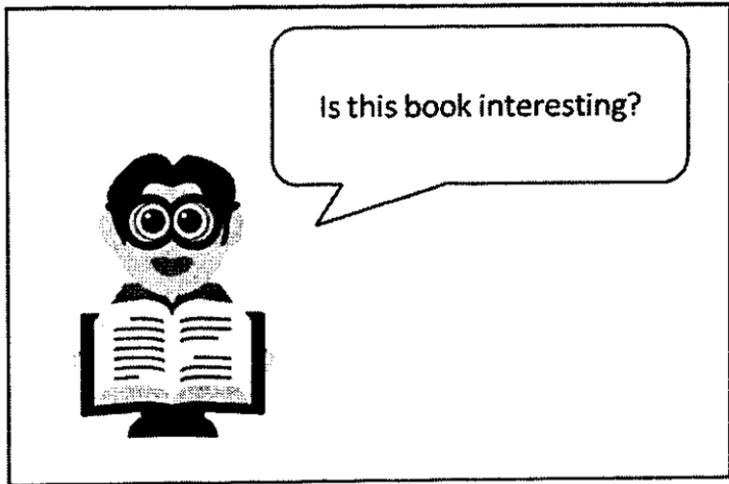
j.



k.



l.



j. Steve said

k. Paul asked his friends

l. Hugh wondered

II. Chọn đáp án đúng

1. "Someone's following you."

She told me that someone

- a. was following her
- b. was following me
- c. is following me

2. "We want to go to Brasil"

They said they wanted to Brasil.

- a. to went
- b. going
- c. to go

3. "I don't speak French well."

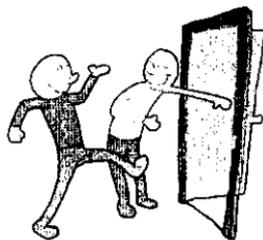
Paul said he French well.

- a. didn't speak
- b. don't spoke
- c. didn't spoke

4. "Can you open the door?"

He asked me if the door.

- a. I could open
- b. I can open
- c. could you open



5. "Does Martha like vegetables?"

Martin asked his mother if Martha vegetables.

- a. did like
- b. like
- c. liked

Exercise 19:

I. Hãy viết lại câu dưới dạng câu mệnh lệnh ở lời nói gián tiếp (thì hiện tại). Hãy xem ví dụ:

CÂU MỆNH LỆNH DẠNG KHĂNG ĐỊNH

Example: "Leave the room." Peter to Mary

Peter tells Mary to leave the room.

1. "Take the children to the zoo." **Dad to mum**
.....
2. "Let me have a look at these frogs." **The professor to the students**
.....
3. "Go to the dentist." **Tina to me**
.....
4. "Pay your instalment." **The financier to the Smiths**
.....
5. "Wash your hands before breakfast." **Mum to the children**
.....
6. "Brush your teeth at least twice a day." **The dentist to Jim**
.....
7. "Give up smoking." **Mary to Peter**
.....

8. "Stop before the street-crossing." **The driving instructor to Ken**

.....

9. "Do your maths homework." **Dad to Linda**

.....

10. "Pick up the litter in your room." **Mum to Sam**

.....

II. Hãy viết lại câu dưới dạng câu mệnh lệnh ở lời nói gián tiếp (thì hiện tại). Hãy xem ví dụ:

CÂU MỆNH LỆNH DẠNG PHỦ ĐỊNH

Example: "Don't drink any water." Peter to Mary

Peter tells Mary not to drink any water.

1. "Don't open this box, please." **Greg to Rob**

.....

2. "Don't wait for me after school." **Sally to Frank**

.....

3. "Don't sit on my chair." **Barbara to John**

.....

4. "Don't forget to learn the new words." **The teacher to the students**

.....

5. "Don't eat fatty food." **The doctor to Mrs Gris**

.....

6. "Don't be lavish in spending." **Tom to Rebecca**

.....

7. "Don't be rude to your parents." **Mr Hole to Chris**

.....

8. "Don't answer back to your teacher." **Lucy to Nick**

.....

9. "Don't be late from school." **The teacher to Luke**

.....

10. "Don't buy this terrible coat." **Mum to Dana**

.....

III. Hãy viết lại câu dưới dạng câu mệnh lệnh ở lời nói gián tiếp (thì quá khứ). Hãy xem ví dụ:

Example: "Leave the room." Peter to Mary

Peter told Mary to leave the room.

"Don't drink any water." Peter to Mary

Peter told Mary not to drink any water.

1. "Eat a hamburger." **Frank to me**

.....

2. "Take my pen." **Anne to me**

.....

3. "Don't leave your mug on the table." **Mum to Ben**

.....

4. "Enjoy yourselves on my party." **Sally to the boys**

.....

5. "Don't break the rules at school." **The teacher to the students**
.....
6. "Play with your sister." **Mum to Danny**
.....
7. "Don't hit your child." **The psychologist to the parents**
.....
8. "Check your e-mails." **Tina to Chloe**
.....
9. "Don't turn right here." **The driving instructor to Carla**
.....
10. "Go ahead as long as you can." **Tim to Noah**
.....

Exercise 20:

I. Hãy viết lại câu dưới dạng câu mệnh lệnh ở lời nói gián tiếp (thì quá khứ). Lưu ý! Đôi khi bạn phải sử dụng "ask" thay vì dùng "tell".

1. Mum: "Hurry up, children."
.....
2. Dad: "Don't listen to silly music, Kenny."
.....
3. Mum: "Let your sister read that book, Timmy."
.....
4. Jack: "Bobby, don't pay attention to Mary."
.....

5. Lucy: "Tim, write a letter to granny, please."

.....

6. I: "Don't give up running, Harry."

.....

7. Daddy: "Take the dog out for a walk, Mandy."

.....

8. Kelly: "Mum, bake a big cake for my birthday, please."

.....

