Unit 2: SCHOOL TALKS

Lesson E: Language Focus

I. Pronunciation: /_A/ - /a:/

o, _u_, _ou_, _oo_...: → /_Λ/

Ex: mother, brother, but, cousin, blood, flood ...

• _a, _ar_, _au_: → /a:/

Ex: father, car, class, dark, laugh, aunt, guard...

/ ʌ /	/ a: /
study	far
subject	father
cousin	marvelous
love	target
wonderful	guitar

II. Grammar

1. <u>WH- QUESTIONS</u>: What, Where, When, Why, How, Who, Whom, Which...

Form:

 $\underline{\text{With "to be": } Wh-+be+S+...?}$

Ex: How are you?, What's your name?

With normal verbs: Wh- + do/does/did + S + V...?

Ex: Where do you live?

With modal verbs: Wh- + modal verb + S + V ...?

Ex: what can you see in the picture?

With perfect tense: Wh- + have/has/had + S + V3 ...?

Ex: How long have you been here?

2. GERUNDS AND TO-INFITIVE:

A. <u>TO-INFITIVE</u>:

* Functions:

+ As subject (làm chủ ngữ):

Ex: *To become* a famous singer is her dream.

+ As complement (làm bổ ngữ)

Ex: What I like is *to swim* in the sea and then *to lie* on the warm sand.

+ As Object (làm tân ngữ)

Ex: It was late, so we decided *to take* a taxi home

* Some verbs followed by V+ to-infinitive

- afford: đáp ứng	- hope: hy vọng	- refuse: từ chối
- agree: đồng ý	- intend: định	- seem: dường như
- appear: hình như	- invite: mời	- tell: bảo
- arrange: sắp xếp	- learn: học/học cách	- tend: có khuynh hướng
- ask: yêu cầu	 manage: xoay sở, cố gắng 	- threaten: đe dọa
 attempt: cố gắng, nỗ lực 	- offer: cho, tặng, đề nghị	- want: muốn
- decide: quyết định	- plan: lên kế họach	- would like: muốn, thích
- expect: mong đợi	- pretend: giả vờ	
- fail: thất bại, hỏng	- promise: hứa	

In some structures:

It takes / took / will take + O + time + to-inf

Ex: It takes Nam two hours *to do* that exercise.

to_V/ so as (not) to_V/ in order (not) to_V

Ex: I went to the post office to send/ so as to send/ in order to send a letter.

S + V + Noun / pronoun + to-inf

Ex: I have some letters to write.

Is there anything <u>to eat</u>?

S + V + too + adj / adv + to-inf

Ex: He is too short to play basket ball.

S + V + adj / adv + enough + to-inf

Ex : He isn't tall enough <u>to play</u> basket ball.

After wh-words (what, who, which, when, where, how)

Ex : I don't know what to say.

B. <u>GERUNDS</u>:

- * Functions:
- + As subject (làm chủ ngữ):
- Ex: *Swimming* is my favourite sport.
- + As complement (làm bổ ngữ)
- Ex : My hobby is *collecting* stamps.
- + As Object (làm tân ngữ)
- Ex: I enjoy *traveling*.

Some verbs followed by V-ing

- admit: thừa nhận	- imagine: tưởng tượng
- avoid: tránh	- involve: liên quan
- consider: xem xét	- mention: đề cập đến
- delay: hoãn	- mind: ngại, phiền
- deny: phủ nhận	- miss: bỏ lỡ
- detest: ghét	- postpone: hoãn lại
- encourage: khích lệ	- practice: luyện tập
- fancy: thích	- quit: từ bỏ
- finish: kết thúc	- risk: có nguy cơ
- hate: ghét	- suggest: đề nghị

Some Exceptions

- It is no use: không có ích	- It is (not) worth: (không) đáng
- It is no good: không tốt	- keep / keep on: tiếp tục
 - It is no good. knong tot - waste / spend: lãng phí, bỏ ra (thời gian, tiền bạc) - have difficulty / trouble: gặp khó khăn/trở ngại - can't help: không thể không - can't stand / can't bear: không chịu đựng nỗi - feel like: cảm thấy thích 	 keep / keep on. hep tực <u>be</u> busy: bận rộn <u>be</u> used to / get used to: quen với / trở nên quen với việc gì <u>be</u> committed to: cam kết, hứa làm gì <u>be</u> devoted to: tận tuỵ với <u>be</u> opposed to: phản đối in addition to: ngoài ra
- look forward to: mong chờ, mong đợi	 object to: phản đối be resigned to : cam chịu

Ex: They couldn't help <u>laughing</u> when they heard the little boy singing a love song.

The students are used to working in the school library.

Please wait a minute. My boss is busy writing something.

After connecters:

(after, before, when, while, since,...) + V-ing

Ex : After <u>finishing</u> his homework, he went to bed.

After prepositions:

(on, in, at, of, about, for, to, up, out,...) + V-ing

Ex : My sister is interested in <u>listening</u> to music.

C. NO CHANGE MEANING

begin, start, continue,	
like, love, hate,	+ To-inf / V-ing
can't stand = can't bear	
Ex: It started to rain / raining.	

<u>Ex.</u> It started to run / runing.

But : It was beginning <u>to rain</u>.

D. CHANGE MEANING

REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET + To-V : việc chưa làm, sắp xảy ra (trong tương lai gần)

Ex: <u>Remember</u> to send my letter on the way to your school.

Don't forget to turn off the light when you go to bed.

Remember to send her some flowers because today is her birthday.

REMEMBER / FORGET / REGRET + V-ing : việc đã xảy ra rồi (trong quá khứ)

Ex: <u>I remember</u> sending the letter for you.

I remember meeting you some where but I can't know your name.

✤ STOP + To-V: Dừng...để làm 1 việc khác.

Ex: He stopped to smoke after he made an attempt to solve the problem.

On the way home, I stopped at the post office to buy a newspaper.

✤ STOP + V-ing : Dừng (bỏ) hắn 1 việc.

Ex: He stopped smoking because it is harmful for his health.

The students stopped talking when the teacher came in.

✤ TRY + To-V : Cố gắng làm (gì)

Ex: I'm trying to learn English.

***** TRY + V-ing : Thử làm (gì)

Ex: The room is hot. I try opening the window.

✤ GO ON + To-V : Tiếp tục (làm 1 việc khác)

Ex: They eventually went on to win the championship.

✤ GO ON + V-ing : Tiếp tục (việc đang làm)

Ex: We really can't go on living like this. We'll have to find a bigger house.

✤ MEAN + To-V : Có ý định làm (gì)

Ex: I've been <u>meaning</u> to call you all week.

I didn't mean to upset her - it was just a bit of fun.

MEAN + V-ing : Có nghĩa là

Ex: If we want to catch the 7.30 train, that will mean leaving the house at 6.00.

NEED/WANT/REQUIRE + To-V : (Với nghĩa chủ động)

Ex: You need to drive faster or we'll miss the flight.

NEED/WANT/REQUIRE + V-ing : (Với nghĩa bị động)

Ex: Your hair is too long. It <u>needs</u> cutting. (= to be cut)