**BÀI 4. ADVERBS - TRẠNG TỪ**

**I. Kinds (Classification):** phân loại trạng từ

1. **Adverbs of manner**:trạng từ chỉ thể cách dung để chỉ cách thức của hành động, hoạtđộng, thường theo sau và bổ nghĩa cho các động từ. thông thường trạng từ chỉ thể cách

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| --- | --- |
| được biến đổi phái sinh từ tính từ tương ứng: |  |
| **Adjs + ly = Adv** |
| Ví dụ về cấu tạo của trạng từ chỉ thể cách: |
|  |
|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **adjectives** | **adverbs** |  | **adjectives** | **adverbs** |
| 1. | amazing | amazingly | 6. | early | early |
| 2. | beautiful | beautifully | 7. | fast | fast |
| 3. | brave | bravely | 8. | good | well |
| 4. | happy | happily | 9. | hard | hard |
| 5. | quick | quickly | 10. | late | late |

Ví dụ về chức năng của trạng từ chỉ thể cách:

1. She sang *beautifully*.
2. He drove *dangerously* and got a serious accident.
3. Helen was used to getting up *early*.
4. Tom run very *fast* and won the first place prize.
5. He did *well* in the examination and got good marks.
   1. **Adverbs of place**:Các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn được dùng như các ngữ cố định để tạothành trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn. Gồm các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn như: by/ down/ near/ here/ there/ etc.

e.g. She comes *there* twice a week. *Here* come the police.

The mother tried to stop her baby from coming any *nearer* to the socket.

* 1. **Adverbs of time**:Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian cũng được dùng như các ngữ cố định đểtạo thành trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian. Gồm các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như: now/ soon/ still/

today/ yet/ etc.

e.g. We are going to Hanoi *today*.

He will return *soon*.



**Trang 75**

They are *still* upstairs.

We are *now* living in the age of information technology.

1. **Adverbs of frequency**:Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất được dùng để chỉ số lần xuất hiệncủa sự vật, sự việc trên một đơn vị thời gian. Gồm các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: always/ usually/often/ sometimes/ occasionally/ seldom/ rarely/ never/ once/ twice/ three times/ four times/

etc*.*

e.g. Linda *often* goes to school by bus.

We *never* eat dog-meat.

She *once* became the leader.

He brushes his teeth *twice* a week.

He goes to the church *six times* a year.

1. **Adverbs of sentence**:Các trạng từ của câu được dung để mô tả sắc thái lời nói và cóvị trí linh hoạt trong câu. Các trạng từ của câu như: certainly/ definitely/ luckily/ etc*.*

e.g. He was *certainly* the liar. *Luckily*, she passed the exam.

He *finally* passed the driving test after three successive attempts. Mr. Peter loved the scenic beauty of the resort *totally*.

1. **Adverbs of degree**:Các trạng từ chỉ mức độ được dùng để mô tả mức độ hay tínhchất của sự việc. Các trạng từ chỉ mức độ như: fairly/ hardly/ rather/ quite/ too/ etc*.*

e.g. He was *quite* handsome. *Hardly* did we see anything.

She is *fairly* tall with bright complexion.

Mrs. Black felt *a bit* bored with the main character’s performance.

1. **Adverbs of interrogative**:Gồm các trạng từ:when/ where/ why/

e.g. *When* did you go?

*Where* is she now?

*Why* didn’t you put on your best clothes to go to the interview?

1. **Adverbs of relative**:Gồm các trạng từ:when/ where/ why **e***.g.*He came*when*we were watching T.V*.*

That’s the park *where* we first met.

I don’t know the reason *why* she didn’t come to your party yesterday.