9. Gina: "Tony, don't call me back after 10 p.m."

.....

10. The police officer: "Fasten your seat belts, Mr Trash."

.....



II. Hãy viết lại câu dưới dạng câu mệnh lệnh / yêu cầu / gợi ý ở lời nói gián tiếp (thì quá khứ), sử dụng những từ được cho sẵn.

1. "Let's go to the disco." **Tom – suggest**

.....

2. "Give me roasted meat with rice." **Mr Knight – order – the waiter**

.....

3. "Come on, Danny, write down your novel." **Angie – encourage**

.....

4. "Don't meet these criminals, please!" **Mum – beg – Allan**

.....

5. "Give me the salt, please" **Brad - ask - Patrick**

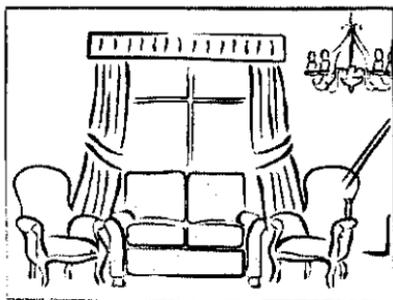
6. "Don't touch this wire!" **The electrician - warn - the children**

7. "Remember to put the soup into the fridge." **Dad - remind - mum**

8. "Take the second street on the right." **The officer - advise - the tourist**

9. "Punish the wrong behaviour in the class." **Mr Hart - agree**

10. "Tidy your room." **Mrs Taylor - tell - Susan**



III. Hãy viết lại câu dưới dạng câu mệnh lệnh / yêu cầu / gợi ý ở lời nói gián tiếp (thì quá khứ), sử dụng đúng động từ được cho sẵn trong bảng.

This time the verbs are just listed. Use the correct verb to rewrite the following commands / requests / suggestions into reported speech in the past.



- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> advise | <input type="checkbox"/> order |
| <input type="checkbox"/> agree | <input type="checkbox"/> remind |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ask | <input type="checkbox"/> suggest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beg | <input type="checkbox"/> tell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> encourage | <input type="checkbox"/> warn |



1. "Have your eyes tested." **The teacher to Liam**
.....
2. "Draw up the car immediately." **Captain Kingsley to the corporal**
.....
3. "Don't let him do this crazy trick, please." **Don to Jim**
.....
4. "Hold my umbrella for a moment, please." **Mrs Marks to Mr Farley**
.....
5. "Give an award to the best student." **Mrs Simons**
.....
6. "Take the children to the museum." **Dad to mum**
.....
7. "Come on, girls, let's show our courage." **The teacher**
.....

8. "Don't sit on that fresh painted bench." **The park-keeper to Julian**
.....

9. "Don't forget to post the letter to grandma." **Trina to Kevin**
.....

10. "Find a better place to play." **Mr Glum to the children**
.....

Exercise 21: Hoàn thành câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp

1. I asked Peter, "Why did you tell me that you like horror movies?"

I asked Peter



2. He wanted to know,

"Are the roads good here in the countryside?"

He wanted to know



3. I asked my dad, "Have you ever seen a singing crocodile?"

I asked my dad



4. Peter wanted to know, "Is this a good place for fishing?"

Peter wanted to know



5. My girlfriend asked me, "Are you a safe driver?"

My girlfriend asked me



6. Everybody asked me, "Why didn't you come to school?"
Everybody asked me



7. She asked me, "Do you believe in love at first sight?"
She asked me



8. He wanted to know, "Who calls at this time of the day?"
He wanted to know



9. He asked me, "Have you seen the thief?"

He asked me



Exercise 22:

I. Chọn đáp án đúng

1. She always.....to school every day.

A. go

B. goes

C. going

D. went

2. We hope to earn some money.....our school Y&Y.

A. in

B. for

C. at

D with

3. They.....trees and flowers along streets and in the park.

A. to plan

B. planting

C. planted

D. plan

4. Last week, my father.....a new motorbike.

A. buy

B. buying

C. bought

D. to buy

5. When he was a boy, he used.....in Ha Noi.

A. to live

B. live

C. to lived

D. to living

II: Hoàn thành câu, sử dụng động từ trong bảng.

work	watch	cook
have	do	

1. We like.....television on winter evenings.
2. My mother always finishes.....dinner at 6 p.m.
3. She prefers.....a shower to a bath.
4. My father started.....in this factory when he was 25 years old.
5. Quang hates.....his homework.

III: Hoàn thành câu bằng cách chia đúng thời của động từ trong ngoặc

1. Last winter, my mother(stay) in London.
2. Ba.....(watch) T.V every day .
3. My sister.....(not/ have) a picnic this week.
4. They.....(play) badminton last Sunday.
5. Last year, I.....(not/ live) in Ha Noi.

Exercise 23:

I. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

1. "He cannot come today as he is very busy."

- Martin said that
2. "He has been working for this company as long as I can remember myself."
Martin said that
3. "He has not come from school yet."
Martin said that
4. "I will call you as soon as he comes."
Martin said to me that
5. "He helped us just as he had promised." Martin said that
6. "He is sitting in this chair now."
Martin said that
7. "He has been sitting in this chair since eight o'clock."
Martin said that
8. "He lives here with his family."
Martin said that
9. "He might have overslept and that is why he was late yesterday."
Martin said that
10. "He had taught the children everything before the exam started."
Martin said that

II. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu gián tiếp

1. "She will come here alone tomorrow."
Martin said that
2. "I am eating and I cannot help you now. I will do it as soon as I have finished."

- Martin said to me that.....
- He also added that
3. "I am standing and waiting for you. Where are you?"
- Martin said to me that.....
- He also asked.....
4. "I cannot give you this book as I have not read it."
- Martin said that.....
5. "I cannot sleep. What can you advise me?"
- Martin said to me that.....
- He also asked.....
6. "I could not afford to buy a new car last year."
- Martin said that.....
7. "I do not want to tell you about it today."
- Martin said to me that.....
8. "I have a nice puppy. We bought it last week."
- Martin said that.....
- He also added that
9. "I have made all the necessary calculations."
- Martin said that.....

