

## Structure Grammar for ToEIC

Pr	Simple V	Continuous be V-ing	Perfect have V <sub>3/ed</sub>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V<sub>s/es</sub></li> </ul> <p>Often, usually, always, sometime, never, once a... twice a..., seldom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Am/is/are V-ing</li> </ul> <p>At the moment, now at this time, at the pre... look, listen!, right now</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have/has V<sub>3/ed</sub></li> </ul> <p>Just, since, for, yet, already, never, ever, recently, lately, up to now, present</p>
Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V<sub>2/ed</sub></li> </ul> <p>Yesterday, last, ago, in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was/were V-ing</li> </ul> <p>at that time, 7 am yesterday</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• had V<sub>3/ed</sub></li> </ul>
Fu...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will V</li> </ul> <p>next, tomorrow, soon in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Will be V-ing</li> </ul> <p>7 am tomorrow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Will have V<sub>3/ed</sub></li> </ul> <p>by the time</p>

- **Transformation of tense** (Chuyển đổi câu)

- S + have/has not + V<sub>3/ed</sub> for time

- ❖ It is time since + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub>

- ❖ The last time + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub> was time ago

- ❖ S + last + V<sub>2/ed</sub> time ago

- S + have/has never + V<sub>3/ed</sub> before

- ❖ This is the first time + S + have/has + V<sub>3/ed</sub>

- **Reported speech** (Câu tường thuật)

Cách đổi câu

1) Bỏ dấu

2) Đổi ngôi → (I) S

HTĐ → QKĐ → QKHT

(II) O

HTTD → QKTD → QKHT

(III) không đổi

HTHT → →QKHT

3) Lùi thì

Will → Would

Can → could

May → might

am/is/are – going to → was/were

must – have to → had to

4) Đổi trạng ngữ

Here → There

This/these → That/those

Now → Then

Ago → Before

Soon → later

Yesterday → the day before

The previous day

Tomorrow → The day after

The following day

Next day → The next day

➤ Question

❖ Y/N ? She asked “ Aux V + S + (V) ?

→ She asked **if / whether** + S + V

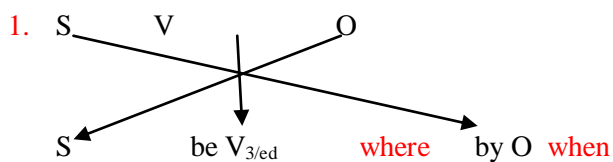
EX : Do you enjoy reading , Peter?

→ Phong asked Peter if he enjoyed reading

❖ WH ? She asked “ WH + aux V + S + (V) ?

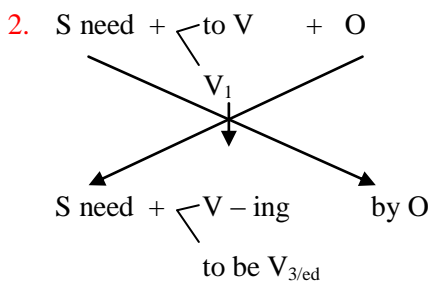
→ She asked “ **WH** + S + V

• Passive Voice (Câu bị động)



EX : She is reading this book

→ This book is being read by her



Ex : She need to repair her bike

→ Her bike needs repairing  
to be repaired

3. S have Sb V<sub>1</sub> Sth  
 get  
 → S have Sth V<sub>3/ed</sub> by Sb

4. S<sub>1</sub> said that S<sub>2</sub> V

It was said that S<sub>2</sub> V

S<sub>2</sub> was said  $\begin{cases} \text{to V (cùng time)} \\ \text{to have V}_{3/ed} (\neq) \end{cases}$

### 1. Relative Pronouns

who = person / people (S)

whom = person / people (O)

which = thing (S) (O)

that = who / whom / which (not “,”)

whose + N = his / her / their / our / my / your, Lan 's

where = place

when = time

why = reason

### 2. Reduce relative clause

$\begin{cases} \text{(Đại từ quan hệ rút gọn)} \\ \text{V-ing ( chủ động)} \\ \text{V}_{3/ed} \text{ (bị động) be + V}_{3/ed} \\ \text{to V (the first, last, second...)} \\ \text{who, whom, which (O) bỏ} \end{cases}$

Ex : Mr Minh, who is standing over there, is my father

→ She is the first woman, who was devoted to congress

→ She is woman, devoted to congress

→ She is the first woman, to be devoted to congress

### 3. Cleft sentences (Câu chệ)

❖ It was - that -

is - who -

- which -

❖ It was - that (passive)

is - who

which

Ex : 1. She gave Long a book

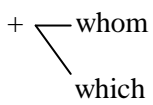
→ It was she that / who gave Long a book.

→ It was Long that / who she gave a book.

→ It was a book that / which she gave Long

Ex : 2. She gave Long books.

→ It was Long who / that was given to Long

4. **Preposition** +   
(giới từ)      which

Ex : I know Miss Lan. I tell you about her.