**Trang 76**

**Note:** Some adverbs share the same form with their corresponding adjectives **–** Một sốtrạng từ có hình thức giống hệt với tính từ cùng nguồn gốc với chúng. Hay nói khác đi, dưới đây là bảng một số tính từ và trạng từ có chung một hình thức:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **adjectives** |  | **adverbs** |  | **adjectives** |  | **adverbs** |  |
| 1. | back |  | back | 13. | long |  | long | |
| 2. | direct\* |  | direct\* | 14. | more\* |  | more\* | |
| 3. | early |  | early | 15. | most\* |  | most\* | |
| 4. | enough |  | enough | 16. | much\* |  | much\* | |
| 5. | far |  | far | 17. | near\* |  | near\* | |
| 6. | hard\* |  | hard\* | 18. | pretty |  | pretty | |
| 7. | high\* |  | high\* | 19. | right\* |  | right\* | |
| 8. | ill |  | ill | 20. | short\* |  | short\* | |
| 9. | just\* |  | just\* | 21. | till |  | till | |
| 10. | late\* |  | late\* | 22. | straight |  | straight | |
| 11. | left |  | left | 23. | well |  | well | |
| 12. | little |  | little | 24. | wrong\* |  | wrong\* | |
| e.g. | She is a *hard* worker. She works very *hard*. | | | | |  |  |  |
|  | He didn’t have *enough* money, and he wasn’t old *enough* to earn much. | | | | | | | |
|  | A *near* look helps me know what it is. He lives *near* the church. | | | | | | | |
|  | My house is *far* from school so I have to walk *far* every morning. | | | | | | | |

**Note:** Adverb with “\*” above can either have “ly” or not, but differences in meanings.

e.g. She worked hard. = She is a hard-working person.

She could hardly work. = She could not or was unable to work.

1. **Positions (Functions):** Vị trí hay chức năng của một số loại trạng từ được giới thiệunhư dưới đây:

**1. Adverbs of manner**: Trạng từ chỉ thể cách có chức năng chính là bổ nghĩa cho độngtừ, chỉ cách thức của hoạt động. Trạng từ chỉ thể cách có vị trí như sau:

1. Follow verbs – đi liền ngay sau động từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ: eg: He danced *gracefully.*

She sang *marvelously*.

They ran *quickly* to the bookstore.

1. Before prepositions or follow objects in – Theo sau các tân ngữ hoặc đi trước các

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| giới từ trong cấu trúc: | **S – V – preposition – O** |
|  |

eg: He looked at me *carefully*.

He looked *carefully* at me.



**Trang 77**

1. Follow Subject – Theo sau các chủ ngữ như:

eg: He *suspiciously* tasted the soup*.*

The inspectors *thoroughly* examined the dead body.

1. At the beginning or end – Có thể đặt ở đầu hoặc cuối câu như:

eg: C*arefully* he checks the suitcase*.*

He checks the suitcase *carefully.*

1. **Adverbs of time**: Trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường só các vị trí sau:
2. At the beginning or end of sentences *–* Một số trạng từ chỉ thời gian có thể đặt ở đầu hoặc cuối của câu mà không làm thay đổi tính chất hay nghĩa của câu như: *afterwards/*

*eventually/ lately/ now/ recently/ at once/ since then/ till/…*

eg: He will returns *soon*. = He will soon return = *Soon* he will return.

*Today* we will learn lesson two. = We will learn lesson two *today*.

*Eventually* we reach the top of the hill. = We *eventually* reach the top of the hill.

1. Always at the end - Một số trạng từ chỉ thời gian luôn được đặt ở cuối của câu, khi thay đổi vị trí chức năng của trạng từ cũng thay đổi, chẳng hạn như: *before\*/ early/* *immediately\*/ late*

(Adverbs with “\*” are used as conjunctions when placed at the beginning of sentences – các trạng từ có dấu “\*” ở trên sẽ được dung như liên từ khi được đặt ở đầu câu).

eg: He went to the church *immediately*. Khác với *Immediately*, he went to the church*.*

1. Follow subjects or “**V - O**” – các trạng từ *yet/ still*/etc. theo sau các chủ ngữ riêng *just* đứng tách giữa động từ trợ và động từ mang nghĩa như:

eg: He *still* lives in the suburb of the city*.*

nhưng: He has *just* left the house*.*

1. **Adverbs of place:** Các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn có các vị trí trong câu như dưới đây:
   1. At the beginning or end – Được đặt ở đầu hoặc cuối của câu mà không làm thay đổi tính chất và nghĩa của câu như: *away/ everywhere/ nowhere/ somewhere/ here*

*/there*/etc.

eg: *Nowhere* could we find him.