Exercise 24:

I. Viết lại câu dưới dạng câu hỏi gián tiếp

1. Who built that enormous bridge?
I wonder.....
2. What's Brazil like?
I want to find out

3. Did Benjamin Franklin write 'Poor Richard's Almanac'?
I can't remember.....
4. How do you do it?
Can you tell me
5. Who did you meet at the party?
I'd like to know
6. How long have you been waiting for me?
I wonder
7. What happened to them?
Nobody cares
8. How important is that meeting to the company?
Can you tell me
9. When was the film produced?
Nobody remembers.....
10. Have they flown an ultralight too?
I don't know

II. Chọn đáp án đúng

1. Mary "I love chocolate."
Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ chocolate."
a. loved
b. loves
c. loving
2. Mary: "I went skiing."
Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ skiing."

- a. went
- b. had gone
- c. have gone

3. Mary: "I will eat steak for dinner."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ eat steak for dinner."

- a. willing
- b. will
- c. would

4. Mary: "I have been to Sydney."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ to Sydney."

- a. had been
- b. has been
- c. was being

5. Mary: "I have had three cars."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ three cars."

- a. has
- b. has had
- c. had had

6. Mary: "I'm going to go to Long Beach."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ going to go to Long Beach."

- a. is
- b. was
- c. went

7. Mary: "I don't like spinach."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ like spinach."

- a. doesn't

- b. don't
- c. didn't

8. Mary: "I have never been to London."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ never been to London."

- a. had
- b. has
- c. have

9. Mary: "I was swimming."

Jill: "Mary said (that) she ___ swimming."

- a. has been
- b. had been
- c. have been



10. Mary: "I had a cat."

Jill: Mary said (that) she had ___ a cat."

- a. have
- b. has
- c. had



PHẦN 5: ĐÁP ÁN

Keys

I. CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG

Exercise 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 3. b | 5. b | 7. a | 9. a |
| 2. b | 4. a | 6. a | 8. b | 10. b |

Exercise 2:

1. The question can be answered by me.
2. The box would be carried by her.
3. The window should be opened by you.
4. Cards might be played by us.
5. The car ought to be washed by you.
6. The form must be filled in by him.
7. Bread need not be bought by them.
8. The sentence could not be read by him.
9. Will our English be tested by the teacher?
10. Could the door be locked by Jenny?

Exercise 3:

1. The door is opened by him.
2. The table is set by us.
3. A lot of money is paid by her.
4. A picture is drawn by me.
5. Blue shoes are worn by them.
6. You are not helped by them.
7. The book is not opened by him.
8. The letter is not written by you.
9. Are you picked up by your mum?
10. Is the thief caught by the police officer?

Exercise 4:

1. The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by France.
2. It was a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States.
3. The Statue of Liberty was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
4. It was completed in France in July 1884.
5. In 350 pieces, the statue then was shipped to New York, where it arrived on 17 June 1885.
6. The pieces were put together and the opening ceremony took place on 28 October 1886.
7. The Statue of Liberty is 46 m high (93 m including the base).
8. The statue represents the goddess of liberty.
9. She holds a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand.

10. On the tablet you can see the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
11. Every year, the Statue of Liberty is visited by many people from all over the world.

Exercise 5:

1. A song was sung by her.
2. I was hit by somebody.
3. The bus was stopped by us.
4. My car was stolen by a thief.
5. He was not let go by them.
6. The prize was not won by her.
7. Their beds were not made by them.
8. They were not told by me.
9. Were they told by you?
10. Was the letter sent by him?

Exercise 6:

1. The bill has been paid by Kerrie.
2. A hamburger has been eaten by me.
3. Five miles have been cycled by us.
4. The present has been opened by me.
5. The book has not been read by them.
6. The parcel has not been sent by you.
7. This issue has not been agreed to by us.
8. The thieves have not been caught by them.

9. Has he been phoned by her?
10. Have we been noticed by them?

Exercise 7:

1. Blue shoes had been worn by me.
2. The tables had been cleaned by Joe.
3. The key had been lost by us.
4. A fight had been started by them.
5. An article had been read by me.
6. The window had not been closed by me.
7. The paper had not been bought by them.
8. I had not been noticed by her.
9. Had the problem been solved by her?
10. Had that song been recorded by him?

Exercise 8:

1. Francis was being talked about by us.
2. The guitar was being played by him.
3. A film was being watched by her.
4. Their bikes were being repaired by me.
5. Dinner was not being eaten by them.
6. The gate was not being painted by us.
7. He was not being driven home by you.
8. The dogs were not being fed by him.
9. Were these lines being read by her?
10. Were bags being carried by them?

Exercise 9:

1. A new computer will be bought by Jane.
2. It will be installed by her boyfriend.
3. The museum will be visited by millions of people.
4. The contract will be signed by our boss.
5. It will not be done by you.
6. The new film will not be shown by them.
7. Sue will not be seen by him.
8. He will not be asked by them.
9. Will a new worker be employed by the company?
10. Will the shower be repaired by the plumber?

Exercise 10:**I.**

1. are treated
2. is being made
3. have just been painted
4. was brought
5. were being peeled
6. will be checked
7. has already been repaired
8. is being broadcast
9. was being painted/was upset
10. has not been made
11. is being made/will be finished
12. is being fed

13. has just been made
14. was shown
15. were told

II.

