UBND TỈNH KON TUM **NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP THỜI GIAN HỌC KHÔNG HỌC TẬP TRUNG**

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO** **MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11 - NĂM HỌC 2019 - 2020**

**ĐỢT 2 ( TỪ NGÀY: 24/02 - 29/02/2020)**

**I. LÝ THUYẾT**

**A. THE GERUND , THE INFINITIVES**

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| **The Gerund ( S + V1 + V-ing)** | **The Infinitive( S + V1 + To- V)** | **Bare Infinitive( S + V1 + V)** |
| 1. V1:  - avoid- consider- delay- deny- detest  - dislike- dread- enjoy- escape- finish  - forgive- hate- keep- mind- miss  - postpone- practise- prefer- prevent  - quit- resent- risk- resist- report  - suggest- spend  ……  Ex: I spent two hours washing my clothes  2. Expressions:  - look forward to  - It's no use / It's no good... - There's no point ( in)... - It's ( not) worth ... - Have difficult ( in) ... - It's a waste of time/ money ... - Spend/ waste time/money ... - Be/ get used to ... - Be/ get accustomed to ... - Do/ Would you mind ... ? - be busy doing something - What about ... ? How about ...? - Go + V-ing ( go shopping, go swimming... )  Ex : Do you mind giving me that book?  3. Prepositions:  - S + V + Prep. + V-ing  - Adj. + Prep. + V-ing  - N + Prep. + V-ing  Ex : I’m succeed in learning English  4. Possessive  - his, her, my, your, our, their  Ex : Her singing made me surprised | - agree- desire- intend- prepare- tend  - attempt- fail- learn- claim- refuse  - want- decide- hesitate- offer- seem  - wish- demand- hope- plan- strive  - expect  ……  Ex : He expect to begin studying law next semester  2. Expressions:  - would like  - would you like  - to be sorry  - S + be + Adj. + to -V  Ex : Would you like to have a cup of tea  - S + V + Noun + To-inf. (để)  Ex : I have homework to do tonight  - Sau vấn từ (how, what, where, why...) | 1. V1:  - help  - let  - make  - watch  - see  - feel  - smell  - hear  Ex : He made me cry  2. Expressions:  - had better  - would rather  - do nothing but  - used to  Ex : You had better take a rest.  3. Modal verbs:  can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should, must  Ex : I can swim |
| **Verbs followed by the Gerund or To-Inf.** | | |
| **1. Stop V-ing**: dừng làm gì (dừng hẳn)  **Stop to V**: dừng lại để làm việc gì  Ex:  – Stop smoking: dừng hút thuốc.  – Stop to smoke: dừng lại để hút thuốc  **2. Remember/forget/regret to V**: nhớ/quên/tiếc sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại – tương lai)  **Remember/forget/regret V-ing:**nhớ/quên/tiếc đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)  Ex:  – Remember to send this letter (hãy nhớ gửi bức thư này)  – Don’t forget to buy flowers (đừng quên mua hoa nhé)  – I regret to inform you that the train was cancelled (tôi rất tiếc phải báo tin – cho anh rằng chuyến tàu đã bị hủy)  – I paid her $2. I still remember that. I still remember paying her $2. (tôi nhớ đã trả cô ấy 2 đô la rồi)  – She will never forget meeting the Queen. (cô ấy không bao giờ quên lần gặp nữ hoàng)  – He regrets leaving school early. It is the biggest mistake in his life. (Anh ấy hối tiếc vì đã bỏ học quá sớm)  **3. Try to V:** cố gắng làm gì  **Try V-ing:** thử làm gì  Ex:  –  I try to pass the exam. (tôi cố gắng vượt qua kỳ thi)  – You should try unlocking the door with this key. (bạn nên thử mở cửa với chiếc khóa này)  **4. Like V-ing:**diễn đạt ý thích, sở thích hay một đam mê của ai đó  **Like to do:**diễn đạt sự lựa chọn hoặc thói quen hay hành động làm việc gì vì nó có ích lợi.  Ex:  – I like watching TV.  – I want to have this job. I like to learn English.  **5. Prefer V-ing to V-ing**  **Prefer + to V  + rather than (V)**  Ex:  – I prefer driving to traveling by train.  – I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.  **6. Mean to V**: Có ý định làm gì.  **Mean V-ing**: Có nghĩa là gì.  Ex:  – He doesn’t mean to prevent you from doing that. (Anh ấy không có ý ngăn cản bạn làm việc đó.)  – This sign means not going into. (Biển báo này có ý nghĩa là không được đi vào trong.)  **7. Need to V:**cần làm gì  **Need V-ing:**cần được làm gì (= need to be done)  Ex:  – I need to go to school today.  – Your hair needs cutting. (= your hair needs to be cut)  **8. Used to V:**đã từng/thường làm gì trong quá khứ (bây giờ không làm nữa)  **Be/Get used to V-ing:** quen với việc gì (ở hiện tại)  Ex:  – I used to get up early when I was young. (Tôi thường dậy sớm khi còn trẻ)  – I’m used to getting up early. (Tôi quen với việc dậy sớm rồi)  **9. Advise/allow/permit/recommend + Object + to V:**khuyên/cho phép/ đề nghị ai làm gì.  **Advise/allow/permit/recommend + V-ing:**khuyên/cho phép, đề nghị làm gì.  Ex:  – He advised me to apply at once.  – He advised applying at once.  – They don’t allow us to park here.  – They don’t allow parking here.  **10. See/hear/smell/feel/notice/watch + Object + V-ing:** cấu trúc này được sử dụng khi người nói chỉ chứng kiến 1 phần của hành động.  **See/hear/smell/feel/notice/watch + Object + V:**cấu trúc này được sử dụng khi người nói chứng kiến toàn bộ hành động.  Ex:  – I see him passing my house everyday.  – She smelt something burning and saw smoke rising.  – We saw him leave the house.  – I heard him make arrangements for his journey. | | |