* 1. We could find him *nowhere*. English is spoken *everywhere.*
  2. *Everywhere* English is spoken.

1. Administration – các trạng từ dung để chỉ định như: *here/ there*

eg: He lives *here*.

She hasn’t gone *there*.



**Trang 78**

1. **Adverbs of frequency:** Trạng từ chỉ tần suất:.
   1. Flexible positions - thường đi sau *to be*, đi trước các động từ thường, hoặc tách giữa động từ trợ với động từ mang nghĩa như: *always/ continually/ frequently/ often/*

*once/ twice/ periodically/ repeatedly/ sometimes/ usually*/etc.

eg: She *usually* walks to school*.*

She is *often* late for school.

*Sometimes* he goes out at night.

He *sometimes* goes out at night.

He goes out at night *sometimes*.

1. Restricted (inversion) – Các trạng từ mang nghĩa phủ định khi được đặt ở đầu câu

sẽ phải đảo ngữ như: *hardly - ever/ never/ rarely/ scarcely ever/ seldom*/ etc.

eg: She will *never* she eat this kind of food.

Nhưng *Never* will she eat this kind of food*.*

**IV. Inversion cases: các trường hợp đảo ngữ**

Trong một số trường hợp các trạng từ có nghĩa hạn chế (phủ định) không đứng ở các vị trí bình thường mà được đảo lên đầu câu với dụng ý nhấn mạnh đến hành động của chủ thể (chủ ngữ). khi đó ta thực hiện hình thức đảo ngữ (đảo động từ trợ lên trước chủ ngữ - như câu nghi vấn) và gọi là câu đảo ngữ. cụ thể như trình bày dưới đây:

1. **Restricted adverbs or phrases:** Một số trạng từ và ngữ mang nghĩa phủ định phảiđảo ngữ khi được đặt ở đầu câu như:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *hardly…ever* | *hardly…when* | *in no circumstances* |
| *never* | *no sooner…than* | *not only* |
| *nowhere* | *on no account* | *only by* |
| *only….then* | *scarcely ever* | *scarcely…when* |
| *only…. when* | *neither…nor* | *only in this way* |
| *so* | *not till* | *seldom* |

1. **Inversion cases:** Trong tiếng Anh, đảo ngữ (đảo trật từtừ trong câu) được dùng đểnhấn mạnh. Một số hình thức đảo ngữ như sau:

**2.1. Đảo ngữ với NO và NOT:**

**No - N - auxiliary - S - V**

**Not any - N - auxiliary - S - V**

e.g: No money shall I lend you from now on.

Not any money shall I lend you from now on.



**Trang 79**

**2.2. Đảo ngữ với các trạng từ phủ định:** Never, Rarely, Seldom, Little, Hardly ever,

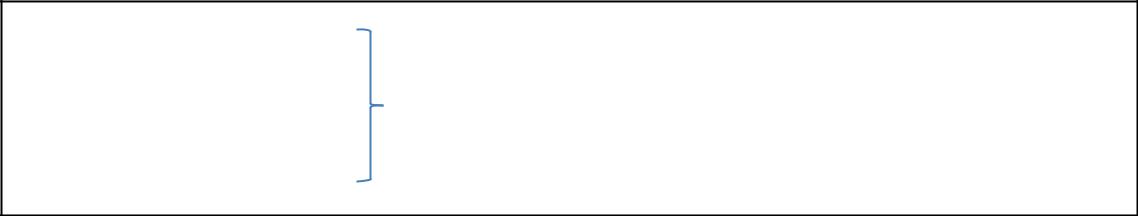
**Never/ Rarely/ Seldom /Little/ Hardly ever - auxiliary - S - V**

e.g. *Never* in mid-summer does it snow.

*Hardly* ever does he speak in the public.