1. has not been cooked/are being cut/were boiled
2. are informed/are not obeyed/was broken/has not been found
3. is being read/will be held
4. are done/are hovered/is done/is earned/is done
5. has not been fed/was not bought

III.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 4. D | 7. B | 10. C | 13. A |
| 2. C | 5. B | 8. A | 11. D | 14. D |
| 3. B | 6. C | 9. B | 12. A | 15. B |

Exercise 11:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. are treated | 5. are taught |
| 2. are held | 6. are informed |
| 3. are discussed | 7. are received |
| 4. are respected | 8. is explained |

Exercise 12:

1. was destroyed
2. had been bitten

3. be respected
4. are being demolished
5. has been instructed
6. was saved
7. is expected/to be declared
8. has been done
9. was being victimized
10. was evicted
11. had been thought
12. will have been built
13. be discontinued
14. being cross-examined
15. Having been threatened
16. being treated
17. to have been informed/had been withdrawn
18. are asked/have been given/be rectified
19. not being offered
20. having been found

Exercise 13:

1. was stolen
2. will be announced
3. was being cleaned
4. have already been sent
5. probably won't be repaired
6. has been offered

7. were arrested
8. are being watered at the moment
9. is being baked
10. has been used

Exercise 14:

I.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. ✓ | 6. □ |
| 2. □ | 7. ✓ |
| 3. ✓ | 8. □ |
| 4. ✓ | 9. ✓ |
| 5. □ | 10. □ |

II.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. □ | 8. ✓ |
| 2. ✓ | 9. □ |
| 3. □ | 10. ✓ |
| 4. ✓ | 11. ✓ |
| 5. □ | 12. ✓ |
| 6. ✓ | 13. ✓ |
| 7. □ | 14. ✓ |

Exercise 15:

1. is taken
2. is served
3. is usually done

4. was asked
5. were told
6. was read
7. am always punished
8. are visited
9. was baked
10. was bought
11. are held
12. is taught
13. are grown
14. is forbidden
15. are washed

Exercise 16:

1. should be handed in
2. can not be closed
3. will be worn
4. must be seen
5. should be studied
6. may not be taught
7. will be explained
8. can't be cooked
9. may be informed
10. will be done

Exercise 17:

1. The great wall of China can be seen from space (by you).
2. The film will be developed the following day (by them).
3. Beautiful Pyramids were built by Ancient Egyptians.
4. The book is being opened (by Andrew).
5. Lovely puppets are made by Sue.

C	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	A	D	F	W
A	W	E	R	E	B	U	I	L	T	M	R	A	Q	A
N	W	C	D	E	V	F	R	B	G	T	E	H	Y	S
B	U	K	I	L	O	P	D	L	G	J	M	N	D	W
E	E	G	A	B	Q	E	K	X	K	F	A	E	L	R
S	C	F	D	K	F	F	P	O	I	R	D	P	O	I
E	J	T	G	S	L	G	L	K	A	S	E	V	S	T
E	F	P	A	O	E	R	U	T	H	N	G	N	L	T
N	S	W	H	L	R	U	I	T	R	O	Q	I	W	E
E	R	U	N	N	D	S	A	I	O	D	M	N	B	N
I	S	B	E	I	N	G	O	P	E	N	E	D	E	F
F	R	V	E	F	R	V	B	R	B	T	N	H	T	M
Y	J	S	K	I	O	L	O	P	M	N	B	V	C	X
Z	A	W	E	R	T	Y	P	O	I	L	F	K	J	A
W	I	L	L	B	E	D	E	V	E	L	O	P	E	D

Exercise 18:

I.

- | | | |
|------|--------|--------|
| 1. c | 2. a/c | |
| 3. a | 4. a/d | 5. a/b |

II.

1. Joseph has never been to Turkey.
2. They will be going to a party this time tomorrow.
3. The toilets are cleaned regularly.
4. Robert must have been working in the school for five years now.
5. Three banks were robbed last night.

III.

1. Passive

Someone has sent Gordon to prison.

2. Active

A new shop has been opened in London.

3. Active

Melon is being eaten by the beach.

4. Passive

My brother recommended a doctor to me.

5. Active

More children was wanted.

Exercise 19:

1. This picture was painted by me.
2. That song was composed by you.
3. The car was fixed.
4. That letter was typed by Martha.
5. I was surprised by that book.
6. They were arrested last night.
7. 60 friends were invited to Jhon and Stuart birthday party.
8. I was hit by my little sister.
9. My little brother was scared by that horror movie.
10. A very pretty house was built.

Exercise 20:**I.**

1. The tracks are kept.
2. The forms are being filled in.
3. A tender was organized.
4. The seminar will be conducted.
5. The claim will be dealt with.
6. The ability can be checked.
7. The equipment was purchased.
8. The form was filled in.
9. A seminar was organized.
10. A meeting is conducted.

II.

1. A solution is sought by people.
2. Formalities are being dealt with by Mary.
3. The lifesaving jackets were purchased by Tom
4. The workgroup was organized by Bill.
5. The claim was submitted by the committee.
6. The funds are assigned by the organization.
7. The project was promoted by Tom.
8. The information will be provided by Sarah.
9. The situation is being improved by the employees.
10. The amount was increased by the government.

III.

1. Necessary equipment can be purchased.
2. Several workers will be employed.
3. The reply was sent to you.
4. The report was written.
5. The information about the results is presented.
6. The lifeguards were trained.
7. The necessary equipment will be checked.
8. A report can be written.
9. The report regarding investments was submitted on time.

Exercise 21:

I.

1. This flower is watered (by my father) every morning.
2. Fiona was invented to John's birthday party last night.

3. The dinner is being prepared (by her mother) in the kitchen.
4. Our teeth should be cleaned twice a day.
5. The English grammar has been explained (by our teacher).
6. The accident was caused in this city (by some drunk drivers).
7. Tom's parents will be visited (by him) next month.
8. The secretary wasn't phoned (by the manager) this morning.
9. Was this beautiful dress bought by Mary?
10. These old pictures won't be hung in the living room (by me).
11. This factory wasn't built (by the Greens) during the Second World War.
12. This house and these cars are going to be painted for Christmas day by the Greens.
13. The cats had been fed (by Ann) before she went to the cinema.
14. The pollution problems have been discussed (by the students) since last week.
15. Has the most valuable painting in the national museum been stolen (by the thieves).
16. The new president will be interviewed on TV (by some people).
17. How many languages are spoken in Canada (by them)?
18. Are those shoes going to be repaired?
19. His nose has been broken in a football match (by him).
20. Have the above sentences been finished?