→ I know Miss Lan about whom I tell you.

• **Conjunction** (liên từ)

Though / Although / Eventhough + A clause (câu) (S + V)	1) <b>Though</b> he is rich, he is not happy. <b>In spite of</b> his money, he is ...
In spite of / Despite + Nounphrase / Gerund (cụm)	2) She decided to accept the job <b>despite</b> The low salary <b>Though</b> the salary is low, she decided...

### NOTE

**But** never use with **though, although or eventhough**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If clause</li><li>1) True (Pr / Future) <b>If + S + V<sub>s/es</sub></b></li><li>2) Untrue (Pr / F) <b>If + S + V<sub>2/ed</sub></b></li><li>3) Untrue (Past) <b>If + S + had + V<sub>3/ed</sub></b></li><li>❖ If ... not = Unless</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Main clause</li><li><b>S will V<sub>1</sub></b></li><li><b>S would V<sub>1</sub></b></li><li><b>S + would have V<sub>3/ed</sub></b></li></ul>
--	---

Ex : If you don't ...

• **COMPANIONS** (Câu so sánh)

(=) S<sub>1</sub> V **as** adj / adv **as** S<sub>2</sub> V

(>) S<sub>1</sub> V **ngắn - er** than S<sub>2</sub> V  
**more - dài**

(I') S V **the** **ngắn - est**  
**most - dài**

Ex : She is as beautiful as I am.

Ex : She is taller than I am.

She is more beautiful than I am

Ex : She is the tallest

She is the most beautiful

❖ **Tính từ đặc biệt**

- 1) good / well - better - the best
- 2) bad / badly - worse - the worst
- 3) much / many - more - the most
- 4) little - less - the least
- 5) far - farther - the farthest  
further the furthest
- 6) old - older - the oldest  
elder

❖ **Adj (2 âm) - y, er, le, et, ow → ngắn**

Ex : clever - cleverer - the cleverest

busy - busier - the busiest

(Adj) early - earlier - the earliest

• **Double comparision** (càng ngày càng)

1) **Comparative and comparative**

Ex : She is taller and taller

She is more and more beautiful.

S V ngắn er and ngắn er  
more dài and more dài

2) The comparative, the comparative (càng càng)

Ex : She is intelligent, she is beautiful.

→ The more intelligent she is, the more beautiful she is.

Ex : She is tall, she is beautiful.

→ The taller she is, the more beautiful she is.

The ngắn - er SV, The ngắn er SV

The more - dài SV, The more dài SV

• Coordinating conjunctions (phối hợp liên từ)

1. However, but, yet (dùng để nối 2 mệnh đề đối lập)

2. Therefore, so, for (nối 2 mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân – kết quả)

- Therefore đứng sau dấu (.) và (;)

- So đứng sau dấu (,)

• Quy tắc phát âm /S/

- S → /s/ tận cùng âm /k/, /t/, /p/, /f/, /θ/
- Es → /iz/ hoặc /z/ tận cùng âm : /ks/, / /, / /, / /, /d/, /z/
- S → /z/ tận cùng = phụ âm còn lại và nguyên âm ≠

• ED

- ED đọc là /id/ sau t, d

- ED phiên âm là /t/ sau /t/, /k/, /p/, /s/, / /, / /, /θ/, /ks/

washed, booked, stopped, faxed

- ED phiên âm là /d/ sau các nguyên âm m, l, b, c, r, v, n...

• SOME COMMON ENGLISH STRUCTURES

1. Used to – infinitive

2. Be used to + V-ing/noun
3. Because of + phrase (cụm)
4. Because + clause (câu)
5. Such + (a/an + Adj + noun) + that + clause
6. To – infi ; In order to – infi  
So that's to – infi.
7. It take / took + Sb + time + to – infi
8. S + verb so + adj/adv + that + S + V
9. S + V too + adj/adv + to + V-infi

- **Modals Verbs**

- ❖ **Modals + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub>**

Could have + PP : rất có thể đã (diễn tả 1 khả năng đã có trong quá khứ nhưng chưa được sử dụng)

May / might / can / could (not)

+ have + V<sub>3/ed</sub> : có thể, có lẽ xảy ra ở quá khứ

Needn't have V<sub>3/ed</sub> : lẽ ra không cần thiết phải làm, nhưng đã làm rồi.

Should have + V<sub>3/ed</sub> : lẽ ra nên làm nhưng đã không làm

Must (not) + have + V<sub>3/ed</sub> : ắt hẳn đã xảy ra (không xảy ra) ở quá khứ.

- **The number of** + DT số nhiều → Đt từ số ít
- **A number of** + DT số nhiều → Đt từ số nhiều

Ex : The number of student in this class is small. A number of children like cakes.

- **Correlative Conjunctions** (Kết hợp tương ứng)

both ... and

not only ... but also

not ... but

either ... or

neither ... nor

whether ... or

as ... as