*Little* did I know that he was a compulsive liar*.*

**2.3. Đảo ngữ với ONLY**

****

**Only one**

**Only laterChỉbằng cách này/-auxiliarykia S – V. (Chỉ bằng cách này/ kia)**

**Only in this way**

**Only in that way**

1. *Only in this way* –auxiliary–S–V or Only in - adv of time/ placee.g. *Only in this way could* the problem be solved.
2. *Only then* –auxiliary–S–V or Only after - N: Chỉsau khi làm gìe.g. *Only after* all guests had gone home could we relax.
3. *Only by* V-ing/ N: Chỉbằng cách làm gì

e.g. *Only by* practising English everyday can you speak it fluently. \* *Only when* - clause: Chỉ khi làm gì

e.g. *Only when* her friends told me did I know she had been well-known.

*Only when* I understand her did I like her.

\* *Only with* - N: Chỉ với cái gì

e.g. *Only with* the bank's loan could he buy the car.

\* *Only if* - clause

e.g. *Only if* you promise to return the book will he lend it to you.

**2.4. Đảo ngữ với các cụm từ có No**

\* *At no time*: Không bao giờ

e.g. The result of the match was never in doubt

* 1. *At no time/ Never* was the result of the match in doubt

1. *On no condition/ On no account* + auxiliary+ S+ N:Dù bất cứ lý do gì cũng khônge.g. *On no account* must this switch be touched*.*

*On no account* should you be late for the exam.

1. *Under/ in no circumstances*:Dù trong bất cứhoàn cảnh nào cũng không

e.g. *Under no circumstances* should you lend him the money*.*

1. *For no reason/ In no way*:Không sao có thểe.g. *In no way* could I agree with you*.*



**Trang 80**

\* *No longer*: Không còn nữa

e.g. The money is not to be paid under any circumstances.

* 1. *Under no circumstances* is the money to be paid
  2. *On no condition* shall we accept their proposal

1. *By no means:* Hoàn toàn không

e.g. *By no means* does he intend to criticize your idea.

**2.5. No sooner....than...:**(Vừa mới...thì đã...)

hay **Hardly/ Barely/ Scarcely...when/ before**

e.g. *Hardly* had I arrived home *when* the telephone rang*.* (= I had *hardly* arrived home *when* the telephone rang*.)*

e.g. *Scarcely* had she finished reading *when* she fell asleep*.* (= She had *scarcely* finished reading *when* she fell asleep.)

e.g. *Barely* had they won the match *when* the coach had a heart attack.

(= They had *barely* won the match *when* the coach had a heart attack.)

e.g. *No sooner* had the company launched its new product *than* it went bankrupt.(= The company had *no sooner* launched its new product *than* it went bankrupt.)

e.g. *No sooner* did they realize that they had made a mistake *than* the companywent bankrupt. (= They no sooner realized that they had made a mistake *than* the company went bankrupt.)

**2.6. Đảo ngữ với Not only....but....also...** (không những…mà còn…..)

***Not only + trợ động từ + S +V + but also + S + V…*** hoặc Not only ***+ trợ động từ*** + S + V but.... also..........

e.g. *Not only* is he good at English *but* he *also* draw very well

*Not only* does he sing well *but* he *also* plays musical instruments perfectly *Not only* does he study well, *but also* he sings well.

**2.7. Đảo ngữ với So**

**So - adj/ adv - auxiliary - S - V - that S – V** e.g. *So* strange was the situation that I couldn't sleep.

*So* difficult is the test that students need three months to prepare.

*So* dark is it that I can't write.

*So* busy am I that I don't have time to look after myself.

*So* difficult was the exam that few students pass it.

*So* attractive is she that many boys run after her.



**Trang 81**

*So* intelligent is that she can answer all questions in the interview.

**2.8. Câu đảo ngữ có chứa “Such” mang cấu trúc như sau:**

**Such - be - Danh từ -…**

e.g. *Such* is the moment that all greats traverse. (Thật là thời khắc trởngại lớn lao).

*Such* is the stuff of dreams. (Thật là một giấc mơ vô nghĩa).

**Lưu ý: Thường khi gặp “so great, so much - Noun”** thì ta dùng đảo ngữvới **“such”** e.g. The problem is so great that everybody is concerned of it.