II.

1. This dish is brought to me (by the waiter).
2. These postcards are sent to us (by our friend).

3. This story was told to them (by their grandmother) when they visited her last week.
4. This train ticket was ordered for Tim's mother.
5. The special cameras weren't showed to me.
6. Her ticket was showed to the airline agent (by her).
7. His new shoes are lent to his friends (by him).
8. Five million pounds was left to her relatives (by her).
9. These boxes were handed to the customer (by the shop assistant).
10. The first prize was awarded to the reporter (by the board).
11. Have the Christmas cards been sent to your family?
12. Alice was appointed secretary for the meeting (by the committee).
13. The broken cup is hidden in the drawer (by him).
14. This room is kept tidy (by them) all the time.
15. The party was voted a great success (by them).
16. Ann was given some bananas and some flowers (by us).
17. The fridge was moved into the living room (by them).
18. Some cups of tea were brought to the visitors in the next room (by her).
19. The new project is found worthless.
20. The note wasn't taken to the manager (by the secretary).

Exercise 22:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. C | 9. B | 13. B | 17. A |
| 2. A | 6. A | 10. A | 14. D | 18. A |
| 3. D | 7. C | 11. A | 15. D | 19. A |
| 4. B | 8. B | 12. D | 16. A | 20. C |

II. CÂU TRỰC TIẾP – CÂU GIÁN TIẾP**Exercise 1:**

1. to clean the blue bike.
2. to write a text message.
3. to help Peter's sister.
4. to wash my hands.
5. to open the window.
6. to come at 8.
7. to do my homework.
8. to dance with her.
9. to meet Sandy at the station.
10. to check my e-mails.

Exercise 2:

1. not to play football in the garden.
2. not to forget my homework.
3. not to shout at Peter.
4. not to talk to my neighbour.

5. not to open the door.
6. not to sing that song.
7. not to watch the new film.
8. not to ring Romy on Sunday.
9. not to fly via Paris.
10. not to eat so much junk food.

Exercise 3:

1. Mandy was at home.
2. Frank often read a book.
3. She was watching TV.
4. David had been ill.
5. The girls had helped in the house.
6. He was going to ride a skateboard.
7. They had cleaned the windows.
8. He hadn't had time to do his homework.
9. Her mother would be 50 years old.
10. The boss had to sign the letter.

Exercise 4:

1. Their teacher would go to Leipzig the next day.
2. She had been writing a letter the day before.
3. His father had flown to Dallas the year before.
4. Tim had gone to the stadium an hour before.
5. Her mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend.
6. He was going to read a book that week.

7. They would do their best in the exams the next day.
8. They hadn't eaten fish two days before.
9. She had spent all her pocket money on Monday.
10. John had already gone at six.

Exercise 5:

1. If I wanted to dance.
2. When I had come.
3. If John had arrived.
4. Where Maria parked her car.
5. If I had watched the latest film.
6. If she could help me.
7. If Mandy would have lunch with Sue.
8. What I was doing.
9. How much pocket money Lisa got.
10. If she had to do the shopping.

Exercise 6:

1. If the boys were reading the book.
2. Who had given me the laptop.
3. If Tim was leaving on Friday.
4. If it would rain today.
5. Where I played football.
6. Why Nick hadn't gone to New York the summer before.
7. If she had to do her homework that afternoon.
8. If Max had flown to London two weeks before.

9. Where her glasses were.
10. When the train to Liverpool left.

Exercise 7:

I.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. this | 2. these |
| 3. tonight | 4. tomorrow |
| 5. the day before yesterday | 6. this (week) |
| 7. two days ago | 8. bring |
| 9. before | 10. go |
| 11. there | 12. the (month) before |
| 13. the next (year) | 14. then |
| 15. in two days' time | 16. that day |
| 17. the day before | |

II.

1. Sam says to the officer he has forgotten to pack his passport.
2. Linda says to the writer his new novel is her favourite one.
3. The boss says to Mr Grey he doesn't like talking about unnecessary things.
4. Tina says to her mum he explained her the mechanism of her car.
5. Sylvie says to the psychologist she would like to forget that terrible memory.

6. The teacher says to Jack his unbelievable stories are the best in that class.
7. Mike says to Sam his hobbies don't need much energy.
8. Mum says to Paul he broke his beautiful vase when he ran out of the room.
9. The greengrocer says to Mrs Hill those apples are for her grandchildren.
10. Dad says to the children they'll visit their new friends in New Castle the next day.

III.

1. Mom says to the children they are so nice.
2. Greg says to mother that soup is really delicious.
3. Mrs Drill says to Philip his composition isn't on her desk.
4. Ms Stone says to Margaret her mother is waiting for her outside the house.
5. Grandma says to Sam and Peter their sandwiches are ready.
6. Mrs Farrell says to Mr Kyle his car is standing in front of her garage.
7. Mr Marvel says to Mrs Lodge her son is his best student in this class.
8. Mr Marvel says to Mrs Lodge her son is his best student in this class.
9. Doug says to Daddy he got a five in Physics.
10. Tom says to Peggy he has lost her telephone number.

IV.

1. Tom says to Peter Marty met Kyra the day before then they went to the cinema and he added that the film was very exciting.
2. Frank says to me Ralph is his friend adding that he is 13 years old and he likes history.
3. Anne says to me Laura and she are sisters then she added that they live in Houston and their favourite free time activity is dancing.
4. Donna says to Luke that soup tastes delicious and he must try it because she has never eaten such a good soup before.

