I. Important points to focus attention on

A. Tenses

A.1 The present tense

A.1.1 The present simple
- routines, states, facts and things that are true for a long time
  E.g: Jim works as a tour guide for a travel agency.
- habitual/repeated actions
  E.g: Tom goes fishing every weekend.
- schedules, time-tables
  E.g: The next train leaves at 5:30 p.m.
A.1.2 The present continuous
- to say that we are in the middle of an action.
  E.g: Anne’s doing her homework at the moment.
- to express a complaint about an unpleasant repeated action with always
  E.g: Linh is always talking in class.
- to express future arrangements
  E.g: We are leaving for Ho Chi Minh City next week.
A.1.3 The present perfect
- to describe an action beginning in the past and continuing up to the present moment. It is often used with time references like before, ever, never…before, up till now, and so far, or with since and for
  E.g: We have never been to Da Lat before.
- to describe an action which happened at an unspecified time in the past, with references to recent time, like just, recently, already, still, and yet, or with no time reference at all.
  E.g: They have just left the office.

A.2 The past tense

A.2.1 The past simple
- an action happening at a specific time in the past, suggesting that the action is finished.
  E.g: They moved to the new house last month.
- a chain of actions in the past
  E.g: He got up, shut the door, and left without saying a word.
A.2.2 The past progressive
- an action happening at a point of time in the past
  E.g: Was he doing his homework at 9:00 last night?
- an action that was in progress when something else happened.
  E.g: He was having dinner when his friends called.
- actions in progress at the same time, introduced by while
  E.g: While she was cooking, he was reading a newspaper.

A.3.1 The future tense

The future simple (will + verb) is used for:
- a neutral future to talk about facts, or say what we know or think about the future
  E.g: I’ll be eighteen next Tuesday.
- an instant decision or agreement to do something made at the moment of speaking
  E.g: You still haven’t done your homework, Tom.
- general predictions about the future.
  E.g: It will rain tomorrow.

**B. Reported speech**

1) Statements
   Form: \( \text{said that} \)
   \( S + \text{said to} + \text{Obj} + \text{that} + S + V + O \)
   \( S + \text{told} \)
   \( S + \text{changed} \)

2) Wh-questions
   Form: \( S + \text{asked} + \text{Obj} + \text{wh-word} + S + V + O \)
   \( S + \text{wanted to know} \)

3) Yes-No questions
   Form: \( S + \text{asked} + \text{Obj} + \text{if/whether} + S + V + O \)
   \( S + \text{wanted to know} \)

4) Imperatives
   Form: \( S + \text{asked} + \text{Obj} + \text{To-infinitive} \)
   \( S + \text{told} \)
   \( S + \text{ordered} + \text{Obj} + \text{To-infinitive} \)
   \( S + \text{forced} \)
   \( S + \text{advised} \)
   \( S + \text{begged} \)
   \( S + \text{Not + to-infinitive} \)

**C. Passive voice**

\( S + V + O \)

\( S + \text{Be} + \text{PP(V3)} + \text{by Agent} \)

Basic forms of the passive
The past participle of a verb is unchanged; basic tense forms are a tense of *be*.

Present: \( \text{is/are} + \text{p.p} \)

Present progressive: \( \text{is/are being} + \text{p.p} \)

Present perfect: \( \text{has/have been} + \text{p.p} \)

Past: \( \text{was/were} + \text{p.p} \)

Past progressive: \( \text{was/were being} + \text{p.p} \)

Past perfect: \( \text{had been} + \text{p.p} \)

**D. Structures**

1) It’s time + S + past subjunctive
   EX: It’s time you studied your lessons.

2) I’d rather + S + past subjunctive
   EX: I’d rather you cooked dinner.

3) Had better + bare infinitive
   EX: I’d better go home now.

**E. Conditional sentences**
E.1 Conditional Type I (True/ possible in the present or future)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Clause</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple present</td>
<td>Simple future</td>
<td>- If the weather is fine tomorrow, we’ll go for a walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple present</td>
<td>- If I have time, I write to my parents every week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.2 Conditional Type II (Untrue/ impossible in the present or future)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If Clause</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple past</td>
<td>Would + simple form</td>
<td>- If I were taller, I would be very happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- What would you do if you were the President?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Adverb clauses of Result

1. **Main clause + so + Result clause**
   EX: Our suitcases were very heavy, so we took a taxi.

2. **S + V + so + Adjective / Adverb + that + S + V**
   EX: He was so ill that we had to send for a doctor.

3. **S + V + so + many + count noun + that + S + V**
   EX: She put so much sugar in the coffee that she couldn’t drink it.

   **much + noncount noun**

4. **S + V + so + few + count noun + that + S + V**
   EX: There were so few students that the class had to be cancelled.

   **little + noncount noun**

5. **S + V + such + (a/an/a lot of) + Adj + Noun + that + S + V**
   EX: I saw such a funny cartoon that I couldn’t help laughing.

G. Tag questions

1. **General rule:**
   **Affirmative statement, negative tag-question.**
   **Negative statement, affirmative tag-question.**
   
   **EX:** Your brother likes watching foreign films, doesn’t he?
   Mary has never been late for class, has she?

2. **Some exceptions**
   a) Let’s go to the cinema, shall we?
   b) Open the windows, will you?
   c) Somebody came here yesterday, didn’t they?
   d) Everything will be all right, won’t it?
   e) I am always on time for class, aren’t I?

H. Verbs + To-infinitive/ Gerund

H.1 Verb + to infinitive
- Some English verbs are followed by a to-infinitive. These include:
  agree          decide          appear          forget          seem
  refuse         promise        learn           pretend         threaten
  choose         happen         afford          manage          wait
  offer          want           ask             help            wish
  attempt        plan           fail            hope            expect…

And some expressions followed by a to-infinitive:
- be willing - be eager
- be able - be reluctant - be anxious…
- would like / love / hate / prefer
- It + be + adj. + to-infinitive
  E.g: - We decided to take a taxi home.

H.2 Verb + gerund (V-ing)
- Some verbs are followed by a gerund (V-ing). These include:
  enjoy    finish    mind    miss    admit
  suggest   imagine    avoid    practise    deny
  consider     involve    risk    postpone    fancy…
And some expressions followed by a gerund (V-ing):
  - be worth - be busy - can’t help
  - It’s no use - There’s no point (in) - can’t stand / bear
  - have trouble / difficulty (in)
  E.g: - I enjoy playing football.
  - A gerund is also used after phrasal verbs or prepositions.
  E.g: - My brother gave up smoking a few years ago.

I. Sentence structures with Wish and If only
  1. For present actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1 + wish + S2</th>
<th>V +ed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ unreal past</td>
<td>V2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If only + S</td>
<td>Be →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EX:** I can’t speak Chinese.
   → I wish { I could speak Chinese.
   If only }

  2. For future actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1 + wish + S2 + would/ could</th>
<th>infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If only + S + were going to</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EX:** We are going to do a test tomorrow.
   → We wish we { weren’t going to do a test tomorrow.
   If only we }

II. Vocabulary
- Learn by heart all the new words from Unit 1 to Unit 5.

GOOD LUCK TO YOU!