1. *Such* is the problem that everybody is concerned of it.There is so much uncertainty that I will not invest my money.
2. *Such* is there uncertainty that I will not invest my money.

**2.9. Đảo ngữ với until/ till:**

**Not until/ till - clause/ adv of time – auxiliary - S - V** e.g. I won't come home till 10 o'clock.

1. *Not until/ till* 10 o'clock that I will come home.
2. It is not *until* 10 o'clock that I will come home. I didn't know that I had lost my key till I got home.
3. *Not until/ till* I got home did I know that I had lost my key.

**2.10. Đảo ngữ với No where**

**No where – Aux – S -V**

e.g. *Nowhere* in Vietnam is the scenery as beautiful as that in my country.

*Nowhere* do I feel as comfortable as I do at home.

*Nowhere* can you buy the goods as good as those in my country.

**2.11. Đảo ngữ với câu điều kiện**

1. Câu điều kiện loại 1: **If clause = should+S+V**

(Lưu ý: Dùng SHOULD để nói về khả năng xảy ra ít chắc chắn hơn)

e.g. Should she come late she will miss the train.

Should he lend me some money I will buy that house.

1. Câu điều kiện loại 2: **If clause= Were S +to V/ Were+S**

(Lưu ý: Dùng WERE TO để nói về khả năng xảy ra ít chắc chắn hơn)

e.g. If I were you I would work harder.



**Trang 82**

1. Were I you, I would work harder.

If I knew her I would invite her to the party.

* 1. Were I to know her, I would invite her to the party. c. Câu điều kiện loại 3: **If clause = Had+S+V3ED**

e.g. If my parents hadn't encouraged me, I would have passed the exam.

1. Had my parents not encouraged me, I would have passed the exam.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

**Exercise 35**:*Give ONE of the derived adverbs of the given words to finish each of the*

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| *incomplete sentences below.* | |  |
| 1. | She was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledgeable about the history of China. | EXTREME |
| 2. | Many people were buried\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the earthquake. | LIVE |
| 3. | This type of behaviour is no longer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acceptable. | SOCIETY |
| 4. | His boss told him off because he had behaved\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | RESPONSIBLE |
| 5. | Tom spoke\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because he was so excited. | BREATHE |
| 6. | This new film is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good. | EXCEPT |

1. There is a shortage of pure water in the city nowadays. We

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | have to use it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | ECONOMY |
| 8. | The evening was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spent playing and talking. | ENJOY |
| 9. | On my salary, we have to live as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible. | ECONOMY |
| 10. | He didn’t feel happy because he worked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | SUCCESS |
| 11. | She seems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happy in her new job. | REASON |

1. Such a kind man would never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurt his friend’s INTEND feelings.
2. Her bedroom is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decorated with her favorite PLEASE souvenirs from her trips.

14. Explosive are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weapons. DIE

1. The song has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been selected for the Sea Games 22, OFFICE Vietnam.
2. The police should impose heavy fines on those who

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | drive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | DANGER |
| 17. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Charles Darwin didn’t intend to publish his book On | ORIGIN |
|  | the Origin of Species. |  |
| 18. | John drives very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He’s never had any accidents. | CARE |
| 19. | We always have a bed ready in the spare room in case visitors |  |
|  | arrive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | EXPECT |
| 20. | Nitric oxide is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poisonous. | HIGH |



**Trang 83**

**Exercise 36**:*Choose the best answer among the A, B, C, or D provided to finish each of the*

*incomplete sentences below.*

1. Everyone can join our club, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age and sex.

A. not mention B. in case of C. in place of D. regardless of

2. He was looking at his parents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, waiting for recommendations.

A. obey B. obedience C. obedient D. obediently

3. John hasn’t studied hard this year, so, in the last couple of months, he’s had to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just to catch up.

A. vaguely B. randomly C. barely D. intensely

1. Be sure not to rely too\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on your mother tongue when you are learning a foreign language.

A. numerously B. heavily C. severely D. abundantly

5. She accepted that she had acted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and mistakenly, which broke up her marriage.