Exercise 8:

I.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Present Simple	Past Simple
e.g.: I like chocolate.	She said to him she liked chocolate.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
You are cleaning your teeth now.	She said to him he was cleaning his teeth then.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
I have swum 5 miles since 2 o'clock.	She said to him she had swum 5 miles since 2 o'clock.
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous

I have been reading this book for 6 hours.	She said to him she had been reading that book for 6 hours.
Past Simple	Past Perfect
You won the championship yesterday.	She said to him he had won the championship the day before.
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
I was riding a bike at 5 o'clock yesterday.	She said to him she had been riding a bike at 5 o'clock the day before.
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
I had done the washing-up before it.	She said to him she had done the washing-up before it.
Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
I had been waiting for you for hours before the film.	She said to him she had been waiting for him for hours before the film.
Future Simple	would + V1
I will win the election.	She said to him she would win the election.
Future Continuous	would + be + V-ing
I will be flying to New York this time tomorrow.	She said to him she would be flying to New York that time the following day.
Future Perfect	would + have + V3

I will have completed the task by 4 p.m.	She said to him she would have completed the task by 4 p.m.
Future Perfect Continuous	would + have + been + V-ing
Your mother will have been sewing my blanket for 10 hours by 5 p.m.	She said to him his mother would have been sewing her blanket for 10 hours by 5 p.m.

II.

- Mary said to Peter her purse had been found by the bus driver.
- Lily said to the girls her friend had his suit sewed.
- She said to me I would win the Nobel Prize.
- They said to Sam they often went to the cinema on Fridays.
- Mr Barns said to Mrs Johnson they were going to send her an email with the further details.
- Eva said to her mother she had been studying all day the day before.
- Tina said to Ben she had been washing his dirty clothes all morning.
- She said to me she would like to organize their wedding reception.
- Lily said to the girls that time the next week she would be lying on the beach in Costa Rica.
- The teacher said to Phil he was reading that book too close.

III.

1. Mum said to the children they had been digging the whole garden all afternoon.
2. Greg said to his mother he didn't really want to hurt her.
3. Mrs Drill said to Philip he had been rather rude to his parents.
4. Ms Stone said to Margaret her mother would be proud of her for that composition.
5. Grandma said to Sam and Peter the dinner was ready.
6. Mrs Farrell said to Mr Kyle her guests had arrived an hour before.
7. Mr Marvel said to Mrs Lodge he thought her son was going out that night.
8. Daisy said to Lana she was going to lose some weight.
9. Doug said to Daddy that Maths homework was too difficult for him.
10. Tom said to Peggy he was leaving her for ever.

IV.

1. Tom said to Peter he was writing a letter to his grandma then and added that her birthday was that day.
2. Frank said to me he had improved his invention because the design hadn't been good enough.
3. Anne said to me she had been in that museum twice that month what's more the exhibition was so nice, so she decided to visit it again.
4. Donna said to Luke her students were going to take an entrance exam that week as well as that would be their biggest challenge.

V.

1. Peter said to me he should give up eating so much fatty food.
2. Mary said to Peter he had to finish his book.
3. They said to Sam he could survive that nightmare.
4. Tim said to Amy he wasn't to play with the matches.
5. Gavin said to Bill he used to play basketball.
6. They said to Sam they could help him if he needed.
7. Elise said to Mark they didn't have to hurry, they had plenty of time.
8. Ralph said to Mary he might catch the bus.
9. Mum said to dad he ought to call the police.
10. Davy said to Lily she had better switch off the torch.

Exercise 9:

I.

2. his father wasn't very well.
3. said that Sharon and Paul were getting married the following month.
4. He said that Margaret had had a baby.
5. He said that he didn't know what Fred was doing.
6. He said that he had seen Helen at a party in June and she had seemed fine.
7. He said that he hadn't seen Diane recently.
8. He said that he wasn't enjoying his job very much.
9. He said that I could come and stay at his flat if I were ever in London.

10. He said that his car had been stolen a few weeks before.
11. He said that he wanted to go on holiday but he couldn't afford it.
12. He said that he wouldn't tell Ann he had seen me.

II.

1. I thought you said it was cheap.
2. wasn't.
3. you said she doesn't.
4. didn't know many people.
5. I thought you said you wouldn't.
6. I thought you said you weren't.
7. I thought you said you couldn't.
8. I thought you said you had been there recently.

Exercise 10:

I.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 3. a | 5. c | 7. b | 9. c |
| 2. b | 4. c | 6. c | 8. c | 10. c |

II.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. say | 3. tell | 5. say | 7. tell | 9. tell |
| 2. tell | 4. say | 6. say | 8. tell | 10. say |

Exercise 11:

I.

1. Marty asks Kim if she will send him an e-mail.
2. The police ask Mr Lloyd if he was driving his car when he had an accident.
3. The doctor asks Mrs Smith if she gave up smoking the previous month.
4. Mum asks me if I have done the washing up.
5. The teacher asks Tim if he can't phone his mother at home.
6. I ask Greg if he likes sleeping.
7. My neighbour asks me if my house has been redecorated.
8. Mum asks Ben if he was punished for being late.
9. Tom asks his wife if he has to mow the lawn in their garden that day.
10. Kate asks me if they are taking the dog for a walk then.

II.

1. The officer asks Sam what his name is.
2. Linda asks the writer how he could drive there in that storm.
3. The boss asks Mr Grey why he is wearing that awful shirt.
4. Tina asks her mum when the lunch will be ready.
5. The psychologist asks Sylvie how she tried to cope with that problem.
6. The teacher asks Jack where he found that great book.
7. Mike asks Sam where he is from.

8. Mum asks Paul how many apples he has eaten that day.
9. The greengrocer asks Mrs Hill what he can do for her.
10. Dad asks the children where his tie is.

III.