**B. Present participle , Perfect participle, Perfect gerund**

**1. Present participle (V-ing)**

**a. Hình thức:** V-ing

**b. Chức năng:**

- Dùng rút ngắn mệnh đề khi hai hành động trong mệnh đề đó đồng thời xảy ra

Ex: She was lying in the bed. She was reading the book.

🡪 She was lying in the bed, **reading** the book.

🡪 Lying in the bed, she was reading the book.

- Dùng trong các thì tiếp diễn: **be + Present participle** (V-ing)

Ex: It is *raining* now. (Present progressive)

      We will be *studying* English at this time tomorrow. (Future progressive)

- Dùng như một tính từ (mang nghĩa chủ động và thường miêu tả vật)

Ex: The film is *interesting.*

       It’s an *exciting* journey.

\* Mệnh đề phụ trong câu:

- Mệnh đề quan hệ: khi đại từ quan hệ làm chủ từ và mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề chủ động thì được thay bằng hiện tại phân từ.

Ex: The girl who lent me this book is my best friend.

       🡪 The girl *lending* me this book is my best friend.

-  Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian:

Ex: Since he left school, he has worked in a restaurant.

     - *Leaving* school, he has worked in a restaurant.

🡪 Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do: hai mệnh đề phải cùng chủ từ

Ex: Because he drove carelessly, he had an accident.

       🡪  *Driving* carelessly, he had an accident.

+ Cấu trúc câu: **S + sit / stand / lie / come / run (cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn) + present participle**.

Ex: He sat on the chair *reading* a book.

+ Cấu trúc: **There + be + Noun + present participle**

Ex: There are many people *waiting* for the bus.

**\* Phân biệt Perfect participle (phân từ hoàn thành) và Perfect gerund (danh động từ hoàn thành)**

**2. Perfect participle (Phân từ hoàn thành)**

**a. Hình thức: having + V3/-ed**

**b. Chức năng:**

- dùng rút ngắn mệnh đề khi hành động trong mệnh đề đó xảy ra trước

          Ex: He finished all his homework and then he went to bed.

**🡪  Having finished** all his homework, he went to bed.

- dùng rút ngắn mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian

        Ex: After he had fallen from the horse back, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

           🡪  **Having fallen** from the horse back, he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

**3. Perfect Gerund (Danh động từ hoàn thành)**

**a. Hình thức: having + V3/-ed**

**b. Chức năng:** dùng thay cho hình thức hiện tại của danh động từ khi chúng ta đề cập đến hành động trong quá khứ

Ex: He was accused **of** **having stolen** their money. (Anh ta bị buộc tội đã lấy cắp tiền của họ)

**II. BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM KHÁCH QUAN**

**Exercise 1: *Choose a, b, c or d that best completes each sentence***

1.There are many ways of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ourselves in a big city.

A. enjoy B. enjoying C. enjoyment D. to enjoy

2. They suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the agreement.

A. sign B. to sign C. signing D. signed

3. One is never too old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. learning B. learn C. to have learned D. to learn

4. You are old enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_out alone.

A. going B. go C. to go D. to have gone

5. Every day I spend two hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English.

A. practise B to practise C. practising D. practised

6. It’s nice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. to know B. know C. knowing D. to be knowing

7. You have no right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my daughter.

A. see B. to see C. seeing D. to have seen

8. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sorry for yourself.

A. feeling B. to feel C. feel D. felt

9. I forbid you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my lette.

A. read B.to read C. to have read D. reading

10. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hello to her.

A. say B. saying C. to have said D. to say

11. Would you mind\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window?

A. open B. opening C. to open D. opened

12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all his money, he decided to go home and ask his father for a job.

A. Having spent B. Spent C. Spending D. Have spent

13. We saw the first star\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.

A. twinkling B. twinkles C. to twinkle D. twinkled

14. It’s no good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him, he never answers letters.

A. write B. being written C. writing D. to write

15. Ask him to come in. Don’t keep him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the door.

A. to stand B. standing C. stand D. being stood

16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the money, they began quarrelling about how to divide it.