A. romantically B. unwisely C. wisely D. attractively

6. I walked away as calmly as I could. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they would have thought I was a thief.

A. In case B. If so C. Or else D. Owing to

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will Mr. Thanh be able to regain control of the company.

A. Only with hard work B. Only if he works hardly

C. No matter how does he work hardly D. Not until his work hard

8. If a boss wants to have a well-qualified staff, he should have to pay his employees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. appropriate B. appropriately C. appropriation D. appropriating

9. If you book in advance you will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certainly have a better table at our restaurant.

A. mostly B. the most C. most D. almost

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speaking, I do not really like my present job.

A. Honest B. Honesty C. Honestly D. Dishonest

1. Don’t worry. They will do the job as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

A. economic B. economical C. economically D. economy

1. During the time of economic reforms, the economy has grown\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with only a few major setbacks.

A. constant B. constantly C. constants D. constancy

13. Although\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with the contract, the officials hesitatingly agreed to sign it.

A. completed B. complete C. completion D. completely

14. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly

1. Lam, Hang and Chuc were first, second, and third\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the school cross-country race.



**Trang 84**

A. respectively B. actively C. responsively D. tremendously

16. The computer allows us to work fast and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. efficiently B. differently C. variously D. freshly

17. Although the new library service has been very successful, its future is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain.

A. by all means B. by no means C. at any rate D. by any chance

18. Read the book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and you can find the information you need.

A. care B. careful C. carefulness D. carefully

1. - **Ha**: “What do you think of your new bookkeeper?”

- **Linh**: “He works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his figures never need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. such efficiently that / to check C. so efficient that / checking

B. so efficiently that / to be checked D. such an efficient that / to be checked

20. John\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the lawn.

A. danced wildly B. was wildly danced

C. was dancing wild D. was being danced wildly

**Exercise 37**:*Choose the best answer among the A, B, C, or D provided to finish each of the**incomplete sentences below.*

1. Mrs. Chau has managed the department\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she’ll be promoted next month.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. too successful | B. so successfully | C. very successful | D. too successfully |
| 2. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think that scuba diving is more of danger than adventure. | | | |  |
|  | A. person | B. personal | C. personally | D. personalize |
| 3. | Stress and tiredness often lead to lack of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  |
|  | A. concentration | B. concentrate | C. concentrated | D. concentrator |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the athlete broke the world's record with two attempts. | | |  |
|  | A. Surprise | B. Surprised | C. Surprising | D. Surprisingly |
| 5. | In spite of her abilities, Laura has been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overlooked for promotion. | | | |
|  | A. repetitive | B. repeatedly | C. repetition | D. repeat |

1. When a woman works outside the home and makes money herself, she is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

independent from her husband.

A. financially B. politically C. philosophically D. variously

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there are black holes in space.

A. Theoretically B. Theorically C. Theorily D. Theoricly

1. - **Alice**: “How often do you go to the dentist, Anne?”
   1. **Anne**: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Many times B. Last week C. Twice a year D. Next month

9. She remembered the correct address only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she had posted the letter.

A. since B. after C. following D. afterwards



**Trang 85**

10. Have you live here\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life?

A. all your B. all the C. your all D. the

11. Are there enough apples for us to have one\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. every B. self C. each D. individually

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has such a stunning achievement been recorded.

A. Today B. Recently C. Always D. Seldom

13. The price of fruit has increased recently\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the price of vegetables has gone down.

A. whether B. when C. whereas D. otherwise

1. Faraday’s father worked very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but he could\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feed the family.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. hardly/ hard | B. hardly/ hardly | C. hard/ hard | D. hard/ hardly |
| 15. We always have a bed ready in the spare room in case visitors arrive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | |
| A. expectedly | B. expected | C. unexpectedly | D. unexpected |
| 16. When the two women met, they stopped and kissed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  |
| A. each another | B. each other | C. the other each | D. each one |
| 17. The trouble started only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other man came into the room. | | | |
| A. until | B. when | C. and then | D. too soon |
| 18. This machine is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easy to install and cheap to operate. | | |  |
| A. comparatively | B. comparative | C. compare | D. comparison |
| 19. Shakespeare was not only a famous playwright\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a poet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well. | | | |
| A. but/ as | B. and/ too | C. but/ so | D. also/ as |
| 20. Glaciers are huge ice masses which\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flow over land. | | |  |
| A. slowly | B. slowest | C. slow | D. slower |

**Exercise 38**:*Find the ONE among the underlined and marked A, B, C, D in each of the**following sentences that needs correcting*:

1. The root of the trees allow the water to go into the soil, that gradually releases it to

A B C

flow down rivers.