1. Mum asks the children where her new slippers are.
2. Greg asks Lisa if she has checked the door.
3. Mrs Drill asks Sam whose composition isn't on her desk.
4. Ms Stone asks Andy if he will you help her if she asks him to.
5. Grandma asks Peter why he is so sad.
6. Mrs Farrell asks Mr Kyle how he could help with the preparation of the party.
7. Mr Marvel asks Mrs Lodge if she has read his latest report about her son.
8. Daisy asks Lana if she is going out that night.
9. The stewardess asks Mr Miles if he would like to drink a cup of coffee.
10. Peggy asks Doug when he lost her telephone number.

IV.

1. Tom asks Peter if he saw the match the day before and he says he did.
2. Frank asks me if I always get up early and I say I don't.
3. Fiona asks her grandma if Jack has repaired her broken TV and she says he has.

4. Anne asks me if I can play the guitar and I say I can.
5. Donna asks Luke if he will lend her his new book and he says he won't.

Exercise 12:

I.

2. She told me that she was living with her parents.
3. He said that he had just finished school.
4. He told us that he had played football the week before.
5. He told me that he had been having a bath when the lights had gone out.
6. The weather man said that it would be cold and wet the following day.
7. She said that she had to go and have her hair done then.
8. She said that that was the last warning she was going to give me.
9. She admitted that she still hadn't read those books.
10. He said that he would meet me there the following week at the same time.

II.

1. she saw the robber leave the bank.
2. go to bed!
3. I can't get to sleep tonight.
4. I will phone you tomorrow.
5. can you phone me this evening.

6. We have to get up early next morning.
7. they don't want to be late.
8. I'm going into town later this morning.
9. I've always wanted to play James Bond.
10. I have been working at a tea company before I become a spy.

III.

2. The man asked me where I was from.
3. My mum asked us why we didn't take up the piano.
4. She asked me if I have ever been to Disneyland.
5. The teacher asked me when I had last gone to the dentist.
6. The woman asked us if we could speak any other languages.
7. I asked the girl if she had to leave so soon.
8. She asked me if we would see some paintings by Picasso.
9. He asked her why she wore jeans all the time.
10. She asked me if I enjoyed the film.

Exercise 13:

- I.**
2. Would you mind telling her why you took her book?
3. Can you tell me if you know who painted that picture?
4. Do you know where Endelberg comes from?
5. Do you have any idea what the time is?
6. Can you tell me how to get to the post office?
7. Could you tell me how much a stamp to England costs?
8. Do you know the name of the man who painted Guernica?

9. Would you mind telling me how much you earn?
10. Do you have any idea how much this painting is worth?

II.

2. if I had invited Tom to my party.
3. She advised me to stop worrying about his exams.
4. He agreed to come with me.
5. My parents suggested me to come with them.
6. She warned me not to believe anything he said.
7. He told us to write our names at the top of the exam paper.
8. He reminded me to take the car to the garage.
9. She refused to talk to him until he apologized.
10. He said that he had to be there before she arrived.

III.

- b. what this word means?
- c. what the time is?
- d. you parked your car?
- e. where Jack lives?
- f. what time he left?
- g. where I could change some money?
- h. what qualification I need?
- i. why Tom didn't come to the party?
- j. how much it costs to park here?

Exercise 14:

I.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. b |
| 2. a | 7. a |
| 3. b | 8. b |
| 4. b | 9. c |
| 5. a | 10. c |

II.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. c | 11. d | 16. c |
| 2. a | 7. d | 12. a | 17. d |
| 3. b | 8. b | 13. a/b | 18. b |
| 4. d | 9. a | 14. b | 19. a |
| 5. c | 10. b | 15. c | 20. b |

Exercise 15:

1. me if I were a foreigner.
2. if he was doing anything at the weekend.
3. me if I were enjoying myself.
4. the children to be quiet.
5. me if I liked Marlon Brandon.
6. me if I lived near my family.
7. me if my father worked there.
8. him not to be late

9. them not to go near the sea.
10. the men not to shoot.
11. me how I had got to school.
12. he didn't like classical music very much.
13. he had to go out then.
14. she would like to go out for dinner.
15. he would phone her later.
16. Michelle had gone out.
17. Paul used to be a member of the scouts
18. Mary to sit down
19. on opening the academic year on September 1st.
20. the government would have to solve the problem of unemployment.
21. we could save energy by using solar power.
22. what my name was.
23. the train used to leave.
24. me where I lived.
25. me who I had seen at the meeting.
26. why he couldn't help her with her homework.
27. me why I had taken his wallet.
28. me to open the window.
29. not to play with matches.
30. my cousins might have been delayed in traffic.

Exercise 16:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. b | 11. a |
| 2. b | 7. d | 12. c |
| 3. b | 8. a | 13. c |
| 4. a | 9. a | 14. d |
| 5. a | 10. d | 15. b |

Exercise 17:

I.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. was going | 6. had been swimming |
| 2. had written | 7. would inform |
| 3. rode a horse | 8. did not know |
| 4. could | 9. had not won |
| 5. had done | |

II.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. then | 6. that day |
| 2. that | 7. (years) before |
| 3. those | 8. the week before |
| 4. the next day | 9. there |
| 5. the day before | 10. the following weekend |

III.

1. he was repairing his bike then.
2. she had hurt her left knee the day before.

3. his class was very noisy that year.
4. she would show him those pictures the next day.
5. they had no English lesson that day.
6. she would read that story soon.
7. he had not lived in that city 15 years before.
8. she had to do the cooking then.
9. he did not remember her name.
10. he had never seen an alligator before.

Exercise 18:

I.

- a. he loved eating ice-creams.
- b. milk builds strong bones.
- c. that day was his best friend's birthday.
- d. if I knew what I had to do then.
- e. how often he played basketball.
- f. what my favourite toy was.
- g. she always spends a few hours watching TV.
- h. Sheila kept telling her that she couldn't spend so many hours chatting online.
- i. she could always borrow his bike.
- j. he wanted to be a pilot.
- k. how they were.
- l. if that book was interesting.