A. Have found B. Found C. Having found D. Finding

17. Sara is going to spend next year\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a university in Japan.

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

18. Jack admitted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the money.

A. steal B. to steal C. having stealing D. having stolen

19. My boss doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me use the office telephone for personal calls.

A. let B. get C. know D. allow

20. A good teacher makes her students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world from new perspectives.

A. to view B. view C. to be viewed D. viewing

21. I've heard a lot about Dr. James, and I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_ his talk tomorrow.

A. hear B. hearing C. to hear D. to hearing

22. He was often made \_\_\_\_\_\_ milk by his mother.

A. drink B. drinks C. to drink D. drunk

23. "Where are they?"-"They are in the library \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books."

A. to be read B. having read C. reading D. read

24. I'm sorry about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home late yesterday.

A. come B. having come C. came D. coming

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his legs , he stopped playing.

A. breaking B. break C. having broken D. to break

26. Lam missed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the doctor because he had left when she came.

A. to have met B. meet C. to meet D. meeting

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.

A. To know B. Known C. Know D. Knowing

28. Please forgive me. I didn’t mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. upsetting B. being upset C. to upset D. to be upset

29. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now or wait for him to join us?

A. eating B. to be eaten C. eat D. to eat

30. You had better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this car

A. buy B. buying C. to buy D. having bought

**Exercise 2: *Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.***

31. The thief asked her handing over her money

A B C D

32. I’m delighted hearing that you have made much progress in your study.

A B C D

33. Please stop interrupt when I’m explaining something to you

A B C D

34. They postponed to build an elementary school for lack of finance.

A B C D

35. I really regret hurt your feeling when I asked you such a silly question.

A B C D

36. Humans now have to suffer the effects of global warming due to having treat the environment irresponsibly. A B C D

37. Having denied the responsibility for the environmental it caused, the factory was forced to close down.

A B C D

38. Having been warn about the relationship between climate change and the spread of infectious diseases,

A B C

everyone should get vaccinated.

D

39. Having deciding on the topic of the presentation, he started finding relevant information for it.

A B C D

40. Having known about the harmful affects the company had on our neighbourhood, we decided to boycott its products. A B C D

**Exercise 3: *Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions*.**

41. ***They are not allowed to go out in the evening by their parents.***

A. Their parents do not want them to go out in the evening.

B. Their parents never let them to go out in the evening.

C. Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.

D. Although their parents do not allow, they still go out in the evening.

42. ***Margaret didn’t phone me earlier. She apologized for that.***

A. Margaret apologized not to phone me earlier

B. Margaret apologized for did not phoning me earlier

C. Margaret apologized for not having phoned me earlier.

D. Margaret apologized about not phoning me earlier.

43. ***Paul has always wanted to be a pilot. He dreamed of that.***

A. Paul has always dreamed of wanting to be a pilot.

B. Paul has always dreamed of being a pilot.

C. Paul has always dreamed about being a pilot.

D. Paul has always dreamed of a pilot.

44. ***Her son didn’t do what she said. The mother accused him of that.***

A. The mother accused her son of not doing what she had said.

B. The mother accused her son did not doing what she had said.

C. The mother accused her son for not doing what she said.

D. The mother accused her son of not having done what she said.

45. ***It's waste of time to try to explain anything to Tony.***

A. Tony should be given explanation.

B. It's well worth trying to explain things to Tony.

C. To save time, explain it to Tony.

D. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony

46. ***The animal moved on my hand, and I felt it.***

A. I felt the animal move on my hand.

B. The animal that my hand felt moved on.

C. The animal felt my hand move on.

D. I felt my hand move on the animal.

47. ***She had breakfast. Then she went to school.***

A. Having breakfast, she went to school

B. Having had breakfast, she went to school

C. She went to school, having breakfast

D. Going to school, she had breakfast

48. ***I' d prefer not to mention it to him at this time***

A. I' d rather not to mention it to him at this time

B. I' d rather not mention it to him at this time

C. I' d rather not mentioning it to him at this time

D. I' d not rather mention it to him at this time

49. ***Bill made the experiment to swim across that river.***

A. Bill tried make the experiment to swim across that river.

B. Bill tried to making the experiment to swim across that river.

C. Bill tried making the experiment to swim across that river

D. Bill tried to make the experiment to swim across that river.

50. ***Having seen people suffer global warming consequences, we decided to reduce carbon footprints.***

A. We decided to reduce carbon footprints before seeing people suffer global warming consequences.

B. We saw people suffer global warming consequences after we decided to reduce carbon footprints.

C. We decided to cut down on carbon footprints after we saw people suffer global warming consequences.

D. We decided to cut down on carbon footprints before we saw people suffer global warming consequences.

-----------Hết-----------