D

2. With the development of the Internet and the World Wide Web, businessmen do not

A B hardly have as much traveling as they used to.

C D

3. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.

A B C D

4. Nancy said that she went to the supermarket before coming home.

A B C D



**Trang 86**

5. Even on the most careful prepared trip, problems will sometimes develop.

A B C D

6. Never before have so many people in our country are interested in football.

A B C D

7. The existence of many stars in the sky lead us to suspect that there may be life on

A B C another planet.

D

8. Long ago, I gave up to try to learn swimming as I could not get over my fear of water.

A B C D

9. The only good way to getting achievement in learning English is to practice it as

A B C D frequently as possible.

10. Douglas was driving along the dirt road when his car broke down in the middle of the

road. A B C D

1. The librarian told to her that the book she was looking for had been taken away the

A B C

previous day.

D

1. A lot of information on the Internet are not reliable.

A B C D

13. It is sure that human beings will regret to destroy the environment and they obviously

A B C

have to suffer a lot.

D

1. Efforts to improving the standard of living for human have also resulted in the

A B C D environmental pollution.

15. All the students are looking forward to spend their free time relaxing in the sun this

A B C D

summer.

16. I’d prefer to do it on myself, because other people make me nervous.

A B C D

17. Could you mind telling me the way to the nearest restaurant?

A B C D

18. There was a very interesting news on the radio this morning about the earthquake in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Italy. A | B | C | D |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Trang 87** |

19. Many people have stopped to smoke because they are afraid that it may be bad for

A B C D

their health.

20. After spending two days arguing about where to go on holidays, they decided not going

A B C D anywhere.

**Exercise 39**:*Find the ONE among the underlined and marked A, B, C, D in each of the**following sentences that needs correcting*:

1. All the pupils have done the exercises easy.

A B C D

1. The die of a famous doctor was announced last night.

A B C D

3. The Oxford English Dictionary is well known for including many different meanings of

A B C words and to give real examples.

D

4. It was disappointing that almost of the guests left the wedding too early.

A B C D

5. We occasional go out for dinner but we cook our meals most of the time.

A B C D

6. She was too shame to tell her teacher about the stupid mistakes.

A B C D

7. She failed the driving test because she didn’t follow the guidance of the driving instruct.

A B C D 8. To prepare his science works, Faraday often spent whole days in the laboratory.

A B C D

1. Supposed that you failed your driving test, would you take it again?

A B C D

10. I hadn’t understood his directions. However, I asked him to repeat what he’d said.

A B C D 11. They ride their bicycles to the countryside for please.

A B C D

1. He was sadness because he couldn’t pay his debts.

A B C D

1. She is no longer young enough to enter a beautiful contest.

A B C D



**Trang 88**

14. Although there were a lot of opposition initially, many people now accept that infertile

A B C couples have the right to medical help.

D

1. The representatives joining the festival were from different national.

A B C D

1. The teacher often courage the student to ask questions.

A B C D

17. In some countries, black people do not have equal with white people.

A B C D

1. Because his love for teaching, David would continue his teaching career.

A B C D

19. Most greetings cards are folding and have a picture on the front and a message inside.

A B C D 20. Aloha is a Hawaiian word meaning ‘love’, that can be used to say hello or goodbye.