II.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. c |
| 4. a | 5. c | |

Exercise 19:

I.

1. Dad tells mum to take the children to the zoo.
2. The professor tells the students to let him have a look at those frogs.
3. Tina tells me to go to the dentist.
4. The financier tells the Smiths to pay their instalment.
5. Mum tells the children to wash their hands before breakfast.
6. The dentist tells Jim to brush his teeth at least twice a day.
7. Mary tells Peter to give up smoking.
8. The driving instructor tells Ken to stop before the street-crossing.
9. Dad tells Linda to do her maths homework.
10. Mum tells Sam to pick up the litter in his room.

II.

1. Greg asks Rob not to open that box.
2. Sally tells Frank not to wait for her after school.
3. Barbara tells John not to sit on her chair.
4. The teacher tells the students not to forget to learn the new words.

5. The doctor tells Mrs Gris not to eat fatty food.
6. Tom tells Rebecca not to be lavish in spending.
7. Mr Hole tells Chris not to be rude to his parents.
8. Lucy tells Nick not to answer back to his teacher.
9. The teacher tells Luke not to be late from school.
10. Mum tells Dana not to buy that terrible coat.

III.

1. Frank told me to eat a hamburger.
2. Anne told me to take her pen.
3. Mum told Ben not to leave his mug on the table.
4. Sally told the boys to enjoy themselves on her party.
5. The teacher told the students not to break the rules at school.
6. Mum told Danny to play with his sister.
7. The psychologist told the parents not to hit their child.
8. Tina told Chloe to check her e-mails.
9. The driving instructor told Carla not to turn right there.
10. Tim told Noah to go ahead as long as he could.

Exercise 20:

I.

1. Mum told the children to hurry up.
2. Dad told Kenny not to listen to silly music.
3. Mum told Timmy to let his sister read that book.

4. Jack told Bobby not to pay attention to Mary.
5. Lucy asked Tim to write a letter to granny.
6. I told Harry not to give up running.
7. Daddy told Mandy to take the dog out for a walk.
8. Kelly asked Mum to bake a big cake for her birthday.
9. Gina told Tony not to call her back after 10 p.m.
10. The police officer told Mr Trash to fasten his seat belts.

II.

1. Tom suggested us going to the disco.
2. Mr Knight ordered the waiter to give him roasted meat with rice.
3. Angie encouraged Danny to write down his novel.
4. Mum begged Allan not to meet those criminals.
5. Brad asked Patrick to give him the salt.
6. The electrician warned the children not to touch that wire.
7. Dad reminded mum to put the soup into the fridge.
8. The officer advised the tourist to take the second street on the right.
9. Mr Hart agreed to punish the wrong behaviour in the class.
10. Mrs Taylor told Susan to tidy her room.

III.

1. The teacher suggested Liam having his eyes tested.
2. Captain Kingsley ordered the corporal to draw up the car immediately.

3. Don begged Jim not to let him do that crazy trick.
4. Mrs Marks asked Mr Farley to hold her umbrella for a moment.
5. Mrs Simons agreed to give an award to the best student.
6. Dad told mum to take the children to the museum.
7. The teacher encouraged the girls to show their courage.
8. The park-keeper warned Julian not to sit on that fresh painted bench.
9. Trina reminded Kevin to post the letter to grandma.
10. Mr Glum advised the children to find a better place to play.

Exercise 21:

1. why he had told me that he liked horror movies.
2. if the roads were good there in the countryside.
3. if he had ever seen a singing crocodile.
4. if that was a good place for fishing.
5. if I was a safe driver.
6. why I hadn't come to school.
7. if I believed in love at first sight.
8. who called at that time of the day.
9. if I had seen the thief.

Exercise 22:

I.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. D |
| 4. C | 5. A | |

II.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. watching | 2. cooking | 3. having |
| 4. working | 5. doing | |

III.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. stayed | 2. watches | 3. does not have |
| 4. played | 5. did not live | |

Exercise 23:

I.

1. he could not come that day as he was very busy.
2. he had been working for that company as long as he could remember himself.
3. he had not come from school then.
4. he would call me as soon as he came.
5. he had helped them just as he had promised.
6. he was sitting in that chair then.
7. he had been sitting in that chair since eight o'clock.
8. he lived there with his family.
9. he might have overslept and that was why he had been late the day before.
10. he had taught the children everything before the exam had started.

II.

1. she would come there alone the following day.
2. he was eating and he could not help me then.
3. he was standing and waiting for me.
4. he could not give me that book as he had not read it.
5. he could not sleep/what I could advise him.
6. he could not afford to buy a new car the previous year.
7. he did not want to tell me about it that day.
8. he had a nice puppy/they had bought it the previous week.
9. he had made all the necessary calculations.

Exercise 24:

I.

1. I wonder who built that enormous bridge.
2. I want to find out what Brazil is like.
3. I can't remember if Benjamin Franklin wrote 'Poor Richard's Almanac'.
4. Can you tell me how you do it?
5. I'd like to know who you met at the party.
6. I wonder how long you have been waiting for me.
7. Nobody cares what happened to them?
8. Can you tell me how important that meeting is to the company?
9. Nobody remembers when the film was produced.
10. I don't know if they have flown an ultralight too.

II.

1. a

6. b

2. b

7. c

3. c

8. a

4. a

9. b

5. c

10. c

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Tổng biên tập: PHẠM THỊ TRÂM

Biên tập: BÙI THỊ THOA

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Cầu Giấy, Hà Nội

***Webside:* www.mcbooks.vn**

In 5.000 cuốn, khổ 14.5x20,5cm, tại Công ty Cổ Phần In Sao Việt
Số KHXB: 315-2011/CXB/16-34/ĐHQGHN

Quyết định xuất bản số: 200 LK-XH/QĐ-NXBĐHQGHN

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu năm 2011