A B C D

**Exercise 40**:*Find the ONE among the underlined and marked A, B, C, D in each of the**following sentences that needs correcting*:

1. Many industry developed countries spend much money preventing environmental

pollution. A B C D

1. When foreigners ask him, he answers in English automatic.

A B C D

1. Special drugs should be manufacture and dispensed carefully.

A B C D

1. He often went to work late, consequence he was sacked.

A B C D

5. We should learn all the new word by heart in order to rich our vocabulary.

A B C D

1. The little boy felt very disapppoint because his parents didn’t let him go with them.

A B C D 7. Dr. Swan, that lives next door, is willing to help poor patients.

A B C D

8. A professor of economy and history at our university developed a new theory of the

A B

relationship between historical events and financial crises.

C D



**Trang 89**

1. Although the bad traffic, I managed to arrive at the meeting on time.

A B C D

1. You had better learning a foreign language before applying for a job.

A B C D

1. On to hear the telephone ring, I answered it immediately.

A B C D

1. There’s something wrong with my computer. It may need to repair.

A B C D

1. Many scientists have tried to unlocking the genetic code.

A B C D

14. It is very difficult for us to preventing forest fires during the drought.

A B C D

15. After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your report, it was convinced that

A B C your analyses were correct.

D

16. In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the scientists of the region.

A B C D 17. In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for every penny we spent.

A B C D

18. Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the vuvuzela in the 2010-World-

A B C Cup matches so annoyed.

D

1. Hardly did he enter the room when all the lights went out.

A B C D

20. Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.

A B C D

**Exercise 41**:*Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as**the sentence printed before it.*

1. Women nowadays no longer depend on their husband.
   1. No longer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He never suspected that she was a witch.
   1. At no time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. She had never been so happy before.
   1. Never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**Trang 90**

1. Women in developed countries no longer bear many children.
   1. No longer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. John didn't celebrate until he received the offer of promotion in writing.
   1. Not until\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. I have never heard such nonsense!
   1. Never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. As soon as the teacher left, the students started shouting again.
   1. Hardly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. I have never seen such a mess in my life.
   1. Never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. There are more tourists in the city this year than ever before.
   1. Never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Public borrowing has seldom been so high.
   1. Seldom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. They had seldom participated in such a fascinating ceremony.
   1. Seldom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. They little suspected that the musical was going to be a runaway success.
   1. Little\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The embassy staff little realized that Ted was a secret agent.
    1. Little\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. I had hardly begun to apologize when the door closed.
    1. Hardly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. The shop can in no way be held responsible for customers' lost property.
    1. In no way\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The couple had no sooner arrived than the priest started the ceremony.
    1. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Tom only understood the meaning of the comment when he saw his wife's face.
    1. Only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. The restaurant cannot accept animals under any circumstances.
    1. Under no circumstances\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. The artist rarely paid any attention to his agent's advice.
    1. Rarely\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. The presidential visit attracted such an enormous crowd that all traffic came to a stands

till.

* 1. So \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**Trang 91**

**Exercise 42**:*Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as**the sentence printed before it.*

1. Her grief was so great that she almost fainted.
   1. So\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returned from his walk.
   1. No sooner\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. She had hardly begun to speak before people started interrupting her.
   1. Hardly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I only realized what I had missed when they told me about it later.
   1. Only when\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. You won’t find a more dedicated worker anywhere than Mrs. John.
   1. Nowhere\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The outcome of the election was never in doubt.
   1. At no time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. He forgot about the gun until he got home.
   1. Not until\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The only way you can become a good athlete is by training hard every day.
   1. Only by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. I can hardly keep my eyes open.
   1. Hardly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. I shut the door, but right after that I realized I’d left the key inside.
    1. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. I was so tired that I don’t feel like eating.
    1. So tired\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. He sings well and plays the guitar well.
    1. Not only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
    1. So \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. She not only passed the exam but also got a prize.
    1. Not only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. The Picasso painting was so expensive that nobody could buy it.
    1. So \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

16 The problem is so great that everybody is concerned of it.

* 1. Such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. There is so much uncertainty that I will not invest my money.
   1. Such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He could hardly know what had happened to his car.



**Trang 92**

* 1. Hardly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. We will not find this kind of book any where.
   1. Nowhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. They could seldom do anything better than what they had finished.
   1. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.